

OFFICE: 212 SOUTH FOURTH STREET. VOL. VI

# SATURDAY, JULY 11: DEBS

### The Socialist Presidential Candidate, at Lemp's Park.

Today, Saturday, July 11, the Socialists of St. Louis and their families and friends meet at Lemp's Park, Thirteenth and Utah streets

The park will be opened at 2 o'clock p. m. Concert will commence at 3 o'clock.

Eugene V. Debs, the Socialist Party candidate for president,



will be the speaker of the day. He will speak at 8 o'clock p. m. There will be concert and dance music during the afternoon and evening, and amusement for everybody. Comrade Debs arrived in St. Louis on Friday. He is in the best of health and we want the wage-workers of St. Louis to meet him Saturday evening at Lemp's Park. Bring your friends to hear Eugene V. Debs on the great issues of the 1908 presidential campaign.

### **EUGENE V. DEBS** THE MAN AND HIS WORK.

#### FRANK McPHILLIPS,

The correspondent, wrote as follows in the Detroit News after hearing Debs in that city: "The public is beginning to understand Eugene V. Debs, the poet, orator, wit, epigrammatist and lover of hu-manity. Debs is no ordinary man. In ten thousand he would be conspicuous. Debs has a great heart and a great soul and his countenance mirrors both.'

### REV. FRANK DeWITT TALMAGE.

The following tribute was paid by the preachcer to Mr. Debs: "Among all the speakers I have ever heard there has not been one who came nearer to my idea of Abraham Lincoln than Eugene Debs.

#### ALFRED RUSSELL WALLACE,

The most famous living scientist, writing from Parkstone, Dorset,

### ST. LOUIS. MO., SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1908

- You've seed him, 'fore now, when his liver was sound, And his appetite notched like a saw.
- chaffin' you, mebby, for romancin' round With a big posey bunch in yer paw

But you ketch him, say, when his health is away, And he's flat on his back in distress, And then you can trot out your little bokay And not be insulted, I guess!

You see, it's like this, what his weakness is, Them flowers makes him think of the days

- Of his innocent youth, and that mother o' his, And the roses she used to raise;
- So here all alone with the roses you send, Bein' sick and all trimbly and faint;
- My eyes is—my eyes is—my eyes is—old friend, Is a—leakin'—I'm blamed ef they ain't!

### A Momentous Campaign By Eugene V. Debs.

The campaign this fall, it is conceded upon every hand, is to be an unusually lively and interesting one, to say the least. Socialists are generally agreed that it will be more than this; that it will in fact be the most important political conflict ever waged in this country. The factor of greatest interest and which will arouse most speculation among the politicians is the working class, which hitherto has been the common prey of the old capitalist parties.

That there will be a change this year is apparent to even the



### SUN. JULY 12: STRICKLAND The Well Known Orator From Indiana, at Lemp's Park.

Tomorrow, Sunday, July 12, will be the second day of the great Socialist picnic and campaign opening.

Sunday will be the children's day, as special arrangements have been made to let the little ones have a good time.

Concert will begin at 2 o'clock on Sunday. There will be games and races for children, but the special feature will be the children's



parade, which is scheduled for 4:30 o'clock on Sunday afternoon. Comrade Frederick G. Strickland of Indiana will be the speaker on Sunday. He will speak twice; at 4 and 8 p. m.

Concert and dance music all the afternoon and evening. COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

ganda which must otherwise remain vacant. My observation is that our movement is strongest where woman's influence is most felt, and since our movement is a human movement and since our party is the only party which recognizes woman as a human being the way should be paved as much as possible for all women who have the time and capacity to enter the arena and give their voice and influ-ence to the one cause in which success means woman's emancipation.

Not long ago I saw and heard one of our Socialist women in action. She was addressing a crowd on the street. Her eyes spar-kled, her cheeks glowed and her voice was vibrant with enthusiasm. It was an inspiration to me. She held the crowd close to her while she drove home her telling points.

The crowd always listens to a woman with respectful attention and when she is animated by Socialist principles and ideals she at once becomes a power in molding thought and in starting the crowd on the right track. Most earnestly do I hope to see every woman who understands Socialism and is in position to speak for it out on the hustings when the campaign opens. My only regret is that we have not twice as many to serve, and our committees everywhere should make it as easy as possible by encouragement and otherwise to those who are available to join in the greatest political battle ever waged for freedom by the working class of the United States.

Eugene V. Debs is a great man. With a few more such to teach and organize the people the cause of justice must prevail.

#### EUGENE FIELD,

The poet, said: "If Debs were a priest the world would listen to his eloquence, and that gentle, musical voice and sad, sweet smile of his would soften the hardest heart.'

### FREDERIC AUGUSTE BARTHOLDI,

The great sculptor, who modeled the colossal statue, "Liberty En-lightening the World," in New York harbor, wrote of Debs: "He is endowed with the most precious faculty to which one can aspire-the gift of language, and he uses it for the proclamation of the most beautiful and generous thoughts. His beautiful language is that of an apostle."

#### HORACE TRAUBEL,

Editor of the Conservator, and literary executor of Walt Whitman writes: "The four letters that spell Debs have added a new word to the vocabulary of the race." \*\* "Debs is not so much size as quality. He has ten hopes to your one hope. He has ten loves to your one love. You think he is a preacher of hate. He is only a preacher of man. If man is hate then Debs is a hater. When Debs speaks a harsh word it is wet with tears."

#### JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY,

The world-famous "Hoosier Poet," said: "God was feeling mighty good when he created 'Gene Debs and he didn't have anything else The poet and Mr. Debs have long been personal to do all day." friends. When Mr. Riley was ill and confined to his room Mr. Debs sent him a bouquet of his favorite flowers and it was this incident that inspired one of Riley's sweetest and tenderest dialect poems herewith reproduced:

#### THEM FLOWERS.

(To My Good Friend, Eugene V. Debs.) Take a feller 'ats sick and laid up on the shelf, Al shaky, and ga'nted and pore, And all so knocked out he can't handle hisself With a stiff upper-lip any more; Shet him up all alone in the gloom of a room, As dark as the tomb, and as grim, And then take and send him some roses in bloom, And you kin have fun out o' him!



dullest observer. The Republican convention which recently adjourned, whose delegates-the tools of the trusts-at first insolently defied organized labor, finally concluded to change its temper just sufficiently to admit that there ought to be some slight modification in the despotic power of injunction-issuing judges. Of course, this is mere political clap-trap, but it shows that even these trust-owned politicians recognize the expediency of making some sign of concession to the organized working class.

As this campaign develops, the need for every available comrade to serve in the ranks will press upon us and one of the great-est will be for women on the rostrum and the field as speakers and

### RIGHT SHALL RULE. (By Ella Wheeler Wilcox.)

Short is the triumph of evil, long is the reign of right, The men who win by the aid of sin, the nation that rules by might. The party that lives by corruption, the trickster, the knave, the thief, May thrive for a time on the fruits of crime, but their seeming success is brief.

Sneer, if you will at honor, make virtue a theme for jest; Reflect on the man who strives as he can to seek and to do the best; Make goodness a butt for slander and offer excuse for vice; Proclaim the old lie, the corruptionists cry, that every man has his price.

Ye know that the truth shall triumph, that evil shall find its doom ; That the cause of right tho' subdued by might, shall break from the strongest tomb;

That wrong, tho' it seems to triumph, lasts only for a day, While the cause of truth has eternal youth, and shall rule o'er the world for aye.

#### COMRADE LOUIS VOLKER

Will sing the well known "Song of Labor" at Lemp's Park, Saturday evening.

#### Haywood's St. Louis Speech in Australia.

The Melbourne Socialist reprints the principal parts of the speech which Comrade Wm. D. Haywood delivered at Druid's Hall meeting in St. Louis last March.

#### THE NEW YORK STATE CONVENTION

Of the Socialist Party met at the New York Labor Temple July 4, with 97 delegates in attendanace. The following state ticket was propagandists. There are certain advantages which women have over men which give their work special influence of a character which is sorely needed at this time. The appeal of woman for So-cialism comes, too, with peculiar force and fills a place in our propa-F. W. James; electors-at-large, Alexanader Jonas and L. A. Malkiel.

## Pinkerton Detective Is Charged With Attempt to Blow Up a House

Says He Was Employed During Street Car Men's Strike in St. Louis Seven Years Ago, Blew Up Several Cars and Made It Appear as Though Union Men Did It.

An important witness for the prosecution in the graft cases now on trial in San Francisco is ex-Supervisor James H. Gallagher. An attempt was recently made to destroy the house in which Gallagher was living in Oakland by an explosive. One wall of the house was torn away and one of the rooms completely wrecked. The inmates, however, escaped with their lives. In connection with the incident the Oakland police have arrested Fred Wilhelm, an alleged dynamiter, and of Pinkerton detective fame. That which is of interest to the members of this association with the incident is the admissions made by Wilhelm to qualify himself as a dynamiter in seeking employment with the United Railways during the early part of the graft prosecution. It appears in the San Francisco Examiner where this Pinkerton detective Wilhelm sought employment to "put Heney, Burns, Spreckles and the whole lot out of commission." To quote the Examiner, "he confided to one J. W. Macey, a detective for the United Railways and later for the graft prosecution, that he was employed in St. Louis during the strike of the street car men seven years ago," and continued with the following language: "I have handled bombs before; I can make them easily. I handled them during the car strikes in St. Louis to blow up rickety cars after the people had quit riding. These rickety cars were trailers. I used to place a bomb under a seat and set it off and make it appear that the strikers were blowing up the cars. I blew up railroad tracks. While doing these things I made it appear that I was looking for dynamiters, to avoid suspicion. The blowing up of the tracks was to make it appear that the union men were responsible for the act." Wilhelm said he wanted to do some of those things for the United Railways. To demonstrate his dynamiting qualification, by making specimen bombs and exploding them in the presence of Macey and another gentleman in a strip of timber back of Berkeley. The sample bomb proved effective, tearing up the ground and hurling rocks and debris into the tree tops. Wilhelm's confession is in direct line with the dynamite explosions that took place during the St. Louis strike. The Wilhelm confession positively places the blame for the St. Louis explosions where it belongs, at the door of company agents. He was in the employ of the St. Louis company at the time undoubtedly as a Pinkerton detective, he having been connected with that agency.-Motorman and Conductor.

### THE POSTMASTER GENERAL'S **ORDER TO HIS POSTMASTERS** From Front Page Editorial of Appeal to Reason.

Postmaster General Meyer has issued his order to the postmasters of the country in reference to the recent amendment to the Revised Statutes of the United States, bearing upon papers now admitted to the mails as second-class publications. It will be remembered that during the session of congress just closed, Senator Penrose introduced an amendment to the postal law which was so obviously aimed at publications unfriendly to the administration that it at once aroused widespread opposition. The purpose of this amendment was too apparent on the very face of it to be misunderstood. Its plain intent was to exclude working-class publications, the Appeal to Reason in particular, from the mails. A press dispatch to this effect was sent out from Washington at the time.

When the object of this legislation was spread over the country by the Appeal congress was deluged with protests and the amendment was forthwith withdrawn. But this did not end the matter. The capitalist legislators, who were simply executing the orders of their masters, shrewdly devised another method of reaching the same end. In the closing days of the session, when the postoffice appropriation bill was under consideration, a brief amendment, em bodying the pith of the one previously withdrawn, was introduced and surreptitiously passed without a call of the roll. The members were too shrewd to place themselves upon record. The amendment follows:

#### The Amendment.

"That section 3893 of the Revised Statutes of the United States be, and the same is hereby, amended by adding thereto the following: and the term 'indecent' within the intendment of this section shall include matter of a character tending to incite arson, murder or assassination.

The law already upon the statute books excluded "indecent" matter, and this amendment provides that the term "indecent" shall be so construed as to "include matter of a character tending to incite arson, murder or assassination."

To the wording of this amendment, it is freely admitted, there can be no reasonable objection. But there is a hidden danger in this legislation which, when exposed, at once reveals its purpose as well as the animus of its sponsors. The postmaster general is given full and final authority to determine what is "indecent" and what pub-lications, therefore, shall be excluded. This makes his censorship complete. From his decision there is no appeal. In the order he now issues to the postmasters interpreting the amended law, the postmaster general transfers to all of them, and to each of them, the authority vested in him to determine what is "indecent" and what shall be excluded, so that every postmaster in the land is now a censor and has full power to exclude papers he considers "indecent" and refuse to deliver them to their subscribers. The following extract from the postmaster general's order to postmasters makes this matter perfectly clear and conclusive:

publications opposed to capitalism are "indecent" it is seen at a glance that this order has but one purpose, the insidious suppression

of Socialist papers. Before the Socialist press developed the power it now has there was never any thought on the part of capitalist legislators to enact such legislation, nor did they ever evince any such solicitude for the purity of the mails. The vilest and most abominable pictures and writings were permitted to circulate freely and constituted a traffic which yielded enormous profits to the capitalists who engaged in it. But since the rapid growth of Socialist sentiment, the increase in the Socialist vote, the rise of the Socialist party and the spread and influence of the Socialist press, a great change has taken place in the minds of capitalist congressmen and they have concluded that drastic measures have become necessary to preserve the purity of the mails.

Ever since the Appeal to Reason has become a paper of circulation and power it has been subjected to petty persecution by the authorities, with the one object of impeding its progress and destroying its influence in arousing the working class and the people generally to the horrors of wage slavery and other iniquities of the capitalist system. The story of this persecution has been told from time to time in these columns and our readers are familiar with it. In every attempt that has been made to entrap the Appeal or to make a case against it the authorities have failed.

At this very time an indictment is still pending, and, although the Appeal has done all in its power to force the government into court, the case has been repeatedly postponed and at the last hearing was put off until after the national election in November. It is only too apparent that the government has no faith in its case and that even if a conviction could be secured by unfair means the authorities know full well that the reaction certain to follow would help the Appeal more than it could possibly be injured by such shameless and utter unwarranted persecution.

#### Scrutinized by Inspectors.

It is not necessary to say that the Appeal, opposed as it is with all the means at its command to the capitalist system, has always observed the law and kept prudently within its bounds. Its columns have been repeatedly scrutinized by special inspectors for the one purpose of discovering passages which would warrant its exclusion under the law, but not one such paragraph or line has ever been found. This is why no lawful indictment has ever been brought against the Appeal and why a trumped-up charge had to be resorted to by those seeking its suppression.

Nor is it necessary that the Appeal should declare itself opposed to things "indecent," or to "arson, murder or assassination." ecord proves that.

Every issue of it is on file and open for inspection.

The Appeal challenges the world to show that in a single instance, however great the provocation, it has ever deviated from its well-known policy of advocating peaceful, orderly and lawful means of abolishing capitalism and establishing the Socialist commonwealth. It is precisely because the Appeal, animated by Socialist principles and ideals, is opposed to indecency, murder and other crimes, that it has taken its stand against capitalism, the prolific parent of all the sins and iniquities which afflict modern society and which are chronicled, column after column, in every issue of its own daily press.

#### Capitalist Obscenity.

The truth is that if this very law, under which it is proposed to exclude Socialist papers, were fairly and honestly construed the capitalist papers would themselves be excluded from the mails, for their columns teem with vulgar and indecent matter, the obscenity of which is so glaring that it would be utterly shocking to any other than capitalist morality, based upon wage slavery and buttressed by political corruption.

That the postal authorities have not dared to face the editor of this paper upon the real issue of circulating indecent and offensive matter is evident enough to every intelligent reader and can not be gainsaid in the face of the repeated postponements insisted upon by the government.

From the postmaster general, backed by the attorney general and the president himself, down to the district prosecutor, all of whom have declared that the Appeal should be suppressed, not one has been ready to enter court when the case was called. These officials hav been satisfied to allow the case to hang fire, knowing that the costs and expenses were constantly accruing, and indulging the hope that the funds of the Appeal would finally be exhausted and that the publication would then have to be abandoned.

The readers of the Appeal, we are confident, can and will thwart this latest move. Wherever they fail to receive the paper we advise that they promptly call on the postmaster and ask the reason why. If it is but a single subscriber let him insist upon being shown what particular passage in its columns is "indecent" enough to justify exclusion. If there are a number of subscribers it is suggested that they meet and appoint a committee to call on the postmaster and insist upon getting their papers or knowing the reason why.

And if the paper is withheld where there are sufficient comrades it is urged that they not only protest to the postmaster, but that they call a public indignation meeting and make known the facts to the people.

Upon that issue we have not the least doubt that the people, be they Socialists or not, will join with us, and the effect will soon be such that the administration will be compelled to withdraw its order ever as the infamous Penrose amendment was withdrawn from the senate under the whip of public indignation.

Unconquerable Determination.

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

St. Louis County Socialist Party	25th Senatorial district: G. W. Boswell. Tenth Congressional district: G. A. Hoehn.
ST. LOUIS COUNTY SOCIALIST TICKET.	First Representative district: A. Jeske.
County Judge, First district: Jos. Sturtz. County Judge, Second district: Henry Kelp. Prosecuting Attorney: F. G. Cas-	Second Representative district: Louis Meyer. The St. Louis County Socialists have adopted a county platform which will be ready for distribution within
Sheriff: George Lewis. Assessor: C. L. Ross. Treasurer: John Mound.	a few days. Never before has there been such a strong Socialist organiza- tion and such a lively propaganda work in St. Louis County as in this
Public Administrator: W. S. Ekles Surveyor: Herman Georges.	campaign and a strong Socialist vole may be expected.

#### THOMAS McGRADY'S LAST WILL.

This Is What His Pamphlet On "The Catholic Church and Social ism" 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.

# Missouri Socialist Party

ROSTER OF MIS	SOURI LOCALS.
State Secretary: Otto Pauls, 212 S	outh Fourth-Street, St. Louis, Mo.
Local Secretary	Macedonia (Commerce)H. D. Miller
T I I owie	Maplewood)
ArnettE. J. Lewis	(3443 Commonwealth, H. L. Howe
AvaAllen Miller	McCracken (Route 1, Sparta)
Aquilla (R. 2, Bloomfield) C. Walker	M. B. Davidson
Aurora J. E. Dunn	Middletown (Marling) J. B. Elton
Bartlett Ed. Merrill	MillerT. J. Hood, Jr.
BevierJ. L. Pico	Mountain View (Route 1)
BernieW. Nightingale	C. B. Hamilton
BledaF. J. Amrhein	MonettU. S. Barnesley
BlodgettJ. T. Mars	MorleyJ. H. Bryant
BonneterreWm. Winston	Mt. VernonG. A. Cammack
Brentwood (Webster Groves)	Milan
G. W. Boswell	MinavilleW. W. Cosby
Burlington JunctionE. D. Wilcox	Myrtle (Jeff)J. U. Lionberger
Cape FairL. D. Bolen	Nevada (628 E. Cherry)J. H. Amos
Carey (Route 1, Benton)B. Wyatt	NeoshoL. B. Jones
CardwellW. Francis	New Harmony (Sikeston)L. Love
ChesterfieldG. Lewis	NovingerAlex Nimmo
ChillicotheW. L. Garver	Oak Grove (Blodgett).J. T. Schneider
ChaffeeT. E. Lee	Olivette (Route 2, Clayton
CommerceH. G. Anderson	J. E. Lehner
ConnellsvilleJ. E. Whitehouse	OranZ. L. Glenn
Crowder Amos Acord	PinevilleFrank Gardner
Cross Plains (Benton) F. Scherer	Phelps (Route 2, Miller) F. A. Bryant
Delhi (Leasburg)J. J. Benzick	PiedmontG. R. Martin
De SotoB. A. Bell	Pleasant Valley (Blodgett)C. Forrest
DexterJ. W. Sprinkle	Poplar BluffC. Knecht
DeslogeEdw. Randolph	PuxicoB. S. Montgomery
DiamondJ. G. Mustain	Raley Creek (Galena) Dick Myorg

#### Order to Postmasters.

"In pursuance of section 3893 of the Revised Statutes (Section 497, Postal Laws and Regulations), as thus amended, you are directed hereafter to exclude from the mails not only publications and articles of the character heretofore forbidden by that section to be carried, but in addition all 'matter tending to incite arson, murder or assassination,' the depositing, conveying or delivering of which is prohibited by the section as now amended."

The gravity of the situation thus revealed can not be overestimated.

Each individual postmaster now constitutes the literary guardian of his jurisdiction.

Only that which passes his censorship may reach the people. Russian censorship was never more despotic.

The liberty of the citizen to subscribe for and receive a paper that represents his principles and expresses his views is destroyed.

Every citizen, to carry out the intent of the law, should now coll upon his postmaster and ascertain what paper he may subscribe for with the assurance that it will be delivered to him.

Every Republican paper is guaranteed in advance and no Democratic paper is threatened with exclusion.

It is the Socialist papers only, the Appeal to Reason in particular--which the government has not dared to openly suppress--which are now to be pronounced "indecent" and barred from the mails, and each postmaster is vested with the full authority to make such political discrimination as will safeguard the interests of the ruling class. and incidentally his own job as a capitalist office-holder. "Indecent" Publications.

When it is understood that from the capitalist point of view all urday, July 11.

This is a critical time for the Appeal, but we have no fear as to the ultimate outcome. It is not an unmixed evil that confronts us. This latest maneuver of the enemy will react in many ways. Thousands will now want to see the Appeal who have not heretofore felt any interest in it, and instead of reducing the subscription roll the effect will be to augment it in every part of the country, and to this work we feel and know that all our friends will give themselves with renewed evergy and unconquerable zeal and determination.

### The Time Will Come

tion.

destruction.

limits of the rights of its owners.

Ferguson .....A. Tschirner Fry School House (Eminence) .... ..... C. A. Powell Gifford (Route 1, Yarrow)...... J. W. Bradigum Greenfield ......Inda McInturff Hamburg .....Jno. Russell Hannibal (107 Grace st) .... F. Foster Hickory Grove (Benton)...J. M. Crow Jasper County Central Committee Since the advent of civilization, the outgrowth of property has 912 Central Av., Joplin. .R. R.Ristine been so immense, its forms so diversified, its uses so expanding and Jennings .....F. G. Cassens its management so intelligent in the interest of its owners, that it Johnson City (Route 2, Appleton has become, on the part of the people, and unmanageable power. City) .....R. J. Smith Kansas City Socialist Headquarters The human mind stands bewildered in the presence of its own crea-(1400 Grand Ave.,....J. M. Brazel The time will come, nevertheless, when human intelligence will Kennett .....Jasper Long Kirksville (913 S. Florence) .... rise to the mastery over property, and define the relations of the .....T. C. Haller state to the property it protects, as well as the obligations and the Lamar ......H. A. Thomas Leadwood .....R. C. McCrory The interests of society are paramount to individual interests, Lemons (Blodgett) ... J. Chewning, Jr. and the two must be brought into just and harmonious relations. Liberal ......Martha Mellor A mere property career is not the final destiny of mankind, if prog-Longwood (410 Olive Av., St. Louis) ress is to be the law of the future, as it has been of the past. Lusk (Charleston) ..... Louis Probst The time which has passed away since civilization began is but a fragment of the past duration of man's existence; and but'a fragment of the ages yet to come. The dissolution of society bids Lynchburg .....J. C. Quinn Marceline .....B. McAllister

Edna (Illmo) .....J. T. Williams Reeds Spring .....L. McCullah Eldon .....C. C. Trevillyan Rockview .....C. H. Jones Fairhaven .....Frank Gray Rushville (Route 1, Poplar Bluff) ... Flat River (Box 277) .... G. W. O'Dam A. F. Ruser St. Louis (212 S. Fourth St.) ..... Otto Kaemmerer St. Louis County Central Committee (Ferguson) .....A. Tschirner St. Joseph (1002 S. Tenth St..... R. G. Lobb Sedalia (9th & New York)....... J. W. Barnett Sikeston (Blodgett) ....J. W. Adams Springfield (1057 E. Commercial St.) Stotts City .....C. F. Krueger Thayer .....F. W. King Trask .....C. H. Dawson Trenton (700 Florence). H. H. Perrin Tribune .....E. C. Bailey Turnback (Route 1, Aurora)..... .....H. L. Cottingham Unionville .....O. R. C. McCalment Vanduser ......W. R. Vowels Valley Park .....P. Hohl Verdella (Route 1, Iantha)..... F. Eddleman Wappapello ..... R. Wilson Warrensburg (Route 7).W. F. Sutton West Plains .....J. F. Williams Willow Springs....N. B. Wilkinson Winnipeg .....E. F. Nelson



H. Morgan, Author. To Lemp's Park Saturday, July 11, and Sunday, July 12. Get Your Tickets for the Debs Demonstration to be Held SatST. LOUIS LABOR.

**A Tablet Marks Spot** Where Liberator Began

#### WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON.



Sainted Abolitionist, publisher of the Liberator, in whose honor a bronze tablet has been placed on building corner Congress and Water streets, Boston, site of building in which publication of Liberator was begun, and where for two or three years Garrison and his partner, Isaas L. Knapp, slept and lived on humble fare, that they might fight for the abolition of slavery.

(From The Listener, Boston Transcript, June 27. 1908.) A fine bronze tablet bearing the following inscription was placed today on the building recently erected for Messrs. Hornblower & Weeks at the northeast corner of Congress and Water streets:

> On this spot WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON began the publication of "The Liberator' January 1, 1831.

In a small chamber, friendless and unseen Toiled o'er his types one poor unlearned young man. The place was dark, unfurnitured and mean, Yet there the freedom of a race began.

The building which stood on this site in 1831 was known as Merchants' Hall, and the lower story was occupied by the post office, while rooms in the stories above were let for business purposes, and here it was that Mr. Garrison launched his epoch-making newspaper. It was begun without capital or subscribers, and at first was printed from borrowed or hired type, for the use of which, and of a press, Mr. Garrison and his devoted partner, Isaac Knapp, paid by their labor as journeymen printers during the day, devoting their night hours to toil on The Liberator. For two or three years they slept in their office and lived on the humblest fare, but the paper thus started, girls .- Little Socialist Magazine. though often hard pressed, was published, without interruption for thirty-five years, until, in December 1865, its editor could announce the triumph of his cause and the abolition of American slavery by constitutional amendment.

Neither the wealthy nor the cultured citizens of Boston took any note of the paper or its publishers. But the South was quick to take alarm, and before the end of the first year the state of Georgia, by legislative enactment, offered \$5,000 for the apprehension of the editor. The governors of Virginia and South Carolina, and Senator Robert Y. Hayne of the latter state, all appealed to Harrison Gray Otis, then mayor of Boston, for his interference. The Liberator had then been published for nine months, but Mayor Otis was obliged to confess that he had never heard of it. He directed the police to "ferret out" a paper published without concealment in the same building with the post office, and within three minutes' walk of the City Hall! The officers assured him that the office was "an obscure hole," the editor's "only visible auxiliary a Negro boy, and his sup-

porters a very few insignificant persons of all colors." "This information," wrote Mayor Otis long afterwards, "with the consent of the aldermen, I communicated to the above-named governors, with an assurance of my belief that the new fanaticism had not made, nor was likely to make, proselytes among the re-spectable classes of our people. In this, however, I was mistaken." Mayor Otis's characterization of The Liberator and its editor in-spired James Russell Lowell's fine poem, "To W. L. Garrison," of which the first verse now appears on the bronze tablet as above; while the motto of The Liberator, "My Country is the World; my Countrymen are all Mankind," and the editor's declaration in the first number: "I am in earnest; I will not equivocate; I will not excuse; I will not retreat a single inch, and I will be heard," are inscribed on the pedestal of his statue on Commonwealth avenue.

### Woman and Socialism By Luella R. Krehbiel in The Socialist Woman.

There are facts that should be stated and stated again until they are indelibly impressed upon the popular mind.

Through all of the world's history it has been possible to measure every civilization by the status of its women. Where women amount to but little men amount to but little more in a general summing up

Woman is more liberal and developed at the present time than ever before, but she is still unrecognized as a political and industrial factor, and we of today have but few normal people. Only the truly great are truly normal, and all should be great. Man's greatest mistake was his subjection of woman. Instead of women being subjected she should take the initiative, her individuality should be asand her talents developed to serted

work and be a most potent factor in spreading Socialist sentiment. I have been very greatly astonished at the work accomplished by several of these organizations, and if we had them in every town we would soon inaugurate the co-operative commonwealth.

### STIFLED PARENTHOOD By A. H. Floaten.

Very often, when I see how poorly many children are fed, clothed, housed and trained, I think of what Sam Jones said about us breeding thoroughbred horses, and scrub children, pedigreed dogs and mongrels of human beings.

This may sound like a homely expression, but it is very true. This is not so because the animals are of more importance than children, but under our system of civilization, it pays better to raise animals than to rear children. Boys and girls are not trained to become good fathers and mothers, and the result is that they become parents without training.

Boys and girls of the working class are rushed through a short period of school, and then they are forced into factories, offices, stores and underground into mines. And while they are in the stores and factories, many years before they are 20, they are not in any humor or condition to learn anything about their lives. In most cases the parents have had no training to enable them to teach their boys and girls anything of their lives as men and women.

The men are too busy earning a living, and the women are so busy with housekeeping that they have not time to even study life. A man will devote a good deal of time to raising cattle, horses, hogs and sheep, and is careful to know that they are well bred, because it pays to have that kind of live stock, but a child is often too much of a burden to many parents, as it is the father's share in life to not be allowed enough for his work to provide well for the family. The parents' first care is to support the lives. This is more important than to prepare good lives.

Our present system, which compels more than four to work for the profit of one, that one family may have comfort and pleasure, while four have only a miserable life of heavy work, is what gives us well-bred animals and poorly bred men and women.

The most glorious thing for men and women and boys and girls to learn is how to change our present style of earning our living into the style of giving all the men and women all they earn instead of only a part of what they earn. When this is done men and women will be better parents and will bring up better and happier boys and

### A Very Good "Reason Why" By Rev. Roland D. Sawyer.

A few nights ago I was showing my little girl some pictures of Korea and China. The men were having a merry time flying kites, and the boys and girls were sitting quiet and sober and looking on while the men had a good time.

My little girl said: "I would not like to live in China, where the boys and girls have to keep still and the men have all the fun." And I am sure none of our readers would want to either. But have you thought that a good many boys and girls in this United States are worse off than those in China and Korea? There the boys and girls keep quiet while the men play, here they have to work hard in a great noisy mill ten or eleven long weary hours-while the men who own the mill play with their automobiles, yachts, horses and guns. Yes, perhaps their own fathers sit in a saloon and play cards and come home drunk and cross, because they have no work to do (the children work cheaper and they have been hired to do their fathers' work). Two million boys and girls who should be at school and out on the play grounds playing are working in these great prison mills. Their little backs ache, their legs are tired, but they must work, work, work. Don't you pity them? A few years ago a big factory in New Hampshire burned down and there were boys and girls only 7 years old working in it. Are not these boys and girls worse off than those in China? There they sit still and watch the men play, here they have to work while the men play.

Now the fathers and mothers of these poor children feel very sad to see them work so hard, and they have organized a movement to change things so that the men shall do the work and boys and girls have a chance to go to school and play. That movement is the Socialist party. If you pity these boys and girls you will want to see this Socialist party grow and by and by let the boys run and play while the men do the work. Have you heard that song which runs like this:

> "My papa is a Socialist, My mamma, too, and I; And if you'll listen closely, I'll tell a reason why."

Is not the fact that the Socialist wants all boys and girls to have a happy childhood a good "reason why?"-Little Socialist Magazine.



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

#### 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.

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Socialism, Labor, Science and Nature

Author. Title.

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their highest capacity that she may transmit them to posterity.

Woman, the mother of the race, is still a subject and we have but few men who are at once "scholars, saints and gentlemen.

The Socialist movement is the first in the world's history that has acknowledged woman's rights as a political and industrial factor -and this movement is divided in its attitude toward the woman question. Some favor separate organizations for women, while others regard this as reactionary. We shall never be a free people until all power of whatever kind is vested in the people instead of a few individuals. The Socialist movement must not be burdened with side issues; it must remain clear cut and revolutionary. It would require almost as much time and money to make suffragists of the people as it would to make Socialists of them and then we should have to start another campaign to teach them how to use the ballot. No mere issue covers its own ground while Socialism covers the ground of all other issues.

We have millions of women in this country who are enduring the tortures of industrial slavery, but they are totally ignorant of any method of liberation. There is a great work that should be done among women by women that can not be done by men, and this work can be supported and directed by the locals. Our Socialist women should be pushing propaganda among the women just as the men are pushing it among the men.

We should have a leaflet that briefly expresses the message of Socialism and our women should start a leaflet campaign and not cease until the message of industrial liberation is carried to every sister-slave in the factory, sweatshop, miserable home, or sporting house. This message should be carried with an expression of love and sympathy that is ever sincere and constant.

What has been done can be done again. I know of several instances where our Socialist women have held propaganda meetings in the different wards of a town. Women who could not have been induced to attend a Socialist local have attended these meetings, become students of Socialism and finally joined the locals. I know of several towns where the women prepare the program for every al-ternate propaganda meeting of their locals. A number of these women are placing children on the programs and thereby arousing an interest among the children.

Some of these organizations are taking up courses of study in history, Socialism and parliamentary law.

These local organizations will interest the women by giving ory of a political or philosophical remit them something to do; they will familiarize the women with official at your meeting today to be counted.

By Horace Traubel.

I'm sorry I can't be with you tonight. I always wanted to be counted in for Paine. It seems to me that is the least a man can do for a man who has counted us in his love so long. For a man who suffered for us. For a man who went to a cross for us. For a man who did our work for us a century ago and is still busy doing the same work today. I like to think that the breath of medievalism could never blow his lamp out. I like to think that Paine keeps on living and that his enemies keep on dying. I like to think that a few people, and constantly more people, have sense enough and rever-ence enough to take off their hats to him. Such feelings come over me when Paine's name is mentioned. Such emotions stir me when I am told anybody anywhere is going to celebrate him. It is not only true that we help to keep Paine alive. It is more true that Paine helps to keep us alive. It don't seem to me we need to worry about Paine. He came to stay. Doors have been slammed in his face. Institutions have locked their gates against his ideas. The church has blasphemously ostracized his humanitarianism. But Paine is still Paine. Still vitalizes the currents of modern thought. People who hate his name eat his bread. Another thing. We don't look back to Paine. He is still looking back to us. When official Christianity catches up with Paine it will have caught up with Christ. Paine remains modern. One decade follows another. Revolutions occur. He remains modern. Not technically modern. Spiritually modern. Modern in the reach of his democracy. Modern in the mercy of his idealism. Modern in the reverence of his religion. For Paine was a religious man. He came in the succession of the great teachers. He was not a scholar. He was a seer. He was not a literary esthete. He was a philosopher. His genius had many sides. He was not most eminent in his denials, great as his denials were. He was supreme in his affirmations. His enemies have made too little of his affirmations. Some of his friends have made too much of his denials. The best of Paine was in his power to build. His genius for mechanics entered into his genius for words. Entered into his genius for politics and letters. Paine has survived the world's neglect. I don't ask on such an occasion: What are we doing for Paine? I ask: What is Paine doing for us? And because Paine is still doing so much for us, is not a mere book memory of a political or philosophical reminiscence, I stand up with you

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of pamphlets and leaflets always on hand, also Socialist Party buttons. Books sent postpaid on receipt of above prices. Office open from 8 a. m. to 9 p. m. daily.

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

## THE FACT IS

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

# 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





#### CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

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

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

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

#### SOCIALIST VOTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

1888										28									2,000
1896	 																		36,000
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#### 30,000 494,000 187 931,000 189 180 .....6,285,000 100 ..... over 7,000,000

## **Today and Tomorrow**

The St. Louis Socialists will open the presidential campaign by a two days' demonstration at Lemp's Park today and tomorrow, Saturday, July 11, and Sunday, July 12.

Campaign opening with our presidential candidate as speaker on Saturday, and such an able orator as Comrade Strickland for Sunday, should arouse every Socialist of St. Louis to action and to do his very best to get a crowd to Lemp's Park as no other political party will be able to get out during this campaign.

The prospects have never been more encouraging. General enthusiasm prevails among the Socialists and Trades Unionists of this city, and our committee of arrangements is agreeably surprised by the splendid work done by our comrades throughout the city to make this a most memorable affair.

Comrade Debs will arrive in St. Louis on Friday, and Comrade Strickland will reach the city on Saturday afternoon.

Our women friends request us to make special mention of the children's parade, which will take place on the second day of the picnic, i. e., on Sunday afternoon, under the management of the Socialist Sunday school. All children in the park are invited to join the parade. Every child will be provided with a little appropriate Debs-Hanford flag, and under the leadership of a band of music the little Socialists will make their triumphal march through the park.

## **Against Our Press**

In this week's St. Louis Labor we publish two important articles: "The Postmaster General's Order to His Postmasters" and "The Case of Freeman Knowles."

Both of these appeals deserve the careful consideration of every Socialist newspaper reader. The "official work from higher up" against the Socialist press is gradually developing into systematic persecution. Our postmaster general is endowed with authority and power which not even Bismarck in his "most glorious days" did not brary. St. Louis, Mo. Socialist Newspaper Union. This pamphlet enjoy. Every postmaster is made an official censor or "press policeman," irrespective whether he is wise or foolish, crooked or straight politically corrupt or sincere.



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."

ST. LOUIS LABOR.

"Socialism and the Drink Question," by Phillip Snowden, M. P. London, Independent Labor Party, 23 Bride Lane, Fleet, E. C. This book is issued as Volume VI. of the Socialist Library, which is edited by Ramsey MacDonald, M. P. Comrade Snowden presents to the English public a most valuable contribution to Socialist literature. The results of many an hour of most careful investigation, study and hard work are contained in this volume. The book is divided into 18 chapters, of which we mention the most important : The Temperance Movement, Labor Organizations and Drink, Who Consumes the Drink? Causes of Drinking, Social Conditions, Other Causes Social Reform and Temperance, Drink and Economic Poverty, Economics of Temperance, State Prohibition, Local Option, Public Contral and Municipalization, Advantages and Objections, etc. Snowden's book is undoubtedly one of the best productions in English Socialist literature, dealing with a problem which at this very time is causing much interest in this country.

### The River Front Park

The St. Louis Times, the latest newspaper "organ of all the people," has absolutely no use for the proposed River Front Park Here is what the Times has to say about the commendable plan of beautifying the river front for the benefit of thousands of poor children in the alleys and slums of the central business district:

The average business man would hardly have time to drop his work and go to the river front park for the purpose of sitting on a green bench two or three hours. The average housewife and the average child would hardly find it desirable to leave the beautiful parks of the West and North and South Ends to come down into the crowded, dirty town to look out on the elevated tracks and the muddy river beyond. At night, howover, the proposed narow strip of grass and trees down levee-way would serve a purpose. It would be a rendezvous for undesirables. It would make a first-rate headquarters for crime. With the closed business part of the city at its back and the swirling, rushing river at its front, it would take on the surroundings of the horror scenes of a Havlin melodrama. The tired people of the sultry city would hardly journey miles to the river front for the purpose of looking at tracks and the elevator vista presented on the eastern shore.

Of course, it was the general business manager who dictated the above editorial, and his actions are governed by the desires of the Big Cinch. It is not for the "average business man," nor for the 'average housewife of the West, South or North Ends," nor for the 'average child of the West End," to enjoy a river front park. It is for the health and lives of the many thousands of poor working men. women and children of the district between O'Fallon and Twelfth street, Chouteau avenue and the River, that the filthy, disease-breathing Levee should be transformed into one of the most beautiful pub lic parks of St. Louis.

The "average business man" and the "average West End housewife" will look out for themselves, but the city should have some consideration for the great army of unfortunate beings who are condemned by economic conditions, over which they have no control, to "reside" between the dust and smoke and filth of the central factory and business districts.



Chapter VIII. Rev. Dr. Fearless' First Socialist Address to the Unemployed.

Chapter IX. Capitalist Civilization, Illustrated by Dr. Fearless, Chapter X. Dr. Fearless' Third Lecture Aroused the People to Action.

Chapter XI. Dr. Fearless' last Lecture at a Mass Meeting of Unemployed Citizens.

Chapter XII. Old America in Confusion.

Chapter XIII. When Night Is Darkest, Dawn Is Nearest.

Chapter XIV. If a Tramp Came to Chicago.

Chapter XV. Freedom's Voice on New Chicago Place-Lily Truelove's Family Life.

"New America" was published in an edition of 5,000 copies. The last 100 copies which had yet been in possession of the author have just been presented to the Labor Book Department, and may be had at 10 cents a copy.

## **Editorial Observations**

Meet him at the Stand!

Meet him at Lemp's Park,

This (Saturday) Evening Eugene V. Debs Will Open the Presidential campaign in St. Louis.

Wm. Jennings Bryan Will Have Been Nominated for President by the Democratic national circus at Denver by the time this issue of St. Louis Labor reaches our subscribers.

Quick Action in Cases of Emergency Can Never Be Too Highly appreciated. It is safe to say that the thirty-nine thousand six hundred and forty-five prescriptions for whisky written by the physicians of Charlotte, N. C., last year under the prohibition act were promptly presented at the drug store to be filled, thereby saving many lives. Had there been any hesitancy the loss would have been terrible .- Machinists' Monthly Journal.

The Laboring People During the Past Four Years Have Been howling against the despotism of trusts and corporations, and yet, the majority of these laboring people on the 10th of next November will march proudly to the polls and cast their ballot for the perpetuation of the reign of industrial despotism that brutalizes humanity and fills the world with suffering and wretchedness. To vote for Debs and Hanford would be casting a ballot for Socialism, and, according to the capitalist press, "Socialism destroys the home."-Miners' Magazine.

Orchard's Pardon Is No Longer a Dream. The Chicago Socialist says: When the Socialists declared that Orchard was testifying as the result of a bargain by which his own neck was promised exemption on condition that he succeeded in perjuring another's into danger, they were denounced by all the publications controlled by the Mine Owners' Association. Today one more step has been taken in consummating that bargain. Harry Orchard has had his sentence commuted to life imprisonment in the same penitentiary where he has been treated like a king for the last two years. It is safe to say that no laboring man in the state of Idaho has had greater privileges and better living than has this blood-soaked perjurer. He has been the guest of governors, senators and the plutocracy of the Rocky Mountain states. He has been feasted, feted and fattened until he begins to resemble the porcine plutocrats with whom he has been associating. Certainly a few more years of this sort of "punishment" may be looked forward to with equanimity.

## The Case of Freeman Knowles

Every postmaster will try to please his political master in order to keep the political plum. Thus we may expect all kinds of surprises for the Socialist press of America within the near future.

We know that these persecutions will not only not have the desired results, but will strengthen the Socialist press and the Socialist movement. What a Prince Bismarck and his well organized police censure system could not accomplish will forever remain a wild dream of Theodore Roosevelt, Herr von Meyer and all the rest of the political knights and knaves of Prince Capital.

#### Why the persecution?

Because the Socialist and radical trade union press of America has become a powerful factor in the process of molding public opinion and arousing the slumbering giant of Labor.

### NEW BOOKS

The German Social Democracy; Changes in Theory and Tactics By Paul Kampfmeyer. Translated by Winfield R. Gaylord. Chicago. Charles H. Kerr & Co. Cloth-bound, 50 cents. This little volume should be read by every Socialist active in the movement. especially by those comrades not acquainted with the German language and who, therefore, have not had the opportunity of closely following the development of the German Social Democracy. The German Socialist Party has produced more good literature and has done more for the enlightenment of the working class than any other political party or political movement in any country, in the same length of time, in the history of the world, and in the little work of Kampimeyer we find a few of the reasons plainly stated why such tremendous success of the German movement was possible.

Value, Price and Profit. By Karl Marx. Chicago. Charles H.

"New America," by G. A. Hoehn, Volume 2 of the Labor Liof 140 pages was first published in 1896, after it had been published in the old St. Louis Labor as "Letters from New America." In those days English Socialist literature was a very rare article. Aside from Lawrence Gronlund's "Co-operative Commonwealth" and Bellamy's "Looking Backward," the English literature of our American Socialist propaganda literature consisted of a few translations from the German, and very poor translations at that. Our writers and speak ers would know all the details of the developments of Capitalist production in England, or of the political history of Germany, but they were, almost without exception, disregarding our political and economic history. What was needed in America was an American movement, but in order to interest the American people in such a movement it was an absolute necessity to deal with American conditions, study the political and economic history of the United States, beginning with the earliest colonial life, show the economic and social development, the political struggles in the colonies leading up to the Revolution, and trace the commercial and industrial growth of the country to the days of the Civil War to modern Capitalism and finally to the modern Labor and Socialist movements. With this object in view, "New America" was written immediately after the Pullman strike, or the "Debs Rebellion," as the strike was some times called.

"New America" is divided into a number of chapters, as follows:

#### Chapter I. The Declaration of Independence.

Chapter II. The Economic and Social Conditions in Old America-The Great Charter.

Chapter III. The Rise and Fall of Old America's Independence.

Chapter IV. New Forms of Slavery in Old America.

Chapter V. The Fatal Lullaby.

Chapter VI. Why the Old Amreican Wealth Producers were Poor

Chapter VII. Let the Voice of the People Be Heard.

#### Deadwood, S. D., July 1, 1908.

Dear Comrade-You have doubtless heard that I have been convicted in the Federal Court at Deadwood of sending "obscene" matter through the mail, and have been sentenced to pay a fine of \$500, which I refused to pay, although the Black Hills Labor Unions tele phoned me one hour after my sentence that they had raised the full amount and the same was at my disposal. I refused this generous offer and went to jail, because it was not I, but the freedom of the press that was on trial. I remained 25 days in jail, until my appeal was perfected to the Court of Appeals at St. Louis, where the case will be tried in October. I ask you to read the inclosed article from the pen of Eugene V. Debs, and if you think my case a worthy one, in no way can you help me so much as by republishing this article. Very truly yours, Freeman Knowles.

#### THE VICTIM OF PERSECUTION.

#### An Appeal in Behalf of Knowles' Paper.

#### By Eugene V. Debs.

To those who personally know Freeman Knowles, the report that he is in jail will seem not only impossible, but absurd. If ever there was a perfectly upright citizen in every sense of the term, it is Freeman Knowles. He has every quality which commands the respect of his fellows and not one which would mar the character of the most exemplary.

For years he has been a resident of Deadwood, S. D. In times past and until he became a Socialist he was one of the most popular and highly esteemed citizens of that state. He was elected to Congress by a large majority and served with distinction, the only criticism being that he was too radical in his policies and his tendencies. Of his own knowledge, the writer knows that during the years that Freeman Knowles has been a resident of Deadwood not one charge of an offensive character has ever been brought against him. He walked uprightly among his neighbors and had their unqualified confidence and respect.

The honesty of Freeman Knowles' was and is proverbial. No breath of suspicion ever tained his good name. He is kindly, peace-able, sympathetic, whole-hearted and everything that a good man should be. He never had a single evil habit. His domestic relations have always been of the purest and his home life perfectly ideal. All of this is known to the neighbors and friends of Freeman Knowles.

And yet he lies in jail, like a common felon!

What crime has this good citizen, friend and neighbor committed? Surely he must have degenerated fearfully in a very few days to have fallen so low! No! It is not that. Freeman Knowles has simply progressed with his time, kept pace with events, expressed himself upon current happenings in accordance with his well-known integrity, and the result is that he is deemed too dangerous to be at large.

And so he is, if a society in which concentrated wealth rules and hundreds of thousands of suffering souls pass through life but to bear testimony to its awful failure, is to be preserved.

Freeman Knowles, who was dowered with as warm a heart as ever beat in the breast of man, saw all about him the suffering of his fellow-beings and with his analytical mind and critical temperament it did not take him long to conclude that the cause of all this suffering and of the countless sins and iniquities which occur daily before our very eyes was due to the private ownership of the means of life and the shutting out of the many from the God-given opportunities which this earth holds out in abundance for all. And so Knowles became a Socialist; and then and there his troubles began

Had he shut his ears and eyes to the misery and wretchedness of his fellow-beings he would have spared himself all the trouble which has since fallen to his lot. He had ability in plenty and could have esaily retained his place and power by doing as others do who cater to the masters and enjoy the bounties that come to those who "crook the hinges of the knee that thrift may follow fawning."

Had Knowles been wise and heartless enough to do this he would today be high, or what is regarded as high, in public estimation; would have a fortune and would be an eminently respectable citizen of his state. But Knowles had the Christ spirit. He could not shut out from his vision the things he saw, nor from his soul the things he felt. He did not deny the suffering poor, but boldly avowed himself opposed to the system of society of which they were the victims

From that time to this our comrade has been absolutely true to himself and his convictions, has spoken out fearlessly and with the passion of an intense and aroused soul. And, while he has lost caste among many of his former friends, he has steadily gained in moral prestige and in that true self-esteem which clothes a man with divine attributes and ennobles him beyond measure, even though he lies in jail, marked as a common felon and is deserted of all, even as Christ was deserted by the very ones he was dying to serve and save. The Lantern, the weekly paper in which Mr. Knowles has been

opposing the capitalist system and expressing his views on current affairs, is one of the most effective Socialist propaganda papers in the country. Every line in it is written for the education of the people and for the awakening of the working class. This paper is of the kind the capitalist authorities are preparing to suppress.

For a long time Freeman Knowles has been under surveillance. He could not be bribed or intimidated into silence, and so drastic measures must be taken to teach him that submission to capitalist misrule, however revolting to the finer senses or brutalizing to the victims, is the first duty of the patriotic (?) citizen. The Lantern has therefore been regarded as a menace to the peace and order of capitalist despotism, and so it is. And for this very reason it deserves and should have the support of every good citizen whose ideals are not tainted and corrupted by the love of money, instead of being glorified by the love of man.

Let all those who are insympathy with this intrepid champion of the oppressed send their mite to help him in this hour of his shameless persecution. If it be only a three months' subscription it will help, but all who can afford to do so should send \$1.50 to Mrs. Knowles, at Deadwood, S. D., for a year's subscription to the Lantern. The paper is worth the price and the subscriber will be given value received. It is not enough that we sympathize with a comrade at such a time, but we must share our substance with him. Knowles has been heavily fined and will have other great expenses to meet. Besides this temporary imprisonment pending the final verdict he may be sent to the penitentiary for an indefinite period. The persons who are intent upon suppressing his paper have determined that this shall be his fate. The comrades who have rallied to his support have, upon the other hand, resolved to unflinchingly contest the case to its final termination. The present purpose is to appeal the case to the Court of Appeals at St. Louis, and if decided adversely there, to go to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Freeman Knowles does not fear to go to the penitentiary, or even to the gallows, if it be necessary, but if he goes it will be, not as a coward, but as a warrior goes. And we, his comrades, must go with him and staunchly support him to the extent of our means and power. Every dollar provided will make the defense more aggressive and effective and serve at the same time to increase the public interest and to expose the shocking outrage which has been perpetrated upon an honest man for fearlessly discharing his duty to his oppressed suffering fellow-beings.



### PRESIDENT GOMPERS IN DENVER The A. F. of L. Executive Board Trying to Have Anti-Injunction Plank Incorporated in Democratic National Platform.

Denver, July 7.-Although Samuel Gompers is hopeful that he may come to satisfactory terms with the Democratic National Convention, there is at present a considerable discrepancy between what the representatives of organized labor are demanding, and what the Bryan managers are willing to concede.

What Gompers and his associates are asking is that no injunctions shall issue at all in case of labor disputes. The text of the Gompers resolution is substantially as follows:

"We pledge ourselves to the enactment of a law to prohibit the issuance of injunctions in cases arising out of labor disputes, when such injunctions would not apply when no labor disputes existed; and that in no case shall an injunction be issued when there exists a remedy by the ordinary process of law, and which act shall provide that in the procedure for the punishment of contempt of court, the party cited for contempt, when such contempt was not committed in the presence of the court, be entitled to a trial by jury.' ANOTHER BONE OF CONTENTION.

In addition to the injunction plank, there is another bone of contention. The American Federation of Labor representatives want assurances from the Democratic convention that congress will pass a law to relieve their organization from the pains and penalties of the Sherman anti-trust law. The Gompers proposal reads:

That congress enact a law guaranteeing to the wage-earners, agriculturists and horticulturists of the country, the right of organized effort, to the end that such associations or their members shall not be regarded as combinations in restraint of trade.

#### GOMPERS BEFORE COMMITTEE.

Denver, Colo., July 7 .- President Gompers of the A. F. of L appeared before the Democratic platform committee this afternoon to present the demands of Organized Labor. Other labor leaders were present. They presented for the consideration of the committee the suggestions which were tendered to the resolutions committee of the Chicago convention, and asked that they be incorporated in the platform.

Addressing the committee in support of the resolutions, Mr. Gompers spoke of their failure to secure recognition. "We asked them for bread and we received a stone." The Republican declaration he declared to be an indorsement of the existing abuse of law. He asked the Democrats "either to leave the subject entirely out of their platform or adopt a real remedy for the wrongs complained of."

Senator Stone of Missouri asked Mr. Gompers whether the original injunuction plank, purporting to have been drawn by President Roosevelt and Secretary Taft, but which the Republican convention refused to adopt, would be satisfactory to organized labor.

The American Federation of Labor not only does not want that declaration, but would be opposed to it," was the reply of Mr. Gompers.

Nor the plank the Republicans adopted?" asked Mr. Stone. "We are opposed to that," was the reply.

Mr. Gompers was then questioned closely by many members of the committee to bring out specific cases wherein injunctions would lie under his plank, and the answers made indicated that none would lie against laborers.

#### Duncan and Fuller Back Up Gompers.

James Duncan, first vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, added the weight of his argument in support of what Mr. Gompers had said.

H. R. Fuller, representing the brotherhoods of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers and Trainmen, presented and argued for the identical injunction plank he laid before the Republican convention. The plank indorses the right of laborers to strike and to persuade others to do so. The plank also advocates legislation to prevent the issuance of injunctions, with hearing and trial by jury where the alleged contempt was not committed in the presence of the court or so near thereto as to obstruct the adminstration of justice. Mr. Fuller utilized the major portion of his time in reading extreme cases of the use of injunctions in labor disputes.

At the conclusion of Mr. Fuller's remarks Gov. Haskell called upon John Mitchell, the labor leader and prospective vice-presidential candidate, to address the committee.

#### John Mitchell's Position.

Mr. Mitchcell said he had purposely refrained from speaking because the question was one needing forceful and impassioned dis cussion and his personal experience was such as almost to preclude him from such impassioned discussion. While generally regarded as a law-abiding citzen, he was at this moment precluded from traveling in some of the states of the Union. He could not go into some portions of West Virginia without conflicting with the order of court. Mtichell declared himself a Democrat and in a general way urged the committee to prepare such a platform as could receive the support of labor.



And this they will have to bear while the case is being fought out in the courts

For the decision of the supreme court declared merely that suit night be brought in the name of Loewe under the Sherman antitrust act for three times the damages that could be proved.

It is up to the Anti-Boycott association to bring suit for alleged damages in the United States district court. In the case before the supreme court these damages were set at \$80,000. It remains to be seen what part of this amount can be proved before a jury.

But after that may come appeals. Time may lengthen out into and meanwhile the 250 workmen stand attached for \$180,000. If the Loewe Co. can prove \$80,000 of damages resulting from the boycott, it will be entitled to exact three times that amount under the Sherman act, or \$240,000, if so much can be found in the possession of the 250 Danbury men already attached, or in the possession of any other member of the union besides!

And then, moreover, are all the costs of litigation, which up to this time have been very heavy; and the fines to pay in a criminal suit, if such should follow !

Large as it is, this takes no note of the state case, in which no move has been made, since the attachment of \$60,000 was fixed three and a half years ago!

Should that case be carried forward and \$80,000 of damages through boycott proved, that amount, plus costs, piled on top of all the federal damage, criminal and legal costs, will crush down upon the 250 Danbury workmen and their fellows!

The spirit of the money lender of Venice is in the great secret Anti-Boycott association, which doubtless will, without a tremor of pity, exact the last fraction of the pound of flesh awarded it by the decision of the supreme court and the consequent action of the lower courts.

All this is the more appalling to the Danbury workmen and their fellows, since it is lightning out of a clear sky. They supposed they acted within their rights. Their legal advisers told them they had not acted unlawfully. United States District Justice Platt declared that their acts did

not come under the Sherman anti-trust act, as read by the decisions and opinions of the United States supreme court in various cases, which he cited.

But the supreme court chose to ignore its previous rulings and to ignore all custom from the time of the Boston Tea Party. It fell upon the Danbury workmen with a crushing weight.

And it may fall, by application of the decision, in a like crushing way upon tens, perhaps hundreds of thousands of workmen, who, through unions, have been endeavoring to resist the downward tendency of wages, the increase of working hours and the general hardening of the conditions of labor .- The Shoe Workers' Journal.

The World of Labor "In Union There Is Strength! United We Stand; Divided We Fall!"

#### The Opening Gun.

Debs will fire the opening gun of his campaign in St. Louis July 1, and extensive preparations are under way to make the occasion a memorable one .--- Kansas City Labor Herald.

#### Brewers No. 6 Change Meeting Place.

Brewers' and Maltsters' Union No. 6 decided to change its place of meeting. The union will meet every second and fourth Sunday morning at the New Club Hall, Chouteau avenue and Thirteenth street

#### The Beer Bottlers' Excursion.

The annual railroad excursion of Beer Bottlers' Union No. 187 to Marine, Ill., will take place Sunday, July 19. Round-trip tickets 60 cents; half-fare for children under 12 years. Train leaves Union Station at 8:30 a.m.

#### Celebrate Labor Day in August.

The labor organizations of the Black Hills have selected August 3d as Labor Day on account of the uncertainty of the weather in September. Extensive arrangements are now being made for the holiday in August. The editor of the Miners' Magazine has accepted the invitation to deliver the address.

#### Alabama Coal Miners Strike.

Birmingham, Ala., July 6 .- A strike has been called by the union miners of Alabama, only two small commercial coal companies signing the wage contract offered by the miners at 55 cents per ton. A number of deputies were sworn in today at the request of some of the mine owners, though no reports have been received as to disorders.

#### .. Moyer on Adams Trial.

President Moyer returned from Utah last week after attending a meeting of Park City Miners' Union. He reports the local union in a flourishing condition and predicts that unionism will grow stronger in Utah as industrial conditions improve. On his way back to headquarters he stopped off in Grand Junction for a few days to give his attention to matters connected with the Adams trial. He believes that Adams will receive a fair and impartial trial and expresses the utmost confidence in his acquittal .- Miners' Magazine.

ST. LOUIS LABOR.

Mr. G. A. Hoehn, Editor St. Louis Labor, 212 South Fourth Street

My Dear Sir-I note in your issue today that you interpret that my ruling in the Brewery case was probably a mistake. As far as you and "Labor" are concerned, I never have had any reason to complain, either officially or personally. I am sure your desire is to be fair, although sometimes inclined to be sarcastic. I know in my own conscience that I always try to do what is right, according to the best of my limited knowledge. I size the situation thusly: During the Brewery Workers' strike the Central Trades and Labor Union was appealed to. By motion, the Central Trades and

Labor Union appointed a committee to act in conjunction with the Brewery Workers' Union, and to bring about a settlement. An agreement was reached, namely, that in the future all controversies between employer and employes were to be left to an Arbitration Board, to be appointed by the Central Trades and Labor Union, and their decision was to be binding upon all parties concerned, and final.

This agreement, after a thorough discussion, was reached and agreed to by the Central Trades and Labor Union. Now, for the life of me, I can not see how, under the circumstances, I could have made any other decision. The report, with the agreement, ought to be submitted to the Central Trades and Labor Union as a matter of information and record. It would indeed be a remarkable state of affairs if either party could repudiate the finding of the committee. In that case I certainly would decide that the agreement had been In that case I certainly would declide that truly yours, repudiated in its entirety. I remain, very truly yours, **Owen Miller**.

## TO THE PUBLIC!

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

#### The trust comprises the following concerns: HEYDT BAKERY CO. CONDON BAKERY CO. ST. LOUIS BAKERY CO FREUND BAKERY CO. WELLE-BOETTLER BAKERY CO. HAUK & HOERR BAKERY CO. THE HOME BAKERY CO.

## By Henry George, Jr.

Not since the pre-revolutionary times, when the Boston Tea Party boycotted the British government taxes by throwing a ship load of taxed tea into Boston harbor, has ony New England town attracted more attention for a boycott than has little hatmaking Danbury, Conn.

It is a place of about 25,000 inhabitants and has 24 hat factories that make about two-thirds of all the hats used in the United States and Canada

All but three of these factories are union. Of the three non-union or "open" factories, that of D. E. Loewe & Co. is the largest.

When the union asked Loewe & Co. to unionize, Mr. Loewe refused. He thought he could get his labor cheaper outside.

The union thereupon called its men out and, through its na-tional union-the United Hatters of North America-called the Loewe hats "unfair" and declared a boycott.

Loewe turned his case over to the American Anti-Boycott association and the fight began in earnest.

The association concluded to fight the union in an unusual way - to attack its individual members. Of the 3,000 men in the local union it selected approximately 250 of the most prosperous.

They had little homes and bank accounts which the Anti-Boycott association attached for alleged damages done Loewe's business through the boycott. Simultaneously it began two suits, one in a state and one in a federal court.

The attachments were at first for \$100,000 in the state and \$240,-000 in the federal court. But these amounts were overruled as bevond all reason. They were cut by the courts to \$60,000 in the state suit and \$120,000 in the federal suit. Of this total of \$180,000, the sum of \$50,000 was in bank accounts and \$130,000 on homes

These attachments occurred in September, 1904-nearly three and a half years ago!

They were expected to frighten the workmen and destroy their union. But though they proved great hardships, the men stood rast. When they found the burden unbearable, the national union

came to their relief, taking over their bank books with assignments and giving cash in exchange. In this way the 250 men have had \$50,000 from the United Hatters' treasury.

But they could not turn over their homes, and have had to bear the \$130,000 of attachments remaining.

Some Figures for Van Cleave. The Garment Workers' Bulletin sounds a keynote in this paragraph: "In a recent issue of that noxious rag, American Industries, James W. Van Cleave, who is just as noxious, says: 'That there are only 2,000,000 members of the labor unions in the United States." Jim never stops to think that 1,500,000 of those are heads of families, and that means 8,000,000, and with each having influence over one, that gives us 16,000,000, and each influenced one has a friend and that makes 32,000,000, and so on ad infinitum."

#### The Corporations' Benevolence.

It is reported that the Southern Railway, because of a revival of its business, will not reduce the wages of its employes in the operating department, as had been contemplated. The approaching election, however, is said to be the real reason, and that the wage cut will be made after the votes are counted. Last spring the Southern was the ringleader of a number of roads that threatened to make a reduction, but were held off by prominent government officials, who realized that a cut in wages would precipitate a great industrial conflict which would be embarrassing in a presidential year.

#### Painters' Union Indorses Debs.

Local Union 1904, Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America of Chicago, have passed strong resolutions indorsing Debs and denouncing Gompers' plea of rewarding friends and punishing enemies. They came out square for the Socialist Party, its ticket, platform and principles. The Journal of the Switchmen's Union is out with ringing editorial in favor of Debs and Hanford. Thus coming events cast their shadows before. Where can labor find a place to do the things that the A. F. of L. suggests except by following in the footsteps of the above? Who cares where, how or by whom exploitation stops, just so it stops.

#### Labor Man Elected to Ontario Legislature.

The Garment Workers Bulletin reproduces the likeness of Mr. Allan Studholme, Hamilton, Ontario, second vice-president of the Stove Mounters and Steel Range Workers' International Union. On Monday, June 8, Mr. Studholme was elected as a member of the Ontatio Legislature for the constituency of East Hamilton over two old party candidates, both lawyers. Mr. Studholme represented the constituency in the last Legislature, having beaten one of the law-

yers, a Mr. J. J. Scott, in a single-handed fight, the other old line party staying out of the field. This time both parties lined up their candidate against Mr. Studholme, the nominee of the Independent Labor Party. The contest was a hot one. The supporters of Mr. Studholme made it clear to the electors that their candidate was not a "trade union" candidate, but a people's candidate, a candidate of the "common people," who were sick of old political party rule. Hence many voters of all classes came to his support, and the candidate of the Independent Labor Party was elected by a plurality of 75 votes. Mr. Studholme is one of the old line Canadian trade Union-ists and ex-general president of the Stove Mounters' International Union.

#### Kansas City Unions and Labor Day.

Kansas City Herald reports the following: At the last meeting of the Industrial Council the question of having a parade on Labor Day came up and it was voted to let the unions decide the matter by a referendum vote. The secretary was instructed to notify the various trades councils that they could select a representative to serve on the Labor Day committee. What the final decision of the unions in regard to parading will be is a matter of conjecture. Many individual members believe that the day can not be properly observed without a parade, while on the other hand there are those who believe much money is spent on uniforms, etc., on that occasion which might be used more advantageously. For this reason the Council deemed it expedient to submit the proposition to a referendum vote of the membership of the local unions.

#### Open Shop.

An open shop printer, D. P. Toomey of Boston, Mass., has been awarded a five-year contract to print the official organ of the Knights of Columbus at a price which is at least \$36,000 above that of one of the men who submitted bids in the supposedly open competition called for by K. of C. laws, and the gross favoritism shown by the committee that made this award becomes the more apparent when it is learned that six responsible firms, all union concerns, submitted lower bids than Toomey. This statement is vouched for by two prominent Catholic papers, the Columbian and Western Catholic, published at Chicago, and the New York Register, and union men affiliated with the K. of C. the country over should demand some sort of an explanation.—Union Signal.

#### Too Much Praying to Suit Foreman.

The Geographic Magazine is responsible for this: Most of the workmen in the Russian oil fields of Baku are Mohammedans, and, strange to say, piety is a source of constant annovance to their employers. As we were being shown through the pumping house belonging to a Russian company, our guide, a sturdy Dutchman from the oil fields of Pennsylvania, suddenly came upon a Tartar workman lying prostrate, his face toward Mecca, on a strip of greasy carpet among the idle machinery. Without giving him time to struggle to his feet, our friend raised him more suddenly than gently with a well applied kick. "Choist look at dese fellows!" he exclaimed indignantly; "ve half to vatch dem or dep pray de whole tam time! Vat mit Mohammedan feast days and Russian saints" days ve get no work done at all. Vat ve need is a cargo of good missionaries to convert de whole tam lot."

#### The New Orleans Brewery Fight Over.

The Brauer-Zeitung, official organ of the United Brewery Workers, reports: At last, after a bitter fight extending over a period of more than a year, the jurisdiction disputes in New Orleans between our organization and the International Brotherhood of Teamsters is decided in our favor. The fight began, as will be remembered, in the spring of 1907, when the contracts our local unions in New Orleans held with the brewery proprietors expired, and the latter declared that they had made dual contracts with the teamsters' organization, which dual contracts guaranteed the bosses cheaper help than the contracts which our organization provided for, and that they (the bosses) consequently could not enter into another contract with our organization. Following events, the lockout and the forced strike of our members, the fact that the A. F. of L., by revoking the charter of our International Union, afforded a mighty help for our enemies, and all other details of the bitter fight, are still well remembered and need not be recounted here.

#### A Labor Paper on the Agitator.

Fifteen years before the civil war Garrison and Phillips and Lovejoy were in the "agitator" class, and were treated as roughly in the civilized communities of the East as have been some "labor agitators" in the less peaceful communities of the West within recent years. But time vindicated the abolitionists, just as time is vindicating the men of the present day. And as the term lost its offensiveness and became a mark of honor to those who carried on the contest for the emancipation of the black man half a century ago, so it is in the contest that is now being carried on. For the people, who, Abraham Lincoln said, generally wobble right, have seen that these men who are slightingly referred to by those who would defeat their purposes, are not seeking to array man against man nor class against class, but that they are forwarding a principle. The views they are advancing are the forewords of an advancing civilization. They are but laying the groundwork of a future structure which will be vastly better than that we now have. They are not working for their own betterment at the expense of their less favored fellows, but their sole aim is to create conditions that will bring to all a better and a brighter existence.-The Indianapolis Union.

#### - Will the Mine Workers Consolidate?

The prestige of the Miners' Federation in Great Britain, of for governor, will canvass the entire state from now until election. being the largest trade union in the world, with its 650,000 members. is likely to be eclipsed soon. The middle of next month the Western Federation of Miners will hold its annual convention in Denver, at which time the proposition of combining with the United Mine Workers of America will be considered. Indications are that favor-able action will be taken. When the U. M. W. met in Indianapolis last January W. D. Haywood, formerly secretary of the Western Federation, delivered an address and suggested an amalgamation of the two international unions. The sentiment was warmly received and a committee was elected to attend the coming convention in Denver and continue negotiations to merge the two organizations. If the deal goes through the combination will start out with fully 400,000 men, exclusive of at least 100,000 non-union anthracite miners. During the past week President Lewis of the United Mine Workers has been busily planning a campaign of organization in the three anthracite districts, and it is believed he will be successful in accomplishing his object, as the agreement with the operators expires the first of next April. Lewis is ambitionus to gather all classes of miners on the American continent into one huge union, and as the Western Federation dominates in metalliferous mining, an amalgamation of the coal and metal miners would, in the language of Haywood, "give the miners as complete control in their industry as the typographical union has in the printing trade." Haywood believes that inside of a year between 700,000 and 800,000 miners in the United States, Canada and Mexico would be enrolled in the federated union .- Max Hayes, in St. Louis Star.

cies which they are not showing themselves able to meet, or, perhaps, even to understand. We are in a difficult period. The wealth of the wealthy, and the fierce thirst of those who lack wealth; the luxury of the one order and the social unrest of the other alike tell against the spiritual life and the agencies that seek to promote it. The unsettlement of belief is another factor in the situation. If the The unsettlement of belief is another factor in the situation. If the churches are to secure people they will have to give them something they can believe. But half the problem, we are convinced, is a social one. It is a question of atmosphere. When we have made it as easy for workingmen to drop into a church as into a public house; when we have made him feel as much at home in the one as the other, a not inconsiderable part of the present alienation will have been overcome." The British Weekly is greatly puzzled by these decreases, and refrains from assigning any reason, except that pos-sibly in seeking for the redemption of the body the conscious contin-uous effort to convert souls and build up the church has slackened. Knights of Columbus Awarded Five-Year Printing Contract to an

TANDAR BARARARA BARARA # BARARARA BARARA



lack the "sinews of war." Any Socialist who is willing to circulate should be pushed in lively fashion, so that our organization will not one of these lists can secure one by writing the state secretary, Otto Pauls, 212 South Fourth street, St. Louis, Mo.

#### In the Fourteenth District.

Secretary P. R. Virgin of Pascola acknowledges receipt of charter and says they expect to double their membership at the next meeting. That region is ripe for agitation and the comrades expect to register heavy increase in their vote this fall.

Comrade A. Q. Miller of Dexter is speaking at various points in Stoddard and surrounding counties. He has organized four or five locals recently and has other places ripening.

The west end of the district is also up and doing. Locals have been recently organized at Crane and Ozark and C. A. Berry will speak at a number of points in Christian and Stone Counties in the near future. Our candidate for congress in the Fourteenth District. N. B. Wilkinson, says: "I have made a few speeches in different parts of this country lately and always find great interest shown. People are easily pursuaded to see that we are right, but so many think we can not win this year and hold to old party affiliations."

#### The National Platform.

The platform adopted at Chicago last May is out in leaflet form. Get some for use in your agitation work ; 25c per 100, postpaid. Order from the state secretary.

#### Here and There.

The national office has placed R. A. Maynard at the disposal of the state committee for 10 days. Dates across the southern part of the state are being solicited. Comrade Maynard comes from Ken-tucky and goes to straight across to Oklahoma. The dates are from Aug. 11 to 20, inclusive. Local Piedmont expects a number of new members as a result of Callery's speech at that point. Secretary Manning says there was considerable opposition before the meeting. but after hearing Callery all opposition took to the tall timber. At Eminence the local will gain a number of new members and great



#### Why Don't the Workers Go to Church?

The continued decrease in church membership has created a disquieting feeling among the orthodox in England. Commenting upon recent statistics, the "Methodist Recorder" says: "It is no use saying that we must not take the results of the census too seriously. The results are disquieting and distressing in the extreme. We are disposed to think, moreover, that we have not seen the end. We are convinced, from many signs, that the crisis is a grave one, graver than most people know. We have been learning to hold the people by a bond unknown to our simpler and directer fathers. Our hope was that this bond would grow to be the same dear old familiar bond that our fathers knew so well; that, having won them, first by our indirect methods, Christ would hold them at last by the very heart-There are signs that we need to revise our estimates, and to deepen and spiritualize our methods. But the decrease is not confined to the Wesleyan Church. Statistics of the Baptist Union show

aly 4 he spoke to a large crowd at Brentwood. Secretary Bos well reports that he gave entire satisfaction and says he can not be recommended too highly. Garver spoke at Wright City and Foristell on July 3 and disposed of a lot of books. His dates for the coming week are: July 11, 12 and 13, Ewing and vicinity; July 14, Bar-ing; July 15, Rutledge; July 16, Marceline; July 17, Clarence; July 18, Shelbina.

W. L. Garver Now in the Field.

Thirty-third District-W. E. Kindorf of St. Louis.

Campaign Subscription Lists. The national office has prepared subscription lists for the collec-tion of campaign funds. A supply has been sent to all locals and they

## Socialist Party of St. Louis

Executive Committee meets every Monday evening at 8 o'clock, at 212 S. Fourth street. Otto Kaemmerer, Secretary. Ward. Place. Time. Secretary, 1-4444 Penrose, 2nd and 4th Wednesday.....P. F. Schurig 2-3033 North Broadway, 1st and 3rd Wednesday......F. Rosenkranz 3-Unorganized, at large. 4—Unorganized, at large. 5—Unorganized. meets with sixth. 6-Thirteenth and Chouteau, 1st and 3rd Sunday ......A. Siepmar 7-Rear 1724 South 9th, 1st and 3rdWednesday ......Frank Heuer 

 13-1000 Mississippi, 1st and 3rd Wednesday ......W. H. Worman

 14-Unorganized, meets with fifteenth.

 15-1832 Carr, 1st and 3rd Thursday ......D. Burckhart

 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 ......F. Mittendorf

 20-3129 Easton, 2nd and 4th Wednesday .......F. Mittendorf

 22-2633 Locust, 2nd and 4th Friday ......Juo. A. Mitchell

 24-3129A Morganford Baed 2nd and dth Friday .....Juo. A. Mitchell







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



interest has been awakened by Callery's work. At Winona there was a fine crowd for a small place and Callery pleased them mightily. The book sales were also good.

#### Three Referendums Now in Progress.

Ballots for the two national and one state referendums have been sent to all locals that have paid dues for April. The two national referendums are on one sheet, one on each side. The state referendum has to do with the paying of fare of state committeemen that attend the platform meeting in Jefferson City on September 8. This referendum closes on July 20 and secretaries of locals should canvass their membership at once and get the returns in promptly.

#### New Locals During June.

During the month of June 18 new locals were added to the list. These came from all parts of the state and are an indication of what might be done if all Socialists in the state realized how necessary a strong party organization is. We have now about 130 locals in the state in good standing and their combined membership is about 2,000. Let us give it another good boost during July.

#### Congressional Candidates.

First District-C. S. Conley of Hannibal. Second District-B. McAllister of Marceline. Fourth District-E. D. Wilcox of Burlington Junction. Fifth District-L. R. Knowles of Kansas City. Seventh District-E. T. Behrens of Sedalia. Tenth District-G. A. Hoehn of St. Louis. Eleventh District-P. H. Mueller of St. Louis. Twelfth District-W. F. Crouch of St. Louis. Fourteenth District-N. B. Wilkinson of Willow Springs. Fifteenth District-C. A. Berry of Joplin.

#### Clyde A. Berry's Report.

Otto Pauls, State Secretary: My report for the period from June 20 to July 4 is as follows:

	1.2.		
Local Arnett	\$	1	0
Two collections at Nevada		5	3
John Kinsey	6.18		2
Mayhury			1
Tony Fostabend	2	I	0
W H Thomas		I	0
W. H. Jiame		1	5
Clint Mond			~
Chill Meau			_
Total	\$1	I	1
Expenses.			
Round trip fare to Schell Citiv	\$ :	3	1
Checking haggage			1
Meale			4
Telegram to Nevada			2
rengiam to nevala internet internet.			_
Total	\$	3	9
Balance over expenses		7	2
Balance over expenses fiftheren fift			
	Two collections at Nevada	Two collections at Nevada      John Kinsey      Maybury      Tony Fostabend      W. H. Thomas      W. H. Thomas      Clint Mead      Total      Expenses.      Round trip fare to Schell Citiy      Checking baggage      Meals      Total      Total      Source      Total      Source      Total      Source      Source      Source      Meals      Total      Source      Source <td>John Kinsey</td>	John Kinsey

#### St. Louis Socialist Campaign Fund.

Mat Mueller\$ .3	
S. Schmoll	North Branch 27th Ward 1.00
Louis Wissmann	5 Mrs. Susanna Scharosy, List No. 115:
Jos. Janea, List No. 29:	Leo Scharosi
John Holman	M. Tendler :50
Vinc Linke	F. Daniel
Fred Schilkheil10	Edw. Gevere
V. Puntikan	Carl H. Kilwinski
Frank Holpuck1	
A. Wessely10	
J. Bednar10	
B. Coing10	
Wenzel Jara	Carl Kuhlenberg50
Joseph Janca	G. Lupp50
Wm. Kubik	Mich Erhart
J. Siedhoff	5 Previously reported
Henry Gerdel, List 49:	1.
Wm. A. Joos	Total\$330.45

30.45 Otto Kaemmerer, Secretary.

#### CHRIS ROEKER TO SPEAK IN GERMAN.

The committee of arrangements of the Lemp's Park picnic decided at Tuesday evening's meeting that Comrade Chris Roeker make a German speech between 6 and 7 o'clock p. m. At Tuesday's meeting the committee completed all of the arrangements for the festival, gave the instructions to the sub-committees, and made it obligatory on all the members of the different committees to be at their posts in time and do their duty. We beg leave to repeat once more that Comrade Eugene V. Debs will open his speech at 8 o'clock. Saturday evening, and that for the reason already stated there will be no delay permissible.

#### SOCIALIST SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

A parade of the Socialist Sunday Schools and children will be a feature of the Socialist campaign picnic at Lemp's Park Sunday, July 12. The Fifteenth Ward Sunday School continues to meet the tollers. Bolitical parties are but the

### 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 10l-lowed 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 necessaries 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 sel-\$11 15 dom equaled even in a country so completely dominated by the profitseeking 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 legisla-tion 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

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

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

Louis.

St. Louis.

Brandt.

G. A. Lafayette.

CONGRESSIONAL TICKET.

Tenth District-G. A. Hoehn, Eleventh District-Phil. H. Mueller,

Twelfth District-Wm. F. Crouch.

STATE SENATORIAL TICKET.

Thirty-first District-Wm. Kreckler.

Twenty-ninth District-Wm.

2-The collective ownership of railroads, telegraphs, telephones, steam-ship 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 productive ness 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 in-

spection 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 uninspected 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 consti tutionality of legislation enacted by Congress. National laws to be re pealed 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 meas ures for general education and for the conservation of health. The bureau of education to be made a depart ment. The creation of a department of public health.

16-The separation of the present bureau of labor form the department of commerce and labor, and the estab-



M

Jacob Wunsch, F. W. Schulz. Supreme Court-L. G. Pope of St Fourth District-Henry Schwarz, F. Rosenkranz, A. Kean. Court of Appeals-Otto Vierling of Fifth District-E. B. Story, Walter Abling. Electors-at-Large-W. W. Baker and

Sixth District-F. L. Robinson, Joseph Barratt. CITY NOMINATIONS.

7

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





The Picnic at Brentwood a Grand Success. Comrade Garver has the just appreciation of the comrades of	sion of economic class interests. The Republican, the Democratic, and the so-called 'Independence' parties and all	lishment of a department of labor. 17—That all judges be elected by the people for short terms, and that	916 FRANKL	IN AVENUE.
rentwood, and also of a large number of outsiders, in his splendid fort on the Fourth of July, at Brentwood, St. Louis County. The icnic will aid us greatly with our work during the campaign, as it as done wonders in spreading the gospel in that part of the county. Ve can not have too many Garvers! Secretary Local Brentwood.	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 govern- ment both the Democratic and Repub- lican parties have been equally guilty.	the power to issue injunctions shall be curbed by immediate legislation. 18—The free administration of jus- tice. Such measures of relief as we may be able to force from capitalism are but a preparation of the workers to	er lot; to loan money; to hav Netary work done, then go to	Vant Either: buy a house or lot; to sell a house o doods and mortgages drawn up;
ASSIST THE BAKERS	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 respon- sibility by its political impotence, has	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 inherit- ance.	He will treat you right, do the ward PATRONIZE YOUR PAPER Office 324 Chestnut St., S	R. it. Louis, Mo. Beth Phones.
draw You Patronage from Groceries	shown itself equally subservient to the aims of the capitalist class when-	The Primary Elections	Bell: Main 133. Kinloch: Cen. 3892.	HARDWARE
Where the Unfair Bakers' Bread Boxes are Still on "Exibition." Why is the St. Louis Bakery Trust opposed to Union Labor? For the same reason that the other trusts and corporations are oposed to having their employes join the ranks of Organized Labor. Every workingman and woman is requested not to patronize	ever 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 clies of our country the Democratic party is allied with the criminal element of the	The primary elections will take place on August 4, in accordance with the new primary law. All the poli- tical parties hold their primaries on the same day and at the same voting places. It is of vital importance that the Socialist citizens take a lively	T. C. Stephens Member 13th Ward Socialist Club. Undertaker and Embalmer UNION CARRIAGES FOR ALL OCCASIONS. 1325 MARKET STREET.	Chas. Blassberg Cor. Linton and Carter Aves. Hardware, Glass, Paints OILS, STOVES, RANGES
by of the boycotted bakeries. Give your grocery man to understand that he will lose your atronage if he will not insist upon the removal of the boycotted trms' bread boxes in front of his store. This is a battle for the rights of the workingmen and women. The following trust and non-Union bakeries are "Unfair" and hould be boycotted: <b>TEYDT BAKERY CO.</b> <b>CONDON BAKERY CO.</b> <b>ST. LOUIS BAKERY CO.</b>	slums as the Republican party is al- lied 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 dis- content. They are not based on an intelligent understanding of the his- torical development of civilization and	interest in the primaries. The So- cialist Party will have a full ticket in the field. Be proud to be known as a Socialist citizen! Any lickspittle, Indian roter-for-a-drink, or coward or ignor- emus may be a Democrat or Republi- can, but it requires some moral cour- age and manhood to be known as a Socialist. PRESIDENTIAL TICKET.	R. MEDERACKE BUILDER GENERAL CARPENTER WORK AND REPAIRING. Plans and Estimates Furnished. Kinioch, 2426L Victor. 3456 Hartford St.	Physician and Surgeon Office, 2102 South Eleventh Street Hours: 9 to 10 a. m., 2 to 3 p. m. and 7 to 8 p. m. Phones: Kinloch, Central 3492; Bell, Sidney 248, Residence 1032 Morrison ave. Hours: 7:30 to 8:30 a. m. and 12:30 to 1:30 p. m.
FREUND BAKERY CO. WELLE-BOETTLER BAKERY CO. HAUK & HOERR BAKERY CO. THE HOME BAKERY CO. McKINNEY BAKERY CO. Insist that the Union Label be put on every loaf of bread you uy. The Striking Bakers of St. Louis.	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. <b>PROGRAM.</b> As measures calculated to strength- en the working class in its fight for the realization of this ultimate aim, and to increase its power of resistance	President—Eugene V. Debs, of In- diana. Vice-President—Ben Hanford, of New York. STATE TICKET. Governor—W. L. Garver, of Chili- cothe. Lieutenant Governor—U. F. Sargent, of Springfield.	HANS BOECK 4019a KENNERLY AVENUE. <b>TEACHER OF MUSIC</b> (ZITHER, VIOLIN AND PIANO.) Music Furnished for all Occasions. Telephone: Kinloch Delmar 3942x	Phones: Kialoch 2056; Bell. Olive 1297-L. CHAS. SPECHT NOONDAY CIGAR CO. FINE CIGARS Wholesale and Retail 705 CHOUTEAU AVENUE

#### . ST. LOUIS LABOR.

# Bakers' Union No.

To Take Part in Lemp's Park Demonstration -- Parade From Seventh and Arsenal Streets to Park.



PETER BEISEL,

of the St. Louis Central Trades

and Labor Union at its last

meeting

To the Members of Bakers Union No. 4.

#### Greeting :-

In accordance with the decision of our Union all the members of No. 4 are hereby requested to meet Saturday, July 11, at 7 o'clock p. m., at Moench's Hall. Arsenal and Seventh Streets. From there the Union will march in a body to Lemp's Park to take part in the Deb's demonstration. The brothers are requested to be prompt.

Arrangements have been made for extensive boycott against the Bakery Trust and for our label at the park.

Brothers, be on hand, because this will give you a chance not Business Agent of Bakers Union Socialist Party, but also for No. 4, who was elected Treasurer Bakers Union No. 4.

PETER BEISEL, Business Agent.



#### Noticing the Movement.

Current Literature Magazine publishes a four-page write-up on Eugene V. Debs, the Socialist Party candidate for President.

#### John Brown in St. Louis.

Comrade John Brown of Connecticut spoke under the auspices of the St. Louis Ninth Ward Club at Concordia Turner Hall Wednesday evening. Everybody seemed to be pleased with his remarks.

#### Deb's Interview to Appear in Everbodys Magazine.

The Chicago Daily Socialist is authorty for the announcement that Lincoln Steffens has been instructed by Everybody's Magazine to interview Eugene V. Debs on "What Is the Matter with Amer-Everybody's Magazine now has a circulation of 400,000. ica?" American Socialists will probably show their appreciation of Everybody's fairness by giving the issue containing Debs' interview a still more generous circulation.

#### The Wisconsin State Picnic.

Milwaukee comrades are now directing their energies towards making the state picnic the largest and best which Wisconsin has ever held. The picnic will be held in Pabst Park, Milwaukee, on July 12. Comrade Debs will be the speaker of the day. The Mil-waukee United Socialist Singing Societies will render appropriate selections. Two thousand comrades from Chicago will attend, making the excursion on the steamer Christopher Columbus.

#### Touring Wisconsin.

Comrade Harvey Dee Brown, the Social-Democratic candidate for governor, is now making a campaign tour through Wisconsin with the most cheering results. In many places he has organized new branchces and everywhere he has been received by enthusiastic audiences. From the little city of Mellen, where a Socialist speech had never been made before, Comrade Brown writes: "The city hall was packed, and although the comrades had arranged to pay for it, the mayor sent word to them that they might have it free of charge. The whole city seemed interested, and the comrades whose names go on the charter are each of a different trade and fine fellows all.'

Comrade Warren writes that Girard is going to be the center of the Revolution, and that we ought to be there. The Socialist Woman will be printed in the big plant of the Appeal, but there will be no change in its present management. The paper will be increased to sixteen pages, however, and from time to time other improvements will be made. Above all things, we want to reach at least 20,-000 circulation at the end of this year, and we are going to exert our selves to the best of our bality to do it. And you who are on the outside, and are constantly in contact with the people, we hope you will do your very best, also. We have got to carry this message of Socialism to the women of this country, and we must be deadily in earnest about it, too. Nothing sounds better than when folks say, "Your paper has made me a Socialist;" or, "Mrs. X. has become a Socialist through reading The Socialist Woman." People are saying these things, and we know the paper is doing the work. What we want is that it shall reach more women to work on.

took part in the demonstration. There can not be the least doubt but the women's agitation has now become a great national movement. The question as to how soon, and in what precise form the vote will be granted to women, depends mainly on the earnestness and wisdom with which their further agitation is sustained. At present the movement is mainly one of the rich, the educated and the professional classes of women. If only the mass of the working wormen of our country can be persuaded that the movement means not only the vote for them, but the hope that their vote can be made effective for the destruction of their servitude and poverty, then, indeed, the agitation will speedily break down every barrier of male opposition or political opportunism that stands in its way. And if the working women are to be won, the political policy of the movement must be such as will afford them a definite assurance that it is inspired not by an individualist spirit on the part of intellectual and privileged women for political power, but by the Socialist spirit demanding the common social emancipation of all women-and all children and men.-Labor Leader.

#### Los Angeles Socialists Fight for Free Speech.

Los Angeles, July 6.-Indignant at the treatment given Van Ness, Henry, Wit, McNally, Quimby and others in the jail here, 100 women Socialists held a protest meeting and marched to the jail singing the "Marseillaise" and bearing banners inscribed with "Free Speech in Free America." At the jail they marched to the office of the warden and demanded that they be allowed to take some fruit and other edibles to the Socialists who are there because they dared to exercise the right of free speech in this city. The jail officials were at first confused as to the course to follow, but after the fetid jail had rung with the tones of the "Marseillaise" they finally compromised and allowed fifty of the women to enter the cells, ten at a time, and speak with the imprisoned men. "We want to get a good this will give you a chance not only to do good work for the of July we will hold street meetings. Anyway, the Socialists arrested will never work on the chaing gang. It is barbarous." "If they won't work on it." said an officer, "they will be put in the dun-geons and fed on bread and water." The Socialists here, far from being discouraged, are sticking to the agreement which was signed. pledging members to speak on the streets whenever and wherever they may be directed to do so by the free speech committee.

### Socialist M. P.'s Blacklisted by King Edward.

London Labor Leader reports: A curious piece of information eaches us regarding the distribution of the invitations to the King's Garden Party at Windsor last Saturday. The name of Mr. Keir Hardie, M. P., was, we are informed, struck off the list of guests by the express orders of the King, on account of Mr. Hardie's speech on the King's visit to the Czar. Not only so, but one or two other M. P.'s, including, if rumor is correct, Mr. Victor Grayson and Mr. Ponsonby, the recently-elected successor to Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman in Stirling Burghs, who also spoke against the King's visit, were, it appears, similarly treated for a similar reason. Now, Mr. Hardie has never attended one of these parties, nor is he likely ever to do so; but the deliberate blacklisting of his and other M. P. names, in order not to offend the Russian Czar, raises a point of considerable politcal interest. M. P.'s are not invited as persons, but as representatives of their constituencies, and it seems strange that a constitutional monarch should seek to exclude from a public reception the representative of a British constituency because that representative has dared to speak up for the constitutional rights of another nation. Were the honor of attending the King's garden party one much to be coveted, the matter might be regarded as a breach of constitutional privilege. Under the circumstances, we are inclined to think that the honor lies all the other way.

### Where Our Candidates Stand

#### (By J. K. Savage.)

While the Socialist Party platform is the official declaration upon which alone every Socialist Party candidate stands, and which would be his guide in all things if elected, still there are many reasons which may be advanced in support of the election of Socialists (and which may not seem to appear in the platform). Among such reasons or aguments in favor of the Socialist a few may be put forward in the following language:

After decades of absolute political control by the Democratic and Republican parties, though at times pretending great friendship for the workers, we find these two old parties continue to put into office and use the agencies of government-executive, legislative and udicial-against the workers in nearly every effort they make to improve their condition. These things are matters of the most common knowledge, and it seems trite to even speak of them. With these facts in view, the Socialist Party charges the two old parties not only with double dealing, but. with having neither a desire or any intention to do anything, anywhere, or at any time, that can materially improve the condition of the working class. This charge can only be disproved by the old parties doing the things demanded by the Socialist Party. This they can not do for the reason that as the share of labor in the product is increased just to that extent is the capitalist share decreased, thereby destroying the profits of the capitalist class, which, if continued, would in time logically eliminate the capitalist as a taker of profits created by labor, and leave the capitalist no alternative but to go to work and produce by his own efforts At the present time the working the things needed to sustain life. class produces co-operatively the things required by society, yet the working class receives but a small percentage of what it creates. The balance is taken by the capitalist class in the form of profits, and in defense of these profits the capitalist class, represented politically by the Democratic and Republican parties, use the executive, the legislative and the judiciary departments of the government-all the way from the small municipal government to the Federal government at Washington-to defend itself against all the demands of labor that are calculated to materially benefit labor. The purpose of the Socialist Party is to elect its own members to fill the offices, and then use all the agencies of government to promote the interests of the working class-to enact laws and enforce them in defense of the useful members of society, as the capitalists now protect themselves through the agencies of the Democratic and Republican parties-the two political wings of that class. Socialists are opposed to the present system because it takes the children of the working class from school at a tender age and passes a life sentence upon them, involving arduous toil for a bare existence, depriving them (the future fathers and mothers of the land) of practically all opportunity for mental culture and improvement, sapping their vitality, opening the flood gates for disease and degeneracy, thus striking a blow at the very foundation upon which must rest the future of the nation. Thus does capitalism not only destroy homes at the present, but is the greatest menace to the future of society. As a corrective measure for this condition the compulsory school age should be raised to sixteen, the permissible employment age in factories, mines, etc., correspondingly increased, and the public revenues be used in support of the children to such extent as might be necessary to effectuate the plan. The Socialist Party stands for the collective ownership of the means of life, instead of ownership resting in the hands of a small class in society who may exploit the workers, limited on the one hand only by the capacity for devising cunning schemes to take from the workers that which their labor produces, and on the other by their control over governmental agencies which they use to beat the workers back to their jobs when they strike, or throw them into jail as vagrants when they are unable to find an opportunity to pile up profits for a master. Let us have a system under which we may work to live instead of live solely to work, as now.

### **Lemp's Park Demonstration Notes**

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

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

#### Remember:

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

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

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

#### Remember :

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

Decided to have ten races-boys and girls separately from 4 to 6 Girls from 8 to 10–10 to 12–12 to 14. Girls from 4 to 6–50-foot race. Boys from 6 to 8–75-foot race. Girls-from 6 to 8–75-foot race. Girls-from 8 to 10–Egg and spoon race.

Boys from 8 to 10-Potato race.

Boys from 10 t -12-Egg and spoon race.

Girls from 10 to 12-Potato race.

Girls from 12 to 14-Old-fashion race.

Boys from 12 to 14—Putting on shoe contest. Races on Sunday only! Music!



#### From Chicago to Girard.

Chicago has some two million persons; Girard-has some two thousand folks; yet everybody knows Girard about as well as they know Chicago. Why? Because the Socialist paper with the largest circulation in the world is published there. Every Socialists knows Girard, Kas., because it is the home of The Appeal to Reason.

But there is going to be a new reason for increase in Girard's popularity. "The Socialist Woman" is going there to live, too. So, after July 10, send all your mail addressed, The Socialist Woman, Girard, Kas.

It is going to cost a good deal to get moved, re-established, reentered in the postoffice, and so on, so a good stiff bit of work on your part just now will be needed to help land the paper safely in its future home. How many will send in a bunch of subs, orders for leaflets, sub. cards, book orders, bundle orders and whatever else you may want to do by way of assistance? Let us hear from you at once. A good lift just now will be worth more than double the effort in the future. We have promised to make The Socialist Woman a great paper, and we believe we are going to do it .- Socialist Woman.

#### The Woman's Suffrage Movement.

London, June 26.-Last Saturday's demonstration in London was by far the most convincing franchise demonstration which the women yet have made. It will doubtless be climaxed by the great gathering in Hyde Park on Sunday. The splendid earnestness, en-thusiasm and political solidarity displayed in the great procession through the streets and in the immense gathering in the Albert Hall has given the women's movement a new and impressive significance. There was a real indication, too, of the genius of citizenship in the "On to Victory" swing of the women's march, and in the frank and orderly bearing forward of the beautiful banners which emblemed the crafts and guilds, so to speak, of the eleven thousand women who form of the party, which is printed in these columns.

Every Socialist Party candidate stands squarely upon the plat-