

T. LOUIS LABOR

Ben Hanford Vice President

VOL. VI

OFFICE: 212 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.

ST. LOUIS. MO., SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1908

PHONE: KINLOCH, CENTRAL 1577.

NO. 391

COMRADE EUGENE V. DEBS' SIXTY DAYS CAMPAIGN TOUR

Evening Meetings as Arranged By the National Executive Committee.

The plans for the sixty days' campaign tour of Comrade Eugene V. Debs are completed. The dates fixed are for evening meetings.



On an average the Socialist Special train will stop four times a day at intervening points.

According to the plan of the National Executive Committee Fargo, N. Dak. Saturday, September 18
Fargo, N. Dak. Saturday, September 19
Minneapolis, Minn. Sunday, September 20
Duluth, Minn. Monday, September 21
Hancock, Mich. Tuesday, September 22
Racine, Wis. Wednesday, September 23
Racine, Wis. Thursday, September 24
Indianapolis, Ind. Friday, September 25
South Bend, Ind. Saturday, September 26
Detroit, Mich. Sunday, September 27 Detroit, Mich. Sunday, September 27 Toledo, Ohio Monday, September 28 Syracuse, N. Y.

Albany, N. Y.

Boston, Mass.

Concord, N. H.

Providence, R. I.

Hartford, Conn.

Bridgeport, Conn.

Saturday, October 3

Monday, October 5

Tuesday, October 6

Providence, R. I.

Wednesday, October 7

Hartford, Conn.

Bridgeport, Conn.

Fridge, October 8 Bridgeport, Conn. Friday, October 6

Bridgeport, Conn. Friday, October 9

New York City, N. Y. Saturday, October 10

Philadelphia, Pa. Sunday, October 11

Newark, N. J. Monday, October 12

Jersey City, N. J. Tuesday, October 12

Brooklyn, N. Y. Wednesday, October 14

Brooklyn, Pa. Thursday, October 14

Brooklyn, Pa. Thursday, October 14

mittee in session July 10-11 at which time every expression from the State Committee and locals were considered and the committee had the advice and assistance of a schedule specialist on the railroad con-

J. MAHLON BARNES, National Secretary.

Warning from Eugene V. Debs.

En Route—If you see any interview from me predicting either Bryan's or Taft's election, put it down for a lie. When I am interviewed by a Republican he wants me to predict Taft's election, and when by a Democrat, Bryan's election, but of course, I refuse to make any such predictions. But when the interview appears they manage to slip it in and one such in which I am reported as predicting the election of Taft is being industriously circulated. When I am asked this question I answer that if the workers vote the ticket they ought to vote I shall be elected, but that I am not willing to discredit them in advance by predicting that they will elect a capitalist candidate instead of one who represents their own class.— Yours always, Debs.

Primary Elections Tuesday August 4, 1908

In Every Precinct of St. Louis

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

SOCIALIST STATE TICKET.

Governor-W. L. Garver. Lieutenant-Governor-U. F. Sargent. Secretary of State-F. Baker. Auditor-Frank Foster. Treasurer—C. E. Etherton. Attorney General—J. F. Wiliams. Railroad Commissioner-U. S. Bar-

Supreme Court—L. G. Pope. Court of Appeals—Otto Vierling. Electors-at-Large—W. W. Baker and G. A. Lafayette.

SOCIALIST CONGRESSIONAL TICKET.

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

STATE REPRESENTATIVE TICKET. 1st District-William Ruesche, Wil-

liam Klages, H. Siroky.
2nd District — William Reznicek, Charles Goodman, Christ Rocker. 3rd District-Daniel Burkhardt, Ja-

cob Wunsch, F. W. Schulz. 4th District-Henry Schwarz, F. F. senkranz, A. Kean.

5th District-E. B. Story, Walter Abling.
6th District—F. L. Robinson, Joseph

SOCIALIST CITY NOMINATIONS.

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

HOW TO VOTE.

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

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

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

Our Proposed Ward Committeemen.

First Ward-Julius H. Kramer. Second Ward-L. F. Rosenkranz. Third Ward-Harry Ryan. Fifth Ward-M. Maier. Sixth Ward-P. A. Waldron. Seventh Ward-Wm. Reznicek. Eighth Ward-Roy Brown. Ninth Ward-John A. Weber. Tenth Ward-F. F. Brinker. Eleventh Ward-F. J. Kloth. Twelfth Ward-Emil Simon. Thirteenth Ward-Wm. H. Worman. Fourteenth Ward-Thos. C. Steph-

Fifteenth Ward-Daniel Burkhardt. Sixteenth Ward-Fred Glesler. Seventeenth Ward-Wm. L. Bach-

Eighteenth Ward-Wm, E. Kindorf. Nineteenth Ward-Peter Frank. Twentieth Ward-Fred Werner. Twenty-first Ward-L. E. Hilde-

Twenty-second Ward-C. A. Oakum. Twenty-third Ward-J. E. Wilson. Twenty-fourth Ward-D. M. Haskin. Twenty-fifth Ward-Henry Siroky. Twenty-sixth Ward-E. J. Hilliard. Twenty-seventh Ward-Otto Kaem-

Twenty-eighth Ward-F. L. Robin-

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

The Socialist Party of St. Louis.

FROM WM. JENNINGS BRYAN'S **DEMOCRATIC SOUTH**

What One Hundred Years of Democratic Rule in the South Did for the Working Class---The Latest News from the Alabama Coal Strike---Injunctions in Kentucky-Labor Unions in the Way of Plutocratic Sunshine---Press Comment on Alabama Situation.

BY CARLOADS ARE STRIKE-BREAKERS HAULED INTO BIRMINGHAM STRIKE FIELD.

Birmingham, Ala., July 22.—Two train loads of imported labor. strike-breakers, were placed in the mines today in the Birmingham district with military escort, and there was not the least interference on the part of strikers or sympathizers.

MORE TROOPS CALLED OUT.

Attack on an Alabama Prison by the Striking Miners Is Feared.

Birmingham, Ala., July 25.—After a conference between the governor, Col. McCleroy, in command of the provisional regiment on duty in the mining district during the strike, and Dr. Burns, the convict physician, it was decided today to send a second company of the military to Flat Top, where the Sloss-Sheffield Steel and Iron

Co. has several hundred convicts digging coal.
Rumors have prevailed that an attack will be made on the prisons. The union miners have leased a large tract of land and are putting up tents to care for the strikers and families who are being evicted from the company houses.

"OUTLOOK GOOD IN ALABAMA."

"Miners' Strike Only Cloud on Industrial Horizon."

Under the above captions the Democratic St. Louis Republic

published the following prosperity dispatch:
Birmingham, Ala., July 25.—The coal miners' strike constitutes the only real cloud on the industrial horizon in Alabama. It is estimated that 10,000 miners are idle as a result of this strike, and, naturally, the furnace and rolling-mill forces are curtailed, although they are gradually becoming normal, as miners are rushed in from other states and put to work.

Some of the union miners are returning to work daily, and an average of 200 outside miners are being brought in and put to work each day. Up to the time the strike was declared, three weeks ago, the industrial outlook was very bright. There is more building in progress in Birmingham and other sections of the state than ever

DEMOCRATIC PAPER MAKES ATTACK UPON MINERS OF THE SOUTH.

Birmingham, Ala., July 25.—How serious the Democrats generally are in indorsing the ideas of William Jennings Bryan, and especially those which Bryan claims to have concerning organized labor, is seen in an editorial in the Birmingham Age-Herald, a solid

Just now there is a coal strike on in this district against a reduction in wages. The Age-Herald is supposed to indorse Bryan, body and soul and to speak to the people of the south even as Bryan would speak. A paragraph in the editorial says:

"The Birmingham district is a district of industry, and it proposes to go ahead without dictation from labor union agitators or any other set of men.'

Paid Starvation Wages.

This cry has gone up from the mouthpiece of the Democratic party, which Samuel Gompers has indorsed, because the miners of the south have decided that they can no longer live on starvation wages. These miners are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, of which Gompers is president.

Strikers have tried to persuade strike-breakers from going to work, and the detectives among the strike-breakers have started trouble to get the soldiers out, and the Democratic press is now urging the soldiers to drive the union members from this district.

A few days ago someone fired at a deputy sheriff. Then the deputies began firing on strikers, taking it for granted that every striker was a thug. One miner was killed and one was wounded, The Age-Herald did not protest against this killing and seemed

perfectly satisfied that the sheriffs, deputies, detectives and hired guards were law-abiding and orderly. Nothing was said favoring the strikers, seemingly taking it for granted and willing that the entire community should believe that all strikers were disorderly and needed bullets.

INJUNCTION IS VIOLATED.

Serious Trouble Threatened With the Miners at Caseville, Ky.

Paducah, Ky., July 22.—Striking miners at Caseville, Ky., who attacked the property of the West Kentucky Coal Company Monday night, in violation of the federal injunction, are supposed to be armed with the latest pattern rifle, as a bullet which went clear through Engineer John Goodall's abdomen passed through a bulkhead first. Dynamite was placed on twenty-two loaded coal barges, jeopardizing property valued at \$110,000. A federal injunction covers the property and secret service men have been put to work in that vicinity. Gatling guns have been mounted around the works.

THE BIRMINGHAM STRIKE.

What the Dallas Laborer Has to Say On The Situation.

Starting with only 4,000, the strike in the coal mines at Birmingham, Ala., has recruited 8,000 men and is still gaining strength, even from the ranks of the strike-breakers, when the latter are informed of the conditions of living and working in the mines. The call is out for all the union miners in Alabama and it will be responded to. Recruits are coming in from the open shop mines of the iron corporations which will close down shortly.

Already the leaders of the strike, intelligent and strong physical and mental powers, are in control of the situation. Were it not for them there would be wholesale bloodshed, so enraged are the miners over the introduction of hundreds of deputies armed with rifles after arrangements had been made and pledges given for a full respect for the law. They believe they have been betrayed by Governor Comer and Sheriff Higdon, after both had stated Thursday morning that there was no reason to call out troops.

The statement was made at 2:30 in the afternoon and the miners were cheered. But as soon as the Governor was out of the

yathe Sheriff, at the request of his deputies at Blossburg, called for three troops of local militia, because the deputies there had exhausted their ammunition in firing upon the miners and were in a state of terror, anticipating reprisal. One deputy was fatally wounded as the result of firing by the deputies.

Trains and vans carrying strike-breakers to the mines have been

held up at the point of shotguns, the strike-breakers forced into membership in the union, fights with deputies have taken place, at least half a dozen lives have been lost, and the well-armed, well-fed, and well-housed strikers are in command of the situation. Sheriff Higdon has been unable to handle it, although employing hundreds of special deputies.—Dallas Laborer.

CONVICTS FLOGGED IN WORK CAMP.

Georgia Furnishes an Example of "Free Labor's" Conditions.

Atlanta, Ga., July 25.—Sensational developments are expected at the hearings before the state legislative committee which is investigating the convict-lease system in Georgia. A number of witnesses who allege that prisoners have been flogged brutally at the convict camps and others who say that inhuman treatment has been practiced in a number of other ways have been summoned.

J. A. Cochran, a former convict and now a contractor in this declared that a negro was beaten to death in the state prison at Milledgeville several years ago for no offense other than that he was ill and could not work. He testified that at a brick works

near the city the convicts were flogged unmercifully.

Arthur W. Moore asserted that the number of floggings at this particular camp was from 200 to 300 a month, instead of from twenty-five to thirty, as reported by one of the officers in charge.

LABOR DISFRANCHISED

By the Democratic Law Makers of the Southern States.

There are states of the union where more than three-fourths of the entire male adult population is disfranchised. Here are the provisions of the suffrage law in one such state:

No one is allowed to vote unless he has resided in the state for two years, in the county for one year and in the ward for three months. When it is remembered that investigations have shown that in some cities one-half the whole population and fully three-fourths of the working class move each year the effect of such a law

The next clause of the law provides that each voter who was of legal age when the law went into effect must have paid a polltax of \$1.50 every year since the law was enacted. This enactment was in 1901 so that at the present time the accumulation amounts

Every provision has been made to discourage the payment of this tax. Payment is not compulsory, but those who wish to, and thus become entitled to vote, must appear in person and pay it. It

is a criminal offense for one person to pay the tax of another.

There is also an educational qualification, WHICH IS
WAIVED IF THE PERSON DESIRING TO VOTE POSSESSES \$300 WORTH OF PROPERTY.

For fear that the residence qualification might not disqualify all workingmen there is a special provision DISFRANCHISING ALL. UNEMPLOYED. This section provides that no one can register as a voter unless he has BEEN ENGAGED IN SOME LAWFUL EMPLOYMENT FOR THE GREATER PART OF THE PAST TWELVE MONTHS. He may be refused registration unless he can give the names of his employers during the previous year. He cannot register or vote if he has ever been convicted of VA-

Thse are the laws in the SOLID DEMOCRATIC STATE OF ALABAMA, says the Chicago Daily Socialist. From the party which controls this state and disfranchises the entire working class the laborers of America are asked to choose their friends.

Yet there is no danger that the Republican party will make campaign material of these Democratic laws. However anxious the Republicans may be to pretend friendship for the workers, they dare not raise this point.

The reason for this is that the REPUBLICAN PARTY COULD HAVE STOPPED THIS SITUATION AT ANY TIME IT DESIRED DURING THE LAST SIX YEARS. The constitution of the United States provides that the representation of any state in congress and in the electoral college MUST be reduced whenever any state restricts the suffrage. The Republican party will spend millions of dollars during the next few months to take thirty or forty electoral votes from the Democrats in the "doubtful It could take that many from the Democrats in a moment by the simple process of ENFORCING THE LAW in the Southern

It will do nothing of the sort, however. To do so would be to strengthen the working class vote in the South, and however bad the Republican party may want electoral votes, it is still more anxious to assure working class political subjection.

STATE FEDERATION SECRETARY

Says Organized Labor of Alabama Cannot be Fooled Forever.

Birmingham, Ala., July 26 .- James B. Drake, secretary of the Alabama State Federation of Labor and secretary treasurer of District No. 4 of the International Association of Machinists, has given out the following statement, and says he expresses the views of many influential labor leaders of the south:

"The American Federation of Labor declared for independent political action and Mr. Gompers could with great propriety have gone into the movement for an independent party endorsing all

"The so-called anti-inunjction plank in the Democratic platform is a snare. It does not provide for notice before issuance and in that respect is weaker than the Republican plank. Both are ininquitious. Union labor wants no plank legalizing any sort of injunction in matters of personal, not property, rights. That was asked for in Denver and ignored. Yet Mr. Gompers declares himself enthusiastically satisfied.

'Union labor can never stand as a body for the Democratic party. The bitterest blow it ever got was dealt by Cleveland, and in the South, where for more than forty years the party has had no fight, what it its record? We have the worst factory conditions, the longest hours, the poorest wages, the most child labor, the least physical protection and the most unmerciful corporate oppression in

Silent on Child Labor.

"Beyond this general condition it is beyond my imagination how Mr. Gompers could endorse the present Democratic platform and candidates. One of the cardinal demands of organized labor is the opposition to child labor. The Democratic platform is silent as the tomb on this vital issue.
"The reason is obvious. The cotton mills of the south, the

heart of Democracy and the party's last ditch, is controlled by railroads and cotton mills. The cotton mills support the railorads and the cotton mills are run by children from 8 to 14 years old, who work from 10 to 14 hours a day. They never see the sun and are victims by hundreds of tuberculosis. The governor of Alabama owns a monster mill employing hundreds of children under these conditions. The same governor ordered out the militia recently to protect nonunion men who displaced miners on strike.

"Starvation wages are the fruits of the Bryan party rule in the south. Convicts are worked in opposition to free labor. The legislatures pass grim jokes on the people in the form of bills granting elaborate relief and leaving out the clauses for the enforcement of

"It is my purpose to show that not only is Gompers making a mistake in his stand, but that he is not supported by more than a man he assumes to represent.

"It is true that this position seems an attack on the Democratic party particularly. It is equally an attack on the Republicans."

DEMOCRATIC MAYOR

Instigates Arrest of Street Speakers.-Signs Prison Labor Contract With Sloss Mining Co.

National Organizer Geo. H. Goebel and Comrade Waldhorst. Socialist candidate for Mayor of Birmingham, Ala., were arrested for street speaking and each fined fifty dolars. This was at the instigation of Mayor Ward. Later the Mayor remitted the fine for Comrade Goebel to enable him to proceed on his route. The case of Comrade Waldhorst will be taken to a jury. The prevailing public sentiment indicates an acquittal.

About 12,000 coal miners are on a strike in the vicinity of Birmingham. This same Mayor Ward on July 20, signed a contract with the Sloss Mining Company under which the City is to receive \$10.00 per month for it's able bodied male and female prisoners. The contract read in part as follows: "That the coal company shall be entitled to the services of all able bodied persons who have been convicted by the city, the company reserving the right to reject any who are not physically able to do the work. The Company is required to keep the prisoners confined until their death or the end of their term.

Birmingham is under complete Democratic control. Other Democrats of the South evidently do not believe in Free Speech and answer Socialist arguments with eggs, as was the case with Comrade J. L. Fitts Saturday last in Greenville, Tenn.

These are a couple of samples of Democracy at work. The Great Commoner, William Jennings has some poor pupils.

French Socialists and the President.

The projected visit of the French President, M. Fallieres, to the Czar has caused the same commotion as in England; and the attitude of the Socialists and the arguments of the Ministerialists during the debate which took place on Monday were similar to those in the British Parliament. M. Vaillant, the well-known Socialist, led the attack "For one thing," he said, "I believe this interchange of courtesies will be followed by raising a new Russian loan in the French money market. Are the French people going to lend money which the Czar and his ministers may use to slaughter their subjects, as they have slaughtered them in the past?" As M. Vaillant thundered against the government the Socialists supported him with volleys of cheers whilst members of the other parties tried to howl him down. Still fronting the storm, M. Vaillant went on with his speech describing the barbarities of the Russian aristocracy and the martyrdom of the Russian liberationists. "Is the present journey,' he cried, to be a demonstration against the Russian people? France must not associate herself with a Czar who murders his subjects. Finally, M. Vaillant moved to reduce by £2,000 the sum asked by the government for the expenses of the President's visit. M. Pichon, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, defended the project just like another Sir Edward Grey. He protested indignantly against M. Vaillant's speech as being compromising to France's most vital interests and firmly declined to enter into questions bearing on Russia's internal policy because the French government had no right to criticise or interfere with the internal administration, the friend and ally of the Republic. And, of course, the Radicals forgot all their Radicalism, and with the members of the Right cheered M. Pichon effusively, just as the Liberals and Conservatives cheered Sir Edward Grey; and the ministerial motion to appropriate £16,000 for the expenses of the visit was carried by 489 votes to 62 the Socialists greeting the announcement with hisses and groans.

ASSIST THE BAKERS

Boycott all the Trust Bakeries and withdraw You Patronage from Groceries 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 posed to having their employes join the ranks of Organized Labor. Every workingman and woman is requested not to patronize any of the boycotted bakeries.

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

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

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

Insist that the Union Label be put on every loaf of bread you.

The Striking P-kers of St. Louis.

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 con tains an introductory comment by Comrade Eugene V. Debs, and introductory notes by the editor of The Arena, who first published the article in July, 1907. It was when Comrade Debs had just handed the copy of his

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

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

The Socialist Special

An Appeal By the National Executive Committee.

Chicago, Ill., July 18, 1908.

Comrades, Greeting:-

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

inclosed find printed copy of the minutes of the National Exec utive Committee containing a more complete explanation.

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

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

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

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

Missouri Socialist Party

ROSTER OF MISSOURI LOCALS.

State Secretary: Otto Pauls, 212 South Fourth Street, St. Louis, Mo. Secretary | Macedonia (Commerce) . . . H. D. Miller

C. B. Hamilton

J. E. Lehner

A. F. Ruser

R. G. Lobb

F. Eddleman

Otto Kaemmerer

Nevada (628 E. Cherry)...J. H. Amos

NeoshoL. B. Jones

New Harmony (Sikeston)....L. Love NovingerAlex Nimmo

Oak Grove (Blodgett) . J. T. Schneider

OranZ. L. Glenn

PinevilleFrank Gardner Phelps (Route 2, Miller) F. A. Bryant

Reeds SpringL. McCullah

Rushville (Route 1, Poplar Bluff) . .

St. Louis (212 S. Fourth St.).....

(Ferguson)A. Tschirner St. Joseph (1002 S. Tenth St......

Sikeston (Blodgett)J. W. Barnett

Springfield (1057 E. Commercial St.)

Thayer F. W. King
Trask C. H. Dawson
Trenton (700 Florence) H. H. Perrin
Tribune E. C. Balley
Turnback (Route 1, Aurora)

.....H. L. Cottingham

UnionvilleO. R. C. McCalment

Warrensburg (Route 7). W. F. Sutton

Verdella (Route 1, Iantha).....

Sedalia (9th & New York).....

Olivette (Route 2, Clayton.....

ArnettE. J. Lewis McCracken (Route 1, Sparta) Aurora J. E. Dunn Middletown (Marling).... J. B. Elton Bartlett Ed. Merrill MillerT. J. Hood, Jr. Mountain View (Route 1)..... BevierJ. L. Pico Bernie W. Nightingale BledaF. J. Amrhein MonettU. S. Barnesley BlodgettJ. T. Mars MorleyJ. H. Bryant Mt. VernonG. A. Cammack Brentwood (Webster Groves)..... Milan ... R. D. Morrison
Minaville ... W. W. Cosby
Myrtle (Jeff) ... J. U. Lionberger

Burlington Junction...E. D. Wilcox Cape FairL. D. Bolen Carey (Route 1, Benton)....B. Wyatt Cardwell W. Francis
Chesterfield G. Lewis ChaffeeT. E. Lee ConnellsvilleJ. E. Whitehouse CrowderAmos Acord Plains (Benton) F. Scherer Delhi (Leasburg)J. J. Benzick De Soto B. A. Bell
Dexter J. W. Sprinkle

| Piedmont G. R. Martin | Pleasant Valley (Blodgett) C. Forrest | Poedmont | Pleasant Valley (Blodgett) C. Forrest | Professional Pleasant Valley (Bl Desloge ... Edw. Randolph Diamond ... J. G. Mustain Poplar Bluff ... C. Knecht Puxico ... B. S. Montgomery Edna (Illmo)J. T. Williams FairhavenFrank Gray Flat River (Box 277)....G. W. O'Dam FergusonA. Tschirner Fry School House (Eminence)

..... C. A. Powell St. Louis County Central Committee Gifford (Route 1, Yarrow) J. W. Bradigum GreenfieldInda McInturff HamburgJno. Russell Hannibal (107 Grace st)...F. Foster Hickory Grove (Benton) . . J. M. Crow Jasper County Central Committee 912 Central Av., Joplin. R. R. Ristine Stotts CityE. B. Schofield

JenningsF. G. Cassens Johnson City (Route 2, Appleton (1400 Grand Ave.,....J. M. Brazel

KennettJasper Long Kirksville (913 S. Florence)..... LeadwoodR. C. McCrory Lemons (Blodgett) . . J. Chewning. Jr.

Lusk (Charleston) Louis Probst LynchburgJ. C. Quinn

West PlainsJ. F. Williams Willow Springs.....N. B. Wilkinson MarcelineB. McAllister WinnipegE. F. Nelson

Wappapello

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

One of the Oldest Members of the German Reichstag.

On Monday, June 29, 1908, Bebel celebrated his twenty-fifth year in the Reichstag Jubilee. He was first elected in 1883 for the No. 1 constituency, Hamburg. He has represented the constituency ever since, with one single break, from 1893 to 1898, when he rep-



resented Strassburg, in Elsass, in the Reichstag. That was not due to defeat in Hamburg, but to the fact of his being elected at the same time for both constituencies, and it was felt at that time that he could serve the interests of the party better by accepting the seat in Strassburg. He was first elected in Hamburg with a majority of 107; at the last general election he was returned with a majority well over 18,000. This was magnificent, but Metzger did much better, obtaining a majority more than twice as big in No. 3 constituency, Hamburg, all three seats being Socialist strongholds.

On June 29 the Jubilee was celebrated by the holding of a big meeting in the No. 1 constituency. Unfortunately, Bebel himself could not attend, because he has been ill for some time. He is now undergoing a "cure," and is making good progress towards recovery, and it is hoped that the grey-haired veteran will soon be able to take his place again in the party. Comrades Gustav Stengele and Schaumburg described in a vivid manner the history of the movement during the last twenty-five years, exhorting the younger comrades to work harder for the cause and do honour to the great

Socialist Party Candidates

Publish a Joint Statement of Their Position in St. Louis Times---Attitude on Various Live Questions Cléarly Defined.

(St. Louis Times of July 20, 1908.)

St. Louis, July 18,-To the St. Louis Times: We wish to express our appreciation to the St. Louis Times for the liberal proposal to the Socialist party candidates to express their opinions and state their program in its columns. The reason our candidates did not take advantage of this liberal offer was by no means a lack of interest in this commendable work of the St. Louis Times, but it was due to the fact that the Socialist party will not have but one candidate for each office in the field at the primaries of Aug. 4, and that they will be no competitive primary campaigning so far as our ticket

The candidates on the Socialist party ticket, whose names appear below, decided to address to the readers of the St. Louis Times the following joint statement of their position in the ensuing cam-

Our candidates are governed by the national, state and municipal platforms of the Socialist party, which are definite and explicit in dealing with the live problems of the day and with the fundamental principles, aims and objects of the Socialist movement in general. Elevation of Laboring Class.

As to our attitude in state executitve and legislative politics, our candidates are pledged to work for the material, moral and social eleorking class, by doing all within their protective legislation enacted and enforced for the benefit of the working men, women and children.

Shortening of the workday not to exceed eight hours a day weekly rest period for every worker of not less than one day and a half each week; more rigid inspection of workshops, factories and mines; no children under 16 years of age to be employed in factories, shops and mines; equal suffrage for men and women; initiative and referendum and the right of recalling elected officials by the people; free administration of justice; election of state mine inspector and labor commissioner by the people; a scaffolding law for the protection of workmen in the building trades; prohibition of private police and detective bureaus and private labor employment agencies abolition of convict prison labor so far as it would compete with socalled free wage labor; absolute prohibition of prison contract labor as it is in vogue in the Missouri state prison. These are some of our most vital reform propositions.

Free School System.

Another important problem our candidates are pledged to work for is the extension of the free school system (including free text books) for every community throughout the state. We hold that the people in the remotest districts of the state are just as much entitled to the best possible education as the more favorably situated population of the great industrial and social centers.

One problem which seems to agitate the people of Missouri con siderably in this campaign is the question of prohibition. On this issue the Socialist party takes a most decisive position. Both locally and nationally our attitude has been plainly stated. We uphold the sound principles of temperance, because we believe that sobriety is one of the fundamental conditions for the physical, mental, moral and social elevation of mankind, and that drunkenness leads to degeneration, immorality and crime. On the other hand, we are opposed to any prohibition movement which leads the people into blind fanaticism and the erroneous belief that the drink evil was the funda-

mental cause of the world's poverty, misery and crime.

Prohibition Questions. We think it is a serious mistake when people work themselves into a frenzy against the liquor traffic, while they never think for a moment of supporting the movement against female and child labor and other industrial and social evils, which are productive of intemperance, immorality, disease and crime-mostly the result of want

Our national policy is dictated to our presidential and congres- party.

Parliamentary Jubilee of August Bebel sional candidates by every clause in our national platform. We consider the federal congress the areas where the reliting class struggers are federal congress the areas where the reliting class struggers. sider the federal congress the arena where the political class struggle for the conflicting class interests will have to be fought out. Today there is not one bona fide labor representative in congress who could or would openly defend the interests of the working class. Our candidates for congress, if elected, would be in duty bound to work for most stringent protective labor legislation, for the immediate government relief for the unemployed workers by building schools, by reforesting of cutover and waste lands, by reclamation of arid tracts and the building of canals, and by extending other useful public works; for the public ownership of railroads, telegraphs, telephones, steamship lines and all other means of social transportation and communication; for the election of all supreme and other federal judges by the people; for the separation of the present bureau of labor from the department of commerce and labor, and the establishment of a department of labor; for the curbing by immediate legislation of the judiciary power to issue injunctions against organized labor in cases of industrial controversies.

Fairness in the Courts.

Our candidates for the state supreme court, for the court of appeals and for the circuit court are bound to enforce the laws in accord with a spirit of fairness, common sense and human progress, and shall not consider it part of their official duty to hunt for medieval blue and inquisition laws in the dust-laden corners of former century law libraries. Years of sad and expensive experience have taught the people that our courts, with few exceptional cases, are not so much governed by justice and fair play as by political machine power and sinister influence of corporate wealth.

In the local offices for which candidates are to be chosen this year many important reforms are necessary. The mere fact that after many years of sensational noise caused by ex-Circuit Attorney Joseph Folk's prosecution of boodlers and bribers the old system of boodle and bribe in public office still exists and flourishes, as can be seen by the disgraceful actions of our "municipal lawmakers," proves conclusively that there are powerful political machine and corporation influences at work checking and counteracting any movement to free the people of the community from the vampirelike system of political corruption.

Radical reforms are required in the management of the sheriff and coroner's offices. In the first place, these offices should not be political sinecures, but should be administered under civil service rules. In the coroner's office powerful corporation influences have been supreme for years, and until recently the records were so poorly kept it was practically impossible to obtain from that office any reliable statistical material concerning the number of fatal accidents in this community. The coroner's office must be so reorganized as to become an important factor in the general movement for the safety and protection of life and the welfare of every member of the community.

(The above statement was signed by all the candidates on the Socialist Party ticket.)

BREAD.

(George D. Herron.)

History has been the struggle on the part of those who made bread, but did not have it against those who had bread, but did not make it—the word "bread" here symbolizing all the things that go to make up opportunity and privilege.

Bread to eat means opportunity to live, and means power in one's hand. To be certain of one's bread is to have the ground of liberty beneath one's feet. And to have power over another's bread, power to give it or take it away as may serve one's interest, is to

have the power of life and death over another.

And this is the one and only blasphemy, the supreme and dese crating sacrilege, from which all blasphemies and sacrileges and human wrongs spring, that some people should control the lives of other people, their thoughts and deeds and aspirations, their judgments of right and wrong, the labor of their hands, the uplifting or the pros trating of their souls.

And the basis of this ancient and universal wrong-doing, make ing history seem but a flood for the destroying of the human spawn is the ownership of bread. This is why history is the struggle of those who produce bread against those who possess it-the struggle of the bread?makers against the bread-owners for increasing scraps of power which the ownership of bread puts into the hands of the world's masters. The struggle for bread is the struggle for life in all its expression-the struggle for equality of power and opportuni to be and to blossom.

Until bread and all that bread means are communized and equalized and made as certain and free as the air we breathe, liberty cannot be said to have begun its real work. This is not to say that man lives by bread alone; it is to say, as I have elsewhere and often said, that until all men have free and equal bread, no man may freely and completely live.—Melbourne Socialist.

Making the Sick Man Well

If a man was sick and called in a physician and the latter after carefully going over the case should declare that the patient was (1) In a sadly debilitated condition; no appetite, no assimiliation and no taking of nutrition, therefore weak and growing weaker; and The plan to work on for his full recovery was to get him as quickly as possible where the normal organic functions would op erate; where food could be taken and assimiliated; where a full wholesome meal could be eaten and assimiliated. Suppose the patient's wife, hearing the declarations of the physicians, should im mediately prepare a big meal-pork, beef, beans, potatoes, cabbage etc., and bring the patient out to the table, compel him to "fill up" on the food placed before him, what do you suppose would be the result? Why, a relapse, indigestion, and rapid work on the part of the physican to save the patient's life. Incidentally the wife scolded for her lack of "common sense." Yet the prosperity association of St. Louis reports that 17,000 men have been set to work in St. Louis and orders for \$5,000,000 worth of "goods' have been placed. How will this great meal be assimilated? Will there not follow a relapse of the patient? Will his last state be not worse than the first? Car there be prosperity when adversity is stalking through the land? I it not true that the shelves of the merchants are loaded to the break ing with "goods" which the workers have no money to buy? Have not the dealers canvassed the territory and discovered that "price will not move the goods, because the workers have no money with which to buy?" There is a lack of assimilation, the economic world is in a state of stagnation and congestion, labor is unemployed and there is no market. The Laborer wishes all success to the "promot ers' in St. Louis, but can they accomplish the impossible?-The La borer, Dallas, Tex.

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

THE PRIMARIES

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

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

While the old parties have a great number of competing candi-

dates for the same offices in the field, the Socialist Party will have no competition in selecting its ticket for the November elections, but one candidate for every office having been placed in nomination for the primaries.

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

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

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

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

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

SOCIALIST VOTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

	SOCIALIST VOTE OF THE WORLD.	
1867		30,000
1877		494,000
1887		931,000
1803		2,585,000
1808	***************************************	4,515,000
1002		6 285 000

United We Stand

..... over 7,000,000

There is but one labor ticket in the field—the Socialist ticket. There is but one labor party in the field—the Socialist Party.

Our candidates do not pretend to serve everybody's interests if elected. Whoever pretends to represent everybody's interest in public office, is either ignorant or crooked, or both.

The common interests of the people can be protected only by measures of a socialistic nature. Every reform and improvement in this direction means a check on capitalist class and capitalist corporation interests. Every law for Labor's protection is opposed by the capitalist class. Every public improvement or radical economic reform is opposed by the same class.

The Socialist Party stands solidly united on all important issues and live questions of the day. The Socialist Party stands equally solid and united on the question of the ultimate aims and object of the modern labor movement. Our declaration of principles declares for the social revolution, i. e. for the economic and social reconstruction of society, in accord with the aims of Socialism.

Labor creates all values; Labor is the basis of all social life and civilization; to those who perform all labor shall belong the social wealth of the world!

This is sound logic. It is common sense. It is justice.

Our platform is the platform of the working class. Our party is fighting the battles of the working class. Socialism aims at the emancipation of the working class.

By emancipating Labor from wage slavery, by abolishing the wage—and profit system, capitalism with all its glory will cease to exist, because it is based on the explotation of wage labor.

United we stand! United we carry on the battles for Labor's cause and emancipation.

United we march from battle to battle, from victory to victory

We have our defeats, too, like any other army in the field, but victory or defeats, we are growing in number and power, ever strengthening our ranks, ever improving our methods of warfare.

United we stand as an army of class-conscious working men and women, fearless and determined, enthusiastic and convinced of our ultimate victory and success, which will be the victory and success of the working class.

To-day, on the eve of this great political campaign, we remind the working men and women of a most sacred duty:

"Rally under the banner of the Socialist Party! Join in the great campaign for the protection of the class interests of Labor,

To the front! Comrades, Brothers, Sisters: To the front of the political battle line!

United we stand!

Divided They Fall

This is the last week of the primaries election campaign. And a lively week it will be for the Democrats and Republicans aspiring for nominations on August 4. About three times as many aspirants as there are places to be filled by the primaries!

There are about fifteen "labor candidates" in the field, i. e. members of labor unions trying to secure the nominations on the capitalist party tickets. As far as the Socialists are concerned they have not asked for the "labor endorsement," and to be frank about, they do not care for it, either, because they do not require any endorsement. Their record as Union men, the record of their Socialist Party, and the record of their party press, are such as command the open, unflinching support.

Political deals and co-operation with capitalist ward politicians may bring endorsements and promises, but honorable support, never.

The local central bodies of Organized Labor entered the political arena. "Reward our friends and punish our enemies!" was to be the war cry. But where are "our enemies" in a political campaign? Where is the capitalist politician who likes to be known as are enemy to Union labor before election?

Hence, there are no "enemies of labor," they all pretend to be labor's friends.

Thus this part of the war cry must be cut out.

"Reward our friends!" Here is where the trouble begins. Every politician, Democratic or Republican, straight or crooked, dry or wet, white or black—all of them are labor's friends.

Now take your choice. Let us take St. Louis and Missouri, and start with the proposed candidates for governor.

Hadley, the Republican choice without opposition, "has always been a friend of the workingman." What else could a Republican politician be on the eve of an election!

The Democratic party presents four aspirants for the gubernatorial honor: Walace, Stapel, Cowherd and Ball.

Which of the four is the candidate of Organized Labor?

You ask ex-Legislative Committeeman Pepoon of the Printers and he will tell you:

"Cowherd is the Man!"

You ask Delegate Negele of the Printers, and he will tell you: "That's a lie! Ball is the Man!"

You ask the high priest of labor politics, ex-delegate Woodward of the Clerks, and he will say:

"Ball is not the man!"

You ask him whether Stapel is labor's candidate, and he will declare you out of order and adjourn the "Union Voters League" meeting.

Conroy of the Stationary Firemen, convinced of Woodward's gag rule and injustice toward other candidates, informs Organized Labor" that the labor vote of St. Louis would not be controlled by Ball and Cowherd, but that Stapel would be heard from.

In opening the "union labor campaign" some months ago, all was unity of action, in order to overcome the expected opposition of the Socialist delegates, who, by the way, said nothing, did nothing, but gave the Democratic and Republican Union labor politicians all the possible chances for developing their statesmanship and political diplomacy.

Sarber, Woodward, Pepoon, Kinsella, McCullen, Kiely, Negele and the rest of them were elated. The battle was nearly won, and Sarber needed not repeat his accusation that "you Socialists have been preventing us from doing our good political work for our Unions."

To-day the same union labor leaders line up like this:

Sarber, McCullen et al for Cowherd, or Hadley or Stapel, just as the millionaire brewers dictate.

Woodward, Kiely, Kinsella et al. for Cowherd, or any one Snake Kinney desires

Negele, Mike Ratchford, Zygan et al. for Ball.

Frank Wade (ex-president of the C. F. & L. U.), Straubinger et al, for Hadley.

Divided they fall!

Now comes the fourth Democratic aspirant for the governorship with his claim to the Union labor support by publishing the following in the St. Louis Republic of July 28:

John B. Lennon Commends Wallace.

John B. Lennon, treasurer of the American Federation of Labor and general secretary of the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America, has commended Judge William H. Wallace, candidate for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination on his law enforcement in Kansas City. While in Kansas City Mr. Lennon made two speeches, in which he advised his auditors to support Judge Wallace on account of his fearless law-enforcement and the fact that his work gave the laboring man a day of rest every week.

What else does Union labor want? One Republican and four Democratic would-be governors, and every one a friend of Organized Labor!

Wonder, what these "labor leaders" take the rank and file of Union labor for?

We venture to say that there will be some impleasant developments by Nov. 3, 1908. Geo. Bechtold managing the Cowherd-Bryan Union Labor Club, Louis Negele managing the 6th Ward Ball-Bryan Club, Woodward managing the Union Labor Voters League etc.—with such a manifold management in union labor politics there are a hundred chances to one in favor of mismanagement in the dirty linen department.

Similar conditions exist in the state. The Kansas City Labor Journal favors Cowherd as the Union candidate and reprints an endorsement of Cowherd's political record by Gompers. The Missouri Trades Unionist, published in Joplin, comes out for Stapel.

Another example of the unity of action,

The C. T. & L. U. and B. T. C. Legislative committee endorsed Steinbiss for Sheriff on the Democratic ticket. Next comes the Granite Cutters International Union endorsing Ed. J. Morissey for the same office on the same ticket.

Such is the Union labor politics in St. Louis, and in the State. A political fish pond, with a horde of Democratic and Republican machine politicians fishing for the labor vote, with the would-be labor leaders as bait to catch the suckers.

Editorial Observations

Vote the Socialist Ticket Straight at the primaries, Tuesday August 4. Remember that you cannot vote split tickets.

John D. Rockefeller Knew he would never pay that fine of \$29,000,000. John D. is no spring chicken. He relies on God and the God-fearing judges.

The St. Louis Republic, the Bryan-Francis-Wells-Hawes-Folk organ, denounces the Mexican patriots and revolutionists as "Mexican bandits." "The Mexican people as a whole are perfectly contented," says the Republic, "and bent upon making their country the richest in the world." This is the language of the Jefferson Democracy organ!

Is Class Conflict in America Growing and it is Inevitably? By Professor John R. Commons of the University Wisconsin. A valuable contribution to modern labor literature, the result of deep and careful study of the economic, social nd political conditions in America. Prof. Commons is rendering invaluable service to the American labor movement.

The half-tone cuts which appeared in St. Louis Labor in connection with the lengthy article on the "Mexican Revolutionists in the United States" were the property of the Miners' Magažine. In the hurry of making up the form it was overlooked to credit the excellent publication of the Western Federation of Miners. Applications for the same cuts have since been made by the New York Evening Call, and several other Socialist publications.

Injunction Bill Taft Published His 10,000 word Letter of Acceptance. He could have said all he wished to say in one sentence like this: "I, Wm. Taft, am glad that Roosevelt appointed me as Presidential candidate, and that the Chicago convention endorsed said appointment; and I pledge my 300 pounds of human flesh that I will conscientiously guard and protect the capitalist corporations' interests in the future, as I have done in the past."

In Order to Please and Fool Organized Labor a Democratic State legislature of Missouri enacted an Eight Hour law for Railroad telegraphers; in order to please the capitalist class a Democratic State Supreme Court of Missouri declared the same Eight Hour law unconstitutional. Ye Democratic Union men, paste these lines in your hat and read them every time you feel liwe voting the Democratic ticket.

President Rocsevelt Has Never yet mentioned the fact that under his Republican full dinner pail prosperity about five million men and women have been forced out of a job. The brute never for a moment thinks of discussing the sufferings of these unfortunate wage wokers who represent at least one-fourth of the entire population of the United States. But President Roosevelt has just made another strong plea for a powerful navy, i. e. for more effective machinery of murder en masse.

In a Letter to the Miners Magazine Comrade John McNair of Sheridan, Wyoming, says: "The great wrongs of the present system will not be all corrected at once. It can hardly be expected. They are the outgrowth of centuries of wrong thinking and miseducation, but the political campaign of 1908 affords a splendid opportunity to make a move or start for better government. Don't trifle away your vote on an old party that has shown itself unworthy in every respect; that stands for wage slavery and human misery; but let it be cast for the cause of humanity and justice—for the Socialist party."

For the Last Twenty Years the question of public baths has been up for discussion. As early as 1892 free bath ordinances were passed, but the old party boodlers could never find the necessary funds to carry out the ordinances. In recent years some weak efforts were made to establish public baths, but little has been accomplished. St. Louis, with its splendid location along sixteen miles of River front, could and should have the best system of public baths and swimming pools in the country. During the present season 51 people drowned in St. Louis, mostly young people, whose lives could have been spared, if our Democratic and Republican administrations of the last 20 years had done their duty.

Special Permits for Trusts. The \$300,000,000 Lumber Trust formation goes right on. Its promoters are "advised" by the authorities that they won't be prosecuted under the anti-trust laws. Similarly the Steel Trust had assurances of non-interference when it gathered in the Tennesee Coal and Iron Company. And yet some people laugh at Mr. Bryan's idea of a license for interstate corporations. The Lumber Trust is labeled "good" by Gifford Pinchot, the government forester, and Herbert Knox Smith, Commissioner of Corporations, and the law is suspended as to that concern. The present rule is to let alone the trusts that flatter the officials by asking their advice as to trust projects. The "permit" system without law is certainly an abuse of authority. A licensing system would at least have the merit of being an enactment of law.—The Mirror.

In spite of the Morality Wave and Folk-Mulvihill Sunday lid conditions in St. Louis are growing worse. We read in daily press reports: The addition of 300 patrolmen to the Metropolitan Police Department of St. Louis and the screwing down of the lid has not decreased either crime or arrests in St. Louis. On the contrary, an increase of 3644 has been recorded in the number of arests, of which increase 54 were due to plain drunks. The total arrests for the fiscal year, shown in the annual report of the Board of Police Commissioners, made public yesterday, numbered 32,959, or nearly 5 per cent of the population of the city, against 29,315 for the preceding fiscal year. Arrests for drunkenness totaled 6007, against 6363 last year. The commission of crime among children under the age of 14 shows an increase of nearly 8 per cent, or from 1453 to 1826. The total crimes committed by persons under 20 years of age aggregated 5087. Of the total crimes committed by all persons, 23,406 were committed in the daytime and only 9553 at night. Murders decreased from 48 to 45. Arrests for petit larceny numbered 1416. Burglaries numbered 331,

ST. LOUIS CENTRAL TRADES AND LABOR UNION

PRESIDENT: OWEN MILLER:...SECRETARY: DAVE KREYLING. HEADQUARTERS:.......3535 PINE STREET.

Meeting of Sunday, July 26, 1908.

President Miller in the chair. Secreary Greyling submitted his semi-monthly report which was adopted. Committe on Labor Day reported about picnic to be given at West End Heights.

No parade will be held on Labor Day by the Central Trades and Labor Union. This decision was reached the reason being given that the organization was not in a position to stand the expense of a parade. The Labor Day parade was a special order of business for 3 o'clock. It was expected that many of the unionists would put up a hard fight for a parade, but there was nothing of the kind; after Secretary David Kreyling advised that the parade be declared off for this year, the delegates voted in accordance with his ideas. This is the first year since 1886 that Organized Labor of St. Louis will abandon the Labor Day parade. It may be the prelude to the burial hymn of Labor Day, for the day has thus been reduced to a meaningless every day picnic affair.

Nothwithstanding that the parade has been called off, the annual picnic of the Building Trades Council and Central Trades and Labor Union at West End Heights will take place as per schedule. The delegates were of the opinion that a parade would be held in 1909.

A communication from the Musicians' Union relative to the Industrial School Band was received, and the draft of an ordinance was recommended prohibiting the band from competing with organized labor.

President Miller, Trades and Labor Union, called Vice President Kinsella to the chair and spoke on the question. He declared that he was not opposed to teaching the boys music, but he cited instances where the band had been used when union musicians were available. He said that the band had been used for outings and serenading politicians, a practice which should be discontinued.

The Arbitration Committee submitted a lengthy report on the decision in the Granite City brewery case, which was received without debate and filed; the decision was favorable to the Independent

Breweries and criticised certain actions of the Unions involved in

A report from the State Federation of Labor was received telling the results obtained from a letter addressed b ythe federation to each of the candidates for governor. The letter asked the candidates if they would support the initiative and referendum, the restriction of convict labor from competition with union labor, the giving to claims for labor a precedence over claims for material in cases of mechanics' liens, and the disinfection of apartments where there had been contagious diseases. David A. Ball, William Cowherd, Democrats, and William L. Garver, Socialist, declared they would give such support. H. F. Stapel, W. H. Wallace, Democrats, and Herbert S. Hadley, Republican, did not answer the letter.

A demand was made by the meeting that a representative of the Central Trades and Labor Union and of the Building Trades Council be appointed on the Public Utilities Commission, recently provided for by the Municipal Assembly. The demand was set forth that union labor represented 75 per cent of the population of the city, and was entitled to such representation. A committee of five was appointed of Thomas J. Kinsella of the steamfitters, E. Ruhle of the carpenters, T. Galoskowsy of the printing pressmen, T. Lynch of the boiler makers and J. B. Conroy of the firemen.

The meeting selected Phil Hofher and William Schillig of the Cigar Makers' Union and J. McDonough of the Engineers' Union as delegates to the meeting of the State Federation of Labor at Hanni-

bal, September 21.

Painters' District Council reported boycott having been placed on Schuelz saloon on Gravis Road. Amalgamated Wood Workers informed the central body that the Koken Barbers' Supply Co. boycott was declared off. The following delegates were elected as a Union Label Propaganda Committee: Beisel, of the Bakers; Kreyling, of the Cigar Makers : Schwarz of the Retail Clerks ; Wilson of the Printers ; Carson of the Painters.

Delegate Beisel announced that Bakers Union made good progress in their strike and boycott against the Trust bakeries.

The World of Labor

The Buck Stove Concern Disappointed.

The Buck Stove Works, Brantford, Ont., a branch of Van Cleave's St. Louis concern, attempted to secure an injunction against a hundred union men to restrain them from picketing. The court dismissed all the cases and the bosses are sad.

Western Miners Recognize Women.

Denver, Col., July 27.-The Western Federation of Miners' contion today adopted a resolution giving all women's auxiliaries in the federation representation at future conventions. This convention also rejected the amendment to the constitution to elect officers by a

Daily Labor Paper in Porto Rico.

"La Union Obrera" (The Labor Union) is the name of a daily labor paper published in Mayaguez, Porto Rico. Through the col-umns of said paper we are informed that the Tobacco Workers' Unions of Porto Rico held their first convention a few days ago and transacted considerable business.

SOLID POSITION OF WESTERN MINERS.

The Western Federation of Miners lost only 5,000 men on account of the war made upon them by the operators and the financial depression. The union now has about 39,000 members. They spent nearly a million dollars during the past year. The Idaho trials alone cost them about \$190,000. The miners intend to continue to fight for their rights.

Street Car Strike Riot.

Elgin, Ill., July 28.—In a riot between strike breakers employed by the Elgin and Belvidere Electric Railroad and a crowd of strike sympathizers in the Central Square here to-day one man was probably fatally injured and several were hurt. James Farley of Cincinnati, who has become widely known as a leader of strike breakers, was arrested, as were also two companions.

GENERAL STRIKE TROUBLES IN INDIA.

Bombay, July 25.—There was further rioting here to-day, which again necessitated the intervention of the troops. A number of the strikers were killed. The determination of the authorities to shoot down the rioters seems to have cowed them, and the situation this evening is quieted. The disorders in Bombay began two days ago, when a large number of mill hands went out on strike as a mark of sympathy for a Nationalist leader who had been found guilty and punished for seditious utterances.

Comment on the Labor Editor.

A prominent editor of one of the New York papers pays the reditor a high compliment with the following: "Labor editors labor editor a high compliment with the following: do every week, without pay, probably more work that counts in labor battles than the paid officers, and it is but recently that they have begun to be valued at anything like their real worth. Because of their exposure of fakes and shams, they are frequently denounced as knockers, but were it not for this criticism, or fear of it, many of our organizations would fall a prety to self-seekers and exploiters."

Little Wage Slaves Set Free.

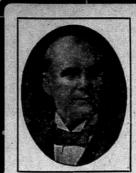
Some more little wage slaves will be set free. From Pennsylvania comes the news that one branch of child labor may be abolished. In the coal mine regions of Pennsylvania are employed some 24,000 breaker boys, who pick out the slate from the coal at the collieries. The Delaware & Hudson Coal Co. has installed a mechanical slate picker in its colliery at Wilkesbarre, and the report is that it works successfully. Twelve boys and the mechanical spiral slate pickers now take the place of 300 boys who would be required in a plant of that size under the old regime. The company will probably place these mechanical pickers in all its other plants.

\$50,000 Refunded to Miners' Union.

Duquoin, Ill., July 27.—The secretaries of the various locals of the United Mine Workers throughout Southern Illinois have been advised by the state headquarters at Springfield that all fees collected from the miners under the recently enacted mining law will be refunded. The law provides that all miners with less than two years' experience shall be examined as to their competency by a board appointed in each county by the circuit judge. Each applicant was assessed a fee of \$1. This feature was opposed by the miners, and the action of the Illinois legislature in reimbursing the miners is meeting with general approval. About 50,000 miners were examined in the Southern Illinois coal field.

Canada's Trades Union Movement.

Organized labor is making steady progress in Canada. A recent government report shows that there were 232 labor organizations formed in the Dominion in 1907, while 58 organizations were dis-solved, making a net increase of 174 organizations during the year Compared with the three preceding years the returns show a marked increase in the activity of labor organizations. In 1906 there was a gain of 69, in 1905 there was a net loss of 2 and in 1904 a gain of 44. The year 1902 alone, since records have been kept by the Canadian labor department, was more active than the season just passed in regard to the organization of workmen, the number of unions formed in that year being 275 and of unions dissolved 54, a net increase of 221. Of the organizations formed last year 51 were formed by railway employes, 43 by metal workers and 41 in the building trade. Ninety-four organizations were formed in Ontario, 51 in Quebec, 28 in Alberta and 22 in British Columbia.



DEBS and HANFORD

Labor's Presidential Ticket



Street Car Strike Troubles in Elgin,

Elgin, Ill., July 27.—The first serious violence of the street car strike here occurred today, when the first car run on the Elgin & Belvidere line entered the city. When the car, without passengers, but manned by a crew of 18 non-union men, who have been housed in the company's barns, turned into Fountain Square a mob of strike sympathizers, numbering several hundred, hurled bricks, stones and clubs. Every window in the car was broken and several of the crew were hit by the missiles or cut by flying glass. The car and crew were run into the barn under police guard.

Brewery Workers Strike.

Peru, Ind., July 28.-The Peru Brewing Co., which has been working under a contract with the United Brewery Workmen, has reduced the wages of its employes, despite its signed agreement. Efforts on the part of representatives of the union to have the contract adhered to proved unavailing, and as the next best thing organized labor has been asked to use its persuasive voice in the direction of accomplishing results. The trouble is not one of the union's making-it is because the Peru Brewing Co. refuses to abide by its contract. All the union is asking is that this contract be respected. And organized labor in the towns surrounding Peru is asked to listen to the appeal from the Brewery Workers.

WESTERN MINERS AID THE MEXICAN REVOLUTIONIST Denver, Colo., July 26.—The Western Federation of Miners esterday unanimously voted to show its disregard for the part Uncle Sam has taken in the case of the four Mexicans-Villareal Magoon, Riveria and Sarabia-by pledging the moral and financial support of the organization to these men. All are in prison, charged with inciting an uprising against the Mexican Government, and the charge was made against them that they were organizing a force at Douglas, Ariz., to overthrow the Diaz regime. The resolution said the Mexicans were the Moyers, Haywoods and Pettibones of the labor movement in Mexico, and that their imprisonment was but

UPHOLD INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM, BUT TURN DOWN I

another form of capitalistic persecution.

Denver, Colo., July 24.-While the Western Federation of Miners is on record as favoring industrial organization, the convention now in session here has repudiated the Industrial Workers of the World, believing that it has become so disorganized and filled with factions that it no longer represents industrial unionism. An amendment to the constitution has been adopted which strikes out the words "mining department of the Industrial Workers of the World" and inserting "Western Federation of Miners" instead. After considerable discussion the convention adopted a resolution advising the various locals to make an especial study of the Rockdale co-operative system of stores and establish them in mining camps wherever possible.

UNION MACHINISTS FIGHT AGAINST WAGE CUT.

St. Paul, Minn., July 27.-Vigorous resistance to the threatened attempt on the part of the Canadian Pacific Railway to abrogate the existing agreement with the machinists on that road or to reduce their wages was the course decided upon by the fifteen delegates from the northwestern consolidated district of the union here to-They represent upwards of 6000 machinists employed on thirty-six American railroads west of Chicago and north of the Union Pacific system. A similar stand was taken with reference to the Iowa Central Railway, the machinists of which are on strike. The union decided to give the Iowa Central men whatever financial aid may be necessary and to maintain the struggle indefinitely. Officers were elected as follows: President, Thomas Van Lear of Minneapolis; first vice-president, Frank Milligan of Dubuque; secretary-treasurer, Louis Parthill of Elkhart, Ind.

PRESIDENTS GOMPERS AND THE BUCK INJUNCTION.

Washington, D. C., July 27.—Attorney W. C. Sullivan of counsel for the Buck Stove . &Range company declares that Samuel Gompers is again in contempt of court for writing an editorial for the August issue of the Federationist, which came off the press vesterday, concerning the recent rule against Gompers, Morrison and Mitchell by the district supreme court. Sullivan says that Gompers has ingeniously called attention to the fact that the wares of the Buck Stove & Range company are on the unfair list. It is understood that the editorial will be brought to the attention of Justice Anderson, who signed the rule. "As a regular publication are we not to be permitted to publish the news of the day.?" asks the editorial. It concludes with the allusions to liberty of speech and of the press. Gompers says in the editorial just published that it is quite true that the suit which the Buck Stove & Range company brought against the federation was discussed editorially, but denies that there was any violation of the injunction.

FOURTEEN THOUSAND MEN IDLE.

An article on marine conditions on the Great Lakes in the Detroit News states that 1,780 vessels are idle at the present time and that 14,000 marine laborers are idle as a result, entailing a monthly loss to the laborers of \$840,000, and to the ship owners of \$2,000,000. President William Livingstone, of the Lake Carriers' Association, says that not more than 40 per cent of the total tonnage of the Lake Carriers' Association is under way at present. "I estimate," said Mr. Livingstone, "that we are fully 10,000,000 tons behind the ore shipments of 1907 up to date. There has been some improvement during the last few weeks ,but no conservative person would undertake to estimate definitely the future business. I do not think any one would be so optimistic as to place the total ore shipments for the present season at 25,000,000 tons. Last year they totaled 30,-594,044." Mr. Livingstone said further that there can be no marked change in the ore shipping situation until the steel mills at Lake Erie ports start up.

The National Women's Trade Union League.

The National Women's Trade Union League last July held the first assemblage of the women of organized labor ever gathered together in the United States. It met simultaneously in three conventions in Boston, New York and Chicago, was largely attended and gave a great impulse to the industrial movement among women as well as a stimulus to public interest and sympathy. A second and similar set of meetings is announced to take place shortly. The president, Mrs. Raymond Robins, and the members of the national executive board have issued a call for a conference of women unionists, to be held concurrently in Boston, New York, Chicago, on Friday, Saturday and Sunday, Sept. 25, 26 and 27, to discuss the question of prime importance to women in all gainful occupations: "How May Women's Unions Best Be Strengthened?" The Chicago meeting last year drew its delegates from six states of the Middle West —Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Missouri and Wisconsin. They represented 23 cities and 30 trades. It is anticipated that even a wider field will be covered this year, especially as a new league, that of St. Louis, has come into existence this summer.

Individual Instruction Largette 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.

INJUNCTION AGAINST SEATTLE LABOR UNION.

Seattle, Wash., July 29.-Federal Judge Hanford has issued a temporary injunction restraining the striking longshoremen from interfering with the business of the Alaska Steamship Company and the Alaska Pacific Steamship Company or the men they have employed in moving freight to and from vessels in the harbor. Argument on the temporary injunction is set for August 3.

STRIKING CARMEN WIN ANOTHER POINT.
Piedmont, Mo., July 28.—The carmen who are out on strike scored another victory here Tuesday when they were joined by F. Schlitt, their foreman, a gentleman who during his residence in Piedmont has made many friends. Mr. Schlitt has been in thorough sympathy with the boys at every stage of the game. A few of the strike breakers have secured board with David Stowers, who has a small farm on Sinnai Heights (for want of a better name) south of Friends of the strikers have been active in trying to persuade Mr. Stowers that his course is not in accord with prevailing public sentiment here. The strikers are holding out loyally. Tues day night a union representative came to Piedmont bringing with him their checks for strike benefits. The men who are out receive \$35 a month from their union while the strike continues. The carmen have a strong union and have every chance of success in their present efforts to compel the railroad company to live up to its contract with them.

FRENCH STEAMBOAT MEN STRIKE.

The river "hirondelles" or "swallows," as the Parisians term the steamboats which usually flit up and down the Seine, are lying idle just now, the whole fleet of them to the number of 105, and the people of Paris are feeling the want of them very, very much. The cause lies in the dispute which has taken place betwen the steamboat company and their employees who demand a reduction of the long working day of 15, and often 17 hours, to 12, the establishment of a pension fund, and a fund for sickness and accidents, as well as the seventh day rest. The steamboat company refused to listen to these demands, and the result is that the crews of the whole fleet-engineers, stokers, clerks, deck crews, and even the shoremen-have come out on strike, and declare that they mean to stay out until the demands are conceded. "A company which earns 15per cent, on its capital can afford to grant us our moderate demands." This pointed argument was put forward by one of the men's delegates in the course of an interview with the Minister of Public Works.

PENNSYLVANIA ROAD WARS ON WEAKER UNION.

Because it is altogether proper under recent rulings of the court and because it is "thought that the present is an opportune time to clean out" certain unions, the Pennsylvania Railroad company has issued instructions to its superintendents to rid the road of the weaker labor organizations. The Pennsylvania, it appears, intends from now on to tolerate only such unions as it would be costly to fight, and if the hard times continue after election the roads may decide, it is believed by a number of its employes, to make war upon all labor unions on its system. The following circular letter has recently gone out to all superintendents of the Pennsylvania road: It is expected that employes of the Pennsylvania system outside of the classified service should not be connected with labor organizations, such as the following: National Union of Railway men, Order of Railway Clerks of America, Brotherhood Railroad Freight and Baggagemen, National Car Inspectors and Car Repairers' Association of America, International Association of Machinists, which include the boilermakers. It is ordered that superintendents will through their organization inform themselves concerning such employes in these various classes as may be members of these unions, and remove at the earliest possible moment the leaders in our employ, and that they will follow this up with the removal of all other employes, members of the above named unions, that have not severed their connection with the unions. This is altogether proper under recent rulings of the court, and it is thought that the present is an opportune time to clean out these unions, so far as our own system is concerned. While it should be done in a discreet way, that will involve no publicity, yet it is strictly enjoined that it be

MISSOURI FEDERATION OF LABOR

To Central Bodies and all Affiliated Unions-Greeting:

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

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

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

Article IV.—Representation.

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

Sec. 2. Delegates shall not be entitled to a seat in this Federation unless the per capita tax., etc., of their organization is paid

up in full to the 30th of June, prior to the convention.

Hoping that each Central Body and affiliated Local will send

their full quota of delegates, I am, yours fraternally,
JOHN T. SMITH, Secretary-Treasurer.

Free Lecture at Socialist Women's Club.

Mrs. Sherlie Woodman will address the Woman's Club at its next regular propoganda meeting, 8 o'clock Thursday evening, Aug. 6, at 212 South Fourth street. Strangers cordially invited.

DAY AND EVENING CLASSES.

Individual Instruction-2106 Lafayette Avenue.

Otto Pauls, State Secretary, 212 South Fourth Street, St. Louis, Mc

Vote at the Primaries.

Next Tuesday, Aug. 4, is primary day. Every Socialist in Missouri should go to the polls on that day and vote the straight Socialist ticket. You ask for the Socialist ballot and write in the name of some member of the party for township committeeman for your township. This committeeman should be agreed on beforehand and all Socialists should vote for the same man. It is important that our very best men be elected as committeemen.

New Locals.

Comrade Miller comes up smiling with two more locals in Stoddard county. Brownwood gets in the fold with eight members and Bell City with nine members. J. L. Hunt starts the ball rolling in Cedar Hill, Taney County, with a local of five members. W. W. McAllister draws his first blood with a local of eight members at Strafford, in Greene county. He also gets the Bois D'Arc comrades to sign up in proper form and that local gets to work with a membership of 10. Lawson Bryan, who is not a follower of either Lawson or Bryan, lands a nice local of 10 members at Lexington. Garver will speak there and give them a good sendoff. Comrades at Belton to the number of 13 decide that they want to help push and send in for a charter. M. V. Ferguson is secretary and he says they will add another dozen in a short while.

Coming, Slowly.

Quite a number of locals have sent in returns on Series A and B of the subscription lists but there are still other locals that have not been heard from on either the A or B lists. Among those that have responded in the last week are DeSoto, Piedmont, Ferguson, Kirkville, Liberal, Morley, Vanduser, Greenfield (second remittance), and Kansas City. The locals that have delayed should contribute their mite and help get the campaign in full swing. Every little helps and the green state of the campaign in full swing. little helps and the man with a list should not overlook anyone. The plans of the state office must be shaped to fit the financial income, the steam that moves our political machine. Help fire up.

R. A. Maynard's Dates.
The 10 days that Comrade Maynard will be with us have been placed as follows: August 11, Piedmont; 12, Winona; 13, Mountainview; 14, Thayer; 15, Mountaingrove; 16, Springfield; 17, Stotts City; 18, Carthage; 19, Webb City; 20, Joplin. Several applications were turned down as the dates would not go around.

Korngold and Brown.

The few dates that Ralph Korngold filled seem to be have been very good. He reports splendid crowds at Hannibal and Kirksville. The collection at Kirksville was over \$8 and local comrades are feeling good over the result. The Milan crowd was smaller but much interested. The street meeting in St. Joseph gathered a crowd of 400. We may get Korngold later on for a longer time.

J. W. Brown finished up in Kansas City on July 15 and writes that the results were generally good. Secretary Wilson of Richmond says the attendance was good and the result satisfactory. Out of 800 miners in Richmond 700 are out of work. Everywhere the people are eager to hear what the socialists have to sav.

Here and There.

Secretary Nimmo of Novinger sends the good news that work is resuming in the coal mines at that place and that the local will soon be on its feet again. The shut down proved a great hardship on the comrades there.

Myra M. Kern of Maryville, sends in 50c for dues as a member at-large. She says she is unable to vote but, like a real socialist, she wants to join the organization and do what she can to help the cause along.

Local Aquilla remits dues and gets in good standing again. Secretary Walker says their members are very busy now and he expects better results later on.

The DeSoto local is hard hit by the closing down of the railrod shops at that place. Some members have left town and the carmen's strike has not improved the situation.

Local Kansas City remits dues and orders 300 application for membership cards. The last of the assessment stamps are also accounted for and the local gives the campaign fund a boost to the tune of \$7.35.

Secretary McIntuff of Local Greenfield says to send on the next series of campaign lists and she will do her best to collect funds on each series as they come along.

All reports on Garver's meetings show that he is the right man in the right place. Places where no socialist ever spoke before turn out good crowds and pay careful attention to what the speaker says. At Shelbyville the meeting was not held because of objection to a meeting on Sunday. Other places did better. at Plevna and Clarence were particularly good for new places.

The Special For Socialism.

Do you want to see that "Red Special" tour the country, carrying the message of socialism to the hungry workers? Of course you do! It will multiply Debs' speeches at least two or three times. Then the thing to do is for every socialist to give as much as possible so that the national office can go ahead and secure the train. At present the indications are that Debs can only speak twice in Missouri during the campaign. With this special train he could at least double that number. Each local must make an immediate and generous response if the plan is to go through.

Berry's Report.

The following is my report for week ending July 11.	
Receipts.— ,	
July 6, I. N. Williams, of Joplin	\$1.00
July 6, Comrade Pulver, of Prosperity	1.00
July 9, Aurora Local	4.00
July 11, Street collections	1.15
July 11, Peter McEntee, of Webb City	1.00
July 11, Wesley Burk, Carterville	1.00
Total	\$9.15
Expenses.—	
Carfare, Granby	50
Hotel bill at Granby	1.25
Fare, Aurora and dinner	86
Fare, Joplin	1.12
Total	\$3.73
	1
Balance	\$5.42

COMMENTS Book sales were good. Would have been large had my supply

not have exhausted.

Dear Comrade:-

The meetings at Granby, Aurora, Webb City and Joplin were the best on record at these places, in number of attendance and interest manifested by the audiences.

Comrade Bonstein helped me with my meetings at Webb City the Right.)

and Joplin, and when we closed Saturday night in Joplin we observed it was 15 after 12.

The movement in Auroara is worthy of special note. When I was there four weeks ago they had 20 members in the

Local. Now they have more than 100. They are circulating lots of literature among which are many copies of "Man and Mules."

Comrade Hinkle is the organizer. After his days work in the mines he is out until 10 o'clock hunting socialists who will join the Local. He is a recent convert from the Republican party to Social-

Many of the recent converts when plied with questions that are tough proposition for them have formed the sensible habit of frankly admitting that they have not learned all the Socialist philosophy in a few weeks or months, and their questions is requested to go with them to Comrade A. Benzon's place of business and let him explain. He is an old veteran in the cause and exceptionally suave nd fluent talker. I cannot name all the comrades who are active in the movement at Aurora, but they have a combination that is getting C. A. BERRY.

STATE REFERNDUM RESULTS.

Vote on Paying fare of State Committeemen. Yes. No. Oakland 5 Pascola 9 Pineville 6 Poplar Bluff 12 Burlington Junction 7 Carl Junction 4 Richmond 9 Rich Hill 28 Chillicothe 8 DeSoto 7 Edna25 Fry School14 Gifford 7 Tatem 9 Kennett 10 Joplin 7 Trenton Tribune Turnback 8 Leadwood 8 Luebbering14 Tuckahoe27 Marceline 6 Webb City 8 Milan 5 Warrensburg20 Minden 9 G. D. Sauter I

Mt. Grove12

Neosho 9

Vote compiled by A. Siepman and Hv. Schwarz. One return ballot of 5 votes and one of 3 votes had no signature or name of local. The vote of Willmathsville, McCracken, Maplewood, Piedmont, Hutton Valley, Ferguson, Kansas City, Carthage. Branch 2 of Joplin, Congo, Flat River and Jennings were received after July 20 and could not be counted. The vote of all locals was nearly unanimous in favor of the motion, not more than a dozen votes were cast against it.

Totals408

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ST. LOUIS SOCIALIST CAM FU		T. Till	.5
Hans Orthgies\$	1.50	(B. Brokmeier, List No. 92.)	
(Phil H. Mueller, List No. 116.)		Fred Bosshard	.5
	1.09	W. Kipley	2.0
Trahnier Mreh	1.00	C. Ludwig	.2
Phil H. Mueller	2.00	Rudolf Hahn	.2
H. R. Cash	1.00	Emil Hagen	.2
(Henry Richert, List No. 101.)		Anton Shoech	.5
Michael Benz	.10	Protas Mayer	1.00
Joseph Subitz	.10	Anton Zahmock	.2
Franz Benz	.25	John Streit	.2
Aug. Schmidt	.50	W. Reisner	.5
Karl L. Twaer	.50	John E. W	.2
John Joebstl	.25	C. J. Maner	.5
Joseph Kotnick	.20	B. Brockmeier	.5
Geo. Wolfarth	.20	(Valentine Tellian, List No. 102.)	.0
Joseph Loeffelmann	.20	Anton Mauerer	1.0
August Streker	.20	George Liedel	1.0
Tony Petrin	.25		.5
Josef Genewein	.25	Adam Stibich	.5
Mathias Fritz		Wolfgang Hausladen	.5
	.25	Mathias Temml	.5
Henry Richert	.25	G. Zwick	.5
(Paul Uranschek, List No. 99,)		Valentine Tellian	.5
Paul Uranschek	.50	Previously reported3	50.0
Ernst Inner	.50	m-1-1	
Robt. Wyler	.50	Total\$38	82.9
Johann Uranschek	.25	OTTO KAEMMERER, Secretar	y.
(Leo Muehlgrabner, List No. 98.)		The second secon	
Leo Muehlgrabner	.25	ST LOUIS SOC CAMPAIGN FU	ND
M. Melink	.10	X. eMier\$.50
Mrs. Moick	.10	Kalmar Berne	1.0
(Ad. Kenngott, List No. 94.)		Collection at Clark Meeting.	4.00
Ad. Kengott	.25	, and the country,	
George Paulescu	.25	12th and Olive Sts	7.90
Frans Meisener	.25	(J. Barrett, List No. 7076.)	
John Mayer	.25	(W. E. E., List No. 97.)	
Fred Wieland	.25	Carl Mueller	.50
E. H. Kohlmann	.25	W. E. E	.50
John L. Bippen	.25	(Julius Blumenthal, List No. 128.)	
John Gminder	.25	Anna Blumenthal	.20
G. Schmitzer	.25	Clara Blumenthal	.20
Mrs. Elise Meisener	:25	Willie Blumenthal	.20
Carl Zeller	.50	Julius Blumenthal	.20
Joe Pommer	.25	Robert Blumenthal	.20
F. Meyer	.25	(A. C. Rapp, List No. 1.)	-
Anton Sgainer	.25	I. Levin	.5
F. K	.25	H. Beck :	.5
(John A. Weber, List No. 93.)	.20	Joe Becker	.2
그 회문에 많아가는 내용한테보다 회사는 경험을 잃었다면 내려가 살아 하고 하는 것이 되는 것이 되었다.	1 00	(Henry Schwarz, List No. 16.)	•==
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John Fischer	.50	Fred Windmueller	
2001 (25) 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	.25	Ed Heilmann	.2
Nic Watsla	.25		.2
E. Borteshey	.50	Chas. Rullkoetter	.2
Walter Schmidt	.25	E. Bleicher	5
Friend	.10	(Hy. Struckhoff, List No. 97.)	
Wm. Hora	.25		5.0
J. Beisenhofer	.10	Previously reported 38	2.9
	.50		
Wm. Scheer			
Wm. Scheer	.25	Total\$40	3.0
		Total\$40 OTTO KAEMMERER, Secret	

The Socialists in the Duma.

Despite the Czar's gerrymandering of the constitution, Socalist M. P.'s still make speeches in the Third Duma. So late as the 10th of June, Bielwousson made a speech against the war Budget, of which the following are some of the points: "War expenses now make up a fifth of the Empire's budget. If you cast a glance over these fabulous sums spent by the country during the last few years you will have a sight before you truly revolting. The country has flourished, and still exists only for military purposes. How has all this expenditure benefited the people? How has it helped them industrially? How has it helped them intellectually? How has it improved the condition of the poor prletariat? No! no! no it has proved the condition of the poor prletariat? No! no! no it has helped us in no way. As a result of this infamous folly we see millions of hungry peasants, villages groaning under the weight of taxes, industry in a state of chaos, and every day more numerous and more formidable an army of workless artisans. (Applause from the Left; some hissing from the Government benches.) But as for you, who vote this money because you are deaf to the groans of the people, because you do not see and are not willing to see what happens in your ruined country—you who dream of big armies and invulnerable ships—oh! cruel men! dream at your ease! The people and the peasants will one day appreciate what you have done." (Loud applause from Left; some insulting cries from the benches on

AGAIN AFTER CANNON'S SCALP.

One of the duties of the Illinois branch of the political action committee of the American Federation of Labor will be to try to defeat Joseph G. Cannon. The committee is looking for a suitable Democratic candidate to run against Cannon. Cannon's district will be flooded with literature covering Cannon's labor record. His opposition to the anti-injunction plank, which Gompers offered to the Republican convention, will receive particular mention. Secretary Neckels of the Chicago Federation of Labor has been in Danville to get some material for making war on Cannon and has investigated the prospects of defeating him.

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. Secretary.

	ward. Flace. Time. Secretary.
	1—4444 Penrose, 2nd and 4th Wednesday
	2-3033 North Broadway, 1st and 3rd WednesdayF. Rosenkranz
	3—Unorganized, at large.
	4—Unorganized, at large.
	5—Unorganized, meets with sixth.
	6-Thirteenth and Chouteau, 1st and 3rd Sunday
	7-Rear 1724 South 9th, 1st and 3rdWednesdayFrank Heuer
	8-2213 South Tenth, 1st ThursdayG. Bolfing
	9-2875 South Seventh, every Tuesday
	10-Ohio and Potomac, 1st and 3rd ThursdayF. F. Brinker
	11-7801 South Broadway, 4th Friday
	12—2623 Lemp, 1st and 3rd Monday
	13-1000 Mississippi, 1st and 3rd Wednesday
	14—Unorganized, meets with fifteenth.
	15-1832 Carr, 1st and 3rd Thursday D. Burckhart
	16-1446 North Nineteenth, 1st and 3rd TuesdayJul. Siemers
	17-2126 Madison, 1st and 3rd Tuesday
	18-2108 North Fourteenth, 2nd Tuesday
	19-3720 North Twenty-first, 1st and 3rd Wednesday L. A. Fahrenholz
	20-3129 Easton, 2nd and 4th WednesdayF. Mittendorf
	22-2633 Locust, 2nd and 4th Friday
	23-3306 St. Vincent Ave., 1st and 3rd FridayJno. A. Mitchell
	24-3129A Morganford Road, 2nd and 4th FridayOtto Mehl
	25-4345 Arco, 2nd and 4th Friday'
	26-2735 Vandeventer Ave., 2nd and 4th TuesdayM. Duerrhammer
	27-South Branch, 5524 Easton, every WednesdayW. F. Abling
	27-North Branch, 2318 Gilmore, 1st and 3rd Thursday
	28—5586 Vernon Ave., 3rd Friday J. K. Savage
	Women's Branch-212 S. 4th St., 1st and 3rd Thursday. Miss E. M. Bassett
	Jewish Branch—1105 N. Eleventh St., 1st and 3rd Friday Dr. A. Kean
1	be with Dianes 1100 11. Devente De, 15c and 5td Finds, Dr. A. Kean

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Because It is Strictly Union-Made

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

MANEWAL BREAD CO.

Both Phones

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

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

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

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

Bartenders' Union Local 51

Patronize only Saloons displaying Union Bar Card



and where the Bartenders wear the Blue Button

OFFICE: 918 PINE STREET: BOTH PHONES

DRINK ONLY UNION BEER



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

Remember, no CIGARS are Genuine Union-Made



UNLESS THE BOX BEARS THE

UNION MADE

\$1.00--ELGIN DRESS SHIRT--\$1.00

...ASK FOR IT... FOR SALE BY: Neu& Lind 916 FRANKLIN AVE.

and ALL LEADING DEALERS.

IN FULL ACCORD

By Sherlie Woodman.

"Women need economic freedom more than men do; more than men they ought to be told about it. Even more than the workmen. For practically every woman is a slave, and the thought of the ages in this respect weighs heavily upon her. The drudge at the washtub and the plaything of the millionaire parasite are both to be pitied; both are enslaved, both are in need of that liberty which will give them the right to useful productivity, and to the control of the product and of themselves.

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

Why of course! That is just what I have been trying in my

feeble way, to say right along.

Unfortunately, I do not seem to possess the happy art of saying what I mean and so Comrade Conger has misunderstood me.

She says: "The only social arrangement that will do this" (make woman economically free) "is Socialism. Then let us teach women the truth.'

I said: "It is true that woman today has special needs. She has. They are too numerous to mention. Under capitalism she will always have them. Under Socialism they will not exist. Therefore, the logic of self-interest (if nothing else) should inspire us to concentrate our efforts on the overthrow of capitalism and the triumph of Socialism.

So far as I can see, these two statements harmonize beautifully. But if Comrade Conger's way of putting it is more comprehensible, than mine, I have no obejetion to substituting hers. Possibly, it is I whose understanding is at fault. I had received the impression that Comrades Conger and Hebe were advocating a distinct woman suffrage crusade, under the aegis of the Socialist Party and that they were defending the Party's action pledging itself to this course. If I am in error on this point, and the comrades only mean that women should be taught Socialism, which alone can make them free, economically, politically and socially, why of course, we are in full accord, and I can only beg pardon for my blunder and say, "Shake!"

As to the club women who has been brought forward in this controversy, I can only say that if Comrade Conger had thought to explain that the convert joined our ranks on "economic grounds," I

should not have cited her as a "horrible example."

Yet what kind of economic "liberty" did that woman think to

find in the Republican and Democratic parties—the strongholds of capitalism—that she should try them first? And then, too, the incident was used as an argument to support Socialist Party action for woman suffrage. Our working for suffrage would increase our membership, in proof of which," a brilliant club woman," who had "tried the other parties, in her search for freedom," was instanced. But, of course, if this is not what was meant, and the "brilliant club woman" was merely looking for the Party which favors economic freedom (which really include's everything) and "not because she wished to use it (Socialism) to get suffrage for women," my apologies are due not only to Comrade Conger but to the club women as well.

Yes, I am one of those who think that if some "women are allowed too much rope in matters Socialistic "they will at least endeavor to change the character of the movement. "A burnt child dreads the fire," and we who have passed the major portion of a long life in the Socialist movement and have witnessed, and participated in, the struggles and trials of our Party, which have at times threatened to shipwreck it, caused by our having granted entirely "too much rope" to women and men too, who have gained admission to our ranks we, I say, have learned by sad experience, to watch out for such dangers and, if possible, "nip them in the bud.

And so, I am a good deal like the wit who believed "in universal salvation, provided, he could pick the men; and I believe that the exponents of Socialsim should be "picked" men and women too.

As to suffrage, we must never forget that it is but a means to an end-not an end in itself. And we Socialist women believe that the real end is Socialism. We should like to vote for Socialism-but we should not want to make any more Republican or Democratic voters, if we could. Fortunately, we cannot. But we can educate women on economic lines, as Comrade Conger says, and as Comrade Krehbiel has definitely pointed out in her splendid article in a recent edition of "Labor," and to do so is our manifest duty.

HELLO! HELLO! WHAT IS THE MATTER? BEATTHEBREAD TRUST AND THE MCKINNEY BREAD CO.

SHUN THEIR PRODUCTS. DON'T LET THE BREAD TRUST BAMBOOZLE YOU.

The fight between the St. Louis Bakers' Union and the Bread Trust is still on. There is nothing to arbitrate with the Bread Trust, for their only obejet is to down the slaves in the bake shops, and have cheap labor and make them work such hours as they (the trust)

They want to lower wages, so they can make more profit and therefore they have no use for organized labor. Union men and women, and our friends, let us be brothers and sisters, let us fight together as such. Only through united action we can win our battle and better our condition for the laboring men and women in general, and we ask you as brothers shun the Bread from the following branches of the Bread Trust:

Heydt's Bakery, St. Louis Bakery, Condon Bakery, Welle-Boettler Bread Co., Hauk-Hoerr, Home Bakery, Freund Bros. Rye Bread and also McKinney is on the Unfair List of the A. F. of L for eight years.

Buy only Bread bearing the Bakers' Union Label.

Marsh's Magazine, for July 1908, Boston, Mass. . Published Monthly. Single copies 5 cents; by the year, fifty cents. Five subscriptions for \$2.00. Contents: Cover Portrait by Frank J. Whitney; Frontis-piece, Portrait by Bertram; The Brains of American Socialism, by George Allan England; The Federation of Club Women, by Barbara Galpin; The Black Book by Chas. Felton Pidgin; Boston Fun Makers, by Joe Cone; Civil and Religious Liberty, by Judge Septimus J. Hanna; Nadine Whitney, a Sketch, etc. We recommend this new magazine to all who value good magazine literature. The first number of Marsh's Magazine should reach every progressive man and woman. No Socialist or sympathizer with our great movement should fail to read George Allen England's article on American Socialism. Address: Marsh's Magazine, 10 Thatcher Street, Boston, Mass.

PUBLICATION JOB PRINTING.

Western Newspaper Union Is Well Equipped for Such Service.

The Western Newspaper Union, successor to A. N. Kellogg Newspaper Co., located at Third and Walnut streets, St. Louis, prints the St. Louis Labor, the Arbeiter-Zeitung and a large number of other publications in the city of St. Louis, aside from furnishing ready prints to hundreds of country newspapers. The office is equipped for all kinds of publication work and gets same out on short notice and at reasonable prices. Linotype composition and press work given quick attention. Any one reading this notice who desires first-class work will make no mistake by leaving their orders with the Western Newspaper Union. Estimates are furnished upon application.

NATIONAL PLATFORM 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 101lowed 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 menacing development. They have acquired the power to dictate the terms upon which we shall be allowed 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

In their efforts to take the lives of the leaders of the miners the conspirators violated state laws and the federal constitution in a manner seldom equaled even in a country so completely dominated by the 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 legisla tive measures proposed by capitalist reformers can avail against these fatal results of utter anarchy in produc-

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

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

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

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

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

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

against capitalist oppression, we advocate and pledge ourselves and our elected officers to the following pro-

General Demands,

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

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

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

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

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

6-The absolute freedom of press speech and assemblage.

Industrial Demands. 7-The improvement of the indus-

trial condition of the workers. (a) By shortening the workday in keeping with the increased productiveness 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 constitutionality 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 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 establishment of a department of labor.

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

18-The free administration of jus-

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

St. Louis County Socialist Party

ST. LOUIS COUNTY SOCIALIST TICKET.

County Judge, First district: Jos. Sturtz.

County Judge, Second district: Henry Kelp. Prosecuting Attorney: F. G. Cas-

Sheriff: George Lewis.

Assessor: C. L. Ross. Treasurer: John Mound. Public Administrator: W. S. Ekler Surveyor: Herman Georges. 25th Senatorial district: G. W Boswell.

Tenth Congressional district: G. A. Hoehn.

First Representative district: A. Jeske. Second Representative district:

Louis Meyer. The St. Louis County Socialists have adopted a county platform which will be ready for distribution within

DO YOU WANT A First-Class Sewing Machine?

A \$40 machine for \$25. Sent from the factory to your house! No agent's commission or go-between's profit. Comrades and readers should apply to the office of St. Louis Labor, 212 South Fourth street, for further particulars.

THE FACT IS

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

The Buck's Stove & Range Co.

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

Is Still Unfair to Organized Labor

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NEU AND LIND STRICTLY UNION. GENTS' FURNISHINGS AND HATS.

More Union Label Goods than any store in the city.

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Fire or Cyclone insurance; to buy a house or lot; to sell a house or lot; to loan money; to have deeds and mortgages drawn up; Netary work done, then go to

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Residence 1032 Morrison ave. Hours: 7:30 to 8:30 a. m. and 12:30 to 1:36 p. m. Phones: Kinloch 2056; Bell. Olive 1397-L.

CHAS. SPECHT

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708 CHOUTEAU AVENUE



McLevy Elected National Committeeman.

By recent referendum Jasper McLevy, 1313 North Avenue, Bridgeport, Conn., has been elected a member of the national com-

Comrade Callery Taken Sick.

Comrade Phil Callery, with dates arranged in the east till the end of the campaign, was taken sick in Indiana and was compelled to cancel all dates and return home.

FOR THE CAMPAIGN BOOK.

State secretaries will kindly send in at once a list of the comrades now holding political positions, including those who have been elected and served in any public office in the past. This is necessary at once for the campaign book.

Kalmar Berne to Assist Mexican Patriots.

Editor St. Louis Labor: Comrade-Inclosed please find \$1 to be used in distributing copies of your issue of the 18th inst., containing article in behalf of Mexican patriots.-Kalmar Berne.

Comrade Clark's Successful Work in St. Louis.

Comrade Stanley Clark of Texas made a hit in St. Louis. He addressed a crowd of over 500 people on Twelfth and Olive streets. For nearly two hours Comrade Clark entertained the attentive audience by his splendid Socialist arguments. The St. Louis comrades are anxious to secure Comrade Clark for one or two weeks' campaign work. Much literature was sold and a good collection taken

Comrade Thompson to Speak at Chautauquas.

The Redpath Chautauqua System that reaches an average of 500,000 people every summer has just decided to make a lecture on Socialism a feature of their program, and they have arranged with Comrade Carl D. Thompson to deliver the lecture at all the remaining Chautauquas. The following are the dates of Comrade Thompson: Ord, Neb., Aug. 1-2; Columbus, 4-5; Blair, 6-7; Seward, 8-9; Wahoo, 10-11; Concordia, Kas., 13-14; Washington, 15-16; Pawnee City, Neb., 17-18; Sabetha, Kas., 19-20; McCook, Neb., 22-23; Alma, 24-25; Minden, 26-27; Stromsburg, 28-29-30.

Socialist State Convention of North Carolina.

From the reports appearing in the southern dailies it is quite evident that North Carolina Socialists held one of the most successful state conventions that ever convened in the south on July 6. Following is a list of the state officers nominated: Governor, J. A. Transon; lieutenant governor, F. A. Dorset of Greensboro; secretary of state, George F. Wilson of Pfafftown; auditor, E. L. Barkley of Spencer; treasurer, E. B. Wells of Ashville; attorney general, Dr. J. W. Summers of Davidson; insurance commissioner, R. J. Morton of Greensboro; corporation commissioner, W. J. Newton of Winston-Salem: commissioner of labor and printing, R. J. Smothers of Winston-Salem; commissioner of agriculture, P. E. Burke of Lewisville.

West Virginia Socialists in State Convention.

The Socialists of West Virginia held their convention July 4 at Parkersburg and nominated the following ticket: Governor, H. W. Houston; secretary of state, J. B. West; superintendent of schools, Mrs. L. E. Pennybacker; auditor, C. W. Kirkendall; treasurer, Dr. A. S. Bosworth; attorney general, Alva Hanes; electors-at-large, G. W. Gilespie and S. M. Bennett. Aside from this, West Virginia has nominated five candidates for congress, A2 for the state senate and a full delegation of electors. Arrangements are already under way for several of the nominees to tour the state. All counties in West Virginia will please make nominations for house of delegates and county tickets as soon as possible and send same to George B. Kline, Mc-Mechen, W. Va., state secretary.

Enormous Socialist Vote in Finland.

As the returns come in from the Finnish election the extent of the Socialist victory becomes even more apparent. Now that the figures can be secured for the popular vote, as well as the number of representatives elected, it is seen that the Socialist party is much the largest party in the country. The total Socialist vote reaches 231.072. The next largest party is that of the Old Finns, casting 156,805 votes. The Young Finns have 82,760 votes to their credit and the Swedes received 80,048. This is the reply which the Finnish working class makes to the demand of the czar that the government drop the principle of Socialism. It is freely predicted that the present government will be dissolved by the czar without the possibility of a third election, as it is plainly evident that another election under the principles of universal equal and secret suffrage, without regard to sex, which exists in Finland today, would give a clear

Free Speech Fight in England.

London Labor Leader reports: Brecon, in South Wales, is at present the theater of a contest for free speech which promises to be a decisive one so far as that neighborhood is concerned. The circumstances of the struggle are somewhat exceptional, and Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, M. P., has asked for, and has received, the statement of facts. That the action of those who have been interrupting the meetings is dictated by a deliberate desire to suppress Socialist speech there can be no doubt, and that the chief interrupters, in displaying their political bias and offensiveness against the civic rights of free speech, did so while wearing the king's uniform as territorials appears to be beyond question. Further, there can be small room for doubt that the chief constable has shown a very reprehensible indifference to his duty as a guardian of the peace in his failure to interpose against wilful molesters of the right of public meetings.

The Socialists in the Prussian Landtag.

Of the seven Socialists elected to the Prussian diet, two could is still in prison, and the other is awaiting trial in a libel action The other five Socialists also asked the government to grant him the privilege, but the application was refused. The conservative majority, in view of the fact that the Socialist party is the strongest in point of numbers in the state, allowed as a matter of grace a was the passing into law of a short measure providing for increase in the salaries of the ministers of the state church. The Socialists opposed the measure, on the ground that other employes of the paid than the parsons and much more deserving of an increase in wages. Comrade Strobel created a great stir in the house and country by an eloquent speech against the measure, in which he spared not government, aristocrat, nor parsons. The Liberal press bewails reasonable, unconstitutional and void.

the entrance of Social Democrats into the diet, as this short session has proved that legislation (for the upper classes) will in future be seriously obstructed.

North Dakota Socialist State Convention.

The Socialist party of North Dakota held a successful convention and nominated a state ticket as follows: Presidential electors Robert Grant of Lakota, I. S. Lampman of Fargo, J. E. Kulstad of Grand Forks, N. H. Bjornstad of Ellendale; representatives, Francis Cooper of Belmont and E. D. Herring of Cayuga; governor, R. W. Dalziel of Lynch; lieutenant governor, Victor Gram of Devils Lake: justice of the supreme court, Conrad Skinloe of Bismarck secretary of state, O. J. Stompro; state auditor, M. Brumwell of Hat ton; superintendent of public instruction, A. E. Bowen of Grand Forks; attorney general, Arthur LeSeuer of Minot; insurance commissioner, S. Lane of Ellendale; railroad commissioners, M. E. Wortenbe of Hafford, F. W. Umbreit of Ambrose, H. Carrothers of Grafton; commissioner of agriculture and labor, M. Vlasek of Grafton.

Keir Hardie Can Not Come.

Declining with regrets an invitation to participate in our cam-paign, Comrade Hardie writes as follows: "Needless to say, I most cordially wish success to Comrade Debs and the party generally, Until the working class has its own party fighting for it, upon all occasions, conditions will go from bad to worse. Here through the efforts and influence of the labor party, complete protection for trade unions has been secured. No injunctions are possible. Meals for children. Something for the unemplayed, and now an old-age pension will soon be an accomplished fact. In every white man's country in the world, labor has its own party. The workers of United States of America will, I feel confident, want to be in the van of progress, not lagging in the rear, and to accomplish this, they must vote solid for Debs and his co-nominees. With fraternal greetings, I am your Comrade. (Signed) J. KEIR HARDIE.

Recent Victories of the Soicalists in the Prussian Landtag Elections.

The remarkable Socialist victories at the recent elections for the Prussian Landtag-the national as distinct from the Imperial German Parliament, the Reichstag-deserves a special word of appreciation in our columns. This is the first occasion on which the Social Democrats have succeeded in obtaining an entrance into that highly exclusive assembly, and no less than seven Social Democrats také their seats together. When we remember the flagrant property character of the Prussian franchise in which the number of votes possessed depend upon the income tax paid, so that in his lifetime, Krupp of Essen could and did walk down to the polling booth and elect himself-when we recall further that the vote is openly cast in the presence of government officials, this triumph appears as a truly astonishing evidence of the growth of the Socialist power. And that the chiefest of these victories, that of Karl Liebknecht, who is in prison for his book against militarism, should take place in Berlin within the shadow of the Kaiser's throne, is most remarkable of all. We warmly congratulate our Prussian comrades on their magnificent success-a success which more than compensates for the nominal setback at the last general election for the Reichstag. The victory is a great signal for encouragement to the Socialists of the world.

Triumph of Free Speech in Los Angeles.

After the popular disapproval of the arrest and imprisonment of Socialist speakers on the streets of Los Angeles, Cal., had reached the form of a public gathering of several thousand men and women who thronged the city hall and council chamber, the council ordered the release of Rev. E. A. Cantrell of the Pasadena First Unitarian church, Cloudsley Johns, Mrs. Dorothy Johns and 35 other men and women imprisoned for street speaking and repealed the ordinance under which they had been arrested and sentenced. Several of the prisoners were socially prominent and able to provide bail, but had refused this method of escaping the penalty which they felt to be an unconstitutional invasion of their rights. They had accepted the martyrdom of imprisonment in the common jail, the women sharing dirty cells with low characters. Some of the local papers not connected with the Socialist party had rebuked the city administration for its course in this matter, and the wave of popular indignation had risen to a dangerous pitch when the crowd swelled around the city hall shouting: "We demand the right of free speech." ordinance required that all persons desiring to speak on the streets should get the permission of the police authorities. The latter had denied the request of the Socialist speakers for a permit. Among those arrested was a former city councilman, who had voted against the ordinance. When the prisoners were released the crowd greeted them with wild cheers and carried them in triumph to their homes.

Nevada Socialist State Convention.

The Socialists of Nevada held their state convention during the first week in July in Sparks, Washoe county. Although transportation is high here, the locals responded nobly with their delegates. It was a matter of editorial comment in one of the large daily papers of the state that the Socialists in their convention seemed very desirous of general good for humanity. A constitution with platform and declaration of principles was drawn up and will be submitted to a referendum of the party membership in a few days. Friday evening, July 3, the Socialists of Local Sparks, assisted by Local Reno, gave a grand ball and banquet to the visiting delegates. The mayor of the city delivered an address of welcome and National Organizer Lena Morrow Lewis addressed the people. The Nevada state organization has been launched with bright prospects. Contrary to the usual custom there was no opposition from the city or its officials, but much assistance was proffered for which the Socialists of Nevada are thankful. The convention was opened by M. F. Richter of Goldfield, acting state secretary of the Socialist party. A roll call showed that delegates were present from the following cities: Reno, four delegates; Rawhide, two; Tonopah, one and four proxies; Buckskin, one; Empire, two; Sparks, ten. W. H. Burton of Buckskin was chosen chairman of the convention. The following is the state ticket: Presidential electors, E. A. Anderson of Sparks, Charles T. Williams of Rawhide and J. B. Gibson of Tonopah; congressman, John Critchfield of Goldfield; supreme court justice, Emil Lorke of Reno: regent state university (long term), A. A. Hibbard of Reno; regent state university (short term), C. E. Meyers; surveyor general, L. B. Hawkins. Lora Harris, Secretary, Pro Tem.

FREE SPEECH IN DAYTON, OHIO.

They had a city ordinance. Judge Long looked it over and ruled in part as follows: "The defendant contends that that part of the ordinance which requires the defendant to first obtain a permit from the chief of police before he can use the streets for holding a public meeting of citizens or for any religious purpose or the holding of any public parade of citizens, is in contravention of the constitution and aws of Ohio, and that it is unreasonable, unconstitutional and void. not attend the short session recently held. One-Karl Liebknecht The ordinance in question seeks to reduce the right of the citizens to use the streets for any lawful public purpose to a privilege. It furbrought against him. Liebknecht sent an application personally to ther seeks to confer upon the chief of police the following unrethe authorities for permission to attend the opening sitting of the stricted, arbitrary, discretionary powers. First, to grant or refuse to grant the citizens permission to use the public streets for a lawful public purpose; second, if he grants a permit, he specifies the location where such use may be exercised; third, he determines the hours and date or dates when the permit may be used; fourth, he seat to the Socialists on one of the most important committees of the may in his discretion revoke the permit granted the sole guardian of diet, although no fraction numbering less than 15 has a claim to a the rights of the people to the use of the public streets for all public seat on this committee. The only business transacted by the diet purposes, except the right of public travel. It is the decision of the court that that part of the ordinance in question which requires the people to obtain a permit from the chief of police before they can use the streets, avenues, alleys and lanes to hold any public meetstate, such as the railway men and school teachers, are much worse ings, religious meetings or public parade, is repugnant to Sections paid than the parsons and much more deserving of an increase in 3 and 11, Article 1 of the Constitution of Ohio, is in conflict with Section 6896 of the Revised Statutes of Ohio, is inconsistent with Ordinance No. 2704 of the ordinances of the City of Dayton, is unSocialist Sunday School.

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

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