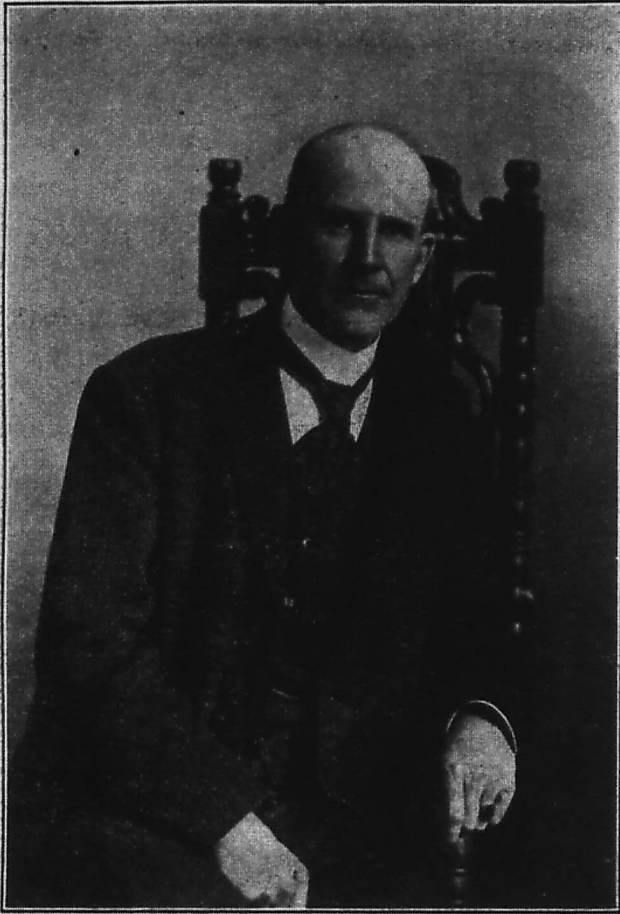


SATURDAY, JULY 11: DEBS

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

Today, Saturday, July 11, the Socialists of St. Louis and their families and friends meet at Lemp's Park, Thirteenth and Utah streets. The park will be opened at 2 o'clock p. m. Concert will commence at 3 o'clock. Eugene V. Debs, the Socialist Party candidate for president,



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

EUGENE V. DEBS THE MAN AND HIS WORK.

FRANK McPHILLIPS,

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

REV. FRANK DeWITT TALMAGE.

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

ALFRED RUSSELL WALLACE,

The most famous living scientist, writing from Parkstone, Dorset, England, said: "Eugene V. Debs is a great man. With a few more such to teach and organize the people the cause of justice must prevail."

EUGENE FIELD,

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

FREDERIC AUGUSTE BARTHOLDI,

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

HORACE TRAUBEL,

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

JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY,

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

THEM FLOWERS.

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

You've seed him, 'fore now, when his liver was sound,
And his appetite notched like a saw.
A chaffin' you, mebbly, for romancin' round
With a big posey bunch in yer paw
But you ketch him, say, when his health is away,
And he's flat on his back in distress,
And then you can trot out your little bokay
And not be insulted, I guess!

You see, it's like this, what his weakness is,
Them flowers makes him think of the days
Of his innocent youth, and that mother o' his,
And the roses she used to raise;
So here all alone with the roses you send,
Bein' sick and all trimbly and faint;
My eyes is—my eyes is—my eyes is—old friend,
Is a—leakin'—I'm blamed ef they ain't!

A Momentous Campaign By Eugene V. Debs.

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

Two Days SOCIALIST PICNIC Two Days
LEMP'S PARK
Thirteenth and Utah Streets

EUGENE V. DEBS

Will Speak

SATURDAY,
JULY 11

—AT—

8 O'CLOCK P.M.

FRED G. STRICKLAND

—OF INDIANA—

Will Speak

SUNDAY,
JULY 12

—AT—

4 AND 8 P. M.

PARK OPENS AT 2 O'CLOCK P. M. Both Days
CONCERT -:- SONGS -:- DANCING

Admission Tickets, 10 Cents a Person. Children Free

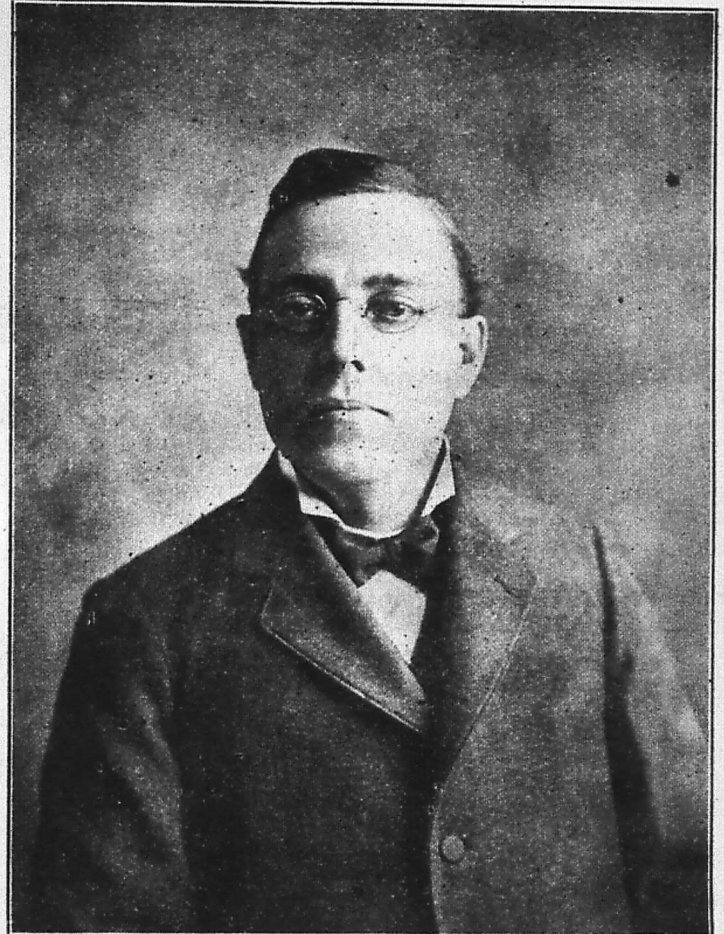
dullest observer. The Republican convention which recently adjourned, whose delegates—the tools of the trusts—at first insolently defied organized labor, finally concluded to change its temper just sufficiently to admit that there ought to be some slight modification in the despotic power of injunction-issuing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

As this campaign develops, the need for every available comrade to serve in the ranks will press upon us and one of the greatest will be for women on the rostrum and the field as speakers and propagandists. There are certain advantages which women have over men which give their work special influence of a character which is sorely needed at this time. The appeal of woman for Socialism comes, too, with peculiar force and fills a place in our propa-

SUN. JULY 12: STRICKLAND

**The Well Known Orator From Indiana,
at Lemp's Park.**

Tomorrow, Sunday, July 12, will be the second day of the great Socialist picnic and campaign opening. Sunday will be the children's day, as special arrangements have been made to let the little ones have a good time. Concert will begin at 2 o'clock on Sunday. There will be games and races for children, but the special feature will be the children's



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

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

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

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

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

RIGHT SHALL RULE.

(By Ella Wheeler Wilcox.)

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

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

Ye know that the truth shall triumph, that evil shall find its doom; That the cause of right tho' subdued by might, shall break from the strongest tomb; That wrong, tho' it seems to triumph, lasts only for a day, While the cause of truth has eternal youth, and shall rule o'er the world for aye.

COMRADE LOUIS VOLKER

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

Haywood's St. Louis Speech in Australia.

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

THE NEW YORK STATE CONVENTION

Of the Socialist Party met at the New York Labor Temple July 4, with 97 delegates in attendance. The following state ticket was nominated: Governor, Joshua Wanhope; vice-governor, Gus Strobel; secretary of state, Chas. W. Noonan; attorney general, Henry Slobodin; treasurer, B. J. Reilly; comptroller, Joel Moses; surveyor, F. W. James; electors-at-large, Alexander Jonas and L. A. Malkiel.

Pinkerton Detective Is Charged With Attempt to Blow Up a House

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

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

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL'S ORDER TO HIS POSTMASTERS

From Front Page Editorial of Appeal to Reason.

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

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

The Amendment.
"That section 3803 of the Revised Statutes of the United States be, and the same is hereby, amended by adding thereto the following: and the term 'indecent' within the intentment of this section shall include matter of a character tending to incite arson, murder or assassination."

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

To the wording of this amendment, it is freely admitted, there can be no reasonable objection. But there is a hidden danger in this legislation which, when exposed, at once reveals its purpose as well as the animus of its sponsors. The postmaster general is given full and final authority to determine what is "indecent" and what publications, therefore, shall be excluded. This makes his censorship complete. From his decision there is no appeal.

In the order he now issues to the postmasters interpreting the amended law, the postmaster general transfers to all of them, and to each of them, the authority vested in him to determine what is "indecent" and what shall be excluded, so that every postmaster in the land is now a censor and has full power to exclude papers he considers "indecent" and refuse to deliver them to their subscribers. The following extract from the postmaster general's order to postmasters makes this matter perfectly clear and conclusive:

Order to Postmasters.
"In pursuance of section 3803 of the Revised Statutes (Section 497, Postal Laws and Regulations), as thus amended, you are directed hereafter to exclude from the mails not only publications and articles of the character heretofore forbidden by that section to be carried, but in addition all matter tending to incite arson, murder or assassination, the depositing, conveying or delivering of which is prohibited by the section as now amended."

The gravity of the situation thus revealed can not be overestimated. Each individual postmaster now constitutes the literary guardian of his jurisdiction. Only that which passes his censorship may reach the people. Russian censorship was never more despotic. The liberty of the citizen to subscribe for and receive a paper that represents his principles and expresses his views is destroyed. Every citizen, to carry out the intent of the law, should now call upon his postmaster and ascertain what paper he may subscribe for with the assurance that it will be delivered to him.

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

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

"Indecent" Publications.

When it is understood that from the capitalist point of view all

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Time Will Come

Since the advent of civilization, the outgrowth of property has been so immense, its forms so diversified, its uses so expanding and its management so intelligent in the interest of its owners, that it has become, on the part of the people, and unmanageable power. The human mind stands bewildered in the presence of its own creation.

The time will come, nevertheless, when human intelligence will rise to the mastery over property, and define the relations of the state to the property it protects, as well as the obligations and the limits of the rights of its owners.

The interests of society are paramount to individual interests, and the two must be brought into just and harmonious relations. A mere property career is not the final destiny of mankind, if progress is to be the law of the future, as it has been of the past.

The time which has passed away since civilization began is but a fragment of the past duration of man's existence; and but a fragment of the ages yet to come. The dissolution of society bids fair to become the termination of a career of which property is the end and aim, because such a career contains the elements of self-destruction.

Democracy in government, brotherhood in society, equality in rights and privileges, and universal education, foreshadow the next higher plane of society to which experience, intelligence and knowledge are steadily tending. It will be a revival, in a higher form, of the liberty, equality and fraternity of the ancient gentes.—Lewis H. Morgan, Author.

To Lemp's Park Saturday, July 11, and Sunday, July 12. Get Your Tickets for the Debs Demonstration to be Held Saturday, July 11.

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

St. Louis County Socialist Party

ST. LOUIS COUNTY SOCIALIST TICKET.
County Judge, First district: Jos. Sturtz.
County Judge, Second district: Henry Kelp.
Prosecuting Attorney: F. G. Cassens.
Sheriff: George Lewis.
Assessor: C. L. Ross.
Treasurer: John Mound.
Public Administrator: W. S. Eklies.
Surveyor: Herman Georges.

25th Senatorial district: G. W. Boswell.
Tenth Congressional district: G. A. Hoehn.
First Representative district: A. Jeske.
Second Representative district: Louis Meyer.
The St. Louis County Socialists have adopted a county platform which will be ready for distribution within a few days. Never before has there been such a strong Socialist organization and such a lively propaganda work in St. Louis County as in this campaign and a strong Socialist vote may be expected.

THOMAS McGRADY'S LAST WILL.

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



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

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

Missouri Socialist Party

- ROSTER OF MISSOURI LOCALS.**
State Secretary: Otto Pauls, 212 South Fourth-Street, St. Louis, Mo.
Local Secretary: Macedonia (Commerce)... H. D. Miller
Maplewood M. B. Davidson
(3443 Commonwealth, ... H. L. Howe
McCracken (Route 1, Sparta).....
Middleton (Marling)..... J. B. Elton
Miller T. J. Hood, Jr.
Mountain View (Route 1).....
Monett C. B. Hamilton
Morley U. S. Barnesley
Mt. Vernon J. H. Bryant
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Novinger Alex. Nimmo
Oak Grove (Blodgett)..... J. T. Schneider
Olivette (Route 2, Clayton).....
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Phelps (Route 2, Miller)..... Frank Gardner
Piedmont F. A. Bryant
Pleasant Valley (Blodgett)..... G. R. Martin
Poplar Bluff C. Forst
Puxico C. Knecht
Raley Creek (Galena)..... B. S. Montgomery
Reeds Spring Dick Myers
Rockview L. McCullah
Rushville (Route 1, Poplar Bluff)..... C. H. Jones
St. Louis (212 S. Fourth St.)..... A. F. Ruser
St. Louis County Central Committee
(Ferguson)..... Otto Kaemmerer
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Sedalia (9th & New York)..... R. G. Lobb
Sikeston (Blodgett)..... J. W. Barnett
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West Plains J. F. Sutton
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Winnipeg N. B. Wilkinson
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LABOR.

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CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

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

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

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

SOCIALIST VOTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

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

SOCIALIST VOTE OF THE WORLD.

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

Today and Tomorrow

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

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

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

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

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

Against Our Press

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

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

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

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

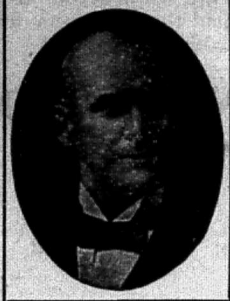
Why the persecution?

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

NEW BOOKS

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

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



DEBS and HANFORD

Labor's Presidential Ticket



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."

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

The River Front Park

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

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

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

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

Old Socialist Pamphlet

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

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

- Chapter I. The Declaration of Independence.
- Chapter II. The Economic and Social Conditions in Old America—The Great Charter.
- Chapter III. The Rise and Fall of Old America's Independence.
- Chapter IV. New Forms of Slavery in Old America.
- Chapter V. The Fatal Lullaby.
- Chapter VI. Why the Old American Wealth Producers were Poor.
- Chapter VII. Let the Voice of the People Be Heard.

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

Chapter IX. Capitalist Civilization, Illustrated by Dr. Fearless.

Chapter X. Dr. Fearless' Third Lecture Aroused the People to Action.

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

Chapter XII. Old America in Confusion.

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

Chapter XIV. If a Tramp Came to Chicago.

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

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

Editorial Observations

Meet him at the Stand!

Meet him at Lemp's Park.

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

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

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

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

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

The Case of Freeman Knowles

To the Editor of St. Louis Labor:

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

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

Freeman Knowles.

THE VICTIM OF PERSECUTION.

An Appeal in Behalf of Knowles' Paper.

By Eugene V. Debs.

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

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

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

Labor Party. The contest was a hot one. The supporters of Mr. Studholme made it clear to the electors that their candidate was not a "trade union" candidate, but a people's candidate, a candidate of the "common people," who were sick of old political party rule.

Kansas City Unions and Labor Day.

Kansas City Herald reports the following: At the last meeting of the Industrial Council the question of having a parade on Labor Day came up and it was voted to let the unions decide the matter by a referendum vote.

Open Shop.

An open shop printer, D. P. Toomey of Boston, Mass., has been awarded a five-year contract to print the official organ of the Knights of Columbus at a price which is at least \$36,000 above that of one of the men who submitted bids in the supposedly open competition called for by K. of C. laws.

Too Much Praying to Suit Foreman.

The Geographic Magazine is responsible for this: Most of the workmen in the Russian oil fields of Baku are Mohammedans, and, strange to say, piety is a source of constant annoyance to their employers.

The New Orleans Brewery Fight Over.

The Brauer-Zeitung, official organ of the United Brewery Workers, reports: At last, after a bitter fight extending over a period of more than a year, the jurisdiction disputes in New Orleans between our organization and the International Brotherhood of Teamsters is decided in our favor.

A Labor Paper on the Agitator.

Fifteen years before the civil war Garrison and Phillips and Lovejoy were in the "agitator" class, and were treated as roughly in the civilized communities of the East as have been some "labor agitators" in the less peaceful communities of the West within recent years.

Will the Mine Workers Consolidate?

The prestige of the Miners' Federation in Great Britain, of being the largest trade union in the world, with its 650,000 members, is likely to be eclipsed soon. The middle of next month the Western Federation of Miners will hold its annual convention in Denver.

Why Don't the Workers Go to Church?

The continued decrease in church membership has created a disquieting feeling among the orthodox in England. Commenting upon recent statistics, the "Methodist Recorder" says: "It is no use saying that we must not take the results of the census too seriously.

a decrease in 1907 of nearly 5,000 members, and the figures for the area covered by the Free Church Council exhibited a total decline of some 18,000. "The setback in Methodism," one paper says, "is a setback also in the church work of all denominations."

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

MISSOURI FINANCIAL REPORT FOR JUNE. Receipts: Dues—Aurora \$ 4 40, Bernle 1 50, Bartlett 1 00, Burlington Junction 1 20, Chillicothe 1 40, Congo 1 30, Cassville 1 00, Crane (new) 1 00, Delhi 1 40, Doe Run (reinstated) 1 50, Eldorado Springs (new) 2 40, Eldon 2 00, Fly Creek (new) 1 00, Flat River 2 00, Fairhaven 70, Hazel Hill (new) 70, Holland (new) 1 40, Independence (new) 2 25, Ivaster 1 00, Johnson City 1 10, Kansas City 24 00, Kirksville 2 00, Liberal 2 40, Live Oak 1 00, Luebbering (new) 2 00, Miller 1 75, Milan 50, Monet 4 50, Mindemines (new) 1 00, Mountain View 1 50, Mount Vernon 2 00, Mountain Grove 8 00, Neosho 1 10, Oakland (new) 50, Ozark (new) 1 20, Piedmont 1 20, Pascola (new) 80, Pleasant Hill (new) 1 10, Poplin (new) 50, Puxico 70, Richmond (new) 80, Rich Hill (new) 1 00, St. Louis 40 00, Scholten 1 10, Steffenville (new) 2 10, Stotts City 2 40, St. Joseph 4 00, Scott County 6 95, Springfield 4 00, Tribune 2 00.

State Senatorial Candidates. Twenty-third District—M. C. Doom of Vanduser. Twenty-fifth District—G. W. Boswell of Brentwood. Twenty-ninth District—W. M. Brandt of St. Louis. Thirty-first District—W. Kreckler of St. Louis. Thirty-third District—W. E. Kindorf of St. Louis.

W. L. Garver Now in the Field. With the exception of a few days, W. L. Garver, our candidate for governor, will canvass the entire state from now until election. On July 4 he spoke to a large crowd at Brentwood.

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

Socialist Party of St. Louis Executive Committee meets every Monday evening at 8 o'clock, at 212 S. Fourth street. Otto Kaemmerer, Secretary. Ward. Place. Time. Secretary. 1—4444 Penrose, 2nd and 4th Wednesday. P. F. Schurig. 2—3033 North Broadway, 1st and 3rd Wednesday. F. Rosenkranz. 3—Unorganized, at large. 4—Unorganized, at large. 5—Unorganized, meets with sixth. 6—Thirteenth and Chouteau, 1st and 3rd Sunday. A. Slepman. 7—Rear 1724 South 9th, 1st and 3rd Wednesday. Frank Heuer. 8—2213 South Tenth, 1st Thursday. G. Bolting. 9—2875 South Seventh, every Tuesday. W. M. Brandt. 10—Ohio and Potomac, 1st and 3rd Thursday. F. F. Brinker. 11—7801 South Broadway, 4th Friday. Wm. Klages. 12—2623 Lemp, 1st and 3rd Monday. Dr. E. Simon. 13—1000 Mississippi, 1st and 3rd Wednesday. W. H. Worman. 14—Unorganized, meets with fifteenth. 15—1832 Carr, 1st and 3rd Thursday. D. Bueckhart. 16—1446 North Nineteenth, 1st and 3rd Tuesday. Jul. Siemers. 17—2126 Madison, 1st and 3rd Tuesday. W. W. Baker. 18—2108 North Fourteenth, 2nd Tuesday. W. E. Kindorf. 19—3720 North Twenty-first, 1st and 3rd Tuesday. L. A. Fahrenholz. 20—3129 Easton, 2nd and 4th Wednesday. F. Mittendorf. 22—2653 Locust, 2nd and 4th Friday. G. W. Payne. 23—3306 St. Vincent Ave., 1st and 3rd Friday. Jno. A. Mitchell. 24—3129A Morganford Road, 2nd and 4th Friday. Otto Mehl. 25—4345 Arco, 2nd and 4th Friday. David Allan. 26—2735 Vandeventer Ave., 2nd and 4th Tuesday. M. Duerrhammer. 27—South Branch, 5524 Easton, every Wednesday. W. F. Abling. 27—North Branch, 2318 Gilmore, 1st and 3rd Thursday. Hy. Gerdel. 28—5586 Vernon Ave., 3rd Friday. J. K. Savage. Women's Branch—212 S. 4th St., 1st and 3rd Thursday. Miss E. M. Bassett. Jewish Branch—1410 Biddle, every Friday. H. Fagen.

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

In the Fourteenth District.

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

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

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

The National Platform.

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

Here and There.

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

ASK FOR MANEWAL'S BREAD Because It is Strictly Union-Made and as good as money and skill can make it. We are the only large Independent Union Bakery in the city, so when you buy Bread insist on getting MANEWAL'S, as every loaf bears the Union Label. MANEWAL BREAD CO. Both Phones

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

When You Buy Mercantile and "305" CIGARS You get the BEST Tobacco handled and made into Cigars by EXPERT WORKMEN. We do not advertise on billboards and take the cost of the advertisement out of the quality of our goods. F. R. Rice Mercantile Cigar Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Bartenders' Union Local 51 Patronize only Saloons displaying Union Bar Card and where the Bartenders wear the Blue Button OFFICE: 918 PINE STREET : BOTH PHONES

DRINK ONLY UNION BEER (Fac-Simile of Our Label) This label is pasted on every barrel and box as a guarantee that the contents are the product of UNION LABOR

St. Louis Equity Exchange OFFICE, 302 CENTURY BLDG. EXCHANGE, 202 N. MAIN STREET FARMERS and TRADE UNIONISTS are joining together and propose to TRADE WITH THEMSELVES through the EQUITY EXCHANGE and save for themselves the millions of dollars in profits now filched from them by speculators, gamblers and capitalistic manipulators. ARE YOU WITH US? Call at office and let us talk it over. LITERATURE FREE. ST. LOUIS EQUITY EXCHANGE, 302 CENTURY BLDG

Remember, no CIGARS are Genuine Union-Made UNLESS THE BOX BEARS THE Blue Union Label

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

Three Referendums Now in Progress.

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

New Locals During June.

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

Congressional Candidates.

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

Clyde A. Berry's Report.

Table with columns for Receipts and Expenses. Receipts total \$11.15, Expenses total \$3.90, Balance over expenses \$7.25.

St. Louis Socialist Campaign Fund.

Table listing donors and amounts for the St. Louis Socialist Campaign Fund, totaling \$330.45.

Otto Kaemmerer, Secretary.

CHRIS ROEKER TO SPEAK IN GERMAN.

The committee of arrangements of the Lemp's Park picnic decided at Tuesday evening's meeting that Comrade Chris Roeker make a German speech between 6 and 7 o'clock p. m. At Tuesday's meeting the committee completed all of the arrangements for the festival, gave the instructions to the sub-committees, and made it obligatory on all the members of the different committees to be at their posts in time and do their duty.

SOCIALIST SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

A parade of the Socialist Sunday Schools and children will be a feature of the Socialist campaign picnic at Lemp's Park Sunday, July 12. The Fifteenth Ward Sunday School continues to meet every Sunday afternoon at half past two o'clock, at 1832 Carr street.

The Picnic at Brentwood a Grand Success.

Comrade Garver has the just appreciation of the comrades of Brentwood, and also of a large number of outsiders, in his splendid effort on the Fourth of July, at Brentwood, St. Louis County. The picnic will aid us greatly with our work during the campaign, as it has done wonders in spreading the gospel in that part of the county. We can not have too many Garvers! Secretary Local Brentwood.

ASSIST THE BAKERS

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

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

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

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

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

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

NATIONAL PLATFORM OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY

Adopted at Convention, Chicago, May, 1908.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The working class of the United States cannot expect any remedy for its wrongs from the present ruling class or from the dominant parties. So long as a small number of individuals are permitted to control the sources of the nation's wealth for their private profit in competition with each other and for the exploitation of their fellowmen, industrial depressions are bound to occur at certain intervals.

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

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

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

In the maintenance of class government both the Democratic and Republican parties have been equally guilty. The Republican party has had control of the national government and has been directly and actively responsible for these wrongs. The Democratic party, while saved from direct responsibility by its political impotence, has shown itself equally subservient to the aims of the capitalist class whenever and wherever it has been in power.

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

PROGRAM.

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

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

General Demands.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Industrial Demands.

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

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

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

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

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

(e) By forbidding the interstate transportation of the products of child labor, of convict labor and of all 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 repealed or abrogated only by act of Congress or by a referendum of the whole people.

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

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

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

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

18—The free administration of justice.

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

The Primary Elections

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

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

PRESIDENTIAL TICKET.

President—Eugene V. Debs, of Indiana.

Vice-President—Ben Hanford, of New York.

STATE TICKET.

Governor—W. L. Garver, of Chillicothe.

Lieutenant Governor—U. F. Sargent, of Springfield.

Secretary of State—F. Baker, of Poplar Bluff. Auditor—Frank Foster of Hannibal. Treasurer—C. E. Etherton of Kansas City. Attorney General—J. F. Williams of West Plains. Railroad Commissioner—U. S. Barnesley of Monett. Supreme Court—L. G. Pope of St. Louis. Court of Appeals—Otto Vierling of St. Louis. Electors-at-Large—W. W. Baker and G. A. Lafayette.

CONGRESSIONAL TICKET.

Tenth District—G. A. Hoehn. Eleventh District—Phil. H. Mueller. Twelfth District—Wm. F. Crouch. STATE SENATORIAL TICKET. Twenty-ninth District—Wm. M. Brandt. Thirty-first District—Wm. Kreckler.

Thirty-third District—Wm. E. Kindorf.

STATE REPRESENTATIVE TICKET

First District—William Ruesche, William Klages, H. Siroky. Second District—William Reznicek, Charles Goodman, Christ Rocur. Third District—Daniel Burkhardt, Jacob Wunsch, F. W. Schulz. Fourth District—Henry Schwarz, F. Rosenkranz, A. Kean. Fifth District—E. B. Story, Walter Abling. Sixth District—F. L. Robinson, Joseph Barratt.

CITY NOMINATIONS.

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

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