

Workingmen
of all
Countries, Unite

LABOR.

You Have Nothing to Lose but your chains, and a World to Gain.

SIXTEEN PAGES:

OFFICE: International Bank Bldg. 4th. & Chestnut.

Phone: Kinloch, A1283.

VOL. IV.

ST. LOUIS, MO., SATURDAY, OCT. 10, 1903.

NO. 140.

Socialism and Working Women

Socialism Would Make the Home and Child
What It Should Be and Correct Present Evil

By JOSEPHINE CONGER

The ethics of Socialism are so generally discussed to-day that there are few, especially in centers where the general thought is more progressive, who have not heard arguments for and against the movement. But it is of its effects upon the moral and industrial life of women that I am desirous of speaking.

We know that women in all times have borne the consequences of social conditions. We know that they have done this without having a right in the formation of these conditions. They have borne passively, but the burden has not fallen more lightly for their passivity. Indeed, the consequences of misrule and oppression have been more serious because of woman's seeming indifference. This is necessarily so because of the fact that she is an intelligent, responsible being, with an immortal soul, and any effort, either on her part or on the part of those who undertook to control her, to evade this responsibility has been demoralizing and crippling to the highest degree.

Among savages and semi-civilized races we look upon the condition of women with horror, but we do not blame them, since we know they are reduced to an irresponsible state by the superior brute force of the males. Among the highly civilized peoples of the earth, however, there is no excuse of this kind, and our women are required, if not demanded, by the needs of society, to develop into complete, strong, actively responsible human beings. Especially is this true of the women of the working classes. These classes, perhaps, may be divided into two sections—the proletariat and the great middle class of women who have been educated, but who must sell their brain labor in order to live.

The teachers, writers, speakers, scientists, artists and musicians among the latter are required to reach the same standards of excellence as those reached by men. If they fall short of these standards they must take an inferior position and receive smaller salaries.

The women of the proletariat class are required to enter into competition with the men of their class. If they do not work as well they too must receive a smaller wage. In labor and the arts no sentiment projects itself, making allowances for women on the grounds of sex. There must be equality of capacity or the weaker individual must suffer the consequences.

Our friends, the opposition, tell us that women are making a great mistake in aspiring to the industrial openings of the times. They declare that a woman's chief mission is, briefly, keeping of the home and perpetuator of the race. To the latter part of this statement we will agree, since we know that homes must endure and that the race must be kept up. But with the suggestion that women make a mistake in seeking work of various kinds

we can not agree. Conditions demand that they do this. Besides, the capacities of the women of to-day are so broadened that it is impossible to relegate them to the narrow limits of household duties and expect these to fill their lives. They are perfectly capable of attending to the home needs and of interesting themselves in outside affairs as well. For a woman to fulfill her mission in the home does not mean that she must cook the food and scrub the floors. For her to be a good and wise mother does not require that she herself attend to every detail of the child's physical needs or instruct it in every branch of knowledge from its youth up. Every woman isn't a born nurse, kitchen maid, nor yet a school teacher. But this does not signify that she must fail in her office as homemaker and mother.

MUST REPRESS LONGINGS.

But every woman should have wide knowledge, true wisdom and the experience that comes from association with broad minds and deep subjects. These are necessary to her as a successful wife and mother, and no woman is fit for motherhood who would not make a good wife under favorable conditions. It is for this reason that every woman should at least look into the science of Socialism. For under the sane administration of a Socialist rule alone will women ever receive as a whole the protection and the consideration that is necessary to them in their double capacity of intelligent human beings and mothers of the race.

To-day, while a number of women may cultivate to a degree the various talents and longings of their souls, in the majority of cases they are compelled to repress these and live in the consciousness of an undergrown state all their lives. And even those who are so fortunate as to develop one or more of their capacities must immediately sell their capacities in the market for a price. Women work to-day, with few exceptions, because they have to work. They work until the pleasure of it dies and long after it becomes a bitterness and a drudge. They must bend every energy to their labor in order to hold their places, for if they lose these positions they are face to face with penury and want. Every woman who works will tell you this. And besides making a slave of herself in the world's market she must still care for the home and bear the children.

EVILS OF THE DAY.

It is to-day that mothers receive no respect for their peculiar function in life. It is to-day that womanhood is ground under the juggernaut of trade and greed. To-day it takes the combined efforts of a fairly educated family to keep that family in any semblance of the decency to which it aspires. To-day, even little children are introduced into the jaws of Moloch that profit may be ground from their

(Continued on Fifth Page)

The Memorable Battle of Virden

Fifth Anniversary of the Historical Day
to be Commemorated in Mount Olive, Oct.
12, Under Auspices of Miners' Unions

Monday, October 12, the United Mine Workers of Mount Olive, Ill., and the surrounding district, will commemorate the fifth anniversary of the battle of Virden.

In 1897 the miners of Illinois went on strike for better conditions. Although their organization was weak in those days, they succeeded in closing up almost every mine in the Illinois coal fields. The struggle went on for many months—for about a year and a half. The mine operators got desperate, and decided to adopt extreme means in order to reopen their mines under the old non-union conditions. Especially in the Pana-Virden district the struggle was most severe, and a crisis was unavoidable. Determined to reopen their mines, the Chicago-Virden Coal Co. sent agents to the southern states, with instructions to hire all the negro laborers they could secure and bring them up to Illinois to take the strikers' places.

For weeks the union miners of Pana, Virden, Staunton, Mt. Olive and other places were guarding every railroad station in the mining district. It was on October 12, 1898. Virden was selected as the point where the mines should first be filled with southern negroes.

At about one o'clock in the afternoon a train arrived near Virden loaded with the imported negroes.

The miners of Springfield, Mt. Olive and other neighboring towns had hurried to the assistance of their Virden brothers. Of course, the mine operators were ready for a "bloody day's work." One hundred and twenty-five Pinkertons and deputy sheriffs were on the train, and others were hiding in the stockade surrounding the mines; also on the towers near the mine entrances.

Hardly had the train reached the station when the fusillade began. It is claimed that the first shots were fired by the Pinkertons on the tower. Hundreds of shots were fired. It was one of the most desperate and bloodthirsty battles in the history of the American labor movement.

The train loaded with negroes was brought to the entrance of the stockade. This was the signal for resistance by the miners, who immediately opened the fusillade on the train, which was answered by the Pinkertons and deputy sheriffs from the train.

The miners and the train were soon enveloped in clouds of smoke. Engineer Burt was wounded in the arm and fell from his seat. The fireman, fully realizing the dangerous situation, decided to run the train with the wounded negroes and Pinkertons back to Springfield.

When the smoke of battle had disappeared it was found that 11 people were killed and at least 50 wounded. Many of the wounded were spirited away by their friends, and their names have never been reported, and are not included in the above number. The list of killed was as follows:

W. W. Carroll, deputy sheriff; Ellis Smith, Joseph Gitterly, Ernest Kaemerer and Ed Green, four miners from Mt. Olive. (Gitterly was a young man, and before leaving for Virden with the "volunteers" he had made arrangements for his marriage ceremonies for the evening of October 12.) Frank Bilgen, Springfield, miner; Ed Welsh, Springfield, miner; A. H. Bremmann, Girard, miner; Al Morgan and D. H. Kiley, Pinkertons.

THE DEMONSTRATION IN MOUNT OLIVE, MONDAY.

ACT 12.

Next Monday, October 12, the fifth annual memorial demonstration will be held in Mount Olive in which the union miners of the Twelfth district will take part. There will be a great union labor parade to the miners' cemetery in the morning and for the afternoon a good programme suitable for the occasion will be rendered.

The speakers will be:

MRS. MARY JONES (better known as Mother Jones).

WALTER THOS. MILLS, of Kansas City, Mo.

BEN HANFORD, of New York.

GERTRUDE B. HUNT, of Chicago.

THOS. WILLIAMSON, of Edwardsville.

G. A. HOEHN, of St. Louis.

R. E. V. LARGE, of Staunton.

LOCAL ST. LOUIS NOTES.

—Financial Statement.—

Balance on hand September 28..\$12 26

Receipts for week—

Dues 7 60

Campaign fund 3 60

Total\$23 46

Disbursements for week—

Secretary's salary\$3 00

Dues 6 00

Car fare 30

Postage 22—\$ 9 52

Balance on hand\$13 94

BARNES' BUSINESS COLLEGE.

We call attention to Barnes Business college, and recommend this institution to all parents who are anxious to give to their sons and daughters a first-class business education. Barnes' Business college has an excellent reputation throughout this city and state, and neighboring states. Write or call for catalogue.

The cost of advertising the products of labor is reported to be three thousand million dollars annually in the United States alone, or about \$375 for each man, woman and child in the country. There will be no advertising under Socialism, and the time and energy involved by the above figures will be saved to the members of society.

Arbitration is a farce.

Comrades, Agitate for LABOR! It is Our Most Effective Weapon.

Woman's Forum.

Edited by KATE EMMET.

SUFFRAGE FOR WOMEN.

BY WENDELL PHILLIPS.

Addresses Delivered at the Tenth Woman's Convention at Cooper Institute, New York, May 10 and 11, 1861.

II.

Men say it would be very indelicate for woman to go to the ballot-box or sit in the legislature. Well, what would she see there? Why, she would see men. [Laughter.] She sees men now. In "Cranford Village," that sweet little sketch by Mrs. Gaskell, one of the characters, says, "I know these men—my father was a man." [Laughter.] I think every woman can say the same. She meets men now, she could meet nothing but men at the ballot-box; or, if she meets brutes, they ought not to be there. [Applause.] Indelicate for her to go to the ballot-box!—but you may walk up and down Broadway any time from nine o'clock in the morning until nine at night, and you will find about equal numbers of men and women crowding that thoroughfare, which is never still. You may get into an omnibus—women are there, crowding us out sometimes. [Laughter.] You can not go into a theater without being crowded to death by two women to one man. If you go to the Lyceum, woman is there. I have stood on this very platform, and seen as many women as men before me, and one time, at least, when they could not have met any worse men at the ballot-box than they met in this hall. [Laughter and applause.] You may go to church, and you will find her facing men of all classes—ignorant and wise, saints and sinners. I do not know anywhere that woman is not.

It is too late now to say that she can not go to the ballot-box. Go back to Turkey, and shut her up in a harem; go back to Greece, and shut her up in the private apartments of women; go back to the old oriental phases of civilization, that never allowed woman's eyes to light a man's pathway, unless he owned her, and you are consistent; but you see, we have broken down that bulwark centuries ago. You know they used to let a man be hung in public, and said that it was for the sake of the example. They got ashamed of it, and banished the gallows to the jail yard, and allowed only 12 men to witness an execution. It is too late to say that you hang men for the example, because the example you are ashamed to have public can not be a wholesome example.

So it is with this question of woman; you have granted so much, that you have left yourself no ground to stand on. My dear, delicate friend, you are out of your sphere; you ought to be in Turkey. My dear, religiously, scrupulously fashionable, exquisitely anxious hearer, fearful lest your wife or daughter or sister shall be sullied by looking into your neighbors' faces at the ballot-box, you do not belong to the century that has ballot-boxes. You belong to the century of Tamerlane and Timour the Tartar; you belong to China, where the women have no feet, because it is not meant that they shall walk. You belong anywhere but in America; and if you want an answer, walk down Broadway and meet a hundred thousand petticoats, and they are a hundred thousand answers. For if woman can walk the streets, she can go to the ballot-box, and one reason of indelicacy that forbids the one, covers the other.

Woman will meet at the ballot-box the same men she sees in the lecture-room, the church, the theater, the railroad cars and the public streets. Long used to respect woman's presence in

those places, the vast majority of men obey there the laws of decency and good manners; and no husband or father thinks it necessary to prohibit entirely his wife or daughter's entrance to a theater, church, car or street, because some rare individual may chance to insult or offend her. Indeed, I may go further. The bully who knocks your hat over your eyes at the polling-booth would turn you out of his own house if you uttered a word disrespectful to his wife, mother or daughter. He knows what is due to woman. Let woman go to the ballot-box, and the rudest man will in time be ashamed not to carry there his good manners. The keenest insult you can offer even to a rowdy,—the one he will resent the quickest,—is to hint that he does not know what is due to woman. In his own parlor he puts on his decency, and claims it of others. I will extend that parlor until it includes the polling-booth, when I give to both alike the restraining influence of the presence of woman.

All we ask is, that our civilization shall be made complete and consistent. We base our civilization on ideas. We say that representation and taxation go hand in hand. We say that Daniel Webster, no matter though his gifts be gone, is entitled to no more ballots than the Irishman who pays nine shillings' poll-tax, and can just write his own name. We do not base our institutions on mental discipline, on culture; we base them on enough brains to be responsible to penal statutes. The man who is not enough of an idiot to be excused from the gallows, has sanity enough to be entitled to vote. That is the principle of Republicanism. Now, I claim, and always shall claim, that as long as woman has brains enough to be hung, she has brains enough to go to the ballot-box; and not until you strike her name off the tax-list, and excuse her from penal legislation, will you be justified in keeping her name off the list of voters.

Men say, "Why do you come here? What good are you going to do? You do nothing but talk." Oh, yes, we have done a good deal beside talk! But suppose we had done nothing but talk? I saw a poor man the other day, and said he (speaking of a certain period in his life), "I felt very friendless and alone,—I had only God with me;" and he seemed to think that was not much. And so thirty millions of thinking, reading people are constantly throwing it in the teeth of reformers that they rely upon talk! What is talk? Why, it is the representative of brains. And what is the characteristic glory of the nineteenth century? That it is ruled by brains, and not by muscle; that rifles are gone by, and ideas have come in; and, of course, in such an era, talk is the fountain-head of all things. But we have done a great deal. In the first place, you will meet dozens of men who say, "Oh, woman's right to property, the right of the wife to her own earnings, we grant that; we always thought that; we have had that idea for a dozen years." I met a man the other day in the cars, and we read the statute of your New York legislature. "Why," said he; "that is nothing; I have assented to that for these fifteen years." All I could say to that was this—"This agitation has either given you the idea, or it has given you the courage to utter it, for nobody ever heard it from you until to-day." These new-comers on our platform—very welcome they are!—must come under one guise or the other. This agitation, of which Mrs. Rose has sketched the history, has either given them their principles, or given them their lips. It has given them the thoughts, or the courage to utter the thoughts; and in either sense, it is a useful method, it is a beneficial result. It has helped them,

and is beginning to help the community.

THE WORK FOR LABOR.

How to Build Up Our Socialist Press.

What have you done since the last copy of LABOR reached you? Have you secured a new reader, or have you not tried? Failed to try because you thought it would be done by someone else? The men or women who labor at your side must be reached by you. No one else can do that so well as you. Don't wait till someone else takes up the subscribers in your pathway. Don't think it is someone else's special duty to get the people, whom you know, to subscribe. That is your business, and unless you attend to it, maybe no one else will. In this work rests the growth and permanency of our movement. Neglect this and you neglect the most vital work connected with the movement. Agitate and push the circulation of our local press and the growth of our organization will be apace and, above all things, permanent. Let us not be aimless, either, in this work for our press. Our aim is to increase the power and influence of our paper until we can wield them against the entire array of corrupt, commercialized, capitalist journals. This can and will be done. It will be done in due proportion as you bring in the readers. Get readers for your press—get them in sufficient numbers, and you will have created a weapon for the working class which it can pit successfully against the ghoulish daily press of to-day. That is the aim we should keep in mind. As the lines are drawn clearer between labor and capital, the wage earner sees the treachery and misrepresentation of his daily paper and realizes the need of an organ representing labor's interest. He and thousands of others need the weekly LABOR for its encouraging comments on the struggles of labor from week to week—he and hundreds of thousands will a short time hence need a daily LABOR, and will get it, just as we got our eight-page LABOR and now our 16-page LABOR, namely, by determined, persistent and steady efforts. By carrying our propaganda into the home, the shop and social gatherings, 16-page LABOR may now attract those with whom you failed before. Try again, and, always remember, it is you who gather in the new readers, who are doing the constructive work, building the foundation for a powerful press for our cause.

BANNER BRANCH.

The regular meeting of the Banner Branch Socialist club of Ward No. 1 was held on Friday, October 2, at 4449 Penrose street.

Comrade Christ. Reuther was elected chairman for the evening.

The Banner branch will give a progressive euchre party on Saturday evening, October 24, at Schutte's hall, Natural Bridge road and Clarence avenue. Tickets, 25 cents. Can be had from the members in advance or at the

door. A number of valuable prizes will be given to the best players.

Comrade Christ. Reuther donated 85 cents to the club, this money being profits from the new party buttons which he sold. A vote of thanks was tendered to Comrade Reuther for the donation.

Comrade Thos. L. Savage read a poem from Willshire's Monthly, entitled, "Between the Devil and the Great Bear," written by a U. S. A. officer.

Following the regular order of business, a debate took place between Comrades J. Young and Thos. L. Savage, affirmative and negative, respectively, the subject being: "Resolved, That strikes are beneficial to labor." Others who spoke on the subject were: Comrades Reuther, Bresser, Mumm, Meyer, Trump and Schnelle. The majority were on the affirmative side.

WM. YOUNG, Secretary.

TRADES UNIONS

Foster education and uproot ignorance.

Shorten hours and lengthen life.

Raise wages and lower usury.

Increase independence and decrease dependence.

Develop manhood and balk tyranny.

Establish fraternity and discourage selfishness.

Reduce prejudice and induce liberality.

Enlarge society and eliminate classes.

Create rights and abolish wrongs.

Lighten toil and brighten man.

Cheer the home and fireside and

MAKE THE WORLD BETTER.

All wage-workers should be union men. Their progress is limited only by them who hold aloof. Get together, agitate, educate and do.

Don't wait until to-morrow; to-morrow never comes.

Don't wait for someone else to start; start it yourself.

Don't hearken to the indifferent; wake them up.

Don't think it impossible; one million organized workers prove different.

Don't weaken; persistence wins.

If you vote for what you want, even though you do not get it, you will have done your duty and set a good example for others.

WE SELL THE

Best \$3.00 Hat

MADE

Wm. H. Roetter Hat Co.

518 Pine St.

Men's Shoes

Buy Your Union Made Shoes

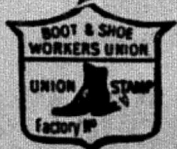
Ladies' Shoes.

AT

\$1.50 TO \$4.00.

Bolte's Shoe Store \$1.50 TO \$4.00.

1932 South Broadway.



Try a Pair. We Sell the Best.

All Solid.

Trade Unionism.

EDITED BY A SOCIALIST.

Iron Workers Plan Strike.

PITTSBURG, PA., Oct. 8.—The Dispatch to-morrow will say:

"An international sympathy strike, affecting the 60,000 organized bridge and structural iron workers in the United States and Canada, is scheduled to be called in a few weeks. Pittsburg will contribute 3,000 men, completely tying up all bridge and structural work here and throwing out of employment thousands of men of other crafts in this city.

The strike is to be in sympathy with the fight of the New York members against the Cornell Construction Co., members of the big combine. Pittsburg and members of the union in other large cities have been opposed to the strike, because of Sam Parks' connection with the New York strike.

Frank Buchanan, the newly re-elected national president, is here to-day to assure the local people that Parks will have nothing to do with the strike, whereupon it is predicted Pittsburg will vote to go out.

Big Strike Is Threatened.

CHICAGO, Oct. 8.—Fifty thousand locomotive firemen employed by the American railway companies have started a movement for a wage increase and uniform agreements.

The executive board of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, representing 35,000 of the employees, is meeting in Chicago to arrange the details. It is claimed that eastern roads pay considerably less than those in the west, and a strike in that section is among the possibilities.

The increases asked run from 10 to 20 per cent.

Capitalist Plot Against Union.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COL., Oct. 8.—President Moyer of the Western Federation of Miners wired Sheriff W. R. Gilbert of Colorado Springs at noon today that a plot was on foot to blow up the Portland, Standard, Colorado and Telluride mills, located just west of this city. Warning was given by ex-President Edwards of the mill and smelter men's union, and also by V. King, an officer of the Cripple Creek miners' union. The two called on the sheriff in person. Details are withheld. Warning was given by officials in the name of union miners as good citizens. Extraordinary precautions are being taken to protect mills representing \$2,000,000.

Union Sued for Damage.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Oct. 8.—Suit was filed in the federal court yesterday afternoon by the Hydraulic Brick Co. against the bricklayers' union and the 113 individual members. Damages in the sum of \$50,000 are asked for the maintenance of a boycott. It is said a ruling on the boycott is expected from the headquarters of the International union in Chicago, and if it is unfavorable to the local union that the men will return to work and lift the boycott. The Hydraulic Brick Co. is backed in its suit by the Employers' association recently organized to resist all unwarranted demands by union labor.

Elect Negro Delegate.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., Oct. 8.—For the first time in the history of Louisiana labor unions, a negro delegate has been elected to the American Federation of Labor. The negro so honored is James E. Porter, secretary of the Negro Central Labor union.

Glove Makers' Strike.

CHICAGO, ILL., Oct. 8.—Five hundred glove makers, employed in four factories, went on strike to-day because the employers refused to grant demands for increased wages and to renew an agreement that expired September 21. Among the manufacturers is Samuel R. Clextion, Sr., father of the president of Glove Makers' Local Union No. 4, Samuel R. Clextion. "I called the men in my father's shop out, as my union has first claim on my duty," the latter declared.

The Building Trades.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Oct. 8.—Representatives of 1,500,000 members of the various building trades orders over the country will begin a meeting in this city to-morrow for the purpose of organizing a building trades trust or federation. The building trades organized will be not allied with the American Federation of Labor, it is said, but will be entirely separate from it.

It is said Samuel Gompers, president of the federation, is not in very good standing with the building trades organizations, and, besides, it is said, the business of the building trades can be better handled by a separate organization. The meeting likely will last the rest of the week.

LOCAL ST. LOUIS

Wants the National Constitution Amended.

At last Sunday's meeting of Local St. Louis Socialist Party, the following resolution was adopted:

WHEREAS, Under Section 1, Article 2, of the national constitution a national committeeman from a state having only one hundred party members, has equal power with that of a national committeeman from a state having 1,000 party members; and,

WHEREAS, Such a condition makes it possible for a national committeeman representing only 100 members to nullify the vote of a national committeeman from a state having one thousand members, and is therefore in conflict with the principle of majority rule, in that it permits the instructions or wish of 100 party members to counteract the instructions or wish of 1,000 party members; and,

WHEREAS, In order to have a party organization, in which each member will have equal representation with every other member; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the first division of Section 1, Article 2, of the national constitution, be amended to read:

"There shall be a national committee, composed of one member from each organized state or territory, each committeeman having one vote on all questions coming before the national committee for every 100 party members of his state, or majority fraction thereof, the number of members to be determined by computing the average dues paying membership per month for three months prior to time of voting."

The scare headlines in every issue of the daily press attest the injustice of the present system, but they are too common to awaken unusual interest. The prevailing sentiment seems to be, "I don't care what happens, so long as it does not happen to me." Let us decide to change the system.

Socialism will abolish boodling.

NATIONAL PLATFORM

—OF THE—

Socialist Party of the United States.

The Socialist Party of America, in national convention assembled, reaffirms its adherence to the principles of International Socialism, and declares its aim to be the organization of the working class and those in sympathy with it, into a political party, with the object of conquering the powers of government and using them for the purpose of transforming the present system of private ownership of the means and production and distribution into collective ownership by the entire people.

Formerly the tools of production were simple and owned by the individual worker. To-day the machine, which is but an improved and more developed tool of production, is owned by the capitalists, and not by the workers. This ownership enables the capitalists to control the product and keep the workers dependent upon them.

Private ownership of the means of production and distribution is responsible for the ever increasing uncertainty of livelihood and the poverty and misery of the working class, and it divides society into two hostile classes—the capitalists and wage-workers. This once powerful middle class is rapidly disappearing in the mill of competition. The struggle is now between the capitalist class and the working class. The possession of the means of livelihood gives to the capitalists the control of the government, the press, the pulpit and the schools, and enables them to reduce the workingmen to a state of intellectual, physical and social inferiority, political subservience and virtual slavery.

The economic interests of the capitalist class dominate our entire social system; the lives of the working class are recklessly sacrificed for profit, wars are fomented between nations, indiscriminate slaughter is encouraged, and the destruction of whole race is sanctioned in order that the capitalists may extend their commercial dominion abroad and enhance their supremacy at home.

But the same economic causes which developed capitalism are leading both the capitalist class and the class of wage workers, and the active force in bringing about this new and higher order of society is the working class. All other classes, despite their apparent or actual conflicts, are alike interested in the upholding of the system of private ownership of the instruments of wealth production. The Democratic, Republican, the bourgeois public ownership parties, and all other parties which do not stand for the complete overthrow of the capitalist system of production, are alike political representatives of the capitalist class.

The workers can most effectively act as a class in their struggle against the collective powers of capitalism, by

constituting themselves into a political party, distinct from and opposed to all parties formed by the proper-tied classes.

IMMEDIATE DEMANDS.

While we declare that the development of economic conditions tends to the overthrow of the capitalist system, we recognize that the time and manner of the transition to Socialism also depend upon the state of development reached by the proletariat. We, therefore, consider it of the utmost importance for the Socialist Party to support all active efforts of the working class to better its condition and to elect Socialists to political offices, in order to facilitate the attainment of this end.

As such means we advocate:

1. The public ownership of all means of transportation and communication, and all other public utilities, as well as of all industries controlled by monopolies, trusts and combines. No part of the revenue of such industries to be applied to the reduction of taxes on property of the capitalist class, but to be applied wholly to the increase of wages and shortening of the hours of labor of the employes, to the improvement of the service and diminishing the rates to the consumers.

2. The progressive reduction of the hours of labor and the increase of wages in order to decrease the share of the capitalist and increase the share of the worker in the product of labor.

3. State or national insurance of working people in case of accidents, lack of employment, sickness and want in old age; the funds for this purpose to be collected from the revenue of the capitalist class, and to be administered under the control of the working class.

4. The inauguration of a system of public industries, public credit to be used for that purpose in order that the workers be secured the full product of their labor.

5. The education of all children up to the age of 18 years, and state and municipal aid for books, clothing and food.

6. Equal civil and political rights for men and women.

7. The initiative and referendum, proportional representation and the right of recall of representatives by their constituents.

But in advocating these measures as steps in the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of the cooperative commonwealth, we warn the working class against the so-called public ownership movements as an attempt of the capitalist class to secure governmental control of public utilities for the purpose of obtaining greater security in the exploitation of other industries, and not for the amelioration of the conditions of the working class.

The Bartenders' Protective and Benevolent League,

NO. 51, A. F. of L.

Wishes to announce to the Trade that reliable and competent BARTENDERS will be furnished on application for all occasions, Saloons or extra engagements, etc. Send all orders to

W. EDWARD HORNE, Secretary and Business Agent, Imperial Building, 918 Pine St. KINLOCH B-1990.

Don't patronize Saloons where the Union Bar Sign or Blue Union Button is not displayed.

STRICTLY UNION.

Telephone Bell, Sidney No. 810.

Concordia Turner Hall,

Thirteenth and Arsenal Streets.

HALLS FOR RENT FOR BALLS, CONCERTS, MEETINGS, Etc.

Bar Supplied With Finest WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

I. J. BAUER, Manager.

BEN HANFORD IN ST. LOUIS.

The Printer Socialist Orator Will Speak at Druid's Hall, October 14th.



Comrade Ben Hanford, the printer orator, member of "Big Six" Typographical union, of New York, will address a mass meeting under the auspices of the Socialist Party of St. Louis, at Druid's hall, Wednesday, October 14, at 8 o'clock p. m. Subject: "SOCIALISM—THE HOPE OF THE WORLD." Everybody invited.

HANFORD'S ANSWER TO HAVERMEYER.

"There is an irreconcilable antagonism between the capitalist class and the working class. Many of the trade unionists don't know it, but Rockefeller and Morgan and the National Manufacturers' association and other employers' associations are rapidly teaching them that there is a class struggle and that it can only be ended by abolishing the capitalist. We do not want to cut off the head of the individual capitalist—he does not amount to so much in his own person. It is not his personal genius for exploitation that oppresses us, but the system. The individual capitalist is not such a wonderful man. He produces nothing; some of them can't even put on their own clothes. It is you people who weave cloth and bake bread, and set type, and make shoes and do things that are the wonderful people. We Socialists say that this system which produces classes and class rule is a bad system, and we propose to end it, but Mr. Havemeyer wants to maintain

a system in which a class war is absolutely inevitable.

Mr. Havemeyer has begun his fight against the labor movement too late. It ought to have been started when the printing press was invented. As soon as printing began, the ultimate freedom of the whole human race was made inevitable, because the wisdom and knowledge gleaned in experience was preserved for the generations to come and accessible to all.

The labor movement stands for the emancipation of the race and the coming of a time in which men shall be born without pain, live without sorrow, and die without regret. We shall learn and profit by every lesson that the masters mark into our hearts with whips of want and the merciless lash of the taskmaster. They may hire every miserable dog of a traitor that is for sale, so far as lies in their power, so far as they can draft those that they can not hire—but no hired and drafted army can stand against us volunteers.

Our Duties Towards the Socialist Press.

Every comrade, every advocate of Socialism and every supporter of the general labor movement should at once take hold of the task of introducing our new 16-page LABOR to their fellow workers. Men and women, boys and girls, can all contribute their efforts. The best results will be obtained by personal solicitation. Come to the office, or send for as many copies at two cents per copy as you can afford, and canvas your fellow working men and women for subscriptions. Don't be disappointed if you approach many who will refuse to subscribe the first time you mention LABOR to them. Leave a copy with them anyway, with a promise to return within a week, and if you don't secure their subscription then remember that you have helped the cause by introducing LABOR to a stranger. Don't forget this "stranger" and try him again next month with another copy. Another plan which some comrades have adopted is to

pay for sending LABOR to a list of their fellow workers and friends for one month through the mail and have comrades from the office call on them to solicit their subscription. Try either one of these two plans and keep as large a list going as you can afford. Let us make a supreme effort and a united pull to push LABOR up to a position of influence from which it will be of great service and a great power to the working class in its coming critical struggle against organized capitalism, in the trade union battles as well as the political battles of the wage earners against capitalism.

The main purpose of maintaining two capitalist parties (Republican and Democratic) is to keep the working class divided and annul or weaken the political influence of the workers. When the working class unite in the Socialist Party the two capitalist parties will unite, but without avail.

Socialism will end the struggle for bread.

PROGRESS OF OUR NATIONAL ORGANIZATION



SOCIALIST NOTES.

Comrade E. B. Ford, of Farribault, Minn., was the first to respond to request to make use of the coin cards. Remember coin cards for donating "To organize for the campaign of \$1904" will be sent on request.

The Socialist Party of Massachusetts held its annual convention on Monday, September 28, and nominated the following state ticket for the election on November 3: For governor, John C. Chase, Haverhill; lieutenant-governor, John Quincy Adams, Amesbury; secretary of state, Olaf Pokelund, Worcester; treasurer, John A. Billings, Rockland; attorney general, Wm. Carroll, Lowell. One hundred and seventy-five delegates were in attendance, constituting the largest and most successful convention in the party's history. Representative James F. Carey acted as chairman, and John Weaver Sherman, Boston, as secretary. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed, and no incident occurred to mar the convention. Resolutions were adopted indorsing the prospect for a weekly paper, and regretting the death of Representative MacCartney.

On the day previous, September 27, the annual convention of the Socialist Party clubs of Massachusetts, constituting the propaganda organization, was also held. Both organizations are practically identical. Charles E. Lowell, Whitman, and Daniel A. White acted as chairman and secretary respectively of this convention. Secretary White reported a rapid and substantial increase in the number of clubs during the past six months, with prospects of a successful campaign. The Luce law, recently enacted, which "deprives the voters of the right of secrecy, and which does not provide representation for all parties and beliefs, was unanimously condemned.

After a controversy between Comrade Flanders, Mayor of Haverhill, Mass., and the local board of aldermen, he has succeeded in securing representation for the Socialists as counters of the votes at the state election. It is the first time this has occurred in the state, and inaugurates a new policy, which is likely to obtain in all other cities and towns as the Socialist Party grows.

Comrade E. B. Ford, of Farribault, Minn., requests that the following note be sent out to the Socialist press: "The capitalist district judge of this section and his capitalist clerk of court have published a ruling in the local capitalist press here, which is to mean that no Socialist in this (Ross) county will be granted naturalization papers, as they hold that Socialists

are anarchists." Comrade Ford says he will keep the press informed of further developments.

State Secretary J. W. Martin of Colorado writes: "During September charters were issued to locals at Las Animas, Lemar, Holly, Amuty and Granada. These are all in the Arkansas valley, between Pueblo and the Kansas line, and are the result of the earnest work of Mrs. Ida Crouch Hazlett, one of our state organizers. An application for a charter is on me from Rocky Ford in the same region. Comrade Charming Sweet of Local Denver has been nominated as Socialist candidate for the office of justice of the supreme court, and Comrade Forrest Woodside of El Paso county has been nominated as candidate for district judge of that district.

BEN HANFORD'S TOUR.

Ben Hanford got mixed up in a railroad wreck in Indiana last week after leaving, but, while three men were killed, Hanford got through all right. He writes: "I stood on my head for a minute but did not get a scratch." The only mishap was in his reaching Connorsville too late for the meeting, but the crowd waited. Hanford reports successful meetings all along the line, with the usual exceptions, of course, and he says the welcome given him by all comrades has been inspiring and encouraging. Dates arranged are as follows: Illinois, October 11, Bloomington; 12, Mt. Olive (Miners' demonstration); 13, Decatur, Missouri, 14, St. Louis; 16, Thayer; 17, Springfield; 19, Sedalia; 20, Chillicothe; 21, Novinger; 22, Unionville, Iowa, 24, Hiteman; 25, Keokuk; 26, Clinton; 27, Des Moines; 28, Marshalltown. State Secretary Helfenstein, of California, reports seventeen dates already spoken for Hanford's tour in that state.

THE NATIONAL ORGANIZERS.

John W. Bennett will begin his tour of South Dakota on October 12, at Elkpoint, and will take in the following places consecutively: Vermillion, Yankton, Scotland, Olivet, Mitchell, Alexandria, Salem, Canistota, Newhope, Sioux Falls, Dell Rapids, Madison, Oldham, Elkton, Brookings, Castlewood, Watertown, Clark, Redfield, Aberdeen, Britton. He will then enter North Dakota.

P. J. Hyland begins work at Nebraska City, Neb., October 4, and will then proceed as follows: 5, Fairbury; 6, Beatrice; 7, Red Cloud; 8, Alma; 9, Ragan; 10, Minden; 11, Hastings; 12, Aurora; 13, Grand Island; 14, Litchfield; 15, Broken Bow; 16, Hyannis or Mullen; 17, Alliance; 18, Gering; 19, Lynchburg. He will fill a few more dates in Nebraska on his way to Wyoming.

John M. Ray will resume work on October 12 in Tennessee at Tullahoma, proceeding to Manchester, Chattanooga and Soddy, thence to Atlanta, Ga. for one or two weeks.

Geo. E. Bigelow will go to Tahlequah, I. T., for October 7, remaining in that district a week, then going to Muldrow, after which he will spend two or three weeks in Arkansas before returning to the Indian territory, which he will cross on his way to Oklahoma.

Geo. H. Goebel will work in Texas; M. W. Wilkins in Washington, and Harry M. McKee in Arizona until November. Wm. A. Toole has concluded his work in Maryland. Arrangements are not yet closed with F. T. Seeds to work in West Virginia and Maryland.

AN ITALIAN ORGANIZER.

Arrangements are pending with Comrade Silvio Origo to take the field as an Italian organizer under the direction of the national headquarters. It is not yet settled just when Comrade Crigo can start out, but in the meanwhile locals that can make use of Comrade Crigo are requested to notify the national secretary at once, so that a good tour can be mapped out.

There will be no taxes under Socialisms, and therefore no tax dodgers and tax frauds.

Socialism and Working Women.

(Continued from First Page.)

blood and bones. It is under the present system that the home is ignored and despised. Machinery and men and woman and children all combine with the lavishness of nature to contribute to the rapaciousness of the corporation king. Every year the tired woman thinks, "Next year I will not work." But next year comes, and her last year's accumulation of money, in spite of economy, is so small that she postpones her holiday again. And thus she never rests until she is forced to do so by old age or broken health.

UTOPIA OF SOCIALISM.

Under Socialism the opportunity to work will be open to every man and woman. But the government will own the machines of production as it now owns the postal system, and there will be no snatching from the fingers of the toilers to build up enormous private fortunes. Hours will be short and pay much larger than at present, because it will have what the laborer now gets, plus that which goes to the private owner as profit. Women will not be forced to work when conditions demand that they have rest and quiet. Families will have the opportunity of building more spacious and comfortable homes. The tenement house, which is a disgrace to any civilization, and which is run strictly for private gain, will be torn down, and its place will rise the homes of individual families, such as now appear only on the boulevards and in the wealthy districts of our cities.

"Socialism" has been accused of desiring to "level" humanity. This is its desire; but the leveling process will be an upward instead of a downward one. It desires to lift to the highest possible development all useful avenues of life. It wishes to make the people equal in opportunities. Our constitution says that all men are born free and equal. We deny that they are born free and equal in America to-day. Socialism proposes to make that declaration true. We have in the United States at the present time over 200,000 native white children between the ages of 10 and 14 years who are illiterate. What do these figures show in favor of our present "free and equal" system? Under Socialism there will be no child labor, and school laws will be compulsory; thus we will have an educated and cultured people.

Socialism will strike at the root of evil and will make the home and the child what they should be, because Socialists know that upon these depend the welfare of the nation. To claim that we are giving anything like justice to our women and our children to-day is the rankest farce, and the individual who cries for the safety and the continuity of the present order of things is blind to the real conditions of the real people.

These are points that every woman should consider intelligently. Read the platform and the declarations of the Socialist Party of America and see for yourselves the true meaning of this great movement.

Socialism and the Negro.

Resolution Adopted by the Socialist Party in National Convention at Indianapolis, Ind., July 31, 1901.

WHEREAS, The negroes of the United States, because of their long training in slavery and but recent emancipation therefrom occupy a peculiar position in the working class and in society at large;

WHEREAS, The capitalist class seeks to preserve this peculiar condition, and to foster and increase color prejudice and race hatred between

the white worker and the black, so as to make their social and economic interests to appear to be separate and antagonistic, in order that the workers of both races may thereby be more easily and completely exploited;

WHEREAS, Both the old political parties and educational and religious institutions alike betray the negro in his present helpless struggle against disfranchisement and violence, in order to receive the economic favors of the capitalist class; be it therefore

RESOLVED, That we, the Socialists of America, in National Convention assembled, do hereby assure our negro fellow worker of our sympathy with him in his subjection to lawlessness and oppression, and also assure him of the fellowship of the workers who suffer from the lawlessness and exploitation of capital in every nation or tribe of the world; be it further

RESOLVED, That we declare to the negro worker the identity of his interests and struggles with the interests and struggles of the workers of all lands, without regard to race or color or sectional lines; that the causes which have made him the victim of social and political inequality are the effects of the long exploitation of his labor-power; that all social and race prejudices spring from the ancient economic causes which still endure, to the misery of the whole human family, that the only line of division which exists in fact is that between the producers and the owners of the world—between capitalism and labor; and be it further

RESOLVED, That we, the American Socialist Party, invite the negro to membership and fellowship with us in the world movement for economic emancipation by which equal liberty and opportunity shall be secured to every man and fraternity become the order of the world.

When brute force is necessary to maintain a position of power, it is an evidence of the weakness of those in authority. Reason, based upon justice, is the only bulwark of positive and permanent strength. Socialists, appeal to your reason and sense of justice. Capitalism maintains armies, blindly obedient to its commands, to protect itself from its awakening victims. When workingmen, who constitute the army, refuse to obey, the capitalists' power will vanish.

If the interests of capitalists and workers were mutual (as some capitalists assert), there would be no strikes or lockouts. Their interests are opposed and can not be harmonized. The system must be changed by the workers. The capitalists will not do it.

About 85 per cent of the voters of the United States are workingmen. The other 15 per cent are capitalists. Each worker's vote is equal to a capitalist's vote. If the workers will vote together they will easily capture the powers of government.

The necessities and luxuries of life are the results of labor, but the workers seldom receive more than enough to keep them in good working condition. The horse is given as much. But the horse is property, and is valued and protected accordingly.

There can be no compromise, fusion or political trading between the Socialist Party and any other political party, because the Socialists advocate a complete change of system. All other parties indorse the present system.

While the capitalists are capitalizing, the industrial conditions are revolutionizing, the working class are organizing, the Socialist sentiment is crystalizing, and in due time the co-operative commonwealth will be materializing.

A few men are great now because the great mass are small.

When Louis XI., King of France, had only a few more days to live, he was suddenly seized with inexpressible terror. None of his courtiers dared to pronounce in his presence the fearful yet continually recurring word "death." He himself made a painful effort to assume a forced cheerfulness in his dull glance, as if he could keep death at a distance by not heeding its approach. He concealed the pallor of his face with "rouge," took care not to totter as he walked, and said to his physician: "Just see, I never felt better in my life." So it is with our capitalistic society. It feels the approach of death, and denies its own weakness. Surrounded by deceitful riches, and all the vain pomp of a vanishing power, it boasts of its strength in the midst of its unrest and anguish. The privileged class of modern civilization is like the Spartan boy who smiled while he kept concealed under his robe a stolen fox which tore his vitals. They also show a smiling face and EXERT THEMSELVES to be happy. But an anxious unrest is in their hearts.—Victor L. Berger.

The whole opposition to politics in the union is based on the idea that the political organization of society is determined by some impartial body. It takes for granted the pleasant little fiction which is repeated in the press, public schools and pulpit, that judges, mayors, presidents, congressmen and members of legislatures come from that mythical body of persons known as the "third party" to labor disputes, or the "public." This "public" is supposed to have no capitalists or laborers, no employers or employees, no producers or parasites in its membership. Ridiculous as this idea appears when set forth in its plain language, it is still a part of the mental make-up of the great mass of people. They can not find any individuals who possess the characters described, but they seem to think that somehow there is a great body of millions of persons which possesses none of the characteristics of those who compose it.

The political problem of the laboring class is to abolish the exploitation of that class, to see to it that none share in the social product who have not assisted in its creation, to abolish the privileges of ownership, and to give control of the process of production and the enjoyment of the finished product to the producers, in order that their work may be a joy and their lives commensurate with the possibilities of moderns productive powers. All these things the trade union aims to partially secure. It demands the right to share in the management, and enjoy a greater portion of the results of wealth creation. But when it enters

the political field and takes up these new weapons, it must add to its demands to correspond with the strength and the possibilities of the new methods which it uses.

"A trust is an organization of a few men formed for the purpose of getting the wealth produced by other men's labor.

COMRADES! Ready for Circulation
5,000 Copies of a nicely made up pamphlet in splendid red paper cover, containing E. V. Debs' Gross' Park speech, "Labor in Politics," in English and German, together with our National Platform, Resolutions on Trades Unions, Socialist Principles and Tactics, etc. Price, 5c a copy. 100 Copies for \$3.00. Splendid chance for doing good propaganda work among the Trades Unions.

STEPHENS & WALSH LIVERY CO.
Carriages Furnished at all Times
T. C. STEPHENS. E. WALSH.
Res. 2618 Geyer Ave. Res. 2003 Park Av.
Phone: C-1011. Phone: A-2007.

The M. J. Healy Co-Operative Furniture & Carpet Co.

The Large Building S. E. Cor. Olive and Twelfth Sts.

I take great pleasure in announcing to our many friends belonging to organized labor, that the M. J. Healy Co-Operative Furniture & Carpet Co. are now open for business in the large building on the southeast corner of Twelfth and Olive streets, formerly occupied by the Missouri Glass Co. As per my promise made to the C. T. L. U. at the time they endorsed our proposition, we are employing union labor whenever it is possible to do so and you will find the shop store card of the retail clerks' at all times displayed conspicuously in our windows. Remember, no matter what other houses may tell you to the contrary, no store is a union store without having this card. This card applies to a store in the same manner as the barbers, butchers and bartenders in other organizations using a card displayed in their respective shops and places of business. True friends of organized labor should only patronize houses displaying this card. We also wish to say that there still remains a small amount of our capital stock at \$1 per share. Popular subscriptions in small lots will close October 10. We also wish to call your attention to the fact that with each certificate issued for \$1 or more entitles the holder of said certificate to a discount of 5 per cent on any and all purchases made at our store. The Missouri Trust Co. of this city are guaranteeing 8 per cent dividend on \$50,000 (worth of this stock) payable 4 per cent every six months for the period of five years, upon all certificates from \$50 upwards. You can subscribe for your stock either here at the store or the Missouri Trust Co. Remember that the savings bank pays you only 3 per cent interest on your money per year. The Missouri Trust Co. guarantees to pay you 4 per cent every six months for five years. In addition to this you will also share in all profits of the company, which will at least mean 20 per cent more to you in addition to the guarantee of the Trust Co.

If the union women and men of the city of St. Louis would subscribe \$1 each, (which is a very small amount), organized labor would then practically own and control the largest house furnishing houses in the United States. If you are not a partner in this great enterprise, do not put it off any longer but come at once. We have arranged it for you very nicely, that in case you should not have the full amount to pay for as many shares as you would wish to subscribe for, that you may pay part of it down and the balance a little later.

Hoping that you will give the matter the serious attention that it is entitled to, I beg to remain. Fraternal yours,

M. J. HEALY, President Co-Op. F. & C. Co.
Ex-President of the Retail Furniture Salesmen's Local 875 and Ex-Delegate to the C. T. L. U.

Lessons in Scientific Socialism.

FOR SOCIALIST STUDENTS.

THE STEADY INCREASE OF THE PROLETARIAT—MERCANTILE AND EDUCATED PROLETARIAT.

It is not only through the extension of large production that the capital system causes the condition of the proletariat to become more and more that of the whole population. It brings this about also through the circumstance that the condition of the wage worker, engaged in large production, strikes the keynote for the condition of the wage worker in all other branches. The conditions under which the latter work and live are revolutionized; the advantages, which they may have had over those employed in capitalist industry, are turned into so many disadvantages under the influence of the latter. To illustrate, in those localities where mechanics still work for, and board and lodge with the master mechanic, the poor board and lodging which the wage worker, employed in a capitalist industry, can afford become a pretext for the master mechanic to reduce both the board and the comforts of lodging which his workmen enjoyed. Again, formerly the long period requisite for apprenticeship, was a means to prevent the overstocking of a trade; to-day the system of apprenticeship, conducted under the guise of benevolence in many of our large cities, and called trades schools, notably in New York and Pittsburg, is one of the most effective means to overrun many a trade with cheap labor, and to knock the bread from the mouths of the adult laborers. In this respect also, as in so many others, those institutions, which, under the system of small production, were sensible and beneficent, have, under the influence of the capitalist system, become either nonsensical or hurtful.

There is another, and very extensive, domain on which the capitalist system of large production exercises its influence of turning the population into proletarians—the domain of commerce. The large stores have begun to bear, and are now bearing heavily upon the small ones. The number of small stores does not, therefore, necessarily diminish. On the contrary, it increases. The small store is the last refuge of the bankrupt small producer. Were the small stores actually crowded out, the ground would be wholly taken from under the feet of the small traders; they would then be forthwith thrust below the class of the proletariat—into the slums; they would be turned into beggars, vagabonds and candidates for the penitentiary! Such in fact is, to a great extent, the evolution of the small trader.

But it is not in the reduction of the number of small stores, it is in the debasement of their character that the influence of large production manifests itself in commerce. The small trader deals in even worse and cheaper goods; the tribe of the haberdasher grows; and the streets and roads are overrun with peddlers, itinerant venders and hucksters of all manner of worthless articles; of spoiled fruit, decayed vegetables, etc., etc., sold under false pretenses with all all sorts of fraudulent devices, such as deceptive measures and weights. Thus the livelihood of the independent small trader becomes ever more precarious, more proletarian-like, while, steadily and at the same time, in the large stores, the number of employes goes up—genuine proletarians, without prospect of ever becoming independent. Woman and child-labor, with their accompaniment of prostitution; excessive work; lack of work; starvation wages—all the symptoms of large production appear also in increasing quantity in the domain of commerce. Steadily the condition of the employes in this department approaches that of the proletarians in

the department of production. The only difference perceptible between the two is that the former preserve the appearances of a better living, which require sacrifices unknown to the industrial proletarians.

There is still a third category of proletarianism that has gone far on the road of its complete development: the educated proletarians. Education has become a special trade under our present system. The measure of knowledge has increased greatly, and grows daily. Capitalist society and the capitalist state are ever more in need of men of knowledge and ability to conduct their business, in order to bring the forces of nature under their power, be it for purposes of production or of destruction, or to enable them to expend in luxurious living their increasing profits. Now, then, it is not only the hard-working small farmer, mechanic, or the proletarians in general, who have no time to devote themselves to science and art; the merchant, the manufacturer, the banker, the stock-jobber, the landlord class—all of these are in the same fix. Their whole time is taken up either with their work, or with their "business" and pleasures, as the case may be. In modern society, it is not, as it used to be under previous social orders, the exploiters themselves, or at least a class of them, who use the arts and sciences. The present exploiters, our ruling class, leave these pursuits to a special class, whom they keep in hire. Under this system education becomes a merchandise.

MISSOURI STATE COMMITTEE, SOCIALIST PARTY.

Receipts and Disbursements of the Socialist Party for September, 1903.

Sept. 1, balance	\$40 53
Sept. 6, dues Chillicothe	1 90
Sept. 6, dues Bevier, Sept.	2 90
Sept. 6, supplies Kirkwood	15
Sept. 6, dues Harrisonville	1 00
Sept. 8, dues Greenfield	60
Sept. 8, dues California	70
Sept. 8, supplies California	30
Sept. 13, dues St. Joseph	20
Sept. 13, dues Rutledge	1 80
Sept. 13, supplies	20
Sept. 13, dues Independence	4 00
Sept. 13, party buttons sold	3 20
Sept. 16, party buttons sold	50
Sept. 16, dues (near) Carthage	1 60
Sept. 16, dues Novinger (Ital)	1 10
Sept. 18, dues Aurora	1 20
Sept. 18, dues Clayton	80
Sept. 18, supplies Aurora	20
Sept. 18, party buttons Thayer	1 00
Sept. 19, supplies Chillicothe	75
Sept. 25, dues Webb City	80
Sept. 25, dues Sedalia	1 20
Sept. 25, dues Hillside	2 00
Sept. 25, dues St. Louis	5 00
Sept. 25, org. fund, E. K. Harris	25
Sept. 25, org. fund Lipscomb	1 00
Sept. 28, org. fund Natl Sectry	20 00
Sept. 28, party buttons	6
Sept. 28, dues Novinger	2 20
Sept. 28, dues Kirkwood	1 40
Sept. 28, dues Jefferson City	1 00
Sept. 28, supplies Jefferson City	15
Sept. 30, dues Kansas City	13 80
Sept. 30, dues Madry	2 50
Sept. 30, dues Luxunburg	70
Sept. 30, dues Warrensburg	1 10
Sept. 30, dues Bevier, Oct.	2 40
Sept. 30, dues W. F. Sparkman	10
	\$120 29

DISBURSEMENTS.

Sept. 30, stamps	3 21
Sept. 30, J. A. Slanker	20 00
Sept. 30, stationery	65
Sept. 30, on hands	96 43
	\$120 29

On hand, 500 due stamps. We owe the national secretary \$50 for due stamps not yet remitted for.

CALEB LIPSCOMB, Sec.-Treas.

Liberal, Mo., Sept. —, 1903.

Liberal, Mo., Oct. 5, 1903.

Fourteenth meeting of the quorum was held at headquarters, with Blake, Wilcox, Jones and Mellor present. Benson absent without excuse.

Bills allowed were:

Stamps	\$ 3 21
Stationery	65
J. A. Slanker, balance of salary	20 00

Total
 \$23 86 |

Charter granted Luxunburg, St. Louis county; seven members. W. F. Sparkman, at Elwood, admitted as member at large.

Adjourned.

C. C. WILCOX, Chairman.

CALEB LIPSCOMB, Secretary.

—Special Organizing Fund.—

The following contribution have been made to the special organizing fund since last report:

E. B. Ford, Farribault, Minn.	\$ 50
J. Mahlon Barnes, Philadelphia, Pa.	1 00
Alexander Coutner, Freeland, Wash., purchaser of a share in C. H. Kerr Co-operative Publishing Co., donated by W. E. Walling	10 00
A. L., New York city	25
Thos. Lamay, Concordia, Kas.	3 00
Branch 13, Local Milwaukee, Wis.	2 25
Branch 2, Local Milwaukee, Wis.	1 00
Local Hyde Park, Mass.	4 15
Local Brownsville, Pa.	1 00
Local Washington, D. C.	7 00

Total
 24 15 |

Previously reported
 \$203 22 |

Total
 \$227 37 |

If the workingmen had gained anything by voting either the Republican or Democratic ballots, there would be some excuse for continuing to do so, but officers elected on both tickets have almost invariably used their authority to advance the interests of organized capital at the expense of the working class. Both the old parties are capitalist parties. There is but one working class party, the Socialist Party. When you vote against the Socialist Party you vote against your class interests.

William A. Toole, of Baltimore, will work out a two weeks' vacation for the national party, organizing in Maryland.

Two New Propaganda Pamphlets.

WHAT WORKINGMEN'S VOTES CAN DO by Ben. Hanford

"One of the very best pieces of propaganda literature we have" (The Worker, New York)
 "One of the best campaign pamphlets ever printed" (The Toiler, Terre Haute, Ind.)
 Another good propaganda pamphlet by the same author HANFORD'S REPLY TO HAVEMEYER
 With which is printed PATRIOTISM AND SOCIALISM.
 24 pages, illustrated, pocket size, with red parchment cover. Price 5 cents; 25 copies 50 cents; 100 for \$1.50. To shareholders of the Comrade Co-operative Company at half these rates. Any socialist may acquire by monthly payments of 50 cents a \$5.00 share in the Comrade Co-operative Publishing House and thereby enjoy specialties for the Comrade and other Socialist Literature.
 Comrade Co-operative Co., 11 Cooper Sq. N. Y.

H. SLIKERMAN,
Attorney at Law,
 1015-16 CHEMICAL BUILDING,
 N. E. Cor. 8th and Olive Streets.
 Telephone, Kinloch, B-69.



Federal Labor Union 6482, A.F. of L.

Meets First Friday in every month at 8 p. m., room 7, 324 Chestnut Street.

DAVID ALLAN, Secretary.

Every wage earner whose craft or calling is not organized should belong to this union.

LARGEST UNION FACTORY IN THE WEST

ASK FOR

F. R. Rice's **MERCANTILE** 10c. Cigar

MANUFACTURED HERE IN ST. LOUIS

AND

F. R. Rice's **"305"** 5c. Cigar

Be sure and call for them, and assist Union Labor

F. R. RICE MERCANTILE CIGAR FACTORY, - 305 N. FOURTH STREET

Whenever You Want Either:

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; Notary work done, then go to

TOMBRIDGE.

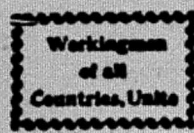
He will treat you right, do the work right and give you satisfaction and PATRONIZE YOUR PAPER.

Office 324 Chestnut St., St. Louis, Mo. Both Phones.

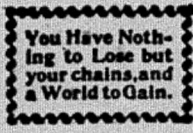
PEN MAR - 10c
SUN RISE - 5c

CIGARS.

BRANDT & STAHL... 319 WALNUT STREET



LABOR



Published Every Saturday by the
SOCIALIST PARTY OF ST. LOUIS.

SUBSCRIPTION—One Year, \$1.00. Six Months, 50c. Three Months, 25c. Single copies, 2c.

Office: International Bank Building, Fourth and Chestnut Streets,
TELEPHONE: Kinloch, A1283. ST. LOUIS, MO.

Entered at the Post Office at St. Louis, Mo., as second-class matter.

LABOR PRESS COUNCIL: LABOR AND ARBEITER-ZEITUNG
are the official organs of the Labor Press Council.

A. J. LAWRENCE, Secretary,
2521 Benton Street.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

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

CAPITALIST ANARCHY IN COLORADO.

We have repeatedly called attention to the capitalist anarchy in Colorado. Republican and Democratic politicians killed the eight hour legislation; although both parties had inserted eight-hour clauses into their platforms, and every legislator and senator elected had pledged himself to vote for the eight hour bill. The miners went on strike. Next: the mine owners asked the governor to send the militia for "protection."

Gov. Peabody promptly complied with the request. The militia arrived in the mining region. All civil law was suspended and militarism reigned supreme.

"Damn the Constitution! I am here by order of the Governor!" said one of the militia generals.

In Victor, Colo., Militia Gen. Chase broke into the office of the VICTOR DAILY RECORD, closed the office and arrested the entire editorial staff and the men employed in the business office and composing room. The DAILY RECORD had committed the crime of criticizing the militia outrages, and Gen. Chase was determined not to allow anybody to criticize his pillars of law and order.

The latest telegrams from Colorado give a stirring picture of the developments in the militia scandals. Here are the facts as reported by the Associated Press:

Denver, Col, Oct. 6.—In connection with rumors that a scandal of wide-reaching character has developed in the management of the Cripple Creek campaign of the Colorado national guard, Gov. Peabody to-day gave out the following statement:

"Charges and specifications against certain men and officers in the Colorado national guard have been filed with me which will be immediately inquired into. They are charges of a most serious nature, and I shall order a court-martial to investigate them thoroughly.

"The charges filed with me will be probed to the very bottom, and any one found guilty of the charges made, no matter who he is, will not be permitted to escape punishment, no matter whether it is an officer of the highest rank or a private without rank.

"General Chase has not been removed, but he will remain in Denver for the present.

"The court-martial that has been ordered will convene in Denver as soon as it can conveniently do so. I have not determined who will be appointed on it.

The governor declined to give the names of any of those against whom charges have been made, but it is expected that Adjutant General Sherman M. Bell, Colonel Frederick Gross, Paymaster-General Frank Kimball, Assistant Paymaster-General Major Arthur H. Williams, General Chase, Adjutant, and perhaps others, have been ordered to Denver at once, though whether to stand trial or to appear as witnesses is not positively known.

Among the charges to be investigated are said to be:

Padded pay rolls; the employment of superfluous generals and colonels who drew the salary of their rank, but who performed sergeant's duties; general extravagance in the purchase of supplies for the commissary department; the charge that certain officers have been securing a rake-off from contractors; the issuance by wholesale of transportation between Cripple Creek to Denver to officers and enlisted men, their families and friends and charging the same to the state; the charge that the bookkeeping of the camp is kept in such a way as to admit of grafting; the surreptitious raising of men with a "pull" from noncommissioned officers to captains, majors and colonels; the erection of quarters for each colonel, thus involving the state in a heavy but practically needless expense; the purchase of spoiled beef for the enlisted men at exorbitant prices and carelessness

and recklessness in the handling of finances that is said to be appalling.

The charges, it is said, have been filed by General Chase against subordinate officers, while charges of exceeding his authority and disregarding the direct orders of the Commander-in-chief. Governor Peabody, it is said, lie against the commanding General himself.

A later telegram reads as follows:

Denver, Col., Oct. 7.—The disruption of the Colorado national guard, which has resulted in the recall of all officers of high standing from the field at Cripple Creek, promises to furnish one of the most sensational society scandals ever unearthed in Colorado. The charges are said to involve two national guard officers (whose names the governor declines to reveal) and women who are said to be leaders in Denver's social set.

The governor was reluctant to talk about the matter until to-day upon the return of his personal representative from the Cripple Creek district, where he fully investigated affairs.

"What is the nature of the charges governor? Do they involve murder or women?" was asked.

"They are of a very serious nature, and do not involve murder, as no murder has been committed, but they are more serious than murder, so you can draw your own conclusions as to what they are," replied the governor.

Further than this the chief executive would not talk.

Col. Overmeyer was removed from duty to-day by the governor because of refusal to obey the command of Col. Verdeckberg, who is temporarily in command of the troops during Gen. Bell's attendance on the court-martial, which will soon convene.

The governor stated this afternoon that no charges had been filed against Gen. Chase, but he considered it advisable to retain him in this city for the present. Generals Bell and Chase are at sword's point because of the former's interference with Chase's demand to secure possession of the pay rolls in which Chase suspected fraud was being practiced.

All officers connected with the court-martial arrived here from the district to-day for the hearing. Gov. Peabody has not yet decided upon the date of convening.

These are the military rowdies that were sent out into the mining districts to crush Organized Labor and break the strike. These pillars of law and order are as corrupt as the average ward politician and as morally bankrupt as the prominent crooks in the general post office department in Washington.

Wherever you may go you will find the capitalist corruption. Corruption in business, corruption in public office, corruption in the courts of justice, corruption in the army, corruption everywhere. Organized Labor and Socialism will be victorious in Colorado. Capitalist law and order will forever stand convicted as a sham and a lie—a crime on civilization.

* * *

THE CRANKS AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

The White House in Washington seems to have become the rendezvous point for the cranks. This is getting dangerous. Cranks should be kept away from the executive mansion. We don't know who the cranks are that are responsible for the sensational newspaper reports. It is said that at least two of the cranks arrested at the White House should be sent to an insane asylum. Whether this would be right or wrong we don't know, because we don't know the cranks.

However, we must say that some cranks in or about the White House must be very much afraid of other cranks. This is the only explanation we can find for the sensational newspaper telegrams sent out from Washington about the danger into which President Roosevelt is being placed by cranks.

The man who stormed San Juan hill with the Rough Riders can not, or at least, should not be afraid of cranks. If the capitalist press continues its sensational work in this direction, Washington, D. C., will soon attract all the cranks of the country, and each and every one of these cranks will insist that he has a constitutional right to walk around the White House and look up to President Roosevelt's windows. And by no means could this be tolerated, because even a rough rider may get nervous when looked at by too many cranks.

We propose that Gens. Chase, Bell & Co., of the Colorado state militia, be transferred from the Colorado mines to the White House for the purpose of protecting President Roosevelt against the cranks.

Indeed, modern capital society has an overproduction of fools and cranks, especially in this country. When we get more Socialists there will be less fools and cranks, and even the president of the United States will have less trouble with this class of people. Berlin has over 200,000 Socialist voters, consequently the kaiser is not troubled by cranks running around his imperial palace and looking up to his windows. Socialists look upon presidents and emperors in

EVERY WORKING WOMAN SHOULD READ LABOR.

the same everyday style as they look on any other human being. This saves them from being arrested as cranks for looking at those big fellows.

* * *

A UNION PAPER ON THE MILITIA.

The idea of the militia being formed as a preparatory step to the defense of the country is all poppycock, says the Evansville Union Label. If the country needed defense, after five minutes or five years of such training, not one in five of the militia would be accepted for service after physical examination. The fact is that the militia is designed for nothing else than to serve the interests of the employers of labor, whether the trouble arises through their own obstinacy or not. It is simply to subvert all efforts of labor to the alleged protection of property. It is to be the law-enforcing agent of the law-dodging element, who thereby are to be enabled upon any pretense to compel working men to accept any terms suggested by employers at the expense of the state. From a military point of view, the working man, and especially the union man, can only regard his citizenship as outlawed and his liberty as subject to the pleasure of the man employing him, if the present law is to stand. He would be utterly foolish to take up arms to suppress himself or kill his own interests.

* * *

NO NATIONAL COMMITTEE MEETING NEEDED.

In our opinion it would be waste of time, money and energy to have a meeting of the Socialist Party national committee in January. Our national convention will take place the early part of next spring. This convention will be of the greatest importance to our movement, and a national committee meeting preceding it in January would do more harm than good. Such a meeting would incur an expense of about \$2,000, which amount would have to be paid out of the national treasury. Let us save this money and use it to much better advantage for propaganda purposes.

* * *

THE GLOBE-DEMOCRAT AND THE CRANKS.

The Globe-Democrat says: "The crank with a loaded revolver and a big knife who attempted to get an interview with the president and who said after he was put in limbo that he did not intend to shoot, may have been innocent. The chances, however, are always against such a presumption. A crazy man who carries a pistol or a knife is an enemy of society and ought to be locked up as a precaution. This particular personage is probably a lunatic, but if he is one he has not right to be at large. The guards at the White House need to be increased and to exercise the greatest possible vigilance. In these days, when wild Democratic politicians and editors are shooting off verbal pyrotechnics in talking about the president, there is always a danger that some of their dupes will attempt to put their language in physical shape."

We are glad to read that the Globe-Democrat puts the cranks into the Democratic ranks. Formerly it was customary to classify them with the Socialists.

* * *

HEARST'S SOCIALISM.

Hearst says that the trusts do not lead toward that Socialism for which the American Socialist Party stands, but toward government ownership. That is the "real" Socialism for which he claims the German Socialists stand. In other words, the kind of Socialism which refuses to recognize union labor, as in the recent Miller case in the government printing office. The kind of socialism which places striking railway employes under martial law and drives striking miners into bull pens. The kind of Socialism which defrauds the mails and makes the postoffice department a stench in the nostrils of all "decent" American citizens. The kind of Socialism that will put the Democratic Party back into political power and Hearst into the presidential chair. That is the kind of Socialism which Hearst wants. We invite him again to ask Comrade Bebel to help him in his presidential campaign, if Bebel asks nothing more than Hearst does. If Bebel should follow our invitation, we shall take great pains to have Hearst meet him in joint debate, and prove that Hearst has lied to his readers. And then some of the present Hearst editorials, which we "foolish" American Socialists have saved up for just such an occasion, will come back and haunt their author in his sleep. And so will several millions of foolish American Socialists, who will soon build up a party of intelligent working men strong enough to relegate the Democratic Party to oblivion. When that time comes, there will be few people left who will vote for the "real" Socialism of Hearst. But the real Socialism of Bebel and of the foolish American Socialists, International Socialism, will be the greatest power in this country.—Chicago Socialist.

* * *

Henry D. Lloyd, who, with Clarence Darrow, so ably represented the anthracite miners before the Strike Commission, one of the foremost thinkers and writers on economic subjects, a friend and companion of the trade unions for many years, died at his home in Winnetka, September 28.

Editorial Notes and Comments.

WANTED—All cranks to stay away from the White House!

* * *

If you are exceptionally patriotic don't forget that "old glory" waved at Pullman and Homestead as well as in the Philippines.

* * *

Capitalist control of government never yet secured a raise in wages, yet that is what the workers who vote that way are after.

* * *

Workingmen who are victims of the injunction ought to be comforted by the fact that the g. o. p. stands for "protection for American labor."

* * *

Peonage in the south and child labor in the north should not shake your belief that this is "the best government the sun ever shone upon." Others are worse.—The Toiler.

* * *

Above all things, don't try to be a sunshine Socialist. Get into the stress of the storm, so that you can feel that deliverance is coming the faster by reason of your help.

* * *

In the last campaign the working class was deceived by the cry of the full dinner pail—fool dinner pail would have been more appropriate. In the coming campaign the cry may be the full baby carriage, not to put it in a more vulgar phrase. The rich need more slaves, hence a new crop must be encouraged.

* * *

Rev. Johnston, of the Delmar Avenue Baptist church, preached a sermon last Sunday in which he said: "The great danger confronting our country is Socialism, and the next few years must solve the problem." We admit Socialism may be dangerous to social parasites and high-salaried sky-pilots. The great danger confronting our country is the great army of religious, political and other mercenaries of Capitalism.

* * *

The insincerity of the loud-talking Anti-monopolist is shown by their confused silence when it is pointed out that the right of the capitalist class to control the means of production itself is the most fundamental and mischievous monopoly of all. What these fellows are really after is to shut out the big monopolists so as to allow the little fellows to skin labor without having to compete with bigger skimmers.—Social Dem. Herald.

* * *

But please remember this, Mr. Wage Worker, even if you do not have the ghost of a show to become a millionaire, you may still bear in mind the fact that you are helping to make millionaires by your daily toil. The profit the capitalist system makes out of your labor is the thing that plutocracy roots in. How proud you ought to be that you can assist in building up great fortunes for others to enjoy! —S. D. Herald.

* * *

It would be interesting to have those who believe that workingmen, and especially organized labor, should take no interest in politics, to explain what action the workingmen of Alabama can take to restore the legality of the boycott, if not that of independent political action. It would be useless to urge the begging policy, for that is the very policy that failed in the incident under discussion. To continue that which has been proven valueless is the height of absurdity. This is not the only time when workingmen have been disarmed by legislatures, for similar legislation has been passed in many other states.—The Worker.

* * *

The Steel Trust has absorbed the American Can Trust. The dispatches tell us that fifty millions was the consideration, and that not a dollar changed hands—the old stock was taken up and the steel stock given in exchange. Thus how simple it is for the great trusts to absorb all the smaller ones, until a few men will control all the industries of the nation. Are you going to continue to vote for the parties who are permitting the nation to become the private property of a few hundred capitalists? If you do, there will come a day when you will wish the mountains would fall on and cover you. Can you not read the signs in the sky? Have the bankruptcies and suicides no meaning to you? Wake up.

* * *

Socialism is broader than a colony. It is broader than municipality. It is broader than state. The nation itself is the smallest unit for the proper development of the Co-Operative Commonwealth; for the nation is supreme. Even though a municipality is controlled by Socialists, that municipality is still under the domination of a capitalist state. Even though a state is controlled by the Socialists, that state is still under the domination of capitalist nation. But when the political power of the nation is controlled by the Socialists, Socialism is supreme. The nation has no superior. It is sovereign, and it, and it alone, is the instrument whereby the Co-operative Commonwealth can be realized.—Socialist Standard.

Early Winter Millinery Modes



THERE are signs of a great change coming over the spirit of the millinery world. Birds, wings, and quills are being extensively used for trimming traveling and morning hats; in fact, there is evidence of a "feathery" winter in front of us. The three hats sketched show exactly the characteristic features of the new winter morning hats. The French sailor on the left is of black and white felt, trimmed with white wings and a chou of black silk ribbon. On the right is one of the glorified tammy toques, which are so nice for traveling and golf; it is mounted, as all tammys should be, on a circular bandeau, cut very deep at the side, where it is trimmed with wings and a twist of ribbon. The third hat is sketched with a view to meeting of the requirements of the sportswoman. It is made of stitched cloth or tweed, matching the costume with which it is to be worn, and has two pheasant quills held in place by a small clasp at the left side, and loops of ribbon at the back.

It seems that we are also to have a revival of the high "jam-pot" crowns and sharply-turned-up brims for smart winter headgear. These hats usually have rather high, upstanding trimming of ostrich plumes, or else one long feather curling over the turned-up brim. Beavers, too, will have quite a vogue of their own; I have seen one, a very silky beaver of a dark strawberry shade with a glint of dead-leaf brown about it, due to some silky brown hairs being woven into the material. This particular hat was of cornet shape, with the left

brim rolled up over the crown, and filled in with ruchings of pale strawberry satin. The only trimming on the upper part of the hat was a bird of the parakeet species, with plumage of every imaginary shade of pink and red. Many milliners are also making up colored chenille hats and toques in brown, green and mauve, trimmed with speckled and parti-colored birds and wings.

The close-fitting Tudor toque will be much in evidence among the early autumn models in velvet and silk.

The French sailor and the Toreador are giving place to the Robespierre showing a high crown and a wider brim in front, but caught abruptly up at the back, where great, thick choux rest on the coiffure, which, by the way, is mostly high once again over here.

A great many of the new hats are trimmed with ruches of satin or velvet, and with wings across the back.

For the moment travelling hats in soft chip and Panama, simply trimmed with foulard scarves, are in evidence, and these will gradually give place to felts. Nowadays, if we visit the leading tailors and hatters we can get toques admirably suited to outdoor sports, but these are specialties which do not come into the category of new millinery. It is only within the last few years that we have been able to really look our best when wearing practical headgear; to do so now still needs care and discrimination, for soft, picturesque headgear is more suited to the majority of women than a tweed cap. But with skillful manipulation of the brim and a careful choice of colors leading milliners have achieved success in this line.

uity of beautiful lace. The enormous black picture hat, with its large feather drooping right onto the shoulder, still holds its own.

And here amongst the best and newest modes you see how very full the skirts are becoming. The loose blouse bodice seems to be no more, but though there is a tendency to wear tight-fitting bodices, the lines of souple elegance, which have been characteristic of La Mode for so long, are still preserved.

The waistband, for instance, shows a tendency towards tightness. It is so much boned that it almost forms a corset in itself, and some of the most charming early Victorian fichu effects are enhanced by the addition of beautifully fitted, pointed waistbands.



Personally, I like the fuller skirts. Serpentine draperies are now only permitted in frocks for house wear. The new full skirt of the moment is a triumph of elegance, and whether it be long or short, it has a most distinctive air.

There are, as usual, a great many after-season weddings coming off during the next few weeks, and in view of the vexation of spirit caused by the effort to think of something pretty an

original for the bridesmaids to wear at a time when fashions are somewhat at a standstill, I will describe the dainty bridesmaids' gown which is pictured, and which I saw recently.

It is of palest yellow mousseline de soie. The bodice has a transparent yoke of ecru-tinted lace, and a deep gauged berthe edged with deep tucks and fastened in front with a bunch of russet brown velvet ribbon, which is also used for the sash and to trim the full elbow sleeves. The skirt is gathered on the hips, and gauged and tucked from the knees to the hem. The picture hat accompanying this dress is of brown beaver with the new jampot crown. Each of the bridesmaids should carry a marquis stick with a bouquet of chrysanthemums tied to it with the palest yellow streamers, similar to the one shown in the sketch. It is a very pretty fashion, that of dressing the bridesmaids in the color of the flowers they are to carry, and the chrysanthemum scheme just described is quite ideal for an autumn wedding, for it is light and dainty without looking unseasonable or chilly.

For a bride's dress, white mousseline de soie is a very suitable material. To have the wedding dress made on somewhat the same lines of the bridesmaids' frocks has been one of the unwritten laws of the past season, and it is a very good rule, too, for it prevents the wedding cortege looking "patchy."

Barnes' Business College PREPARES THOROUGHLY FOR BUSINESS. and obtains desirable situations for all graduates of complete commercial course. Eight regular teachers are employed, and personal instruction given throughout the course. Our graduates are in demand because we start them right by giving them a thoroughly practical training. No matter what work you propose to follow, a few months spent with us will enable you to render better service. Write or call for 50-page illustrated catalogue. Address Barnes' Business College Co., St. Louis.

"A trade union that is satisfactory to capitalists will be useless to workmen."

Seasonable Fashion Gossip

NEW YORK.—There is no doubt that sloping shoulders are going to be the rage, and that the pelerine effects will be much in evidence. It is a quaint, curious, old-fashion, and many people were doubtful whether it would ever obtain a real hold on public fancy. Our couturieres have tried more than once to bring it in, and have failed, but it appears this season as if it has come to stay.

Pelerine collar effects will be seen in fur on evening dress. Black taffeta, black satin, and black velvet will all be used as pelerines for the early autumn, and there is no doubt that velvet will be the favorite fabric for the winter.

The severe, tailor-made toilettes are adorned with the sweetest little cu-

vats, which are rapidly taking the place of the old fancy collars.

Very smart are the short trotteuse skirts in brown cloth, heavily strapped, with a little basque bodice to correspond, adorned with a dainty little cravat in finely stitched muslin and lace.

Small turquoise blue, scarlet, black and brown motifs appear on a great deal of white or cream lace. These motifs are nothing more nor less than a large chenille or velvet spot, resembling those on our veils. It is a pretty fashion and the lace so treated forms a dainty finish to an otherwise severe toilette.

The real elegante does not dress very elaborately now in the daytime, but in the evening the display of picture hats and wonderful toilettes is extraordinary. Nothing seems too gorgeous for the cafes, where the palest colors are worn with any quan-

W. H. PRIESMEYER,
DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF **SALT**
And Manufacturer of
ELECTRIC FRANKLIN BULL DOG SPIRE } **LYE.**
St. Louis, Mo.

UNION Is the Watchword **GLOBE**
at the
Seventh and Franklin Avenue.
UNION LABEL CLOTHING
SHOES, HATS, FURNISHING GOODS, Etc.,
Can be Bought for Less Money at the GLOBE than elsewhere. OUR MOTTO—Satisfaction or Your Money Back.
See the Great Line of \$10.00 Suits.

Open Saturday Evenings Until 10:30 O'Clock.

OUR DOUBLE GUARANTEE.
All Clothing Kept in Repair Free. Money Back if You Are Not Satisfied.

SEVENTH AND FRANKLIN AVE.

THAT NEBRASKA AFFAIR

SOME UNPLEASANT DISCUSSIONS

Anent the motion of National Committeeman Turner of Missouri to dismiss the charges against National Committeemen Mills of Kansas and Critchlow of Ohio, based on the support given by them to the so-called "Socialist Propaganda Club" of Omaha, the Nebraska State Quorum, which originated the charges, has submitted a full statement of facts to the National Committee.

It is declared that before the present state organization of the Socialist Party in Nebraska came into existence, the name of the party had been made use of and a spurious organization formed by politicians in Republican employ. We quote:

"Politically, Nebraska is a doubtful state, as between the Republican and Democratic parties, and especially since 1896, when fusion was consummated between the Democratic party and the Populists, who formed a considerable factor in Nebraska politics. Since fusion was accomplished, it has been to the interest of the Republican politicians to encourage any radical movement which might draw votes from the Fusionists. For this reason, the Middle-of-the-road Populists received substantial aid and encouragement from the Republicans in 1896 and afterwards. As a reward for this Clem Deaver, the Middle-of-the-road leader, is now enjoying a \$3,000-a-year job by grace of the Republican administration.

"When it became evident that the Populists were becoming less and less of a factor as an independent movement, the Republican leaders turned their attention to organizing the 'Socialists.' As a result, a 'Socialist' state convention was held at Lincoln on July 4, 1900, but there being only 84 persons in attendance, 116 less than required by law, they were forced to adjourn without putting a ticket in the field. This failure compelled the Middle-of-the-road Populist leaders, Jas. A. Boyce, L. V. Guye, and D. Clem Deaver, to come to Omaha to get a 'Socialist' ticket in the field. Here they formed an alliance with Theo. Kharas, Thomas Edwards, Geo. E. Baird, F. H. Alexander, C. C. Chambers, and J. B. Randolph. The four last named were the originators of the 'Socialist Propaganda Club.' A convention was held on Sept. 26 and a ticket was nominated with Kharas for Governor, Baird for Congress, and Edwards for the Legislature. We have in our possession, as proof of the foregoing alliance, the following letter written to T. A. Edwards of Ord, Neb., by Theo. Kharas

"Omaha, Neb., Aug. 30, 1903.

"T. A. Edwards, Ord, Neb.

"The state convention is now set for the 26th of Sept. Never fear, I will have round trip passes for both of you and give me a tip if you can get any one else to come from there or any where out there who will take a trip pass without squealing. I have this straight from Boyce, Guye and Deaver who have established headquarters here. They promise us some 'material' help for the convention as well as all the trip passes we can use, but I tell you they have to be used with judgement. The Socialists are the queerest lot I know. Deaver told me it was impossible to get any money by the third because it was so near at hand, but if put off it would come. Said it had to come through too many hands to come in a rush. But I know where it starts from.

"THEO. KHARAS."

"After the election the gang quarreled. Baird and Edwards, who were both in the pay of the Republican party—the proof of their guilt is also in our possession—united and brought charges against Kharas, proved he had received \$119 from the Republican party and expelled him from the or-

ganization.

"In the meantime, real Socialists were joining the Socialist Party, and it became necessary for the good of the cause to clean house. In 1902 Baird was found guilty of corruption and was expelled from Local Omaha. Alexander withdrew while charges were pending. A contest followed between Baird, Alexander & Co. and the regular party organization to obtain possession of the state ticket, which was nominated at Omaha, July 4, 1902 with Geo. E. Bigelow for Governor. The State Committee was compelled to take the case into the courts, where a decision was given the Committee and Baird and his colleagues were finally shut out of the party.

"During the months following the last state campaign and until March of this year, these expelled members were inactive, except for the quiet work 'on the side' they were doing to cause dissatisfaction and disruption in Local Omaha. But after the national headquarters of the party was established here, not upon our solicitation or suggestion, but principally through Comrade Mills (who was well aware of the situation in Omaha), Baird and Alexander became openly active through the organization of the 'Omaha Socialist Propaganda Club,' and an announcement was shortly afterwards made through the daily press that this crowd had arranged for a series of lectures by Walter Thomas Mills. As soon as this engagement was definitely verified by Local Omaha, the Secretary was instructed to notify Comrade Mills of the character of the organization he had engaged with, and a request was made that he cancel the engagement. The result of this request you know through the correspondence submitted with the resolution of Local Omaha adopted against Comrade Mills for his action in encouraging a rival organization to the Socialist Party.

"Now, we wish to point out that the contest waged in Nebraska last year between the corrupt element, led by Geo. E. Baird, was at the time brought to the attention of the National Committee, of which Comrade Mills was then a member, and the names and character of the men composing that element must have been perfectly familiar to Mills. Comrade Mills, himself, was in Omaha during the state campaign of last year and knew personally of the difficulties the State Committee was having in keeping the Nebraska movement from being used for corrupt ends. And yet we find Comrade Mills assisting this very element to defeat our purpose, and Comrade Critchlow doing the same thing with his Lecture Bureau. Is it any wonder that the Nebraska Quorum has protested, and will continue to protest, against such acts on the part of men holding responsible positions in the Socialist Party?

"We wish also to point out that no reason has been given why there should be two organizations of Socialists in Omaha. These men who have organized and supported the 'Socialist Propaganda Club' have never presented a reason why that club should be in existence. They cannot truthfully charge that the members of Local Omaha are inactive, or even that outside speakers are not engaged. The comrades of Omaha are unceasingly active. Outdoor meetings are constantly held, sometimes every night, and literature sold and distributed in large amounts. Our account with C. H. Kerr & Co. for literature is, we venture to say, larger comparatively than that of any other organized state. The only time the 'Propaganda Club' is heard of, is when a speaker of national reputation appears here under its auspices.

"It is claimed that the 'Propaganda

Club' is composed almost entirely of workingmen. This is probably true, but many of these workingmen do not know the true situation, and join the club through sympathy, and also because there are no dues to pay. It is the greater wrong to the Socialist cause that the Socialist workingmen of Omaha should be thus divided through the machinations of corrupt politicians.

"In the matter of speakers, Local Omaha has had, during the past eighteen months, in addition to its local speakers, among others the following: John C. Chase, the Wentworths, Carl D. Thompson, Fredk. G. Strickland, Geo. E. Bigelow, Walter Thomas Mills, Geo. R. Kirkpatrick, Wenonah Stevens Abbott, Marian H. Dunham, Geo. E. Boomer, J. Stitt Wilson, Winfield R. Gaylord, Wm. H. Wise, Harry M. McKee, and we have attempted to secure Eugene V. Debs and Mother Jones. So it cannot be said that Local Omaha has not given a hearing to all kinds of speakers. We have never declined to use Comrade Mills' services. Neither have we objected to him or any other Socialist speaker appearing in Nebraska under non-Socialist auspices. But we have protested against him being advertised and used to lecture as a National Committeeman of the Socialist Party for an organization of non-party members organized by corrupt politicians into a so-called 'Socialist Propaganda Club' for the avowed purpose of obstructing the work of and disrupting Local Omaha. We believe this is a contention with which every Socialist will sympathize.

"It is most urgent that the National Committee act decisively upon this question, not only because the party organization in Nebraska is at stake but because it is one that must sooner or later affect every other organized state. The Nebraska comrades have never favored state autonomy to a great extent, but now that that rule is in the constitution, we asked that it be observed in letter and spirit for our protection. At present the work of the State Quorum is being disorganized through the efforts of those who support the 'Propaganda Club,' which could not exist to do its nefarious work were it not for this support. Every prominent speaker who enters Omaha under the auspices of this club strengthens the hands of men who are co-operating with capitalist politicians to control the Socialist Party. Every time a Mills is advertised to speak for it as 'National Committeeman from Kansas,' or a Hagerty endorses this club by his presence in Omaha under its auspices, so much higher does the capitalist political boss rate the services of its hirelings who promote the club.

"We appeal to you to act now, because there appears to be a systematic attempt on foot to thwart the efforts of the Quorum to establish locals and carry on a state propaganda. Some time ago, our Secretary received a letter from Carl D. Thompson, offering to tour the state under the direction of the Quorum. We replied that the national office was trying to make dates for Comrade Hanford in the state, and that we expected to have the nominee on the state ticket visit the locals, and therefore, we could not entertain his proposition. Notwithstanding this Thompson, although a member of the party in the state, is speaking for locals, ignoring and interfering with the plans of the Quorum. So far, only three dates have been secured for Hanford, while Thompson is carrying on his independent campaign.

"The Quorum has been arranging for circuit speaking on the plan of Michigan and Ohio. We have gone to some expense and labor to arrange these circuits, but Thompson's engagements have interfered with this work. When he visited Omaha last week, he spent a whole day in the city and never visited state headquarters, but consorted entirely with members of the 'Propaganda Club,' although he was speaking for party locals in the state.

"The question may be asked: 'Why does the State Committee not have Thompson disciplined, if he is a member in Nebraska?' And have every party paper and writer and speaker howl us down as 'intolerant' and 'bureaucratic'?

"Reports in the Socialist press also inform us that Walter Thomas Mills has been speaking, during the past month, for locals in the state, and this without in any way consulting or notifying the Quorum. Does this look like the state autonomy of which Mills has been such an ardent advocate? Or is it Mills' conception of state autonomy that the National Committee as a whole must not enter a state without the consent of the state organization, while National Committeeman Mills, individually, may do so at pleasure?

"In the matter of Comrade Hagerty, Local Omaha declined his services because he did not come through the National Lecture Bureau, which we believe is the correct method to pursue in the case of outside speakers. If the national headquarters cannot send speakers into an organized state without the consent of that state organization, then the different state committees should reciprocate and only accept outside speakers through the national headquarters.

"He who owns anything necessary to another man, owns that other man."

AT THE SAME PRICE,

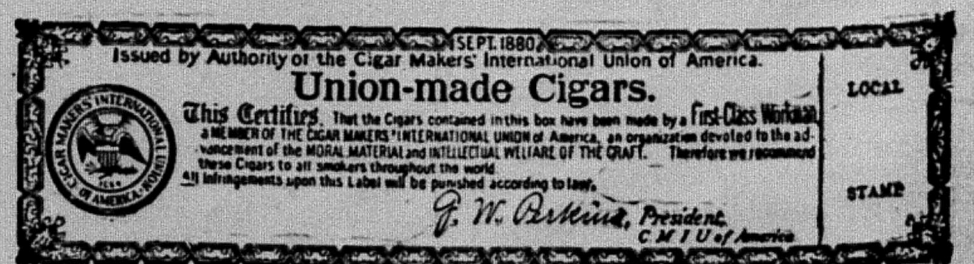
Shoes Bearing This Stamp

Are the equal of others in quality of Material and are SUPERIOR IN WORKMANSHIP.

BUY THEM TO MAKE YOUR CONSCIENCE FEEL RIGHT.

Buy them to get the BEST SHOE for your money.

Smoke Only Union Made Cigars.



See That Every Box Bears the **Blue Union Label.**

Issued by the Cigarmakers' International Union of America.

SOME PRACTICAL WORDS:

FROM THE WORKER.

Hardly a day passes without the editors of The Worker receiving, from anywhere between the Bay of Fundy and the Gulf of California, a marked copy of some newspaper of purely local circulation containing an editorial "refutation of Socialist fallacies," with a request from the local comrade who sends it that The Worker shall next week contain a specific reply to the article marked.

It is exceedingly helpful to the editors of The Worker to receive marked copies or clippings from the capitalist press all over the country—the more the better. If The Worker is becoming a better chronicler and champion of the Socialist movement, the improvement is very largely due to this active interest of our readers, which constitutes them a great staff of volunteer informants and counsellors. Let us therefore acknowledge in this place the assistance so rendered and hope that it will be continued.

But while it is very helpful to us not only to know the local news directly or indirectly concerning our movement from all parts of the land, but also to know what sort of arguments the local old-party papers are using, so that we may get a general view of the situation on which to base a judgment of the best methods for serving the general cause, it is obviously impossible that The Worker should reply severally to all these many editorial attacks, which are commonly only a rehash of antiquated theories which the bourgeois economists themselves have abandoned long ago. Impossible, for two reasons: First, because the whole space of The Worker would not suffice for us to follow all these suggestions and the paper would be very dreary with repetition if we should try it; second and still more conclusive, because the circulation of The Worker, while large and growing, is scattered over the whole country, so that it reaches but a few readers of each of the papers to whose editorials we are asked to reply.

These pretended "refutations," stale and stupid as they commonly are, ought to be answered of course. But the proper persons to write the replies are local comrades in the respective towns where these attacks are published. And the proper vehicle for carrying the reply to the readers of the attack is the very paper that has made the attack.

Ben Hanford, in a personal letter to the editor of The Worker, written about three weeks after he started on his present propaganda tour, says: "I find that our comrades miss very many important opportunities. Especially, they do not use the local newspapers as they might—do not use them as much in some things as the proprietors themselves would like." We are convinced that he is right and that one of our best means of propaganda—practically without expense, moreover, which is an important point—is now generally neglected.

In nearly every city of considerable size there is at least one daily newspaper which makes a practise of publishing letters from its readers. In the ranks of the Socialist Party in such a

city there are sure to be one or two or several comrades who are quite competent to write printable letters in reply to editorials or to other correspondence or in comment on current events. In the smaller places, while our forces are perhaps not so strong, the opening is even better, for the average country editor is almost always "short of copy" and welcomes correspondence that he can print. A few of the great city dailies will carefully shut out letters from Socialists, undoubtedly; but these are exceptions; the many papers which make a practise of running a correspondence column do so because they find it a feature that attracts interest and swells their circulation, and they are often glad rather than displeased at having a good, readable, hostile letter to "make the paper lively."

Of course if any one correspondent writes so often as to make himself a bore he will be "barred." Of course letters should be couched in courteous language, should be as brief as is consistent with clearness—newspaper letters should seldom exceed four hundred words—and must be written legibly with ink on only one side of the paper, or any sensible editor will throw them into the waste-basket unread. But these requirements are easily enough complied with and if those of our comrades who are capable of such work would make good use of their local papers we might have scores of articles reaching hundreds of thousands of readers of the capitalist press throughout the nation every week.

The same suggestion might be made to those of our comrades who are trade-unionists in regard to the use of the local labor papers and national craft journals.

In many cases the comrades neglect even to give their local papers the news that they would like to have printed. Whenever nominations are made or any important resolutions adopted by the party, a report should at once be given to the local papers; and announcements of lectures or even of the party's business meeting should be given to the editor in time for publication. They will not always appear; in some papers they will never be used, or will appear in garbled language; but in very many papers they will be given correctly; there is not much trouble involved, and it is worth while to take the chances.

THE SITUATION IN SPAIN.

The Socialist plebiscite on the question of tactics during the electoral period is proceeding rapidly all over Spain. The hostility to the Republicans is in many regions so marked as to have resulted in deplorable incidents. But already, out of the 34 Socialist groups of which the party is composed, 14 have decided to follow the initiative of the important Madrid group and to go to the polls shoulder to shoulder with the Republicans. The 20 others that have thus far voted against every idea of union are the Socialists of Alicante, Bilbao, Burgos, Cordova, Malaga, Jerez, Linares, Vigo, and other places—groups, that is, in important industrial centers where inter-class animosity is more rife than

in Madrid, Oviedo, Salamanca, San Sebastian, and similar towns. Barcelona, however, has voted by a considerable majority in favor of union with the Republicans. In those regions in which the Republicans have not succeeded in coming to an understanding with the Socialists their want of success is due to the fact that the latter look upon them as a bourgeois political party whose sole ambition is to obtain office.

We are witnessing accordingly the beginning of a struggle between doctrinaire and opportunist Socialists such as has partially crippled the efficacy of Socialist action in France ever since the Guesdists began their assault upon the Parliamentarians of the type of MM. Millerand and Jaurès. The vote of the majority of the Socialist groups is expected to be unfavorable to the initiative of the Madrid Socialists, though a plebiscitary vote instead of a vote by groups might give a different result. However this may be, the coalition in many of the largest towns in Spain of the Socialist and Republican organizations is a fresh political fact which is creating serious concern in official circles.—London Times.

MORE TROUBLE FOR THE KAISER.

Herr Leid, the responsible editor of the "Vorwärts," the central organ of the Social Democratic Party of Germany, has been arrested for lèse-majesté as a consequence of the publication of a story alleging that a fortified castle on an island was to be built for Emperor William in the outskirts of Berlin, as a safe retreat for him in the event of a revolution.

The "Vorwärts" asserts that its editor is to be put on trial merely to compel the paper to divulge its source of information. Inasmuch as the official organ of the government denies that Baron von Trotha, court marshal of the Crown Prince, as alleged by the "Vorwärts," has knowledge of the "Kaiser Island" project, the paper demands that the public prosecutor shall proceed against it for libeling that functionary.

HARDWARE.

CHAS. BLASBERG
Cor. Linton and Carter Aves.
Hardware, Glass, Paints,
Oils, Stoves and Ranges.

DR. L. H. DAVIS,
Office and Residence
1025 Park Avenue.
Office Hours From
7:30 to 8:30 a. m. 12:30 to 1:10 p. m.
7 to 8 p. m.
Kinloch Telephone A 1594.

BOYCOTT Welle-Boettler's and
McKinney's Bread.
It Is Made by **NON-UNION LABOR**

Only Bread bearing this Label is
Union-Made.
BAKERS AND CONFECTIONERS' UNION
NO. 15.

Chas. Spreen Y Cigar Store
SMOKE
"Hello Central"
BEST
5c CIGAR.
2003 N. BROADWAY

From Venice, the former residence of the new Pope, comes a story which shows the attitude of Pius X to the labor movement. Some time ago, the women workers in the tobacco factory of Venice started a movement for an increase of their miserable wages. They formed a league and appealed to the trade unions in Milan, Turin, and Florence for their co-operation. The managers heard of this. One fine day the Patriarch Sarto (the present Pope), surrounded by all the chief managers of the factory, appeared in the main work-hall and gave a long sermon against the poison of Socialism and against the bold uprising of the discontented in opposition to the authority appointed by God. As the church prince finished his discourse, the managers wished to make trial of the effect and ordered all the women who would not join the league to raise a hand. And then a wonder came to pass; not even a single hand was raised, and very quietly the honorable visitors retreated from the factory hall.

WAGENBACH & SEILING,
DEALERS IN
FURNITURE, STOVES
and Carpets,
1421-1423 South Broadway.
TERMS TO SUIT—Parties going to housekeeping will receive special discount.

G. CHALLY,
Staple and
Fancy
Groceries.
1758 SOUTH 18th STREET.

...WALHALLA...
Central Trades and Labor Union
Headquarters.
Melvin G. (Doo) Bollinger, Propr.
N. E. Cor. 10th and Franklin Ave.
Lemp's Celebrated Pale and Standard Lager
on Draught.

COLUMBIA BOX COMPANY,
19th and N. Market Sts.
BOXES OF ALL KINDS
UNION LABEL BOXES.

CHAS. SPECHT.
Manufacturer of
UNION CIGARS.
BUY "My Motto," "Town Talk," and
"Flor de Merit." They bear the
BLUE LABEL.
708 CHOUTEAU AVENUE.

HIRE ONLY...
Union Musicians.
Local No. 2, A. F. of M.
Local No. 8, N. L. of M.
A Roster of all Union Musicians in
the City Always on File.
Headquarters, 18th and Olive Sts.

STEINER ENGRAVING & BADGE CO.
BADGES
BUTTONS & PINS
SEALS, STAMPS,
STENCILS, METAL CHECKS.
116 & 118 ST. ST. LOUIS

A WISE SUGGESTION

AS TO OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS

John Ellis, formerly editor of the Haverhill "Social Democrat," writes as follows:

"It is regrettable that Socialists have not been able to carry municipal victories to the point of influencing the character of the teaching in the public schools. There is no good reason why, in the high schools, and perhaps in the ninth grade of the grammar schools, a suitable history of industry should not be introduced. It is vastly more important than the histories of military and naval operations, which are now almost exclusively taught, and which are palmed off upon the unsuspecting minds of children as histories of the various peoples.

"Everyone experienced in the art of government realizes the importance of directing the human mind while it is yet in its formative stage, as expressed in the saying, 'Give me a child until his seventh year and I care not who has him afterward.' If a truthful history of industry were taught in the last year of the grammar grade in all public schools to-day, Socialism would be here in eight years, even if not in 1908. Eight years added to thirteen the average age of grammar school graduates, would settle capitalism for this country.

"It is altogether possible that if our Socialist members of school committees realized the situation, they might, though in the minority, bring about the introduction of, or at least a demand for, instruction of this kind. 'Is this not worth attention?'"

We heartily concur in the suggestion and would add that, even where we have no members upon the local school boards or committees, parents of school children could often exercise a very good influence by looking into the textbooks used and the methods of instructions in vogue and making appropriate suggestions to the school authorities.

To-day the schools are undoubtedly used to instill into the children's minds ideals of patriotism and public duty and theories of economics and politics which, while true enough for the society of half a century ago, are perniciously false to-day. It must be remembered, however, that this is not altogether a matter of purposeful mis-education, though it is partly so. To a great extent it is due to the passive acceptance by the teachers of traditional beliefs and feelings. It would be well worth while for our comrades everywhere to try to educate the teachers on questions of the day.

"What in the world is a rich man good for but to shell out his riches to the Church of God and to educational institutions?" was the sentiment expressed by the Rev. Dr. William C. Bitting of the Mount Morris Baptist Church in his sermon last Sunday. We would like to ask the Rev. Bitting this counter question: If the rich man is good for nothing but to "shell out," how is he entitled to the millions which he receives; and why should the people pay profits to the rich man who is "good for nothing" but to "shell out" for a lot of kept preachers and professors who educate the people to believe that the rich man is entitled to the riches turned over to him in the shape of rent, profit, and interest? It is evident that the function of the rich man is, as the Rev. Bitting says, to

"shell out" a small part of his unearned wealth to the preachers and professors; and it is also evident, as the Rev. Bitting does NOT say, that the function of the preachers and professors is to see that the rich man continues to get his unearned wealth. Says the preacher to the rich man and replies the rich man to the preacher: "You tickle me and I'll tickle you, and the people be damned."

Our attention is called to the fact that in Atlanta, Ga., where a member of the Socialist Party was arrested this summer and sentenced to a term in the chain-gang for daring to speak for the rights of the working class, the Labor Day celebration was signalized by an oration by Mayor Howell, the man who imposed this infamous sentence in violation of constitution, law, public policy, and common decency. An Atlanta comrade, commenting upon this exhibition, rightly says: "Labor has enough ability to ensure success upon any occasion without falling back upon the functionaries of capitalism. It is time this toad-eating business stopped." Emphatically, it is. It would seem that the trade unionists of Atlanta need a little chain-gang medicine themselves—and they will probably get it if they ever show spirit enough to resent capitalist aggression by a vigorous strike. Experience is proverbially a hard teacher, but some people learn from no other. And unfortunately the toad-eaters of the labor movement are not confined to Atlanta.

WE ACKNOWLEDGE OUR ERROR.

The Worker has made not a few mistakes and will probably make many in the future. It hopes never to be too weak to admit such mistakes when it discovers them and to set them right so far as it is possible to do so.

Last week, in the article entitled, "A Question of Socialist Ethics," we made such a mistake. We violated our usual rule of postponing comment upon questions of party discipline until passed upon by the party itself. When it was too late we discovered that we had acted upon partial and misleading information and had been utterly mistaken in our statement of fact. We do not question the good faith of our informants, but frankly assume the blame for having formed and expressed a judgment without sufficient examination of the evidence.

We stated that a lawyer who is a member of the party had acted as counsel for an employer in getting an injunction against a union with which he was in trouble, and expressed the opinion that a member who did this must be struck from the membership rolls of the party.

To the opinion we still hold. But further investigation on our own part and especially an examination into the facts by a special committee elected for that purpose by the General Committee of Local New York has shown that, as a matter of fact, no such circumstances existed as we had supposed.

The actual counsel in the case re-

ferred to, it is shown, is not a Socialist. He is the law partner of one who is a party member. It is well known that in such partnerships each partner often has a private practice, apart from that of the firm. In the present instance it is shown that the employer in question was the personal client of the non-Socialist member of the firm, was his client before the partnership was formed, and that the other partner at no time acted as counsel in the case. The misunderstanding on the part of our informants, in which we unguardedly followed them, arose from the supposition that it was a firm case.

It happens, furthermore, that the comrade concerned had in his personal capacity done good service to the union and that the union regards him with cordial good feeling.

It is not a little embarrassing to us to have made such a flagrant error and we can only say that it was a fault of judgment and not of intention and seek to avoid the like in the future.

Among the forthcoming publications announced for the early part of October by the Funk & Wagnalls Company of New York and London, is a "History of Socialism in the United States" by Morris Hillquit.

The book treats of the Socialist movement in this country in all its phases, beginning with the early utopian experiments in practical communism and leading up to the latest developments of modern Socialism. The work is divided in two parts. Part I, treating of Utopian Socialism and Communist Experiments, con-

tains chapters on Sectarian Communism, The Owenite Period, The Fourierist Period, and The Icarian Communities; while Part II is devoted to an account of the development of Modern Socialism in this country, and contains chapters on the Antebellum Period, The International in the United States, The Period of the Socialist Labor Party, and Present-Day Socialism. The book also contains brief but complete accounts of all radical reform movements in this country with which the Socialist movement has in the course of its development come into contact, such as the Free Soil, Greenback, Anarchist, Single Tax, Nationalist, and Populist movements, and also a chapter on the history of the trade-union movement.

By arrangement with the author, The Comrade Publishing Company of 11 Cooper Square, New York City, has acquired the agency for the sale of the book to members and locals of the Socialist Party.

The book will contain 370 pages, octavo, cloth bound, and will sell retail at \$1.50. A discount will be allowed on large orders.

The United Crafts of Eastwood, N. Y., have issued in very attractive pamphlet form, A. M. Simons' article on "The Economic Foundations of Art," which appeared in the "Craftsman" some months ago. Simons' treatment of the subject is full of suggestion for the earnest student either of art or of social science.

Socialists are ridiculed when they assert that the workers create and should have an average of more than \$2,400 worth of wealth each year (government statistics), but when a war general is retired, with pay amounting to several thousands of dollars each year, it is a mere matter of course.

HEYDT'S SUPERIOR BREAD

...UNION MADE...



New Union Factory on Randolph, near Jefferson.

HAMILTON, BROWN SHOE COMPANY.

New Union Factory.

Our Four Thousand employes spend their wages in St. Louis stores. St. Louis stores will increase St. Louis workmen's wages and their own business by selling our Shoes.



We Are Here to Settle This Strike

THE WORKER

"We are here TO SETTLE THIS STRIKE and we are to stay until it is settled. It is for the best interests of the state of Colorado that this question be settled for all time and we are going to do it."

These are the words of Brigadier General Chase, commanding the militia of Cripple Creek.

The Sheriff of Teller County and the Judges and other local officers of the law agree in declaring that there exists no necessity for military interference, that the local civil authorities are amply able to maintain order and had no trouble in doing so until the militia came upon the scene, to violate the law themselves and provoke others to disorder.

It has been shown—has been admitted by the capitalist press—that the capitalists who own Colorado and against whose impositions the workmen are striking have used fraud and violence to carry their point.

Their agents have hired men in Missouri, in Michigan, and in New Mexico under false pretenses, not allowing them to know that they were expected to take the places of striking or locked-out workmen. These men have then been put aboard trains, and run through, with the doors locked and armed guards watching them, and under the rifles of a private standing army have been marched into the stockades. Several of them who, discovering the service for which they were intended, have attempted to escape from the trains or the stockades, have been fired upon by guards or later by the militia.

A dynamite plot has been opportunely discovered and upon the assumption that it must be the work of the unions, union officers have been arrested and put in jail and then taken from the jail by a mob of "citizens" and "run out of town" with the threat of death if they returned. To the appeal of the miners and smelters for protection against such outrages the Governor has turned a deaf ear.

But as soon as it became evident that the strike could not be broken by such means, the capitalists have appealed to the same Governor for "protection" and the militia has promptly been sent to their aid. Without even the formality of declaring martial law, the military officers have insolently overruled the civil authorities, refused to receive writs from the civil courts, and made wholesale arrests of active unionists, holding them in close confinement without trial, without definite accusation, even, obviously for the sole purpose of disorganizing the unions and intimidating their rank and file.

According to the latest dispatches the military and civil authorities are in open conflict. Some of the prisoners taken have at last been handed over to the courts, but the system of military intimidation still prevails.

In one word, the capitalists of Colorado are in armed rebellion against the law and the elected authorities of the district affected by the strike and the Governor of Colorado is actively aiding and abetting them in their lawless conduct.

"Let us have harmony between Capital and Labor," cry the journalistic and clerical spokesmen of Capital. But when the workingmen refuse to accept the sort of harmony proposed by the masters, when they decline to work at terms dictated by the capitalists and ask their fellow workers to join in the refusal, then come the military forces to "settle the strike" with bayonet and rifle.

General Chase is very frank and truthful in his statement. He is not at Cripple Creek to enforce the laws of a free people. He is not there to maintain peace and civil order. He is there to settle the strike. He is there to crush the workingmen's organization, to persecute its leaders, to intimidate its members, to protect the owners of the mines and smelters in entrapping men by fraud and holding them by force to act as scabs until the strikers shall be starved into submission. He is there for this infamous purpose by the order of Republican Governor Peabody, with the tacit approval of Republican President Roosevelt, with the open approval of almost the whole Republican and Democratic press of the country, to serve the interests of the Republican and Democratic capitalists who live in luxury in the product of the other men's labor by the ownership of the means of production.

There are two ways in which the labor question, the irreconcilable conflict between the interests of capitalist-owners and wage-workers may be settled.

One is General Chases' way: To crush the wage-workers into complete submission by the use of brute force. But that cannot successfully be done in single and isolated instances. If it is to have any chance of success, it must be made a universal system. The organization of workingmen must everywhere be destroyed, the press must be subjected to a despotic censorship, discussion of the relations of Labor and Capital must be forbidden, the workingmen must be deprived of the franchise.

The other is the Socialist way: To make the means of production which the joint labor of the working class has created and kept in repair, which the joint labor of the working class operates, which are necessary to the existence of society—to make them the property of the whole people for the use of all, that all may work and receive the full product of their labor. This cannot be done successfully in single and isolated instances. It must be made a universal system.

This is the choice to which we must come, sooner or later. The action of the Colorado brigands is helping to bring it soon.

Either we are to move forward to Socialism or we are to move backward to worse than Russian absolutism. We cannot stand still. Now, as fifty years ago, "the nation cannot endure, half slave and half free."

Every ballot cast next month will tell on the one side or the other. Every Republican ballot will endorse the

methods of Republican Governor Peabody of Colorado. Every Democratic ballot will endorse the exactly similar methods used by Democratic Governor Steuenberg of Idaho. Every Socialist ballot, be it cast in Maine or California, in Florida or Washington, will be a present help to the persecuted workmen of Colorado and an added force in our progress toward freedom.

SOCIALISM IN FINLAND.

The Social Democratic Party of Finland held a national conference in Forssa from August 17 to 20. There are at present in Finland fifty-nine branches with a membership of 10,000; forty branches were represented at the conference. A program was adopted, which on the whole runs on the same lines as the program of Socialist parties of other countries.

GAINS IN DENMARK.

At the municipal elections taking place in the Danish towns at present, the Socialists have been very successful in quite a number of towns, as Aarhus, Randers, Odense, Ryborg, Hobro, and others, notwithstanding the fact that the Socialists are opposed by the combined reactionary parties.

GETTING CLOSER TOGETHER.

The British railway employees are

getting closer together on the basis of industrial organization in place of trade autonomy. An agreement for a close federation between the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants and the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen has been adopted by the executive boards of the two unions, subject to ratification at the national congresses to be held this month.

A WASTED FORCE.

Human happiness is based upon the possibility of a natural and harmonious satisfaction of the instincts. One of the most important instincts is usually not even recognized as such, namely: the instinct of workmanship. Lawyer, criminologists, and philosophers frequently imagine that only what makes man work. This is an erroneous view. We are forced to be active in the same way as ants or bees. The instinct of workmanship would be the greatest source of happiness, if it were not for the fact that our present social and economic organization allows only a few to gratify this instinct.—Prof. Jacques Loeb.

If you vote for what you don't want because you think you will get it anyway, you may never get what you want, and do not deserve to.

Man's respect for law is strictly proportionate to the law's respect for the inviolable rights of man.

Attend First Grand Reception
Given by the
HILLSIDE SOCIALIST CLUB
AT BERN'S HALL
6122 Easton Avenue
SATURDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 24th, 1903
Tickets 25 Cents Ladies and Children Free

DRINK ONLY UNION BEER.
[See Simile of Our Label.]



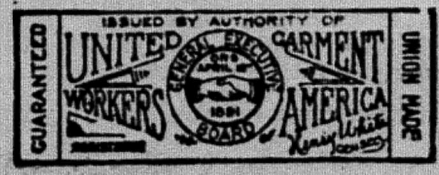

This label is pasted on every barrel and box as a guarantee that the contents are the product of Union Labor.

JACK RABBIT PANTS ARE GOOD PANTS.



Recommended by United Garment Workers and Local Union Labor Organizations.
Made with Union Label.

Ask Your Clothier for Them.

SOCIALIST VOTERS' UNION OF ST. LOUIS

Organized for the Support of the Socialist Party
Agitation and Organization.

The Socialist Voters' Union held its first general meeting at Dewey hall, 2301 South Broadway, last Monday evening. The committee submitted a report on constitution which was adopted. Comrade Joseph Glader was elected secretary and Comrade Julius Blumenthal, treasurer. Comrade Allan acted as English secretary of the meeting which was presided over by Comrade Hildebrand. A new executive board was elected as follows: Hildebrand, Kober, Arnhold, Shield, Haas, Arend, Glader and Blumenthal.

The following comrades have secured new members for the Socialist Voters' Union:

- Theo Stolz 1
- F. Knip 1
- Wm. Brockman 1
- A. Blaettler 1
- Chas. Scheider 1
- Phil. Mueller 1
- L. Stoll 1
- J. Wuensch 1
- S. Stoll 1
- G. Bolfing 4
- Th. Reese 1
- F. Mitterdorf 1
- H. Slickerman 1
- Gus. Komarek 1
- C. Reuther 1
- Wm. Joos 2
- Chris. Rocker 1

- H. Benner 2
 - S. Hauserman 2
 - Wm. Brandt 2
 - A. A. Hoehn 1
 - Wm. Crouch 2
 - T. C. Stephens 2
 - Wm. Kindorf 2
 - O. Kaemmerer 1
 - W. W. Baker 3
 - F. Dilno 3
 - Ed Cody 3
 - C. E. Arnold 3
 - D. Allan 4
 - H. Denger 4
 - Otto Pauls 4
 - A. J. Lawrence 4
 - J. Blumenthal 5
 - Ch. Moench 5
 - E. W. Arnhold 7
 - Wm. Voege 6
 - John Schaerpf 7
 - E. Kiess 8
 - J. A. Hoehn 14
 - L. E. Hildebrand 43
 - Joseph Glader 52
- General special meetings may be called by 25 members or by a majority of the executive board. Applications for membership must be acted upon by the executive board or by general meetings. The membership dues are 25 cents per year. Readers of this paper wishing to join the Socialist Voters' Union may send their applications to the office of "LABOR."

FROM FOREIGN LANDS

ITALY.

"Avanti" (Forward), the Socialist daily journal of Rome, edited by Prof. Enrico Ferri, M. P., is still marching "forward," in spite of the attack of 35 proud officers of the Italian navy who prosecuted it for making severe charges against the navy administration. Judgment was pronounced September 2; the 35 officers' prosecution was dismissed and they were sentenced to pay the costs, on the ground that "Avanti's" attacks were not against them personally, but against the naval officers' staff and the navy administration in general.

As a result of that prosecution, the naval undersecretary, di Deynaude, has resigned; it is said that he does not agree with Minister of the Navy Morin regarding the investigation of navy corruption.

The People's New Free Stage Society of Berlin gave its first concert for this season, September 13. Among the songs was one by the Italian Socialist poetess, Ada Negri.

NORWAY.

The Socialists of Norway, in the parliamentary elections, have gained 66 per cent. increase of votes in Christiania; the Conservatives have gained 10 per cent, and the Liberals have lost 37 per cent. In the country districts the Socialists have gained 100 per cent. and over. Tromsøe district, in the far north, where most of the people are fishermen, has elected three Socialists to parliament. The three cities, Tromsøe, Bode and Narvik, on August 31, elected Comrade J. Berge with 35 votes; he is the first Socialist ever elected to the parliament of Norway. The former deputy, Rector Horst, a Radical-Liberal, received 27 votes. In Norway the deputies are elected indirectly by electors, which explains the small number of votes cast.

Comrade Berge is editor of the journal "Fremover" (Forward), published by the Socialist club, in Narvik. He

is a Catholic and has studied theology in France and in his own country. For some time he was teacher and catechist in a Norwegian Catholic church.

DENMARK.

The Socialists of Denmark have won municipal election victories in Aarhus, Randers, Eilkeborg, Odense, Ryborg, Stakskow, Hobro, Horsens and other cities. The officers elected are principally tax commissioners, poor fund trustees and city councilmen. In most places the Socialists had strictly party candidates, and formed no alliance with the Liberals.

FINLAND.

The Finnish Workers' Party, as the Socialist Party of Finland is called, held its convention, August 17-20, in Forssa, a small industrial city. Forty branches sent delegates. The party has 59 branches and about 10,000 members.

The government district secretary and several gendarmes and policemen watched over the meeting.

The convention unanimously adopted a party platform, of which the following is a condensation: The Socialist Party of Finland, like the Socialist parties in other countries, strives to liberate the whole people from the fetters of economic dependence, and from political and mental subjection. Among the party's immediate demands are universal equal suffrage for all Finnish men and women, who have reached the age of 21, in municipal and national elections; one house of parliament; complete liberty of association, assemblage, speech, and the press; compulsory education, free instruction in all educational institutions.

A municipal programme, similar to that in other countries, was adopted.

A suffrage resolution was passed: The party declares the struggle for suffrage begun and appeals to the workers and just persons of the higher classes to take part energetically in the conflict. If all other means fail, a general strike will be declared to obtain universal suffrage.

The convention discussed the question of co-operation. There are from forty to fifty co-operatives, whose mem-

bers are nearly all workers. A resolution was passed that as the workers support the co-operatives, the co-operatives should also support the Labor Party.

An agrarian programme, including collective ownership of land, was adopted.

The following demands were made: An effective law protecting women; the election of women factory inspectors; old age government pensions going into effect at the age of 55; prevention of disoccupation by establishing the eight-hour day; insurance against disoccupation; a minimum limit of wages; state and municipal works for the unemployed; agricultural colonies, etc.

The next convention will be held in August, 1905.

Edward Walgas, of Helsingfors, and J. K. Kari, of Abo, were elected delegates to the International Socialist bureau, in Brussels. The party executive committee consists of 19 members, seven of whom live in Abo. The party headquarters are in Abo. The president of the party is T. Tainio; Seth Heikkilae is vice-president, and J. K. Kari is secretary and treasurer.—Berlin Vorwaerts.

RUSSIA.

Dawydow's new opera, "The Sunken Bell," the libretto of which is taken from Gerhart Hauptmann's drama, will soon be given for the first time, in St. Petersburg.

The political prisoners in Russia complain of more severe treatment. The time for walks is shortened, conversation with relations is forbidden, and they are not allowed to write to the authorities. The Petrikau prison is so crowded that the Socialists are locked up with thieves. Sixteen and 20 persons are placed in cells large enough for only eight. The Jewish Socialists suffer the worst treatment.

The heroic Russian officer who, in the Kieff strike, forbade his soldiers to fire upon the strikers, shouting: "Every one of you who dares to fire upon his hungry brothers is a scoundrel!" will be shot. The czar has signed his death sentence.

Pertinent Paragraphs.

(By W. W. Baker.)

Justice demands that election day be made a holiday.

Baer hates trades unions because they conflict with his class interests.

A lawyer will take either side of a case. There can be but one right side where interests are opposed.

The workers should make the law if they are to obey it. Obedience to laws they have not made means slavery.

There is no third party in society. There should be none in politics. When the workers unite in the Socialist Party there will be no third party.

The stronger party to an agreement dictates the terms. The Socialist Party and the unions aim to strengthen the position of the workers to enable them to dictate the terms of their employment.

The Socialists desire a system that will distribute the products among those who produce them. The capitalists are now enabled to divide the major portion of labor's products among themselves without participating in the work of production.

According to its accepted meaning, prosperity is more work for the workers and more dividends for the capitalists. It should mean shorter hours and all the product for the workers. That is the kind of prosperity the Socialists are working for.

BEN HANFORD'S TOUR.

The dates now arranged for Comrade Ben Hanford on his lecture tour to the west are as follows: Illinois—October 3, Elgin; 4, Englewood and Chicago; 5, Rockford; 7, Rock Island; 8, Peoria; 9, Canton; 10, Pekin; 11, Bloomington; 12, Mt. Olive (miners demonstration to commemorate miners massacre at Virden); 13, Decatur. Missouri—St. Louis, 16; Thayer; 17, Springfield; 20, Chillicothe. The 18th, 19th, 21st and 22d will probably be filled in at Jefferson City, Sedalia, Novinger and Unionville, respectively. Iowa, October 23, Hiteman; 26, Clinton; 27, Des Moines; 30, Rock Rapids; 31, Sioux City. Nebraska—November 1, Omaha; 2, Plattsmouth. Applications for dates in Colorado and Arizona must be made to the national secretary, and in California to the state secretary.

Socialist Party

Local St. Louis, Mo.

HEADQUARTERS—Room 7, International Bank building, Fourth and Chestnut streets. DAVID ALLAN, city secretary.

CITY CENTRAL COMMITTEE meets every Monday evening at headquarters.

LOCAL ST. LOUIS GENERAL MEETING first Sunday in each month, at 7 o'clock p. m., at Delabar's hall, Broadway and Elm street. DAVID ALLAN, Secretary.

SOCIALIST WARD CLUB MEETINGS.

First Ward—First and third Fridays, 4449 Penrose street, Wm Young, secretary.

Second Ward—Third Thursday, 813 Hempstead street, C. E. Arnold, secretary.

Seventh Ward—Third Tuesday, 1522 South Eleventh street, Wm. R. Guiber, secretary.

Eighth Ward—Third Wednesday, 2301 South Broadway, G. Bolfing, secretary.

Ninth Ward—First Tuesday, Thirteenth and Arsenal streets, Paul H. Fromm, secretary.

Tenth Ward—Every Thursday, 3734 Oregon avenue, Ed. Ottesky, secretary.

Eleventh Ward—Third Friday, 7119 South Broadway, Wm. Holman, secretary.

Twelfth Ward—Second and Fourth Thursday, 2632 McNair avenue, Otto Bitterlich, secretary.

Thirteenth Ward—Second and last Thursday, 2632 Caroline street, Wm. F. Crouch, secretary.

Seventeenth Ward—Every Wednesday, 2563 North Market street, A. J. Lawrence, secretary.

Eighteenth Ward—First Tuesday, 2108 North Fourteenth street, W. E. Kindorf, secretary.

Twentieth Ward—First and Third Saturday, 2927 Cass avenue, F. W. Wehking, secretary.

Twenty-First Ward—Third Friday, 3619 Lucky street, Charles Lowe, secretary.

Twenty-Second Ward—Second Wednesday, 3204 Pine street, David Allan, secretary.

Twenty-Fourth Ward—First Thursday, 6108 Elizabeth ave., Walter F. Abling, secretary.

Twenty-Seventh Ward—South Branch—Second Tuesday 5371 North Market street, Chas. Kaemmerer, Secretary.

Twenty-Seventh Ward—North End—First Thursday, 2318 Gilmore avenue, Mrs. Helen Hendry.

Comrades! Frequent only such places where your Organ, LABOR, is on file, and Patronize such Business Firms Which Advertise in LABOR.