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VOL. IV.

ST. LOUIS, MO., SATURDAY, OCT. 17, 1903.

NO. 141.

"New Glory" in Porto Rico

Gov. Hunt and His Capitalist Clique Hard at Work to Hide Their Crimes Against Organized Labor Behind "Old Glory."

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat of Tuesday, October 13, published the following sensational telegram from San Juan, Porto Rico, at the head of the first two columns, first page, together with a picture, "Gov. Hunt Addressing the Porto Ricans in Front of the Government Palace at San Juan."

The headlines read as follows:
INSULTS TO OLD GLORY
CAUSE SAN JUAN RIOT.
ANARCHISTS AND SOCIALISTS HARANGUE MOB, WHICH ATTACKS PORTO RICAN POLICE—THE EXECUTIVE IS OVERWHELMED WITH DEMANDS FOR PUNISHMENT OF DANGEROUS ELEMENT—FORTY ARRESTS ARE MADE.

Here is the telegram in full as published by the Globe-Democrat:
"San Juan, Porto Rico, Oct. 12.—Gov. Hunt returned here this afternoon from Ponce, where he attended a banquet in celebration of the extension of American railways in the island. He was everywhere received with demonstrations of confidence and esteem.

"During the governor's absence the ANTI-AMERICAN Socialists and anarchists had a clash with the police on the plaza of this city. Forty arrests were made and MANY OF THE PRISONERS WERE TO-DAY CONVICTED AND SENTENCED TO SIX MONTHS' IMPRISONMENT, including the anarchist Conde, who was recently convicted of insulting the American flag.

"The clash was due to the Socialists, who attacked the police. The latter ordered the mob to disperse and on meeting with a refusal they used their clubs freely.

"Americans here are particularly incensed at the carrying of black and red flags, and a caped American flag by the mob yesterday acted as an incitement to disorder. Conde delivered a very offensive harangue, in which he approved of the mob resorting to bloodshed if necessary.

"The Americans demand the punishment of all the dangerous Socialists and are overwhelming Gov. Hunt with assurances of support in a vigorous campaign to uphold law and order. They urge that an immediate death-blow be given to anarchy here.

"The city to-day is quiet. More of the men arrested for attacking the police will be tried to-morrow."

Under date of October 2, 1903, we received the following authentic information from Comrade Inglesias, official organizer of the American Federation of Labor in Porto Rico:

"The Federacion Libre is the name of the Federation of Labor in Porto Rico, a branch of the A. F. of L., and comprises the unions of the various Porto Rican cities. This Porto Rican Federation of Labor has been circulating a petition to President Roosevelt in which the following facts were stated:

"The labor federations, unions and workingmen of Porto Rico, irrespective of color, politics or religious confes-

sion, take the liberty of calling your attention to the following facts as they exist on this unfortunate island of Porto Rico:

"Mr. President: The most horrible misery exists among the wage working class of Porto Rico, and this misery is growing more intensely every day. Our condition is such that many working people are actually starving.

"We have no work. The shops and factories are closed. IT IS NOT TRUE WHAT GOV. HUNT SAYS ABOUT THE PROSPERITY IN PORTO RICO. Help us or we are lost!

"With this petition we send you statistical material which shows that in San Juan alone at least 9,000 men are out of work and in Porto Rico about 250,000 are suffering in consequence of the lack of employment.

"The Federacion Libre decided to indorse this petition, send it to the A. F. of L., to be forwarded by President Gompers to you, with 300,000 signatures attached to the same."

The above petition is in circulation and will soon be on its way to Washington. In order to counteract the effect of this petition Gov. Hunt and his capitalist conspirators sent out the above sensational telegrams, full of lies and misrepresentations. It is the object of Gov. Hunt to crush Organized Labor in Porto Rico and to build up a capitalist system of prosperity on coolie labor.

Old Glory is to be used as a means to hide their capitalist crimes against the Porto Rican working class, in order that the "New Glory" of American capitalism may proudly wave from the slave pens of Porto Rico.

It is not true that Conde is an anarchist. He is a Socialist and organizer of trades unions.

It is not true that Conde has insulted the American flag. It is true, however, that Conde protested that the American flag shall wave over 300,000 starving Porto Rican wage workers. He protested that Old Glory shall be used by the capitalist exploiters to crush Organized Labor and establish a new slavery in Porto Rico.

THE ANTI-AMERICAN SOCIALISTS! With such rotten talk as this, Gov. Hunt attempts to fool the American people. However, such contemptible tricks will no longer have any effect on the minds of American wage workers.

The Socialists and trades unionists of Porto Rico are the very people that uphold Old Glory—in the true sense of the Declaration of American Independence.

Gov. Hunt, you and your capitalist clique are using Old Glory for criminal purposes, for murderous purposes. If Washington, Jefferson, Paine and the other heroes of 1776 were alive to-day they would treat you like they treated King George and his Hessian hordes.

Wages Lowered---Mills Shut Down

The Impending Industrial Crisis as Seen by Representatives of Capitalism.

THE TROUBLE JUST BEGUN.

Under date of October 5, 1903, Theodore H. Price, 71 Wall street, New York, sent out a circular to the business houses throughout the country. One of these circulars is in our possession. After speaking of "The Commercial and Financial Situation and Its Relation to the Cotton Trade," Mr. Price concludes his report as follows:

"Much more might be said in support of the opinion that the present period is one of contraction in every direction. A decrease of human activity can not but mean lower wages for the masses, and after all, in its last analysis, the average wage of an average man for an average day's work must be the average measure of values. On this subject I can not do better than to quote as follows from the New York World, of Sunday, October 4. In that issue is published an interview had by Mr. James Creelman, one of its most expert journalists, as follows:

"Not a captain of speculation, but a great financier, one of the foremost men of the continent—a man whose name would be instantly recognized throughout the world for its commanding authority in the commercial affairs of America—said to me yesterday:

"You ask me whether the worst stage in the present commercial depression has been reached. I can scarcely trust myself to answer, for, if I speak at all, I must speak the truth as I know it. The fact is that we are now at the very beginning of industrial hard times. This country will sweat blood before many months, and before the year is over it is likely that hundreds of thousands of men who are now employed will be idle. We are only catching glimpses of the steep part of the down grade. Before we get to the real bottom the country will know what industrial agony is."

"MAKING MORE THAN WE CAN SELL.

"People have been crowding more and more into our eastern cities. The industrial centers are overgrown. We are manufacturing more than we can sell. Gigantic industrial corporations are beginning to realize that they can not pay dividends on hundreds of millions of stocks that represent nothing but wind.

"Take the United States Steel corporation. Even that enterprise might be saved from ultimate disaster if its management were free from the influence and sentiment of stock speculation. Close down this furnace or that mill? How can they dare to do it? It may depress the price of their securities in Wall street. The stock ticker is in every board of directors. The managers of organized industry are paying more attention to the speculative value of securities than to the sound, prudent and economical conduct of the business intrusted to their hands.

"THE TROUBLE HAS ONLY BEGUN.

"They have sold stocks to the public at prices based on prospects that no longer exist: sold, sold and boomed, boomed until the whole population of the eastern states is involved. Prices have shrunk to the extent of billions of dollars. But the trouble has only begun. When the wheels stand still and the factory doors close and idle men swarm in the streets of our cities, the country may be aroused to a realization of what has been really going on during this period of hare-brained inflation.

"NO MORE BIG RAILROAD ORDERS.

"What are the facts? The great railways of the country have been the chief customers of the eastern industries. They have spent hundreds of millions of dollars in improvements in the past few years. The railroads are through ordering. Where are the new customers to come from?

"Last year the United States Steel corporation contracted for transportation for business which it expected, but did not get. Pig iron was selling for \$17 last year. You can buy it for \$11 or less now.

"Wages must be lowered and mills must be shut down. It is only the fear of speculative consequences in Wall street that prevents prompt action now."

"THEODORE H. PRICE."

In addition to the above, we publish the following St. Louis Republic special telegram, giving the prophecy of John H. Reagan, the only surviving member of the Jefferson Davis' cabinet:

"Dallas, Tex., Oct. 11.—John H. Reagan, in an interview this afternoon, freely discussed governmental conditions in this country, and largely from the standpoint of a pessimist. Among other things he said:

"I feel that the American republic is doomed.

"In that event Texas is the hope of the people for a free, representative government. Some day there will be at least 30,000,000 more people in this state than there are now.

"I do not want Texas to be divided. When Texas was admitted into the union of states the right was reserved to make five states of the territory embraced in Texas. That should never be done.

"I do not base my opposition upon the pride that all Texans have in the territorial greatness of their state. That is one thing that makes a sentiment against division of the state, but the real reason—the one that outweighs all the potent argument for dividing the state in order to increase the influence of the west in the United States senate, is found in a more grave condition. The reason Texas must

(Continued on Page Sixteen.)

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

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

FROM THE WORKER

THE TWO SLAVERIES COMPARED.

A. M. Simons in the "International Socialist Review" for August, digs up the following interesting opinion of the wage system by a defender of chattel slavery in antebellum days Says the "Review":

"But it remains for one James Shannon in a pamphlet on 'Domestic Slavery,' printed in 1855, to set forth a harmony of interest doctrine in relation to chattel slavery that might well excite the admiration of Mark Hanna and the Civic Federation:

"The relation of master and slave is merely that of debtor and creditor extended; namely, to services for life. * * * This relation (chattel slavery) too, when properly contemplated, is much more independent, dignified and endearing than that of hireling. There is an identity of interest, and there frequently is, and always should be one of sympathy between master and slave; but no such identity exists between master and hireling. It must not be forgotten or overlooked that the relations of master and slave are correlative and the duties of those relations reciprocal. Both legally and morally, the master as truly belongs to the slave for the performance of a master's duties, as the slave belongs to the master for the performance (when able) of a slave's duties. In this respect, each may with equal propriety be said to own the other. Hence, in decrepitude or old age, the slave can say 'I have all things and abound. I own a master whose sole estate and whose own personal energies are pledged for my support.' The slave is, therefore, independent and happy. Not so the poor hireling who is wholly dependent on his daily labor for his daily bread. In sickness or old age, and often at other times, his only prospect is starvation, or the repulsive charity of a selfish and often heartless world.

"In the very nature of things, then, no such identity of interest or sympathy of feeling can possibly exist between the master and hired servant, as we have seen to exist between the master and slave. On the contrary, the relation of master and hired servant is purely mercenary, and the interests of the two parties antagonistic, rather than identical. Each is impelled continually by selfishness to obtain the greatest possible amount, whether of service of of hire, for the least possible equivalents."

THE DOCTRINE OF "SUCCESS."

Of all the political doctrines sown broadcast by the intellectual retainers of the industrial barons, that of the attainability of individual material success is the worst. It is a doctrine falsely preached, founded on utterly false assumptions, and it serves to give to its votaries a false estimate of life and the conditions of the industrial struggle. It is even at its best, a pitiless, ruthless creed; and as it is ordinarily preached, it waives ethical considerations of every sort and urges only the worst sordid aims, and tacitly sanctions the most brutal and rapacious actions.

It is a doctrine that has nothing to do with efficiency except as efficiency is coinable into dollars. It has nothing to do with fraternity, with patriotism, with social service, with culture. It makes against these everywhere and always. Those upon whom it seizes it inflames with a picture of mankind as a mob of frantic combatants, wherein each must fight his way over fallen bodies to a place of vantage. Its effect is best seen in the special domain of "business," or trade. In other branches of human activity ethical survivals are still observable; but in trade, speaking generally, cunning and duplicity determine all conduct, and though set rules of action

have sometimes been established, they are but as the protective rules of conduct established by pirates and highwaymen, which are necessary wherever there is association in crime.—W. J. Ghent.

Chicago Examiner.

While the Social Democratic Congress has been sitting at Dresden a new order has been issued to the German army forbidding non-commissioned officers and privates to have in their possession or to distribute any Socialist writings, or to sing songs, utter cries or otherwise give expression of sympathy with the revolutionary cause.

However it may be with others, Emperor William understands clearly the aims of the Social Democrats. They are distinctly revolutionary. Let those aims be attained and there would be no place for a Kaiser or a privileged order of nobility in Germany.

The Dresden Congress has had the courage to make this perfectly plain. Not a few of the younger writers of the party have been seeking to conciliate the opposition and win recruits by representing that the Social Democrats are really not formidable people at all, but tame and harmless reformers. Here Bebel and his followers routed the milk-and-water contingent by an overwhelming majority, and unquestionably expressed the spirit of the party as a whole.

The Bebel resolutions call on the Congress to separate itself from "enemies" to replace the well-tried tactics and class-conscious warfare of the proletariat against the capitalists by a policy of reconciliation with the existing order of things." They declare the Social Democracy to be "revolutionary in the best sense of the term, since it aims at the transformation of society from a capitalistic to a Socialist state." The Social Democratic members of the Reichstag are instructed to employ their increased power ruthlessly "in combating militarism, naval increase, colonial expansion and the so-called 'world policy,' and to further political freedom and the interests of the working classes."

That is, the Social Democrats refuse to be made "moderate" and "respectable." They war upon the Emperor's dearest policies and prefer the betterment of the condition of the working multitude to imperial dreams of national glory. They mean to make the social structure over if they can get the power—to reorganize Germany so that the man who does the work shall receive the fruit of his labor.

Naturally the answer of the Kaiser and the aristocracy to this renewed declaration of war will be further restrictive measures and attempts to remodel the suffrage laws, to the end that the masses shall not be able to vote themselves what they want.

No wonder that whatever is conservative in Germany, from the Emperor down, is energetically and implacably hostile to the Social Democrats.

Yet this party, so boldly and resolutely revolutionary, makes immense gains year by year. Every third voter in the Empire is already a Social Democrat.

BERLIN, Sept. 29.—A crowd of soldiers belonging to the Second Bader Grenadier Regiment threw stones at their officers recently while riding at Reichertshausen. Fifteen were arrested and have been taken to Heidelberg for trial. This is the same regiment in which four privates were sentenced to long terms of imprisonment for assaulting a sergeant named Peters. The army authorities hold the Socialist successes at the election partially responsible for the discontent among the soldiers, who gathered at Heidelberg after the announcement of the Peters verdict and uttered threats against their officers.—New York Times.

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 to Socialism, which will abolish 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.

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People's Fund and Welfare Association.

Eleventh and Locust Streets.

The Central Trades and Labor Union withdrew representative from People's Fund and Welfare Association on August 30, but reconsidered action October 12 and sent Mr. A. J. Lawrence as delegate. He succeeds Mr. Louis Kober, withdrawn, as treasurer of the association.

The special meeting called, the secretary does not wish to be held responsible for, as it was proposed by Mr. Allen, since he, Mr. Nichols, could not come to an understanding about the office of treasurer. In the haste to get in notice, object of meeting was not stated, and was therefore irregular. As secretary sent out no cards, she cheerfully places the responsibility for outcome of meeting upon our chairman, who did send out cards.

By the way, notice LABOR for notice of regular association meetings. The next one is October 27.

"The Constitution" was to have been considered last night, as some of the "provisions" in it would drive a Philadelphia lawyer to destruction trying to explain how to live up to it.

No "university or woman's club studying economics," etc., has sent a delegate to the association, and the secretary will entertain any suggestion to other "neighboring" institution to help us out.

Mr. Maschmeyer will continue the study of the Book of Job at 3 p. m. Sunday. Mr. Robinson will lead the Brotherhood meeting at 7 p. m. At 8 o'clock Mr. Louis Kober will give a talk on "Misquoted Facts in the Bible." Everybody invited to these meetings.

The secretary would like to meet the members of the library committee Tuesday, October 20.

Mr. Beard still holds Wednesday evening for meeting, and comes to all other meetings for the "good of the cause," and will be a good member on the library committee. The secretary received a copy of the resolutions governing the use of the library from the chairman, Mr. Arnold.

"Oh, that mine enemy would write a book!" for then he would repent of his sins. The "book business" is an ever "thorny" subject.

Well we have some \$2,000 on time deposit and \$600 on "call," and Mr. A. J. Lawrence to affix treasurer's stamp, so let us "be aisy," as Pat puts it.

Mr. Frank Ryan contributed a number of pamphlets on "Public Ownership" to us for distribution.

The secretary hopes to see all friends on the 27th, and Mr. Steigerwalt, especially, as we are to discuss "Co-operation" on Saturday, October 31.

ELLA C. KELLY,
Secretary.

He will close the campaign in Omaha, and again in Plattsmouth on November 2. Hanford's meetings have been exceedingly successful, and only circumstances of time and space have prevented more complete reports being made. As an example, Comrade Northrup, of Rockford, Ill., writes: "The lecture of Comrade Hanford was entirely successful in every way, financially as well as spreading the knowledge of Socialism. Comrade Hanford is one of the most convincing speakers we have ever had here, and the audience well appreciated his arguments. The comrades are much elated over the success of the meeting."

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS, SOCIALIST PARTY.

Omaha, Neb., Oct. 10, 1903.

SPECIAL ORGANIZING FUND.

The following contributions have been received for the Special Organizing Fund since last report:

A Friend, Kentucky.....	\$ 50
Eleventh Ward Branch, Local Milwaukee, Wis.....	5 00
California State Committee .. Local, Adams, Mass.....	1 50
Central Branch, Local Seattle, Wash.....	2 45
Local Cheyenne, Wyo.....	2 00
H. C. Parker, Philadelphia, Pa.....	1 00
Employees of William & Breckle Cigar Factory, Milwaukee, Wis.....	5 00
E. M. Plumb, St. Joseph, Mich	1 00
W. M. Shaw, Monroe, La., purchaser share of stock in C. H. Kerr Co-Operative Publishing Co., donated by W. E. Walling.....	10 00
Local Yelm, Wash.....	2 00
	\$ 33 05
Previously reported.....	2,027 37

Total to noon, Oct. 10.....\$2,060 42

The Louisiana state convention held in New Orleans on September 18 to form a state organization, in accordance with the rules of the national organization, was a success. P. Aloysius Molyneux of that city was elected state secretary and the application for a state charter has been submitted to the national committee by the national secretary in regular order.

The national secretary, upon request of Locals Ada, Tahlequah and Tulsa, has initiated a referendum of the locals in the Indian territory upon the question of holding a convention to form a territorial organization.

The Massachusetts Federation of Labor at the state convention held at Worcester last week adopted resolutions of regret at the death of our late Comrade Frederic O. MacCartney.

Silvio Origo, of Springfield, Mass., has accepted the position of Italian organizer for the Socialist Party and a tour will soon be arranged. Locals desiring Comrade Crigo's services are requested to write direct to the national secretary, McCague building, Omaha, Neb.

In California, last week, ten car loads of grapes were allowed to rot on the side track because there was no market for them. Yet hundreds of thousands of workmen's children in the industrial centers would have enjoyed a bunch of grapes. Such is capitalism—this is the absurd system workmen's votes are perpetuating when they vote the Democratic or Republican ticket. The one problem that is confronting our great statesmen, is how to dispose of the products of the American working class. We are told that unless we can extend our foreign markets the panic will soon be on us. When the workers of America develop statesmen from their own class they may conceive the idea of using the fruits of their toil instead of starving, because they can't find a market for them.—Chicago Socialist.

That Socialism is becoming one of the most important subjects under discussion is evident by the fact that Mark Hanna and Tom Johnson are commencing to refer to one another as Socialists in almost every speech made

during the campaign, would suggest to Secretary Critchlow that they be put on the speaker's staff, as every time they refer to Socialism someone in the audience will want to find out what this Socialism is, and having found it, will vote for it.—Cleveland Citizen.

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.

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PROGRESS OF OUR NATIONAL ORGANIZATION



THE NATIONAL ORGANIZERS.

Circumstances will not permit a full report of the national organizers' work this week, but their movements are as follows:

Geo. E. Bigelow will go from Tahlequah, I. T., to Muldrow, until October 17, when he will take the following route through Arkansas arranged by the state secretary: October 18, Ft. Smith; 19, Van Buren; 20, Ozark; 21, Coalhill; 22, Russellville; 23, Morrilton; 24, 25, Springfield; 26, Little Rock; 27, Bal Knob; 28, Augusta; 29, Wynne; 30, 31, November 1, 2, Memphis, Tenn.; 3, Brinkley, Ark.; 4, Stuttgart; 5, Gillett; 6, Pine Bluff; 7, Berton; 8, Hot Springs; 10, 11, Huntington; 12, Burma; 13, Jenny Lind; 14, Bonaanza; 15, Guyenne. Bigelow will then cross the Indian territory to Oklahoma.

Geo. H. Goebel is in northern Texas, and will also fill dates at places in the Indian territory.

M. W. Wilkins is meeting with continued success in Washington, and will remain there until November 10, by special arrangement with State Secretary Cooney of Montana.

Harry M. McKee is in Arizona, and according to reports, making things hum throughout the territory.

John M. Ray reports that he will not be able to begin his Georgia tour until November 1.

John W. Bennett is scheduled to begin work in South Dakota October 14, starting at Elk Point and continuing as follows: 15, Vermillion; 17, 18, Yankton; 19, Centerville; 20, 21, Canistota; 22, Salem; 23, Montrose; 24, Newhope; 25, Baltic; 26, 27, 28, Sioux Falls; 29, Dell Rapids; 30, 31, Madison. November, 1, 2, Oldham; 3, 4, Brookings; 5, Watertown; 6, 7, Clark; 8, 9, 10, Aberdeen; 11, 12, Britton. He will then enter North Dakota. The prospects are that this tour will be a great success.

P. J. Hyland has been working in Nebraska during the past week, and will continue in that state until October 19, beginning in Wyoming next day.

Charles Towner, state organizer of Kentucky, has been appointed national organizer for West Virginia, Maryland, Virginia, instead of F. E. Seeds, who could not accept the commission. Towner is highly recommended by State Secretary Dial, of Kentucky, and was released in order to work for the national party. Towner is scheduled to fill the following dates in West Virginia: October 12, Huntington; 13, Charleston; 14, Gatewood; 15 to 22, Wheeling district; 23, Fairmount; 24, Crafton. He will then work in Maryland until election as follows: October 25, Barton; 26, Lonoconing; 27, Midland; 28, Frostburg; 29, Sharpsburg; 30, Cumberland; 31, November 1, 2, Hagerstown and vicinity.

BEN. HANFORD'S TOUR.

Ben. Hanford's dates for the remainder of October are not definitely arranged as follows: Missouri—October 19, Sedalia; 20, Chillicothe; 21, Novinger; 22, Unionville. Iowa—October 24, Hiteman; 25, Keb and Ottumwa; 26, Clinton; 27, Des Moines; 28, Marshalltown; 31, Sioux City. November

THE SWEAT SHOP SYSTEM

In the Troy Shirt and Collar Factories.

TO ORGANIZED LABOR AND OUR FRIENDS:

Greeting—To those who realize the fairness of labor's endeavor to secure better conditions and to realize the difference between the conditions in those shops in Troy, N. Y., known as unfair, and those working under union conditions, the following statement of facts will serve as a guide, that you may be armed with a sound argument to support your appeal for recognition of the benefits of the union label.

First. In these unfair shops on operator must purchase her own machine from the manufacturer, and pay from 50 to 100 per cent. more than the machine costs, the machine company agreeing not to sell to individual purchasers under a certain figure. Some of the machines cost the operators as much as \$185, and are so bound by contract that if one penny remains unpaid, the machine can be retaken by the company, and the operator loses all she may have paid. Machines that cost the operator \$55 and \$60, cost the manufacturer \$30 to \$37.50, and others in like proportion.

Second. The operators are also compelled to buy the thread from the manufacturer, at a figure higher than sold by retailers. This thread the manufacturer buys at wholesale prices, thus making two enormous profits from this article, by forcing his employees to buy the same from him.

Third. Besides furnishing the machines and thread, they are also required to pay for oil, needles, attachments, etc., at prices far above what they can be purchased for from regular dealers. This company's store system being so excessive that the operators consider themselves fortunate indeed to get away from the shop with no less than one-third of her hard-earned wages taken from her as tribute for the privilege of working, the operators buying all but the goods.

Fourth. They are also required to pay three cents each per week, to have the floor swept and rooms kept clean, and in many instances when owning their own machines, are compelled to pay rent for power.

Fifth. The flagrant violation of all laws regulating to child labor, health and sweat shops, by the manufacturers who are on our unfair list, is known to all and has been repeatedly called to the attention of the authorities, but when official inspections are made all is reported serene, which may be true that day, but is in the same old rut the next. Employees are also compelled to purchase their own drinking water, and submit to many unsanitary condition that call loudly for abatement.

This is no idle statement, but a truth to which thousands of worn bodies and weary minds, stooped and rounded shoulders and sunken cheeks, can bear daily witness. On the other hand, in factories using our label, all factory rules required by law are strictly in force, also free thread, needles, oil, repairs of parts, power is furnished, and every effort is made to make the workers contented and to feel that life is not altogether a ceaseless round of drudgery that is to leave them a broken wreck, long before they should be attaining their full womanhood. Organized labor and its friends should make a direct effort for these workers, since all come in direct touch with this craft, and force a change in the condition of these thousands of workers employed in the unfair factories of Troy, N. Y., by refusing to purchase the goods made by these firms. Look for the label. Purchase no shirts, collars or cuffs without it, and especially refuse to buy or wear a shirt of collar made by Cluett, Peabody & Co., VanZandt, Jacobs & Co., or the United Shirt & Collar Co., as these firms are and have been antagonistic to organized labor in every respect, and are to-day hoodwinking retailers in order to make sales of their goods.

Trusting you will aid us, we are, fraternally yours,
S. W. and L. W. INT'L UNION.
W. O. POWELL,
General President.
CHAS. E. NORDECK,
General Secretary-Treasurer.

Pertinent Paragraphs.

(By W. W. Baker.)

Taxation is confiscation.

Socialism will solve the tramp problem.

"An injury to one is the concern of all."

All taxes are paid from the products of labor.

Socialism means an industrial government under majority rule.

The law may grant the worker the right to quit work, but his stomach vetoes the law.

The military law aims to suppress the class struggle by suppressing the working class.

One can not get that which he did not make unless some one else made that which he did not get.

Who most deserves a pension, the creator or the destroyer of the products of labor—the worker or the soldier?

The worker does not receive his product. The employer or master gets it and gives in return a small portion of its value as wages.

The employer does not pay wages in advance for work performed, but the employee must work a week or a month before receiving his wages.

As long as a majority vote for a few people to own the means of life the majority will be slaves of the minority. Vote for collective ownership and freedom.

The people have paid for the oil business many times over in exorbitant profits, but are not the owners. How many times should people pay for a thing before they own it.

Each member of society is entitled to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. Some of us still live, have lost liberty and can not get within sight of happiness, however swift our pursuit of it may be.

If kings rule by divine right, as they contend, why have so many been tyrants and oppressors? Why are they subject to death and disease? Why are they not endowed with a divine character? Reason exposes the "rule by divine right" fallacy.

Old party politicians have been repeatedly elected to office on the strength of false promises; on the impossible promise of serving the interests of all the people, if elected. The socialists do not attempt to elect their candidates on false pretences, but declare they represent the working class interests, as opposed to capitalist interests.

Workingmen of this country have been very liberal with the American heiresses who have married titled profligates from foreign countries. The product, from the value of which the price of these titles were paid, was furnished by these workers, whose wives and children received insufficient food, shelter and clothing.

The Catholic church seems to have dropped its incipient fight on the International Typographical union oath. Perhaps it has taken the hint of the Catholic printer of Milwaukee, who is reported to have said: "Were it not for the Typographical union we could not pay our pew rent."—Iowa Socialist.

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.

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

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McKinney Bakery Co.
Wrought Iron Range Co.
Stephans Litho-Engr. Co.
J. Kiburtz Pattern Co.
G. Wolf, barber, 1503 Franklin ave.
St. Louis Paper Box Co.
Brown & Sharpe Manf. Co.
Union Biscuit Co.
Wunderlich Cooperage Co.
Sessinghaus Mills.
Radiant Home Stove Co.
Wellman-Dwire Tobacco Co.
American Tobacco Co.
Ittner Brick Co.
Gast Lithographing Co.
P. J. Carmody, 213 North Eighth st.
Glass-Gram Cap Co.
P. Burns Saddlery Co.
St. Louis Paper Box Co.
Hauck-Hoerr Bakery Co.
Simmons Saddlery and Hardware Co.
Saxony Mills.
Purina Mills.
Mermod-Jaccard Jewelry Co.
Southern Bagging Trust.
Frank Lind Grocer Co.
Union Electric Light and Power Co.
Lungstras Dye Works.
Smith & Davis Manufacturing Co.
McKeen Commission Co.
Gildehaus Grocer Co.
Monarch Rubber Co.
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MY UNCLE BENJAMIN.

By CLAUDE TILLIER.

Translated from the French by Benjamin R. Tucker, with a
Sketch of the Author's Life and Works,
By LUDWIG PFAU.

CHAPTER VI.

MONSIEUR MINXIT.

Monsieur Minxit extended a very cordial welcome to my uncle and my grandmother. Minxit was a doctor, I know not why. He had not spent the beautiful days of his youth in the society of corpses. The science of medicine had sprouted in his head one fine day, like a mushroom; if he knew medicine, it was because he had invented it. His parents had never dreamed of giving him a liberal education; all the Latin he knew was on his bottles, and even there, if he had depended on the labels, he would often have given parsley for hemlock. He had a very fine library, but he never poked his nose into his books. He said that, since his books were written, the temperament of man had changed. Some even pretended that all these precious works were only imitations of books made out of pasteboard, on the backs of which he had placed in gilt letters names celebrated in medicine. What confirmed them in this opinion was that, whenever any one asked M. Minxit to let him see his library, he had lost the key. However, M. Minxit was a man of wit, he was endowed with a large share of intelligence, and in default of printed knowledge, he had much knowledge of every-day life. As he knew nothing, he understood that to succeed he must persuade the multitude that he knew more than his rivals, and he made a specialty of the divination of urines. After 20 years' study of this science, he had succeeded in distinguishing those that were turbid from those that were clear, which did not prevent him from telling every one who came to him that he could tell a great man, a king, or a cabinet minister, by his urine. As there were no kings, or cabinet ministers, or great men, in the vicinity, he did not fear that any one would take him at his word.

M. Minxit had an incisive manner. He talked loud, a great deal, and incessantly; he divined those words which are likely to have an effect on peasants and knew how to make them prominent in his phrases. He had the faculty of deceiving the multitude, a faculty which consists of I know not what impalpable quality, impossible to describe, teach, or counterfeit; an inexplicable faculty by which a simple operator causes a shower of pennies to fall into his cash box, and by which the great man wins battles and founds empires; a faculty which in some has taken the place of genius, which Napoleon of all men possessed in a supreme degree, and which in all cases I call simply charlatanism. It is not my fault if the instrument with which they sell Swiss tea is the same as that with which they build a throne. Throughout the neighborhood no one was willing to die except by the hand of M. Minxit. The latter, however, did not abuse this privilege; he was no more of a murderer than his rivals, only he made more money with his vials of many colors than they did with their aphorisms. He had acquired a very handsome fortune, and had moreover, the faculty of spending his money to the purpose; he seemed to give everything as if it had cost him nothing, and the clients that came to him always found open table at his house.

For the rest my uncle and M. Minxit were bound to be friends as soon as they should meet. These two natures resembled each other exactly; they were as near alike as two drops of

wine or, to use an expression less offensive to my uncle, as two spoons cast in the same mold. They had the same appetites, the same tastes, the same passions, the same way of looking at things, the same political opinions. Both concerned themselves little about those thousand little accidents, those thousand microscopic catastrophes, which the rest of us, fools that we are, consider as great misfortunes. He who has no philosophy amid the miseries of this world is like a man bare-headed in a shower. The philosopher, on the contrary, has over his head a good umbrella, which shelters him from the storm. Such was their opinion. They regarded life as a farce, and they played their parts in it as gayly as possible. They had a sovereign contempt for those ill-advised people who make their life one long sob. They wished theirs to be a fit of laughter. Age had produced no difference between them, beyond a few wrinkles. They were like two trees of the same species, one of which is old and the other in the full vigor of its sap, but both of which are adorned with the same flowers and bear the same fruits. Consequently the future father-in-law had formed a prodigious friendship for his son-in-law, and the son-in-law professed for the father-in-law a high esteem, barring his vials. Nevertheless my uncle accepted M. Minxit's alliance only in self-defense, by an effort of reason and that he might not displease his dear sister.

M. Minxit, because he loved Benjamin, found it very natural that he should be loved by his daughter. For every father, however good he may be, loves himself in the person of his children; he regards them as beings who ought to contribute to his comfort; if he chooses a son-in-law, he does so first largely for himself, and then a little for his daughter. When he is avaricious, he puts her into the hands of a miser; when he is a noble, he weds her to an escutcheon; if he is fond of chess, he gives her to a chess player, for he must have someone to play with him in his old age. His daughter is an undivided property which he possesses with his wife. Whether the property is enclosed by a flowering hedge or by a great ugly wall built of dry stones, whether it is made to produce roses or rape-seed, that does not concern her. She has no advice to give to the experienced agriculturist who cultivates her. She is unskilled in selecting the seed best suited to her. Provided these good parents in their soul and conscience find their daughter happy, that is enough. It is for her to accommodate herself to her condition. Every night the wife, when making her curl papers and the good man when putting on his nightcap congratulate themselves on having married their child so well. She does not love her husband, but she will accustom herself to love him; with patience one can accomplish anything. They do not know what it is to a woman to have a husband that she does not love. It is like a burning cinder that can not be expelled from the eye, or a toothache that does not give one a moment's rest. Some allow themselves to die in pain; others go elsewhere in search of the love which they can not procure with the corpse to which they have been attached. The latter gently slip into their fortunate husband's soup a pinch of arsenic, and have it inscribed upon his tombstone that he leaves an inconsolable widow. Such is the result of the pretended infallibility and the dis-

guised egoism of the good parents.

If a young girl wanted to marry a monkey who had been naturalized as a man and a Frenchman, the father and mother would not willingly consent, and it certainly would be necessary for the jocko to serve on them the required legal papers. You say: Those are good parents; they do not wish their daughter to make herself unhappy. But I say: Those are detestable egoists. Nothing is more ridiculous than to put your way of feeling in the place of another's; it is like trying to substitute your organization for his. Such a man wishes to die; he probably has good reasons for that. This young girl wishes to marry a monkey; she probably prefers a monkey to a man. Why refuse her the faculty of being happy in her own way? If she thinks herself happy, who has a right to maintain that she is not? This monkey will scratch her in caressing her. What's that to you? She probably would rather be scratched than caressed. Besides, if her husband scratches her, it is not her mamma's cheek that will bleed. Who disapproves the dragon-fly of the marshes for hovering over the reeds rather than among the garden rose-bushes? Does the pike reproach the eel, its god-mother, for staying continually in the mud at the bottom, instead of rising to the flowing water which ripples at the surface of the river?

Do you know why these good parents refuse their blessing to their daughter and her jocko? The father refuses because he desires a son-in-law who can be a voter, and with whom he can talk literature or politics; the mother refuses because she needs a handsome young man to give her his arm, take her to the play, and go to walk with her.

M. Minxit, after having uncorked some of his best bottles with Benjamin, took him into his house, into his cellar, into his barn, into his stables; he walked him through his garden, and forced him to make the circuit of a large meadow watered by a living spring and planted with trees, which stretched away in the rear of the house and at the end of which the stream formed a fish-pond. All this was very desirable; unhappily fortune gives nothing for nothing, and in exchange for all this comfort it was necessary to marry Mlle. Minxit.

After all, Mlle. Minxit was as good as another; she was only two inches too tall; she was neither dark nor light, nor blonde nor red, nor stupid nor witty. She was a woman like twenty-five out of every thirty. She knew how to talk very pertinently of a thousand insignificant little things, and she made very good cream cheeses. It was much less against her than against marriage in general that my uncle rebelled, and if at the very first she had displeased him, it was because he had regarded her in the form of a heavy chain.

"There is my estate," said M. Minxit; "when you shall be my son-in-law, it will be ours, and indeed, when I am no longer here."

"Let us understand each other," said my uncle. "Are you very sure that Mlle. Arabelle is not at all reluctant to marry me?"

"And why should she be? You do not do justice to yourself, Benjamin. Are you not the handsomest of young fellows, are you not amiable when you like and as much as you like, and are you not a man of wit in the bargain?"

"There is some truth in what you say, M. Minxit, but women are capricious, and I have allowed myself to say that Mlle. Arabelle had an inclination for a gentleman of this neighborhood, a certain de Pont-Casse."

"A country squire," said M. Minxit, "a sort of musketeer who has squandered on fine horses and embroidered coats the fine domains that his father left him. He has, in truth, asked me for Arabelle, but I rejected his proposal most decidedly. In less than two years he would have devoured my fortune. You can see that I could not give my daughter to such a being. Besides, he is a furious duellist. By way of compensation, one of these days he

would have rid Arabelle of his noble person."

"You are right, M. Minxit, but then, if this being is loved by Arabelle"—

"Nonsense, Benjamin! Arabelle has in her veins too much of my blood to be smitten with a viscount. What I need is a child of the people, a man like you, Benjamin, with whom I can laugh, drink, and philosophize; a shrewd physician to exploit my clients with me and to supply by his science what the divination of urines may fail to reveal to us."

"One moment," said my uncle, "I warn you, Monsieur Minxit, that I will not consult urines."

"And why, Monsieur, do you not wish to consult urines? Come, Benjamin, he was a very sensible man, that emperor who said to his son: 'Do these gold pieces smell of urine?' If you knew how much presence of mind, imagination, perspicacity and even logic are required for the consultation of urines, you would not want to follow any other profession all your life long; perhaps you will be called a charlatan, but what is a charlatan? A man who has more wit than the multitude; and I ask you, is it from lack of desire or lack of wit that most doctors do not impose upon their patients? Stay, there comes my fifer, probably to announce the arrival of some vial. I am going to give you a sample of my art."

"Well, fifer," said M. Minxit to the musician, "what's new?"

"A peasant has come to consult you," he answered.

"And has Arabelle made him talk?"

"Yes, Monsieur Minxit; he brings you his wife's urine, she having fallen on a flight of steps and rolled down four or five of them. Mlle. Arabelle doesn't remember the exact number."

"The devil!" said M. Minxit, "that is very stupid on Arabelle's part; all the same, I will remedy that. Benjamin, go wait for me in the kitchen with the peasant; you shall know what a doctor who consults urines is."

M. Minxit entered his house through the little garden door, and five minutes afterward came in the kitchen with an harassed and over-fatigued air, holding a riding-whip in his hand and wearing a cloak splashed up to the collar.

"Oh! said he, throwing himself upon a chair, "what abominable roads! I am worn out; I have travelled more than fifteen leagues this morning; take off my boots immediately and warm my bed."

"Monsieur Minxit, I beg of you!" said the peasant, presenting his vial.

"To the devil," said M. Minxit, "with your vial; you see well enough that I can do no more. That's just like you all; you always come to consult me just as I come in from the country."

"My father," said Arabelle, "this man too is tired; do not force him to come again to-morrow."

"Well, let me see the vial then," said M. Minxit, with an air of extreme vexation; and approaching the window, he added: "This is your wife's urine, isn't it?"

"You are right, Monsieur Minxit," said the peasant.

"She has had a fall," added the doctor, examining the vial again.

"You could not have divined more accurately."

"On a flight of steps, was it not?"

"Why, you are a sorcerer, Monsieur Minxit."

"And she rolled down four of them."

"This time you are wrong, Monsieur Minxit; she rolled down five."

"Nonsense, it is impossible; go count your flight of steps again, and you will see that there are only four in all."

"I assure you, Monsieur, that there are five, and that she did not miss a single one."

"It is astonishing," said M. Minxit, examining the vial again; "there certainly are but four steps in this. By the way, did you bring me all the urine that your wife gave you?"

"I threw a little on the ground, because the vial was too full."

"I am no longer surprised that I did not find the full number; that is the cause of the deficit; it was the fifth

step that you poured out, you stupid fellow! So we will treat your wife as having rolled down a flight of five steps."

And he gave the peasant five or six little packages and as many vials, all labelled in Latin.

"I should have thought," said my uncle, "that you would first have practised an abundant bleeding."

"If it had been a fall from a horse, a fall from a tree, or a fall in the road, yes; but a fall on a flight of steps should always be treated in this way."

After the peasant came a young girl. "Well! how is your mother?" asked the doctor.

"Much better, Monsieur Minxit; but she can not regain her strength, and I came to ask you what she should do."

"You ask me what she must do, and I will bet that you haven't a sou with which to buy medicines!"

"Alas! no, my good Monsieur Minxit, for my father has had no work for a week."

"Then why the devil does your mother take it into her head to be sick?"

"Rest easy, Monsieur Minxit; as soon as my father gets work, you will be paid for your visits; he charged

me to tell you so."

"Indeed! more nonsense! Is your father mad that he expects to pay me for my visits when he has no bread? For what does your imbecile of a father take me? You will go this evening with your ass to get a sack of wheat at my mill, and you will carry away with you from here a basket of old wine and a quarter of mutton; that is what your mother immediately needs. If her strength does not return within two or three days, you will let me know. Now go, my child."

"Well," said M. Minxit to Benjamin, "what do you think of the practice of medicine by the consultation of urines?"

"You are a brave and worthy man, Monsieur Minxit; that is your excuse; but the devil! You will never get me to treat a patient who has fallen downstairs otherwise than by bleeding."

"Then you are only a raw recruit in medicine; are you not aware that peasants must have drugs? Otherwise they think that you are neglecting them. Well, then, you shall not consult urines; but it's a pity, for you would have been a famous hand at it."

(To be continued.)

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Lessons in Scientific Socialism.
FOR SOCIALIST STUDENTS.

A hundred years ago or so, this commodity was rare. There were few schools; study was accomplished with considerable expense. So long as small production could support the worker, he stuck to it; only special gifts of nature or favorable circumstances would cause the sons of these to dedicate themselves to the arts and sciences. Incredible, or unlikely, as it may look at first blush, even in so new a country as the United States, the demand for physicians, teachers, artists, etc., etc., was, for quite a long number of years, supplied almost entirely by this limited class and its descendants.

So long as this condition of things lasted, the merchandise education commanded a high price. Its possession procured, at least to those who applied it to practical ends, lawyers, for instance, physicians, professors, etc., quite comfortable livings; not infrequently it also brought fame and honor. The artist, the poet, the philosopher, were, in monarchical countries, the companions of royalty; in our republic they were persons of unquestioned distinction. The aristocracy of intellect felt itself superior to the aristocracy of birth or money. The only care of such was the development of their intellect. Hence it happened that people of culture could be, and often were, idealists. This circumstance explains the appearance, in the forties, of that galaxy of men and women, who took up in this country the idealist philosophy of Fourier, resulting in the communistic tidal wave that swept over the land at that season. These aristocrats of education and culture stood above the other classes, and their material aspirations and antagonisms. Education meant power, happiness and worthiness. The conclusion seemed inevitable, that, in order to make all men happy and worthy; in order to banish all class antagonisms, all poverty, all wickedness and meanness out of the world, nothing else was needed than to spread education and culture.

Since those days the development of higher education has made immense progress. The number of institutions of learning increased wonderfully, and in a still larger degree, the number of pupils. In the meantime, the bottom was knocked out of small production. The small property-holder knows today no other way of keeping his sons from sinking into the proletariat than by sending them to college; and he does this if his means at all allow. But, furthermore, he must consider the future, not vanity, not importuni-

ters also. The rapid development in the division of labor is steadily encroaching upon the household; it is converting one household duty after another into a special industry, and steadily diminishing household work. Weaving, sewing to a great extent, knitting, baking and many other occupations, that at one time filled up the round of household duties, have been either wholly or substantially withdrawn from the sphere of housekeeping. More than fifty years ago, the "store close" of which Artemus Ward loved to make frequent mention, began, in this country, to compete with and supplant the homespun; and similarly, many another home-made staple was extinguished, and its production absorbed by specialized industries. As a result of all this, matrimony, where the wife is to be housekeeper only, is becoming more and more a matter of luxury. But it so happens that the small property-holder and producer is, at the same time, sinking steadily, and steadily becoming poorer; ever more and more he loses the means to indulge in luxuries. In consequence of this, the number of spinsters grows apace, and ever larger is the number of those families in which mother and daughter must work for a living. Accordingly, woman labor does not only increase in the domains of both large and small production and commerce, it also spreads in other directions—in government offices, on the telegraph, telephone, railroads, banks, in office clerkships—bookkeeping, typewriting, stenography—and in the sphere of the arts and sciences. However loudly prejudices and personal interests may rebel against it, woman labor presses itself forward more and more upon the various professional pursuits. It is not of his sons only, but of his daughter, nor pride, but the force of the economic development that drives woman to labor in these as well as in other departments of human activity. In those countries and those localities of the United States where the men have succeeded in excluding the competition of women from those branches of intellectual pursuits which are still organized upon the old guild principle, the latter press with all the greater force upon those pursuits that are not so organized, like writing, painting, music, etc.

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.

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SOCIALISM AND THE CZAR.

The czar of Russia will not pay a visit to the king of Italy in Rome. After arrangements had been made for weeks the cable reports that the czar's visit has been abandoned.

Thanks to the agitation of our Italian comrades the Muscovite despot decided to stay away from the Eternal City. Comrade Ferri, the leader of the Italian Socialists in the chamber of deputies, and editor of the Socialist daily "AVANTI," declared that the czar would be hissed out of Rome by the Socialist workmen. The anti-czar movement among the wage workers in Rome had grown tremendously and had Nicholas reached the banks of the Tiber the Socialists would have given him a revolutionary reception of exceptional impressiveness. It is a fact that the Russian police had already been sent to Rome to protect the czar on his arrival. However, the popular indignation against the ruler of Siberia became so general and intense that the czar went from Vienna straight to Berlin, cancelling the Roman "engagement."

Socialism has become a most powerful factor in European politics. Even the czar will realize this before he gets back to St. Petersburg.

SOCIALIST VICTORIES IN CANADA.

Encouraging news has just been received from Canada. For a couple of years a determined band of workers have been doing valiant service away up beyond the Rocky mountains in British Columbia, Canada, and on Saturday evening they had the satisfaction to know that at last their work was of sufficient moment to make such a stir in political and industrial circles in all Canada as had never before happened. It was only the election of two Socialists to the British Columbia Parliament, but because of the even division of the parties the Socialists who have refused to fuse with either, another election will be necessary.

For years the power of the capitalists represented in the railway and mining interests of this portion of Canada has held the wage slaves as mere voting toys, but the radical revolutionary spirit has seized them and the work of Socialist workers who have been pounding at the gates of capitalism continuously, is evident. For years the capitalist minions have been forming fusion or coalition governments, taking into their ranks every labor reformer or independent man and thereby robbing the workers of such combative influence, but at this election the party lines were drawn for the first time since 1870 and the old parties were on the qui vive. The government papers came out with the following wail on Saturday morning:

"There is a feeling of great uncertainty throughout the country.

Never before was an issue so greatly in doubt and those whose judgment is most to be relied on are slowest in venturing an opinion.

The fight will be close and the fear is expressed that the parties will be so evenly divided that the Socialists will be able to control the situation."

The result so happened. Comrades J. H. Hawthornwaite and Parker Williams were elected and the Conservatives and Liberals have an even number each. The government papers now say:

"The situation is unfortunate, as neither party will have a working majority without the assistance of the Socialists, a contingency very much dreaded. Another election is inevitable."

In Vancouver Comrade Mortimer polled 1,338 votes, Comrade Stebbins 950 and W. Griffiths (the only Socialist Labor candidate in the whole contest) 284. Nine Socialist candidates were nominated in all and two have been successful.

THE DISFRANCHISEMENTS OF LABOR.

The capitalist class beholding the labor organizations of the country embracing the principles of Socialism, are preparing for the fray which is expected in the near future. The laboring men entering the political arena, as a united body, is wrinkling the brow of the magnate with millions with serious thoughts as to the most effective means to be used in delaying the day of retribution. The capitalist with the services of bought representatives of the people in the halls of national legislation, have passed the Dick military law, which empowers the president to draft every able-bodied citizen and place him in the field of battle to slay the pauper when he strikes for right and justice. The police force of the country have been given their instructions to club and throw into jail every citizen who assumes the right of free speech and attacks the system which puts labor in chains. A corrupt judiciary has legalized the blacklist and the United States senator from Tennessee will introduce a bill in the next session of congress to repeal the fifteenth amendment of the federal constitution. The disfranchisement of the black man is but a preliminary step towards wresting from the white laboring man his only constitutional weapon of defense—the ballot. The exigencies of the times demand that the great army of toil shall rise in its political might and sweep from official power the class who are conspiring to wreck the republic.—THE MINERS' JOURNAL.

FREE PRESS A FARCE IN MISSOURI.

The judges of the Missouri supreme court should be "preserved in alcohol" and placed on exhibition during the World's Fair. These corporation lawyers that succeeded in getting into the sacred halls of justice through corrupt political methods are a disgrace to the great commonwealth of Missouri. Some weeks ago we told the story of the Oglesby case. Poor Oglesby, a railway employe, was made a cripple for life in a railroad wreck near Independence. He sued for damage against the Missouri Pacific Railroad Co. and secured a verdict for \$15,000. Three times the Missouri Pacific Railroad Co. appealed and three times the supreme court affirmed the decision of the lower court. Finally the corporation succeeded in changing the personnel of the supreme court by securing the nomination and election of its mercenary tools. When a majority of the seven judges were found to be O. K. with the M. & P. R. R. Co., the Oglesby case was again taken up, the decision of the lower court was reversed and the request for a new trial refused.

This ended the Oglesby case. The poor wage slave left his quivering limb under a rotten railroad car on Independence hill; he had all the right and justice on his side. Three times this was attested to by the supreme court—but finally the corporation succeeded in reorganizing the supreme court and killing the case forever. For criticising this mercenary work of our highest court of justice Editor Shepherd of the Warrensburg Standard-Herald was fined \$500 for "constructive contempt." Our readers will remember the details of this destructive, contemptible work of Fox, Marshall & Co. Last Monday the supreme court met IN BANC and affirmed the anarchist verdict against Shepherd. Speaking of this case the GLOBE-DEMOCRAT of October 15 says:

"Nothing just like the full opinion of the Missouri supreme court on constructive contempt has been seen since the government of the United States was formed. The case, as is well known, was the one in which a Republican editor of Warrensburg (Mo.) was cited before the state supreme court for charging the court with corruption in repeatedly affirming and then reversing a judgment for damages awarded a railroad man crippled for life in a wreck in which, it was claimed, a decayed, uninspected car caused the accident. It is also well remembered that the editor, when arraigned before the state supreme court, was denied a trial by jury, and, within a few hours, was fined \$500 for constructive contempt. The fine was paid, spontaneously and without regard to party lines, by the fellow-citizens of the editor, whose neighbors may be presumed to know more about the case, with its ten years of complicated delays, than the residents of any other part of the state. What liability is incurred by Missourians who voluntarily come forward to pay a fine imposed by the state supreme court for constructive contempt, so that the defendant himself does not pay a cent, is a branch of the matter not as yet brought to issue. But if A fines B for constructive contempt and C presents himself, not only voluntarily, but gladly, to pay the fine, it would seem that C participates in the contempt as well as discharges the entire penalty.

"In its full opinion on constructive contempt, which has been in preparation three months, the Missouri supreme court goes back to the time of the Roman emperors and to ideas on sedition in the

EVERY WORKING WOMAN SHOULD READ LABOR.

former government of England and the English colonies. No doubt there was something akin to constructive contempt, according to English judicial opinion, in the colonial proceedings of George Washington, Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Jefferson and all the signers of the declaration, yet American citizens are scarcely prepared to be dealt with in the courts of to-day on the English basis of the eighteenth or earlier centuries. One of the English precedents cited bears the date of year 1786. A well-known royal personage, George III., was on the English throne at that time. In the same period 160 different crimes, including a theft of five shillings, were punishable by death. It was a hanging affair then to counterfeit the stamps on perfumery or hair powder, to rob a rabbit-warren or cut down a tree. Many things have changed in the legal and judicial framework in the years between the England of 1786 and the United States (including Missouri) of 1903.

"Another striking feature of the constructive contempt decision of the Missouri supreme court is its profuse quotations from the Bible. As to the practical application of a scriptural text to a particular case in court, judges and lawyers would be no more in agreement than are a large number of denominational bodies in their creedal positions. The Bible also contains passages on unjust, venal and false judges, concerning the application of which there would be a wide divergence of views. It is remarked by the state supreme court of the article published by the Warrensburg editor that it "attacks the honesty, integrity and purity of every branch of the state government, and of the several officers, and then attacks the Democratic nominating convention of 1902." It is our opinion that that convention, as proved by subsequent revelations of deep-seated, long-existing party corruption, was the worst conglomerate of crime and fraud ever known in the history of politics in any state of the American Union."

Of course, the GLOBE-DEMOCRAT is trying to make political capital out of the case. Nevertheless, its arguments are correct, and we can only add that the gentlemen of the supreme court that dig down to the old Mosaic and Roman laws of thousands of years ago for precedents to support their own rotten decision against the liberties and rights of the people should no longer disgrace the sacred halls of justice in a civilized community.

NO EMPTY RESOLUTIONS

The following is taken from the Miners' Journal of October 8
SUBSTANTIAL.

Mount Olive, Sept. 8, 1903.

To the Officers and members of the Western Federation of Miners:

Whereas, It has come to our notice that there is a struggle between the Western Federation of Miners and the operators, the latter being backed by an organization known as the "Citizens' Alliance;" and

Whereas, The struggle is an honorable and honest attempt to ameliorate the deplorable and satanic conditions caused by organized capital of the west; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the officers and members of Local Union No. 728, United Mine Workers of America, of Mt. Olive, Illinois, pledge our moral and financial support in this your struggle, so that victory may crown your efforts for better conditions, and, be it further

Resolved, That we denounce the malevolent action of the operators and their colleagues in their fight against humane conditions; and, be it further

Resolved, That we spread a copy of these resolutions on the minutes of Local Union No. 728, U. M. W. of A., of Mt. Olive, Illinois, and that a copy be sent to the Western Federation of Miners.

A. F. GERMER,
HY. JACKSON,
GEORGE HANSEN,

Committee

The above resolutions were accompanied by a check for \$100, which demonstrates that the sturdy coal miners of Mt. Olive, Illinois, were actuated by a spirit of earnestness and sincerity and that their hearts beat in loyal sympathy with their brethren in the west. The "Sinews of War" are the incontrovertible evidence of fidelity to the principles of unionism, and the miners of the metaliferous regions of the Rocky mountains and Pacific slope will treasure in their memory the loyal support extended by the union coal miners of Mt. Olive, Illinois.—Ed.

Editorial Notes and Comments.

Comrade, please try to get at least one new subscriber to LABOR during the coming week.

Our St. Louis Hanford meeting at Druids' Hall was an encouraging success. Keep up the good work, Comrades.

What is the difference between Siberia and Porto Rico? In both countries the workmen are treated like dogs.

Socialism has become an important factor in the political struggles on the American continent. Another five years of socialist work will completely revolutionize the political life of this country and Canada.

Organize! Organize! Not on middle class utopian lines, but on the lines of the classconscious proletarian movement of International Socialism.

MAILLY ANSWERS CASSON.

The Renegade Gets a Dose of Socialist Medicine.

"The Party Socialists in the United States are a wrangling, dishonest, bankrupt gang of trouble makers," says Herbert N. Casson in an article entitled "Socialism is on the Wane," which has found wide circulation in the capitalist and labor press of the country. Mr. Casson is one of those tolerant, gentle-souled, sweet-voiced gentlemen who scorn to abuse anyone who disagrees with them. And above all, they are truthful, if nothing else.

Which is why Mr. Casson uses the language above quoted. He has arrived at the startling conclusion therein stated after what claims to be an analysis of the annual report of the former national secretary of the Socialist Party, Leon Greenbaum, who was consistent enough to leave the party shortly after he lost the position.

Mr. Casson's "analysis" was first published on July 18, 1903, six months after Greenbaum's report was issued, and Casson says the report "was not supposed to be seen by anyone outside of the party." Smart fellow, Mr. Casson! The report was printed and sent out by Mr. Greenbaum himself and was published in at least one Socialist party paper (The Worker). There was no secrecy about it. Greenbaum and his colleagues looked after that. But Casson's startling discovery displays that same infantile and native ignorance which has distinguished him throughout his wobbly career.

There are twenty points submitted by Casson as justification of his indictment of Socialists for incompetence to govern their own affairs. It is useless to enumerate them, and unnecessary to refute them in detail. The best answer to Casson's belated slander will be a statement of facts covering the real condition of the National Socialist Party to-day.

1. There are thirty-five states organized and affiliated with the national organization of the Socialist Party.

2. Eighty-seven local organizations have been chartered by the national headquarters since January last.

3. Every state organization save one (Utah) is paying dues regularly to the national headquarters.

4. Official reports of all business and financial transactions of the national and state organizations are issued weekly and monthly and published in the party press.

5. The dues paying membership has increased from 10,000 last January (when Greenbaum's report was published) to nearly 18,000 in September.

6. The national headquarters has now nine national organizers in the field, receiving each a regular salary of \$3 per day and expenses, besides having lecturers and others constantly employed.

7. The debt of national headquarters has been reduced from \$1,835.62 in January to \$507.18 on October 1. The remainder will be liquidated before January 1 next.

8. With the exception of the \$507.18 above stated all bills are paid to date (October 10) with \$600 in bank.

9. Supplies are furnished at cost to all affiliated organizations, and thousands of leaflets are distributed free.

10. National headquarters has donated nearly \$500 to various states for organizing purposes since January.

11. A total of nearly \$1,000 has been spent for organizing purposes direct by the national headquarters since last January.

12. The Socialist Party does not interfere with the conduct of trades unions anywhere. Socialists, as individ-

uals, exercise the same right to talk politics and advocate Socialism in the unions as do the democratic and republican workingmen who work for capitalist politicians and advocate capitalism and their own slavery.

Now all these facts can be easily verified. The Socialists have nothing to hide. If Mr. Casson had wanted to tell the truth about the Socialist Party he would not have used a report six months old as an argument against it. He would have made inquiry and would have been honest even with himself. But Mr. Casson has been traveling backwards for several years now, and he gets farther and farther from the truth as he travels, until he has now lost sight of it altogether.

Certainly, the Socialists have differences among themselves. Their party would not be too large to hold Casson if they did not. So long as men and women choose to govern themselves, to conduct their own affairs, to exercise democracy, there are bound to be differences of opinion and antagonisms. Differences could be easily eliminated were everybody to accept one man, Casson, for instance, as final authority upon all questions. But the Socialists say that no one man is big enough or omnipotent enough to lay down laws or to speak as authority for them.

Mr. Casson has said he believes the trade unions are the only hope for the working people, but he can not show a live trade union in this country in which there are not differences and strife of some sort. And as for dishonesty, how many Socialists have been found among the walking delegates and business agents of the trades unions who have been convicted of corruption and general dishonesty throughout the country during the past six months? Not one.

But Herbert N. Casson has never survived the shock of seeing the Socialist movement get along without him. If the Socialist Party had wilted and died, or even remained insignificant, he would have felt some gratification. But that it should actually continue to grow in spite of him and the others who have betrayed and attempted to wreck it for their own selfish purposes, is unpardonable. That was a blow from which Casson's wounded egotism never recovered, and for which his congested mind will never find room for forgiveness.

WILLIAM MAILLY,
National Secretary.

What is wanted is that Socialists should have the nerve, courage and determination to keep their principles plainly before the people so as to counteract the false impression that the capitalist press has been drilling into the people's minds for years.—Social Democratic Herald.

Rev. Dr. W. W. Boyd said: "The curse of the Baptist church to-day is its dependence upon millionaires," and that the church was meant for "the common people," adding: "If you introduce this money basis into the church you will go to hell, where you belong."

Mr. Morrow, assistant private secretary to Gov. Dockery, is charged with naturalization frauds by the grand jury. HONEST CROOKS!

Mother Jones spoke in Mount Olive last Monday. As usually she made it red hot for political scabs.

Trades Unionism and Socialism.

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

"The trade-union movement and independent political action are the chief emancipating factors of the wage-working class. The trade-union movement is the natural result of capitalistic production, and represents the economic side of the working-class movement. We consider it the duty of Socialists to join the unions of their respective trades, and assist in building up and unifying the trades and labor organizations. We recognize that trades unions are by historical necessity organized on neutral grounds, as far as political affiliation is concerned.

"We call the attention to trades-unionists to the fact that the class struggle so nobly waged by the trades-union forces to-day, while it

may result in lessening the exploitation of labor, can never abolish that exploitation. The exploitation of labor will only come to an end when society takes possession of all the means of production for the benefit of all the people. It is the duty of every trades-unionist to realize the necessity of independent political action on Socialist lines, to join the Socialist Party and assist in building up a strong political movement of the wage-working class, whose ultimate aim and object must be the abolition of wage-slavery, and the establishment of a co-operative state of society, based on the collective ownership of all the means of production and distribution."

Your vote is your voice in the affairs of government.

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DIRECTORY

Central Trades and Labor Union

Of St. Louis and Affiliated Unions.

CENTRAL TRADES AND LABOR UNION meets every second and fourth Sunday, at 2 o'clock p. m., at **WALHALLA HALL**, Tenth and Franklin Avenue.

DAVE KREYLING, Secretary and Organizer.

AFFILIATED LOCAL UNIONS.

Name of Union and Place of Meeting.	Time of Meeting.						
	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Th	Fri	Sat
Arch. Iron Workers, 7413-327 Geyer.....			1-3				
Awning Workers, 9163-504 Market.....				2-4			1-3
Badge Makers, 9133-505 Park.....				3			
Baggage Handlers, 104-2003 Clark.....						1-3	
Bakers (Ger.), 15-Harugari.....							1-3
Bakers (Eng.), 238-Harugari.....							2-4
Bakers (cracker), 176-Harugari.....							1-3
Bakers, 248-Harugari.....			2-4				
Barbers, 102-Lightstone's.....							1-3
Bartenders, 51-918 Pine (2d & 4th Fri., 2 p. m.).....							1-3
Beer Drivers, 43-Third and Elm.....		2-4					
Beltmakers, 7221-Dewey.....							1-3
Billposters, 9312-504 Market.....	2-4						
Blacksmiths, 12-1310 Franklin.....							2-4
Boilermakers, 27-Harugari.....							
Bookbinders, 18-Lightstone's.....			1-3				
Bottlers (Beer), 187-Dewey.....							1-3
Bottlers (Soda, etc.), 8514-1029 Chestnut.....							1-3
Bottle Packers, 9076-3001 S. Broadway.....	2						4
Brass Molders, 99-1310 Franklin.....							1-3
Brass Workers, 66-1310 Franklin.....							1-3
Brewers and Malsters, 6-Dewey.....	2-4						
Brewers (Weiss Beer), 260-504 Market.....			1-3				
Brew'y Frt. Handlers, 237-3101 S. 7th.....							2-4
Brew'y Laborers, 262-13th & Wyoming.....				1-3			
Brewery Oilers, 279-2200 S. 7th.....			1-3				
Brewery Firemen, 95-2200 S. 7th.....					2-4		
Brewery Engineers, 246-Burlington.....			1-3				
Brickmakers, 57-5200 Shaw ave.....							2-4
Brickmakers, 62-14 S. 9th.....					2-4		
Broommakers, 45-Harugari.....							1-3
Brushmakers, 7422-505 Park.....							2-4
Bldg. Mtrl. Trds. Coun., 1026 Franklin.....							2-4
Building Trades Council-Druids.....							
Bulldozers (street car), 8157-Lightstone's.....			2-4				
Butchers and Cutters, 88-1310 Franklin.....	2-4						
Cabdrivers, 405-604 Market.....			2-4				
Candy-makers, 248-Harugari.....	2-4						
Carriage & Wagnwrk, 29-9th & Arsenal.....			1-3				
Carriage & Wagnwrk, 121-Lightstone's.....							
Car and Coach Painters, 204-Lightstone's.....							
Car Wheel Molders, 7229-Bdwy & Lami.....							1-3
Carworkers, 14-604 Market.....		2-4					
Clayminers, 8503-5200 Shaw.....							1-3
Clayminers, 9310-Beck & Morganford rd.....							1
Chair Workers, 3-St. Louis.....							4
Cigarmakers, 44-Walhalla.....							2-4
Cigar Packers, 231-504 Market.....			2-4				
Coffinmakers, 84-Lightstone's.....							
Cooks, 203-312 N. 12th.....							
Coopers, 3-Dewey Hall.....				2-4			
Coopers, 37-Lightstone's.....							
Coopers, 141-Dewey Hall.....		1-3					
Coopers, 148-2338 S. Broadway.....			2-4				
Dairy Employes, 9093-Harugari.....				1-3			
Egg Inspectors, 8343-902 N. 3d.....				1-3			
Electrical Workers, 1-1028 Franklin.....							
Electrical Workers, 2-Lightstone's.....							
Electrical Workers, 59-1028 Franklin.....							
Electrical Workers, 189-Lightstone's.....							
Electrotypers, 36-Fraternal.....			2				
Engineers, 2-Fraternal.....							
Engineers, 43-Fraternal.....							
Engineers, 44-2702 St. Louis.....							
Federal Labor, 6482-324 Chestnut.....							1

	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Th	Fri	Sat
Fin. and Gilders, 41-504 Market.....			1-3				
Firemen, 6-1026 Franklin.....							2-4
Firemen, 122-806 N. 14th.....							1-3
Flour & Cereal Mill Employes, 19-Druids.....	1-3						
Freight Handlers, 9292-1310 Franklin.....	2-4						
Freight Handlers (In.), 14-1200 Franklin.....							
Frt. Handlers (In.), 10,570-1200 Franklin.....							
Galvanizers, 10,164-1310 Franklin.....					2-4		
Garment Workers, 16-Fraternal.....					2-4		
Garment Workers, 26-Wentzel.....						1-3	
Garment Workers, 59-Wentzel.....							1
Garment Workers, 67-Wentzel.....			2-4				
Garment Workers, 68-Wentzel.....							2-4
Garment Workers, 98-Lightstone's.....							1-3
Garment Workers, 105-Wentzel.....							1-3
Garment Workers, 243-Wentzel.....						1-3	
Garment Workers, 246-Wentzel.....							1-3
Glass Blowers, 5-901 Lami.....	1-3						
Glass Blowers, 6-1026 Franklin.....			2-4				
Granitoid Workers, 8172-Walhalla.....							
Hatters (cloth), 14-Wentzel.....							2-4
Hatters (felt), 21-Wentzel.....			1				
Hatters (silk)-Wentzel.....		1					
Helpers (blksmith), 317-Lightstone's.....							2-4
Helpers (boiler), 8528-2338 S. Broadway.....			2-4				
Helpers (molders), 7413-327 Geyer.....							1-3
Helpers (mch. blksm), 8463-Lightstone's.....							2-4
Helpers (nlesetters), 1277-Lightstone's.....							
Helpers (steamfitters), 33-Lightstone's.....							
Horseshoers, 3-Lightstone's.....					1-3		
Laborers, 954-806 N. 14th.....							2-4
Leather Wrkrs (horse goods), 30-Walhalla.....			2-4				
Leather Wrkrs., 87-Harugari.....				2-4			
Lithographers, 5-Druids.....					2-4		
Machinists, 41-1310 Franklin.....	1-3-5						
Machinists, 85-1310 Franklin.....							1-3-5
Machinists, 308-2817 Chouteau.....	1-3-5						
Machinists, 394-1310 Franklin.....			1-3-5				
Mailers, 3-Fraternal.....			4				
Marbleworkers, 1-1310 Franklin.....							
Metal Mech., 46-1310 Franklin.....							1-3
Metal Polishers, 13-1026 Franklin.....							
Met. Tra. Coun.-1310 Franklin.....	1-3						
Millwrights, 7473-Fraternal.....							2-4
Molders, 59-Walhalla.....							
Molders (stove), 10-Walhalla.....					1-3		
Musicians, 2-1733 Olive.....							
Musicians, 44-1102 Franklin.....			1-3				
Oilers, 8075-3101 S. 7th.....							
Packg. Rm. Empl., 9464-1200 Franklin.....							
Painters and Decorators, 23-Lightstone's.....							
Painters (sign), 774-Lightstone's.....							
Painters (carriage), 204-1026 Franklin Ave.....							
Painters (glaziers), 513-1116 Franklin Ave.....						1-3	
Paperhangers, 341-Lightstone's.....							
Pat'rn Mkrs Assn.-1310 Franklin.....		1-3-5					
Paper Box Mkrs, 8972-327 Geyer.....			2-4				
Paper Carrier, 5783-Fraternal.....						3	
Paper Rulers, 32-504 Market.....							2-4
Pavers (stone), 7602-2338 S Broadway.....							2-4
Postal Clerks, 10654-Walhalla.....							2-4
Pressmen, 6-Lightstone.....			2				
Pressmen (web.), 2-Fraternal.....			4				
Printers, 3-201 S 3rd.....			2				
Printers, 8-Walhalla.....	1						
Press Feeders, 43-201 S 3rd.....							1
Retail Clerks, 80-Fraternal.....					1-3		
Retail Clerks, 84-Fraternal.....			1-3				
Retail Clerks (gro.), 424-Fraternal.....							1-3
Retail Clerks (shoe), 886-Fraternal.....							2-4
Riggers, 8919-Harugari.....					1-3		
Sewer Laborers, 9151-3700 Easton.....						1-3	
Sheet Metal Workers, 247-1310 Franklin.....							
Ship Carpenters, 8283-B'wy & Lami.....							1-3
Shirt Makers, 102-Walhalla.....			3				
Shoe Workers Council-907 N 22nd.....							
Shoe Workers, 25-907 N 22nd.....							
Shoe Workers, 126-907 N 22nd.....							
Shoe Workers, 200-2036 Franklin.....							
Shoe Workers, 207-907 N 22nd.....							
Shoe Workers, 221-2036 Franklin.....							
Shoe Workers, 338-907 N 22nd.....							
Shoe Workers, 346-2036 Franklin.....							
Soda Water Wkrs., 8514-1029 Chestnut.....							1-3
Stage Hands, 6-918 Pine st.....					1-3		
Steam Fitters, 29-Walhalla.....							
Steel & Cop. Pl. Printers-Gross.....							2-4
Steel & Iron Wkrs, 1-Broadway & Lami.....							1-3
Steel & Iron Wkrs, 4-Brighton.....							1-3
Stereotypers, 8-201 S 3rd.....			1				
Stove Mounters, 34-1310 Franklin.....							2-4
Tailors, 11-Druids.....			1-3				
Teamster (coal), 24-1026 Franklin.....						1-3	
Teamsters (frt.), 27-1026 Franklin.....							1-3
Teamsters (ice), 28-1026 Franklin.....							
Teamsters (pro.), 40-1026 Franklin.....			1-3				
Team (pkgng. house), 42-1026 Franklin.....							1-3
Teamsters (furn.), 51-1310 Franklin.....					1-3		
Teamsters (bagg.), 54-1026 Franklin.....					1-3		
Teamsters (lumber), 64-1026 Franklin.....						1-3	
Teamsters (hay), 66-Lightstone's.....					1-3		
Teamsters (brick), 71-1200 Franklin.....						1-3	
Teamsters (bakery), 74-Lightstone's.....					1-3		
Teamsters (stone), 75-1200 Franklin.....						1-3	
Teamsters (laundry), 79-1200 Franklin.....						2-4	
Teamsters (plano), 84-Lightstone's.....							1-3
Teamsters (movers)-Lightstone's.....			1-3				
Terra Cotta Wkrs, 80-5759 Manchester.....				2-4			
Tobacco Wkrs, 1-505 Park.....			2-4				
Trunk & Bag Wkrs, 1-Walhalla.....							1-3
Typefounders, 5-416 Elm.....							1-3
Tuck Pointers, 131-Lightstone's.....							
Undert. & Liv., 10742-3000 Easton.....							
Upholsterers, 21-Fraternal.....						1-3	
Waiters, 20-312 N 12th.....							
Waitresses, 249-204 N 9th.....							
Woodworkers, 2-Walhalla.....							
Woodworkers, 12-Walhalla.....							
Woodworkers, 54-2338 S Broadway.....			2-4				
Woodworkers, 76-1026 Franklin.....							
Woodworkers, 84-1026 Franklin.....			2-4				
Woodworkers, 125-1026 Franklin.....							
Woodworkers, 149-1026 Franklin.....							
Woodworkers, 204-1310 Franklin.....						1-3-5	
Woodworkers, 221-20th & Dodder.....							

* Meetings every week

New Modes in Winter Wraps

NEW YORK.—At this season of the year the question of wraps is a serious one, and the woman who has to study economy does well to endeavor to make her best wrap do duty for carriage as well as evening wear. A really gorgeous evening cloak will probably last several seasons, but such a garment is not one that will do duty for outdoor as well as for indoor wear.

Velvet of a light make, with a beautifully soft finish, known as chiffon velvet, will be without exception the



A NEW EVENING WRAP.

Dark Brown Velvet Inserted with Coarse Guipure Edged with Mink.

favorite fabric for winter modes. Consequently, we cannot do better than use this lovely material for a wrap, combining warmth, lightness and considerable beauty. The old stiff mantle velvets do not appeal to many of us. They are too harsh to drape in the classical folds which the wrap of the moment demands.

This reminds me that we shall see curious mixtures this season of the ancient Greek 1830 fashions, a combination which in most cases is made to bear a strong resemblance to the Louis XV. modes. It is a good idea to take a little from the best fashions of all periods and to adapt it to the modes of to-day.

There are all sorts of fascinating old fashions which seem, somehow, to suit the present-day beauties.

The silk knotted and chenille fringe seems to be an admirable trimming

intermingled with beautiful furs, and lace is used as much if not more than ever—real for preference, though many of the imitations are quite beautiful.

Taking them all around, the styles for out-door garments, including head-gear, are quite lovely. And now let me describe to you one or two mantles of the moment. The long shoulder appears to be indispensable. Sometimes it is to be arrived at by a big pelerine over-cape, and oftentimes by a long shoulder-piece and the sleeve put in as one. There is something extremely graceful about these drooping shoulders, except when they are accentuated to such an extent that they become ludicrous. The clever tailor manages when necessary to square the shoulders of his clients before sloping them.

A very pretty pelerine of fichu effect is obtained in mantles by an insertion round the shoulders of heavy guipure lace, edged on either side with a narrow fur trimming and very often accompanying this there is a high Medici collar.

Many beautiful fur mantles are made with a draped capuchin of contrasting fur, folds of lace and chiffon. A lovely Papal shade of violet is being a great deal used for evening wraps, lined, as a rule, with ermine, and showing a big pelerine collar of the same fur. Electric blue velvet is also worn with mink. A beautiful model of three-quarter length was gauged in shawl-like fashion, edged with a 15-inch fringe of knotted silk of the same shade, and finished with a collar of mink, which fell in stoles down the front. This was lined with a thick creamy white satin.

Then many of the cloth models, generally white or cream, are trimmed with a mixture of silk and chenille fringe in the same shade and ruchings of a slightly deeper tone of velvet. These ruchings are the true sign of the return to the early Victorian period. They have a smartness all their own, but I think, somehow, they look better on dresses than on mantles.

Light cloth dresses trimmed with dark furs are ideal for early winter, and this combination will be much in evidence, during the next few months, as it was in the early part of last spring.

There is a distinct fancy for the old corduroy velvets, and in brown and deep ivory shades they are really lovely. Although light, they are warm and can be worn without a coat.

Very smart is a fawn-colored corduroy skirt with a suede coat of the same shade. Suede, by the way, as I have often before told you, will be a prominent note of autumn fashions. It offers unique opportunities to the tailor, and is extremely becoming in black, brown and soft gray shades.

ELLEN OSMONDE.

Pretty Gown Models of Paris

PARIS.—We have all gone mad over here about wine color—from the richest shade of burgundy, dwindling down to the most insipid shade of pink.

The prevalence of birds is, I suppose, the chief feature of autumn millinery. Wings, too, of every possible color and description adorn nearly all the autumn toques.

To my mind some of the smartest models for country wear are the three-cornered hat in beaver and chenille, trimmed with choux of gold braid, cords and tassels. The beaver especially is perfectly lovely in claret color.

Whatever naturalists and tender-hearted women feel, I cannot help expatiating on the smartness of wings and birds in millinery, though at the same time this fashion creates too much righteous indignation to remain, I think, long in vogue.

I direct contrast to the cornered shapes, very narrow, oblong hats are again making their appearance. These are very popular with us, but English-

women and Americans seem to prefer wider shapes.

Toques are not so high as was predicted, although the jampot crown is revived in the picture hat which is really of enormous dimensions. Some lovely models are in two or three shades of brown velvet and satin mixed.

I am so glad to see the popularity of the sun-ray plaited skirt. It is very effective in tea gowns of some soft fabric—chiffon, of course, for preference, though point d'esprit is charming, too, treated in this way. It also forms inexpensive blouses and tea-jackets.

I think we shall always remain faithful to blouses, though I have told you, and I mean it, that the really smart dresses now favor the bodice and the skirt en suite. The toilette de visite, for instance, is very elaborate. The new, soft, light make of velvet will be the fabric par excellence in next month's fashions, and the favorite trimming will be an embroidered collar of the pelerine shape.

The peignor, saut-de-lit, and all such

garments of comfort are mostly cut after the Japanese shape. And here again wine color predominates.

Among others, there are two American beauties over here. I dare not divulge their names, but I must tell you of some of their clothes. An evening dress made for one of them is in ivory white velvet. The skirt is slightly full on the hips, otherwise it is plain to the knees, where it seems to have innumerable folds and plaits forming a frou-frou all round the feet. To all appearances the bodice and skirt are cut in one, the former being very simple, cut in cross over fashion, out-lined with a beautiful design in golden grapes, with leaves worked in palest green, and finished with a swathed waistband of ivory white velvet and gold tissue.

In direct contrast to this gown is a most gorgeous picture frock in vieux rose chiffon voile, with an accordion-plaited frou-frouing skirt and bodice, draped with an exquisite shawl piece



SIMPLE WINTER FROCK.

In Gray Canvas, with Lace Applique, and Corselet Belt of Black Suede.



A CHARMING WINTER MODEL.
An Elegant Gown of Black Net with Lace Applique.

of Brussels lace, ending in a butterfly bow and two long ends falling right down to the hem of the skirt. Round the waist was a shaped band of rose panne, while entredeux of the Brussels applique were carried all down the front of the skirt and bodice.

Although the evening frocks are mostly composed of fabrics of the same color, contrast is introduced by the variety of shades employed.

ANNETTE GIVRY.

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SOME SERIOUS POINTS.

FROM THE WORKER,

The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor has issued a sort of manifesto to organized labor, dated September 30, wherein a large number of subjects of greater or less importance are touched upon and nothing clear and definite said upon any one of them.

The Executive Council, we are assured, has held several sessions of late for the discussion of desired labor legislation and has given especial attention to the Eight-Hour Bill and the Anti-Injunction Bill. At considerable length the desirability of the shortening of the labor day is set forth and the injustice of the now so common use of injunctions against labor organizations is dwelt upon still more earnestly.

But what of this? Is it necessary for the Executive Council of the Federation to tell the rank and file of the trade unions that it would be better to work eight hours than to work ten? Is it necessary for the Executive Council to convince them that injunctions against striking and picketing and boycotting are injurious to Labor's interests? Is there a local union in the land that does not know all this? Would it be possible to find a local union that does not far outdo the Executive Council in its desire to right these wrongs or that is not ready to do and dare and sacrifice far more than the Executive Council has ever dreamed of?

What the rank and file of the unions reasonably expect and require of the Executive Council is, not a scholarly disquisition on the principles of law and equity, but some workable plan for winning those rights and benefits that all have long been agreed in demanding. Of such suggestions, Mr Gompers' cabinet does not give us one word.

The memory of man runneth not back, as the lawyers say, to the time when the Federation conventions began to pass resolutions politely requesting Congress to enact and the President to approve a bill establishing eight hours as a legal workday in all public appointment and a bill restricting and regulating the use of injunctions in labor disputes. Since time immemorial the Executive Council has been maintaining lobbyists to try to beg and wheedle and cajole Representatives and Senators into paying some attention to these requests. Session after session, the bills have been introduced and referred to committees and Mr. Gompers and others have been treated with distinguished courtesy at the hearings. Then the bills have either been left in the committees' pigeon-holes or they have been reported and kept on the calendar till the Congress expired and the bills with them or they have been passed by the House and defeated or allowed to die in the Senate or they have been so amended as to reverse their meaning and the Federation lobbyists compelled to go and beg for their defeat. To say nothing of the possibility of an executive veto or the overwhelming probability of an adverse decision by the Supreme Court, in case they should

ever be passed, by Congress, the bills are not a whit nearer such enactment than they were a year ago, two years ago, three years ago, or at any other time since the lobbying farce began.

This is the sober fact. But of that fact the Executive Council has not one word to say. It tacitly proposes, when Congress assembles once more, to begin again the same wearisome and humiliating round.

The Executive Council has, indeed, been granted a conference with President Roosevelt. The President shook hands with all the eminent labor leaders most cordially and grinned upon them with all his teeth. He assured them that his mind had not changed in regard to eight-hour legislation since he was Governor of New York and was therefore favorable to it. He did not explain why he has not, in the two years of his presidency, used his enormous influence to induce Congress to pass such a bill, as he has used it to force the passage of other bills. He promised "to give the injunction question his most careful and earnest attention"—just as all the Representatives and Senators who have killed and again killed the labor bills in the past have always given them their most careful and earnest attention.

On only one matter did the President say anything definite to the Federation officers. We quote from the Executive Council's statement:

"Other important questions affecting legislation, as per decision of the last convention, were taken up, and on behalf of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders the Miller case was discussed. The Executive Council brought to the President's attention the manner in which his decision had been quoted, and, in addition to the relationship of Mr. Miller to the Bookbinders' Union, as brought forth in the charges against him, the 'open shop' idea was carefully considered. Replying to statements on the subject, President Roosevelt set forth that in his decision he had nothing in mind but a strict compliance with federal, including civil service, law, and that he recognized a difference between employment by the government circumscribed by those laws and any other form of employment, and that his decision in the Miller case should not be understood to have any other effect or influence than affecting direct employment by the government in accordance therewith. He furthermore made plain that in any form of employment excepting that so circumscribed he believed the full employment of union men was preferable either to non-union or 'open shops'."

That is to say, President Roosevelt says he believes in the union shop in all cases where his opinion or utterances can have no weight; but in just those cases where he has power to act, he supports the open-shop rule. In reply to this declaration—a mockery as plain and contemptuous as the famous "coal plank" of the New York Democracy last year—the Executive Council again has no comment to make, beyond a general reiteration of its approval of the strict union-shop system, without the slightest direct reference to the very important distinction that President Roosevelt draws.

In view of the steadily increasing

tendency toward government ownership of certain important industries under the direction of capitalist parties and in view of the examples that have been given us within the last year in Holland and in Australia of the way in which such capitalist government ownership can be made a powerful weapon in the hands of the capitalist class, the raising of the question in this country by the Miller case and the President's plain declaration against the application of trade-union principles in government work calls for serious consideration and prompt and aggressive action by the organized workers. But it is the time-honored policy of the American Federation of Labor to shut its eyes to such facts and because it does not see them, to treat them as not existing. It remains to be seen, from the actions of the Boston convention, whether the revolt of the rank and file against this timid policy has yet grown strong enough to give it an effective rebuke.

The editor of the "Typographical Journal" notes the recent action of the higher courts of New York, Indiana, and other states in declaring unconstitutional the eight-hour law and similar labor measures and deduces the sapient conclusion that this "emphasizes anew the truth of the statement that trade-unions must be strong enough to enforce the demand for shorter hours, without hope of relief through legislative or judicial procedure." To the unofficial mind it would seem that the experience rather emphasizes the necessity of putting men on the bench pledged to support such laws and in all ways to use the judicial power for the protection of the working class.

So the poor Steel Trust has made only thirty-two millions of clear graft—politely called "profit"—this quarter, instead of thirty-six or thirty-seven millions, as always before. And the iron and steel workers, whose labor created all this in addition to what they got back in wages, are so unreasonable that they would rather see the dividend-rate cut in half than have their wages reduced. 'Tis cause for tears, the selfishness of these ignorant workingmen.

The efforts of the capitalist press—even of some of the most reputable papers—to explain away the facts in regard to the growth of Socialism in Europe and at home, which they cannot avoid publishing in their news columns, are sometimes very funny. A recent number of the Boston "Transcript" contains a long letter from a correspondent in Brussels, describing the reception given by the Belgian Socialists to a large visiting delegation of Dutch comrades after the bloody suppression of the general strike in Holland. After telling of the enthusiasm shown on this occasion by the usually phlegmatic Dutchmen and Belgians, the expressions of international solidarity of the workers, the cheers that greeted the red flag, the writer devotes a whole column to proving—to his own satisfaction, at least—that "the secret of Belgian Socialism, lies, not in the lofty aims and noble aspirations of the working people, but in their deep-rooted love of economy," that the Socialist Party members and voters in Belgium are not genuine Socialists, but only co-operativists. Doubtless it is a great comfort to the "Transcript" and its conservative readers to believe this, but somehow it does not tally with the belief of the unquestionably revolutionary Socialists of Germany and Holland, who know Belgian conditions well, nor with the ill concealed fears of King Leopold and his wealthy bourgeois supporters, who are at their wits' end for means to check the movement that has already captured a third of the seats in parliament. Perhaps the "Transcript" will tell us next that Carey and Chase are not Socialists. We shall not be alarmed by the news.

Man is not man as yet,
Nor shall I deem his object served, his end
Attained, his genuine strength put fairly forth,
While only here and there a star dispels
The darkness, here and there a towering mind
O'erlooks its prostrate fellows; when the host
Is out at once to the despair of night,
When all mankind alike is perfected,
Equal in full-bloom powers—then, no till then,
I say, begins man's general infancy.
—Browning.

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Soap-Boxery and the Boxers

By PETER E. BURROWES

Do you know who you are—what you are? In very many important respects you do not. But there are points of vantage in a man's experience where some surprising disclosures about these problems may be made, points of self-discovery, and I make bold to say that speaking on the soap box may hold for you the greatest of all your surprises. The soap box may send you away a resolutely silent man for the rest of your days, or it may open in you by discovery a spring of joyful exulting power that revolutionizes your life for the life of others. Who are you? Some great voice out of humanity's past experience thrown again on the surface of men's affairs. What are you? A heart on fire, a prophet of this dispensation, an agitator of labor. Take your chances on the box. You have nothing to lose but your self-conceit, you have a world to gain.

If the Socialist philosopher seems at times to belittle the private life it is along lines well appreciated; he only scrapes the crude clay off from the golden self, the social man. Self is a big thing; because it holds in it so very, very much of the past; because it is a flower so complexly beautiful; the color and form and fragrance of so many centuries of unknown paternities. No man knows what is going to happen from him on the soap box, no man knows how much of the past is going to burst into expression from his lips after he has commenced to cry out.

There is nothing to prevent any man possessing a given volume of voice from becoming a public speaker but his personal vanity; a weakness which, under the name of modesty or humility, has kept us liplocked for ages. This may, however, be qualified by the fact that life has so long been broken into little bits of action and of thinking under individualistic dominion that the ability for continuous thinking has been greatly weakened. To overcome such incapacity classes should be formed wherein, if not continuous, at least composite talks could be practised. Let one man start a talk and let the director, as soon as that man ceases, point to the next for continuant, who shall promptly take up the subject just where the other left it. This will constrain every member of the class to pay strict attention to what is being said in order to chip in in the event of being himself called upon to continue. This co-operative speech of the class room may very well be transferred to the street corner in slack times.

The layman talker has always been the rival and aversion of the other fellow who has hitherto enjoyed, under franchise from the master class, the monopoly of being listened to. For this reason it is one characteristic of every despotism, in what country soever you may look it up, that labor organizations, or secret societies, so called, where the common people may be learning to talk to each other, are always repugnant to church and state. The talking business is their business and they are resolved to keep it behind their own counters; and this is the very reason why working men should learn to talk behind theirs to preserve to the human race the uses of public speech for mundane matters and to prevent eloquence from being forever reeled off into the waste places of theology and the secret chambers of property politics. It took millions to steal the printing press from the people; but it will take more billions than capitalism itself can ever steal to take away speech after the people have mounted the soap box.

Tradition still concedes to Americans this right of free speech, but only until they have learned to use it; then, every capitalist ridden town, city and state on the continent will ordain the end of free speech, and they have commenced already. Looking over the whole field of battle the capitalist class makes no mistake whither to send reinforcements and where to cut off supplies. The gold colleges are kept busy training punkah men to talk the people asleep. They are scurrying from one town to another, from court to court, from congress to congress, to cut off the supplies of the free speakers. It is a pity indeed if that dear old dope, the plain man of America, does not see the strength of the debauched myrmidons hurled against the workman talking, myrmidons canting about the inalienable right of free speech who are nevertheless cutting the tongues out of the people. The defense and exercise of free speech is to-day the most divine right upon the earth, and Socialism is its fortress.

Now let us get more speakers for this freedom!

A soap boxer must work; he must put vim into his sentences; he must hit something; his talk must be coated up hot with a sense of aggression; he should be advancing his whole life on his crowd, assailing them, beseeching them, convincing them. If not how can he rouse the doped victims of the two old parties. We must deliver ourselves in a manner worthy the attention of an "instructed" police; and this attention is about the only diploma of efficiency to be looked for in our school of oratory. How many times were you "run in"? Will be the test of a soap box graduate.

So far as soap box propaganda is concerned the academic Socialist is rarely in it. We have some bright exceptions, bright and rare. The late convert and the kicking proletarian are the men of the soap box.

Of course there is no limit to what a soap-boxer may know of Socialism. He may know all the points of Marx and Engels by heart, but only a few of them by tongue. Only a few things does a man know so hotly that they fuse of themselves and run readily to his lips as an extempore speaker. Therefore, make yourself hot enough to fuse out into good sentences everything you know. And remember this, that by physical earnestness, will and strong voiced work you can melt a column of insurance averages or a quotation list of stocks and shares into pathetic English which a who runs may read.

One of the best ways of reading up for the soap box is always; and to be thinking always on Socialist subjects. After you have soaked it in this way, it will be as natural to talk as to sweat. After you are thus soaked with Socialism you can dispense with every subject but two, viz.: yourself and your voice. Let no one perturb you; let no chairman, or cry of time, give you a false and hasty start. Do not move into speech from any point other than that point of balance where you know that you have full control of yourself. Full control of yourself is the only right you have to be heard upon the streets, and whatsoever robs you of that makes you incompetent and irresponsible as a soap-boxer in any cause. But when you have this control who can set a limit to the number of others you may morally and intellectually control for the welfare of humanity.

It is one of life's problems this continuous control of the little i by the big I. What that big I is and whence it comes is interesting to think of, but you are he when you grasp the reins of your voice and say to your weaker will I WILL.

Although Socialism is a working class strike, it is not necessarily all to be brought about by working man orators. Understanding what is the matter, any man can share the class consciousness of labor and take the proletarian side of the class conflict which in its various ramifications now makes up the political life of the American people. All were not negroes who were abolitionists. Eloquent men unsatisfied or threatened with the results of civilization will certainly join us and become our talkers; but how soon will depend upon the ability and determination we now show to talk for ourselves.

It is no freak of human nature but a wholesome fact that the immediate agent and subject of a great wrong are usually among the last to see its magnitude. It is generally somebody else that says, "You ought to be ashamed of yourself," or "I don't know how you can stand it." Surely a most sanitary law in social psychology is this law that saves me from becoming my own butcher by making callous my sense of self hurt, and by handing over to others the power of fully realizing our own wrongs.

The moral emotions which have played us so many scurvy tricks in history are still with us to be used by us as soap boxers or to make fools of us. The ability to seize upon a withered specimen of childhood, manhood or womanhood in your crowd, and with strident notes on their behalf to cry shame; and call out tears and curses on the civilization of private ownership ought to be ours. Granting the power of the moral-emotional in soap-boxery when accompanied by an explanation of what Socialism is, it is most satisfactory to find that the emotional men are nearly all Phil Kearneys, homeless and countryless men, whose swords are chiefly at the service of foreign wrongs. Your emotionalist is seldom moved by any wrong nearer than Canada's, while she is not annexed but if it be China's his soul burns within him. Hence the interest always taken by him in hell and heaven. His enthusiasm works according to the distance of his subject from himself. In other words the emotionalist is the orator of distant faith; faith is his mainspring. Therefore it happens that this valuable man takes to the ideal side of our movement. Centuries have prepared him for us; his is the only powerful oratory in the world, and fortunately for the Socialist cause the great majority of temperamental speakers are now out of a job. Hell has lost its terrors for even them, and the fetid politics of the two old parties the better fellows among them will not come near. They are looking for live issues, and noble ones, and they are going to find them on our soap boxes.

In the meantime let it be remembered that there is a physical earnestness at the disposal of every speaker who knows what is the matter with society. Without star spangles but by sheer labor force the proletarian orator can turn out all the essentials of a soul stirring speech of faith. Why? Because the emotionalist man begins with soul and faith only as provocatives to the hard work which alone constitutes the enthusiasm of the finished oration. Now we do not need to travel a way so roundabout to get hard work out of ourselves into what we do. Hard work is our normal way, and that is the wealth of the soap box oration as it is of every other thing on earth. The old sweating Methodist who always wet his shirt praying may not have moved heaven, but he moved men, and men are still moved by sweaters. If will is the steam in soap box oratory and voice the raw material then they are both to realize themselves as effective oratory by hard labor. The power which every working man has for self excitation to interest, zeal and enthusiasm in what he says is therefore not simulation. He happens to be the man who, as a worker, is in a position to begin where the simulator of the heavenlies can only hope to finish, that is working out

his enthusiasm physically. While you remain on the basis of physical excitation with a strong will aback of it, your speech will be subject to none of the fluctuations which effect the emotional and inspired talkers. What they must believe and pray for, and wait for, and wait only not to get it very often, you may have of your own motion. You need not wait to realize emotionally the horrors of the position in order to become angry or pitiful. You know they are there always. It is your hard working words and not your internal moods that touches the audience. Put work into your words and you can give them enthusiasm, and angry words and pitiful words you can give, to make the stones cry out. Work out your own excitement, your own enthusiasm. Be angry, be pitiful by hard labor. You cannot overdo it. You will in all probability fall far below adequacy, even in your strongest, freest moments. It is, therefore, your duty and your right to create in yourself physical earnestness in your own cause, since the teachers of the world have never trained slaves in such an exercise. Do not wait for the middle class to enthuse you, but receive them gladly when they come. Do not wait for enthusiasm to descend upon you, but work it, get it, arrive at it. He who knows how to work thus on himself commands the whole gamut of emotions in other men.

Little theory, much practice and a lot of confidence is the formula of the soap box. Get your big voice and use it continually until you can throw into it all that you know and are, as if in solution—this is the life of soap-boxery.

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EDITED BY A SOCIALIST.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 30, 1903.
AMERICAN FEDERATION TO ORGANIZED LABOR OF AMERICA,
GREETING:

The executive council of the American Federation of Labor has recently addressed organized labor by circular on subjects including bills which will be introduced in the forthcoming session of congress in the interest of the wage-earners of our country, and which were committed to us by you through your representatives at the last American Federation of Labor convention. Since then the executive council has held several sessions, and of all legislative measures the eight-hour and the anti-injunction bills have received our especial attention.

The eight-hour day, because of the wonderful improvement in the methods of wealth production, by which the needs of man and the luxuries of life can be created in a workday of eight hours, we demand its enforcement, not only in private employment, but also on all work performed by or on behalf of the government, whether the employment be direct, by contract, or by sub-contract.

While we seek to avoid and avert strikes and industrial disputes, any attempt to cripple the right of labor as a last resort to strike in defense of our rights simply means labor's enslavement; for industrial tranquillity by agreement through the methods of conciliation and fair arbitration is only possible and attainable when the workers are organized and have the liberty to exercise their constitutional rights.

The writ of injunction in its proper sphere is a right and protection. It was never designed for the purpose to which it is now put in industrial disputes. There is not now upon the statute books of any state or upon the statute books of the federal government a line upon which authority is given the courts for the issuance of injunctions such as have been issued in industrial disputes. It is not the use, but the abuse, by the courts, of the writ of injunction, against which we protest, which is in direct conflict with the rights guaranteed to our people by the constitution of our country.

The men in the organized labor movement are law-abiding, faithful and loyal citizens. They have no desire for immunity from the laws governing other citizens, but they most emphatically resent and protest against the actions of courts convicting men for acts which they have the legal right to perform, and then, too, without the right of a trial by a jury of their peers.

The American principle of equal justice before the law is being violated day after day. The relics of antiquated judicial tyranny are being revived by some judges, while others so misinterpret existing law as to thereby aim to financially ruin our unions and mulct our men out of their hard-earned savings which they have endeavored to lay aside for their protection in middle or old age when the employing class and society have no further use for their services.

All really educated and honest men realize and admit that a thorough organization of the working people to render employment and means of subsistence less precarious, by securing them an equitable share of the fruits of their labor, is the most vital necessity of our time. Without such organization of labor in our present industrial era of wealth concentration, even a fair degree of industrial peace could

not be maintained; the wage-workers' condition would be forced down to the lowest possible plan; their liberty would be crushed; their manhood and intelligence stunted, and the intellectual, industrial, commercial and political standing of our country almost annihilated.

In spite of strikes here and there, organized labor has established, and is establishing, a greater degree of uninterrupted industrial peace by agreement with employers. Such agreement implies the organization of the working people in factory, shop, mill, or mine, for an organized body of workmen can only enter into an agreement with employers and faithfully abide by and carry into execution the terms of such agreement when all the workmen of an employer, at least in any given plant, are all members of the union.

The so-called "open shop" makes agreement with the employers impractical if not impossible, for the union can not be responsible for the non-unionists, whose conduct often renders the terms of the agreement ineffective and nugatory. The agreement, or joint bargain, of organized labor with employers depends for its success not only upon the good will of the union and the employer toward each other, but that neither shall be subject to the irresponsibility or lack of intelligence of the non-unionist, or his failure to act in concert with, and bear the equal responsibility of, the unionists.

The right of the non-unionist to work when, where, and for what he pleases carries with it the logical right of the unionist to work or refuse to work when, where, and for what he pleases, and with whom he pleases.

To a non-unionist, despite that which his advocates say for him, can not be attributed the virtue of helping his fellow-workmen or contributing toward the establishment of more rightful relations between workingmen and their employers. No force but that of persuasion and moral and intelligent influence should be exercised to convert the non-unionist to membership in our organizations, but it is hurtful from every view-point, and to every enlightened interest, to advocate the "open shop." As the immortal Lincoln said, "This country can not long remain half free and half slave," so say we, that any establishment can not long remain or be successful operated part union and part non-union.

In connection with the meeting of the executive council, and by appointment, a conference was held with the president of the United States for the purpose of discussing important labor legislation. The eight-hour bill was considered at length, the president stating that his mind had not changed on that form of legislation since he had favored it as governor of New York state, and, therefore, was favorable to the passage of the proposed act.

On the anti-injunction bill, in response to questions submitted, the president replied the subject would have his most careful and earnest attention.

Other important questions affecting legislation, as per decision of the last convention, were taken up, and on behalf of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders the Miller case was discussed. The executive council brought to the president's attention the manner in which his decision had been quoted, and, in addition to the relationship of Mr. Miller to the Bookbinders' Union, as brought forth in the charges against him, the "open shop" idea was carefully considered. Reply-

ing to statements on the subject, President Roosevelt set forth that in his decision he had nothing in mind but a strict compliance with federal, including civil service, law, and that he recognized a difference between employment by the government circumscribed by those laws and any other form of employment, and that his decision in the Miller case should not be understood to have any other effect or influence than affecting direct employment by the government in accordance therewith. He furthermore made plain that in any form of employment excepting that so circumscribed he believed the full employment of union men was preferable either to non-union or "open shops."

In view of the publicity given this subject, the executive council of the American Federation of Labor takes this opportunity to say that the trade union movement stands for strictly union shop: experience having proved that where the "open shop" system has been tried reduction in wages and profits have ensued, with general disaster to the industry practicing that system, and therefore declares that the best interests of the labor movement call for the employment of union workers and discourages in every way, shape, and form the deteriorating effects which follow the recognition of the "open shop."

The toiling masses, and particularly the organized wage-earners, can not, must not, and will not surrender one jot of that which they have secured, must organize the yet unorganized, unite and federate those already organized to present a solid planx of the grand army of labor in earnest and emphatic protest against judicial usurpation or capitalistic invasion of our rights, attempted no matter by whom or from whatsoever source.

The hope for right and justice hereafter, as well as the perpetuation of

liberty and our republican institutions, lies in organized labor. Therefore, with the consciousness of the justice and soundness of our position, we appeal to the judgment of all men, and particularly to the toilers of America, that they organize, unite, and federate without regard to trade, calling, nationality, locality, sex, politics, color, or religion, Fraternally yours,

SAMUEL GOMPERS, President.
JAMES DUNCAN, First Vice-President.
JOHN MITCHELL, Second Vice-President.
JAMES O'CONNELL, Third Vice-President.
MAX MORRIS, Fourth Vice-President.
THOS. I. KIDD, Fifth Vice-President.
D. A. HAYES, Sixth Vice-President.
JOHN B. LENNON, Treasurer.
FRANK MORRISON, Secretary.
Executive Council, American Federation of Labor.

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

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

HEYDT'S SUPERIOR BREAD

...UNION MADE...



New Union Factory on Randolph, near Jefferson.

HAMILTON, BROWN SHOE COMPANY.

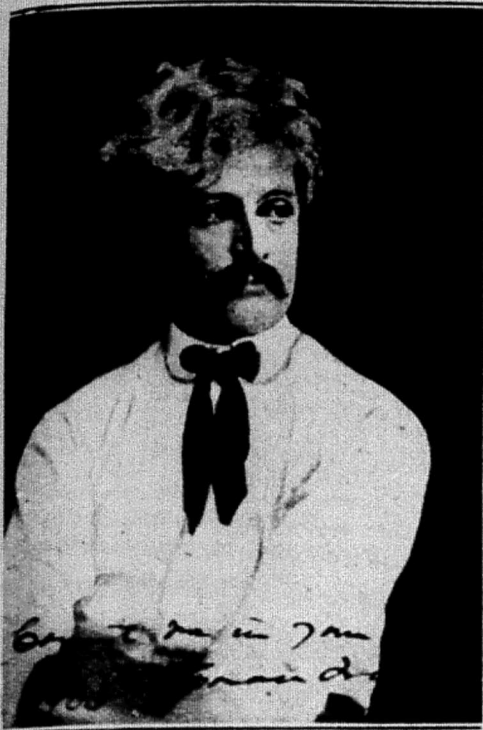
New Union Factory.

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.



What is All the Noise About?

BY HORACE TRAUBEL.



who are satisfied with themselves. The time will come when you will know that silence about the truth is not civilization. You will know that a noise about the truth is the best civilization. I am making that noise. I am not making the noise as ugly as such a noise may be. I am making it as ugly as such a noise must be.

You call me the labor union. You call me Anarchist. You call me Socialist. You call me anti-imperialism. You call me the pale face of the child in the factory. I come into your church and interrupt the serene platitudes of the sermon. I enter your editorial rooms and make it hard for you to dictate your cant phrases. I interlude harshly upon the trade verbalisms of the courtiers. You have supposed I was many things. And you have invented many words to describe me. Yes, even words to curse me. But I am all one noise. One word would describe me. I strike the note of discontent. When you hear me you may know you are in the presence of rebellion.

Dear masters, you are doing everything you know how to suppress me. You try persuasion. You try threat. You try the law. You try injunction. You increase your armies and navies. You cajole the courts. But all these are subterfuges. These do not touch the nerve. So you find that our noise goes on increasing. You wonder. You try charity. You throw a library at me. You come for me with a hospital. You uppercut me with a college. But I remain unharmed. You discuss this mystifying phenomenon. You ask the church to reply to my noise. The church points to its creed. You ask the state to reply to my noise. The state points to its police. You ask society to reply to my noise. Society points to its parlors. But how can my noise be replied to by the evil from which it is a revolt? My noise can only be replied to in one way. By surrender. Flattery will not reply. Vituperation will not reply. Surrender alone will reply.

Do you think, dear masters, that this noise is only a noise? The noise is the least part of me. My noise alone would not be dangerous to you. It is the silence back of the noise that is dangerous to you. I think that something in your blood if not in your brain tells you this. The symptoms may disturb you some. But the fact will disturb you more. I do not love a noise any better than you do. Or a fight. Or to excite ill will. Or to seem to be taking any pleasure out of another's life. But the law of my noise is the law of the heart. It is the law of the humanities. If my noise stopped noising hope would die. If my noise ceased you would have everything your own way. This would not be good for you. And it would be bad for us. Just as bad as it would be for us to have everything our own way. So we are noising about the world in order to even up the contrasts. Hear me: Even up. Not even down. That is what our noise came for. That is what must happen before our noise disappears. We do not intend to perpetuate the noise. We are only to keep it up as long as it is necessary. We will gladly stop the noise when the cause stops. Gladly. Gladly. Watch and see.

Remember, dear masters, that you cannot crucify this noise on any cross. This noise has come into the world to save your souls. It may sleep. But it will not die. You may think it gone. But it will always return to worry you. Tyranny hates this noise. This noise is the one thing which makes it impossible for injustice to granary the harvest of its perfidies. This noise,

What is all the noise about? Do you think we make this big noise because we love noise itself? We do not love noise any better than you do, dear masters. But we love certain things which a noise big enough may bring to pass. That is why we make the noise. That is why we are making a big noise now.

Dear masters, you hear this noise wherever you go. You stuff your ears. You hear the noise. Your sleep may be very deep. But this noise is very loud. It is louder than the deepest sleep. You may make your life lusty with the counter noise of trade. But this other noise that you do not like offnoises your noise. This noise is a noise for even the deaf to hear. We are sorry for you. How could we help being sorry for you? We are so sorry for you that we are almost tempted to be quiet. But we are so much sorrier for ourselves that we must make a noise.

Listen, dear masters. What do you think of our noise? Does it grind and grumble in your ears? Does it lack the beauty and mellifluousness of harmonic numbers? Does it cross and clamber and chatter and crash against your tympanums. What do you think of our noise? This noise so shameless. This noise so blatant. This noise so without sense of proportion and place. This noise of the common. This noise of every day. This noise of the high road.

You do not like to be invaded, dear masters. You sit at your table and this noise breaks in. You have your concerts and soirees. But the noise is noisier than the music and the chatter. What does it mean? Is no place sacred against its irreverence? The noise is blasphemy. Your fortune is a temple and this noise breaks in on it. When you attempt to worship this noise violates your silence. You could not even go into your closet and be alone with God. This noise would get in too. This noise that is God. You wonder. Through every chink and keyhole, through even the solids themselves, this noise imperturbably presses its decree. I am sorry for you, dear masters. I am far more sorry for you than you are for yourselves. Because I know what is going to happen to you. You do not. But I am so much gladder for the gang than I am sorry for you that I find my sorrow for you somewhat pale and forlorn. So I go about intruding. I who am the noise you dread. I make people listen who do not want to listen. I talk even louder to those who most deafen themselves against my incursion. I am the sort of noise that does not come to say pleasant things. I come to disappoint your temporary moods. I am determined to shake up those

dear masters, is going to save you in spite of yourselves. It is not going to save you because you alone would be worth saving. Or because anyone alone would be worth saving. But because the race is worth saving. And this noise will save the race. And although you think to-day that you as one person are better protected by some special dispensation of the economic providences you will find that even as that one person you will derive under the communal regime that is to ensue a superior individual security. You will find that no one man is secure until all are secure with him. For money will not make you secure. Only justice will make you secure. And this noise that to-day so puzzles and often so enrages you is justice. And justice will save your soul.

I bring you a great noise, dear masters. You point your telescopes to heaven. But no telescope could divulge to you the secret of my noise. Do not expect me to be kind to you. I am neither kind nor harsh. I am only just. I am not the noise of revenge. I am the noise of reciprocity. I am neither for any one side nor for any other side. I am for all. My noise is not a noise calling anybody to repentance. It is a noise reminding everybody of salvation. My noise is the one way of salvation. I am the voice and matter of the commune. I am the cry and silence of the universal life. You build cities in vain if you do not build them for me. I am the clamor of the

underman. How can you build your overman if not on me? I am the rebel famine issuing its bulletin of warning. I am labor grown to a consciousness of its splendor. In my noise you find labor at last honoring itself. Labor has too long taken itself at your estimate. Now labor is lifted to the realm of an adequate self-respect. That, dear masters, is what my noise means. That is what my noise means no matter in what form or phrase it comes. Do not mistake me. That noise is a symptom and symbol of resurrection.

"The Worker is easily the best Socialist paper circulating in New England, as it gives no space to milk-and-water Socialism," writes Comrade Blessington of Lowell, Mass., in sending in a bunch of new subscriptions. "All your contributors are good, Burrows and Traubel being my favorites, with Lemon close up. Burrows' article, 'The Sense of Justice,' in the issue of Sept. 20, is especially fine."

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

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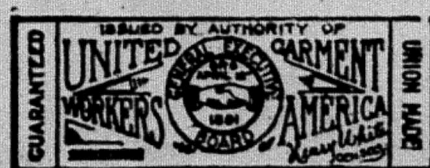
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THE ANTI-SOCIALIST CAMPAIGN.

In Massachusetts the Capitalist Parties Are Making Every Effort to Down the Socialist Party.

ANTI-SOCIALIST CAMPAIGN IN MASSACHUSETTS.

The existing political situation in Massachusetts is of great interest to Socialists. The increased vote polled last year has fully aroused the old party leaders, and while they are soundly chastising each other on the stump and in the press as of yore, yet they are co-operating in an effort to block Socialist progress and to win the workingmen away from the new and growing force represented by the Socialist Party.

The Democratic state committee is trying to regain the ground lost to the Socialists in several representative districts, notably the fourth Plymouth, which the late Frederic O. MacCartney represented so ably for four years. In the south Boston districts, the Democrats are especially active in disseminating literature attempting to show that the Socialists are against religion, the family and marriage. South Boston is made up almost entirely of Irish Catholic workingmen, and the increased Socialist vote polled there last year was a shock to the Democratic politicians who have controlled the districts for years and years. In the Brighton district also, a fight is being made to prevent Comrade W. J. Coyne from being elected, as he polled a remarkable vote there last year.

In the Brockton district, Wallace C. Ransden is running for re-election, while there are good chances of electing another representative from Brockton and one in the Bridgewater district, where George J. Alcott only missed election last year by under fifty votes.

But it is in the Fifth Haverhill district, represented for five years by James F. Carey, that the critical fight is going on. The Fifth district has long been known as the Gibraltar of Socialism in Massachusetts, and while vigorous attempts have been made each succeeding year to defeat Carey, they have all failed. But the efforts put forward by the opposition this year are reported to be unequalled in their intensity and bitterness.

The next anti-Socialist campaign, now reaching its culmination in the election next month has been gaining in force for the past year. A local fight between rival shoe workers' unions has been taken full advantage of by the capitalist politicians and their tools, and nothing has been left undone to embitter the workers on both sides against Carey and the Socialist Party.

In this the anti-Socialists have received the active assistance and support of the National Economic league and the Republican national committee, for it is in Haverhill that the "campaign of education" against Socialism in Massachusetts has been inaugurated. A weekly paper devoted exclusively to fighting the Socialists has been published for nearly a year, the principal articles being furnished by F. G. R. Gordon, Herbert N. Casson and others. Gordon is now busy using the same figures he employed in support of Socialism as arguments to defend capitalism. In addition to this, is the regular daily republican paper, which has a monopoly in Haverhill, being the only one in the local field, and it fulfills its mission of distortion and misrepresentation to the utmost.

In order to round out the nondescript collection of curiosities who have been enlisted against the Socialists' cause, Martha Moore Avery and David Goldstein, who were defeated a year ago

in their attempt to get control of the Socialist Party in Massachusetts, are announced as speakers against Carey in his district, and the republicans are preparing to give the reclaimed ones a cordial reception. As was to be expected, Avery and Goldstein will speak on Socialism in its relation to the home, religion and free love, subjects upon which, after several years' study and experience, they claim to be authorities, a proposition with which all those who know this party will heartily agree. The latest news from Haverhill is to the effect that another paper is about to be started by an organization of business men, with Gordon as editor.

In the meanwhile, the Socialists are doing the best they can. The literature is being distributed and meetings held nightly. Carey is giving as much time as possible to the local campaign. The comrades are better organized than for some time, and many of the old workers have fallen into line again, aroused by the conflict. Of course the anti-Socialists believe that by defeating Carey they will be giving Socialism in Massachusetts its death blow, which reveals their ignorance of the movement.

In the state at large, John C. Chase is again on the stump for governor, and John W. Brown, Dan A. White, Carey, Dr. H. A. Gibbs and others are speaking nightly throughout the state, and addressing larger crowds than ever before.

It is confidently expected that notwithstanding the united opposition of the old party state committees, and perhaps because of it, an increased vote, probably reaching 60,000 votes, will be polled for the state ticket.

It may be stated that the Haverhill comrades have issued an appeal for financial aid, and they will also be glad to receive aid in the shape of literature. Address Phillip Langway, Haverhill, Mass., without delay.

HANFORD'S ST. LOUIS MEETING

Druid's Hall Filled With an Enthusiastic Audience.

Comrade Ben Hanford, of New York, addressed a well-attended and enthusiastic meeting of St. Louis Socialists and working men at Druid's hall last Wednesday evening. This was one of the best hall meetings held in St. Louis during the last year, and all those present Wednesday evening are anxious to hear Hanford again on his return from the Pacific coast.

Comrade Hanford spoke for about two hours, and his excellent arguments were liberally applauded. Comrade Wm. Brandt acted as chairman of the meeting, and made a few well-chosen remarks about the necessity of joining our movement.

Comrade Hoehn spoke for about five minutes on the mission of the Socialist Party press, and appealed to the comrades to secure new subscribers to LABOR and Arbeiter Zeitung. A collection was taken up, the contributions amounting to about \$17. A dozen new subscribers for our papers were secured and some literature was sold.

Local Luxemburg Organized.

Local Luxemburg, St. Louis county, Mo., met at the residence of Comrade Jas. Hoffert for the purpose of conducting routine business. As usual we expected a handful of men, but, to say that your humble servant was greatly

surprised is putting it mildly when he beheld five new applicants for membership in the party. These comrades have threatened to bring more of their working class friends around, and there will be something doing in this neck of the woods in the near future. All this occurred on October 10, 1903. We will guarantee results by the 10th of October, 1904. The above occurrence demonstrates clearly that pernicious activity, as our capitalist friends call it, counts. After the meeting had adjourned we held an informal discussion amongst ourselves as to the probability of maintaining a permanent organization, and all were confident that we could maintain our organization permanently. Hoping you will give this prompt attention, I remain fraternally yours.

LOUIS MEYER, Rec.-Sec.
Local Luxemburg, Mo.

P. S.—Luxemburg now has 12 dues paying members, with prospects of more. We congratulate Comrade Sentenne and wish him success in his noble work.

MEMORIAL DAY IN MOUNT OLIVE

Thousands of Wage Workers Honor the Proletarian Heroes of the Virden Battle.

Last Monday was a day of glory for Organized Labor of Mount Olive, Ill. It was the fifth memorial celebration in honor of the brave miners who lost their lives in the memorable battle of Virden, October 12, 1898.

In the forenoon over 2,000 people paraded to the Union Miners' cemetery where three of the victims are buried. There short memorial services were held near the little monument that adorns the grave of the brave boys. Comrade Walter Thos. Mills of Kansas City spoke briefly of the Virden battle and its significance for Organized Labor.

In the afternoon the programme was continued on Main street, in the central part of the city, where addresses were delivered by Mr. Large of Staunton, Mr. Williams of Edwardsville, Comrade Gertrude Hunt of Chicago, Mills of Kansas City, Hanford of New York, Hoehn of St. Louis and Mother Jones.

Over 400 Socialist pamphlets were sold and hundreds of copies of LABOR and ARBEITER-ZEITUNG distributed.

Organized Labor of Mount Olive may well feel proud of this most successful memorial celebration.

Honor to the dead heroes of the memorable battle of Virden!

Some professional Socialists express a fear that Socialism will grow too fast. No danger of this; the only danger is that people may join our ranks before fully comprehending Socialism. There can be no danger that too many people will become Socialists, only danger that too many may think they are Socialists, while ignorant of the fundamentals. Remember—teach Socialism; teach true economics.—Seattle Socialists.

Our Christian moralists are howling themselves hoarse against the cheap gambling resorts, but they have nothing to say about our boards of trade that are the hells of gambling—gambling of the most criminal kind. Our boards of trade are gambling in the daily bread of the people at the expense of the working class.

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 workin for.

WAGES LOWERED.

(Continued From First Page.)

never be divided is this—there can be but two kinds of republics, the confederation of states and the centralized government, the latter of which becomes nothing in the end but a monarchy.

"The United States is drifting rapidly into a monarchical form of government. It is not even now governed by men. It is controlled by money. The power of the financial interests is paramount to the power of the people.

"The result will be dissolution of the confederacy of states or a monarchical form of government.

"I want Texas to be big enough to stand alone, to be once more the republic of Texas when the dissolution of the union shall come. That is reason enough for never dividing the state."

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, 449 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. Bohling, 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.