

Workingmen
of all
Countries, Unite

LABOR

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

SIXTEEN PAGES:

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

Phone: Kinloch, A1283.

VOL. IV.

ST. LOUIS, MO., SATURDAY, NOV. 14, 1903.

NO. 145.

CRIMES OF CAPITALISM.

Eugene V. Debs on the Exposures of the Dawes Commission--
A Negro Boy's Experience.

The frauds and other outrages perpetrated upon the few remaining Indians in the name of our vaunted civilization are shocking beyond expression. From the very first landing of the white man the shameless crime of spoliation began. The "savage" must be civilized! And forthwith deceit, duplicity, theft and murder were enlisted in the conquest.

The history of this conquest is crimson with crime.

The cruelest atrocities and most bloodthirsty vindictiveness of the American Indian were inspired and fanned into flame by the treachery and rapine of the marauding and plundering civilization.

It is this that has constituted "the white man's burden."

Voltaire once said, as nearly as I can recall his words: "William Penn was the only man who ever made a treaty with the American Indians not affirmed by an oath, and the only treaty that was never violated."

The investigation of the Dawes commission and the wholesale robbery of Indians, squaws and papposes by the government agents will furnish one of the concluding chapters in the history of civilizing (?) the savage (!) that will fitly climax four centuries of Christian conquest in the new world.

In this connection, the following dispatch clipped from the St. Louis Globe-Democrat of October 4, is highly edifying:

Miami, I. T., Oct. 3.—Grafters in the Indian territory are resorting to a unique method for making money. It has long been known that the Indian squaw readily falls in love with the first white man she meets who is willing to pay her any attention, and it does not matter very much whether he is handsome and stylish, or ugly; whether he is old or young, rich or poor. This makes easy sailing for the grafters of the territory, who have been making profitable use of the In-

Indian maiden, by contracting with her to furnish a white husband for a cash consideration. Money has no value to the redskins, and it is said that in some cases they have been known to pay as much as \$100 in cash for a husband.

The brokers have no trouble in finding the husband, as the girls are to come into possession of some very valuable land. When the Choctaw allotment is made every maiden in that nation will come into possession of 320 acres of land and about \$2,500 in cash as her share of the tribal funds on deposit in the United States treasury.

Some of these girls are very pretty, yet they could be readily picked as Indians. Many of them have received good education at the Indian schools, and most of them are willing to marry as soon as they get their allotment and the cash in hand. In many cases the brokers pull strings at both ends. They accept a contract from the girl to furnish her a husband at from \$25 to \$100, and then they advertise in some of the eastern papers for the husband. They make him a proposition to furnish him with a pretty Indian girl for from \$100 to \$250. When the eastern lad with a desire for the west learns that he is to get a bride with a fortune, and that he will have nothing to do for a year at least but spend her money, he becomes an easy customer for the marriage broker.

This is some of the "civilization" that Socialism is to wreck; some of the "incentive" it is to destroy; some of the "individuality" it is to blot out; some of the "homes" it is to break up.

Yes, by the gods, that is in the line of the social revolution and when it has done its work these vile abominations will be wiped from the earth.

The other day I met a full-blood Indian Socialist. The light in his eyes and the warm, eager pressure of his hand thrilled me through and through.

Welcome, indeed, red comrade!

"THOU SHALT NOT STEAL."

By EUGENE V. DEBS.

Not one of the gentlemen who compose the trust company but would resent with indignation the charge that he is a thief. Each of them will insist that he is a good citizen and an honest man.

Nor is it unnecessary to say that each and every one of these Christian gentlemen is "law-abiding" and ready to stamp out "anarchy" wherever it may show its hideous head.

Do these "good citizens," these "leading capitalists," these "representative men" remember the street car strike in Terre Haute a little less than two years ago?

What has the street car strike to do with the trust company?

We shall see!

When that strike was on, the strike of a lot of poor devils, most of whom were thrown on the world in their childhood and had roughed it ever since—when they sought, as best they knew how, to save their jobs and get enough out of them of feed their wives and babes, the whole capitalist community turned against them, uniting with the despotic, soulless street railway corporation to crush the union and put the strikers "on the bum."

In this respect the Terre Haute capitalists were neither better nor worse than their class at large. They simply stood by their class, as they do everywhere, thus proving the class struggle in spite of their denial of it.

The point is—and we Socialists will see that it is not overlooked—that the capitalists put their heels upon the necks of the strikers solely upon the question of "law and order." Not another reason, nor shadow of one was assigned for the hostility of the capitalist class toward the impoverished and helpless strikers. The boycott came in the same category, and, no matter what the strikers might do or not do, they were violating law and order, law and order, LAW AND ORDER, and therefore must be put down and driven from the community!

You remember this, do you not, gentlemen?

If I have not stated the case fairly, I want to be corrected, for I want to do no injustice to the law and orderers.

Well, then, a robbery has been committed in the heart of Wabash avenue, and it is known of all men. It is not denied. The culprits are all known. Not one of them has fled the city. They have deliberately stolen a sidewalk, the property of the people, and appropriated it to their personal use. The stolen property is on their corporate person. The proof is in tangible form—the people have to be careful to keep from running into it.

Now, what about it? Where are all the watch-dogs of "law and order"? What's the matter with the grand jury, the judges and prosecutors? The sheriff, the mayor, the police, the constables? The press, the clergy and "public opinion"?

Have all the guardians of the law been asphyxiated?

Has the firm of "Law and Order," that did such a rushing business in

the street car strike, suspended—gone into bankruptcy—floodecoop till the next strike?

Not one chirp from the "business community" has disturbed the silence that is broken only when the man on the Temple of Anarchy calls for more mortar to lay another twenty-seven-inch block on the grave of Law and Order.

Why does not Gov. Durbin, the grand chief of Indiana law and order—who writes a moralizing letter on the slightest provocation—why does he not play his usual role?

Even the street fair excited his apprehension and jarred his moral sensibilities. He let go more than a column with his picture in it—all on account of a five-cent fair menacing the morals and making faces at law and order. The governor's homily, which would make a model graduating essay, closes with the following solemn sentence:

"I have therefore, respectfully, to suggest that you take such action, within the limitations of your authority as an official of the state, as in your opinion may best subserve the public welfare and preserve the laws from the indignity which attends open and flagrant infractions uninterrupted and unpunished."

What has the governor to say about the twenty-seven-inch infraction on Wabash avenue? Here is a specific case, wide "open and flagrant," and some of the infractors are the governor's personal friends.

What say you, governor?

We Socialists, who are often accused of being anarchists and lacking in reverence for capitalist law and order, are anxious to know what you think, and why your usual letter has not yet appeared.

The fact is that from governor to constable the "authorities" are all paralyzed when capitalists trample upon the law and wipe their feet upon it, as they always do when it suits their interests.

The same "business community" that howled themselves hoarse about "law and order" when the street car strikers displaced a rye straw, as an excuse for joining their capitalist colleagues of the corporation in crushing them, are now as mute in the presence of highway robbery committed before their very noses as if they were in their burial shrouds.

As for the twenty-seven inches of real estate taken by the corporation, the only criticism from the Socialist standpoint is that the gentlemen were entirely too modest. They could as well have helped themselves to more. A few feet, more or less—what of it?—so it isn't a workingman! In that case a loaf of stale bread or a last year's tile is sufficient to vitalize the whole machinery of "law and order" and have its lightning strike the wretch to the earth in an instant.

Personally I have not the least interest in this real estate affair. It is as "legitimate" as a thousand other transactions that occur every day in the business world. Nor have I the

FIRST ELECTION REPORTS.

Splendid Progress in New York and Ohio.

While official figures on the result of the elections held Tuesday, November 3, are not yet obtainable the following reports which have reached us up to this hour contain much to encourage our comrades for the national struggle of the coming year. The possibility of a slight setback in Massachusetts has been realized but its lessons for the comrades there and the country at large will more than compensate for the temporary loss of power.

The vote in Greater New York for our party increased substantially while that for the S. L. P. records a loss of over 35 per cent. compared with the result a year ago. Hitherto a growth for the Socialist Party was usually accompanied by a corresponding increase for the S. L. P. This change indicates the nearness of the end of the S. L. P.

NEW YORK.

	1902.	1903.
Greater New York	16,432	18,000
Brooklyn	4,381	5,122
Rochester	2,198	3,354
Buffalo	350	800
Troy	211	976
Rome	26	128
Utica	89	284
Oneida	56	74
Johnston		272
Schnectady	103	405

Total vote of state (estimated) 23,400 30,000

OHIO.

Cincinnati (Hamilton-county)	4,500
Dayton	1,000
Xenia	114
Springfield	320

(Continued on Second Page.)

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

slightest feeling against the gentlemen personally.

There is far more than this in the case. The trust building is a monumental vindication of the Socialist contention that we are in a class struggle; that we have a ruling class and a subject class, that the rulers are capitalists and the subjects, workers, that we have class government, municipal, state and national, that laws are enacted and interpreted to protect the property of the capitalist class and to keep the workers in subjection.

To these absolute facts, the trust building bears convincing and unanswerable testimony, and we appreciate its value and will make good use of it when the case of the working class vs. their exploiters, the capitalist class is finally called.

Meantime we want it understood that the cry of "law and order" does not deceive Socialists—that they see clearly enough to know that it is a miserable pretence, vulgar hypocrisy and stupendous humbug.

"Law and Order!" Ye gods! What a fraud in capitalist society! The rich robber is always for "Law and Order" and the poor devil is always its victim.

The opposition to the street fair on "moral grounds" is another fine exhibition of capitalist ethics. These fairs, having the vilest accessories, are being held all over the country, the object being to string suckers. The opposition on "moral grounds" is inspired by small receipts. They who last year came out behind are morally opposed to the carnival of jimcracks. They who clamor for it for the "good of the city" have the "plunks" in sight.

There is no danger of our commercialized "morals" suffering any damage in a street fair, for they will readily adapt themselves to each other; and, as for the capitalist firm of "law and order," we will see it they have decent burial and that their grave is kept green if we have to paint it.

ELECTION RESULTS.

(Continued From First Page.)

Columbus	160	300
Elyria	27	117
Toledo		850

Total vote of state (estimated) 14,270 20,000

PENNSYLVANIA.

Philadelphia	1,781	2,992
Reading		754

MASSACHUSETTS.

Boston	8,314	5,104
Fitchburg		635
New Bedford	295	394
276 towns	10,970	9,044

NEW JERSEY.

Jersey City (8 precincts)		70
Guttenberg	48	68
Newark (Essex county)		990
West Hoboken	275	365
North Bergen	49	88
Union Hill	130	158
Fort Lee	23	33

With the exception of one state the usual difficulty is experienced in securing definite figures of the Socialist vote, cast on Tuesday, November 3. The exception is Massachusetts, where the newspapers are always prompt in reporting the votes of all parties, and where the general results of elections are always made known within twenty-four hours afterwards.

The figures at hand, however, show that as a whole the Socialist Party has held its own, losing votes in some states and gaining in others. The most severe loss was occasioned in Massachusetts, where the legislative districts were lost and a heavy decrease suffered in the total state vote. The greatest gain seems to have been made in New York state, where the Socialist Party advanced several thousand, while the Socialist Labor Party was almost annihilated, as indeed occurred in every state where it had a ticket in the field.

In Ohio the Socialist Party generally held its own in the face of the un-

precedented campaign made by both capitalist parties, and especially by Tom Johnson, who was attacked as a "Socialist" by the shrewd Republican managers. Losses were occasioned in several cities but gain is made in smaller towns, which helped to maintain the party standing.

Returns from Pennsylvania would indicate an increase, but lack of definite information precludes a correct estimate. It is almost assured, however, that official standing has been gained, which means much to us in Pennsylvania, where contests with the Socialist Labor Party over the use of the name "Socialist" have evoked varying decisions from the courts.

The exact result in Iowa can not be determined, but it would seem that the party had held its own. Losses were occasioned in several cities where direct attacks were made upon the party, but smaller towns seem to have made up for these losses by increased votes.

While it is exceptionally difficult to obtain information about the Nebraska Socialist vote, yet reports from various places show increases. The total vote in Douglass county, in which Omaha is situated, can not be ascertained, but it is admitted that a radical increase has been registered.

The Colorado vote has decreased greatly, the Populist candidate for supreme judge having apparently received votes cast for the Socialist ticket last year.

Reports from Kentucky show a decrease in several large cities but increase in smaller towns, so that the party should hold its own, with probably a slight gain for all the state.

Rhode Island and Maryland had state tickets in the field for the first time and each show up with a fair standing will have been gained in Maryland.

Municipal elections in San Francisco, Cal., and Richmond, Va., show a slight increase.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The report of the Socialist Party vote in Massachusetts shows that 275 cities and towns gave Chase 22,760 against 32,692 in the same places last year, or a decrease of 30 per cent. The decrease is not peculiar to one locality but extends throughout the state. The principle cities, Boston, Haverhill, Brockton, Springfield, Worcester, Cambridge, Lynn and Fitchburg showing the largest loss. Gains were made in several cities and towns, but not enough to offset the loss in others.

The defeat of James F. Carey for re-election to the legislature from the fifth Haverhill district by 162 votes, the loss of the district formerly represented by the late Frederick O. McCartney, and the re-election of Walter C. Ramsden of the legislature for a second term were the other interesting events of the election. This leaves but one Socialist representative in the Massachusetts legislature, and the brave and incomparable fight made by Comrade Carey in that body for working class interests will not be renewed in January.

While it was hoped that Carey would be re-elected again, yet this was hardly to be expected, when all the conditions under which the fight was made are considered. The capitalist papers are unanimous in the statement that Carey's defeat was largely attributable to the trade union quarrel which has torn the working class in Haverhill assunder during the past year. This quarrel was fomented by the capitalist emissaries in and out of the unions. Added to this were the open attacks made by the Catholic church, the daily and weekly papers supported and published by the politicians of both parties, and a combination of local business men organized for the sole purpose of defeating Carey.

In the fourth Plymouth district Chas. Drew was defeated by 61 votes in the attempt to be McCartney's successor, but W. C. Ramsden was elected to a second term from the ninth Plymouth district by 58 votes.

Geo. Monk, Socialist, missed election as senator from the second Plymouth

district by 144 votes, polling 2,849 votes against his Republican opponent's 2,993, the Democratic candidate receiving 997 votes. Close contests for representatives were also held in several other districts.

NEW YORK.

New York seems to have advanced to the head of the Socialist column. It is probable that close to 30,000 votes or over have been polled for Matchett for associate judge as against 23,400 for governor last year. Unlike Massachusetts the increase occurs in the larger cities, notably in Greater New York itself, where an estimate of at least 19,000 votes for Matchett is made against 16,432 last year. Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Troy, Schenectady, Jamestown and other cities show large increases. Gains are also made in smaller towns and cities, but losses are reported from these also. It is perhaps safe to say that an increase of 10,000 in round numbers has been made in New York state, over the state election of last year.

OHIO.

In Ohio the candidate for governor, Cowen, ran behind the remainder of the ticket and was cut nearly everywhere. According to reports received direct from comrades, losses were occasioned in Cleveland, Dayton, Toledo, and several other cities, while increases were made in Ashtabula, Conneaut, Corning, East Liverpool, Elyria, Martins Ferry, Xenia and Zanesville. Cleveland, which is the home of Herrick and Johnson, the Republican and Democratic candidates, seems to have suffered the most, the vote dropping from 2,098 to 1,297. The Toledo vote was an increase over the municipal vote last spring. The Cincinnati vote increases slightly, newspaper returns giving 3,894 as against 3,751. The Ohio vote last year was 14,270 but it will probably slightly increase this year.

(State secretary of Ohio says present returns indicate 20,000 votes in the state.—Ed.)

PENNSYLVANIA.

Very meager returns have been received from this state, but increases are reported from Philadelphia and Reading. The Erie vote falls over 800, which is surprising, considering the amount of work done there. Reports from the anthracite region show a decrease.

IOWA.

From Iowa reports are that the vote has decreased in Dubuque, Davenport and Sioux City, but at a large number of smaller towns the vote climbs appreciably. Notable among these are Clinton, Hiteman, Keb, Logan Missouri Valley, Muscatine, Waterloo and Grinnell. In Dubuque county a bitter fight was made against the party by the Catholic church and newspapers.

NEBRASKA.

Every place heard from in Nebraska, except one, shows an increase. There are Blair, Dakota, Grand Island, Memphis, Pender and Plattsmouth. In South Omaha, which is also in Douglass county, a gain of 152 is reported, while in Omaha proper, 600 or 700 of increase is conceded. The county may therefore double its vote for the ticket last year, and if the same increase already reported from the small towns obtains in other places, the state vote may be doubled.

COLORADO.

A heavy decrease is reported from Colorado, notably in the mining districts, where the Populist candidate for judge, Owens, seems to have received many votes formerly cast for the Socialist Party. Increases are reported from a number of places, but not enough to offset the falling off elsewhere. The Socialist vote for governor last year was 7,562, but it is not likely this year's vote will reach more than half that number.

In San Francisco the lowest Socialist vote was 1,094, as against 915 at the

last municipal election. At Providence, R. I., the Socialist Party candidate for governor polled 327 votes.

Full and better returns will be given next week. WILLIAM MAILLY,
National Secretary.

ELECTION RESULT IN BALTIMORE.

The Socialist Party Vote Shows a Remarkable Increase.

Our comrades in Baltimore are very much encouraged by the splendid result of the recent elections. The Socialist Party candidate for governor, Comrade Crabill, received 837 votes (against 311 in 1899). Comrade Albert, candidate for judge, polled 1,882 votes. Comrade Langhirt, candidate for supreme court, has 1,805 votes, while the rest of the Socialist candidates polled the following votes: Backman, for general attorney, 1,543; Mareck, for sheriff, 1,219; Muth, for actuary, 1,163.

ASK FOR UNION GOODS.

Patronize All the Union Labels.

Union men and women, and all friends of Organized Labor should not forget to look for the union label before purchasing goods. Organized Labor is beginning to realize the importance of putting its trade-mark on every article which it aids in making. It practically makes every union man a member of a great co-operative society whose members trade with one another. The labor man or friend of union labor who buys a labeled article makes a market for union labor to that extent. As soon as manufacturers and dealers find that there is a special demand for labeled goods they will hunt for union labor to make these goods, thereby improving labor's conditions and assisting in the struggle for labor's emancipation from the system of wage slavery.

"But it is you who have the force, poor fellow! You resemble the ox who lets a child lead him from his green meadow to the slaughter house. Oh, the people are cowards, cowards! I say it with bitterness, as a mother says that her child has a wicked heart. They always abandon to the executioner those who have sacrificed themselves for them, and, if the rope is lacking with which to hang them, they undertake to furnish it. Two thousand years have passed over the ashes of the Gracchi, and 1,750 over the gibbet of Jesus Christ, and they are still the same people. They sometimes have spurts of courage, and fire issues from their mouths and nostrils; but slavery is their normal condition, and they always return to it, as a tamed canary always returns to its cage. You watch the passing of the torrent swollen by a sudden storm, and you take it for a river. You pass again the next day, and you find nothing but a sheepish thread of water hiding under the grasses of its banks, and which has left, from its passage of the day before, only a few straws on the branches of the bushes. They are strong when they wish to be; but look out, their strength lasts only a moment; those who rely upon them build their house upon the icy surface of a lake."

It has been said that women make poor trade unionists, and that the American women make the poorest of all, because she has the possibility of rising in the social scale, and will not allow herself to be classified as following any particular trade. While this may be true of a few, the majority of women are not in the trade unions because no great effort has been made to organize them. When the matter is brought before them in the right way they are as ready to organize as are the men, and in such instances, make just as good trade unionists.

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

The Shoe Workers' Controversy.

A Statement Explaining the Controversy Between Local Unions
Nos. 25, 126, 200, 207, 221, 245, 338, 346 and 369 of This
City, and the General Officers of the Boot
and Shoe Workers' Union.

For the information of those who desire to learn the truth with reference to this matter we present the following statement:

There are approximately 13,000 shoe workers in this city, of which number 1,900 were members of the Boot and Shoe Workers' union April 1, 1903. For the first time in the history of the shoe trade in this city all branches of the craft were united, with no petty jealousies existing and the joint council almost a unit in their desire to more perfectly organize the shoe workers of the city.

The policy of the B. & S. W. U., as declared by the last convention, held in Detroit, June 16 to 20, 1902, is to organize thoroughly, then secure conditions of wages, etc. etc. The organization is accomplished by creating a demand for union stamp shoes, and thus induce the manufacturers to adopt the arbitration contract, which, it is claimed, will guarantee to the manufacturer the same labor cost as that enjoyed by his non-union stamp competitors, and no change is made in prices paid, all bills of wages to be submitted to arbitration.

Thus it is plainly seen that the organization of the shoe workers depends almost entirely upon inducing the manufacturers to adopt the arbitration contract and the union stamp.

After the Detroit convention the following progress was made in inducing manufacturers of this city to adopt the union stamp agreement: July 1902, L. B. Joslin Shoe Co. and the Southern Shoe Co.; August, The Mound City Boot & Shoe Co.; October, G. F. Dittman Shoe Co.; November, Wertheimer-Swarts Shoe Co.

October 13, General President Tobin wrote Business Agent Pinta as follows:

It may be well for you and Brother Lovly, if he is still in St. Louis, to call on some other manufacturers and endeavor to round up the whole city. Shortly after the agreement was signed with the Wertheimer-Swarts Co., General Vice-President Lovly stated on the floor of the several local unions that the growth of the union here had been so rapid that it was necessary to stop the growth, and they had stopped it. When General President Tobin was here in November he instructed Business Agent Pinta to make no effort to induce other manufacturers to adopt the stamp, as it was necessary to educate the members then in the union. While the St. Louis shoe workers were not entirely satisfied that the advice of the general president and general vice-president was calculated to produce the best results in this city, they put aside their objections and followed their advice, being content to pay dues with no immediate prospect of further organizing the shoe workers of this city.

April 1, General Organizer McMorrow arrived in St. Louis, stating that while he was in this city to attend to matters in dispute with the Hamilton-Brown union factory, under the superintendency of Horace M. Eaton, ex-secretary-treasurer of the Boot and Shoe Workers' union, his main object in coming here was to take on new business with the St. Louis manufacturers, and was here to get all the union stamp contracts he could.

The council considered this double dealing on the part of the general officers, and instructed the business agent to secure all the union stamp contracts he could. Accordingly, he wrote General President Tobin for contract blanks, under date of July 9, and received the following:

Boston, Mass., July 13, 1903.

Dear Sir and Brother—Complying

with the request as contained in your favor of the 9th inst., I have sent you a dozen copies of the arbitration contract and a dozen large envelopes. I would advise you to not encourage any more manufacturers in your jurisdiction to apply for the union stamp. We are more disposed at this time to reduce the number of union stamp factories rather than increase, for the reason that the education of our members has not kept pace with the growth, and we prefer to have a more natural and permanent growth than we have had during the last year.

[Signed] JOHN F. TOBIN,
General President.
Boston, Mass., July 14, 1903.

Dear Sir and Brother—I forwarded the arbitration contracts and envelopes yesterday as per your request, but suggest that no effort be made to secure any more factories in St. Louis; in fact, it is needless for me to advise this, as the inability of the manufacturers to satisfy our unions there has the effect of keeping others out of our combination.

[Signed] JOHN F. TOBIN,
General President.
Boston, Mass., July 24, 1903.

Dear Sir and Brother—Replying to your esteemed favor of the 20th inst., will say that I have forwarded you one dozen copies of blank contracts.

I regret to find that my views with reference to the issue of the union stamp do not coincide with yours, and we would regret very much to be obliged to refuse to issue the union stamp after you had decided that it should be issued.

[Signed] JOHN F. TOBIN,
General President.

Upon the receipt of these communications, the council concluded that things were radically wrong, and began to cast about for a method whereby these matters could be looked into, and decided that a special convention should be called. The local unions decided that it should be called for November, 1903, and selected committees to draft the joint call. To forestall the St. Louis shoe workers, General President Tobin and General Secretary-Treasurer Baine issued a call for a special convention to be held in January, 1904, which was drawn in such a vague manner, that to assure a special convention, which would take up our grievance, the St. Louis shoe workers issued a joint call under date of August 22, naming January 11 as the date for the convention.

September 9 the general executive board of the B. & S. W. U. arrived in the city, the council having received no notice that they were to be here. The manufacturers, however, received notice of their coming, only information that we received regards their arrival being through the slip of the tongue of one of the manufacturers.

The general executive board held their first session at 3 p. m., September 9, and without visiting our headquarters or making reasonable efforts to learn the true state of affairs they issued an order before 8 p. m., September 12, dissolving the council, and commanded the several local unions to elect delegates to a new council pledged to a certain policy, which included that the statements contained in the special convention call be immediately repudiated. All locals except Local 338 refused to obey this order, claiming that the general executive board violated the constitution when they issued the order dissolving the council, in that no charges were preferred, nor was there any opportunity for defense.

General President Tobin then issued orders, revoking the charters of all lo-

cal unions except that of Local 338, which charter was revoked October 19, because the local paid per capita tax to the council for the month of September, when the delegates representing this local attended the council meetings. This local had not decided to support the dissolved council in any manner, but simply paid a bill which was past due, and for this heinous offense the charter was revoked.

The local unions immediately filed appeal with the Central Trades and Labor Union of this city, and with the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, and decided to appeal to the Boot and Shoe Workers' convention to be held January 11, 1904.

Upon the receipt of a communication from President Tobin, requesting that the C. T. & L. U. unseat the delegates representing the local unions whose charters had been revoked, the C. T. & L. U. rendered the following decision:

THE CENTRAL TRADES AND LABOR UNION WILL ALLOW THE DELEGATES FROM THE OLD LOCAL BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS UNIONS TO RETAIN THEIR SEATS IN THE CENTRAL BODY AND NO DELEGATES BE ACCEPTED FROM EITHER SIDE UNTIL THE MATTER IS SETTLED BY THE INTERNATIONAL UNION OF BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS IN CONVENTION AT CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Notwithstanding the fact that we have taken appeals to higher bodies the general officers have pursued a course which is calculated to deprive us of a hearing before the Boot and Shoe Workers' convention in Cincinnati, January 11.

Certain manufacturers have coerced their employes into paying their dues as members at large or join the new unions formed to take the place of the appealing locals. These new locals have a total membership of not more than 150 and the general officers are working hand in glove with these manufacturers, the most active in this work being H. M. Eaton, superintendent of the Hamilton Brown factory, and Geo. Weber, superintendent of the Johansen Brothers' factory.

In the Hamilton Brown union shop any one who dares espouse the cause of the appealing locals is immediately discharged. In the Johansen factory the active workers have been systematically discharged until they had very few employes who would dare espouse the cause of the appealing locals. Wednesday, October 28, one of the few real union men employed in this factory was called into the office and shown a letter from General President Tobin ordering the firm to discharge him.

Notwithstanding the fact that this member was in good standing in his local union he was discharged, and after a shop crew committee waited on the superintendent and secured no satisfaction the crew walked out Thursday, October 29. A committee representing the general executive board is now engaged in attempting to fill the strikers' places, claiming that the strikers are contract breakers, when, as a matter of fact, there is not a word in the contract with this firm specifying how difficulties shall be adjusted. The general officers have used the Union stamp to club the St. Louis shoe workers into submission instead of using it to secure better conditions for the workers. We are not indulging in mud slinging methods but present a plain statement of facts and ask moral support in this struggle. We have asked for an opportunity to present our grievance to the convention and the general officers deny us this just demand, so we must fight for our rights as best we can. We will present additional statement later. Fraternally, Press Committee, Joint Council No. 13, B. & S. W. U.

A. J. LAWRENCE, Secretary.

REPORTS OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF EXECUTIVE BOARD OF CENTRAL TRADES & LABOR UNION IN THE MATTER OF THE CONTROVERSY IN THE BOOT AND

SHOE WORKERS' UNION.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 3, 1903.

Meeting of the executive board called to order by President Debarrey at 9 p. m. Members present: Debarrey, Wade, O'Brien, Alexander, Albrecht, Schwarz and Kreyling.

President Debarrey stated that the object of the meeting was to take up and investigate the controversy now existing between the local Boot and Shoe Workers' unions and the national executive board of the International Boot and Shoe Workers' union.

By motion Mr. Schwarz was appointed assistant secretary.

Messrs. Lovely, McMorrow and Robinson appeared in behalf of the national executive board. Messrs. Pinta, Lawrence, Frank, Coffey and Helfrich appeared in behalf of the local unions.

Mr. McMorrow asked for a decision from the president as to how far this executive board intended to go in this matter.

President Debarrey ruled that the executive board was instructed by the C. T. & L. U. to investigate this matter and to bring in a report of their findings with recommendations; he further ruled, that he was aware that the executive board or the central body had no jurisdiction in this matter, but that it was the object of the executive board to investigate and, if possible, bring about a satisfactory settlement of the entire dispute.

Mr. McMorrow stated that the committee representing the national officers of the Boot and Shoe Workers' union was ready to abide by the course to be pursued by the executive board as expressed by the president, but he wanted it understood that the national officers of the Boot and Shoe Workers' union did not consider themselves on trial by the central body or its executive board.

Mr. McMorrow presented a lengthy written statement in which the national officers give as their reason for dissolving Joint Council No. 13, and revoking the charters of their local unions in St. Louis, mismanagement of affairs, neglect and general insubordination on the part of the Joint Council, business agent and local unions. (Statements on file.)

Mr. Lawrence then proceeded to submit documentary evidence in behalf of the local Boot and Shoe Workers' union, which evidence is on file.

Meeting adjourned at 12:05 a. m., to meet again on Monday, October 5, at 8 p. m., in Fraternal building.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 5, 1903.

Meeting of the executive board called to order by Vice-President Wade at 8:15 p. m.

Members present: Wade, Schwarz, Alexander, Albrecht, O'Brien and Kreyling.

Debarrey entered at 10:25 p. m.

Mr. McMorrow, in behalf of the committee of the general executive board, presented the following statements. (Statements on file.)

After which a request of the committee to retire was granted.

Mr. Lawrence resumed the submitting of evidence, all documentary, to show that the charges and claims of the general executive board of the Boot and Shoe Workers' union against the joint council, their business agent and the local unions of St. Louis were not well founded. (All evidence on file.)

By motion the meeting adjourned at 11:15 p. m., to meet again on Saturday, October 10, 1903, at 7 p. m., in Room 12, Fraternal building.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 10, 1903.

Meeting of executive board of the Central Trades and Labor Union called to order by President Debarrey at 7:30 p. m. Members present: Debarrey, Wade, Alexander, Kreyling, O'Brien and Schwarz.

Minutes of meetings October 3 and 5 read and accepted.

Letter from McMorrow of the Boot and Shoe Workers' general executive committee, and also extracts from the Boot and Shoe Workers' international constitution defining representations at conventions.

Motion by Wade, and seconded by Kreyling, that the executive board of

the Central Trades and Labor Union recommend to the Central Trades and Labor Union to allow the delegates from the old local Boot and Shoe Workers' unions to retain their seats in the central body, and no delegates be accepted from either side until the matter is settled by the International Union of Boot and Shoe Workers in convention at Cincinnati, O.—Carried.

There being no further business, the executive board adjourned, peace and harmony prevailing.

At the meeting of the Central Trades and Labor Union held October 11, 1903, the above report with recommendations were submitted to the central body. After some discussion the report was received and recommendations concurred in, and the local unions of the Boot and Shoe Workers were authorized to use the seal of the C. T. and L. U. on copies of said report and action for distribution.

[Signed.] DAVID KREYLING,
Secretary.

Pertinent Paragraphs.

(By W. W. Baker.)

Determine to find the truth.

To avoid being misled, think for yourself.

What one dares to think he should also dare to say.

More courage is needed. The world holds a coward in contempt.

Socialism will be largely the result of intelligence and education.

The workers must like the injunction, otherwise they would vote to abolish it.

The value of the libraries donated by Carnegie was confiscated from the products of labor.

To be consistent the union man should buy union-made goods all the year and vote a union ballot on election day.

The men who produce all the wealth should determine to keep and enjoy it, instead of turning over the major portion to a few loafers.

The capitalists have an abundance of food and a scarcity of appetite, while the workers have an abundance of appetite and a scarcity of food.

By large donations to charitable institutions capitalists attempt to silence those who would expose the murderous methods employed to gain great wealth.

If Baer had a divine right to the mines, it logically follows that he has a divine right to the lives of the miners who work in them, as the mines would be useless without miners.

If a law endangering the interests of capitalism can be declared unconstitutional when the capitalists are in power, why can not a law endangering the interests of the workers be also declared unconstitutional when the workers are in power?

If the capitalists were compelled to buy workers (as they do horses) to take the place of those who are worn out by overwork or killed by carelessness, their regret at the loss of a good worker would be keen. But workers are plentiful and cheap, and the supply never runs out.

Do not forget to demand union-made goods when making purchases. Persistently and consistently do this, and eventually the proprietors of non-union shops and factories will be forced to unionize their places or go out of business. If you demand union-made goods of the retailer, he will in turn demand them of those from whom he buys.

LUXEMBERG SOCIALIST CLUB—Will meet Thursday evening, Nov. 12, at 8 o'clock, at Kuchler's Hall, on Broadway. All comrades in Luxemburg are invited to attend.

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.

Wood Workers Boycott Koken.

To Organized Labor and Its Friends—Greeting:

Do not patronize the Koken Barbers' Supply Co., of St. Louis, Mo. This firm refuses to treat with the undersigned organization and labor unions in general along lines laid down by the general labor movement, and do not desire its employees to join their respective union. We respectfully request all those engaged in the barber industry, and also the public in general, to treat the Koken Barbers' Supply Co. with the same spirit as they treat Organized Labor, and refrain from dealing with said firm either direct or indirect, until such time as it sees fit to respect labor's rights, and make its products, in particular barbers' furniture, union made throughout. Please request your barber not to deal with the above firm.

Indorsed by the Central Trades and Labor Union of St. Louis and the Amalgamated Wood Workers' District Council.

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

Discontent results in progress. There is hope for the discontented.

LABOR.

Our Local Socialist Press the Thermometer of Our Local Socialist Movement.

The number of Socialist Party votes in the presidential campaign on Tuesday, November 8, 1904, can be approximately given not later than October 31, 1904, by counting the number of names that will appear by that time on the subscription books of LABOR and of our German organ, ARBEITERZEITUNG.

A comrade writes us from Indianapolis: "Election is over. Socialist vote insignificant. What is the cause of it? We have no Socialist paper to fight our battle. How can the wage slave vote our ticket, when our Socialist press will not reach him regularly once a week and keep him in close touch with the LOCAL MOVEMENT, as well as with the movement throughout the world!"

Comrades of St. Louis, you have today one of the best Socialist papers in the English language. LABOR will be a splendid means of propaganda, and a powerful weapon in your St. Louis and Missouri party movement. It is a Socialist paper and a progressive trade union paper at the same time. It may be read by the sons and daughters of toil, and by the men of "higher education" to equal advantage.

The last two week's work shows what you can accomplish. Double this list next week. By the hundreds we must get the union men to subscribe. LABOR is their paper, their friend, their weapon.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

- Welle-Boetler Bakery Co.
- 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.
- Pirina 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.
- Koken Barber Supply Co.
- Neuhoff, butcher, Newstead & Kennerly ave.
- Seifried pork house and meat shop.
- Eichschlag, butcher, 1209 Chouteau ave.

Socialist Party of Missouri.

NOTICE OF NOMINATIONS.

Liberal, Mo., Oct. 12, 1903.

To All Members of the Socialist Party of Missouri:

You are hereby notified that the term of office of Geo. H. Turner, national committeeman from this state, and Caleb Lipscomb, secretary-treasurer, will expire on the last day of December of this year.

It is my duty to notify you to make nominations, so as to have them in my hands by November 10, 1903. I refer you to Article 10 of the constitution, as to eligibility, and if your club is not in good standing, please arrange to have it so, and take a part in this election. The term of office will begin

January 1, 1904, and end on the last day of December following. In order to obviate confusion, I will here state that I will not be a candidate for re-election. You will also observe by the constitution that it is the duty of the party in each congressional district to elect a congressional representative, as all terms expire at the close of the year. Fraternaly,

CALEB LIPSCOMB, Sec.-Treas.

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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People's Fund and Welfare Association.

Eleventh and Locust Streets.

Per resolution of Mr. How at Brotherhood meeting, Sunday, the board has invited a comrade of the Cincinnati P. F. W. A. to a meeting on Thanksgiving, and to remain over to the annual election of officers on the 29th inst.

Mr. Glickert will be asked to give a talk and meet all friends here.

We had a pleasant evening, Monday, when Miss Miriam Lynch charmed everyone with her beautiful voice, Prof. Lichtenstein accompanying her on the piano.

Mr. Walter Reuter contributed a piano solo in splendid style. Then came a "speech," Milk and Water, by Mr. C. N. Haskins, in which that gentleman showed a remarkable nimbleness in his play on words.

Mr. William May wound up the evening's entertainment with a solo. This young man has a beautiful baritone voice and was well appreciated.

Do not miss "Slums of New York," the lecture to be given on Wednesday, the 18th of November. Our new lantern will make its appearance and, under Mr. Allan's guidance, will illustrate Mr. Baker's talk.

Mr. Baird acted as chairman, Monday night, and called on Mr. How to state "Objects of the association." Mr. How's chief object seemed to be a desire to keep in a back seat, from which he was only drawn when the chairman seemed inclined to give him a compliment for "good work."

However, Mr. How's brief remarks met with hearty approval.

Mr. Bohannon was suffered to attend Mr. Martin's Friday meeting with a tacit understanding that he was to be still, and no doubt "our Dan" was a

bit uncomfortable when he thought Mr. Bohannon and the secretary might give a "testimony."

"The unhappy people who believe Christ was a man" were prayed for, and the wonder is who is to pray for those that consign everyone but a select crowd to "regions of everlasting punishment."

At 2:30 p. m., Sunday, there will be a meeting of those interested in work for the Juniors. Mr. Maschmeyer's class meets at 4 p. m.

The subject of the Brotherhood meeting will be "Brotherhood and Social Healing." Mr. How will lead. The time is seven o'clock in the evening.

Mr. Baird conducts his meeting on Thursday, to which everyone is invited.

The secretary would be pleased to confer with library committee, Monday, in relation to books that are to be turned over by Mr. Kober.

Mr. Allan has books he desires the people to use, and Mr. Baird has placed several volumes in secretary's charge.

If Comrades Hoehn and Lawrence need any speakers in Boston, the janitor will express several first-class orators on short notice.

We had a board meeting, Tuesday, and sadly missed our treasurer, Mr. A. J. Lawrence, when "bills" were read.

Mr. Baird paid a neat compliment to LABOR, which the secretary is pleased to note.

Mr. Steigerwalt has kindly subscribed for New York Worker for the reading room.

Co-operators, be here Saturday at 7:30 p. m., please.

ELLA C. KELLY, Secretary.

THE WORK FOR LABOR.

How to Build Up Our Socialist Press.

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

just as we got our eight-page LABOR and now our 16-page LABOR, namely, by determined, persistent and steady efforts. By carrying our propaganda into the home, the s...op and social gatherings, 16-page LABOR may now attract those with whom you failed before. Try again, and, always remember, it is you who gather in the new readers, who are doing the constructive work, building the foundation for a powerful press for our cause.

Boycott the Scab Cigar Firm.

The following circular has been issued by the cigar makers:

To the Public:
Your attention is called to the unscrupulous attempt of the Globe Cigar Co. (Isaac Tocker, proprietor), located at 1241 South Broadway, in endeavoring to impress upon the smoking public that they are operating a union shop by virtue of the fact that they are displaying a few boxes of union cigars, while in reality they are operating a non-union factory, and are employing non-union people, boys and girls who are not practical cigar makers, and who in most instances should be in attendance at school.

If you favor a shorter workday and a fair day's wages, we are convinced you will refuse to in any manner patronize this concern. Don't patronize the unfair firm known as the Globe Cigar Co., 1241 South Broadway. Refuse to smoke any cigar where the box does not bear the Blue Union Label. Hand this circular to your neighbor.

By order of
JOINT CIGAR MAKERS' UNIONS
44 and 281.

MEETING OF THE TENTH WARD BRANCH.

All Socialists and sympathizers of the Tenth ward are requested to attend the meeting of the Branch on Thursday, November 19, at South West Turner Hall, Ohio and Potomac streets, at 7:30 p. m. Comrade Dilno is engaged for the speaker. Lecture to begin at 8:00 p. m. COMMITTEE.

A QUESTION FOR THE FEDERATION CONVENTION.

Editor of 'The Worker':—The approaching convention of the American Federation of Labor makes it timely to call attention to the subject of the Oriental peoples who come in competition with us on the Pacific Coast.

For many reasons the Japanese are preferred to white men or even to Chinese. In the first place, they have no votes. In the second place, they are cool headed and quick to learn and, the capitalists think, would make good soldiers, in case of class strife, to defend the employers' profits. Finally, of course, they do more work for less wages than will the white workers.

However, I believe them to be class-conscious and not desirous of lowering labor conditions here to the level prevailing in Japan. A few months ago they organized a union and applied to the American Federation for a charter, and they were turned down. This is wrong. It is against the interests of the American workingman.

This is a problem of as much importance as the organization of the negroes in the Southern States. It is a subject the delegates in the Federation convention should take up and bring to an issue.

GEO. D. VAN PELT.

Dixon, Cal., Oct. 26.

A NATURAL FRUIT OF CAPITALIST SOCIETY

An Incident from Real Life.

He was an old-time schoolmate of mine. He had overworked and consumption had fastened itself upon him. He realized that his life was very nearly at an end, and as I and another sat near his bed, this is what he said to us:

"There's no more lying awake nights wondering if I am going to lose my job. There's no more working for seventy-five cents and a dollar a day and living on ten-cent lunches. I'm through with it. I have the papers all ready to have my body cremated. When I'm dead, I don't want one word said. I don't want one song. I don't want one prayer. I don't want one flower. As to a future life, I don't want any more. I have had enough."
N. J. W.

WHAT A SOCIALIST

MAYOR DID IN FRANCE.

The north of France has been the scene of very big strikes in the textile trade—a strike embracing almost the whole of the industrial towns in the north of France. The activity of the government has been chiefly limited to the sending of troops, which have occupied the factories, while the officers fraternized openly with the employers, using every opportunity to turn the troops against the strikers. On the other hand, the Socialist Mayor of Lille, G. Delory, refused to allow the quartering of troops sent by the government during the strike on the ground that they were not required, as the town was perfectly orderly, and hence could only act as provocation. The Mayor in question is one of the best-known members of the Anti-Ministerial Socialist Party. The attitude of the central government only proves anew what a lie the theory of equality under or before the law is even with a republican form, under class rule and capitalistic production.

MY WALKS ABROAD.

Whene'er I take my walks abroad
How many rich I see,
Who glut themselves at loaded board
But leave "no show" for me!
I bought myself a corner lot,
And tried to raise a roof;
They made love to my little plot,

And took the whole for proof.
I raised a cow and two small pigs
And tied 'em to a post;
The tax men came and scooped 'em up
I couldn't find their ghost.
I tried to get a shot at snipe
Or catch a brace of quails,
The game law took 'em with a swipe;
I had to chew my nails.
Then winter froze me down so tight,
While coal jumped high and higher
I found a match to start a light,
But couldn't raise a fire.
Now all you Yanks that think you're
..free,
And shout for Bunker Hill,
Get down and crawl, poor slaves like
me.
And gulp your bitter pill

U. S. A.

LABOR in POLITICS

Call to Action for the Presidential Campaign in 1904. Address delivered by E. V. Debs at the Gross' Park Picnic of the St. Louis Socialists has been published in a splendid pamphlet in English and German, together with the Socialist Platform, Trades Union Resolutions, etc. Price, 5c a copy. Every Union Man should read it. 100 copies \$3.00. Order at the LABOR office.

ARE YOU GOING TO THE

World's Fair 1904?

OF COURSE YOU ARE.

Then Why Not Go Without Any Cost to You?

BUY World's Fair Coffee

25c a POUND.

1 coupon with each pound. 10 pounds will give you one ticket of admission to the World's Fair

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TEL. KINLOCH D-1233.

...WALHALLA...

Central Trades and Labor Union Headquarters.

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7 to 8 p. m.
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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 IX.

M. MINXIT PREPARES FOR WAR.

Now, M. Minxit had been informed, I know not by whom—by rumor, doubtless, which meddles with everything—that Benjamin was held a prisoner at Saint-Pierre du Mont; he knew no better way of delivering his friend than to take the castle of the Marquis by assault and then level it to the ground. Let those who laugh find me in history a war more just. Where the government does not know how to make the laws respected, the citizens must do justice themselves.

M. Minxit's yard resembled a campground; the musicians, on horseback and armed with guns of all sorts, were already arranged in line of battle; the old sergeant, who had lately entered the doctor's service, had taken command of this picked body. From the middle of the ranks rose a large flag made out of a window curtain, on which M. Minxit had inscribed in printed letters, that no one might fail to see them: THE LIBERTY OF BENJAMIN OR THE EARS OF M. DE CAMBPSE. This was his ultimatum.

In the second line came the infantry, represented by five or six farm hands carrying their picks on their shoulders, and four slaters of the neighborhood, each equipped with his ladder.

The barouche represented the baggage; it was loaded with fagots with which to fill up the moats of the castle, which time itself had filled in several places. But M. Minxit was bound to do things regularly; he had taken the further precaution of putting his case of instruments and a big flask of rum in one of the pockets of the carriage.

The warlike doctor, with feathers in his hat and a naked sword in his hand, wheeled about his troops and hastened the preparations for departure with a voice of thunder.

It is customary for an army, before entering on a campaign, to be harangued. M. Minxit was not a man to fail in this formality. Now, this is what he said to the soldiers:

"Soldiers, I will not say to you that Europe has its eyes fixed upon you, that your names will be handed down to posterity, that they will be engraved in the temple of glory, etc., etc., etc., because these phrases are the empty and barren seeds thrown to nincompoops; but this is what I have to say:

"In all wars soldiers fight for the benefit of the sovereign; generally they have not even the advantage of knowing why they die; but you are going to fight in your interest and in the interest of your wives and children—those of you who have any. M. Benjamin, whom you all have the honor to know, is to become my son-in-law. In this capacity he will reign with me over you, and when I shall be no more, he will be your master; he will be under infinite obligation to you on account of the dangers which you are to incur on his account, and he will reward you generously.

"But it is not only to restore liberty to my son-in-law that you have taken up arms; our expedition also will result in the deliverance of the country from a tyrant who oppresses it, who crushes your wheat, who beats you when he meets you, and who behaves very badly with your wives. One good reason is enough to make a Frenchman fight courageously; you have two; then you are invincible. The dead shall have a decent burial at my expense, and the wounded shall be cared for

in my house. Long live M. Benjamin Rathy! Death to Cambyse! Destruction to his castle!"

"Bravo, Monsieur Minxit!" said my uncle, who had come in through a back gate, as became a conquered man. "That was a well-prepared harangue; if you had delivered it in Latin, I should have thought that you pillaged it from Titus Livius."

At sight of my uncle a general hurrah went up from the army. M. Minxit gave the order "Place rest!" and took Benjamin into his dining-room. The latter gave an account of his adventures in the most circumstantial manner, and with a fidelity that statesmen do not always show in writing their memoirs.

M. Minxit was horribly exasperated at the insult offered to his son-in-law, and ground all the stumps in his jaw. At first he could express himself only in curses; but, when his indignation had quieted a little, he said: "Benjamin, you are nimbler than I; you shall take command of the army, and we will march against Cambyse's castle; where its turrets were, nettles and quitch-grass grow."

"If you say so," said my uncle, "we will level even the mountain of Saint-Pierre du Mont; but, saving the respect that I owe to your opinion, I believe that we ought to act strategically; we will scale the walls of the castle by night; we will seize de Cambyse and all his lackeys plunged in wine and sleep, as Virgil says; and they will all have to kiss us."

"That's a fine idea," answered M. Minxit. "We have a good league and a place, and it will be dark in an hour; run and kiss my daughter, and we will start."

"One moment," said my uncle. "The devil! how you go on! I have eaten nothing to-day, and I should rather like to breakfast before we start."

"Then," said M. Minxit, "I will give the order to break ranks, and a ration of wine shall be distributed to our soldiers to keep them in breath."

"That's right," answered my uncle, "they will have time to finish themselves, while I am taking my refreshment."

Fortunately for the castle of the marquis, Lawyer Page, who was returning from a legal examination, came to ask permission to dine at M. Minxit's.

"You arrive opportunely, Monsieur Page," said the warlike doctor; "I am going to enroll you in our expedition."

"What expedition?" said Page, who had not studied the right to make war.

Then my uncle related his adventure and the way in which he proposed to avenge himself.

"Take care," said Lawyer Page; "the thing is more serious than you think. In the first place, as to success, how do you hope with seven or eight cripples to overcome a garrison of thirty domestics commanded by a lieutenant of musketeers?"

"Twenty men and all valid, Monsieur attorney," said M. Minxit.

"Very well," said Lawyer Page, coldly; "but the castle of M. de Cambyse is surrounded by walls; will those walls tumble, like those of Jericho, at the sound of cymbals and base drum? Suppose, however, that you take the castle of the marquis by assault; it undoubtedly will be a fine feat of arms; but this exploit is not calculated to win for you the cross of Saint Louis; where you see only a good bit of fun and legitimate reprisals, justice will see a case of breaking and entering, a scaling of walls, a violation of domicile, a

night attack, and all these, furthermore, against a marquis. The least of these things involved the penalty of the galleys, I warn you; you will be obliged, therefore, after your victory, to make up your mind to leave the country, and that to what end? Simply to force a marquis to kiss you.

"When one can avenge himself without risk and without damage, I admit vengeance; but to avenge one's self to one's own detriment is a ridiculous thing, an act of folly. You say, Benjamin, that you have been insulted; but what is an insult? Almost always an act of brutality committed by the stronger to the prejudice of the weaker. Now, how can another's brutality damage your honor? Is it your fault if this man is a miserable savage, who knows no other right than might? Are you responsible for his cowardice? If a tile should fall on your head, would you run to break it into pieces? Would you think yourself insulted by a dog who had bitten you, and would you challenge him to a single combat, like that of the poodle of Montargis with the assassin of his master? If the insult dishonors anyone, it is the insulting party; all honest people are on the side of the insulted. When a butcher maltreats a sheep, tell me, are we indignant at the sheep?"

"If the evil that you wish to do to your insulter would cure you of that which he has done to you, I could understand your thirst for revenge; but if you are the weaker, you will bring down upon yourself new cruelties; if, on the contrary, you are the stronger, you have still to take the trouble to fight your adversary. Thus the man who avenges himself always plays the role of a dupe. The precept of Jesus Christ which tells us to forgive those who have offended us is not only a fine moral precept, but also sensible advice. From all which I conclude that you will do well, my dear Benjamin, to forget the honor that the marquis has done you, and to drink with us until night to drown this recollection."

"For my part, I am not at all of cousin Page's opinion. It is always pleasant, and sometimes useful, to loyally return the evil that has been done us; it is a lesson that we give to the wicked. It is good that they should know that it is at their own risk and peril that they abandon themselves to their mischievous instincts. To leave undisturbed the viper that has bitten you when you might crush it, and to forgive the wicked, is the same thing. Generosity in such a case is not only stupidity, it is a wrong done to society. Though Jesus Christ said: 'Forgive your enemies,' Saint Peter cut off Malchus' ear; these things compensate each other."

My uncle was as obstinate as if he had been the son of a horse and an ass; and for that matter obstinacy is an hereditary vice in our family; nevertheless he agreed that Lawyer Page was right.

"I believe, Monsieur Minxit," said he, "that you will do very well to put your sword back in the scabbard and your plumed hat in its box. One should make war only for extremely serious reasons, and the king who unnecessarily drags a part of his people to those vast slaughter-houses known as battle-fields is an assassin. Perhaps you would be flattered, Monsieur Minxit, to take rank among the heroes; but what is the glory of a general? Cities in ruins, villages in ashes, countries ravaged, women abandoned to the brutality of the soldier, children led away captive, casks of wine staved in in the cellars. Have you not read Fenelon, Monsieur Minxit? All these things are atrocious, and I shudder at the very thought of them."

"What are you talking about?" answered Monsieur Minxit; "this is a question only of a few blows of a pick-ax at some old crumbling walls."

"Well," said my uncle, "why take the trouble to knock them down when they are so willing to fall of themselves? Believe me, restore peace to this beautiful country; I should be a coward and a wretch if I should suffer you, in order to avenge an injury

wholly personal to myself, to expose yourself to the manifold dangers that must result from our expedition."

"But I too," said M. Minxit, "have some personal injuries to avenge on this country squire; he once sent me, out of derision, a horse's urine to consult for human urine."

"A fine reason for risking six years in the galleys! No, Monsieur Minxit, posterity would not absolve you. If you will not think of yourself, think of your daughter, of your dear Arabelle; what pleasure would she take in making such good cream cheeses, if you were no longer here to eat them?"

This appeal to the paternal feelings of the old doctor had its effect.

"At least," said he, "you promise me that justice shall be done to M. de Cambyse for his insolence; for you are my son-in-law, and from this time forth, where honor is concerned, we are as one man instead of two."

"Oh! rest easy as to that, Monsieur Minxit, I shall always have an eye open for the marquis. I shall watch him with the patient attention of a cat that watches a mouse; some day or other I shall catch him alone and without an escort; then he will have to cross his noble sword with my rapier, or else I will beat him to my satisfaction. I can not swear, like the old knights, to let my beard grow or to eat hard bread until I have avenged myself, because one of these things would not be fitting in our profession and the other is contrary to my temperament; but I swear not to become your son-in-law until the insult that has been offered me shall have been gloriously atoned for."

"No, no," answered M. Minxit; "you go too far, Benjamin; I do not accept this impious oath; you must, on the contrary, marry my daughter; you will avenge yourself as well afterward as before."

"Do you think so, Monsieur Minxit? From the moment that I must fight to the death with the marquis, my life no longer belongs to me; I can not allow myself to marry your daughter, simply perhaps to leave her a widow on the day after her wedding."

The good doctor tried to shake my uncle's resolution, but, seeing that he could not succeed, he decided to go change his costume and disband his army. Thus ended this great expedition, which cost humanity little blood, but M. Minxit much wine.

(To Be Continued.)

SOCIALISTS, ATTENTION!

There are undoubtedly many Socialists living in places where there are no local organizations, who would like to have a speaker visit their localities, but are unable to assume the financial responsibility attached to the undertaking. If every such Socialist reading these lines will send his name and address to the National Secretary, Socialist Party, Omaha, Neb., and state what he or she can do in the way of entertainment, arranging and advertising a meeting, guarantee toward the expenses of speaker, how much notice of speakers coming would be needed, etc., the names will be filed and attention given to the application as soon as possible. Of course it is understood that the national office does not guarantee a speaker immediately for every locality, but the best efforts will be made to satisfy the demand. We want to see every militant Socialist a member of the party. Address the National Secretary, Socialist Party, Omaha, Neb.

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

Woman's Forum.

Edited by KATE EMMET.

"Intemperance, that gigantic foe of modern civilization, is the chasm in the forum which seems destined to swallow up the capacity of self-government. In the olden times, wine was dear, and only the upper classes could afford to get drunk. Around the shores of the Mediterranean, the stimulus of the stomach was no temptation; their climate tempted men on a different side. We are Saxons, our blood aches for a stimulus, by way of the stomach—appetite! Our idea of heaven is the skulls of our enemies, flowing over rich wine. That is the blood that courses in our veins. In our streets, science pours out her drink like water. Political economy puts in every man's hand, by the labor of half a day, money enough to be drunk during a week."—Wendell Phillips.

There is one temptation, dragging down the possibility of self-government into the pit of imbruted humanity; and on the other side, is that hideous problem of modern civilized life—prostitution—born of Orthodox scruples and aristocratic fastidiousness; born of that fastidious denial of the right of woman to choose her own work, and, like her brother, to satisfy her ambition, her love of luxury, her love of material gratifications, by fair

wages for fair work. As long as you deny it, so long as the pulpit covers with its fastidious Orthodoxy this question from the consideration of the public, it is but a concealed brothel, although it calls itself an Orthodox pulpit. [Applause and hisses.] I know what I say; your hisses can not change it. Go, clean out the Gehenna of New York! [Applause.] Go, sweep the Augean stable that makes New York the lazar-house of corruption! You know that on one side or the other of these temptations lies very much of the evil of modern civilized life. You know that before them, statesmanship folds its hands in despair. Here is a method by which to take care of at least one. Give men fair wages, and ninety-nine out of a hundred will disdain to steal. The way to prevent dishonesty is to let every man have a field for his work, and honest wages; the way to prevent licentiousness is to give to woman's capacity free play. Give to the higher powers activity, and they will choke down the animal. The man who loves thinking, disdains to be the victim of appetite. It is a law of our nature. Give a hundred women honest wages for capacity and toil, and ninety-nine will disdain to win it by vice. That is the cure for licentiousness."—Wendell Phillips.

What Labor Can Do.

Labor sows, but others reap.
 Labor creates capital, but has none.
 Labor builds palaces, but lives in hovels.
 Labor garners the grain, but eats the chaff.
 Labor weaves fine vestments, but is clothed in rags.
 Labor has the ballot, but doesn't know how to use it.
 Labor manufactures pianos and plays the Jew's harp.
 Labor builds palace trains and automobiles, but walks.
 Labor elects representatives, but has no representation.
 Labor manufactures guns and is shot down with them.
 Labor makes books and libraries, but reads penny newspapers.
 Labor builds labor-saving machines, but labors harder than ever.
 Labor builds schools and universities, but remains in ignorance.
 Labor digs coal from the bowels of the earth, but shivers with the cold.
 Labor makes furniture, but eats a cold meal out of the "full dinner pail."
 Labor builds streets and public highways, but is not allowed free assemblage upon them.
 Labor digs diamonds and precious metals from the earth, but wears glass beads and brass jewelry.
 Labor has brains, ability and the power to change and remedy all this, but is afraid of its own power.

Assist the Tobacco Workers.

To Organized Labor and Its Friends—Greeting:

Fellow-Workers—We have now entered upon the eighth year of our contest with the American and Continental Tobacco trust, still fighting for our rights. This concern, like all trusts, having no use for unions, sought to wreck us, but with the assistance of Organized Labor, we have been able to main our organization against this trust. And with a still greater assistance from the consumer, we will be enabled to win our fight. It is to this end we appeal to you to accord to us your co-operation, by refusing to purchase any tobacco made by the Tobacco trust or non-union tobacco firms. On the accompanying cards are listed some of their principal brands of

tobacco and cigarettes. Do not use any of them.

We have another important matter to which we desire to call your attention, and that is our Blue Label. We are endeavoring to create a demand for tobacco and cigarettes bearing our label, and the agitation we have kept up for it has been responded to by Organized Labor throughout the country very generally, which we assure you, is fully appreciated, and we believe you can and will further assist us in establishing our Blue Label in the market, and in impressing upon the minds of the users of tobacco and cigarettes to ask for and demand union-labeled tobacco. Insist upon your dealers getting it for you if they haven't it already in stock; or if you send a member of your family to buy tobacco, require them to ask the dealer for union-labeled tobacco, and to take no other. It is a well-known fact that dealers are always ready to cater to any demand their customers make upon them for any particular kind of goods. There is a large variety of union-labeled tobacco on the market now.

Thanking you in advance, in the full belief that you will give us the co-operation we ask of you, we are, yours fraternally,

TOBACCO WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION.

HENRY FISCHER, Int. President.

Every consumer is compelled to contribute toward both Republican and Democratic campaigns. The direct contributors add the amount (which they consider an investment) to the cost of commodities sold by them, and thus the expense is shifted to the consumer. The money to defray the expense of Socialist agitation is raised by direct contributions and party dues, and no one is compelled to contribute unwillingly. Every cent is accounted for. As the money is used for legitimate purposes, no secrecy is necessary. If you desire to end the indirect and unjust methods which compel people to pay for what they do not want, vote for Socialism at the next election.

The union man who advocates conservatism does not understand the meaning of unionism.

Republican and Democratic workmen are the allies of Parry and Baer on election day.

Volumes of laws have been enacted to protect property rights, but very few to protect the natural rights of man, and the latter are seldom enforced.

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The panic divorces the worker from his job—deprives him of wages.

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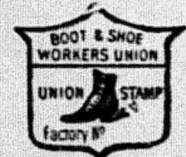
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Entered at the Post Office at St. Louis, Mo., as second-class matter.

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

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THE INDIANAPOLIS ELECTION.

The Socialist Party candidate for mayor received 494 votes, as against 213 at the municipal election two years ago. The S. L. P. received 176, as against 280 two years ago. Thus the S. L. P. lost 104 votes while the Socialist Party gained 261.

The campaign was purely a fight for "a good man" and there were all sorts of reform pledges and every artifice known to the old party politicians was used to make votes for their "good" candidate. The Socialists have no reason to feel anything but pleased with the result, and a few more gains like this will place them in a position to be reckoned with in Indianapolis.

* * *

BRITISH AND AMERICAN LABOR.

Max S. Hays, editor of the Cleveland (O.) Citizen, has returned to the United States from Europe, where he has been attending the British Trades Union congress, which was held in Leicester, England. Mr. Hays spent six weeks in investigating industrial conditions, political and economical questions in England, France and Belgium.

"The British trade unions are somewhat ahead of the American labor organizations," said Mr. Hays, "in that they are older and financially stronger, but their strength is now being tested by the capitalists, who, when strikes are ordered, enter the courts and sue for damages. The Taft-Vale decision which was issued against the railway workers a year ago has become the precedent that is now being used against the miners with deadly effect.

"The trade unions of America may as well prepare to meet the Taft-Vale issue, as the precedent that has been established in Great Britain has been copied here. I understand that there are over a score of damage cases in the courts.

"The American workingmen are better paid, work shorter hours and have a generally higher standard of living than the Europeans, and from every point of view we shall probably continue to hold this position."

* * *

WANTED—SOCIALIST WORKERS.

The heavy work in the campaign of 1903 is over, but the activity from this day until the election will be increased greatly over that of the summer. The voters at this late date are greatly disturbed over the fight between the old parties, which, when coupled with the inclement weather, makes it rather hard for open-air meetings. As a result the major part of the agitation has been transferred to halls, but the work goes on just the same. We would suggest to the comrades the advisability of using discretion in the closing hours of the campaign, and to distribute literature that will appeal to the voter's intelligence and to impress indelibly the Socialist Party upon his mind. It is not well to attempt to get them interested in a volume of books at this late date, but much better work can be accomplished by the use of good, clear, but short leaflets and the platform of the party. Immediately after the election we can start the campaign for the next year, but for the remaining days of this campaign the workers should use discretion in their propaganda. But whatever you do, push everything in the way of propaganda that will help. The best time to prove the fighting qualities of the Socialist Party is to be able to cope with the situation when a real fight is on. Distribute literature and hold agitation meetings. Visit the wavering and make as much of a house-to-house canvass as possible. Socialists are made in more ways than one. Keep busy.—Ohio Socialist.

LABOR MUST MAINTAIN LIBERTY.

Men in the ranks of Organized Labor who are close observers must have arrived at the conclusion that the class in the avenues of manual labor are facing a critical and perilous period in the nation's history. The oligarchy of wealth which has assumed gigantic proportions, is surrounding labor with a conspiracy of legislation, the most damnable that ever marked any century of time in the world's history.

Laws are drafted and passed which upon a cursory glance appear as guileless as the dimpled smiles of a sleeping babe, yet upon investigation the dagger and stiletto that assassinate human liberty lie concealed behind the verbal mask of pretended innocence. Labor to-day lies bound and gagged, and if unionism fails to break the chains through the united political might of the toiling millions, then American manhood is doomed to a peonage far more servile than the chattel slavery of the ante-bellum days. The armory of wealth is loaded with legal weapons to fight labor on the industrial battlefield. Judicial decisions have been rendered, one after the other, which practically nullify all the effective features of the strike, and labor beholds itself struggling under the ban of laws that have been drafted and adopted at the bidding of corporate greed. The boycott, the weapon of labor, has been declared unlawful; while the blacklist, the weapon of the employer, has been legalized. The postmaster-general proposes to attach the mail service to every train to render labor legally helpless in the declaration of a strike. The power has been placed in the hands of a president to draft every able-bodied citizen in the United States and equip him with all the modern machinery of war to uphold and protect the sacred and pre-eminent rights of property. The centralization of military power in the hands of one man presages the coming of capitalistic imperialism and casts the shadow of a struggle unparalleled in all the ages of the past. If the rule of gold and greed will not yield to the peaceable, constitutional power of ballot-armed plebians, then will the tornado burst in all its fury and desperation will nerve the arm of pauperism to strike a blow for "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

The war is on, and the fight will never end until manhood and womanhood are the standards of value in a civilization that knows no master and no slave. The liberty of man, woman and child is threatened, and the spirit of '76 must be rekindled to save this republic, that was built during the darkest night of blood that the world has ever seen, from the vandalism that now endangers the life of the nation.

Upon labor hangs the destiny of this country, whose soil is peopled with the nationalities and creeds of the world, and labor must hold high the torch by whose light the great mass will reach the goal that opens into the dawn of a co-operative commonwealth.—Miners' Magazine.

* * *

IN FREE AMERICA.

The following appeared in the New York Mail and Express, written by a staff correspondent of Anaconda, Mont.:

"A year ago Socialism became rampant among the unions at Anaconda. The Amalgamated company seized the occasion to quench its fires, while it spent months and millions in perfecting the greatest smelting plant in the world. During the interval of construction, the Socialists were gradually removed. It is claimed that when work was resumed that element had been eliminated."

In free America, where the citizen depends upon a corporation for a job, in order that he may live, he does not dare to exercise the mental faculties that God gave him in moulding convictions that conflict with the legalized robbery of an octopus that demands for the price of employment a mortgage upon the only peaceable weapon bequeathed to American citizenship for defense, says the Miners' Magazine. The Amalgamated Copper company, controlled by the mighty hand of the "oil king" of the world, demands that an employe shall not only be a physical slave but that he shall surrender his convictions of right and wrong, or accept the penalty of discharge. To be a man, to exercise a free man's will, is an affront to the corporation that merits the blacklist, and no tribunal in this great republic of ours hastens to the rescue of the man who is visited with the vengeance of a corporate anarchy that towers above every law and principle of justice. We are told in almost every issue of the daily press that labor has the right to work, but where is the journal with power and influence in the state of Montana that dares to "beard the lion in his den" and insist that these men who have been blacklisted, for no cause save that they cast a free and untrammelled ballot in accordance with their judgment and consciences, shall be protected in that much-vaunted sovereign right—the right to work? Where is all the grandeur and glory that we boast of in our Declaration of Independ-

EVERY WORKING WOMAN SHOULD READ LABOR.

ence, and where is the liberty and justice that is supposed to flow from the revered pages of our constitution? To the jobless man, blacklisted by a corporation, hurled from employment to become a wanderer in the land of his birth, because there dwelt in his soul the spirit of independence, the constitution and the document of human liberty become parodies.

The womb of the future is pregnant with economic adjustments that are imperative, and the patriotism and manhood that spurred the citizenship of a nation to break the shackles of the black slave will be goaded on through persecution, to tear from the limbs of the white slaves the gyves of a bondage that has brutalized the world and left millions of the human race without a place whereon to lay their heads. The story of Standard Oil tyranny in Anaconda, Montana, will be retold in every city of this country, and a sentiment of indignation will be kindled in the breasts of men who will labor more vigorously to end this nightmare of greed, hunger and misery. The spirit of '76 is not dead, and this assertion will be corroborated by millions of ballots wielded for the liberation of the present generation.

Editorial Notes and Comments.

"I am taking this step because it is impossible to be sane and not revolt, be sane and be silent, be sane and not take my place shoulder to shoulder with my comrades, the toilers, in the fight to overthrow the capitalist system.

"I am not making a sacrifice by giving up my easy life, comforts, friends and social connections. These things mean nothing to me in the face of my own present slavery and the control of the resources of life by organized greed. I do not expect the gratitude of the toilers for taking up their fight. It is my fight, and I must fight to be a man."—Alexander M. Storton, pastor of the M. E. church, Imlary, Mich., who had decided to enter actively upon the campaign for Socialism.

President Gompers has the following to say concerning labor papers: "Were it not for the labor press the labor movement would not be what it is to-day, and any man who tries to injure a labor paper is a traitor to the cause. If you don't agree with the policy of the paper, go to the office and say so in a manly way, but don't go around throwing insinuations. Perhaps you are wrong and the paper is right. If the paper has made a mistake, you can depend upon it that a correction will be cheerfully printed. Corporations will give their organs loyal support and if labor is to be successful in securing justice, labor papers must be supported."

Our Socialists in Milwaukee have a big plan on foot, that of establishing a big down-town Sunday Temple with regular evening "services" under the charge of Comrade Winfield R. Gaylord, the state organizer for Wisconsin. The plan is to secure some such hall as Lincoln hall or the Ethical building, make a bid for the attendance of the public at large, furnish as fine music as any church, and have beside the lecture or address of the evening a critic's hour open to any person who wants to take the floor. Topics of public interest will be discussed from the Socialist standpoint, converts to Socialism will be made and ethical lessons inculcated. A meeting of the local comrades interested in the project will be held in the Herald office a week from next Monday evening, when the matter will be considered from various standpoints, but mainly from the point of view of the finances.

It is reported of the younger Mr. Rockefeller that when some of his Bible class members recently suggested that certain modern methods of great fortunes could not be consistently practiced by Christians, he asked if the manner in which these men disposed of their wealth did not count for something to their advantage. This is the new doctrine of Christian plutocracy. Most of the velvety clergymen are preaching it. Not how you get your wealth, but what you do with it, is the test they are fond of applying. The doctrine is not new. It was practiced long ago by Jonathan Wild, Sixteen-string Jack and Jack Sheppard. Perhaps the excellent Mr. Rockefeller doesn't know who these worthies were, being unfamiliar with low-bred literature. Let him understand, then, that they were highwaymen, who soothed their consciences for their un-Christian modes of getting wealth from its owners by their Christian habits of bestowing it upon others.—The Public.

Just previous to the civil war a bushel of corn represented more than four and one-half hours of human labor at cost of 35¢ cents, while to-day 41 minutes of labor produce the same amount for 10½ cents.

A workingman has the right to quit work—also the right to quiet eating. If he does the former he is almost certain to do the latter.

The closed factory produces no profits.

THE LESSON OF THE ELECTION.

"We were cut out by newspapers entirely. All kinds of charges against us which we could not answer through papers." (Extract from Comrade Chase telegram to an exchange.—Ed.)

The decrease in the vote for the Socialist Party in Massachusetts is being attributed to various causes. The bitter opposition of the church, the internecine strife of Lynn and Haverhill shoemakers fomented by shrewd capitalist politicians, the combined opposition of Democrats, Republicans, Prohibitionists and saloonkeepers and other conditions are said to have contributed to the defeat of our comrades. But this opposition and these conditions are precisely what we always may expect for every struggle in which Socialists have a chance of winning. The saloon man and the church man, the boodler and the bawdry house keepers will always join hands with the Democratic and Republican machines when necessary to prevent the success of the Socialist Party. Better organization and education is needed to prevent a repetition of the Massachusetts lesson. The organization must be determined enough to carry the burden of a weekly publication which will keep the working class thoroughly informed on the work and principles of our party. It was probably not the bitter attacks of the church, nor the falsifying by renegades which caused the defeat, but the absence of a party organ reaching the intelligent workers and disproving the slanders and libelous descriptions of the aim of our party.

Lies are a boomerang upon those who utter them but the lies must be shown up. They can be shown up only by meeting them where they are used. Our party members must realize that no seriously contested struggle can be successfully waged with mere special editions in propaganda papers published a thousand miles from the scene of battle. Socialist success don't come that easy. Our cause must be presented at all times and our principles applied to every appearing social and labor problem and important trade union organization fights as well. The presence of a Socialist journal rightly conducted will keep up the educational campaign the year round. Nothing else can equal the effectiveness of a local Socialist paper's comments on the local questions of the hour and no outside publication can take its place. This lesson has been taught by the experience of our Massachusetts comrades who with 35,000 votes had no regular publication, until a few weeks prior to election, in the entire state.

IT PAYS TO BE A "GOOD CHURCHMAN."

An archbishop of an empire on the witness stand at a criminal trial testifying to the "good character" of two common ward politicians! Verily doth it pay to be a "good churchman" these days! The Very Reverend J. J. Harty, archbishop of the Philippines or some other reverend, would have performed the same service for a Blair, a Lee, even a Fein, or a Barbaglia; but then these dupes made the fatal mistake of confession. Probably the the archbishop of the Philippines relies upon a repetition in the cases of Barrett and Dolan of the peculiar fact which was pointed out by the star Boodler when he exclaimed, "You have never seen in all these boodler trials a single instance of a confession of guilt by one of my race!" Ah, it pays politicians, it pays their political institutions to be right with the religious? No with the church powers that be. To throw open the palatial rooms of a political club house situated in the fashionable residence district to a young ladies' sodality from the poor parishes. It pays pastors to keep millionaire "pillars" and political "pillars" in their churches so long as they don't commit the blunder of a confession of bribery and perjury, of embezzlement and theft.

Religious sentiment in the churches?

Pshaw! Sam Parks' house smiths union had more virtue and fairness even before Parks went to Sing Sing.

THE CHICAGO STREET CAR STRIKE.

A city street railway employes strike is one of the best object lessons how the city government, with its police force, are used against wage earners; a government which these same wage earners establish and re-establish with every succeeding election.

The most fiendish brutality of these governments against the wage earners in time of strike does not deter the wage earners from voting for some more "good men" to govern on the same old plan, who simply in their turn repeat what their predecessors have done under similar circumstances, namely, use all their official power to crush labor. Read what the capitalist press predicts will be accomplished in the line of brutality in Chicago, as printed in the G.-D. of November 12:

"The Chicago City Railway Co. is prepared to apply to the courts early this morning for an injunction restraining the strikers from interfering with the running of the cars. It is the intention to attach the cars to the white grip and mail cars of the postal department. The men heard of this, yesterday, and protested to District Attorney Be-thea, and Postmaster Coyne. The men offered to man the mail cars themselves, so that the post office department would not be embarrassed by the strike.

"The strikers are relying on the teamsters to block the track if non-union men take the cars out. There is no doubt that a great many truckmen will do this anyway, but the police are under orders to keep the tracks clear, and they will undoubtedly club and arrest all teamsters who try to obstruct traffic, as they did in the case of the Kellogg switchboard strike last summer. It was said that for once, in that case, the police seemed to have no sympathy with union men, and teamsters who interfered with the non-union wagons were unmercifully clubbed.

"The millionaire stockholders of the company have expressed confidence in and approval of the manager's policy. No one doubts that there will be great violence before the week's end."

Will, in face of facts stated so brutally frank, another capitalist party mayor be elected in Chicago? That is what the wage earners did in St. Louis, and no doubt they will be duped once more in Chicago also. But it must end, and the Socialist Party will end it.

THAT "SILLY" RUN ON THE TRUST COMPANIES.

However emphatic the daily press have been in stoutly asserting the unshaken strength of St. Louis financial institutions and referring to the "silliness" of the "small savings depositors," the safe deposit vaults are nevertheless doing a rushing business since the run on the trust companies, while the latter are flooding the mails with their solicitations for deposits sent to names in the city directory and warning the people how dangerous it is to keep money at home. One trust company boasts \$29,000,000 deposits invested. Its eight millions of stock would be wiped out by a shrinkage of little over 25 per cent and then the deposits of the really silly depositors would begin to shrink. There is no longer any question of whether there will be a shrinkage—panic—it only remains to be seen how great the shrinkage and how soon it will begin. The greatness of the shrinkage depends upon how much of the savings deposits were invested in stocks where water is the chief assets. L. E. H.

When one wants a thing and asks for something else it reminds us of the workingman on election day.

Taxation is confiscation.

GOSSIP OF FASHION

Marie Antoinette Styles Are the Vogue of the Season.

FRENCH FLANNELS POPULAR

Possibilities in Dress for the Woman Without Great Wealth—Japanese Modes Are in Demand—Other Seasonable Notes.

WHEN the history of the fashions of to-day is recorded a hundred years hence I think they will be described as being an improved 1830 style. I should certainly say dress is improved in every possible way. Manufacturers know more about the dyeing of fabrics, great brains are pressed into the service of their construction, and the real designers of dress are artistic men and women, while the



A CHARMING BLOUSE. Made of Crepe de Chine with Yoke, Waistband and Sleeve Piece of Chine Silk.

individual Englishwoman is more beautiful than she ever was before. Last, but not least, fabulous sums are spent on really beautiful clothes.

In a way, the 1830 fashions are revivals of the Marie Antoinette period, but the costumer of to-day has improved on both, and there is besides a multiplicity of fabrics to choose from. All the sumptuous materials of old are reproduced with additional loveliness. Old lace has always retained its value, and is worthy of such fabrics as chiffon, chiffon-velours, crepe de chine, and glorious satins, not to speak of the wonderful colorings and embroideries from the east.

It is now universally acknowledged that the Japanese have affected the arts of almost every country, and the English-speaking races are ardent admirers of the Japanese intelligence in every department. Consequently there is every reason to suppose that we have surpassed in sumptuousness of woman's garb every era.

But, alas! very few of us can purchase the sumptuous garments we would wish to. One thing, however, every modern woman with a moderate dress allowance must try and purchase is the wrap which will do duty both for carriage and evening wear. A goodly amount laid out on such a garment is economy in the end, and there is no reason why this wrap should not last at least six years if the fabric be good.

It is in sumptuous carriage wraps that one sees the beauty of fabric, design, fur and lace so representative of the Marie Antoinette period. In the choice of a garment of this kind you can be as individual and as exclusive as you like. There is no need to lavishly follow any particular era. With the shawl-like draperies of the Victorian period on one side and the beautiful velvet kimono on the other you are torn between the desire for the pelerine of our great-grand-

mothers' time and the modern Japanese. I must say I rather like a wrap of this description to be bizarre, and there is a distinct feeling for the brightest of coloring. Bright shades of wine color, emerald green, orange and purple, are all pressed into the service of the opera-coat de luxe, and these go a long way towards attaining picturesque effects. And a little real lace and a good deal of fur are generally a fitting finish. Fortunately, indeed, is the woman who has some treasure of this sort laid by.

But enough! We live in a work-a-day world, and most of our readers require practical garments at not too fabulous a cost. Therefore, come with me to the world of flannels. French flannel is a most delightful fabric, for various occasions. Originally associated with bedroom wear, and somewhat dowdy at that, it is now pressed into the service of the smartest country and evening-dress frocks. It is perhaps the cheapest material in which beautiful colorings are obtainable, and delightful shades of navy blue and russet brown in this fabric are justly popular.

Delaine is another attractive material, but I think flannel takes the first place. Blouses and skirts of contrasting hue are no longer worn, but if you have an unlined flannel skirt and blouse to match, you possess a charming costume at small cost. I really think the flannel frock is a boon we do well to enjoy at the moment.

I do not care for flannel—even a French flannel—in scarlet; it is too apt to remind one of the petticoat and dressing-gown at their dowdy stages. It is, however, charming in a new champagne shade, and makes a becoming indoor frock. This, of course, can be treated more elaborately than navy blues and browns for country wear. In bright shades of rose-pink this French flannel makes dainty evening frocks.

It is a relief to turn to the simplicity and cheapness of a flannel or serge frock with a trottouse skirt, prettily cut, and, plain blouse-like bodice, with its very wide crinkled belt of leather, suede or kid to match.

Such a gown of flannel can be worn right into the coldest weather with the addition of a smart little bolero coat to match. This bolero coat must always fasten at the waist and have big, plaited coat sleeves and some thick silk cord to form a finish. Thus you will have a complete, smart costume at very small cost. If in brown you will, of course, have brown boots and hat en suite, for nowadays Fashion demands harmony in shades. You may, however, introduce with your smart white turnover collar and stock a touch of bright orange, tur-



A DAINTY HOME GOWN. In wine or emerald green. These little additions are bright and picturesque for the country, but they look woefully out of place on the better frocks.

The three-quarter basque coat is getting more popular every day in cloth as well as in fur and velvets. Some women look well in everything, and therefore can wear this style of coat, but, taking it all round, it is not becoming



A LOVELY EVENING WRAP. In black peau de soie, trimmed with old embroidery, dark mink, and ruches of taffeta.

ing. It cuts the figure at an ugly angle and detracts considerably from the height.

The new wine color is run very close by a bright shade of cobalt blue, but I do not think the latter will hold its own

for long, as Parisians have worn so much blue during the past season. Black and black and white, with a good deal of chenille and jet, are really very popular. I really do not think we shall see anything of green for a long time. The leading Paris firms are using a good deal of purple, but this requires careful handling. When I say green is at a discount you must remember that dark green cloth coats are still worn with tartan skirts.

ELLEN OSMONDE.

Fuel Briquettes.

The Northern Pacific Railroad company has been looking into the matter of fuel briquettes, and some tests have been made with a fuel of this character invented by Dr. R. J. Schrimper, of St. Paul, Minn. According to Dr. Schrimper's formula, soft coal refuse largely enters into the composition of these cubes. It is said that they can be made at a cost of \$1.25 per ton. The trial resulted in demonstrating the fact that the use of the briquettes showed an economy of 40 per cent. It is said that one ton of the latter will go further than a ton of soft coal by about between 25 and 50 per cent.

Daily Occurrence.

Caller—I hope you'll take advantage of the opportunities you have here. I hope to see you sitting at your employer's desk some day.

Office Boy—Oh, dat's easy. Come around when he ain't in an' you'll see me sittin' dere wid me feet on top.—Chicago Daily News.

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.

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 supply of labor exceeds the demand, and as a consequence the price has an ever increasing downward tendency.

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THE SOCIALIST PRIMARY SCHOOL

FROM THE WORKER

Writing on the eve of election, we offer a suggestion for the consideration of the comrades—not a new idea, perhaps, but worthy of attention.

During the last month or more this office has been in daily receipt of letters—not to mention those of the same sort that have come to the New York State Secretary and the Campaign Secretary of Greater New York—letters from all over Connecticut, Rhode Island, and New Jersey, part of Massachusetts, and all the neighboring portion of the state of New York, begging us to supply speakers for some important meetings in the various localities whence the letters came. Almost without exception, we have had to answer that we did not know where speakers could be had, that the various districts of this city were themselves clamoring for more speakers than it was possible for the Campaign Committee to provide.

We may cite in detail one of these instances, because the outcome just illustrates the point we have to make. The New Haven comrades wrote very urgently for a New York speaker to meet in public discussion a local preacher-politician of some note. All our speakers were engaged and the request had to be denied. The discussion came off and the result was indicated in a letter from Comrade White, who wrote, in effect: "I am rather glad you could not send us a speaker. If you had done so, our local comrades would have left it to him and would not themselves have come to the front. As it was, they maintained the Socialist side of the discussion most effectively and the whole meeting was entirely satisfactory."

It is only in this way that the growing call for speakers can be met—by developing speakers from the rank and file. It may be true that "Poets are born, not made." But it is not true of Socialist propagandists and campaigners. And we need to make a great many of them during the next nine or ten months. Next November, be it remembered, we have general elections—presidential, congressional, state, legislative, and local, all over the land. The interest in Socialism is increasing all the time, and it will be red-hot by next August. In every city where we have an organization now we shall be compelled to hold more meetings than ever before. Trade unions that would throw our communications into the waste-basket unread in 1900 have been ready to give our speakers a courteous hearing this year and will insist on having them next year. Villages where we have two or three isolated voters now will have local organizations by that time and will call on state committees or on older locals in the neighborhood to send someone to explain the principles of Socialism there. And this demand must be met.

It will not do to depend upon professional speakers, on those who give their whole time to such work. These are good. The more of them we have, the better. The party should keep on

the road as many of such speakers as it can get and can maintain without neglecting other work. But if we depend upon their services we shall fall far short of improving the opportunities presented to us. No matter how many regular travelling organizers and speakers the National Committee and the various state committees may succeed in putting in the field, our great dependence must still be upon those comrades who, working at their respective trades, give occasional evenings, with only their expenses paid by the party, to speak on the streets or elsewhere in their own towns and vicinity.

Not every man, perhaps, can become a good or even a passable speaker, however much pains he may take. Not every man; but it is safe to say that, wherever we have ten men enrolled in the party organization, there will be two or three among them who, by proper effort on their own part and with proper encouragement from the others, can soon train and equip themselves to get up on the street-corner or before any ordinary audience on any ordinary occasion and explain the purposes and methods of our party and the reasons why workingmen should support it in a manner that will command their hearers' confidence and respect.

Especially in those smaller or more recently organized places where our greatest gains have to be made and our hardest work has got to be done, it is important that the comrades should at once bethink themselves of this matter. Here we have in some town or small city a local of ten or twenty members, none of whom now considers himself competent to address a public meeting for the party, but all of whom realize that some of them must learn to do it between now and next campaign. What shall they do? We suggest a plan which, with what modifications may be needful, will, experience tells us, have the desired effect:

Let the local at once decide to hold discussion meetings monthly or oftener, all through the year, either quite apart from their business meetings or after the business has been transacted. To these discussion meetings it is as well that each should be allowed or expected to invite one or two friends. Let the subject for each meeting be decided upon at least a fortnight in advance and one of the comrades chosen to speak upon it; and let it be expected, not only that he prepare himself to speak, but that all the members prepare themselves to take part in the discussion following his address. Let the comrades criticize each other's speeches freely and respectfully, both in regard to matter and to manner, and accept criticism as readily. Thus the local, besides being an organization for the propaganda of Socialism, will become a school for the self-education of its members—for teaching them, not only how to speak, but what to speak.

For this purpose it is, of course, necessary that they shall read. It is

necessary to read the daily papers—partly, say one column out of ten of the stuff they print; the rest can be passed over without much loss. It is necessary to read one or two party papers regularly and carefully. But aside from this, every comrade should set apart some time, be it only one certain evening in each week, for thoughtful and purposeful reading of some works of permanent value—not of our propaganda pamphlets, but rather of such Socialist books as the "Communist Manifesto," Engels' "Socialism, Utopian and Scientific," "Bebel's "Woman," Vandervelde's "Collectivism," Loria's "Economic Foundations of Society," Piechanoff's "Anarchism and Socialism," or such other books as Draper's "Intellectual Development" or Wallace's "Darwinism" or the scientific essays of Huxley and Tyndall and Grant Allen or Gibbins' "Industrial History of England" or—not to spin out the list too much—other standard works of history and physical or social science, varied with such fiction or poetry as is of real lasting value. Any man who has not yet made the experiment will be astonished to find how much he can learn in a year by one evening a week of honest and earnest reading.

We may seem to have wandered a large way—from the party's need of more speakers to the comrades' need of solid reading—but truly we have not wandered at all. The connection is essential. The work of the party is not merely to get votes, but to educate the working class. To do that we need a corps of men—not only of public speakers, but of men to propagate our ideas in their daily conversation with neighbors and shopmates—who have digested and assimilated as much as possible of the acquired knowledge and thought of the past and have trained themselves to use these stores of thought independently and intelligently in our great work. It seems too bad that it should be necessary to urge this. But at the present stage in the development, when some comrades are telling us that "The whole of Socialism can be written on a postal card" (Or is it a postage stamp?), and others would set aside all theory and history and science and depend upon the well-advertized hypnotic powers of brilliant rhetoricians and elocutionists, and others, in reply, insist that any workingman's "horse sense" and awakened class instinct is sufficient, without study or training, to qualify him as a propagandist, it is necessary to point out that, important as it is to increase the number of our spokesmen, it is still more important to maintain or improve their quality.

If we had to choose between "horse sense" and working-class instinct on

the one hand, and learning or oratorical power on the other, certainly we should choose the former. But we do not. We need all these qualities in our speakers, whether "regulars" or volunteers, and we need all the knowledge possible even in the silent rank and file whose duty it is to choose and direct and control the speakers. The greatest of editors once said that a reporter who knew Greek and Old Norse could write up a dog-fight or a political convention the better for that knowledge. In the same way, of two men who are equal in class-conscious feeling and in common sense, the one who has studied the most of history and physical science and economics—the one who has studied some of these lines enough actually to have made it his own, so that the phrases of the book do not come from his mouth but the facts and ideas from the book are in his head along with those gathered from his own experience—that one will make much the better Socialist speech in a mass meeting of strikers or on the street corner just before election.

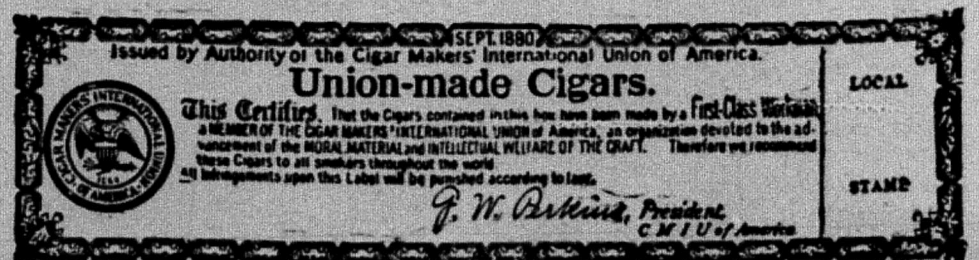
Without at all finding fault with the speakers we now have, of national or only of local repute, without belittling the service of our few trained orators or of the humblest of the many comrades who, knowing their limitations, yet get on the platform and do the best they can and often make up in modest devotion for what they lack in other qualifications, we do urge that the Socialist primary school side of our organization be more attended to, that we do more to develop good speakers from the rank and file, even though that should—as it probably will not—involve the giving of less attention to the work of our "great men."

To sum up: Every local, however small, will need speakers during this coming year; for the most part, this demand must be met by the development of local talent; in doing this, we must do all in our power to ensure, not only that these speakers are able to state Socialist conclusions intelligibly and forcibly, but that they know the reasons for those conclusions, that they have a reserve-fund of knowledge and thought back of the words they utter.

Labor directs the power applied to machinery.



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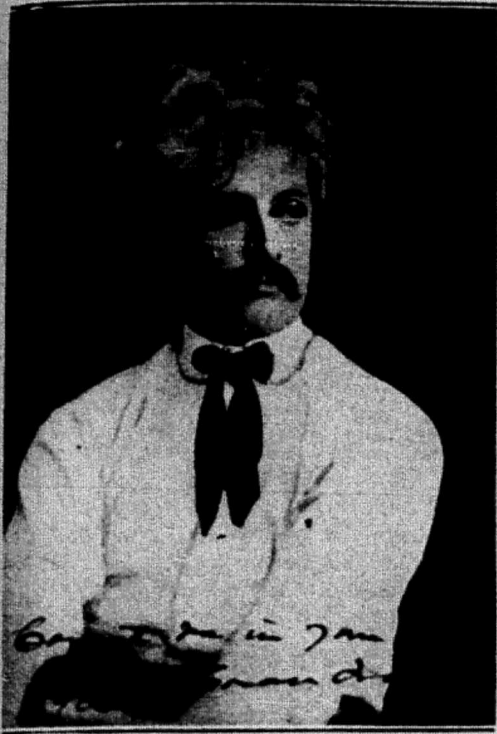


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Rockefeller and Cold Fact

By HORACE TRAUBEL



HORACE TRAUBEL.

"I am in this thing for facts," he said. "I want none of your sentiment. Give me Rockefeller and cold fact."

Well, get all the fact you can use. Get as cold as you can. Get cold enough to freeze. Get fact enough to burst. Then where are you? What is the temperature of your philosophy? I do not quarrel with fact. Nor with cold weather. My sentiment is not afraid of fact or of cold weather. But why are you against me? Why do you think that your revolution will prosper with sentiment left out and will fail with sentiment kept in? Do you suppose I object to your icebergs? If you can do anything with icebergs do it. Parade your icebergs. Marshal your chillblained facts. Array your arctic cohorts. But leave me my sentiment.

Why is fact cold? Why do people think of fact as cold? I think the great facts are hot. They sere and burn. The greatest fact is the sun. But for the sun all your other facts would go out. The sun is hot. The sun is sentiment. You want Rockefeller and cold fact. That is where you go wrong. When you get Rockefeller you get cold fact. But you get the kind of fact you do not like. The cold fact is with Rockefeller. The cold fact is a fact that is only fact. But a warm fact is a fact with sentiment added. Your fact alone is what makes Rockefeller. Your fact plus sentiment is what will abolish Rockefeller.

I do not propose to take you at your word. I ask you to take yourself at your word. I ask you to watch yourself. You will then see some things that will surprise you. You will see at once that sentiment is at least nine-tenths of life. And that the other tenth, which is your cold fact, could not last out one day left in its own atmosphere. I am a communist because communism is sentiment not because it is fact. You love because love is sentiment. You are hard-worked. You are poor-paid. You want more money. Why? Because you want better stuff to put into your stomach and on your back. Because you want leisure. Why do you want food and shelter and clothing and leisure? Just for food's sake, or shelter's, or clothing's or leisure's? No. No. No. Because it will give your life a little margin. Because it will give you a little time in which to look around and see things. Because it will make the things you see when you look around more pleasant to look at. Because it will give your mind a little more room for thinking in. Because it will give your heart a little more room for loving in. You think a readjustment of the economic situa-

tion would make you free. Why do you want to be free? Is freedom a cold fact? Or is freedom a hot sentiment? Do you want to be free because? Or do you want to be free because freedom is opportunity? Because freedom opens more doors and windows? Because freedom gives you a chance to live? You want to live. You say to me every day you want to live. Of course you do. And until you get a chance to live all the worlds will jar each other. But what do you call living? Is a big meal the start and finale of life? Is a warm coat life? Is a hot fire life? These are not life. They are the way to life. Without these the way to life is barred. With them some of the bars are taken down. Life is ahead of all our creature satisfactions. It is life that you hunger and thirst and suffer for. It is that beyond that you are determined to reach. That beyond. That beyond of sentiment. Am I wrong? Examine yourself. Cross examine. I know you better than you know yourself.

I, too, can give you Rockefeller. But my Rockefeller would not be cold. He would be hot. He would flame with sympathy. He would blaze with indignation. Build your fires Babel high you could not tip the flame of my Rockefeller. I do not present you Rockefeller iceberg. I present you Rockefeller furnace. When I want to talk to you of Rockefeller I do not take you to cold storage. I build you a fire. You believe that sentiment cannot reason. Sentiment is the very essence and substance of reason. Sentiment is the short way. Sentiment is the direct line. Not sentiment blind. Sentiment with eyes. But sentiment. Do you assume that sentiment cannot have eyes? Sentiment is the best eye of the soul. It sees farthest. It takes in more of the landscape. What is your congealed fact? Sentiment has blood in its veins. Reason untouched by sentiment is dead. Colleges bulge with cold fact. Editorial chairs strain and creak with chilled fact. Do you not see how hopeless is an appeal made to professors and editors? Your social propaganda does not make its appeal to the heart through the head. It makes its appeal to the head through the heart. Take a piece of ice in cold weather down to the East Side on a platter. Call it revolution. As long as your ice is ice you will do nothing with the East Side. Only when sentiment melts your ice will the East Side discover the usefulness of your gift. It is always economic cold weather on the East Side. Yes, on the West Side, too. What will you do to ease the economic winter? Will you melt cold with cold. Will you go to this world of perpetual snow with more snow? Or will you take it something to dull the edge of fratricide? Will you take it sentiment? Will you go there with a season your own mild with the sunny fruits of economic benefaction? Give your Rockefeller and cold fact. Take them. Do with them what you wish and can. But you must not expect Rockefeller and cold fact to produce the spring. You will find that nothing can be done with such material in either seedtime or harvest. The sun is the vital factor. For light. For heat. For sentiment.

What was it first provoked you to your economic rebellion? Was it cold fact? You were hot with your boss. Or you were hot with some one else's boss. Or you got to thinking about the strikes. Or you saw the thin children everywhere, with only half a chance to live. Or you saw youngsters working right off the side of the grade. Or you saw old men working right up to the edge of the grave. Or you saw some people with so much

money it was hurting them. Or you saw so many people with so little money it was hurting them. Or you saw mothers while they were bearing children drudging harsh days through. Or you saw mothers whose children were just born unable to rest themselves or feed their children. Or you saw some children play while some children slaved. Or you saw that in a social order in which so many were given no adequate chance to live society was denying itself the best returns of life. Or you saw that the world about you worshipped money instead of man. Or you saw that economically speaking thousands had to be sacrificed in order that one might be saved. Or you saw that the strong rode in carriages while the weak had to walk. Or you saw that beauty was put out of life for the sake of a false utility. It was so, and so, and so again that you looked, reflected and dreamed. And you went to bed excited. And you got up next morning still excited. You were being born again. You were being moved and exalted with a sense of justice. Justice, you said to yourself, would make all these wrongs right. Would give all a chance to live. Not to eat like a gourmand. Not to make merry like a bacchanal. But to eat on the way to life. To make merry on the way to life. Justice would make it possible for us all to be bigger. To grow tall as giants in the altitude of an absorbing social purpose. So you cried aloud for justice. You faced the masters calling for justice. Not for a meal. For justice. You rebuked fashion and folly in your call for justice. You lost your status in life. You lost your job in the mill. You were regarded as a bere or a fanatic. You were pointed out as a warning. Perhaps you were put into jail. Perhaps you went to the scaffold. But you cry for justice. You have discovered life. You have found yourself. So you call aloud wherever you go for justice. Not for justice the cold fact. For justice the ardent dream. Men cannot escape you. They sneak up alleys and lock themselves in boudoirs and yacht themselves to sea. But your cry follows them. You are awake and warm for justice. Nothing can deter you. The cold facts have long been tired. But you keep right on. I would be afraid to trust a cold fact. But you I will always trust. A sentiment with its eyes open is the seer of history.

Come, you say, let us be as cold as we can. Come, I say, let us be as hot as we can. Give us cold fact, you say. Give us hot fact, I say. I do not want my facts to come freezing along. I want them to come flaming. Just a few minutes ago I met you and found you in a rage over a barbarous boss. Was your rage a cold fact? The other night we went downtown together. We saw the children trembling in the cold. You turned your tell-tale eye round to me. Was your tell-tale eye a cold fact? We passed a woman under the street-lamp. She was the woman the world calls a whore. You cried out to me: "The world calls that woman a whore. I say that that woman is not a whore. The world is a whore. That woman has not sold her body. The world has sold her body!" What is your hot genius doing here for your cold fact? We went together into the trenches where despised men do the humble divine labor of civilization. You say: "The world does not know that it has ten thousand Christs slaving here under ground vicariously for its salvation. The world does not know. Nor does your cold fact know. It is your ripening sense of spiritual congruity that knows. God does not come down from heaven into the trenches. It is the philosophy of the market that God starts his work in heaven and finishes it in the trenches. But it is the philosophy of the coming civilization that God starts in the trenches and finishes in heaven. So you go about radiating sentiment upon the phenomena of human society. Wherever you go the

world is a little warmer. You effect the climate. You acknowledge the sun up there in space. But you say: I will put a better sun right here on the earth. But you do not propose to do anything with a cold fact. You might as well talk of a cold sun. A cold sun is dead. A cold fact is dead. You hear people sing and you are moved to tears. Are your tears a tribute to cold fact? Your father dies. You loved him. You weep. Your life suffers from a strange emptiness. It takes you a long time to get adjusted to the new conditions. Is your love a cold fact? Is that sense of loss a cold fact? You are always helping somebody. You seem to hear every call of distress. It may be ever so far off. It may be ever so faint. You hear it. You fly your succor. You are eloquent. You have the martyr thews. You are a disciple of good causes. You are a protagonist of the arts. Men are all beautiful to you. And women. And children. Even your enemies. Even the enemies of the race. You refuse to think ill. Is this cold fact? Is this from a spirit land of perpetual night? Or is it from solar inspirations whose providence will repair all social disaster? It is not cold fact. It is fact hot from the fire. It is light immediately from the sun.

Do not say anything more to me about cold fact. Hot fact I can understand. Cold fact is nothing. I could not dish you up Rockefeller in cold fact. But I can dish him up in hot fact. In fact, that is the only kind of fact that will account for and portray Rockefeller. Standard Oil is cold fact. The protest against Standard Oil is hot fact. In a conflict of facts the hot fact will always destroy the cold fact. That is to say, the living fact will always lick the dead fact. Heat will lick cold every time. Cold is indeed but another manifestation of heat. Every virtue that cold has it owes to heat. Every virtue that fact has it owes to sentiment. The worst sentiment is better than the best cold fact. But the best sentiment is a hot fact. When I take economic account of stock, studying this world as it is, I simmer, boil, steam. The more I see the hotter I get. The hotter I get the wider my eyes open. My sentiment is aroused. I no longer see with only two physical eyes. I see now with the hundred eyes of my awakened emotions. I no longer need to count my fingers and thumbs in order to see where my convictions belong. The truth comes upon me all at once. I do not see parts. I see the whole. That is why I am steadfast. Parts may disappoint. Parts are cold fact. The whole never disappoints. The whole is the hot fact. The whole is the sentiment. Life would not be worth living but for this whole. Your cold fact would make love a bed not of fertility but of death. I appeal from the cold fact to the hot fact. From the dead sun to the living sun. From fragments to the total.

G. CHALLY,

Staple and
Fancy
Groceries.

1758 SOUTH 18th STREET.

BOYCOTT Welle-Boettler's and
McKinney's Bread.

It Is Made by NON-UNION LABOR

Only Bread bearing
this Label is
Union-Made.

Baker's Council of St. Louis.

Trade Unionism.

EDITED BY A SOCIALIST.

Increased Cost of Living.

The Employers' association of Chicago pretended to have gone to great expense to try to discover what the increase of the cost of living has been during the last five years. It employed a corps of experts to unravel the knotty question, who have reported that the increase has been 15 per cent. during the time mentioned. Another corps of experts employed by Dun's Mercantile agency have for years been figuring on the same proposition, and every month publish the result of their investigations. Over a year ago Dun's announced that the cost of living had increased 41 per cent. from the lowest point in 1897, and as its figures are accepted the world over as reliable, the absurdity of the results of the Employers' association experts is apparent. Dun's figures are based upon the average prices at certain dates of 350 articles of consumption, with due allowance for the relative importance of each. Since the highest point was reached in 1902, there has since then been a decline of nearly 6 per cent., and from August 1, 1902, to August 1, 1903, there was a reduction of 2.2 per cent., which will be again raised when the figures are published for August of this year, in consequence of the large advance in the price of cereals. Anyway the increase from 1897 to the present time has been about 35 per cent. Every provider for a household has probably discovered that this rise in the cost of living has taken place. Ever since 1897 there has been a steady increase in prices, until the climax of 1902, when the beef trust and the coal trust put the prices of their products out of all reason.

The Employers' association has been fighting the demand of the labor unions for higher wages, and this one-sided attempt to prove that the cost of living has only increased 15 per cent., and that, therefore, wages should be only increased in like ratio, will hardly settle the dispute, says the Industrial Peorian. Wages must keep pace with the cost of living, or the laborers can not partake of the prosperity that the trusts, combines and the corporations are boasting of, and to prevent that adjustment by fictitious figures is only to incite strikes and lockouts.

The Cracker Trust and the Union.

The executive board of the Bakers' and Confectioners' International union are making preparations to wage unrelenting war on the Cracker Trust, as the National Biscuit Co. is called. This great combination now controls the majority of the cracker products of the country, but independent union companies are springing up all over, and are using the union label; and it is the belief of the union officials that such a fight can be made as will compel the National Biscuit Co. to unionize all its factories before another year rolls around. Every union meeting place in the country will be supplied with hangers showing the union label of the Bakers and Confectioners, and asking consumers to buy only bakery goods bearing the label. Committees will also be appointed to visit the grocers, particularly in neighborhoods where union men and women live, and ask them to buy no goods that do not bear the label of the bakers and confectioners. The Federation already has the Cracker Trust goods on the unfair list, but the officers know it will do no harm to impress the fact of the fight on the hundreds of delegates representing the 2,000,000 members of the unions affiliated with that body.

Boot and Shoe Workers' Special Convention.

By a vote of 123 in favor to 2 against, it was decided to hold a special convention of the Boot and Shoe Workers' convention. Eighty-three unions did not vote either way on the question. The convention will meet in Cincinnati, O., on Monday, January 11, 1904. The general president will issue a call for the convention later, which, will give full particulars.

Help the Printers.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Oct. 27.— [Special Correspondence.] — Recently the Butcher Workmen's union adopted a nine-hour workday and asked the Council of Labor for an indorsement. The council withheld its indorsement until the butchers would agree to arbitrate in case of a refusal. To this the butchers agreed. When the managers of the packing houses were waited upon, they not only declined to arbitrate, but refused to meet their employes upon any proposition. As a result, a strike followed, and every member of the union came out and is still out. As usual, the Los Angeles Times is daily resorting to abuse and misrepresentation, with the hope of prejudicing the public against the union. The Times has whipped the proprietors of small meat markets into acting as strike-breakers, and many of them worked all day Sunday at the slaughter houses. There is a probability of a general strike in Los Angeles and a widespread industrial disturbance.

Union men and women everywhere can render great assistance to Organized Labor in southern California by rapping the infamous Times at every opportunity. Let every reader of Labor write one letter to each of the following advertisers in the Times:

Carrara Paint Agency, 8111 Carrara building, Cincinnati, O.
 "Santal Middy," E. Faugera, 26 North Williams street, New York, N. Y.
 Royal Baking Powder Co., 100 Williams street, New York.
 Philo-Hay Specialties Co., Newark, N. J.
 "Castoria," the Centaur Co., 77 Murray street, New York, N. Y.
 "Cuticura," Potter Drug & Chemical Corporation, Boston, Mass.
 "Postum," Postum Cereal Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

Scott's Emulsion, Scott & Bowne, 409 Pearl street, New York, N. Y.
 Ghirardelli's Ground Chocolate, D. Ghirardelli, San Francisco, Cal.

Rockefeller gets the proceeds of the oil business because he owns it. When all the people own the oil and other industries they will derive all the benefits.

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

Socialism will substitute order and harmony for disorder, discord and strife.

The judge's decision makes the law. Labor makes no laws—it only obeys.

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

A judicious use of the medium of exchange will annul statutory law.

To-day a man's worth is determined by the value of his possessions.

Justice demands that election day be made a holiday.

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.

The Bartenders' Protective and Benevolent League,

NO. 51, A. F. of L.

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

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

Bar Supplied With Finest WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS

J. J. BAUER, Manager.

Another View of Industrialism.

LITERARY COMMENT.

If Mr. Bowack had "balled down" his book from four hundred pages to one hundred before sending it to press, it would have been more readable and yet might have retained all that it has of value and, accordingly, it would have served its purpose much better.

Its purpose, as nearly as we can divine it, is to break away from the old methods of treating political economy—to which the author applies the adjectives "unreal" and "doctrinaire" on top of the familiar "lifeless" and "soulless"—and to substitute for the analysis of principles a descriptive synthesis of concrete facts. In this he is not alone. Since the logical development by Karl Marx of the systematic exposition of economic principles built up by Smith, Ricardo, and their followers has turned economic science into a powerful weapon against the class interests in whose service it first arose—or, rather, since this work of Marx and his collaborators has become widely known—there has been a curious tendency, especially among those very capitalist apologists (particularly in England), who used to deify "the eternal laws of trade," now to declare that those laws have no existence, that there is and can be no such thing as a science of economics, to substitute a vague, time-serving eclectic empiricism for the rigid and "soulless" logic that they once held so dear. That the descriptive synthesis is useful we are eager to admit; but that it can be a substitute for, that it can be more than an illustrative supplement to, the analysis of principles we emphatically deny. And we find Mr. Bowack's work by no means among the best even in this overrated new school.

A real living picture of "industrialism" of the capitalist system as it is, of the forces at work, the materials upon which and conditions under which they work, and the results they bring forth, is much to be desired. This is what Mr. Bowack has essayed. But we do not find his living picture sufficiently lively or graphic to hold the attention.

Moreover, Mr. Bowack is as thoroughly bourgeois in his concrete way as the old economists were in their abstract way—and as far from the realities of life. To them, the production of values was what the catechism calls "the chief end of man"; to him it is the production of steel rails and ingots, bales of cotton, barrels of flour or sugar or oil, or "goods" of some other sort. He seems to view industry as the aim of life, not as the means to living. He regards the better feeding and housing of the poor as a very important matter—but why? Because they can work harder and manufacture more things if they are better housed and fed. He even waxes poetic over the "immense increase in the economic resources of the country" which would ensue "if by more healthy and intelligent upbringing and efficient education and technical instruction you can anticipate the period of economic efficiency by two years" and make the boys into full-fledged workmen at sixteen instead of eighteen! Child labor is for him an evil only because persons who work too hard in their childhood will not be able to work hard enough in their later years.

Despite his aversion to "doctrinaire" methods, our author now and then indulges in sweeping generalizations from the field of biology, as when to support a proposition for colonizing savage countries with transported convicts and imported coolies, he says "We know that Nature abhors a gap in her synthesis. She hates patch work. A ruined or impaired economic unit has to be rebuilt from the founda-

tions" (page 25). It would be easy to refute the generalization and the inference by citations from the evolutionists, showing how in nature, the very qualities which render a type "unfit" in one stage often become those that fit it for survival in another. But Mr. Bowack's opposition of "organic" to "vegetable" forms and his division of certain pests familiar to the farmers into the two classes of "microbic grubs" and "insect grubs" (page 34) is enough to justify us in absolving him from any suspicion of knowing biology.

"Something too much of this." It is hardly worth while to dwell at length on the shortcomings of the book. We repeat, it would have been a useful book, if it had been judiciously "cut" to a quarter the size; for the author has hit on some good observations—as, for instance, of the depersonalization of business relations through the use of the post, the telegraph, and the telephone (page 19); his bold, if too sweeping, statement of the political influence of clericalism (page 316); his frank repudiation of the common cant that, as "every French soldier carries a marshal's baton in his haversack," every laborer has a chance to become a "captain of industry" (page 81); or his recognition that all labor is, at least to some extent, "skilled" and "intellectual" (page 359). But these are not enough to redeem the rest.

"Homophonic Conversations," by C. B. and C. V. Waite (Chicago, C. V. Waite & Co.) is a new handbook intended as "a natural aid to the memory" for anyone knowing either English, German, French, or Italian in learning any other of those languages. The method is based on the similarity in sound of a large part of the words of similar meaning in all or at least in three of the four languages named. Eighty-six pages are given to parallel-column presentation of phrases or sentences under such titles as salutation, the time of day and the weather, asking or telling the way, ordering meals, changing money, buying clothes, and other incidents of very-day life or of travel—the most obvious use of the book being as an aid to sojourners in a strange land. Follow. Cloth, 137 pages. Price, \$1.

A BIT OF SENTIMENT THAT HAS A PRACTICAL VALUE.

The action of the Board of Directors of the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum Association, last week, in cancelling a contract unadvisedly made to let the hall for a Democratic mass meeting and establishing a rule that the building shall not be used for political meetings of any but the Social Democratic Party, seems to us to merit the highest commendation.

To some it may seem a sentimental idea that this building, dedicated as a "Temple of Labor," would be profaned by being let for hire to the uses of the capitalist politicians. Maybe it is sentimental. Maybe it is not business-like. But we are of the opinion that the Socialist movement and the labor organizations will be the better and stronger for this sort of sentimentalism, that there are many things which are not business-like which are yet of very practical value to the cause of the workers.

It is always a question of where to draw the line, of course. Every question of right or wrong, perhaps, may be a question of just where to draw the line. But in a movement like ours,

whose reliance is on its men, not on its money, whose struggle is in the holding of the highest ideals along with the clearest views of cold and hard facts, whose one great asset is its unimpeachable good faith, its absolute devotion to principle—in such a movement it is always better to take the chance of erring on the side of too great strictness than to run the risk of allowing our principles and ideals gradually to be relaxed and destroyed by easy compliance with the counsels of practicability.

Our friends of the Labor Lyceum Association have adhered to the ideal which is the very reason for their organization's existence, and have adhered to it at considerable cost. The comrades should see that they are upheld and that all is done to help them in making their institution a success upon these high lines.

Two New Propaganda Pamphlets.
WHAT WORKINGMEN'S VOTES CAN DO by Ben. Hanford
"One of the very best pieces of propaganda literature we have." (The Worker, New York)
"One of the best campaign pamphlets ever printed" (The Toiler, Terre Haute, Ind.)
Another good propaganda pamphlet by the same author
HANFORD'S REPLY TO HAVEMEYER
With which is printed
PATRIOTISM AND SOCIALISM.
24 pages, illustrated pocket size, with red parchment cover. Price 5 cents; 25 copies 50 cents; 100 for \$1.50. To shareholders of the Comrade Co-operative Company at half these rates. Any socialist may acquire by monthly payments of 50 cents a \$5.00 share in the Comrade Co-operative Publishing House and thereby enjoy special rates for the Comrade and other Socialist Literature
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DRINK ONLY UNION BEER.
(See Sample of Our Label.)

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JACK RABBIT PANTS ARE GOOD PANTS.
Recommended by United Garment Workers and Local Union Labor Organizations.
Made with Union Label.

Ask Your Clothier for Them.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE

All Comrades and Organizations are hereby informed that a

Commune Celebration and Ball BY THE SOCIALIST PARTY

For the Benefit of the Labor Press—the "LABOR" and the "ARBEITER ZEITUNG"—is being arranged and will take place

SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 12, 1904

at the
SOUTH ST. LOUIS TURNER HALL
10th and Carroll Sts., St. Louis

A Lecture, illustrated with thrilling Stereopticon Views of Parisian Street Scenes at the time of the Commune, will be a feature of the celebration. Organizations are requested to consider arranging Festivals Accordingly.

THE ARRANGEMENTS COMMITTEE

PROGRESS OF OUR NATIONAL ORGANIZATION



WEEKLY BULLETIN.

National Headquarters,
Socialist Party,
Omaha, Neb., Nov. 7, 1903.

SPECIAL ORGANIZING FUND.

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

Jas B. Paltem, The Dalles, Ore	\$ 1 00
Job Trotter, Macon, G.	25
C Miles, Jerome, Ariz.....	1 00
L. L., New York city.....	25
C. H. Happersete, Paris, Ill....	10
Local, Cheyenne, Wyo	1 00
Local, Abita Springs, La., monthly contribution	50
J. E. Carnahan, Ingersoll, Okla.	1 00
Local, Millvale, Pa	1 00
Joseph Menide, Oregon City, Ore	50
J. W. Sawyer, Grand Junction, Col	50
Tenth Ward Branch Local, St. Louis, Mo	1 00
Local, Gibbonsville, Idaho	50
J. Siwcznski, Porterville, Cal.	2 50
Local, Valley City, N. D.....	1 00
Branch 23, United Silk Workers of America, W. Hoboken, N. J	2 79
Chas. Ufert, W. Hoboken, N. J.	1 21
Local, Lewistown, Mont	50
W. D. Hurt, Pleasant Hill, Mo.	25
Peter Suasez, Philadelphia, Pa.	1 00

Total to noon, November 7, 1903	\$ 18 85
Previously reported	2,152 37
Total	\$2,171 22

The national secretary's financial report for October shows the amount received for dues during that month to be the largest in the party's history. The total amount was \$1,060.85, of which \$994.75 came from organized states and \$66.10 from locals in unorganized states. This represents a total of 20,556 dues-paying members.

Comrade James F. Carey, of Haverhill, Mass., was under promise to take a western lecturing tour under the direction of the national headquarters, in case he was defeated for re-election to the Massachusetts legislature. Arrangements will now be made to have this tour begin in January, if possible.

The national quorum, consisting of National Committeemen Work, of Iowa; Berger, of Wisconsin; Berlyn, of Illinois; Reynolds, of Indiana, and Dobbs, of Kentucky, will meet on Saturday, November 14, at the national headquarters at Omaha, as agreed upon at the last meeting held in July. Business of importance will be transacted, and a statement of the prospective organizing and lecturing work of the national headquarters for the coming winter will probably be made to the membership afterwards.

JOHN W. BROWN'S TOUR.

John W. Brown, of Connecticut, begins his western lecture tour under the direction of national headquarters at Omaha, November 8, when he will address a meeting held to receive Socialist election returns from all over the country. Dates for Brown arranged so far, are as follows: November 10, North Platte, Neb.; 11th, Gering, Neb.; 12th, Mitchell, Neb.; 14, Cheyenne, Wyo. Colorado—15th, Denver; 17th, Carbondale; 18th, Aspen; 21st, Ouray. Albuquerque, N. M., November 23 and 24. After filling several dates in Arizona, Brown will enter California.

Socialist Headquarters,
Jackson County Local,
502 East 12th St. K. C., Mo.
Nov. 3, 1903.

Editor LABOR—Comrade Behrens, of Sedalia, was selected as nominee for national committeeman, over Turner, who were absent in attendance on the Boston convention of American Federation of Labor as a delegate (by our local, to-night). Secretary Palmer was nominated by acclamation for state secretary-treasurer. Local K. C. has increased its membership 256 since opening headquarters June 1. Yours fraternally,

T. E. PALMER, Secretary.

Omaha, Neb., Oct. 30, 1903.
Editor ST. LOUIS LABOR, St. Louis, Mo.:

Dear Comrade—The following resolutions were indorsed by a unanimous vote of Local Omaha, in mass meeting

assembled October 28, 1903:

"Whereas, Geo. E. Baird, who was expelled from the Omaha local of the Socialist Party of Nebraska, on being proved a corruptionist and a boodler in the pay of the Republican Party in 1900; and

"Whereas, Said Geo. E. Baird has applied for and received membership in the Jackson County Socialist club of Missouri; therefore be it

"Resolved, That we, the members of Local Omaha, in mass meeting assembled, do hereby disapprove of and condemn the action of the Jackson County Socialist club in admitting said Geo. E. Baird to membership; and be it further

"Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the Socialist press."

Fraternally yours,

J. ALFRED LaBILLE, Secretary.

LOCAL MAPLEWOOD

Will hold its next meeting Wednesday evening, November 19, at 3308 Commonwealth avenue. Let no comrade or sympathizer be absent.

Local Maplewood is the sixth county club organized within less than a year, Kirkwood comrades having taken the initiative.

Let this energy continue into the national campaign, and a splendid result will be registered on November 8, 1904.

J. H. POWELL,

3308 Commonwealth Avenue.

All the "social reforms," all the schemes to save the small farmer and small producer generally, may be compared, in so far as they are at all effective, with a lottery: a few may make a hit, but the large majority draw only blanks, and must foot not only the bills of the happy few who draw the prizes, but also of the whole scheme. If a poor devil who holds in his pocket a lottery ticket, were to imagine himself rich because of it, he would be considered a fool. And yet this is exactly the mental condition of but too many small agricultural and industrial producers. They imagine they are that which they would like to be; not what they are in fact. They carry themselves as capitalists, yet are they not a whit better off than proletarians.

Some men are in favor of shorter hours because it gives them an opportunity to get in more overtime.

Socialist Party Local St. Louis, Mo.

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

CITY CENTRAL COMMITTEE meets every Monday evening at headquarters.

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

SOCIALIST WARD CLUB MEETINGS.

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

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

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

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

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

"PLEASE DISCONTINUE—REFUSED."

John A. Lee, 403 Temple Bldg.:

The above peremptory notice will be complied with and from this issue Lieutenant Governor Jno. A. Lee of Missouri will not be troubled with the pricks and prods of Labor, although his notice to discontinue comes 32 weeks before the term of subscription expires for which he paid in advance.

It certainly is a hopeless task to convert a Missouri boodler.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS

Were secured since last week by the following comrades and friends:

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W. E. E. city	1
Chas. Goodman, city	1
W. W. Baker, city	1
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The trade unions are trying to compel the employers to pay higher wages and reduce the hours of labor. The Socialists advocate legislation which would compel employers to employ men instead of women and little children, to spend more money in making workshops healthful and guarding dangerous machinery, and in other ways to reduce the capitalist's share and increase the workers' share of the product—the workers' product.

In Louisiana insanity is increasing at the rate of more than ten per cent. a year, or five times as fast as the increase of population. This is a result of the crazy system.

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.