

ST. LOUIS LABOR

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Workmen of All Countries, UNITE!

You Have Nothing to Lose But Your Chains, and A WORLD TO GAIN!

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American Federation of Labor

The Annual Convention Opened at Norfolk With 400 Delegates in Attendance—President Gompers' Address at the Exposition.

Victor L. Berger Will Propose a Number of Labor-Reform Measures—The Financial Situation Discussed by Gompers.

Norfolk, Va., Nov. 11.—Practically all of the 400 delegates to the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor were present this morning in the auditorium of the Jamestown Exposition when Gov. Swanson delivered his address of welcome.

The governor was followed by President Gompers, who stated that during the year 373 charters had been issued from the office of the American Federation of Labor, and that the organization now has affiliated with it 117 international unions, 37 state federations, 574 city central bodies and 671 local trade and federal labor unions.

Mr. Gompers called attention to the fact that while there never has been a period in the history of the country that witnessed such a shrinkage of values as the present, the employers of labor could not be induced to hazard an attempt at wage reduction. He further said:

"Of course, all realize that there is a stringency of the circulating medium—money. That is, there is an insufficient amount of currency to carry on the enormously increased production of the last year, and the means for its general distribution. This condition has been manipulated by the so-called financiers. They have taken advantage of it regardless upon whom ruin may fall. Indeed, the whole financial flurry of the last two weeks is nothing more nor less than a gamblers' panic.

"In my judgment labor and civic organizations which have money in safety deposit vaults would do a world of good to defeat the gamblers' scheme by helping to and relieving the bona fide business world if this money were withdrawn and invested in United States government bonds.

"At the same time it is urged upon all employers of labor not to attempt the false measure of supposed relief of the present situation by wage reductions. In similar financial situations in the past such a policy has simply resulted in making conditions worse and more acute and prolonging them.

"In any event, the working people of our country have resolved to resist, and will resist, any attempt to reduce their wages. There is neither necessity nor wisdom in reducing wages as a way out of the situation. Moreover, labor will not tolerate it."

The Citizens' Industrial Alliance.

The maintenance of industrial peace by trade agreements with employers is enjoined upon the members of the Federation. These agreements, declares the president, whether written or verbal, must be faithfully kept, and the best influence and judgment must be used to avoid industrial conflict whenever possible.

Mr. Gompers then called attention to the activity of the National Association of Manufacturers, which, he said, in its incipency had a defensible purpose to serve. He charged that the original purpose of the organization, however, had been diverted with the advent of Mr. Parry as its national executive, and that the latter's policy of "union baiting and union smashing" had been defended and promoted, successively, by Mr. Post and James W. Van Cleave.

President Gompers referred to Mr. Van Cleave's purpose of raising a "war fund" of \$1,500,000 for educational purposes. President Gompers charged that not only is the National Association of Manufacturers comparatively unimportant as to numbers, but also that there is a defection in its ranks and many of its members are not in sympathy with the policies of the present officials.

Concerning the Commercial Telegraphers' strike, President Gompers stated that while all friends of Organized Labor are in sympathy with the cause of their associates, the time was inopportune for a general strike, especially since pledges of certain concessions had been made on the part of the telegraph companies.

Secretary Taft's criticism of Organized Labor's bill to regulate injunctions and "to restore the writ to its original beneficent and proper purpose" was wholly uncalled for, declared Mr. Gompers, since the bill is merely a protest against unjust discrimination of the courts against the workingman which, he said, deprives him of his constitutional guarantee of equality before the law.

Philosophy of Labor.

In conclusion Mr. Gompers said:

"If time shall deal kindly with me, it is my sincerest desire, whether in office or taking my place in the great rank and file, always to aid in giving voice to the underlying principles and philosophy of the labor movement of my time—the labor movement which stands for justice now and is the guiding star of hope for the future.

"To live to be of service to one's fellows, to aid in the effort to make this day and the days to come better than the day that has passed is an inspiration and a reward that exists beyond the conception of our ignorant or sordid opponents.

"To be regarded as one who, even in a moderate degree, may be looked upon as an exemplar of that faith and hope, is my highest attainment of the principles and purposes for which our movement stands. I hope to live only that I may serve and aid."

Secretary Morrison's report shows the Federation had a balance on hand Oct. 1, 1907, of \$127,910.02.

The secretary's report also contains statistical data from the inception of the organization in 1881.

Victor L. Berger of Milwaukee, who is a delegate to the convention, said he would introduce a resolution demanding federal legislation preventing transportation in interstate commerce of all "child-labor" manufactured products, and several other measures affecting labor legislation.

Odds Against Laborers Who Speak to Defeat Cannon.

Washington, Nov. 11.—President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor has set the influence of Organized Labor to work to defeat "Uncle Joe" Cannon for re-election as Speaker of the House. Incoming congressmen, without exception, report that before leaving for Washington, they were visited by delegations from the labor unions in their districts. The delegations formally asked each member thus approached to vote against Mr. Cannon, since he has proved himself the enemy of Organized Labor.

Gompers, it will be remembered, himself took the stump in Cannon's home district, seeking to prevent his return to Congress. He will not be able to beat Cannon for the Speakership. The opinion is so unanimous among Republican Congressmen in Cannon's favor that they regard his election to the Speakership as only a matter of perfunctory routine. He is always referred to as "Speaker Cannon," although an election does stand in the way of his right to the title. The members desiring particular committee appointments already are showering their applications before the "Speaker."

UNIVERSAL EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

American Federation of Labor Takes Aggressive Steps.

Norfolk, Va., Nov. 12.—The American Federation of Labor, in its seventh annual convention here, took aggressive steps toward the establishment of a universal eight-hour working day in America, and began action looking to ways and means for the raising of a sufficient fund to fight the present war that its Executive Council reported has been begun through the Manufacturers' Association, with an available fund of \$1,500,000 on hand by the latter, to wage battle against Organized Labor with particular aim by the Manufacturers' Association against the efforts of the American Federation of Labor for the amelioration of the conditions of the working classes and "wealth producers" of the country.

The Federation authorized President Gompers to appoint special committees for the consideration of both of these questions, the committee to report during the present sessions. President Gompers also was authorized, upon recommendation of the Executive Council and vote of convention, to appoint a third special committee to provide ways and means for the increased circulation of the American Federationist, the official organ of the national body.

The Socialist Vote

Not One of the Capitalist Daily Papers Mentions the Onward March of Our Movement—Good Increase in Socialist Vote in New York, Philadelphia and Other Cities.

Good, hard educational work, without sensational agitation, will bring results. The time has come when the Socialist movement must prove by its everyday work and deeds that it is worthy of its name, that it has a right of existence.

In a number of states elections were held during the first week in November. In most of these states the Socialist Party had tickets in the field. The campaign was quiet; nowhere was there much excitement visible, and our comrades were more or less pessimistic as to the result on election day.

Some good, hard organization work was done, however, and when the votes were counted there came the pleasant and encouraging surprise for our Socialist workers.

In Greater New York the Socialist vote increased by about 5,000 over the vote of 1906. In the city of New York Chase had 8,377 votes in 1906, while at the last election Comrade Crimmins' vote reached 11,495.

Kings County (Brooklyn) had 5,119 Socialist votes, against 3,871 in 1906.

Philadelphia also reports a good increase in the Socialist vote. The highest Socialist vote in November, 1907, was 4,354, for County Comptroller; in 1906 the Socialist vote was 2,314.

The New Jersey Socialist vote may be the same as last year's. In Eureka, Utah, the entire Socialist ticket was elected. Comrade A. L. Mitchell is the Socialist mayor.

In Harrison, N. J., the Socialist, C. D. Carlon, was elected as justice of the peace.

The Socialist vote in Erie County, N. Y. (Buffalo), will be over 1,000, a gain of about 300 over 1906.

In Rochester, N. Y., the Socialist vote reached 1,000, a gain of 200.

Watertown, N. Y., 216 votes; 213 last year.

Haverhill, Mass., gave 461 votes for Brown, the Socialist gubernatorial candidate.

Toledo, O., had 1,101 votes for Thos. C. Devine, our candidate for mayor.

Since election, all news has been good news. Our party is steadily growing both in membership and vote. Official returns from the several state and municipal elections will be published next week.

Rhode Island, incomplete returns, show 40 per cent increase over vote of 1906.

In Cleveland, O., head of the ticket seems to have been slashed by those in a hurry, because Tom Johnson told them he was almost a Socialist, and "almost" was good enough for them. School Board election gave our candidates a great vote. Max Hayes, 9,192; Mrs. Bade, 8,250; Mrs. Bandlow, 8,680. Balance of ticket not reported in capitalist press.

IMMUNITY HINT WO NADAMS' CONFESSION.

Attorney Darrow, For Unionist Accused of Murder, Wrings Admission of Pledge to Prisoner From Detective McParland.

Rathbun, Idaho, Nov. 12.—Biblical stories of David and St. Paul were used by Pinkerton detectives to show Steve Adams how forgiveness follows repentance of sin, according to testimony brought out on cross-examination by Clarence S. Darrow, attorney for the Western Federation of Miners, in the trial of Adams for the murder of Fred Tyler, now in progress here.

James McParland, manager of the Pinkertons, was on the stand last evening. He said he had told Adams, in an effort to wring from him a confession, that Adams would feel better if he discharged his debt to society and to the state by disclosing his share of the crime. Adams admitted he had been a tool in the hands of men higher up, McParland testified, and finally made a confession.

When he told how he had described the Biblical instances of forgiveness, he said, he told Adams that he, too, might be redeemed. "By whom?" demanded Darrow.

"By God, of course," answered McParland.

"Did you tell him that you would save his soul if he would confess?"

"I did not; I have not the power of absolution. I told him, though, that I believed the state would be FAIR with him and told him of Jerry, the bum, of the Molly McGuires, who was not prosecuted after he turned state's evidence, after having a hand in the killing of Daniel W. Ray."

Detective Thiel testified that Adams confessed the Tyler murder shortly after he admitted complicity in the assassination of Steunenberg. Thiel admitted joining the miners' union as a spy, but said he was invited to join and did not seek admission.

SAMPLE COPIES OF LABOR will be sent to the address of anyone interested. Comrade, try this plan on your shopmates and see how well it works. Don't get into an argument and lose your temper, but get **LABOR** in his hands and he will convince himself.

A LITTLE FAMILY LIBRARY is an essential feature of the workingman's home. Come and examine our Labor Book Department, 324 Chestnut street.

The Shoe Workers' Strike

Not Even the Cold Weather Spell Can Break the Energy and Perseverance of the Many Thousands of Striking Shoe Workers.

False Reports Circulated by Daily Capitalist Papers—An Appeal for Financial Help—Donations Will Be Received at Office of "St. Louis Labor."

For fully eight weeks the many thousands of St. Louis shoe workers are out on strike.

Neither the misrepresentations by the manufacturers and their agents, nor the conspiracy of silence of the capitalist daily press, nor the cold weather heralding the advent of winter could break their energy and perseverance.

That the present financial "flurry" did not improve the strike situation need hardly be mentioned.

Repeatedly the daily papers published misleading notes and announcements with a view of breaking the strike and inducing the shoe workers to go back to work. The Globe-Democrat of last Tuesday published the following false report (which was undoubtedly sandwiched into the paper by the shoe manufacturers):

STRIKERS RETURN TO WORK.

Goodyear Shoe Machine Operators Will Seek Old Jobs Today.

Disheartened at the long continuation of the strike, 122 Goodyear machine operators employed in the various shoe factories in St. Louis, at a meeting last night, voted unanimously to return to work. They will apply for their old positions this morning.

Inquiry made at the strikers' headquarters proved the above news item to be false. Last Tuesday the strikers' meetings at the various halls were as numerous as ever and the same old determination to continue the strike was manifested at all the meetings.

It would be folly to claim that the strike leaders, and the strikers themselves, are not aware of the seriousness of the situation. To have so many thousand people out on strike for over eight weeks is not an easy matter. By special request the editor of St. Louis Labor addressed two strikers' meetings last Friday morning, one at Walhalla, the other at Lightstone's Hall. Both halls were crowded, and before the speaker began his address a vote was taken as to whether the strike should be continued. Without a dissenting vote, and amid enthusiasm and applause, the decision was in favor of continuing the fight.

It was the rank and file of the strikers who voted, not the leaders or Executive Board members. Hence the arguments of the manufacturers that the strikers were misled by a few strike leaders falls to the ground.

Of all the strikers the women and girls are the most determined to continue the strike.

Appeal to the Friends of the Striking Shoe Workers.

When the St. Louis shoe workers, over 20,000 of them, went on strike they had only a few dollars in their treasury. The struggle has been on for these many weeks, and the men and boys, women and girls, made a brave, heroic fight. They are still doing so today.

The cold winter days are coming. Among the strikers are many who are too proud to ask for financial aid, but yet it is known that they are in need of it.

Let us give the strikers all the support possible. Let every local labor union make a donation; let every progressive society help a little. Let every ward club of our party put down a few cents. The editor of St. Louis Labor and the other comrades at our office took it upon themselves to open a subscription list for the striking shoe workers of St. Louis.

Remember, this is an exceptional case. We may admire the brave fight these people are making, but admiration will not satisfy an empty stomach, neither will it buy coal for the strikers' families.

Contributions will be received at the office of St. Louis Labor from 8 a. m. till 9 p. m. every day in the week. Every dollar or cent contributed will be received in the columns of St. Louis Labor and Arbeiter-Zeitung.

Do your duty!

Show your admiration for the brave men and boys, women and girls, by your financial contribution.

The strikers are not asking for alms. But we ask every one of our subscribers in St. Louis and elsewhere to fulfill a humane duty toward the striking shoe workers of St. Louis.

For St. Louis Shoe Workers' Strike Fund:

J. Bitterlich, Jr.	\$1.00
Guillaume Coinard	1.00
J. B. Ottesky	1.00
Henry Sirocky	1.00
Rudolf Krauss	1.00
W. R. Bowden	.50
G. F. Graen	.50
J. A. Barshaw	.50
L. E. Hildebrand	1.00
G. A. Hoehn	1.00
Otto Pauls	1.00
Otto Kaemmerer	1.00
L. Wissmann	.25
Total	\$10.75

Send in your contribution promptly. Every little helps. Every little donation will induce some other friend to do his duty and give his share.

The money collected by St. Louis Labor and Arbeiter-Zeitung will be promptly turned over to the general treasurer of the striking shoe workers.

EDITOR ST. LOUIS LABOR.

REVOLUTION AND COUNTER REVOLUTION, or Germany in 1848. By Karl Marx. Edited by Eleanor Marx. Published by Chas. H. Kerr & Co. Price 50 cents. New volumes of the Standard Socialist Series. This booklet is a collection of articles written in 1851-1852, after the German Revolution, when Marx had been about eighteen months in England. As the editor says: These articles are an invaluable pendant to Marx's work the Coup d'Etat of Napoleon III.; both works belong to the same period, and both are what Engels calls "excellent specimens of that marvelous gift—of Marx—of apprehending clearly the character, the significance, and the necessary consequences of great historical events at a time when these events are actually in course of taking place, or are only just completed.

Carl Thompson's Lecture Tour

The Comrade Gives His Experience of His Eastern Trip—Advises Wisconsin Comrades to Elect Socialists to U. S. Congress.

The most striking thing about my meetings in the east this fall has been the splendid enthusiasm and cordial reception that the comrades everywhere have shown toward the Wisconsin movement, writes Comrade Carl Thompson in the S. D. Herald. The spirit of criticism seemed entirely absent, and former differences that may have existed between the "leaders" seem to have been entirely unknown to the rank and file. Everywhere I have found the rank and file of the movement heartily loyal, and generally enthusiastic over every effort of the Wisconsin comrades in the direction of constructive, international Socialism.

I have also been interested to see the methods our comrades have in conducting the lectures. In the great majority of cases the locals sold tickets—some at 10c each and a few at 25c each. In this way all but one or two locals paid all their expenses, including my fee of \$12 per lecture, which Comrade Barnes said was somewhat higher than usual. And most of the locals actually made money. Du-buque, Ia., cleared \$24; Buffalo, \$10 to \$15; Erie something like \$50 to \$60; Omaha, \$26; Newark, N. J., cleared over \$140, and other locals lesser amounts. So that the lectures handled in this way became a source of revenue to the comrades instead of a bill of expense.

Some of the locals have a way of mailing one ticket and an announcement of the lecture to a large list of friends. If these persons come they usually pay for their tickets and generally bring friends buying additional tickets at the door. At any rate, the selling of tickets kills two birds with one stone—it is the best possible kind of advertising and it gets the money together for the expenses.

And, besides, if tickets are sold, and there is a bad night they are pretty sure of a crowd, and, at any rate, the money is secured so that they are not entirely in the hole. And there is still another advantage in this, for the reason that many people will gladly buy tickets to help the meetings along who may not be able to attend.

To Wisconsin Socialists: Dear Comrades—I am just concluding a series of forty-one lectures in the east, and will soon be back in the harness in Wisconsin. You will be glad to hear that everywhere I have been the eastern comrades have unbounded enthusiasm over the work you have done in Wisconsin. In Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Buffalo, New York, New England—everywhere, our comrades have listened with utmost interest to the story of such achievements as we have been able to make. In New York City especially, three thousand comrades in our great Cooper Union meeting stood up and cheered in tumultuous applause until it seemed as though they would never stop. If only the thousands of our workers of Wisconsin could have looked upon these great audiences of enthusiastic comrades of the east—so eager and so appreciative of our efforts—every one of you would be thrilled with a new enthusiasm and a new determination.

And now, in a few days, I shall begin my tour of Wisconsin. I shall bring the enthusiasm of our eastern comrades to you all. They have their eyes upon us in Wisconsin. Their hearts are with us eagerly and hopefully. They expect great things of us. And we must not disappoint them.

Two great campaigns are before us next year—the spring municipal elections and the fall state and national elections. We must push our banners on to further victories. We must put more comrades in the city council, more in the state legislature and if possible some ought to go to Washington.

I called at the national capitol at Washington the other day—and there is a seat there that would just fit a man by the name of Victor L. Berger, and another one that would do for Comrade Heath. We ought to send them there. The nation needs them. And they would do much better work than La Follette.

All the eastern comrades tell me: "You Wisconsin folks must elect some men to congress." They say that America is the only nation of any importance that hasn't some Socialists in the national congress. It's a disgrace. We ought to wipe it out.

And everywhere throughout the east the movement is growing stronger, clearer and more constructive. It is also taking new courage. Why, the other day, while in New York City, I heard the strains of the Marseillaise on the streets. Opening the window, I saw a blind nigger on the corner playing the song of the world's revolutions—on an accordion. And I said: "Even the blind are beginning to see. Surely the glory of the revolution is nearer today."

So let us keep the fires bright and carry the banners forward. Yours till I see you all, CARL D. THOMPSON.

The Prevention of Consumption

Important Information for Every Workingman and Woman.

The National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis has issued a little pamphlet, entitled "Information for persons having diseases of the lungs and for others living in the same house." The pamphlet opens with the statement that those who suffer with consumption, influenza, grippe, bronchitis, common colds and pneumonia, spread their disease by coughing and spitting unless they adopt certain simple safeguards. People who suffer from these diseases are urged when coughing to hold a Japanese napkin, tissue paper, or a piece of cheap cloth which can be destroyed, over the mouth and nose, and to keep these impoverished handkerchiefs in paper bags so that they may be destroyed by burning. In the same way great care is recommended in the disposal of the sputum, which often contains great numbers of germs. In the house consumptives are advised to always use a spittoon containing water or some disinfecting solution. In the streets, if pocket sputum cups are not used, the least the consumptive can do for his fellow-man is to exercise the greatest precaution not to spit on sidewalks or in other places where any one is liable to step on the sputum. Emphasis is laid on the fact that consumption is caused not by the sick in ordinary breathing or in conversation, but by the germ contained in the matter coughed up or spit up by the consumptive. The principal source of these germs is from the tuberculosis ulcers in the lungs of persons suffering from consumption. The disease is thus a preventable disease because if these discharges which contain the bacilli or germ of consumption were destroyed, there would be no spread of the disease. If the spread of consumption is to be prevented, the disease should be discovered as early as possible, and the patient should be told that he has the disease. He should at the same time be told that the disease is curable, and that, in order to be cured and in order not to give it to others, he must know that he has it. If the disease were discovered early and the patients thoroughly instructed and trained in being careful, there would be little danger of scattering infection.

If you have a cough, don't say "It's nothing but a cold." You may be injuring yourself and others. Go to a doctor who knows, and learn the truth.

Persons suffering from tuberculosis should earnestly desire to know that they have tuberculosis, that they may take advantage of the modern methods of treating the disease and be restored to health. They should know that "bronchial trouble," "throat trouble," "stomach cough" and such terms are only deceptive and mean, in many cases, consumption. They should also know that the spitting of blood, unless positively from the gums, nose or throat, is in all probability from tuberculosis in the lung. Repeated protracted colds are often signs of tuberculosis. A cough that hangs on for any length of time should always excite suspicion.

Young children should not be allowed to play in the sick room

of anyone who has any disease of the lungs. Playing on the floor of the sick room especially should be absolutely forbidden.

The germs of consumption are more dangerous for children than adults.

Mothers with tuberculosis should not nurse their infants, as nursing involves a considerable danger to the child and a heavy drain upon the mother's vitality. Mothers should thoroughly wash their hands before preparing bottles or handling the infant's food.

Patients with pulmonary disease should not kiss anyone on the mouth. If the mouth and lips have been carefully cleansed, kissing is perhaps slightly dangerous.

Towels, pipes, clothing, handkerchiefs and other personal articles used by a tuberculosis person should not be used by other members of the family. When consumptives are bedridden their clothing and bedding ought not to be thrown into the common receptacle for soiled clothes. Such things as can be boiled should be boiled as soon as possible, or else soaked for several hours in a disinfecting solution.

Consumption is familiar to everyone. The doctors call it "tuberculosis of the lungs." The disease is widespread, but chiefly found in centers of population—in the cities.

Formerly it was thought that the disease was hereditary, "in the blood," as the saying goes. It was believed that any child of a consumptive father or mother was almost sure to develop tuberculosis of the lungs later in life. That is not so. Such a child may start out with a poor stock of vitality and with a lessened amount of resistance, but never with seeds of the disease in the system. Brought up under favorable conditions and with proper oversight, a child born of consumptive parents may pass through life in the enjoyment of fairly good health.

In fact, the old-time mystery about consumption has been swept away. We now know three things: First, the disease is communicable, that is to say, it is communicated from person to person; second, it is preventable to a large extent by the exercise of reasonable care and the observance of a few simple precautions; and third, it is curable in the majority of cases, if treated in time, completely and lastingly curable.

WHAT SOCIALISTS WANT

From Leaflet Issued by Socialist Party National Office.

We are constantly asked to explain the philosophy of Socialism in a few short simple words that can be read in a few minutes and easily understood.

This is impossible. Socialism is an elaborate system of thought that touches every phase of human life. It has a literature of tens of thousands of volumes. There are men who have spent years on single phases of Socialist philosophy and still have not touched its depths.

The same thing is largely true of every great system of thought. None of them can be understood in a moment. There is no royal road to knowledge.

Yet there are certain fundamental principles of every philosophy and science that can be explained so that anyone can understand them. The same thing is true of Socialism. Its basic principles can be stated in plain, simple words.

First let us state some plain facts. Indeed, nearly all there is to Socialism, as to science in general, is a system of arrangement of certain facts.

Men are working today with wonderfully productive machines. The user of modern locomotive transports a thousand times as much each hour as the driver of an ox team could move in a month. The child tending a battery of Northrup magazine looms weaves miles where the old hand loom worker wove feet. The steam thrasher turns out car loads of grain where the man with the flail threshed bushels.

This is the story that meets us everywhere. With relation to these wonderful machines the members of society are divided into two classes—those who own and those who do not own the machines.

The class that own the machines do not need to work. They may be, like the owners of the great Marshall Field estate, wards of a court. They may be insane, infants, in jail. This does not interfere with their ownership.

The class of owners does not need to do any work, yet its income flows in.

This is because of the existence of the other class—the class that does not own anything.

This non-owning class can not live unless it can use the property of the owners. It can not even set foot on the earth unless it uses the land that belongs to the owning class.

The non-owning class can not live unless it produces wealth. In order to produce wealth it must use the land and machines of the owners.

For the opportunity to use the property of the possessing class long enough each day to produce a subsistence for itself, the propertyless class agrees to keep producing wealth with these wonderfully productive machines all day.

The portion which the propertyless producing class creates for itself and is allowed to keep is called wages and all the remainder flows into the pockets of the possessing class as Rent, Interest and Profits.

In return for this the owning class do nothing but hang on to their legal titles to the property. This possession makes it possible for them to lay tribute upon the organizing, directing, managing labor as well as upon the most menial, unskilled manual toil.

The Socialists point out that since no function is performed by these owners, and since it requires neither brains nor ability of any kind to hold titles, therefore it would be easy for the workers collectively to hold these titles. The workers could just as well appoint the state as their agent to hold the titles as the capitalists can appoint banks, corporations and trust companies for that purpose.

Since it is only this private, legal title that prevents the propertyless working class from gaining access to the wonderful productive machines, and using them to produce wealth for the producers, when once the title was transferred to the working class government, then all could use the tools and land and retain the product.

The present title is a law-made one. It can be unmade by changing the laws. Therefore the workers are asked to make use of their political power, their overwhelming majority, to gain control of the government and use it to transfer the title of the means by which wealth is produced and distributed from the present idle owning classes to the working propertyless class.

Unlike the present private ownership, the collective ownership to be established by the victorious Socialist working class will not be exclusive but inclusive.

There will be none shut out from ownership. All will be owners and all will be users. This is what the Socialist Party is seeking to accomplish.

SOCIALISM, POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE. By Robert Rives La Monte. Published by Chas. Kerr & Co., Chicago. This latest addition to the Standard Socialist Series is a fine little volume which we can recommend to our readers. It contains some new points and some old questions presented in a new light and more popularly presented. Price, 50 cents. For sale at Labor Book Department, 324 Chestnut street.

THE RIGHT TO BE LAZY, and other studies by Lafargue. Another volume of the Standard Socialist Series. Like the rest of the booklets of this series, nicely bound. Lafargue's writings are too well known to require any comment. Price, 50c. For sale at 324 Chestnut street.

ASSIST THE BAKERS' UNION BY BUYING NONE BUT UNION LABEL BREAD.



The union men and union women who fail to patronize the Bakers' Union Label will commit a crime against the labor movement. The Union Label on every loaf of bread is the only guarantee that the bread you eat has been made in a strictly union shop. Let the union men and women of St. Louis remember that from this time on the very existence of Bakers' Union No. 4 depends on the success or non-success of the union label. It is true the union signed a contract with the American Bakery Co. which does not make the use of the union label by that firm obligatory, but this is a plain business proposition. The moment the American Bakery Co. could get along without the label the union would be dropped, because it would show that union label bread is no longer desired or asked for by the consumers. Therefore, buy no loaf of bread without the union label on.

WHEN YOU BUY

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We do not advertise on bill boards and take the cost of the advertisement out of the quality of our goods.

F. R. RICE MERCANTILE CIGAR CO.,
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Always Insist that the

Union Label

...is on...

EVERY LOAF YOU BUY

Remember, no CIGARS are Genuine Union-Made



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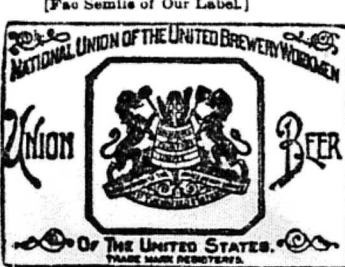
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This Label is pasted on every barrel and box as a guarantee that the contents are the product of Union Labor.

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More Union Label Goods

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THE BEST \$3.00 HAT IN THE WORLD

CHECK HUMBUG DENOUNCED

St. Louis Central Trades and Labor Union Protests Against Unlawful Withholding of People's Money by Financial Institutions.

In the absence of the president and vice president, who are attending the Norfolk convention of the American Federation of Labor, Delegate Phil Hoffer acted as chairman at last Sunday's meeting of the St. Louis Central Trades and Labor Union at Aschenbroedel hall.

The financial situation occupied much of the attention of the meeting at Aschenbroedel hall Sunday afternoon. The banks were declared by speakers to have failed to keep faith with the workingmen in this period of financial stringency, and it was declared that a period of hard times was coming. A resolution calling upon the secretary of the treasury to come to the aid of the St. Louis banks with the \$30,000,000 held in the local subtreasury was voted down by an overwhelming majority. The resolution, which was placed in the hands of Secretary Kreyling by President Owen Miller before the latter departed for Jamestown to attend the convention of the American Federation of Labor, charges the treasury officials with discriminating against the local banks.

Eugene Sarber promptly rose to oppose the resolution. He declared that this matter should be left in the hands of the banks and said that he was of the opinion that the government knows what it is doing.

Another delegate declared that he thought the banks and big business concerns could look out for themselves. He said that he was informed that the United Railways, owned by eastern capital, was paying its men in checks, although each of the more than 1,000 cars was taking in an average of \$25 in cash each day.

Following the defeat of this resolution Percy Pepon offered another, declaring that the financial stringency would be made an argument for a more elastic currency, which was denounced as a scheme to benefit the rich at the expense of the poor, and declaring for a postal savings bank system as a proper method of relief. In supporting his resolution, Pepon declared that an asset currency bill would certainly pass congress permitting the banks to flood the country with a currency which would cost them nothing. He also prophesied that a period of hard times was to be expected, and that the workingmen would have to bear the burden. He argued that a postal savings bank would tend to keep plenty of money in circulation, and that the government only should have the power to issue currency.

Delegate Sarber, although urging delay in acting upon the resolution, bitterly criticized the financial institutions of the city. He declared that when the cashiers' check system was agreed upon by the executive committee of the central body, it had been promised that wages should be partly paid in cash, and that the checks should be accepted without indorsement.

"Now," said he, "the employer pays his men in checks, bearing no indorsement, and yet workingmen, upon presenting these checks to the banks for deposit, are required to indorse them. I do not think the banks have done all they could to relieve the stringency, but, on the other hand, have taken advantage of the opportunity to flood the city with worthless checks.

"This has also worked greatly to the disadvantage of the smaller businesses of the city. These institutions have had to do a cash business, and they have practically been put out of business. Their customers have been compelled to take their checks and their trade to the larger concerns, which, I learn, can get all the cash they need. This discrimination is wrong. The banks have taken upon themselves a power which congress has expressly refused to grant them. I believe in an elastic currency, under the control of the government, and not of the banks."

J. G. Schwartz declared that the workingmen have only themselves to blame for being caught in such a trap, and declared that some steps should be taken to lay aside funds which would render them independent of the banks. Upon motion, the resolution was referred to the legislative committee, to be reported upon at the next meeting.

A resolution was adopted requesting the mayor to sign the Chouteau avenue bridge bill, and the legislative committee was authorized, in the event of the bill being vetoed, to draft a resolution to the municipal assembly urging that the bill be passed over the veto.

Another resolution was adopted urging the city council to pass the 80c gas bill and asking the mayor to sign it.

Justifiable "Conspiracy"

BY VICTOR L. BERGER.

It has been recently announced that the supreme court of the United States will soon have to deal with the question whether the Sherman anti-trust law is applicable to the labor organizations. This law, as our readers know, forbids combinations "in restraint of trade," for raising prices, etc.

But it also applies exactly, say the Parryites, to the labor unions. The unions restrict trade or industry in various ways—for instance, by rules concerning apprenticeship and by their members refusing to work with non-unionists. They also aim at raising the price of labor power above the "natural value." What combinations for raising prices are for the manufacturers, such is for the workingmen the trades union for raising wages. And if the first is forbidden, the latter also must be forbidden, so say the Parryites.

Against the logic of these arguments there is nothing whatever to reply. This is actually the truth. The trades unions really form the trust of the working class. They hinder "business" in many ways, in so far as they limit the power of the manufacturers and strive to raise wages.

Therefore in the past they have often been suppressed and regarded as conspiracies. Their members in England were put in prison, flogged, deported and even hanged. In Philadelphia a hundred years ago certain journeymen shoemakers, who formed a union, were severely rebuked and sentenced by the mayor as city magistrates.

This state of things continued until the workingmen began to feel their own power, and unwilling concessions had to be made to them—the employers fearing the ballot of the working class.

Yet this is doubtless a law of special privilege for the workingmen. It is an infraction of the old-established English legal system. The jurists saw this very quickly and have always construed the trades unions as a "conspiracy," whenever possible.

The lawyers have no sense of the moral justification of these exceptional conditions. For the law, one blade of grass is like every other. The law prides itself that it treats human beings with "equality," that is, with a murderous indifference to their peculiar conditions.

Only late years have seen a slight improvement in this respect. For the special privilege of the workingmen in the matter of "conspiracy," it is fully justified.

First, by the fact that the workingman and his ware are identical. He has only his labor power, that is himself, for sale. Therefore, the workingman by no means has the advantage in the market over other ware-owners.

Second, because general public interests and the interest of the race require that the economic conditions of the mass of the population shall be as good as possible.

This principle is further supported in America by the established system of protection and high duties, which has for its express justification the claim that it makes possible better conditions and higher wages for the American workingmen—which, by the way, is only a claim, as long as we have unrestricted immigration.

It can anyhow be said that the improvement of the condition of the masses by governmental measures is an American policy.

If the supreme court of the United States should decide that combinations of workingmen for profiting by the situation and in pursuit of this aim are illegal, that court would put itself in direct opposition to the policy of the country.

Nevertheless, a federal judge in New Orleans has found the striking dock laborers guilty of breaking the Sherman anti-trust law. Moreover, he gave them such a light sentence that they made no appeal to the superior court and thus allowed this wrong principle to be temporarily established.

The United States supreme court has not yet spoken on this question. But it need not be feared that it will hold the trades unions to be "unlawful conspiracies." The old judges of the United States supreme court are practical politicians enough to know that by such a condemnation they could not put the labor organizations out of business. Therefore they will not attempt it, no matter how much their "judicial conscience" may prick them. But to paralyze, to cripple them—that they may always be trusted to do, and the opportunity is very convenient.

The question of the legality of the trades unions will come before the United States supreme court in the case of a boycott.

Of course a boycott in an "un-American" institution. Why? Because the first act of the Americans in their fight for independence was the historic boycott in Boston against taxed tea. And, moreover, because that boycott was enforced by very illegal and violent measures.

And yet the boycott is supposed to be "un-American." Funny, isn't it?

A Yankee judge in Connecticut has brought the boycott under the Sherman act. His decision will now come before the United States supreme court for confirmation.

Now, whether our supreme court will rise to the height of the German imperial court, the "Reichs Gericht," which declared the simple boycott permissible, remains to be seen.

Of course, that imperial court had nothing to do with a Sherman law, which is an absurdity and an anachronism.

It is thus not at all settled that the United States supreme court will decide to treat the "labor trust" like other trusts. The supreme court will probably straddle and bridge over this decision with some splitting of hairs as in the question whether the "constitution follows the flag."

So be it!

But we Socialists do not care much either way. If we get a Taff Valley decision, then it is pretty sure that there will be a solid independent political movement of workingmen in the Social-Democratic party (Socialist party) all over the country.

VICTOR L. BERGER.

NO SHORTAGE OF LABOR

Corporation Press Sending Out Misleading Reports About Labor Conditions on Pacific Coast.

Seattle, Wash., Oct. 22.

The Labor Press and Central Labor Bodies of the United States and Canada, Greeting:

Some of the papers of this country have seen fit, for some reason unknown to us, to publish erroneous reports regarding the shortage of skilled labor in the northwest and particularly at the navy yard at Bremerton. We would appreciate it if you could convey the news to the mechanics of your locality that whenever there is a real shortage of skilled mechanics we will notify you through the unions and labor press, not through a corporation press. As a matter of fact, we have no shortage at present.

The following resolution from the Iron Trades explains itself. At the meeting of the Central Labor Council, held Oct. 16, it was indorsed and ordered sent to you:

Seattle, Wash., Oct. 16.

To the Officers and Members of the Central Labor Council: Whereas, The press of the country is publishing articles stating that there is a shortage of skilled mechanics on the Pacific coast and that the government is fearful that it can not get men to repair the battleships which are coming here in the near future; and

Whereas, These articles are misleading to eastern men, there being many mechanics registered at the navy yard who can not get employment; and

Whereas, We believe this action of the press is for the purpose of cheapening labor by flooding the country with skilled mechanics, thereby producing a glut in the labor market; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Central Labor Council take such action as will prevent injustice to these men as well as to all mechanics on the Pacific coast.

We are yours fraternally.

T. H. Stevens, Ed Carlson, Hope Lodge No. 79, Machinists.
J. H. Blankley, D. E. Griswold, J. F. Cotter, Iron Molders' Union No. 158.

Committee from Iron Trades Section. Charles F. Schlenker, president; J. R. Harris, secretary.

Woman's Suffrage as a World Movement

The well-known writer of the biography of Susan Anthony—Mrs. Ida Husted Harper—has written an excellent summary of the present position of the women's suffrage movement throughout the world in the "North American Review."

The two most important events marking the question as a world movement, Mrs. Harper regards as the meeting of the International Council of Women in 1904, and the International W. S. Alliance in Copenhagen in 1906.

The International Council now claims to represent directly seven or eight millions of women, and has established an international paper, with correspondents in fourteen countries.

In Europe the two most backward countries are the two republics, France and Switzerland, and with them Mrs. Harper brackets the Western World's republic of the United States, which, she says, has harder and more complicated conditions to overcome than any country in the world. Mrs. Harper notes the fact that the Roman Catholic parties and the Socialist parties alike support the women's suffrage movement. She does not venture upon an examination of the motives in the two cases.

Finland leads the way with nineteen women actually in Parliament.

New Zealand women have possessed the franchise on the same terms as men since 1893.

In Australia since 1901 they have had the full federal suffrage and the right to sit in the National Parliament.

In Norway women have the Parliamentary franchise under an income qualification.

In Sweden only the municipal franchise has been won.

The Parsee women in India are enthusiastic advocates of the suffrage for their sex; as are the wealthy women of Japan.

Even in Persia the educated women are asking a vote for members of the recently-established Representative Assembly.

Great Britain Mrs. Harper regards as the storm center of the movement, with victory only a few years ahead.

But the most interesting paragraph in her able article is the petition sent to the Duma by the peasant women of the three villages of Tver, in which they beg for the right to vote with their husbands.

"Till now," they said, "even though we were beaten sometimes, still we decided various matters together. But now have pity on us, in the Name of God! We had formerly the same rulers as our husbands, and now our husbands are going to write the laws for us."

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E. H. THOMAS, Editor.

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CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

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

SOCIALIST VOTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

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

SOCIALIST VOTE OF THE WORLD.

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

Patriotism and Finance

The financial lawlessness in the present "flurry" was severely criticised at last Sunday's meeting of the St. Louis Central Trades and Labor Union. Naturally enough, the bankers and trust companies did not like the criticism at this time. They expect the wage workers to be patriotic for the good of "prosperity," which has been so badly shaken and disturbed by the financial highway robbers.

In all of the world's great crises the masses of the working people were called upon to be patriotic, in other words, to be quiet and suffer patiently in order that their rulers and oppressors might not be disturbed.

In this connection the Chicago Daily Socialist publishes the following "Word of Warning:"

"The lawless bankers, made desperate by the results of their own acts, are trying to get organized labor's assistance in pulling chestnuts out of the fire. In the present panic-stricken condition of the financial world there are doubtless many workers who have, for the moment, become convinced that the labor movement should unite to help "save the country."

"Any action that would involve organized labor in an indorsement of the present action of the banks would, to say the least, be a very dangerous error. Such action would not 'save' anything. It might easily throw such a distrust on the labor movement as to handicap it for years to come.

"Let organized labor keep its hands off. Let the bankers fight their own fight. They will never fight that of the workers. That they are calling for help from the Chicago unions only indicates that they wish to use those unions.

"Remember what these banks did when organized labor in Chicago was in the most desperate fight of its existence. At the moment when the fight was being made by the great State street stores upon the teamsters, and through them upon the entire labor movement of Chicago, these same banks violated the banking law in order to assess themselves for a corruption fund to be used to smash that strike.

"Remember this when you are asked to recommend that union men risk their savings to tide bankers over a crisis.

"Organized Labor can do nothing at this time that will save the industrial situation or give another laborer a job. All that it will accomplish will be to assist the bankers in more firmly establishing their position upon the necks of Labor, and thereby strengthen the forces that will be used against it in the next time of struggle."

The Globe-Democrat deemed the action of the St. Louis Central Trades and Labor Union important enough to make it the subject of an editorial article, of which we quote the following passages:

"At a meeting of the Central Trades and Labor Union some of the speakers seemed to think that the St. Louis banks are doing less than their duty in the present disturbed situation. At such a time criticism is natural, and may be helpful, but care should be taken to study, accurately, all the elements in the case. None would be better pleased than the banks if business proceeded as usual, with a circulation of currency fully equal to the accustomed demand. But the demand, as the result of unsettled confidence, has been far in excess of the ordinary requisition. The banks are required to keep on hand a 25 per cent reserve in cash. How long would this one-fourth in money last if no steps were taken to safeguard it against unreasoning panic, and universal bank runs? Every bank in the country could be stripped of its currency if the bars were entirely down. As it is, the banks are guarding their position conservatively against unsound borrowing, speculative bargain hunting, or depositors suffering from irrational panic. They are acting on the cautious defensive, yet none will be better pleased when business can proceed in the ordinary manner."

And in conclusion, the Globe-Democrat says:

"Bank failures reported are scarcely beyond the average of quiet times, and depositors, as far as has been reported, have lost nothing. No bank failure has occurred in St. Louis. The city will go through this flurry as through others, with a reputation for thorough solidity. Some of the speakers at the meeting referred to, predicted that hard times are ahead. This spirit is pessimistic. When the situation clears, the times may be better than ever, because

financial confidence will be on a revised and firmer basis. If guessing is in order, why not look on the bright side? The banks are doing their utmost to get back to normal, which is the best for them as well as the whole community."

These editorial remarks from a Republican organ are very "confidence inspiring," but the facts point the other way. It is the working class that will get it in the neck every time. It is about high time that Organized Labor speak out fearlessly and plainly in defense of their rights against the capitalist anarchy under which they are compelled to suffer.

THE TRUE STORY

St. Louis has a "Newsboys' Home." It was opened last Sunday. Rev. Father Dunne is the man who built it, i. e., who had it built with other people's money.

Seventy-five of the newsboys, from 5 to 15 years of age, were placed on the platform to have their pictures taken.

It was a grand sight!

A celebration in honor of the worst kind of child labor!

Mayor Wells sent his check of \$1,000 as a donation, which was publicly announced, as a matter of course.

Festus J. Wade, the great financier of the Mercantile Trust Co., the unavoidable John Schroers of the Westliche Post and St. Louis Times, and Archbishop Glennon attended the opening and made speeches.

Last Monday's Times gave five columns of illustrations and write-up to the opening ceremonies of this "Newsboys' Home," with the pictures of Schroers and Wade as the center of attraction.

There are child labor laws in almost every state of the Union. It is a violation of the law to work children under fourteen or fifteen years of age in factories, shops, stores and mines. Child labor is today generally condemned not only by Organized Labor, but by every thinking man and woman.

It is different with child slavery in the newspaper business. Here the worst kind of child labor is glorified by the Wades and Schroers and officially sanctioned and endorsed by the Archbishop and by the mayor of the city.

Ye hypocrites and crime-breeders. Neither Archbishop Glennon, nor Mayor Wells will admit that child slavery is a crime, no matter where and by whom it is carried on, upheld or sanctioned. It is a crime to permit greedy newspaper manufacturers to employ and exploit thousands of little children.

Every publisher who employs little children in the work of newspaper distribution should be sent to jail. It is about time that the great dignitaries of the Church, like Archbishop Glennon, look upon this serious problem from a different point of view.

What is needed in Missouri and elsewhere is the amending of the child labor laws in a manner that its jurisdiction will also cover child labor in the newspaper business.

But the daily press is a power of which the politicians are very much afraid. This explains why the newspapers have been permitted up to this hour to make millions out of the lives of innocent little children.

Abolish child slavery in the newspaper distribution business and there will no longer be any need for Newsboys' Homes.

Take the children from the streets! Protect them from the "benevolence" of the Schroers and Pulitzers, of the Housers and Knapps.

POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS

For years the Socialists have been advocating postal savings banks. The trade unions, almost without exception, favor the plan. Last Sunday the local Central Trades and Labor Union, by unanimous vote, declared for a postal savings bank system, where the working people could deposit their few hard-earned dollars without fear of losing them in some "flurry," panic or crisis.

Postal savings banks are strongly advocated by Postmaster General Mr. von Meyer. Of course, the bankers and financiers of every description are bitterly opposed to these banks under direct control and operation of Uncle Sam, and they will have a strong lobby in Washington during the next session of Congress that will endeavor to kill any proposed postal savings bank legislation.

To what extent the postmasters favor the new bank plan can be judged from the contents of the following dispatch, which appeared in a local paper: Fort Worth, Tex., Nov. 12.—More than one hundred Texas postmasters met in annual convention here today. The most important paper read was one by Postmaster Seth Strong of Houston on "Postal Savings Banks." Strong earnestly advocated the establishment of such institutions by the Federal government. Postmaster Marshall Smith of Brownwood, who is president of the State Association, strongly indorsed the postal savings banks proposition in his annual address. A canvass of the convention shows its members to be practically unanimous in favor of postal savings banks.

SHOULD GO TO JAIL

Some One Should Go to Jail!

Under this caption the Rochester Labor Journal publishes the following editorial comment on the present financial "stringency":

It does look as if some one ought to be indicted, convicted and sent to prison for the shameful looting of funds belonging to depositors by the smooth-fingered gentlemen who have been classed in New York, and elsewhere as captains of finance, but who have been unmasked as no more or less than thieves.

It will not do to cover up or gloss things over by the statement that "frenzied finance" was responsible for the shocking state of things.

These men were not even frenzied financiers.

They were thieves.

When they sneaked into control of a bank, then used its stock and credit to purchase other banks and then borrowed money to the extent of millions upon collateral either worthless or so near to it that only a casuist can detect any difference they were in no sense even dull business men.

They intended to beguile the depositors into letting them steal their money.

If the day of reckoning did not come too soon, then their game was all right.

But it did come too soon. They were unable to pay up. They closed the doors of their banks and refused to let the depositors

have their own money until the preferred creditors—often the thieves themselves or their close relatives—had been paid off.

In this course they were sustained by the financiers higher up who had not been in the deal in the open, but who condescended to help protect the little thieves on condition that they handed over to the big men a portion of the swag.

Fine business, this!

And what shall we say of the efficiency of our state banking department that did not discover until after the damage had been done that these precious directors had been loaning funds to themselves, that the security was shady or that the money of the depositors, those who the state was bound to protect, had been stolen?

J. PIERPONT MORGAN is the man of the hour. Unlike Harriman, Croesus Morgan belongs to the class of capitalists which Roosevelt would call "honest" corporation managers. While everybody gets excited about the financial flurry, Morgan is quietly attending to the business of increasing his economic prestige. The Consolidated Steamship Co., the pet concern of Charles W. Morse, who was ousted from the Bank of North America and other big financial corporations, has passed to J. P. Morgan. The directors will meet on Monday to prepare a statement, announcing the change of control. The big steamship concern, controlling all the coastwise Atlantic steamships, except the few that are owned by the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Co., is another one of the immense corporations that have been acquired by Mr. Morgan in his handling of the financial disturbance. The control passed to him two weeks ago, but the fact has been kept secret in Wall street, except for the rumors that have been spread among the men on the inside. In fact, the banker got the company from Mr. Morse before he had forced control of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Co. into the hands of the United States Steel Corporation. The passing of the Consolidated to the control of Mr. Morgan came about in the same way as the change in the ownership of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Co. It was forced by the action of the clearing house committee, which made a demand that the banks which were to be protected should clear up all unsatisfactory paper held as collateral for loans. When the committee went into the Bank of North America and discovered that the Consolidated Co. had borrowed from it \$2,600,000, Mr. Morse was told to meet the notes at once. He was given until 12 o'clock the next day to clean up the transaction. He sent his brokers to the curb and tried to sell enough of the Consolidated bonds to get the cash. But the bonds, which, up to that moment had been selling for about 17, dropped under the pressure, and in a very short time he learned that it would be utterly impossible to raise such an amount in the market by the sale of the bonds. Then it is declared he made his appeal to Mr. Morgan. Negotiations were opened and the transfer of a large amount of bonds and enough stock to change the control was made. Thus it seems that Morgan who "checked" the recent panic, got the clearing house to force Morse to the wall, and finally into his i. e., J. Pierpont Morgan's arms. How many millions Morgan made by this transaction can not be ascertained.

Editorial Observations

DARROW'S SPEECH in the Haywood case for sale at the Labor Book Department, 324 Chestnut street; 25c a copy.

AS PATRIOTIC AS A BANKER! may become proverbial. These financial patriots who are withholding the people's money in violation of the law, are the real anarchists.

PLENTY OF MEN OUT OF WORK just now! The daily papers are full of bank suspensions, business bankruptcies and factory shut-downs. All signs of Republican prosperity!

THE BEST ASSORTMENT of Socialist books, pamphlets, etc., at the Labor Book Department, 314 Chestnut street. Give us a call. In addition to our English book department, we have the best assortment in German Socialist literature west of New York.

WHO AUTHORIZED THE ANARCHISTS of finance to issue the "John Smith" checks? If this "flurry" keeps on much longer the John Smith financiers may prescribe the medicine for the poor man's child, or order their depositors that they must not eat meat oftener than once every other week.

INTERNATIONAL PEACE and Socialism. On this subject Karl Marx said: "In proportion as the exploitation of one individual by another is put an end to the exploitation of one nation by another will also be put an end to. In proportion as the antagonism between classes within the nation vanishes the hostility of one nation to another will come to an end."

IN A RECENT MAGAZINE ARTICLE, Vance Thompson declares that London, Eng., has 80,000 unemployed, 30,000 women badly employed, 33,000 homeless adults, 35,000 wandering children and 15,000 free criminals. Thompson has furnished statistics for ministers of the gospel, who will probably place the blame for these conditions on Socialism. When the minister of the fashionable church, with the cushioned pews, reads these statistics, Socialism will certainly be assailed, on the grounds that its doctrines destroy the home.

"GO TO HELL!" is not profane. This is what the Mississippi supreme court decided, according to the following Republic special dispatch: Jackson, Miss., Nov. 11.—"Go to hell, you low-down devils," is not profanity, according to a decision this afternoon by the Mississippi supreme court. The question was brought up on appeal from Alcorn County, Rosa Stafford, 12 years old, having used that language. She was arrested and fined in the lower court for using profane language. "The sentence may not be ladylike, but it is not profanity in any sense of the word," said Justice Calhoun, in rendering the decision. "It conveys an invitation that the party to whom it is addressed need not accept unless inclined to do so."

THE BANKING SITUATION is just like this, says the Appeal to Reason. A cat got into a room where the mice were assembled and closed the door on them. There was a panic among the rodents, but the cat assured them that there was nothing to be afraid of; that things were going all right, and the price of mice meat had not advanced; that the cat was the only friend of mice and would safeguard their interests; that only the foolish were frightened and wanted to get out; that all that was needed was confidence. And the cat proceeded to make a meal of them, one at a time. The bankers have seduced the ignorant people to trust them; the people know absolutely nothing of the banking system and their ignorance has been used for years by the cunning money-changers.

"JOHN SMITH" MONEY ILLEGAL? In a statement issued, United States Attorney W. H. Atwell of the Northern District of Texas warned all bankers within his district against the issuance of "John Smith" checks as a monetary medium. He quotes a long list of supreme court decisions, which, he declares, clearly define the issuance of such paper as an offense against the government. He also cites the Federal statutes. Section 5183, United States Comp. St., 1901, provides that no national banking association shall issue post notes or any other notes to circulate as money other than such as are authorized by the provisions of the national banking act authorizing banks to issue notes under certain restrictions where they have previously deposited at Washington government bonds to secure them.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT, the capitalist lion-tamer, expects the repeal or radical amendments of the Sherman anti-trust law and the passage of such enactments as will place the regulation of railroads wholly in the hands of the Interstate Commerce Commission. This is not so much for the sake of the commission as for the object of leaving the Department of Justice free to grapple exclusively with industrial trusts of the malefactor description. Moreover, the president believes that railroad pooling should be legalized under certain conditions. Unless the president modified his coming message to congress out of regard for the acute business situation, it will be possible to read between the lines of that state document some of the dissatisfaction—almost discouragement—which the chief legal officers of the administration feel with the present trust hunting weapons. President Roosevelt will yet learn the truth that he is the political walking delegate and general business agent of the capitalist class, and as such he will have to carry out his mandate or quit.

THE TIME IS AT HAND when the American Socialists must take up the work that lies next to hand, says the Saturday Evening Tribune, and while not losing sight of those splendid ideals of industrial freedom, must systematically win the confidence of the working people by doing the working people's work in local affairs. Every city furnishes opportunities illimitable for constructive work and for the betterment of the conditions of life, and therefore directly in line with ultimate Socialism. As Carl D. Thompson so well said: "We must take the lead for every advantage. Our candidates must be able to fill the offices and do the work a little better than any Republican or Democrat can do it. We must pave the streets better have the sewers purer, have the asphalt on the streets thicker, have the polling booths cleaner, have the public officials more accommodating than old party politicians can possibly do. Unless we can do these things that lie nearest to hand, we shall have never the opportunity to do those things upon which theoretical Socialists have fixed their eyes and their hopes."

THE BLACK REACTION in Italy suffered a severe defeat at last Sunday's municipal elections. Capitalist cable reports, dated Rome, Nov. 10, give the following information: General municipal elections were held in this city today, and it is being declared throughout Rome tonight that the anti-clericals have gained their greatest victory since the fall of the church from temporal power. Only municipal offices were filled, but the election assumed a distinct political character. Their importance was not only local, but extended all through Italy. The contest came as a conclusion to the anti-clerical campaign which had its beginning practically with the present pontificate, for the clericals were then allowed for the first time to participate in the political life of the country. There was a reactionary movement among the anti-clerical element. Some of them swung over from the Conservatives to the Socialists, and the municipal elections in Rome were chosen as a battlefield. Defeat being inevitable, the clericals for the first time since 1870 withdrew from the field, and as a result the anti-clerical victory was complete and without precedent.

TWENTY YEARS AGO, on the Eleventh Day of November, the concluding scene of the tragedy, known in the history as the "Anarchist Case," came to a close. Four working men were legally murdered in the Cook county jail. In an anniversary article the Chicago Daily Socialist has this to say on the subject: One does not need to indorse any portion of their views, and those views were lied about almost as badly as everything else concerned in the matter, to recognize that those men were murdered without reason in order to gratify the blood-thirsty ravings of a mob, composed of good citizens and respectable newspapers. These same good citizens are today engaged in wiping out all law that stands in the way of profits. They are looting banks, wrecking industry, creating currency, unlawfully withholding funds and, in general, making a football of the law and order that they so strenuously pretended to defend twenty years ago. Today it is capitalism that is on the defensive—is tottering to its fall. This is principally because of its own inherent weakness, and the steady, intelligent constructive attack of organized Socialism. In this conflict anarchy, as a social philosophy, has well-nigh disappeared.

WHAT CRANKS SOME MORTALS BE! A Mrs. Alice Waugh, department patriotic instructor of the Indiana Women's Relief Corps, and wife of Congressman Daniel Waugh of Tipton, advocates the passage of a national law prohibiting the manufacture of red flags, which she says are the symbol of anarchy. In an address in Warsaw she said that to a great extent it is up to the thousands of incoming Europeans. Empty shell patriotism! The thousands of incoming Europeans. Empty shell patriotism! Take the red out of the American flags! Take the red out of the Cardinal's hat! Arrest every gardener who offers red roses or carnations for sale! Put the lid on every church where Christ can be seen pictured dressed in a purple robe! Let us no longer be reminded of the red blood flowing through the veins of all mankind! Let us have blue blood and be blue-blooded till our hearts turn black in the grave! Take out a United States supreme court injunction against the Creator and Supreme Ruler of the universe, enjoining Him from letting good old Sol bid us diurnal "good morning!" with beautiful rosy cheeks and from smiling at us her golden smiles from the western horizon! Red is life! Red is the fire of life! Red was the symbol of the early Christian brotherhood. Red was the banner on Bunker Hill. Red is the color of the International Labor and Socialist movement. Red is our color—red, the beautiful red!

THE MINISTERS AND PREACHERS are up against it. Their wages, in most instances, are low scab wages, and it seems that they, too, are getting dissatisfied and are no longer inclined to accept the mortgage on the heavenly paradise payment for their terrestrial services. The New York Tribune, in a recent issue, says: "In recent years nearly all wages and prices have materially risen except preachers' salaries. The cost of living has risen. The wages of artisans of all kinds have been greatly increased. Even the salaries of school teachers, have shown an upward tendency. But ministers' salaries have generally remained stationary, though in many places they have actually declined. It would not be difficult to find within the suburbs of New York a church which demands the entire services of a man of high scholarship and devoted life, and expects him to give such services and to maintain his family and make provision for his old age on wages of \$10 or \$12 a week, and which to cap the climax gives an occasional "donation party," exploits its own generosity in this, making him handsome gifts, and then quietly charges him with the sum total of the "donations" as so much paid on his salary account. It would be contrary to human nature and to the divine dispensation if such churches did not decline. They deserve nothing better. And those who are concerning themselves with the question of maintaining the vitality of rural churches could do nothing more advantageous than to devise, if possible, some system under which a preacher would be treated at least as well as a mechanic or a farm hand, and under which the hire would be worthy of the laborer."

The World of Labor

"In Union There Is Strength! United We Stand; Divided We Fall!"

STONEMASONS TO SECURE EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

The Bricklayers' and Stonemasons' Union of Pennsylvania held a convention in Reading and made arrangements for the general introduction of the eight-hour day throughout the state.

PROSPERITY WITH WAGE REDUCTION IN NEW YORK.

The New York Air Brake Co. of Watertown, N. Y., has issued the following: "Until further notice the salary of all employees of the New York Air Brake Co., from superintendent down, will be reduced 10 per cent." The company employs 3,000 men.

THE SACRIFICES OF THE WORKING CLASS.

St. Etienne, France, Nov. 11.—Confirmation has been received of the fatal accident reported last night in the Rombeaud mine. Seven men were killed. An elevator in the shaft caught, the cable snapped and all the occupants of the car were hurled to death.

NEGRO CARPENTERS JOIN THE BROTHERHOOD.

Eighty-six negro carpenters who formed a temporary organization in New York City have been admitted as a local of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners. This is the first instance in New York of negroes being affiliated with regular union organizations.

NO CHILD LABOR ON THEATRICAL STAGE.

Lincoln, Neb., Nov. 9.—Labor Commissioner Ryder this morning announced that children of less than 16 years must not appear behind the footlights in Nebraska. The State Child Labor Board held a meeting and decided that the law must be rigidly enforced in this regard.

CARPENTERS' REFERENDUM FOR PRESIDENCY.

The vote of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners for the national presidency, which is by referendum, will be taken all over the country during the third week in November, the returns to be in the national headquarters at Indianapolis, Ind., on the third week in December.

A MERE HINT TO UNION MEN AND WOMEN.

When making purchases of any kind it is up to all union men not only to ask for labeled goods, but see to it that the clerk has a union card. If he doesn't have one then it is your business to ask him why he is outside the union. Merely a hint to do your duty.—Easton Journal.

BOILERMAKERS GET INCREASE OF WAGES.

The wage dispute between the boilermakers and the employers in Boston and vicinity has been settled. The men will receive a wage increase of 9½ per cent, to date back to June 3, when the boilermakers returned to work after a five weeks' strike and agreed to have the matter submitted to arbitration.

SOME DAY AMERICAN UNION MEN WILL DO THE SAME.

British unionists strike at the root of evils that assail them. Realizing that injustice under the law can only be removed by changing the law, they get into the lawmaking bodies and change them. This ought to be an object lesson to us Americans. We petition for laws; our British brethren enact laws.—Progress.

SOME MORE WAGE REDUCTION.

Muscatine, Iowa, Nov. 11.—The Huttig-McDermid Button Co. has notified its button cutters that hereafter the cutters would receive one-half a cent less per gross. This will amount to a cut of about \$1.25 a week. The cutters have to cut fourteen dozen buttons for a gross. Muscatine is on a "scrip" basis and real money is becoming very scarce.

PREPARING FOR UNION LABOR DEMONSTRATION.

Washington unions are making arrangements to hold a great labor demonstration upon the conclusion of the A. F. of L. convention at Norfolk. It is intended as a note of defiance to the open shoppers who are attempting to smash the unions in that city. Congressmen-elect Wilson and Nichols of the miners and McDermott and Carey of the telegraphers will be the principal speakers.

NO BOILERMAKERS' STRIKE IN GREAT BRITAIN.

The threatened lockout of between 40,000 and 50,000 members of the Boilermakers' Society in Great Britain has been averted. The men voted by a majority of several thousand to sign what is known as the "Edinburgh agreement," whereupon the notices of a lockout were withdrawn. The "Edinburgh agreement" stipulates that strikes in which men left their work without discussion of the grievances would be avoided in the future.

THE CONSTITUTIONALITY OF THE ERDMAN ACT.

An important case is now being considered by the United States supreme court. It involves the constitutionality of the so-called Erdman act, which prohibits employers engaged in interstate commerce from discharging employees because they are members of trade unions. An agent of the Louisville & Nashville railway was fined \$100 by a Kentucky court for violating the law. The case was promptly appealed by the corporation.

MINE WORKERS FIGHTING THE INJUNCTION.

The United Mine Workers are making preparations to fight the injunction issued by United States Judge Dayton in West Virginia restraining the union officials from organizing the thousand non-union coal diggers employed by three companies in the Wheeling district. The case will come up for final hearing in Parkersburg in a few days. Judge Dayton is the successor of the late Judge Jackson, who imprisoned men for attempting to organize the miners.

THE STEVE ADAMS TRIAL.

Rathdrum, Idaho, Nov. 8.—The trial of Steve Adams is under way. The chief witness examined today was John R. Gentry, who, in company with Edwin Stansbury, found the body alleged to be that of Tyler. Gentry described the skeleton and the articles found and identified the clothing. Attorney Clarence Darrow of the defense kept up the interest by a stream of objections during the direct examination, which resulted in a number of sharp tilts between the attorneys.

NEW JOPLIN CENTRAL LABOR BODY.

Eleven of the local labor organizations of Joplin, Mo., have chosen five delegates to represent them in a central labor body to be known as the Joplin Trades Assembly, which held its first Sunday meeting at Labor headquarters, Sunday, Nov. 10, at 2 p. m. The representatives of the eleven local unions have drafted a constitution and by-laws and will hereafter hold meetings twice a month, similar to the central bodies of Chicago, Denver, St. Louis, Kansas City and other large cities of the country.

FAKE STORY ABOUT PRESIDENT MITCHELL.

Some person whose mendacity is equalled by his meanness has sent out a fake story to the effect that at the expiration of his term President Mitchell will be given a high political office at Washington, says the United Mine Workers' Journal. There is not a word of truth in the story, neither is there any foundation for it. It is one of the petty slanders to which he has been subjected for the past ten years. But if he had had a desire for political office and had expressed that desire, he would have been a congressman or a senator or a member of the cabinet, governor of a state, etc.—Michigan Union Advocate.

MANY THOUSANDS OF GUGGENHEIMER'S MINERS THROWN OUT OF WORK.

City of Mexico, Nov. 9.—The large copper mines of the Guggenheimer Exploration Co., in the Tepezala district, have closed down on account of the low price of copper. Practically all of the copper mines in Mexico of the Guggenheimer Exploration Co. and the American Smelting & Refining Co. are closed. Many thousand men who were thrown out of employment temporarily have obtained work in railroad construction and upon the ranches and farms.

PROSPERITY PROSPECTS FOR THE WORKING PEOPLE.

Chicago union men are discussing the announcement of the beef trust that prices will be higher this winter. It is predicted that since the beef trust has set the pace the whole array of foodstuffs will rise in price. People will find their grocery and butcher bills increased 30 per cent over last year's prices, according to estimates of dealers who base their figures on present conditions. The union people want to know where they are going to get off and why they shouldn't demand higher wages to keep up with the pace set by price boosters.

TELEGRAPHERS' STRIKE DECLARED OFF.

Following the lead of the Chicago local of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union, the branches in New York and other cities throughout the country have voted a suspension of the strike until further notice, and the agreement to return to work as fast as the companies can find places for them. The strike leaders say that overtures were made by the managers promising important concessions if the men would return. They propose to test the oral promise of the management at least until March 1 next, the intervening period being regarded in the nature of a truce.

NO "JOHN SMITH" CHECK HUMBUG WILL GO WITH THE MINE WORKERS.

Terre Haute, Ind., Nov. 9.—Indiana operators paid their semi-monthly pay roll, aggregating half a million dollars, today with currency because the miners over the state in mass meetings last night voted unanimously not to accept checks, as requested by officials of United Mine Workers. The request was made on the assertion of the operators that otherwise the mines would have to shut down because they could not get the cash. Terre Haute banks which have not limited withdrawals by regular depositors helped out the operators today.

BEEF TRUST DOESN'T WANT UNION MEN.

We read in the Kansas City Labor Journal: A boss at one of the local packing plants admitted to a reporter that he had orders not to hire union men and to discharge any man he found "talking union." No, they don't want union men, because union men want living wages and do not care about existing like cattle. Go back of the packing houses to that section called "The Patch" and observe how the laborers who are unorganized exist. That's the level that the beef trust magnates would bring all their workmen down to if they would stand for it, just for more profit. The only protection the men have is to organize, and realizing this, they will continue to band together in spite of the mandatory edicts issued to compel them from so doing.

MACHINISTS AND THE VERMONT DAMAGE SUITS.

The last scene in the celebrated Patch case at Rutland, Vt., has been enacted. After eleven hours of deliberation the jury in the Rutland county court brought in a verdict in the suit brought by the F. R. Patch Manufacturing Co. of Rutland against 23 union machinists to collect from them as individuals a judgment of \$2,700 awarded the concern against Protection Lodge of Machinists as result of damages during a strike in 1902. The jury held 16 of the 23 defendants responsible as bona fide members of the union. This is the most important case ever tried in Vermont courts. Judge A. A. Hall in his charge characterized it as novel in that neither court nor counsel could find that one like it was ever tried in the state. The precedent is thus established in Vermont that unions can be sued for damages caused by strikes.

ONE FOR ALL AND ALL FOR ONE.

The Arlington cotton mills in Lawrence, Mass., which employ 7,000 hands, is threatened with a strike of the entire force, on account of the reduction of pay of one man. Fifteen hundred weavers have already gone out. Fred Hardy, the man over whom the trouble arose, was transferred from one department to another several days ago and suffered a reduction in pay. The rest of the men demanded that he be reinstated to his original position and the foreman who transferred him be discharged. In a meeting held by the striking men it was found that several stenographers from the mills were in the hall taking stenographic reports of the proceedings and they were ejected. The mill employers have refused to grant the demands made by the strikers.

SWITCHMEN DEMAND HIGHER WAGES.

Twenty-five thousand members of the Switchmen's Union of North America demand an increase of 6 cents an hour. Their representatives met the managers of the 23 railroad systems centering in Chicago and presented the demands. The managers were asked for a reply at as early a date as possible. The committees of the men indicated that much impatience existed among them and it would not be advisable to prolong negotiations. Requests a year ago by the switchmen for 15 per cent increase resulted in a compromise on about one-half the amount demanded. Since then the men have been urging the officers to ask the railroads to grant the remaining half. They argued at the time of the first demands that the cost of living had increased out of proportion to wages.

PINKERTON SPIES IN WESTERN MINERS' UNION.

The Miners' Magazine writes: Some members of the Western Federation of Miners who have been uncovered in their infamy as Pinkertons are remembered as the very men who in strikes have endeavored to arouse the belligerency of the membership. In many instances these spies and traitors have used all their powers of eloquence and persuasion to convince their fellowmen that they were the only genuine revolutionary representatives of the working class. Whenever any member of a labor organization endeavors to create the impression that he and a few others are the only genuine brand of the clear-cut, class-conscious and heroic stalwart in the army of "Economic Freedom," such man or men will stand considerable watching. Experience and facts have taught that this kind of eloquence draws a salary from a Pinkerton agency.

TEXTILE WORKERS ISSUE APPEAL IN BEHALF OF DALLAS STRIKERS.

To Organized Labor and all Working People, Everywhere: Dear Brothers—Since Aug. 19, 1907, our union has been on strike against the Dallas Cotton Mills at this place. We struck because some twenty of our members were discharged for their unionism, and we are determined not to go back until the safety of our union is guaranteed by a union shop agreement. Though our union is composed largely of women and children, it has fought a splendid fight and is determined to continue it. We want no money from you; but we need your help otherwise. The mills are leaving no stone unturned in their effort to get operatives. Let us leave no stone unturned in telling our brothers about the mills' hateful proceedings. We are paid almost the lowest wages in any industry, are worked ten hours per day, and have no say at all about the conditions under which we work. The union is our only hope of bettering our class. Every person who comes to work in the mill now hurts us all. The mill has already imported some fifteen Europeans who can not speak English. It has one woman in the mill whom we can not endure for our wives and daughters to associate with. Thus far no person who comes will do himself any good, but only harm us. What we ask is this: Remember that the Dallas Cotton Mills are unfair; that all the unions are fighting them, and that they are trying to ruin

our union. Help spread this news. Tell this not only to your union brothers, but to all of your friends and acquaintances, especially in the country and in the manufacturing districts. Our interests are one; let us help one another. Yours for organization and brotherhood, Textile Workers of America, Local 549.

CRITICISING ST. LOUIS PRESSMEN'S UNION.

The Cleveland Citizen, official organ of the Cleveland Trades & Labor Council, publishes the following report about the pressmen's eight-hour movement: St. Louis Locals No. 6 and 43 signed up a new scale carrying increases ranging from \$1.50 to \$4.50 a week and postponing the introduction of the eight-hour day until Jan. 1, 1909. Members in other parts of the country are sharply criticizing the St. Louis locals and Editor Theodore F. Galoskowsky of the American Pressman is charged with being partly responsible for what is regarded as a "sell out." National President Berry declares that fixing that date for the introduction of the eight-hour day at Jan. 1, 1909, is not in harmony with the spirit of the New York convention or the policy of the present international executive board. Threats are being freely made in New York and Chicago that at the next convention Galoskowsky will get it where Higgins got it. It is not improbable that the St. Louis charters will be lifted.

EDITORIAL COMMENT ON TELEGRAPHERS' STRIKE.

The telegraphers' strike has practically reached an end. In this, as in practically every other strike, the company starved the men into submission. They stuck out like heroes, says the Social Democratic Herald, but the odds were overwhelmingly against them. The rich cormorants were better provisioned for a siege than they were, although working people are the real wealth makers. All such struggles bring out the faults of the present organization of the working class and point to the ways for making that organization more effective. When a strike is merely a grim test of endurance between fat pocketbooks and empty stomachs it is in no way an equal contest. Yet the telegraphers' strike has not been in vain. For it has forced a vast number of men to consider the political side of the struggle of the working class for emancipation. Capitalism does not win such contests, even if for the moment imagines that it does. For such strikes are merely transferred from the economic to the political battlefield. They simply force labor to change weapons.

THE COMEDY OF JUSTICE IN LABOR TROUBLES.

You have probably read of injunctions to prevent ment from going on strike, as in the Ann Arbor railway and other cases; to prevent unions from paying strike benefits, as in the Chicago press feeders' and Boston teamsters' strikes; to prohibit striking girls from "making faces" at scabs at Paterson, N. J.; to prohibit persons from organizing a union, as in the case of the electrical workers at Wheeling, W. Va., and similar freakish edicts that only tend to bring the courts into contempt; but the craziest distortion of justice that has ever come under my notice occurred at Tarentum, Pa. The non-union glass bottle blowers went on strike in a local plant, and against the advice of union men. Then the District Court jumps to the fore and issues an injunction against the union and officers, restraining them from doing everything that they didn't do or want to do. The strikers are not in the union or in manner connected with the organization or its officers. The courts have been so much in the habit of hitting union heads whenever they bob up that this Pennsylvania judge naturally hurled his edict against the organization because the non-unionists revolted.—Ex.

ORGANIZED LABOR HOLDS PROTEST MEETING.

Kenosha, Wis., Nov. 10.—Organized Labor of Kenosha held an overflow meeting at the opera house on the attack made by the combined manufacturers. The meeting was very enthusiastic. The speakers all appealed to the citizens to support Organized Labor to the end that the conditions obtained by the organized metal polishers should be preserved for the future, based on the fact that the organized capitalists with their scheme for the open shop would be ruinous to all interests of the city. Representatives of all the firms in the Citizens' Alliance were present and seemingly with great interest listened to what the men had to say, and it is reasonable to believe that had it been possible the meeting would have settled the dispute there and then from the influence of the arguments brought forth by the speakers. It is expected that the manufacturers will retaliate with other meetings or through the public press. The fight promises to be a most interesting one in the annals of the Wisconsin labor movement. The principal speakers were A. D. Grout, international president metal polishers; W. A. Jacobs, special organizer for the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor; Fred Brockhauser, secretary-treasurer Wisconsin State Federation of Labor, and R. Robinson, president of the local retail clerks.

THE KIND OF TRADE UNIONISM EMPLOYERS APPLAUD

Now that the Switchmen's Union has made a demand on the railroads, M. S. Mayse, chairman of the General Committee of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, in an interview which appeared in the Kansas City Journal Oct. 30, states openly and above board what his organization intends to do in case the Switchmen's Union goes on a strike. He says: "The switchmen may strike, but we will certainly protect the roads." Isn't that "cold turkey"? If that is not a candid admission that his organization will deliberately scab on the Switchmen's Union, how else under the sun can it be construed? If the railroads can rely on one organization to be always ready and willing to cut another's throat, it will save them the expense of hiring professional strike breakers of the Farley type to do the dirty work. In the article referred to he states that the Brotherhood has a big majority of the local yard men in their organization. This is certainly news. The fact is, that fully two-thirds of the yard men in this jurisdiction are members of the Switchmen's Union, and it is dollars to doughnuts that Mr. Mayse could induce but very few of the local yard men who belong to his own organization to become scabs. No organization whose membership would stoop to such methods need expect any sympathy from the other labor organizations of this country.—Nashville Union Advocate.

SWEATSHOP AN DCHILD LABOR DISCUSSED BY GARMENT WORKER.

W. H. Wisner, national organizer for the United Garment Workers of America, contends that the union label on clothing is a guarantee that the article purchased is not made in a sweatshop or by child labor. Mr. Wisner is in the city to conduct an active campaign in favor of the demand by union men and others for the label. He explained his position today to a reporter as follows: "The things most detrimental to the progress of the entire community are, first, the system of child slavery, which might be better designated 'race murder'; the sweatshop or home workshop, underpaid female labor and prison-contract labor. Of these the system of race murder has the most far-reaching evil effects, as the child who today is immured in the factory is the citizen of tomorrow. And such a citizen! stunted morally, mentally and physically. And from these must spring future generations of weak, anaemic creatures, who are to constitute the population of our land. The sweatshop system exerts its evil influence on the health of the community. In the slums of our great cities the sweatshop flourishes; and here, in the vile atmosphere, mixing with disease germs, clothing, caps, shirts and other articles of apparel are being made, and each is impregnated with its quota of disease germs, which it carries into the homes of the consumer in every community of our land. And right here let me say that many manufacturers, while operating their own factories, still maintain the sweatshops and divide their product between the factory and the sweatshop, so that it is impossible to say with any degree of certainty whether any article of their production is factory or sweatshop made. In regard to the underpaid female help, I will cite but one case of many which have come under my personal observation. In Perth Amboy, N. J., there is a cigar factory operated exclusively by female help. The wages paid in this factory range from \$3 to \$4.50 per week. Other cigar factories in that im-

mediate vicinity are employing union men and union women, who receive from \$18 a week up. It is easy for anyone to decide which class of labor is most beneficial to the community at large. I could mention long lists of manufacturers in every industry whose product is made in clean, well-ventilated factories, whose help receive fair wages for a fair day's work; and it would be just as easy for the reader to forget those names as it would for me to mention them. But this is easy to remember: If it bears the union label, it's right. No labor organization will permit its label to be used on the product of any manufacturer unless his entire product is made under perfectly sanitary conditions by fairly-paid adult labor, and with equal pay for equal work to both sexes."—Times, Hornell, N. Y.

VAN CLEAVE'S INJUNCTION AGAINST A. F. OF L. WILL GO TO SUPREME COURT.

The American Federation of Labor has decided not to oppose the granting of the permanent injunction applied for by the National Association of Manufacturers in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia against the boycott and unfair list. Instead it will at once carry its case to the Supreme Court of the United States in hopes of having all injunctions against labor organizations wiped out with one stroke. When the hearing in the injunction proceedings takes place in Washington the attorneys of the Federation will simply rest on their oars. But as soon as the injunction restraining the Federation from publishing its "unfair" list has been granted the lawyers will take steps to have the injunction declared unconstitutional. The Executive Council of the Federation, in finally deciding to depend upon a constitutional argument in favor "to persuade other workers to buy or abstain from buying," expects a decision which will deny the courts "right to enjoin labor organizations from peaceful persuasions, spoken or written." Such a decision from the Supreme Court would at once end between 500 and 600 injunctions now in force against labor leaders and labor organizations in all parts of the country. Should the decision of the Supreme Court, however, be against the Federation, the labor leaders will use it as a basis for a conspiracy suit against the National Association of Manufacturers.

ANOTHER TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION VICTORY.

The MacGowan-Cooke Printing Co., operated as a non-union shop since last April, embraced the terms of the Typographical Union the latter part of last week, and is now recognized as a union office, running on the eight-hour workday schedule. The trouble between that office and the Typographical Union arose over the eight-hour workday proposition, the office declining to accede to the demand of the union, resulting in a walkout of the union force. Since that time the union has fought for recognition, and the printing office has made strenuous efforts to establish non-union conditions. Several times both parties have been on the verge of settlement, only to recede and assume militant attitudes. Without further review of the matter, it is fair to assume the MacGowan-Cooke company have realized the futility of operating their establishment with a certain class of workmen, and have taken the only course good business judgment could suggest—a return to those conditions they themselves have proclaimed as superior. Speaking for the union, we can assure the MacGowan-Cooke management that their new force will "do business" with a double-header energy in order to restore matters to normal conditions, and can count on an ownership interest in the output of a day's work. Incidentally, Chattanooga is again practically a solid union town from a typographic standpoint, and No. 89 should see to it that this status be maintained. This can be easily achieved by simply continuing to make the employment of its membership a profitable investment.—The Labor Leader, Chattanooga, Tenn.

RIGHT TO ORGANIZE CAN NOT BE ABRIDGED BY CITIZENS' INDUSTRIAL ALLIANCE.

The Nashville Labor Advocate, referring to the above subject, writes: If expressed sentiments shall be the standard of judgment, the Citizens' Industrial Association, in session in Battle Creek, and having as its spokesman men like Van Cleave, Post, et al., is hardly more or less than an anti-labor union organization, says an editorial in the Detroit News. All through its discussions there are extravagant denunciations of Organized Labor and the expressed determination to "put the unions out of business." The wonder is that men of keen business understanding should be found to harbor those sentiments, much less express them. The recognize their right to get as much as they can for their product, and even to organize to keep up profitable prices on the commodities they manufacture; and they would probably denounce as anarchistic any one who sought to restrict their rights in these particulars. But when the workingman, who must buy their products or starve, organizes to get as much as he can for his product-labor; when he organizes to keep prices for his commodity up to a point consistent with comfort and decency, it seems to be an abominable thing in the eyes of Van Cleave, Post and their colleagues. Combinations of capital make combinations of labor. The best men on either side see the benefit of both organizations. Such meetings as those now being held in Battle Creek tend to undo the good that both organizations have accomplished. This is an age of organization. Hard as it is to bust the trusts, the trusts will be busted many a day before the labor unions will be broken up.

IMPORTANT GENERAL VOTE RESULT OF INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.

The result of the referendum vote taken by the membership of the International Typographical Union has been compiled, and it shows that all the propositions submitted have been indorsed. The membership has had submitted to it at several times during the last few years proposals to increase the salaries of the officers, but each time has refused to indorse them by a decisive majority. The reversal of form on the part of the membership will be a surprise to a large number. In view of the large expenditures that have been made during the last two years, it did not seem that the increase in salaries would be granted at this time. The vote in detail was as follows: First proposition—for, 10,856; against, 5,694; majority for, 14,162. Second—For, 22,714; against 3,554; majority for, 1,916. Third—For, 13,240; against, 13,134; majority for, 106. Fourth—For, 13,691; against, 12,763; majority for, 928. Fifth—For, 24,391; against 2,144; majority for 7,983. The decisive majority by which the sixth proposition carried will be a surprise. This provides for the establishment of an old-age pension, and undoubtedly will mark an epoch in the affairs of the organization. The referendum is as follows: First proposition—To relinquish jurisdiction over the newspaper writers. Second proposition—To increase the bond of the secretary-treasurer from \$20,000 to \$50,000. Third proposition—To increase salary of international president from \$1,800 to \$2,000 a year. Fourth proposition—To increase salary of international secretary-treasurer from \$1,800 to \$2,000 a year. Fifth proposition—To increase the burial benefit from \$70 to \$75. Sixth proposition—To provide a pension of \$4 per week to aged and superannuated members.

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VOLNEY	Ruins of Empires, paper 50c.	75
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VON SUTTNER	Lay Down Your Arms	2 00
WARD	Ancient Lowly; Vol. I, II; each vol.	75
WHITMAN	Leaves of Grass	75
WORK	What's So and What Isn't, paper, 10c.	50

The above is only a partial list of books kept in stock. A complete line of pamphlets and leaflets always on hand, also Socialist Party buttons. Books sent postpaid on receipt of above prices. Office open from 8 a. m. to 9 p. m., daily. LABOR BOOK DEPT., 324 Chestnut St., St. Louis, Mo.

Missouri Socialist Party

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR OCTOBER.

Receipts.		Expenditures.	
For dues:		Supplies, Dexter	1 00
Arnett	\$ 1 00	Supplies, St. Louis County	4 00
Bevier	1 90	Supplies, St. Louis City	40
Burlington Junction	1 40	Total receipts	\$87 90
Chillicothe	1 00		
Commerce	70		
Elk River	50		
Flat River	1 50	Due stamps	\$40 00
Kansas City	10 00	Rent, October	5 00
Millan	50	Bulletin, October	5 00
Myrtle	1 00	O. Pauls, October salary	30 00
Mountainview	1 00	Postage	3 65
Pineville	1 00	Express	2 46
Poplar Bluff	3 30	Supplies and literature	5 40
St. Louis City	40 00	Total expenditures	\$91 51
St. Louis County	7 40		
Springfield	6 00	Total receipts	87 90
Schell City	1 30	Deficit for October	\$ 3 61
Turnback	80	Balance of Sept. 30	36 37
J. W. Adams, at-large	1 10		
R. I. Short	50	Leaves balance Oct. 31	\$32 76
Total dues	\$82 50		

SECRETARY GIBBENS OF JASPER COUNTY writes most enthusiastically of Goebel's series of meetings in that county. On Nov. 1 he spoke on the street at Cartersville, the place where roughs and hoodlums broke up a Callery meeting, last July. This time a large crowd turned out to see if the Socialists would make good, and the only trouble was caused by a small boy, who was promptly squelched. The crowd wanted to hear about Socialism and Goebel accommodated them. At Joplin on Nov. 2 an audience of 500 heard the speaker; 15 made application to become members, a nice amount of literature was sold and the collection was over \$5. Sunday night the meeting at Carthage was held in a theater. The attendance was good and book sales and collection were encouraging. Goebel spoke at Webb City on Sunday afternoon and again on Monday night. The afternoon meeting was good, but Monday evening the hall was too small to contain the crowd. Comrade C. A. Berry opened the meeting at 7 o'clock and Goebel followed him, answering a great number of questions. Book sales and collection amounted to about \$20. At Duenweg, the last meeting, the miners showed plenty of interest and bought some literature.

At all points where meetings were held, persons signified their intention of joining the party. The Jasper county comrades feel much encouraged and promise Goebel a royal welcome should he come again.

While in Webb City, on Saturday morning, Goebel got into a discussion on the street, and, noting the interest taken, announced a meeting for that afternoon. While the meeting was in progress a fresh new constable tried to stop the sale of books, but Goebel turned the tables on him so completely that the crowd hooted the constable out of sight and then bought all the books in sight.

SOCIALISTS OF ST. LOUIS COUNTY representing Locals Ferguson, Valley Park, Brentwood, Jennings, Olivette and Wellston met in convention last Sunday afternoon. The meeting was called to order by Secretary Bailey of Local Valley Park. Comrade E. H. Hughes was elected chairman. Preliminary to the convention a mass meeting was held. Comrades McInturff of East St. Louis, G. W. Boswell of Brentwood, David Allan of St. Louis and Dr. A. Tschirner of Ferguson addressed the assemblage. After the mass meeting a photograph was taken of those present. When the convention convened Comrade F. G. Cassens of Jennings was elected chairman and Dr. A. Tschirner secretary. The following nominations were made: State Secretary, Dr. A. Tschirner; State Committeeman, G. W. Boswell; National Committeemen, E. H. Hughes and J. C. Kirk. For National Executive Committee: M. Hilquitt, W. T. Mills, G. H. Turner, L. G. Pope, John Waechter, A. H. Floaten and Otto Pauls. For National Secretary, J. Mahlon Barnes. G. W. Boswell, A. Tschirner and E. H. Hughes were elected county organizers. It was decided to have Goebel speak at Valley Park and Wellston. The arrangements for the Call dates in January were left to the County Committee.

THE NOMINATIONS for two National Committeemen and State Secretary will close on Nov. 1. The following nominations have been received so far: For National Committee: E. T. Behrens, W. L. Garver, E. H. Hughes, J. C. Kirk and G. A. Hoehn. For State Secretary, E. D. Wilcox, A. Tschirner and Otto Pauls.

COMRADE FRALEY OF URICH reports that Goebel's lecture there was the first time the people of that place had an opportunity to hear what Socialism is. The meeting was successful, and Comrade Fraley regrets that two dates were not taken.

For Our New Readers.

Explanations Concerning Our Aims and Objects—Advice to New Recruits in the Great World-Wide Socialist and Labor Movement.

Under the capitalist system the vast majority of mankind must sell themselves to the capitalistic owners of the means of production and distribution in order to live—and to live miserably at that.

The nation owns the post office and everybody is glad that it does. It ought to own all the trusts so that all may enjoy the benefits.

This country is made up of working people, both industrial and agricultural, but is ruled by the capitalist class, which is numerically small. Being in control of the government, it runs that government in the interests of its class and against the interests of the working class—the people. We Socialists believe that the country should be ruled by the people in the interests of the people. That is why we established a government in the first place. We want the people to own it so that the political power can be used to begin the march to the Socialist co-operative system. The means of existence are now owned by capitalists, and yet the capitalist class makes up only about 12 per cent of the population, and a mere **ONE PER CENT OF IT OWNS OVER HALF THE WEALTH OF THE NATION!** The means of existence should be owned by the people collectively in order that the benefits should go to ALL instead of to a FEW.

It ought to own all the means of production as soon as such industries have become sufficiently concentrated.

To bring this about the people—the workers—must get control of the political power. The Socialist Party is organized to bring this about—this and the abolition of capitalism. It insists that the industrial class shall be the wealthy class, and the idle class the poor class—but it will, in fact, abolish the poor class altogether. The Socialist movement is international, but we expect it to achieve success in the United States first, because the capitalist system, which we mean to uproot, is best developed here. To show you that your interests lie with us we print the following:

PROGRAMME OF INTERNATIONAL SOCIALISM.

1. Collective ownership of all industries in the hands of trusts and combines, and of all public utilities, in other words: collective ownership of the means of production.
2. Democratic management of such collective industries and utilities.
3. Reduction of the hours of labor and progressively increased remuneration.
4. State and national insurance for the workers and honorable rest for old age.
5. The inauguration of public industries to safeguard the workers against lack of employment.

6. Education of ALL children up to the age of 18 years. No child labor.

7. Equal political and civil rights for men and women. IF YOU BELIEVE IN THE ABOVE, VOTE WITH THE SOCIALISTS, join the Socialist Party.

Read good Socialist literature, attend the meetings where Socialist speakers will explain the doctrines, aims and object of our movement.

Socialism stands for the abolition of the wage and profit system, because this system which is declared sacred by the beneficiaries of

IMPORTANT

President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, speaking of Mr. Van Cleave's latest anti-boycott injunction move, says:

So far as I am concerned, let me say that never have I, nor will I, violate a law. I desire it to be clearly understood that, when any court undertakes, without warrant or law, by the injunction process, to deprive me of my personal rights and personal liberty, guaranteed by the Constitution, I shall have no hesitancy in asserting and exercising these rights, and it may not be amiss to sound a word of warning and advice to such of the rampant, vindictive and greedy employers who seek to rob the working people of our country of their lawful and constitutional rights by the unwarranted injunction process. The full power of Labor has never yet been exercised in defense of its rights; it is not wise to compel its exercise.

Organized Labor stands for a noble cause and is fighting the battles of human progress and a higher civilization.

One of the weapons of Organized Labor is the boycott, the unfair list.

"THE BOYCOTT IS AN AMERICAN INSTITUTION! THE BOYCOTT WAS THE WEAPON OF THE BRAVE REVOLUTIONARY COLONISTS! THE BOYCOTT WAS PLACED ON KING GEORGE'S PRODUCTS! BOYCOTTED TEA FOUND ITS WAY INTO THE BLUE WATERS OF BOSTON HARBOR!"

TO THE READERS OF ST. LOUIS LABOR.

Mark the foregoing article and hand it to the stove dealer or hardware merchant in your neighborhood.

Mr. Van Cleave may have the lawyers, and the police, and some judges on his side; his Metal Trades Association may use the blacklist most mercilessly; but Organized Labor will remain in possession of the boycott. And we intend to use it as rightfully and as effectively as the colonial heroes of 1776.

For this reason we hereby ask each and every one of our subscribers to mark the above article and hand it to the stove and hardware dealer in your neighborhood. Request him to read it carefully and to give Organized Labor all the support within his power.

Principles of Socialism

The Principles of Our Movement as Set Forth in the National Platform Adopted at Chicago, May 8, 1904.

We, the Socialist Party, in convention assembled, make our appeal to the American people as the defender and preserver of the idea of liberty and self-government, in which the nation was born; as the only political movement standing for the program and principles by which the liberty of the individual may become a fact; as the only political organization that is democratic, and that has for its purpose the democratizing of the whole of society.

To this idea of liberty the Republican and Democratic Parties are equally false. They alike struggle for power to maintain and profit by an industrial system which can be preserved only by the complete overthrow of such liberties as we already have, and by the still further enslavement and degradation of labor.

Our American institutions came into the world in the name of freedom. They have been seized upon by the capitalist class as the means of rooting out the idea of freedom from among the people. Our state and national legislatures have become the mere agencies of great propertied interests. These interests control the appointments and decisions of the judges of our courts. They have come into what is practically a private ownership of all the functions and forces of government. They are using these to betray and conquer foreign and weaker peoples, in order to establish new markets for the surplus goods which the people make, but are too poor to buy. They are gradually so invading and restricting the right of suffrage as to take unaware the right of the worker to vote or voice in public affairs. By enacting new and misinterpreting old laws, they are preparing to attack the liberty of the individual even to speak or think for himself or for the common good.

By controlling all the sources of social revenue, the possessing class is able to silence what might be the voice of protest against the passing of liberty and the coming of tyranny. It completely controls the university and public school, the pulpit and the press, the arts and literatures. By making these economically dependent upon itself, it has brought all the forms of public teaching into servile submission to its own interests.

Our political institutions are also being used as the destroyers of that individual property upon which all liberty and opportunity depend. The promise of economic independence to each man was one of the faiths in which our institutions were founded. But under the guise of defending private property, capitalism is using our political institutions to make it impossible for the vast majority of human beings to ever become possessors of private property in the means of life.

Capitalism is the enemy and destroyer of essential private property. Its development is through the legalized confiscation of all that the labor of the working class produces, above its subsistence-wage. The private ownership of the means of employment grounds society in an economic slavery which renders intellectual and political tyranny inevitable.

Socialism comes so to organize industry and society that every individual shall be secure in that private property in the means of life upon which his liberty of being, thought and action depend. It comes to rescue the people of the individual.

II.

As an American Socialist Party, we pledge our fidelity to the principles of international Socialism, as embodied in the united thought and action of the Socialists of all nations. In the industrial development already accomplished, the interests of the world's workers are separated by no national boundaries. The condition of the most exploited and oppressed workers, in the most remote places of the earth, inevitably tends to drag down all the workers of the world to the same level. The tendency of the competitive wage system is to make labor's lowest condition the measure or rule of its universal condition. Industry and finance are no longer national, but international, in both organization and results. The chief significance of national boundaries, and of the so-called patriotisms which the ruling class of each nation is seeking to revive, is the power which these give to capitalism to keep the workers of the world from uniting, and to throw them against each other in the struggles of contending capitalists' interests for the control of the yet unexploited markets of the world, or the remaining sources of profit.

The Socialist movement therefore is a world movement. It knows of no conflicts of interest between the workers of one nation and the workers of another. It stands for the freedom of the workers of all nations; and, in so standing, it makes for the full freedom of all humanity.

III.

The Socialist movement owes its birth and growth to that economic development or world-process which is rapidly separating a working or producing class from a possessing or capitalist class. The class that produces nothing possesses labor's fruits, and the opportunities and enjoyments these fruits afford, while the class that does the world's real work has increasing economic uncertainty, and physical and intellectual misery as its portion.

The fact that these two classes have not yet become fully conscious of their distinction from each other, the fact that the lines of division and interest may not yet be clearly drawn, does not change the fact of the class conflict.

This class struggle is due to the private ownership of the means of employment, or the tools of production. Wherever and whenever man owned his own land and tools, and by them produced only the things which he used, economic independence was possible. But production, or the making of goods, has long since ceased to be individual. The labors of scores, or even thousands, enters into almost every article produced. Production is now social or collective. Practically everything made is made or done by many men—sometimes separated by seas or continents—working together for the same end. But this co-operation in production is not for the direct use of the things made by the workers who make them, but for the profit of the owners of the tools and means of production; and to this is due the present division of society into two distinct classes; and from it has sprung all the miseries, inharmonious and contradictions of our civilization.

Between these two classes there can be no possible compromise or identity of interests, any more than there can be peace in the midst of war, or light in the midst of darkness. A society based upon this class division carries in itself the seeds of its own destruction. Such a society is founded in fundamental injustice. There can be no possible basis for social peace, for individual freedom, for mental and moral harmony, except in the conscious and complete triumph of the working as the only class that has the right or power to be.

IV.

The Socialist program is not a theory imposed upon society for its acceptance or rejection. It is but the interpretation of what is, sooner or later, inevitable. Capitalism is already struggling to its destruction. It is no longer competent to organize or administer the work of the world, or even to preserve itself. The captains of industry are appalled at their own inability to control or direct the rapidly socializing forces of industry. The so-called trust is but a sign and form of the developing socialization of the world's work. The universal increase of the uncertainty of employment, the universal capitalist determination to break down the unity of labor in the trades unions, the widespread apprehensions of impending change, reveal that the institutions of capitalist society are passing under the power of inhering forces that will soon destroy them.

Into the midst of the strain and crisis of civilization, the Socialist movement comes as the only saving or conservative force. If the world is to be saved from chaos, from universal disorder and misery, it must be by the union of the workers of all nations in the Socialist movement. The Socialist Party comes with the only proposition or program for intelligently and deliberately organizing the nation for the common good of all its citizens. It is the first time that the mind of man has ever been directed toward the conscious organization of society.

Socialism means that all those things upon which the people in common depend shall by the people in common be owned and administered. It means that the tools of employment shall belong to their creators and users; that all production shall be for the direct use of the producers; that the making of goods for profit shall come to an end; that we shall all be workers together, and that opportunities shall be open and equal to all men.

V.

To the end that the workers may seize every possible advantage that may strengthen them to gain complete control of the powers of government, and thereby the sooner establish the co-operative commonwealth, the Socialist Party pledges itself to watch and work in both the economic and the political struggle for each successive immediate interest of the working class; for shortened days of labor and increases of wages; for the insurance of the workers against accident, sickness and lack of employment; for pensions for aged and exhausted workers; for the public ownership of the means of transportation, communication and exchange; for the graduated taxation of incomes, inheritances, and of franchise and land values, the proceeds to be applied to public employment and bettering the conditions of the workers' children, for the equal suffrage of men and women; for the prevention of the use of the military against labor in the settlement of strikes; for the free administration of justice; for popular government, including initiative, referendum, proportioned representation, and the recall of officers by their constituents; and for every gain of advantage for the workers that may be wrested from the capitalist system, and that may relieve the suffering, and strengthen the hands of labor. We lay upon every man elected to any executive or legislative office the first duty of striving to procure whatever is for the workers' most immediate interest, and for whatever will lessen the economic and political powers of the capitalist and increase the like powers of the worker.

But, in so doing, we are using these remedial measures as means to the one great end of the co-operative commonwealth. Such measures of relief as we may be able to force from capitalism are but a preparation of the workers to seize the whole powers of government, in order that they may thereby lay hold of the whole system of industry, and thus come into their rightful inheritance.

To this end, we pledge ourselves, as the party of the working class, to use all political power, as fast as it shall be entrusted to us by our fellow workers, both for their immediate interests and for their ultimate and complete emancipation. To this end we appeal to all the workers of America, and to all who will lend their lives to the service of the workers in their struggle to gain their own, and to all who will nobly and disinterestedly give their days and energies unto the workers' cause, to cast in their lot and faith with the Socialist Party. (And we appeal only to what we, and the men and women whom we represent, are ready to give and have given.) Our appeal for the trust and suffrages of our fellow workers is at once an appeal for their common good and freedom, and for the freedom and blossoming of our common humanity. In pledging ourselves, and those we represent, to be faithful to the appeal which we make, we believe that we are but preparing the soil of the economic freedom from which will spring the freedom of the whole man.



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Socialist News Review

GOEBEL'S LECTURE DATES IN MISSOURI.

Comrade Goebel will speak in Missouri on the following dates: Nov. 17, Marceline; 16-19, Hannibal; 20-21, Sedalia; 22, Eldon, 23, Tuscumbia.

NEW LOCALS ORGANIZED.

Indiana reports two new Locals this week, at Paxton and Staunton. Charters have been granted Elida, New Mexico. Local starts with 15 members.

WINFIELD R. GAYLORD IN CHICAGO.

Comrade Gaylord of Milwaukee is doing some good propaganda work in Chicago. Last Sunday he addressed a well-attended meeting at Marlowe Theater.

LETTISH TRANSLATION OF OUR PARTY PLATFORM.

A translation of our national platform into the Lettish language is now under way. We ought to be able to place 50,000 of this translation within the next sixty days. Write for information.

A SOCIALIST REGENT ELECTED.

W. C. Rogers, Socialist, being the only candidate for regent of the state university in the recent election in Nebraska, was elected. The election was to fill a vacancy and the term expires next January.

SOCIALISTS SUE CITY FOR DAMAGES.

The fight for free speech goes on in Seattle, Wash. Damage suits against the city and its officials are the latest feature introduced by comrades who were deprived of liberty by order of the mayor.

EAST ST. LOUIS SOCIALISTS, ATTENTION!

The Socialist Party of East St. Louis will hold a course of lectures on Socialism and the Labor Question every Sunday, 2:30 p. m., at Metropolitan Hall, Sixth and Missouri avenue. Admission free. R. O. Biggs, Secretary Local East St. Louis.

MOTION WAS LOST.

National Committee No. 18, instructing the National Secretary to secure the services of either Comrade Simons or Heath to prepare a leaflet to be used in towns where our right to free speech is interfered with, was lost; vote being as follows: For, 8; against, 37; not voting, 20.

SOMETHING NEW UNDER THE SUN.

At last Monday night's meeting of the City Executive Board, the Ninth and Tenth Wards were represented by delegates. This was somewhat of a surprise to the regularly attending comrades, since they had good reasons to believe that the two wards mentioned had been annexed by St. Louis County.

ACTIVITY IN FIELD OF PROPAGANDA.

A persistent call for activity in the ripening field comes to the National Office from every section of the country. What is your local doing? What are you planning? Keep in touch with your state organization. Get busy. Let us start 1908 right. That means every man in line with his shoulder to the wheel of progress.

COMRADE L. E. FLOATEN BADLY INJURED.

A communication from L. E. Floaten brings the welcome news that A. H. Floaten, state secretary for Colorado, who was severely injured in a street car accident a week ago, is on the road to recovery. Although his skull was crushed, a successful operation has relieved pressure on the brain, affording every hope for the future.

SOCIALIST PROTEST AGAINST DICK MILITARY BILL.

The National Committee of the Socialist Party has adopted a motion indorsing the plans for a national campaign of protest against the "Dick military bill," and advises all divisions of the party organization to hold meetings for education and protest continuously from Nov. 1, 1907, to May 1, 1908.

NOMINATIONS BY LOCAL ST. LOUIS SOCIALIST PARTY.

Local St. Louis nominated for National Secretary J. Mahlon Barnes; for State Secretary, Otto Pauls; for State Committee, G. A. Hoehn and E. T. Behrens; for National Executive Committee, Victor Berger, Frederick Heath, Thomas Morgan, Ben Hanford, John Work, A. M. Simons and Max Hayes.

COMRADE GOEBEL WILL SPEAK IN ST. LOUIS.

Attention of our readers is called to the three public mass meetings to be held under the auspices of the St. Louis Socialist Party on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock on Nov. 24, at Luecke's Hall, 22nd and Madison; Sunday evening, Nov. 24, at Jodd's Hall, 7801 South Broadway, and on Tuesday, Nov. 26, at 8 p. m., at Union Hall, Broadway and Benton.

DEMONSTRATIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE.

According to the Socialist organ, "El Socialista," in Madrid, successful demonstrations for international peace were held throughout Spain by the "Partido Obrero" (Socialist Party) and the labor unions. Resolutions protesting against war were passed. The French and Spanish governments were denounced for their action in the Morocco trouble.

COMRADE CARL D. THOMPSON WILL SPEAK IN ST. LOUIS NEXT MARCH.

Carl D. Thompson, Socialist State Senator from Wisconsin, will deliver the principal address at the annual Commune celebration of the St. Louis Socialists next March. The celebration will be held at the Concordia Turner Hall, Arsenal and Thirteenth streets.

SOCIALIST VOTE ENCOURAGING.

The reports from the various states where elections were held last week are very encouraging so far as the Socialist vote is concerned. New York City comrades are much elated over the election results, the city of New York vote having increased from 8,377 in 1906 to 11,495 in 1907. (See election reports on another page in this week's St. Louis Labor.)

NEWS FROM THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION.

The Executive Committee of the I. S. B. and I. C. informs this office that the suit against the Social Democratic deputies of the second Russian Duma was set for trial before the Senate for Nov. 7. A full report of the trial should appear in the Socialist press of America. For particulars, address Camille Huysman, secretary of above committee, Brussels, Germany.

COMRADE EUGENE V. DEBS, who is now in Girard, Kas., celebrated his fifty-second birthday on Nov. 5. The "Appeal to Reason" employes and other comrades "surprised Comrade Debs with a surprise party." Addresses were delivered and all enjoyed pleasant hours. In the name of our readers we extend Comrade Debs our hearty congratulations (better late than never) and hope that our brave friend will live and fight another fifty-two years.

SOCIALISM IS NOT ANARCHISM.

When persons approve of individualism and denounce Socialism, saying it is akin to anarchy, they show their ignorance. Individualism is near to anarchy, but far from Socialism. Socialism and anarchy are extremes, the former wanting government supreme, the latter wanting to destroy it. Many persons favor individualism and denounce Socialism as being akin to anarchy, thereby showing their gross ignorance for their own hobby, individualism, is next door to anarchy.—Prof. J. Allen Smith.

THE SPECTRE OF SOCIALISM IN ENGLAND.

Says London Justice, the organ of the Social Democratic Federation: The whole capitalist press is full of Socialism, and is strongly advising its readers to learn a little of what Socialism means by studying the best works upon this subject. It is a great pity that editors and leader-writers do not follow their own advice in their own case; for, assuredly, more crass and blatant ignorance was never tumbled out upon the world than is thought good enough for the English public in regard to Socialism at the present time.

A KICK AGAINST DETECTIVE ADVERTISEMENT.

In the November number of Wilshire's Magazine we find an advertisement of a detective agency that is looking for men to do "detective" work in which there is "no experience necessary." This, of course, refers to strike breaking. Most of the advertisements in Wilshire's are of a fakerish nature, but this one is the "real goods." Any man who is willing to sink his manhood low enough to apply for work to one of these detective agencies can get a job all right, disreputable though it is. And no reputable journal will print such advertisements, as a rule.—Social Democratic Herald.

NOT ANXIOUS TO HAVE THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Our Milwaukee friends do not seem to be very anxious to have the national Socialist convention in 1908, judging from the following quotation from the Social Democratic Herald: The Milwaukee comrades are naturally flattered by the proposal to hold the national party convention in Milwaukee to nominate the Socialist ticket for the coming presidential election, but until they have captured the city government and can extend the welcome they would like to extend, they will prefer to have the convention go to some other centrally located city, such as Chicago, Cleveland or Cincinnati.

SOCIALIST SPEAKER BRINGS SUIT FOR DAMAGES.

From an Oakland, Cal., correspondence we quote the following: J. S. Osborne, Socialist agitator and veteran of numberless battles in the cause of free speech, has entered suit for \$20,000 damages against the city of Seattle and a like amount against the mayor and chief of police. These suits are the result of his incarceration in the now notorious Seattle jail. Osborne is blind and insists that the confinement has caused him permanent injury, besides the discomfort and pain of being forced to spend a night on his feet in a cell of the most unsanitary description. Osborne is one of the oldest organizers and lecturers in the Socialist movement, and was the first man to suffer arrest in the present Seattle struggle for the right of free speech. He was candidate for governor on the Socialist ticket last year in Georgia, where he spent most of his time in a bull pen for saying things unpleasant to the bourgeois.

THE FREE SPEECH CAMPAIGN IN SEATTLE.

The Socialists in Seattle, Wash., are continuing their fight for free speech. In a circular just issued the comrades say: Dear Comrades—Much explaining is not necessary. The Socialist Party of Washington is making a fight for the free use of the streets of Seattle, Wash., for street meeting purposes. You are for Free Speech. We want an immediate favor of you. We are sending you some private mailing cards. Get all we send you signed with names and addresses of all comrades and other persons who believe in Free Speech. Then see to it that they are mailed. We ask immediate action. Not to attend to this means that you help lose our fight. We know you want to help us win our fight. So act immediately. Yours for Revolution, Free Speech Committee. John Downie, chairman; Richard Krueger, Emil Herman, Karl Schwantje, A. Wagenknecht, Secretary, Box 1673, Seattle, Wash.

IS THERE TO BE A NEW SOCIALISTIC RADICAL PARTY IN ENGLAND?

This question is put and answered in the London Labor Leader as follows: Elsewhere we reprint more important paragraphs from a leading article in the Daily News of this day last week. The statement contained in it is one of the most significant utterances respecting Socialism that has ever appeared in the Liberal press. It amounts to a virtual declaration that the Daily News is prepared, as a daily Liberal paper, to take the lists as a champion of Socialism. We may, of course, demur to the assertion of the Daily News that "there is no natural antagonism between the tendency making for liberty called Liberalism and the tendency making for a better organization of the world's production called Socialism." There certainly has been a great deal of antagonism between the economic and political forces ranked on either side. It is but yesterday that Socialism was as relentlessly opposed by the Liberal Party as by the Tory Party, and even today we see, and tomorrow we shall also see, many a leading Liberal and many a Liberal association in full conflict against Socialist principles and Labor candidates. The present Liberal Party in Parliament has, it is true, its Socialist wing or wings, but its beak is a capitalist beak, and its body is capitalist to such backbone as it possesses. That, however, hardly concerns us just now so far as the Daily News is concerned. The Daily News understands the political situation in that respect as well as do Socialists themselves. The important fact is, if we are to take last Friday's pronouncement as it stands, that the Daily News is prepared to resist any attempt to turn the general Liberal sentiment of the country against Socialism, and will, so far as its influence goes, endeavor to rally the Liberals on a Socialist as opposed to an anti-Socialist program. Events will prove exactly how far the courage and the aim of the Daily News are going to carry it in the Socialist struggle. But if our intuition is not at fault, we fancy we can detect in the Daily News' statement the heralding notes of the advent of a new Socialist Radical group, which will seek to play a similar role in British politics to that played by the Socialist Radical group in France. But more of this anon.

3 MASS MEETINGS

Under the Auspices of

St. Louis Socialist Party

SPEAKER:

National Organizer George H. Goebel

SOCIALISTS OF ST. LOUIS, ATTENTION!

You are requested to attend the following three public meetings: GEO. H. GOEBEL, National Organizer, will speak at LUECKE'S HALL, 22d and Madison, Sunday afternoon, Nov. 24, at 2 o'clock. JODD'S HALL, 7801 South Broadway, Sunday evening, Nov. 24, at 8 o'clock. UNION HALL, Broadway and Benton, Nov. 26, at 8 p. m. All welcome. Admission free.

CAPITALIST AND LABORER and Modern Socialism, by Chas. Kerr & Co., as Standard Socialist Series volumn. Like Spargo's other writings, this little book is a valuable addition to our Socialist literature in the English language. Price, 50 cents. For sale at Labor Book Department, 324 Chestnut street.

IT IS NOT NECESSARY for you to collect the money for a new subscriber who lives in St. Louis. Just send the name and address to Labor, 324 Chestnut street, and we will collect the subscription some Sunday morning later on.

You Socialists Just Can't Win!

You haven't got the organization to win, and that's a fact. When you sap the resources of the enemy by making Socialists and party members of working men who now support capitalism you will have some chance.

Dreamers, rightly named, are those who give no thought to organization, and imagine the enemy will fall before their individual knowledge and effort.

The Socialist Party started the last Presidential campaign with 15,975 members, made some noise, and had 409,230 Socialist votes counted.

The party membership now numbers about 30,000; it can be made 40,000 before the end of the year. If the vote in the next campaign is proportioned, as previously, to the membership, America will take her rightful place in the international procession and STAND A MILLION STRONG.

Are you a member? If not, then do something worth while, join the party and have the President of the United States talking about you in his next speech. Here is an application blank. Below you will find your State Secretary. Do it now; today.

Application for Membership in the SOCIALIST PARTY.

I, the undersigned, recognizing the class struggle between the capitalist class and the working class, and the necessity of the working class constituting themselves into a political party, distinct from and opposite to all parties formed by the propertied classes, hereby declare that I have severed my relations with all other parties; that I endorse the platform and constitution of the SOCIALIST PARTY, and hereby apply for admission to membership in said party.

Name in full.....
Street Address.....
City or P. O.....State.....

LIST OF STATE SECRETARIES.

Alabama.....Thos. Freeman...Fairhope.
Arizona.....J. G. Kroon.....Box 510, Globe.
Arkansas.....Dan Hogan.....Huntington.
California.....H. C. Tuck.....523 Seventeenth street, Oakland.
Colorado.....Thos. L. Buie.....1842 Champa street, Denver.
Connecticut.....Alfred W. Smith.....746 Chapel street, New Haven.
Florida.....Henry L. Drake.....Box 1033, St. Petersburg.
Idaho.....T. J. Coonrod.....Emmett.
Illinois.....James S. Smith.....163 Randolph street, Chicago.
Indiana.....S. M. Reynolds.....309½ Ohio street, Terre Haute.
Iowa.....Edw. J. Rohrer.....Evada.
Kansas.....A. O. Grigsby.....Fifth and Seneca streets, Leavenworth.
Kentucky.....Frank H. Streine.....327 West Tenth street, Newport.
Louisiana.....Geo. F. Weller.....1022 Orange street, New Orleans.
Maine.....W. E. Pelsey.....198 Lisbon street, Lewiston.
Maryland.....H. C. Lewis.....418 Equitable Building, Baltimore.
Massachusetts.....James F. Carey.....699 Washington street, Boston.
Michigan.....G. H. Lockwood.....1018 Eggleston avenue, Kalamazoo.
Minnesota.....J. E. Nash.....45 South Fourth street, Minneapolis.
Missouri.....Otto Pauls.....324 Chestnut street, St. Louis.
Montana.....Jas. D. Graham.....Box 908, Helena.
Nebraska.....J. P. Roe.....Room 33, Crouse Block, Omaha.
New Hampshire.....W. W. Wilkins.....Box 521, Claremont.
New Jersey.....W. B. Killingbeck.....62 Williams street, Orange.
New York.....John C. Chase.....239 East 84th st., New York, N. Y.
North Dakota.....A. M. Brooks.....Box 513, Fargo.
Ohio.....John G. Willert.....3469 West Fifty-fourth st., Cleveland.
Oklahoma.....Otto F. Branstetter.....Norman.
Oregon.....Thos. A. Sladden.....309 Davis street, Portland.
Pennsylvania.....Robert B. Ringler.....628 Walnut street, Reading.
Rhode Island.....Fred Hurst.....1923 Westminster street, Olneyville.
South Dakota.....M. G. Opsahl.....Sioux Falls.
Tennessee.....J. T. McDill.....616 Blackmore avenue, Nashville.
Texas.....W. J. Bell.....106 West Erwin street, Tyler.
Utah.....Jos. MacLachlan.....First National Bank Building, Ogden.
Vermont.....Alexander Ironside.....32 Avers street, Barre.
Washington.....Richard Krueger.....2305½ Pacific avenue, Tacoma.
West Virginia.....Geo. B. Kline.....McMechen.
Wisconsin.....E. H. Thomas.....344 Sixth street, Milwaukee.
Wyoming.....Wm. L. O'Neill.....704 South Fourth street, Laramie.

Speaking of Presidents, gather in the members, and we comrades will elect one of our very own. Every new party member brings nearer the day of deliverance.

The tools required for the job are a Red Card for yourself and a membership application blank for your friend and fellow worker. Easy, isn't it? Well, that's the way to win.

J. MAHLON BARNES, National Secretary,
209 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

SEND US THE NAME and address of people interested in Socialism and sample copies of Labor will be sent them. This is the easiest and best way to get subscribers for our press. Try it and see.

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