

Workingmen
of all
Countries, Unite

SIXTEEN PAGES:

LABOR.

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to Lose but
your chains, and
a World to Gain.

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NO. 139.

American Federation of Labor

Call for
Annual
Convention

The Professional Proletarian

By
A. M. Simons

OFFICIAL.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR HEADQUARTERS, WASHINGTON, D. C., SEPTEMBER 15, 1903.—TO ALL AFFILIATED UNIONS, GREETINGS:

Pursuant to the constitution of the American Federation of Labor, you are hereby advised that the twenty-third annual convention of the American Federation of Labor will be held at Faneuil hall, in the city of Boston, Mass., beginning at 10 o'clock Monday morning, November 9, 1903, and will continue in session from day to day until the business of the convention has been completed.

REPRESENTATION.

Representation in the convention will be on the following basis: From National or International unions, for less than four thousand members, one delegate; four thousand or more, two delegates; eight thousand or more, three delegates; sixteen thousand or more, four delegates; thirty-two thousand or more, five delegates; sixty-four thousand or more, six delegates; one hundred and twenty-eight thousand or more, seven delegates, and so on; and from Central Bodies and State Federations, and from local unions not having a National or International Union, and from Federal Labor Unions, one delegate.

Organizations, to be entitled to representation, must have obtained a certificate of affiliation (charter) at least one month prior to the convention; and no person will be recognized as a delegate who is not a member in good standing of the organization he is elected to represent.

Only bona fide wage workers, who are not members of, or eligible to membership in, other trade unions, are eligible as delegates from Federal Labor Unions.

Delegates must be selected at least two weeks previous to the convention, and their names forwarded to the secretary of the American Federation of Labor immediately after their election. Delegates are not entitled to seats in the convention unless the tax of their organizations has been paid in full to September 30, 1903.

The growth in numbers and in importance of our organizations and our movement, the duty of the hour and for the future, demand that every organization entitled to representation shall send its full quota of delegates to the Boston convention, November 9, 1903.

Do not allow favoritism to influence you in selecting your delegates. Be fully represented.

Be ably represented by your best, most faithful and experienced members.

CREDENTIALS.

Credentials in duplicate are forwarded to all affiliated unions. The original credentials must be given to the delegate-elect and the duplicate forwarded to the American Federation of La-

bor office, 423-25 G street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

The committee on credentials will meet at the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor six days previous to the opening of the convention, and will report immediately upon the opening thereof at Boston; hence secretaries will observe the necessity of

To my mind the greatest danger which confronts the Socialist movement at the present time is from the demagoguery of the "professional proletarian." I am led to this belief, partly by an examination of the previous history of labor and Socialist movements. It has always been some self-styled "horny-handed son of toil"

posing trust. The professional proletarian therefore always exaggerates just those proletarian features which capitalism has taught him are most desirable. He boasts of his ignorance, is proud of his lack of knowledge, and seeks to trade upon the capitalistic idea of the nobility of toil.

The most striking illustration of this position has been afforded by a series of articles which have recently appeared in the Socialist, of Seattle, Wash., signed by Comrade A. A. Lewis. These articles seem to have been aimed, primarily, at the work of Comrade Walter Thomas Mills. Now, while I will at once agree that there are many things about the work of Comrade Mills with which I am personally far from pleased, yet nothing that he has ever done compares with the glorification of ignorance to be found in these articles. The burden of Comrade Lewis' writings consist of sneers at any study of the great body of thought upon which Socialism is built. He wishes to confine us to "right now." He is evidently all unaware that he is here agreeing absolutely with the middle-head reformer, save that the latter is more consistent, and not only insists that all such nonsense as the materialistic interpretation of history, the evolution of industry, etc., shall be left out of "practical politics," but also that all political efforts shall be confined in the same way to "getting something just now."

Yet the fact is that one of the main things by which Socialists and Socialism has been distinguished from bourgeois superficiality has been in the basic studies which it has made in just these fields at which he sneers. "The Communist Manifesto," Engels' "Origin of the Family," Marx' "Capital," La-fargue's "Evolution of Property," these are the classics of Socialism, and all of them would come under the ban of Comrade Lewis' censorship. We would suggest that a little less ranting and a little more reading on the part of some Socialists would perhaps be of value to them and to the cause of Socialism.

Engels' "Socialism, Utopian and Scientific," not only goes back into prehistoric times, but concerns itself with the most abstract and metaphysical questions. Morgan's "Ancient Society" is the one great contribution made by an American to Socialist literature, and was so recognized by Marx and Engels, and yet this concerns itself exclusively with prehistoric times and savage tribes. It is not less, but more learning that the Socialists of this country need. We are still far behind those of almost any country, and particularly of Germany. One of the reasons for the magnificent solidity of the German movement is to be found in the fact that the Socialist publishing house of "Vorwaerts" sends out large numbers of works on evolution, ethnology and allied sciences. It was the knowledge of these sciences which made possi-

(Continued on Seventh Page.)



mailing the duplicate credentials of their respective delegates at the earliest possible moment to Washington, D. C.

GRIEVANCES.

Under the law, organizations having

(Continued on Seventh Page.)

who has betrayed and sold out the working class. It has been one of the oldest tricks of capitalist politicians to play upon the idea that the ignorance and coarseness which capitalism had forced upon the working class was a surety of honesty and a reason for re-

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

Woman's Forum.

Edited by KATE EMMET.

SUFFRAGE FOR WOMEN.

BY WENDELL PHILLIPS.

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

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen—I wish I could carry on the same strain of remark which has just been directed to you, for that touches the very heart of the question which brings us together this morning. We are seeking to change certain laws—laws based on sex. Now, as he has suggested, there is another realm beside that of law, there is another arena beside the civil, and that is the social state. We arrange certain matters of the statute book; we let other matters arrange themselves, according to what we call fashion and unfettered public opinion—that is, society. We may gather a very distinct idea of what would be the natural result in civil affairs, if we look for a moment at what has been the result of the conflict of powers in the social state—for there power works out untrammelled its natural result. Majorities do not rule there, but real power—the agreeable, the fit, the useful—that which commends itself to the best sense.

Social life began centuries ago, just where legal life stands to-day. It began with the recognition of man only. Woman was nothing; she was a drudge; she was a toy; she was a chattel; she was a connecting link between man and the brute. That is Oriental civilization. We drift westward in the sunlight of Christianity and European civilization, and as Milton paints animal life freeing itself from the clod, and tells us, you recollect, of the tawny lion, with his mane and fore-feet liberated, pawing to get free his hinder parts, so the mental has gradually freed itself from the incumbrance of the animal, and we come round to a society based on thought, based on soul. What is the result? Why, it would be idle to say that there woman is man's equal; she is his superior. In social life she has taken the lead; she dictates. Hers is this realm, and from her judgment there is no appeal. Her intellect summoned literature into being, almost; as a reader she has demanded that it shall be decent; and now she takes her pen as a writer, and controls the world, as the sceptre of genius always controls it, no matter what lips, male or female, God's living coal has touched.

That, I say, is the counterpart, the picture, that represents to us what law and the civil state are to undergo in their successive changes. We are here to-day only to endeavor to enforce on the consideration of the civil state those elements of power which have already made a social state. You do not find it necessary to-day to say to a husband: "Your wife has a right to read;" or necessary to say to Dickens, "You have as many women over your pages as men." You do not find it necessary to say to the male members of a church that the women members have a right to change their creed. All that is settled; nobody contests it. If a man stood up here and said, "I am a Calvinist, and therefore my wife is bound to be one"—you would send him to a lunatic asylum. You would say, "Poor man! don't judge him by what he says; he doesn't mean it." But law is halting back just where that old civilization was; we want to change it.

We are not doing anything new. There is no fanaticism about it. We are merely extending the area of liberty—nothing else. We have made great progress. The law passed in your state at the last session of the legislature grants, in fact, the whole question. The moment you grant us anything, we

have gained the whole. You can not stop with an inconsistent statute book. A man is uneasy who is inconsistent. As old Fuller says, "You can not make one side of the face laugh and the other cry!" You can not have one half your statute book Jewish and the other Christian; one-half the statute book Oriental, the other Saxon. You have granted that women may be hung, therefore you must grant that women may vote. You have granted that she may be taxed; therefore, on republican principles, you must grant that she ought to have a voice in fixing the laws of taxation—and this is, in fact, all that we claim in the whole of it.

Now I want to consider some of the objections that are made to this claim. Men say: "Woman is not fit to vote; she does not know enough; she has not sense enough to vote." I take this idea of the ballot as the Gibraltar of our claim for this reason, because I am speaking in a democracy; I am speaking under republican institutions. The rule of despotism is that one class is made to protect the other; that the rich, the noble, the educated, are a sort of probate court, to take care of the poor, the ignorant and the common classes. Our fathers got rid of all that. They knocked it in the head by the simple principle that no class is safe, unless government is so arranged that each class has in its own hands the means of protecting itself. That is the idea of republics. The Briton says to the poor man: "Be content! I am worth five millions, and I will protect you;" America says: "Thank you, sir; I had rather take care of myself!"—and that is the essence of democracy. (Applause.) It is the corner-stone of progress also, because the moment you have admitted that poor, ignorant heart as an element of the government, able to mold your institutions, those five millions of dollars feel that their cradle is not safe and their life is in peril, unless that heart is bulwarked with education and informed with morality; selfishness dictates that wealth and education should do its utmost to educate poverty and hold up weakness—and that is the philosophy of democratic institution. [Applause.]

I am speaking in a republic which admits the principle that the poor are not to be protected by the rich, but to have the means of protecting themselves. So, too, with the ignorant; so, too, with the races. The Irish are not to trust to the sense of justice in the Saxon; the German is not to trust to the native-born citizen; the Catholic is not to trust to the Protestant; but all sects, all classes, are to hold in their own hands the scepter—the American sceptre—of the ballot, which protects each class. We claim it, therefore, for woman. The reply is that woman has not sense enough. If she has not, so much the more shame for your public schools—educate her! If God did not give her mind enough, then you are brutes; for you say to her: "Madam, you have sense enough to earn your own living—don't come to us!" You make her earn her own bread, and if she has sense enough to do that, she has enough to say whether Fernando Wood or Gov. Morgan shall take one cent out of every hundred to pay for fireworks. When you hold her up in both hands and say: "Let me work for you! Don't move one of your dainty fingers! We will pour wealth into your lap, and be ye clothed in satin and velvet, all ye daughters of Eve!" then you will be consistent in saying that woman has not sense enough to vote; but if she has sense enough to work to depend for her bread on her work, she has sense enough to vote.

Then, again, men say: "She is so different from man that God did not mean she should vote." Is she? Then I do not know how to vote for her. [Applause.] One of two things is true:

She is either exactly like man—exactly like him, tetotally like him—and if she is, then a ballot-box based upon brains belongs to her as well as him; or she is different, and then I do not know how to vote for her. If she is like me, so much like me, that I know just as well how to vote for her as she knows how to vote for herself, then—the very basis of the ballot-box being capacity—she, being the same as I, has the same right to vote; and if she is so different that she has a different range of avocations and powers and capacities, then it is necessary she should go into the legislature, and with her own voice say what she wants, and write her wishes into statute-books, because nobody is able to interpret her. Choose which horn of the dilemma you please, for on the one or the other, the question of the right of woman to vote must hang.

It is exactly the question of races. You might as well say that the Irishman is not like the Saxon; that the Hindoo is not like the Englishman—the world admits that they are not. Races are different; therefore, the German may well say: "You are a Yankee, with a soul curbed in a sixpence; you are not capable of voting for me. Your whole past and present are different from mine, and when I come to be an element in your civilization, I must shoot up my peaks into the highest land of legislative and civil life, because I want to be represented there as well as you."

I do not think woman is identical with man. I think if she was, marriage would be a very stupid state. God made the races and sexes the complement one of the other, and not the identical copy. I think the world, and literature itself, would be barren and insipid, if it was not for this exquisite insipid, if it was not for this exquisite with which God has variegated the human race. I think woman is different from man, and by reason of that very difference she should be in legislative halls, and everywhere else, in order to protect herself.

Have you read and do you understand the platform of the Socialist Party? It will inform you as to the position of the Socialists. It is the definition of Socialism, and if you are a wage-worker you should study it. When you understand it the attempts of the enemies of labor to fool you will fail.

EVERY NEW SUBSCRIBER

Means a New Soldier for the Army of Labor and Socialism.

Every Socialist, every union man, every working woman can get a new subscriber to LABOR. Try it. Every new subscriber means a new soldier to the army of Organized Labor and Socialism. You belong to a trade union. Induce your fellow members to subscribe to LABOR. They will subscribe, if you do your duty. But you forget about asking them. That's the trouble. In a union with 200 mem-

bers you can get at least 100 men to subscribe in less than six months provided you work in every meeting and never rest until the last man in the union reads your paper. What's the use of all our sweet talk about ideal Socialism when we forget to do our duty in the great class struggle? One of our comrades belongs to a union that has 65 members. In less than four months he had 56 of these union men as subscribers to either LABOR or Arbeiter-Zeitung. You can do the same. Try it. Stick to it! You will succeed, you must succeed, even if it should take years of hard work. We do not ask you for favors. We demand that you do your duty as a Socialist and union man.

TRADES UNIONS

- Foster education and uproot ignorance.
- Shorten hours and lengthen life.
- Raise wages and lower usury.
- Increase independence and decrease dependence.
- Develop manhood and balk tyranny.
- Establish fraternity and discourage selfishness.
- Reduce prejudice and induce liberality.
- Enlarge society and eliminate classes.
- Create rights and abolish wrongs.
- Lighten toil and brighten man.
- Cheer the home and fireside and

MAKE THE WORLD BETTER.

- All wage-workers should be union men. Their progress is limited only by them who hold aloof. Get together, agitate, educate and do.
- Don't wait until to-morrow; to-morrow never comes.
- Don't wait for someone else to start; start it yourself.
- Don't hearken to the indifferent; wake them up.
- Don't think it impossible; one million organized workers prove different.
- Don't weaken; persistence wins.
- If you are dissatisfied with present conditions, and would like to see them improved, you owe it to yourself, your family and posterity to investigate the claims of the Socialists.

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Trade Unionism.

EDITED BY A SOCIALIST.

Central Trades & Labor Union.

The St. Louis Central Trades & Labor union, at its last regular meeting, adopted the following resolution:

Whereas, Organized labor is doing all in its power to discourage the sale of non-union, penitentiary and child labor products all over the country by demanding the union label; and

Whereas, The C. T. & L. U. declare nothing union without the label; and

Whereas, The wives and daughters of union men do the shopping and spend the major portion of the union earnings; and

Whereas, The trading stamp system has become a business craze in St. Louis, especially so among the women, to induce them to purchase from merchants affiliated with the Trading Stamp Co., and thereby foisting upon the public the products of penitentiary, child labor and scab goods; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Central Trades and Labor Union denounce this method of doing business, and request the friends and members of organized labor to refrain from encouraging the same, and that this resolution be published in the labor papers of St. Louis.

Paid for Their Mercenary Work.

The trinity of capitalist slaves who act as a commission to investigate the labor troubles of British Columbia, have been awarded the sum of \$10,000 from the government for their loyalty to the corporations, and for the outrageous report rendered against organized labor. It is said that the commission was appointed and selected at the instigation of Ralph Smith, M. P., for the purpose of disrupting the Western Federation of Miners, the U. B. R. E., and the Socialist movement in general throughout British Columbia. Rev. Mr. Rowe, a preacher who formed one of the shameless and corporation-mortgaged trio, made a tour of the Kootenay and other sections of British Columbia some three years ago, and urged the working class to use every effort to resist the oppressive hand of capitalistic greed. This devoted disciple of the Carpenter of nineteen hundred years ago has demonstrated to the workmen of British Columbia that scriptural and theological dispensers of heavenly tonics are not immune from the blandishments of amalgamated wealth, and that the pulpit representative longs for the coin, even though his conscience must be strangled to win the price of treason to ragged and impoverished humanity.

The Robbing of Union Treasuries.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN., Sept. 30.—A temporary victory was scored by the defendants in the suit of D. E. Loewe & Co., hat makers, in Danbury, who are backed by the American Antiboycott association, against the officers of the American Federation of Labor, the officers of the United Hatters of North America and 250 members of the United Hatters as individuals.

After a hearing before Judge Wheeler of the superior court, the amount of attachment was reduced to \$60,000. This was a very substantial reduction, as the real estate covered by attachment is held at an assessed valuation of \$128,000, and the bank accounts of the individual defendants aggregate \$621,000.

Declaring for Socialism.

The California state convention of the American Labor union and affiliated bodies met in San Francisco, Cal., on September 7. Over forty unions were represented. The sessions lasted four days. The following resolution concerning the Dick military law was adopted:

"Whereas, The congress of the United States, on the 21st of January last, passed a new military law providing that all able-bodied male citizens of the United States, between the ages of 18 and 45 years, are subject to the call of the president as regular soldiers in case of invasion or industrial disturbance, and whereas, this law puts into the hands of the president the entire treasury of the United States, not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of equipping these men; therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of this convention that all workers everywhere should stand for political action that will result in placing in the presidential chair one of their own number on the platform of international Socialism."

Military Despotism in Cripple Creek.

CRIPPLE CREEK, COL., Sept. 28.—District Judge Seeds to-day issued writs of habeas corpus in the cases of President C. G. Kennison, W. A. Davis, Patrick Mullany and Thomas Foster, union miners, who are prisoners in the military guardhouse. The order says that the men must be presented in court Friday morning. Attorney John M. Glover presented the petitions for the prisoners. Gen. Chase is now the only respondent named in the writs.

May Close the Mills.

PITTSBURG, PA., Sept. 30.—It was learned that the United States steel corporation will shortly close down all its sheet steel plants, due to an overstocked market. It is said all orders have been filled and several hundred tons of material put into stock. The only thing to prevent the mills closing is to secure foreign orders and ask the amalgamated association to accept a reduction under the same plan as was agreed upon last fall.

Type Founders on Strike.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—Nearly 1,000 members of the International type-founders' union, employed in several cities, struck to-day in response to the call issued at Chicago yesterday by President Nureberger of that union, according to information given out at the local headquarters to-day. It is stated that every type foundry in the United States will be shut down to-night and that 500 men are affected locally. Typographical unions are not affected.

Miners Appeal to German Consul.

DENVER, COL., Sept. 25.—Four Germans, imported from Duluth to take strikers' places at Cripple Creek, refused to go to work when they learned of conditions there and were placed in the military prison. Through the Western Federation of Miners they now have appealed to the German consul in Denver to place the matter before his government and ask that action be taken looking for redress.

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

NATIONAL PLATFORM

—OF THE—

Socialist Party of the United States.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

IMMEDIATE DEMANDS.

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

As such means we advocate:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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BEN HANFORD IN ST. LOUIS.

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



Comrade Ben Hanford, the printer orator, member of "Big Six" Typographical union, of New York, will address a mass meeting under the auspices of the Socialist Party of St.

Louis, at Druid's hall, Wednesday, October 14, at 8 o'clock p. m. Subject: "SOCIALISM—THE HOPE OF THE WORLD." Everybody invited.

Quotations from Ben Hanford's Speeches.

"I preach no hell of hate; nor do I seek to raise the crimson hand of red rebellion. But I do preach the gospel of discontent with a government which is infamous and an economic system which is slavery."

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

"The man who gets rich in public office should only foil obloquy to find oblivion. If he escapes the gibbet or the jail, he should be spat upon by men and jeered at by boys."

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

The capitalist class own the things necessary for the use of the working class in the production of the wealth whereby they live; the capitalist class is therefore a master class, and the working class a slave class.

"The Socialist proposes that the working class shall become free by becoming the owners of the means to produce the things necessary to life."

"When a man can loan his wife with honor, then a city may lease its franchises with benefit."

"The trade union is a trust? Trade unions are composed of large numbers of workmen organized for the purpose of getting a larger part of the wealth produced by their own labor."

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

"Workingmen, you must destroy capitalism, or capitalism will destroy you."

The Socialist Party is a trust? The Socialist Party is a political organization of workmen formed for the purpose of getting all the wealth their labor produces."

"It is well that workingmen should

be forced to fight for every inch of progress. What we get by our strong arm, that we will keep; while what is given, that may be taken away."

"Reform? Reformers? Reform parties? When Satan reforms hell, then capitalists may reform capitalism."

"The Socialist looks forward to a society in which there shall be neither slave nor master, a society composed of free men and women among free men and women. So it furthers or hastens the attainment of this end, no toil or suffering is too arduous or severe, and life itself is too small a sacrifice."

"One might as well have told a slave to save his rations and become a master as tell a workingman to save his wages and himself become a capitalist."

"That I may respect courts which are respectable, I feel contempt for those which are contemptible. Most of our present courts are of such a character that it would be more creditable to be hanged by them than to live in peace with them."

"Workingmen, don't be doped. Reform is chloroform. As a burglar would administer chloroform to the inmates of a house so that he might rob them 'in peace,' so capitalists would have the workers breathe reform so that they may exploit them at their leisure."

Comrade Dalton's Agitation in East St. Louis.

A GOOD MEETING.

Comrade W. S. Dalton held a very successful open air meeting at Collinsville & Missouri avenues in East St. Louis Tuesday night. The crowd composed almost entirely of workmen listened attentively and applauded the points. The talk was an explanation of the position taken by the political parties on the question of private ownership of the means of life and all is-

sues affecting the working class. After showing that Republican and Democrat were the same whenever it was a question of working class interests, the speaker showed the necessity of political organization on class line and urged the workmen in the crowd to read Socialist papers and books and to join the Socialist Party. At the

close of the meeting a number of questions were asked and answered and everyone took home a copy of a Socialist paper.

These meetings will be held every night this week and all Socialists and sympathizers should bring their friends and help along the work of propaganda.

PROGRESS OF OUR NATIONAL ORGANIZATION



NATIONAL SECRETARY MAILLY'S

Interesting Appeal for Organizing Work.

The contribution of \$1,000 by Comrade J. A. Wayland, of the Appeal to Reason, to the national organizing fund, comes in good season.

While it is no exaggeration to say that the organizing work carried on by the National Socialist Party during the past eight months has exceeded that performed in any similar length of time before, yet even this was not all that was needed or desired to be done. It is simple enough to inaugurate a work of this kind; great difficulty comes in continuing it after it has begun.

The national secretary submitted to the quorum propositions which he has long had in mind, for extending the organizing activity into territory heretofore untouched. These propositions have been approved by the quorum, and their successful fulfillment will depend upon the comrades in the section receiving the benefit, as well as upon the party at large.

In brief, the propositions may be outlined as follows:

That Comrade F. E. Seeds, of Kentucky, if available, be appointed national organizer for the states of Maryland, West Virginia, Virginia and North Carolina.

That J. W. Bennett, of Iowa, be appointed national organizer for the states of North and South Dakota.

That F. J. Hyland, of Nebraska, if available, be appointed national organizer for Wyoming, and should circumstances permit, for Utah.

That changes be made in routes arranged for organizers already in the field as follows: Bigelow, to go from Kansas to Arkansas, and then take Goebel's place in the Indian and Oklahoma territories, instead of going on through Alabama and Georgia to Florida. Goebel will be confined to Texas and Louisiana until December. Ray will take Bigelow's place in Georgia and Florida, touching also South Carolina on the way. McKee will remain in Arizona until November, and then probably enter Nevada. Wilkins will work in Washington, Montana, Idaho and Oregon. In the east, John W.

Brown and John Spargo will work in Rhode Island between now and November, assisting in the state campaign. New Hampshire and Vermont will receive attention about December. The quorum has also voted to place an Italian organizer in the field in the person of Silvio Origo, and he will make an interstate tour.

In the meantime, Comrade Ben Hanford will be continuing his successful lecture tour, which will carry him to the Pacific coast and back through the northwestern states. Other lecture tours will also be arranged.

A study of these plans will show that within the next six months every state and territory will have received visits from national organizers, or will be supporting organizers of their own.

If it had not been for dues received, the work could not have gone on as it has. The organizing fund has only assisted in starting the work, and without the revenue for dues it could not have been continued.

Besides, the running expenses of the office are steadily on the increase. Supplies are being furnished to affiliated organizations merely at cost.

The office force is working night and day in order to keep up, but improvements in the method of conducting business are constantly needed. The national secretary is arranging to fit out the office in a thorough manner, so that the business can finally be run systematically and economically.

All this should impress members with the necessity of, first, paying dues promptly, and, second, subscribing what they can to the national organizing fund. Don't think that Comrade Wayland's donation has equipped us completely for the work of organization. IT HAS ONLY GIVEN US A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY to become equipped, through organization, for the great battle of next year, and the greater ones to follow. Coin cards for donations to the organizing fund will be furnished upon application by the national secretary.

The objective point to be aimed at at present is to get every state into such a condition that it can support either one organizer, or more, for itself.

Finally, let every member keep in good standing by paying dues promptly and regularly, and determine to gain at least one new member every month. By doing this the most effective and surest method will be used to solidify and knit together the revolutionary forces rapidly developing in America into a compact organization prepared to enter the national campaign of 1904 to wage a conflict against capitalism, which will result in making the Socialist Party the second political party in importance in this country, and the leader of the international Socialist movement for working class emancipation throughout the world.

WILLIAM MAILLY,
National Secretary Socialist Party.
Omaha, Neb., Sept. 26, 1903.

LOCAL ST. LOUIS NOTES.

—Financial Statement.—

Balance on hand September 21	\$12 21
—Receipts.—	
Campaign fund	1 95
Supplies	25
Dues	1 95
Total	\$16 36
—Disbursements.—	
Secretary's salary	\$3 00
Stamps	36
Car fare	15— 3 51
Balance on hand	\$12 85

Notes and Comments.

Senator Mark Hanna, in referring to Mayor Johnson's attitude upon public questions, did not hesitate to say that the tendency of the Democracy in this campaign was toward Socialism, which he characterized as akin to anarchy. Hanna, as the leader of the capitalist anarchists, seems to fear competition.

The time is fast approaching when an attempt will be made to disfranchise the working man. Use the most peaceful and most powerful weapon that is now yours to change the present system of robbery and exploitation. Do it now, ere it is too late. Begin at home. In the next election see that the men that represent your cause get your vote. Cast your ballot for the Socialist candidates on the state ticket and for the Socialist candidate for mayor in Paducah.—Journal of Labor.

The question is: How much longer will the workers continue to allow exploiters to absorb this surplus wealth, while they barely exist? That the workers are awaking is quite evident from the frantic efforts of the capitalists to stop the growth of Socialism. If you want to protest against a continuation of the present system you can do it in no other way than at the ballot box with a Socialist ballot. Investigate this matter, brother. It means happiness and plenty for you and your family.—Coming Nation.

Further hostility to the Socialist Party of Germany was shown on the 16th by the German government. The minister of war issued a decree forbidding noncommissioned officers and privates from having in their possession or distributing any Socialist writings without the permission of higher authority, or singing songs, uttering cries, giving expression to any Socialist sentiments, and from attending any meeting, contributing money to or belonging to any society, without the permission of their officers.

What we Socialists say about the flag is this, that it once stood for freedom, for rebellion against tyranny, and that today the Socialists are the only party left that stands for what that flag once stood for—for liberty and resistance to tyranny. If the "Stars and Stripes" is used to enforce slavery and tyranny, so much the worse for the "Stars and Stripes." We Socialists fight to bring back this government and its flag to their best days and to prevent the debauching of the sentiments of patriotism in the interests of tyrants and robbers.—Seattle Socialist.

The Comrade for September marks the successful ending of the second year's existence of that notable Socialist publication. The great variety of interesting and high-class literary and artistic contributions which the magazine has published by many of the foremost writers and artists of the world is attested to by the copious and well arranged index to the whole volume, which accompanies this issue. Altogether it has been a notable literary and artistic success, reflecting great credit upon all concerned. It is altogether an issue no Socialist can afford not to have. New York, The Comrade Publishing Co., 11 Cooper Square.

Since the first of January of the present year, forty-five corporations organized under the laws of New Jersey have gone to the wall with assets less than 10 per cent. of the liabilities. These forty-five concerns were capitalized at \$80,000,000. The promoters of these speculation bubbles are the "law and order" elite, who are the power behind the throne that orders out the state militia when the working man objects to being skinned. They are the kid-gloved, diamond-decked anarchists who know no law that interferes with the liberty and license of the commercial bunco-steerer who enjoys the freedom to strip naked the guileless and unsophisticated.—Miners' Magazine.

Here is what the Globe-Democrat has to say on the capitalist anarchy in Colorado: "The Colorado State Journal says that the Cripple Creek miners have no direct dispute with their employers, who were paying them satisfactory wages and working them satisfactory hours. Their strike is a sympathy strike, which is always and everywhere to be condemned. As a consequence of this senseless contest, many of the mines in the richest gold field of the United States are closed, business of all sorts there and other places affected thereby is at a standstill, and the miners will lose hundreds of thousands of dollars in wages, to say nothing about the losses which are inflicted on the general public, which is innocent of all connection with the fight on any side. Seldom does stupidity in a strike obtrude itself quite so prominently as it does in this Cripple Creek contest.

The pastors of the larger Lincoln churches have signed an iron-

clad agreement to drive out the small churches and return greater revenues to the larger, longer established houses of worship. The agreement is aimed at the exclusion of several projected new parishes. The Lincoln ministers take the stand that the field is already crowded. One of the ministers admits frankly that the organization has all the features and aims of the big trusts incorporated under the New Jersey laws. "Too many ministers are working for small salaries," he declared. "Congregations are too small. A remedy is the abolition of the small churches and congregations. Bring congregations together, unite the churches, contributions resulting will enable ministers to be paid better salaries and religion will advance in consequence. Our plan is to allot territory to each church, and consider that the work of the church shall be within the confines settled upon. Not a minister in Lincoln doubts that the plan will succeed." There surely will be hell for many, if the reverend gentlemen succeed in monopolizing the teachings of Jesus Christ.

FOR SALE: HER BABY.

Woman Under Capitalism.

A comrade sends us the following clipping:

SELLS HER BABY.

San Francisco, Sept. 4.—Knowing that it was impossible for her to support herself and her bay, Mrs. Hanna Littauer had this advertisement printed to-day:

"For Sale—A bright baby boy, 11 weeks old; mother can not keep him, as she has to go out and work by the day. For particulars address Mrs. Hanna Littauer, general delivery."

"It was my only hope," she said, as she cuddled the little one. "He must live, and so must I. I can not take care of us both—maybe I can't take care of myself.

"My troubles began several months ago, when my husband deserted me. I came to San Francisco, hoping to find relatives. I had no money after I reached here, but occasionally I got a little work. Then my baby was born. He is my only child, and a finer boy there never was.

"It is almost impossible for me to get work now. People's don't want to hire a woman who has to bring her baby to work with her. Anyone would like him, I am certain, and I thought that the advertisement might reach some rich person who had no baby. I would sell him for whatever one might give. I might be happy if I knew he was well clothed and fed."

"How much do you want for the baby?" was asked.

"Whatever one might give," was the simple reply. "If I knew he was well clothed and fed and had a good home I might be happy."

Under Socialism the daily press would have something different to tell. These items of famine, starvation, selling of babies and wars would soon become ancient history.

There are hundreds and thousands of women who are toiling day after day in the factories and shops who have no desire, nor have they ever thought of calling their employment by any other name than work. They have recognized from the beginning the fact that they are wage slaves, and still it means nothing to them. In many instances they are working shoulder to shoulder with the men, and in the majority of these cases they are, and for some time past have been members of the union of their craft, but even then they fail to see that they have any part in the class struggle which is being carried on all about them. Rebellious at the conditions which surround them, they do not seek to learn the cause nor make any effort to break the chains which enslave them.

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LIVERY CO.

Carriages Furnished at all Times

T. C. STEPHENS. E. WALSH.

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Phone: C-1011. Phone: A-2007.

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

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

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

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

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

M. J. HEALY, President Co-Op. F. & C. Co.

Ex-President of the Retail Furniture Salesmen's Local 875 and Ex-Delegate to the C. T. L. U.

MY UNCLE BENJAMIN.

By CLAUDE TILLIER.

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

[Continued.]

Meanwhile my grandmother had put on her shot-colored silk dress, which she took from her drawer only on grand and solemn festival occasions; she had fastened over her round cap, in the form of a head-band, the finest of her ribbons, a cherry-red ribbon as broad as one's hand and broader; she had got ready her short cloak of black taffeta trimmed with lace of the same color, and she had taken from its box her new lynx-muff, a present which Benjamin had made her on her birthday, and for which he still owed the furrier. When she was thus dressed up, she ordered one of her children to go after M. Durand's ass, a fine little animal, which at the last fair at Billy had cost three pistoles, and was let for thirty-six deniers more than ordinary asses.

Then she called Benjamin. When the latter came down, M. Durand's ass, with his two baskets hanging over his flanks and between them a large and very white pillow, was fastened before the door eating his provision of bran that had been served him in a basket on a chair.

Benjamin first anxiously inquired whether Machecourt was there to drink a glass of white wine with him. His sister having told him that he had gone out, he added:

"I hope at least, my good sister, that you will be friendly enough to take a little glass of ratafia with me." For my uncle's stomach knew how to put itself within the reach of all stomachs.

My grandmother did not dislike ratafia, on the contrary; she accepted Benjamin's proposition, and permitted him to go after the carafe. Finally, after having warned my father, who was the oldest child, not to beat his brothers, and Premoins, who was indisposed, to ask in case he felt certain needs, and after having set Surgie her stint of knitting work, she mounted the little ass.

Long live the earth and the sun! The neighbors had gathered in their doorways to see her start; for in those days to see a woman of the middle class dressed up on any other day than Sunday was an event of which everyone who witnessed it tried to penetrate the causes, and upon which he built a system.

Benjamin, cleanly shaven and superabundantly powdered, and as red more-over as a poppy spreading in the morning sun after a stormy night, followed on behind, uttering from time to time a vigorous "Gee-hup" in a chest C, and pricking the animal with the point of his rapier.

M. Durand's ass, thus pricked in the loins by my uncle's sword, went very well; he went too, well even to suit my grandmother, who bobbed up and down on her pillow like a shuttlecock on a battledore. But at some distance from the spot where the road to Moulot separates from the road to La Chapelle to go on to its humble destination, she perceived that the gait of her ass slackened, like a jet of molten metal which thickens and moves slower the farther it gets from the furnace; his bell, which up to that time had kept up a proud and very pronounced jingling, now gave forth only spasmodic sighs, like a voice in the hour of the death agony. My grandmother turned around to seek an explanation from Benjamin; but the latter had disappeared, melted like a ball of wax, conjured away, lost like a midge in space; no one could give any news of him. You can imagine the

vexation that my grandmother felt at Benjamin's sudden disappearance. She said to herself that he did not deserve the trouble that they took to secure his happiness; that his indifference was incurable; that he would always stagnate there; that he was a marsh whose waters could not be made to flow. For a moment she felt a desire to abandon him to his destiny, and even to no more plait his shirts; but her queenly character came uppermost; she had begun, and she must finish. She swore that she would find Benjamin again and take him to M. Minxit's, even though she had to fasten him to the tail of her ass. It is by such firmness of resolution that great enterprises are carried to their conclusion.

A little peasant, who was tending his sheep at the fork of the two roads, told her that the red man whom she had lost had gone down toward the village nearly a quarter of an hour before. My grandmother urged on her ass in that direction, and such was the ascendancy that her indignation gave her over this quadruped that he began to trot of himself, out of pure deference to his rider, as if he desired to do homage to her grand character.

The village of Moulot seemed to be in an extraordinary commotion; the Moulotats, generally so sedate and in whose brains there was never more fermentation than in a cream cheese, seemed all to be in transports. The peasants were hurrying down from the neighboring hillsides; the women and children were running and calling each other; all spinning-wheels were abandoned, and all distaffs at rest. My grandmother inquired the cause of this commotion. They told her that the Wandering Jew had just arrived at Moulot, and was breakfasting in the market-place. She understood at once that this pretended Wandering Jew was no other than Benjamin, and, indeed, she was not slow in perceiving him from the height of her ass, in the middle of a circle of idle bystanders.

Above this moving ribbon of black and white heads, the gable of his three-cornered hat rose with great majesty, like the slate-colored steeple of a church amid the moss-clad roofs of a village. They had set for him in the market-place itself a little table where he had been served a half-bottle of wine and a little loaf of bread, and before which he was passing to and fro with the gravity of a great sacrificer, now taking a swallow of white wine, now breaking a bit from his little loaf.

My grandmother urged her ass into the crowd and soon found herself in the front rank.

"What are you doing here, you wretch?" said she to my uncle, shaking her fist at him.

"You see, madame, I wander; I am Ahasuerus, commonly called the Wandering Jew. As in the course of my travels I have heard much said of the beauty of this little village and the amiability of its inhabitants, I resolved to breakfast here."

Then, approaching her, he said in a low voice:

"In five minutes I follow you, but not a word more, I beg of you; the evil might be irreparable; these imbeciles would be capable of killing me, if they should discover that I am making sport of them."

The eulogy of Moulot, which Benjamin had succeeded in interpolating into his reply to his sister, repaired or rather prevented the check which her impudent rebuke would otherwise have

caused him to suffer, and a thrill of pride ran through the assembly.

"Monsieur Wandering Jew" said a peasant in whose mind still lingered some doubt, "who, then, is this lady who just now shook her fist at you?"

"My good friend," answered my uncle, not at all disconcerted, "she is the Holy Virgin, whom God has ordered me to escort on a pilgrimage to Jerusalem on that little ass. She is really a good woman, but a little talkative; she is ill-humored this morning because she has lost her rosary."

"And why is not the infant Jesus with her?"

"God did not wish her to take him along, because just now he has the smallpox."

When the objections fell upon Benjamin as thick as hail; but my uncle was not a man to be frightened by the dolts of Moulot; danger electrified him, and he parried with admirable dexterity all the thrusts that were made at him, which did not prevent him from now and then wetting his whistle with a swallow of white wine, and, to tell the truth, he was already at his seventh half-bottle.

The village schoolmaster, as the learned man of the neighborhood, was the first to enter the lists.

"How does it happen, then, Monsieur Wandering Jew, that you have no beard? It is said in the Brussels lament that you are heavily bearded, and everywhere you are represented with a great white beard which reaches down to your girdle."

"It soiled too easily, Monsieur schoolmaster. I asked the good God's permission to discard that great ugly beard, and he has passed it into my cue."

"But," continued the teacher, "how do you manage to shave, since you can not stop?"

"God has provided for that, my dear Monsieur schoolmaster. Every morning he sends me the patron of the barbers in the shape of a butterfly, who shaves me with the edge of his wing, while hovering around me."

"But, Monsieur Jew," the schoolmaster continued, "the good God has been very stingy with you in, placing at your disposition only five sous at a time."

"My friend," rejoined my uncle, crossing his arms over his breast and bowing profoundly, "let us bless the decrees of God; it is probably because that was all the money he had in his pocket."

"I should very much like to know," said the old tailor of the neighborhood, "how they succeeded in taking your measure for your coat—which, by the way, fits you like a glove—since you are never at rest?"

"You should have noticed, you who are of the trade, respectable pique-prune, that this coat was not made by the hand of man; every year, on the first of April, there grows on my back a light red serge, and on All Saints' day a heavy coat of red velvet."

"Then," said a youngster, over whose waggish face hung tresses of light hair, "you must wear it out very fast; it is not a fortnight now since All Saints' day, and your coat is already thread-bare along the seams."

Unfortunately the father of the little philosopher was standing beside him, giving him a kick; and he begged my uncle to excuse the impertinence of this little fellow, whose schoolmaster neglected to teach him his religion.

"Gentlemen," cried the schoolmaster, "I call you all to witness, and Monsieur Wandering Jew also, that Nicolas attacks my reputation; he continually assails the village authorities; I am going to take him by his tongue."

"Yes," said Nicolas, "there's fine authority for you; attack me when you like; I shall find no difficulty in proving the truth of what I say; the bailiff shall question Charlot. The other day I asked him which was Jacob's most reliable son, and he answered Pharaoh; Mother Pintot is my witness."

"Oh! gentlemen," said my uncle, "do not quarrel on my account; I should be grieved if my arrival in this beauti-

ful village should be the occasion of a law suit among you; the wool of my coat has not yet fully grown, as we are now only at St. Martin's day; that is what led little Charlot into error. Monsieur Schoolmaster was unaware of this circumstance, and consequently could not teach it to his pupils; I hope that M. Nicolas is satisfied with this explanation.

[To Be Continued.]

Comrade Paul H. Tromm Dead.

Comrade Paul H. Fromm, secretary of the Ninth Ward Club Socialist Party, died, last Sunday evening, at his home, 2929 Indiana avenue. He had suffered from typhoid fever for several days. On September 13 he attended our Gross park picnic, although he did not feel very well then. Comrade Fromm was one of our best and most active men in the local movement. He was vice-president of Brewers' and Malsters' Union No. 6, delegate to Central Trades and Labor Union, and to Workingmen's Protective Union, and a member of Brewers' Benevolent Association No. 1. The funeral took place Wednesday afternoon.

Meeting of 10th Ward Socialist Party.

The Tenth Ward Socialist Party club will meet at Southwest Turner hall, Potomac & Ohio avenue, Thursday, October 22. Important business will be discussed. The comrades are requested to attend.

Stone Cutters' Strike.

BEDFORD, IND., Sept. 30.—Eighty stonecutters employed here cutting stone for the Art building of the St. Louis World's fair, quit work on an order from the National Stonecutters' union. The order was either to quit work or surrender the charter.

THE SOCIALISTS OF ST. LOUIS COUNTY.

Living at Luxemburg and in the vicinity of Jefferson Barracks, assisted by comrades from the Kirkwood club, organized a county club last Wednesday evening with seven members. The attendance at the next meeting it is hoped will give many more new members. An error of the printer prevented the call for the meeting from appearing in our last issue. However, the comrades have made a good beginning. This is the fourth club organized in the county within less than a year. Ferguson is said to have a fifth club on the way.

The Luxemburg club elected Comrade Louis Meyer recording secretary and Joseph Hoffert financial secretary. The meetings will be held every second and fourth Saturday, 8 p. m., at 119 Cleveland avenue, the home of Comrade Hoffert.

SPECIAL ORGANIZING FUND.

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

"Patriot" purchaser of a share in C. H. Kerr Co., donated by W. E. Walling	\$ 10 00
Harry T. Smith, New York city	2 00
Appeal to Reason, Girard, Kas	1,000 00
A. M. P., Seattle, Wash.	10 00
Local San Diego, Cal.	3 00
F. Lenke, Foxboro, Mass., per N. Y. Volkszeitung	50
S. D. P. Richmond, Borough, N. Y., per N. Y. Volkszeitung	2 00
W. Pfeiffer, Brooklyn, N. Y., per N. Y. Volkszeitung	50
John St eige, Washington, D. C., per N. Y. Volkszeitung	50
	\$1,018 60
Previously reported	984 62
Total	\$2,003 22

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

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

(Continued from First Page.)

Grievances against other organizations are required to meet by representation for the purpose of adjusting the questions in dispute before the same can be considered by the convention. A grievance which had already been considered by a previous convention can not be taken up by the forthcoming convention unless three years have elapsed from the time of the decision being rendered; provided, however, that the organization feeling aggrieved has obtained the consent of the executive council to again bring the subject matter to the convention.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL MEETING.
For the purpose of not only giving the executive council ample time to consider matters which parties in interest may desire to bring before the attention of the executive council, but also that ample time may be afforded in the preparation of its report, the executive council will meet at headquarters of the American Federation of Labor on Monday, September 21, and for several days thereafter.

The executive council may not hold another meeting at Boston, except to consider matters referred to it by the convention.

HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS.
Delegates can obtain hotel accommodations as follows:

United States, American plan, \$2.50 per day.

Crawford, European, \$1.00 per day and upward.

American house, European, \$1.00 to \$3.00 per day; American, \$1.00; 75c additional for meals.

Revere house, \$1.00 per day for each person and upward. This hotel could accommodate about one hundred. The rooms are exceptionally large and desirable.

Essex, European plan, \$1.50 for one person, \$2.50 for two.

Castle Square (no special rates), \$2.00 per room, \$2.50 with both.

SPECIAL RAILROAD RATES.
A special rate of one and one-third fare has been secured on all railroads. The conditions under which this can be secured will be communicated to you in another circular. Fraternal yours,
[Seal.] SAM'L GOMPERS,
President.

FRANK MORRISON, Secretary.

THE PROFESSIONAL PROLETARIAN.

(Continued from page one.)

A knowledge of the class struggle. It is not simply because a man is hungry we have a class struggle. Men have been hungry through all history. Animals have been hungry, and have fought with one another. But the class struggle as a political expression of a social movement is peculiar to our present society. A man may be a reformer, an opportunist, a muddle-head, without a knowledge of these other branches, but he can not be a class-conscious Socialist without at least some of their more general conclusions having reached his mind. It has always been the boast of the Socialist Party in every country that it carries on a campaign of education, that it seeks to make Socialists, and intelligent class-conscious Socialists, not mere ranters and howlers. Are we in America going to surrender this proud position?

The Socialist movement is now and must always continue to be controlled by the wage-working proletariat, and constitute an expression of their class interests. But the mere fact of being a member of that class unfortunately does not carry with it a knowledge of proletarian interests. If it did, there would be no need of the Socialist propaganda, reformers and impossibilities, both to the contrary notwithstanding.

standing. Socialists are not born, or created by instinct, except in so few cases as to effect but little in general results. This does not mean that a college training is necessary to make a good agitator, or worker, for Socialism. Some of the most effective and valuable workers, in America are men whose lives have permitted them to spend but little time inside of the walls of schools. But in every case where men have come to be valued on account of their service for Socialism, it has been because they have taken the time, often from the scanty leisure left after a day's hard work in shop or mill, to master the philosophy of Socialism. Were it possible, there were few things that would advance the Socialist movement more in America than to be able to grant leisure to those who must represent us on the public platform that they could better fit themselves for their work.

The worst "grafters" that I have ever known in the Socialist movement have been these professional proletarians, who, presuming upon their ignorance, foisted themselves upon their comrades for "their board and keep," and in return often did the movement irreparable injury by the misrepresentations due to their ignorance. For the man debarred by capitalism from the opportunity of learning we may have profoundest pity, but we have no right to encourage him in pride in his ignorance, any more than we have to encourage him to be proud of his poverty. Let us leave such work to preachers and reformers who seek to lull the workers into satisfaction with their sufferings.

The "professional proletarian" is specially dangerous just now because labor is becoming a word to conjure with in capitalist politics. Once thoroughly inculcate the idea that occupation, and not intelligent recognition of class interests and social philosophy shall constitute the standard for Socialist membership and you have laid the foundation for union labor parties, Hearst movements, and general confusion. A host of little demagogues will be raised up within the party who will struggle to get control of local party machinery. The confusion and wrangling that would follow would but furnish troubled waters in which the capitalist politician would fish. Let us have no test of occupation within the Socialist movement. Let us, least of all, measure a man's value to the Socialist movement by his ignorance of Socialism.

A. M. SIMON.

Our Duties Towards the Socialist Press.

Every comrade, every advocate of Socialism and every supporter of the general labor movement should at once take hold of the task of introducing our new 16-page LABOR to their fellow workers. Men and women, boys and girls, can all contribute their efforts. The best results will be obtained by personal solicitation. Come to the office, or send for as many copies at two cents per copy as you can afford, and canvas your fellow working men and women for subscriptions. Don't be disappointed if you approach many who will refuse to subscribe the first time you mention LABOR to them. Leave a copy with them anyway, with a promise to return within a week, and if you don't secure their subscription then remember that you have helped the cause by introducing LABOR to a stranger. Don't forget this "stranger" and try him again next month with another copy. Another plan which some comrades have adopted is to pay for sending LABOR to a list of their fellow workers and friends for one month through the mail and have comrades from the office call on them to solicit their subscription. Try either one of these two plans and keep as large a list going as you can afford. Let us make a supreme effort and a united pull to push LABOR up to a position of influence from which it will be of great service and a great power to the working class

in its coming critical struggle against organized capitalism, in the trade union battles as well as the political battles of the wage earners against capitalism.

The labor-saving machine will not cause poverty under Socialism, but will lessen the hours of work for all, and the benefits will be distributed to the owners—all the people.

People's Fund and Welfare Association.

Eleventh and Locust Streets.

At joint meeting Wednesday of literature and library committee Mr. O. Kaemmerer was made president, Mr. David Allan secretary, and Mr. Louis Kober custodian of books on sale.

Mr. Arnold was elected president of the library committee, E. C. Kelly, secretary.

Messrs. Arnold and O. Kaemmerer were appointed committee to draft resolutions governing action of library board.

It was agreed that literature of the best kind be provided, bearing on all

subjects.

Mr. C. H. English will speak on the following subject at brotherhood meeting, Sunday 7 p. m. "A Place for Everybody and Everybody for a Place." Mr. Maschmeyer has a class at 3 p. m., Sunday. Mr. Beard leads Wednesday evening meeting.

Every second one, almost, that comes here feels it a necessity to talk on the "Bible," and Mr. Kober has announced his intention of dissecting the book. Next!

ELLA C. KELLY,
Secretary.

Women, let us not be "scabs." Let us be true to ourselves and to our class. The Socialist Party is the only organization in the world which stands for the equality of man and woman; it alone is fighting for economic freedom. It is in and through the Socialist Party that women can hope for their emancipation. But "He who would be free himself must strike the blow," and woman herself must enter the Socialist ranks, and there fight for her social, political and economic freedom, which will bring to her sex emancipation; not through one, but through all, will this be secured.

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

H. SLIKERMAN, Attorney at Law,

1015-16 CHEMICAL BUILDING,
N. E. Cor. 8th and Olive Streets.
Telephone, Kinloch, B-69.



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

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

DAVID ALLAN, Secretary.

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

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

Published Every Saturday by the
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A. J. LAWRENCE, Secretary,
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CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

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

Labor Press Council Meeting.

The quarterly meeting of the LABOR PRESS COUNCIL will take place Thursday, October 8, 8 p. m., at the office of LABOR. All delegates are requested to attend.

A. J. LAWRENCE, Sec.

* * *

"Another Side Light."

Under the caption "ANOTHER SIDE LIGHT," The Railway Conductor for September publishes a communication by James S. Roche, in which the writer attempts to show that Greenbaum, Roche & Co. were removed from National headquarters of the Socialist Party because

1. Of their Trade Union policy, i. e. their Trade Union friendship.
2. Of their San Francisco Union Labor Party sympathy.
3. Of their attitude towards the American Labor Union.

"These are the vital facts connected with our report which led to our decapitation by the National Committee," says Mr. Roche. The same gentleman, James S. Roche, also speaks of "the publication of the facts concerning the corruption in the party made matters worse for us."

Indeed, it is too bad to be sacrificed to "the corruption in the party." Honest Greenbaum, Roche & Co. lost their jobs at National headquarters owing to the "corruption in the party." Too bad!

The fact of the matter is that the terms of National Secretary Leon Greenbaum and Assistant National Secretary James S. Roche had expired in January, 1903. The National committee met in St. Louis and elected a new national secretary. Neither Greenbaum nor Roche were mentioned for renomination. Local St. Louis had asked for the resignation of Greenbaum, Roche, et al, from the national office, because as national officers they were pledged to uphold the Socialist Party principles and politics, which they failed to do by advocating the so-called "Union Labor Party" fusion movement. If they thought that they could no longer conscientiously defend the Socialist Party position and attitude, it would have been their duty to resign as national officers, go back among the rank and file and agitate for such changes in the party tactics as they considered most timely and appropriate.

The national secretary of the Socialist Party working against the Socialist Party by advocating Union Labor Party fusion! This could not be tolerated. Messrs. Greenbaum and Roche were not decapitated; they were simply not re-elected, and because they were not re-elected, they left the organization and opened their secret cockroach and peanut politician campaign against the Socialist Party.

It is not true that G. and R. were decapitated on account of their attitude towards the American Labor Union. Said American Labor Union resolution was drafted by the present editor of LABOR, not so much in opposition to as a friendly warning to the A. L. U. The editor of LABOR was not decapitated, but is still in the Socialist Party.

How did Mr. Greenbaum leave the Socialist Party? After the national committee meeting in January, i. e. after Greenbaum and Roche had lost their jobs, and right in the heat of our municipal campaign, ex-National Secretary Leon Greenbaum sent a lengthy letter to Comrade Allan, secretary of the Socialist city central committee, resigning from the membership of the Socialist Party. Here comes the characterizing point:

Before Comrade Allan had a chance to read the letter comrades came into the Socialist headquarters informing him that Green-

baum's letter of resignation was published in all the capitalist papers in the city, with big headlines announcing that ex-National Secretary Greenbaum could no longer trouble his clean and clear conscience to remain a member of the Socialist Party.

The Democratic and Republican boodle politicians were smiling, because they considered G.'s action a death blow to the Socialist Party. Our St. Louis comrades agreed, however, not to pay any attention to the gentleman's work. We continued our campaign propaganda and the result was fairly satisfactory.

We have not mentioned the trouble in the columns of our press till this day, but the fact that an ex-assistant national secretary, after losing his job, charges the party with corruption and tries to make it appear that the Socialist Party was opposed to the Trades Union movement, compels us to speak about "ANOTHER SIDE LIGHT" and let the outside comrades know of what was going on in St. Louis the moment the certain G. and R. had lost their jobs at the national office of the Socialist Party.

As to the attitude of the Socialist Party to the trade union movement, it is clearly and plainly stated in our platform.

* * *

To Crush Socialism.

The charge was made, September 26, by J. B. Greenhut, president of the Siegel-Cooper Co. in New York, in a message to Secretary of State Hay, that the Jewish massacres at Kishineff last April were planned, organized and executed by the direction of the Russian government.

The atrocities were not inspired by racial animosity on the part of the Christians, but were part of the murderous design of the government to crush the Social Democracy, whose agitations threatened to subvert the power of the Czar and establish a constitutional government. In this organization, the Jews were the most active agents, though they constituted only a small minority. Mr. Greenhut returned from a three months' trip abroad. He spent two months in Russia investigating the condition of the Jews there in the interest of the United Hebrew Association of America. The organization is the largest body of Jews in this country, with an affiliated membership of over 100,000 and branches in every large city. At a meeting of the united body immediately after the massacres, Mr. Greenhut was asked to make an official investigation into the condition of the Jews in Russia and the need for relief.

Before he sailed Mr. Greenhut informed Secretary Hay, who asked Mr. Greenhut to furnish the government on his return with an abstract of his ideas as to the cause of the massacre and a true insight into the conditions of the race there.

This confirms the assertions made by the international Socialist press immediately after the Kishineff affair that the massacre was directed against the Socialist movement.

* * *

35 Years of Age—Then Die!

The decision of the Erie railroad corporation that it will no longer employ men over 35 years of age is simply one way of confessing that labor power is looked upon and treated as merchandise by the employing class. Just as one seeking the best quality of goods for personal consumption will select the best he can, so the capitalist seeks the best physical specimens from the labor market to handle his machinery. That market contains human merchandise, varying from the child to the aged pauper, and the over supply is sufficient to enable the buyer to choose the "best that the market affords."

To get the best, a blank form of application is handed to the prospective seller, which, when filled, gives the buyer all the information regarding the life and physical condition of his "hands," and from these are selected his human merchandise. Youth, vigor and servility get the place and all others return to their haunts to forage as best they can, says the Terre Haute Toiler. Just what difference there is between the sale of labor power and the auction of blacks in southern slave marts some years ago would require a Yerke telescope to discover.

* * *

Darrow on Socialism in England.

In this issue of LABOR we publish Clarence S. Darrow's copyrighted London Letter "As to Socialism in England." Our readers will undoubtedly remember that some weeks ago Mr. Darrow said he was not quite sure as to his future course and that he might have something to say about Socialism in the near future. If that "something" meant this latest London letter it will be disappointing even to his most intimate conservative friends.

Mr. Darrow is a man of learning. As such he is expected to write and speak about things of which he knows something about. He makes a hurried trip across the Atlantic, and hardly has he

EVERY WORKING WOMAN SHOULD READ LABOR.

reached the shores of John Bull's domains when he asks for pen and ink, writes a long story "As to Socialism in England," copyrights the same and sends it back to America to be printed, cast in plates and published in the so-called reform and Democratic country papers. A man need not cross the Atlantic to write up such a superficial report, such a mixture of facts and fiction about the British Socialist movement. Before any intelligent man would write about the Socialist movement in any foreign country, he would certainly try at first to study the Socialist and Labor movement in his own country and get the proper conception of Socialism. Mr. Darrow does not seem to know anything about the great work of the Social Democratic Federation and the Independent Labor Party, or of their influence in the general political and labor movement. It is the spirit of the "practical politician," not the student, who guides Mr. Darrow's pen.

A Democratic party with a "decidedly Socialist tendency" would be Mr. Darrow's ideal party for 1904. It seems that his London letters are written for "practical" political purposes. The Socialist Party is too "impractical" for great, wise lawyers and politicians like Clarence S. Darrow.

Roosevelt and the Unions.

President Roosevelt's restoration of Miller, the bookbinder, to his place in the government service at Washington, against the protest of the unions, is causing much talk. All the capitalist dailies, Republican and Democratic alike, agree with the president. Their main argument is that the government cannot recognize any class. But that is precisely what the president does. He refuses to recognize the working class and thereby recognizes its opponents, the capitalist class. There is no neutrality in this conflict. He is either for us or against us. He who is not with us is against us. To "recognize the union" would be to recognize the fact that disunited, treated as individuals, the working men are helpless, and therefore have the right to combine in order to secure their rights. But that would be to surrender the whole capitalist contention and to give the workers the key to victory. Of course, the president of the U. S. being a representative of capital, is not going to help Labor win even the small advantage of higher wages and shorter hours.—Seattle Socialist.

Militarism in Colorado.

Brig. Gen. John Chase, in charge of the militia on duty in and around the mines of Colorado, is breaking up the meetings of the miners, arresting the leaders without any charges and holding them as prisoners in the guard houses, in effort to break up the strike. Writs of habeas corpus issued by Judge Leeds and served by the sheriff for their release have been refused, and Chase has defied the civil authorities in any action they may take. Furthermore, Adjt.-Gen. Bell has intimated that all leaders of the Western Federation of Miners in the district will be arrested and held as prisoners until the strike is broken. The attorney-general says he will cause the arrest of these generals and members of the mine owners' association and prosecute them on charge of criminal conspiracy, also sue them for damages for false imprisonment. The western trade unionists are taking up these battles on the political field also, and it will be a surprise if the Peabodys, Chases and Bells are not swept out of existence and workingmen put in their place at the next general election in Colorado.—Cleveland Citizen.

Attacking the Hull House.

A most vicious attack is being made on the Hull House, Chicago, by the Chicago Chronicle, which has dropped its mask and now stands forth as the most brutally frank mouthpiece of capitalism to be found in the country, says the Social Democratic Herald. Other Democratic papers are more foxy. Recently Eugene V. Debs made an address at the Hull House and told some truths that are not very palatable to the capital conscience. The Chronicle became terribly excited. To stir up feeling the better, it attempted to work the religious racket, to play upon religious prejudices. This is a way scoundrels have, and the only pity is that there are some religious people too blind to see that their religion is thus sacrilegiously being made game of. The Chronicle hysterically tells its readers that Debs eulogized Karl Marx, a man who was irreligious, and that he said Marx was a greater man than Jefferson! But the Chronicle fails to mention that Jefferson was also an atheist, although it knows it well enough.

Three Cheers for the Milwaukee Beer Bottlers' Union!

The beer bottlers of Milwaukee, comprising over 900 wage workers, subscribed in a body for the Herald in English and Vorwaerts in German, at their meeting Wednesday evening. The Herald hopes to merit their confidence, and extends its thanks.—Social Democratic Herald.

Editorial Notes and Comments.

Ben Hanford will speak at Druid's hall, Ninth and Market Wednesday, October 14.

Capitalist anarchy reigns supreme in Colorado. American militarism is in full bloom.

There seems to be some trouble in progress in Wall street. The crisis is unavoidable. It will come sooner or later.

The Czar of Russia may take lessons from the politicians and military authorities in the Cripple Creek mining region.

The Socialist Party will practice the open door policy with the politicians. They'll be kicked out as fast as they come in.

Read the report from Victor, Colo.; "Capitalist Anarchy in Colorado," in another column of this paper. Where is your free press?

In 41 counties in Missouri the average salary of school teachers is \$30 a month. It is about time to organize a School Teachers' union.

Whenever the working people of this country understand why the many are poor and the few rich—well, then we get Socialism.—Coming Nation.

The Jefferson guards at the World's Fair will be increased. Some union wage slaves are asking for an increase of wages and shorter hours and there may be a strike!

The Labor displacing machine of to-day will be the only slave of the future, and by its slavery the masses will be released from the bondage of endless toil.—The Craftsman.

President Roosevelt tells organized labor that his decision in the Miller case is final. Miller will not be discharged from the government printing office. Teddy is a union fireman, you know.

Very ironically the Globe-Democrat says: "Upon his return to Washington President Roosevelt invited John Mitchell to be his first guest at luncheon. Guess he won't lose the labor vote, after all."

Prosperity! Hungry workmen stormed the office of the Consolidated Lake Superior Co. in Sault Ste. Marie, Mich. Police and state militia are protecting "law and order." Splendid capitalist order.

The aggressive declaration of the Rockefeller professor and the impotence of the American Bar Association are welcome signs pointing in the direction of a wider and deeper discussion and a greater Socialist vote.—Thomas J. Morgan.

American capitalists are trying hard to get a first deed of trust on Menelek's African empire. United States Consul Skinner is on the way to Abyssinia. Banks will be established, and the skinning of the Ethiopians may soon begin in grand style.

A Washington telegram says that Commissioner of Immigration Frank Sargent is concerned in the scheme of international cooperation against the anarchists. Labor leaders who sell themselves for political jobs, are ready to do any old mercenary work.

Martyrs of the mine! Two Bohemian miners were found dead beneath a fall of clod and coal in the Henrietta mines, near Edwardsville. Their names have not been reported. They are only common wage workers, but their families are without husbands and fathers now.

"Keep out of politics!" yells the sharper in the trades union movement, and the sharper gets the union to pass resolutions indorsing some so-called friend of labor on an old party ticket for some political office, by which he gets a political job and the rest of the members of the union get it in the neck. This operation has been going on year after year, and the end is not yet.—Denver Chronicle.

A Cincinnati telegram, dated Sept. 30, says: A combination of grocers in Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky, with a capital of \$3,000,000, was organized here to-day. The combination is composed of retail men, some of them having as many as 50 stores, and its announced purpose is to protect itself from the recent combination of the wholesale grocers in the middle states who recently organized under a New Jersey incorporation.

Trades Unionism and Socialism.

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

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

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

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

Your vote is your voice in the affairs of government.

PATRONIZE ALL Union Labels.

DIRECTORY Central Trades and Labor Union

Of St. Louis and Affiliated Unions.

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

DAVE KREYLING, Secretary and Organizer.

AFFILIATED LOCAL UNIONS.

Name of Union and Place of Meeting.	Time of Meeting.						
	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Th	Fri	Sat
Arch. Iron Workers, 7413-327 Geyer.....			1-3				
Awning Workers, 9163-504 Market.....				2-4			1-3
Badge Makers, 9133-505 Park.....				3			
Baggage Handlers, 104-2003 Clark.....						1-3	
Bakers (Ger.), 15-Harugari.....							1-3
Bakers (Eng.), 238-Harugari.....							2-4
Bakers (cracker), 176-Harugari.....							1-3
Bakers, 248-Harugari.....			2-4				
Barbers, 102-Lightstone's N.....							
Bartenders, 51-918 Pine.....						1-3	
Beer Drivers, 43-Third and Elm.....		2-4					
Beltmakers, 7221-Dewey.....						1-3	
Billposters, 9312-504 Market.....	2-4						
Blacksmiths, 12-1310 Franklin.....							2-4
Boilermakers, 27-Harugari.....							
Bookbinders, 18-Lightstone's.....			1-3				
Bottlers (Beer), 187-Dewey.....						1-3	
Bottlers (Soda, etc.), 8514-1029 Chestnut.....						1-3	
Bottle Packers, 9076-3001 S. Broadway.....	2					4	
Brass Molders, 99-1310 Franklin.....							1-3
Brass Workers, 66-1310 Franklin.....						1-3	
Brewers and Malsters, 6-Dewey.....	2-4						
Brewers (Weiss Beer), 260-504 Market.....			1-3				
Brew'y Frt. Handlers, 237-3101 S. 7th.....							
Brew'y Laborers, 262-13th & Wyoming.....			1-3				
Brewery Oilers, 279-2200 S. 7th.....			1-3				
Brewery Firemen, 55-2200 S. 7th.....					2-4		
Brewery Engineers, 246-Burlington.....			1-3				
Brickmakers, 57-5200 Shaw ave.....						2-4	
Brickmakers, 63-14 S. 9th.....					2-4		
Broommakers, 45-Harugari.....						1-3	
Brushmakers, 7422-505 Park.....						2-4	
Bldg. Mtrl. Trds. Coun., 1026 Franklin.....						2-4	
Building Trades Council-Druids.....							
Builders (street car), 8157-Lightstone's.....			2-4				
Butchers and Cutters, 88-1310 Franklin.....	2-4						
Cabdrivers, 405-604 Market.....		2-4					
Candy-makers, 248-Harugari.....	2-4						
Carriage & Wagnwrk, 29-9th & Arsenal.....			1-3				
Carriage & Wagnwrk, 121-Lightstone's.....							
Car and Coach Painters, 204-Lightstone's.....							
Car Wheel Molders, 7229-Bdwy & Lami.....						1-3	
Carworkers, 14-604 Market.....		2-4					
Clayminers, 8503-5200 Shaw.....						1-3	
Clayminers, 9310-Beck & Morganford rd.....						1	
Chair Workers, 3-St. Louis.....					4		
Cigarmakers, 4-Walhalla.....						2-4	
Cigar Packers, 281-504 Market.....			2-4				
Coffinmakers, 84-Lightstone's.....							
Cooks, 203-312 N. 12th.....							
Coopers, 3-Dewey Hall.....				2-4			
Coopers, 37-Lightstone's.....							
Coopers, 141-Dewey Hall.....	1-3						
Coopers, 148-2338 S. Broadway.....			2-4				
Dairy Employes, 9093-Harugari.....				1-3			
Egg Inspectors, 8343-902 N. 3d.....		1-3					
Electrical Workers, 1-1028 Franklin.....							
Electrical Workers, 2-Lightstone's.....							
Electrical Workers, 59-1028 Franklin.....							
Electrical Workers, 159-Lightstone's.....							
Electrotypers, 36-Fraternal.....			2				
Engineers, 2-Fraternal.....							
Engineers, 43-Fraternal.....							
Engineers, 44-2702 St. Louis.....							
Federal Labor, 6482-324 Chestnut.....						1	

	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Th	Fri	Sat
Fin. and Gllders, 41-504 Market.....		1-3					
Firemen, 6-1026 Franklin.....							2-4
Firemen, 122-806 N. 14th.....						1-3	
Flour & Cereal Mill Employes, 19-Druids.....	1-3						
Freight Handlers, 9292-1310 Franklin.....	2-4						
Freight Handlers (In.), 14-1200 Franklin.....							
Frt. Handlers (In.), 10,570-1200 Franklin.....							
Galvanizers, 10,164-1310 Franklin.....						2-4	
Garment Workers, 16-Fraternal.....						2-4	
Garment Workers, 26-Wentzel.....						1-3	
Garment Workers, 59-Wentzel.....							1
Garment Workers, 67-Wentzel.....		2-4					
Garment Workers, 68-Wentzel.....							2-4
Garment Workers, 98-Lightstone's.....							1-3
Garment Workers, 105-Wentzel.....						1-3	
Garment Workers, 243-Wentzel.....						1-3	
Garment Workers, 246-Wentzel.....							1-3
Glass Blowers, 5-901 Lami.....	1-3						
Glass Blowers, 6-1026 Franklin.....			2-4				
Granitoid Workers, 8172-Walhalla.....							
Hatters (cloth), 14-Wentzel.....							2-4
Hatters (felt), 21-Wentzel.....		1	1				
Hatters (silk)-Wentzel.....	1						
Helpers (blksmith), 317-Lightstone's.....							2-4
Helpers (boiler), 8523-2338 S. Broadway.....		2-4					
Helpers (molders), 7413-327 Geyer.....							1-3
Helpers (mch. blksm), 8463-Lightstone's.....							2-4
Helpers (nlesetters), 1277-Lightstone's.....							
Helpers (steamfitters), 33-Lightstone's.....							
Horseshoers, 3-Lightstone's.....				1-3			
Laborers, 9954-806 N. 14th.....							2-4
Leather Wrkrs (horse goods), 30-Walhalla.....			2-4				
Leather Wrkrs., 87-Harugari.....				2-4			
Lithographers, 5-Druids.....					2-4		
Machinists, 41-1310 Franklin.....	1-3-5						
Machinists, 85-1310 Franklin.....						1-3-5	
Machinists, 308-2817 Chouteau.....	1-3-5						
Machinists, 394-1310 Franklin.....		1-3-5					
Mailers, 3-Fraternal.....			4				
Marbleworkers, 1-1310 Franklin.....							
Metal Mech., 46-1310 Franklin.....							1-3
Metal Polishers, 13-1026 Franklin.....							
Met. Tra. Coun.-1310 Franklin.....	1-3						
Millwrights, 7473-Fraternal.....							2-4
Molders, 59-Walhalla.....							
Molders (stove), 10-Walhalla.....				1-3			
Musicians, 2-1733 Olive.....							
Musicians, 44-1102 Franklin.....			1-3				
Oilers, 8975-3101 S. 7th.....							
Packg. Rm. Empl., 9464-1200 Franklin.....							
Painters and Decorators, 23-Lightstone's.....							
Painters (sign), 774-Lightstone's.....							
Painters (carriage), 204-1026 Franklin Ave.....							
Painters (glaziers), 513-S. E. Cor, 12th & Franklin Ave.....				1-3			
Paperhangers, 341-Lightstone's.....							
Pat'n Mkr Assn.-1310 Franklin.....		1-3-5					
Paper Box Mkrs, 8972-327 Geyer.....			2-4				
Paper Carrier, 5783-Fraternal.....						3	
Paper Rulers, 32-504 Market.....							2-4
Pavers (stone), 7602-2338 S Broadway.....							2-4
Postal Clerks, 10654-Walhalla.....						2-4	
Pressmen, 6-Lightstone.....							
Pressmen (web.), 2-Fraternal.....			4				
Printers, 3-201 S 3rd.....			2				
Printers, 8-Walhalla.....	1						
Press Feeders, 43-201 S 3rd.....							1
Retail Clerks, 80-Fraternal.....					1-3		
Retail Clerks, 84-Fraternal.....		1-3					
Retail Clerks (gro.), 424-Fraternal.....						1-3	
Retail Clerks (shoe), 886-Fraternal.....						2-4	
Riggers, 8919-Harugari.....			1-3				
Sewer Laborers, 9151-3700 Easton.....				1-3			
Sheet Metal Workers, 247-1310 Franklin.....							
Ship Carpenters, 8283-B'wy & Lami.....						1-3	
Shirt Makers, 103-Walhalla.....			3				
Shoe Workers Council-907 N 22nd.....							
Shoe Workers, 25-907 N 22nd.....							
Shoe Workers, 126-907 N 22nd.....							
Shoe Workers, 290-2036 Franklin.....							
Shoe Workers, 207-907 N 22nd.....							
Shoe Workers, 221-2036 Franklin.....							
Shoe Workers, 338-907 N 22nd.....							
Shoe Workers, 346-2036 Franklin.....							
Soda Water Wkrs., 8514-1029 Chestnut.....							1-3
Stage Hands, 6-918 Pine st.....			1-3				
Steam Fitters, 29-Walhalla.....							
Steel & Cop. Pl. Printers-Gross.....							2-4
Steel & Iron Wkrs, 1-Broadway & Lami.....							1-3
Steel & Iron Wkrs, 4-Brighton.....							1-3
Stereotypers, 8-201 S 3rd.....		1					
Stove Mounters, 34-1310 Franklin.....							2-4
Tailors, 11-Druids.....		1-3					
Teamster (coal), 24-1026 Franklin.....					1-3		
Teamsters (frt.), 27-1026 Franklin.....							1-3
Teamsters (ice), 28-1026 Franklin.....							
Teamsters (pro.), 40-1026 Franklin.....		1-3					
Team (pckng. house), 42-1026 Franklin.....							1-3
Teamsters (furn.), 51-1310 Franklin.....		1-3					
Teamsters (bagg.), 54-1026 Franklin.....		1-3					
Teamsters (lumber), 64-1026 Franklin.....			1-3				
Teamsters (hay), 66-Lightstone's.....			1-3				
Teamsters (brick), 71-1200 Franklin.....				1-3			
Teamsters (bakery), 74-Lightstone's.....		1-3					
Teamsters (stone), 75-1200 Franklin.....					1-3		
Teamsters (laundry), 79-1200 Franklin.....				2-4			
Teamsters (plano), 84-Lightstone's.....						1-3	
Teamsters (movers)-Lightstone's.....		1-3					
Terra Cotta Wkrs, 80-5759 Manchester.....			2-4				
Tobacco Wkrs, 1-505 Park.....		2-4					
Trunk & Bag Wkrs, 1-Walhalla.....							1-3
Typefounders, 5-416 Elm.....							1-3
Tuck Pointers, 131-Lightstone's.....							
Undert. & Liv., 10742-3000 Easton.....							
Upholsterers, 21-Fraternal.....			1-3				
Waiters, 20-312 N 12th.....							
Waitresses, 249-204 N 9th.....							
Woodworkers, 2-Walhalla.....							
Woodworkers, 12-Walhalla.....							
Woodworkers, 54-2338 S Broadway.....		2-4					
Woodworkers, 76-1026 Franklin.....			2-4				
Woodworkers, 84-1026 Franklin.....		2-4					
Woodworkers, 125-1026 Franklin.....							
Woodworkers, 149-1026 Franklin.....							
Woodworkers, 204-1310 Franklin.....							1-3-5
Woodworkers, 221-20th & Dodier.....		1-3-5					

Meetings every week.

The Winter Modes in Furs. An Infinite Variety in Sleeves

FASHIONS in furs have changed considerably since last winter, but the fortunate possessors of really good skins can have them brought up to date by the leading furriers, although this is never cheap.

Furs this winter will be more magnificent than ever—not only in actual value, but in the way in which they are treated. The majority of the fur garments possess quite a regal appearance, and the

on to the rock at the back, and dips low down in the front, with a hood of ermine draped across the shoulders and mingled with some beautiful old Brussels point, held in place by wonderful old enamel and paste buckles. The ermine lining is turned outwards all down the front to form stoles, and also appears as a trimming on the quaint Japanese sleeves. The price of this cape runs into four figures, and high ones at that. But it shows how glorious a thing real lace and perfect fur may become in skilful hands, while the shape is indicative of the best mode in evening wraps at the moment.

Ermine will be used both as a lining and as a trimming, but not so much on coats or for street wear in general. Sable never seems to come amiss on any garment, while a favorite trimming for skating frocks later on will be golden otter or mink. I am told on good authority that fur edging will be seen on many of the cloth and velvet frocks. This is good news to people who have had yards and yards of narrow fur trimmings laid by for years.

There is a great liking for purple velvet, mixed with ermine, for evening wear. Imitation ermine can be used to advantage for girls' evening wraps. Let me tell you of one I have seen. Of course, I do not compare it for a moment with the genuine article, but at the same time it was very effective. It was a three-quarter cape in purple velvet, cut with a shawl point at the back, and a draped hood of imitation ermine across the shoulders, mixed with some very pretty imitation Bruges lace and chiffon voile in a paler shade of purple. The lining was of the ermine turned back



furrier of to-day is a genius. I believe he could turn a ferret or a weasel into a glorious creation! Indeed, the insignificant mole is still to the fore, and the squirrel is treated in a variety of novel ways. The latter is a beautiful fur, and it is extraordinary how well it can look in skilful hands.

It will be good news to the possessors of sealskin that once more this fur will be very fashionable, especially in the shape of boleros with pelerine collars, and of carriage wraps, mixed with sable. Sealskin always has its price, whether it is in the fashion or not, but good furs, good lace, and good jewels are never really out of fashion. They may vary a little in the setting, but they are always pleasing to the eye, and the sensible woman will never part with such glorious possessions. It is, after all, a foolish individual who prefers an indifferent novelty, which may at any moment become vulgarized, to a genuinely good article.

It is never the fault of the leaders and designers of fashion that we sometimes discard the genuine for the indifferent imitation, and to-day the old masters are more faithfully copied than ever. From the crown of our head to the sole of our foot we show much reverence for the glorious workmanship of bygone days.

Then in furs and lace we want everything of the best. Ermine and sable, jewels and old point constitute the elements of a really wonderful carriage or opera cloak. The shape of these garments seems a compromise between the Japanese sleeve and the 1830 pelerine. The most beautiful are those of full length.

One I have recently seen is a long cape of sable, made more truly regal by a lining of ermine, which falls into a point



in front to form double revers. The whole effect was really very good.

Velvet and panne are often used with fur and some furriers are using two furs together, inserting one with another; but I do not like it.

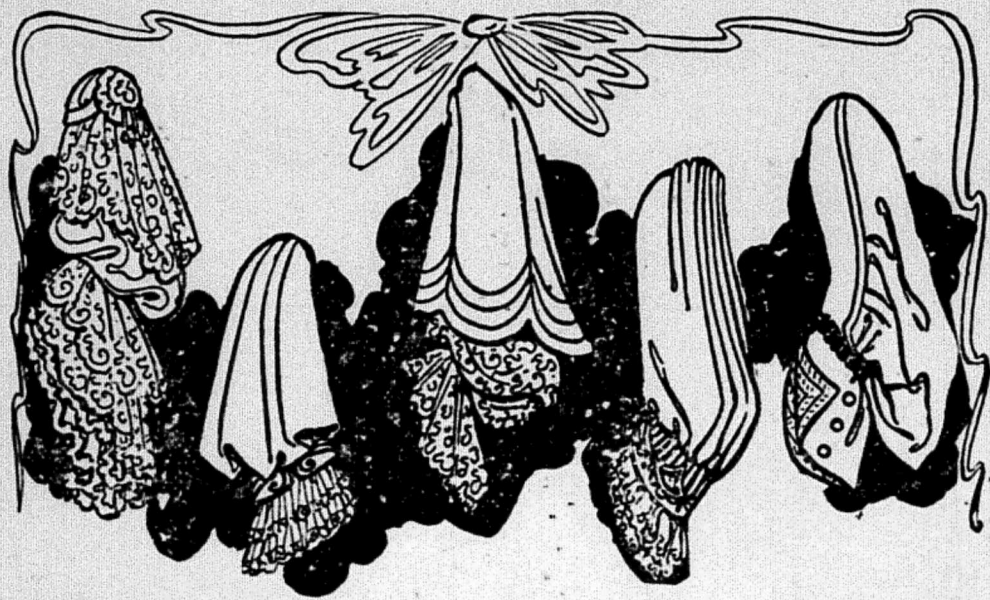
For ordinary, smart street wear nothing seems to me to take the place of the neat fur bolero, with its voluminous collar, and shorter, fuller, cloth walking skirt. In cloth the new mushroom shade goes admirably with moleskin or squirrel, while brown, in a variety of shades is worn with the brown furs.

I have not seen many fur toques at present. Most of the toques worn with furs are of velvet to tone, with a chenille fringe.

ELLEN OSMONDE.

southern district, and proposes making it warm through the tier of counties he is assigned to.

Organization, based upon the mutual economic interests of the working class, is the demand of the day.



NEVER was there a season when sleeve models showed more diversity; and, though certain general lines are imposed, there is infinite variety of detail. The sleeve with an immense pouch, dropping above a narrow wristband, has practically disappeared. The fulness has crept up the arm to the neighborhood of the elbow, and a decided well or balloon line at this point is imperative. Beyond that construction is left to the fancy of the designer.

The fulness may begin at the shoulder, being plaited in there and unstayed, or the upper part of the sleeve may be comparatively close fitting and swell into fulness near the elbow. In a majority of instances, even with the sleeves full from the shoulder, the effect of a close cap is given by a pelerine yoke, a close clinging bertha or cape; but this is not always the case.

Lingerie frills are the most original note in the season's cloth sleeves, and, though they bid fair to be overdone, as is ever the case with a mode readily imitated, they are unquestionably charming and give a most feminine and dainty touch to a dark wool gown. They

are made of finest lawn plaited in tiny plaits and are put in double, one falling well below the other and coming down at least to the wrist on the inner seam, with a deeper droop at the outer seam.

In one form or another the full cloth sleeve with frills appears again and again among the imported models.

Even more numerous than the frilled sleeves are the sleeves with close fitting cuffs reaching almost to the elbow and great fulness above. Here there is more of room for variety of detail and there are innumerable ways of trimming the long cuff.

Fanciful sleeves play a mighty part in the effectiveness of the dressy blouses, which are lovelier than ever, despite the oft-repeated cry that the separate blouse is out of style. A full blouse, depending for cachet upon a picturesque and somewhat exaggerated sleeve and a beautifully wrought yoke, or yoke and bertha, is a description that will apply to almost any of the beautiful blouses in the fashion show collection.

Next Thing to It.

He—Don't worry if I haven't much, dear. Money doesn't buy happiness.
She—But it buys clothes.—Town Topics.

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SOCIALIST NOTES.

Wm. S. Dalton, state organizer, is holding a series of open-air meetings in East St. Louis. The meetings are held on Missouri avenue, near Collinsville avenue, and begin at eight o'clock. Comrade Dalton is working in the

AS TO SOCIALISM IN ENGLAND

MR. DARROW'S LONDON CORRESPONDENCE

Much Further Advanced Than in America, Says Mr. Darrow.

STEADFAST AND CONSISTENT

Though They Put Up No Candidates and Cast No Votes, the Socialists' Ideas Are Rapidly Spreading.

[Copyright, 1903, by Clarence S. Darrow.]
LONDON, Aug. 29th.

Although there are many radicals and labor leaders in England who have their doubts as to the best course to take in the present crisis of trades unionism, there is one party that has no misgivings of any sort. This is the socialist party.

In good repute and ill, in victory and defeat, whatever the crisis or the issue, this party stands steadfast and proclaims that it points the only way to the salvation of the world.

The court decisions cannot claim its attention. Mr. Chamberlain may try to bring England back to protection if he will. The British soldiers may drench South Africa with blood, there is but one redress—the co-operative commonwealth will cure all ills, and nothing else can bring the smallest good.

The English socialist has no faith in the "labor party;" it persistently insists that to elect men labeled "labor," but who stand for no definite programme of regeneration or reform, will be of no avail. In fact any movement toward independent action but diverts the mind from the real question and sets back the cause of the workingmen.

For many years the British public has heard this still small voice crying in the wilderness; they have heard its call and passed it by, almost without caring what it said. For many weary years the still small voice has raised its cry seemingly regardless of whether the great mass of men ever hears its wail.

One thing can be said of the socialists: Through all the years they have been consistent, they have been faithful, they have been optimistic.

Over and over again its leaders have gathered the little flock together and pointed to the promised land only a few leagues away; over and over again they have set the time when the devoted band should enter in; and over and over again the day has come and the strong bars of the gate seem just as high and secure as they have ever been.

True it is that the faithful have so often prepared their ascension robes, and then painfully laid them by for some future day, that many of the devoted begin to doubt the "time setters" who fix the dates; but in spite of this they work away doggedly, regardless of whether anything shall come in this generation or this stage of existence or not. With these socialism has grown to be a religion, a part of their very being, and they cling to it with the devotion and fervor of some ancient grandmother who caresses the leaves of the old Bible by whose light she has lived so long, and by whose promises she feels that she soon must die.

If you ask the English socialist how the movement is progressing in Great Britain he will not admit that he is disappointed at its growth, or rather lack of growth. He will apologize and explain as to why he cannot point to more votes that the party has cast, but he stoutly insists that the future is surely his.

As a matter of fact, in the ordinary meaning of the word, there is no socialist party in Great Britain. They put up no candidates, they cast no

votes, they are not counted; they live by the force of their ideas, by their work, which in a sense is lost, or rather assimilated with the great mass of English life.

Still in spite of this the socialists insist that their ideas are rapidly spreading in England, and this claim is doubtless true. A brave and persistent band of men and women have for years hammered at the strong citadel of fixed opinions, and in many ways it is easily seen that this work has borne much fruit.

Trades unionism is honeycombed with socialism. At the last general convention the vote by delegates as to whether the trades unions should take up socialism was barely lost, and Mr. McDonald, the secretary of the London trade council, assured me to-day that there was probably not a trade union in England at this time that would refuse to pass any socialist resolution presented to its body. The severe handling that trades unions have received in the courts has done much to bring the English workmen to believe that after all the labor question is purely a class struggle, and that either modern industrialism must control the world or the men who work must control. They are fast coming to believe that if they should elect their members of parliament and their judges the law would be made and construed to give the earth to the present generation of men and to give the products of labor to the workman, and for this reason they see that while the other class make the laws and construe them they must expect that they, too, will remain true to their class. All through the great trades unions are large and influential bodies of men who believe that the political movement which is already in progress in Great Britain should be a straight socialist movement, and have nothing to do with such expedients as "labor politics." In all circles is heard the statement that socialism means something historically and really, that "labor" means nothing, and a victory gained under its banner would leave the common people no further on than now.

In addition to the other causes that urge the workingmen to socialism, the great victory in Germany has made a profound impression. The Englishmen are asking themselves why they should be behind in the only international movement for the elevation of the working people, and they confess their position with humility and regret.

In the present and in the past England has not been wanting in great names in the socialist ranks, and the attainments of these men, if nothing else, has given the movement a substance and respect in England which it has never had with us. Unfortunately the socialists have for years been much divided in England, or the political movement would doubtless be more advanced.

Socialists are very independent and self-contained people; they have their own views and opinions and do not take kindly to the rule of caucus and convention. Every socialist believes that his judgment is just as good as and considerably better than that of anyone else, and he, therefore, has the right to lead and the rest can do the following. The English socialists are split into factions and fragments. Years ago, in the days of its greatest vigor, one party went away under the leadership of the poet and artist, William Morris White, another followed M. H. Hyndman. Although this was long ago, and the great artist has been dead for seven years, the split has never yet healed up.

The strongest of the socialists' political leaders living to-day is probably Mr. M. H. Hyndman, a man of great learning and culture, a graduate of Cambridge, a successful business

man and a personage of much influence in Europe; besides this he is one of the ablest speakers in England. This year he is standing for parliament on the socialist ticket and the party looks to the coming election to demonstrate that at last socialism has taken a hold on English politics in a substantial way. But even in this case, with their strongest man as a candidate, the radicals are not content to live in peace. There are many radicals and labor leaders in England who will not support Hyndman, who in fact desire his defeat, although all admit that in learning and natural ability and devotion to popular rights he is the peer of any man in any party in England.

The socialists here, as in America, have been split over the old question of party platform. Whether they shall announce in every instance the full national programme of revolutionary socialism, and be content with this, or whether they shall declare for the principles of socialism, and then in addition adopt a more immediate platform, calling for reforms, that this or the next generation might possibly reach, is the question that has divided the camp. It is safe to say that nearly all socialists in England are now agreed on the latter course. Even Mr. Hyndman, who stands for the staunchest and most uncompromising demands, announces his belief that this is the wisest course. The great vote in Germany has done much to bring the socialists to this view. The German party while declaring for the full programme still were not so far in the clouds as to refuse any temporal aid to the present generation who must bear the burden of the battle, and who feel that the living as well as the unborn are worthy of some consideration.

But the socialists' activity in England is by no means confined to the political movement. The Fabians have long had a very strong and influential society in Great Britain. This club is made up of able men and women who are thoroughly informed and who are well qualified to maintain their views. They take no hand in politics as a society, but give their aid in every direction, when anything can be accomplished for their cause. This club is eminently practical. It has published and circulated much of the best literature devoted to the socialist cause. It has amongst its members such men as Sidney Webb, one of the ablest and most industrious writers and workers for advanced ideas; Mr. Bernard Shaw, the essayist, play writer and all-round writer, as clever a man as there is in the British empire, or anywhere else for that matter; Mr. J. H. Holson and Mr. Samuel Hobson, both men of ability and learning, as well as a host of others, whose names can scarcely be catalogued. Through these

and others of their sort socialism in some form has permeated the literature of Great Britain until it is now met at every turn.

In politics, in literature, in art, in business life, the socialist has made his way; the orator talks about it, the minister preaches it, the artist makes pictures, and the business man gives it cash—this is all the business man has to give.

It is easy to see that socialism is much further along in England than in America; no one here is thought to be "queer" because he is a socialist. There are several confessed socialists in parliament. There are a number of members in the national liberal club. They have attained eminence in all walks of life and command respect and consideration wherever they go.

In another respect the English are much further advanced toward radical political change. The farmer is a man of no consequence in England; five-sixths of her people at least are industrial workers, living in great cities and towns and in no way interested in the present order of things. Even those who till the soil are merely workmen, and have no interest in the land; this is owned in great estates by a few noblemen, for whom no one really cares.

The strength of conservatism in America, and in fact the world over, is in the country; with us nearly half the population still live in the country and the small town, and with this great population change is very slow. England is really one great industrial city, a city where the workman has nothing but his labor, where five-sixths at least have no real interest in maintaining the present unjust division of the earth. To this class of workers who have ever toiled for some one else; to this great mass of homeless, propertyless, socialism comes with its promise of an equal heritage for all. In a world of privilege, of caste, of injustice, the offer is so strange and dazzling that the workmen have never yet had the wit to take the prize.

CLARENCE S. DARROW.

Mrs. A—How are you getting on with your new housemaid?

Mrs. B—Oh, she's improving right along. Why, yesterday she only broke three glasses and one parlor ornament, and this morning she only smashed my son's bicycle, trying to ride it in the hall.—Brooklyn Life.

The Friendly Alligator.

"Yes, suh," said Brother Williams, "de alligator croupe up on de river bank whilst he wuz fas' asleep, en swallered him whole—shoes en all!"

"Bless God!" exclaimed Brother Rastus; "dat's one nigger dat can't be lynched!"—Atlanta Constitution.

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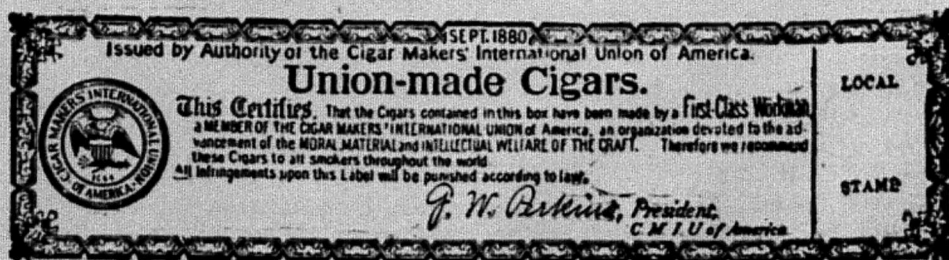
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BY HORACE TRAUBEL.

Swear! That is what I say to you. Swear! Do not say yes and no. Do not yield here and concede there. Do not admit that your case is both true and false. Insist upon your case. Grant its faults. Still insist upon it. The faulty need not be false. Do not apologize for your failures. Do not suffer shame for your mistakes. Do not worry over your bad judgment. Desert anything else. Stick to yourself. Swear that you will stick to yourself.

Swear! You have enemies wherever you look. You are tempted. You are paid to conform. The conventional world offers you the bribe of its velvet. The world offers you ease and place. Do you want ease and place? Or do you want yourself? Swear that you want yourself. That you want your idea. That ease and comfort are all very well— But that something else not so easy and comfortable is better.

Swear! Do not tell yourself that you are just the same man going foul as going fair. Do not burden yourself with the consciences of others. Take care of your own conscience. Of course this is a hard task. It is the very hardest task there is. Just to stick to your idea. To stick to it through the muck and slander of every day. To stick to it after everybody has gone to bed. To stick to it before anybody is up in the morning. It is a hard job. But it is by hard work that a man may dig down to his own root. There is no other way of getting there. And to get there is life. Or to try to get there. But to make no effort to get there is death.

Swear! Swear that you will get into good terms with yourself. Swear that whatever may occur to alienate you from your fellows that nothing can occur to alienate you from yourself. Swear that you will not subject your unlettered ideals to the thirty-nine figures of the statistical anglers. Swear that nothing will persuade you to ignore the pale faces of the men and women and children of overwork. Swear that you will call out loud for justice. Not a piece of justice. Not justice to-day and anything that happens to-morrow. Not the justice of any other man. But the justice of your own best dream. Swear! Swear! Swear!

I am tired of halfways. I am tired of jobs left undone. I am tired of apologists. I am tired of sympathizers. I am tired of diplomacy. I have tried all. All have failed. I have gone to bed sick at heart with all their failures. I have got up next day with the same sick heart. Now I swear that I will key my faith to a firmer note. I will not look right or left. I will not live right or left. I will look. I will live, straight ahead.

I swear that I do not wish to see anything else until I have seen this. I swear that all else is useless until this has been made useful. I have dallied with luxuries. I have postponed my soul. I have taken counsel of riches. I have given honors to position. I have taken the boss at his word. Now I swear that I want no riches and none of the attentions of riches. And I will not take the boss at his word. I will not take tyranny at its word. I will take only the freedom at his word. Only freedom at its word.

I would rather have a whole-hearted enemy than a half-hearted friend. I would rather entertain a bad idea with all my heart than a good idea with half my heart. I would rather that capital was all right and labor all wrong than that labor should compromise with half a claim for the sake of peace. I would rather have a world full of honest tyrants than a world full of dishonest courtiers. I would rather have strength than weakness even if all the strength was in the other camp. I want to get rid of all

my weak allies. I want to get rid of all the weakness in myself. I want to know what I can depend on, in you and in myself. I would rather have you but few, I would rather have myself but few, and have your few and mine firm, than have a lot of you and a lot of myself gone to wood in palsy-ing concessions.

Swear! Do not look in the heavens for stars. Look in yourself. Do not worry looking about for signals. You may be your own signal. Your poor wages are a signal. Your wife house-kept in slavery. Your children whose youth is left to die at the doorsill of a factory. These may be your signals. The children of the unnamed mass. The children whose faces you do not know. The children that come and go in the guttered and alleys barbarism of the towns. These may be your signals. The neglected streets of the city. The sordid soiled mills. The too early in the morning workman. The too late in the evening workman. These may be your signals. The storms may come. Rain in floods. Wind in tempests fiercely malignant. But your signals are undisturbed. For they are signals in your heart. Other signals may go out. These remain. Injustice is a signal. Treachery is a signal. Every overloaded feast is a signal. Every empty table is a signal. These are all signals because your heart is first of all a signal. This world may put out its lights. You may put out your own light. But as long as you do not put out your heart your signals are safe. The sacred signals. The signals that outbible bibles. The signals that outchrist Christs. These No others are for you to cherish in the forever of your worldswept dreams.

Swear! You have yielded often enough. You have believed the beliefs of others long enough. I now call on you to believe your own beliefs. I now call on you to stake all on the premier issue. You have been too easily led astray. Because little things have gone wrong you have admitted that the big thing may not be right. Because the enemy was capable of making a big noise you have kept silent. Now I summon you to talk out. Talk out loud. Talk out not only for those who may be willing to hear but for those who do not wish to hear. Do not give away all the first and last words. Keep them for yourself. Especially the last word. Do not say yes because you may hurt the feelings of your grandpop or some other pop if you say no. Do not try to be pleasant. Try to be true. No one will ultimately thank you for your sycophancy. Everyone will ultimately thank you for the truth. Let us warn the other side. From this day we concede nothing. From this day we will hide, hinder, scatter, obliterate no chapter of the tale. Everything shall be put down. And in words that do not beg. In words that bite and hit. The task is too big and too sacred to be frittered away in the overwrought etiquette of the courts. Let us fight the rest of this fight right on the level. There must no more be an up or down, a right or left. We will remain on the common road. Our fight is the fight for the common road. Swear!

PAST, PRESENT, AND FUTURE.

Socialism looks to the past, the future, and the present. So we may say there are three kinds of Socialism—the Socialism of the past, the Socialism of the future and the Socialism of the present. A great deal of confusion would be avoided if these distinctions were kept in mind, and a great deal of controversy also.

Socialism, looking to the past, is the scientific interpretation of history. Marxism rewrites the history of mankind as Darwinism rewrites the history of animals. To be ignorant of

"economic determinism," that is, of "the materialistic conception of history," is to be ignorant of what Socialism teaches with respect to the past.

The Socialism of the future is what most people mean when they speak of Socialism—the future state of society when Socialism has arrived, such as Bellamy pictures in "Looking Backward," for instance.

The Socialist platform deals with this future Socialism, when it demands "the public ownership of all the means of production and distribution."

In this good time coming, men will be able to live together as brothers. The Co-operative Commonwealth will be that Socialism which is described as applied Christianity. All that prophets and poets of all ages have foretold and depicted will be fulfilled in this glorious Socialism of the future.

The Socialism of the past enables us to understand the present. The Socialism of the future gives us courage and hope.

But it is the Socialism of the present which must win the fight. Upon us who are building up a political party, a mighty instrument of compact human interests and wills, lies the greatest responsibility. Our scientific knowledge of the past teaches us two things: (1) That all history consists of struggles between social classes, and, hence present society consists of a class struggle too; (2) That the classes have always been moved by their bread and butter interests, hence the same is true to-day.

Upon these scientifically proved truths of history we must build our present Socialism—our Socialist Party.

There is no other way to succeed. As we hope for future Socialism, we must construct our present Socialism upon the established social laws which Socialism has revealed in its study of the past.

A Socialist Party, builded on the mighty class of modern wage-workers is scientifically certain to achieve that political victory by which alone we can peacefully win that future Socialism, which is the hope of the race.—Seattle Socialist.

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THE GOLDEN RULE.

There is still another thing that the trade-unionists must learn, and that is the practical application of the Golden Rule between themselves in their struggles against capitalist oppression. Every trade-unionist demands that when he, or rather his union makes a demand of the capitalist for better conditions, that every other worker abstain from accepting anything less than the union demand. More and more, solidarity of the workers becomes an absolute necessity, and the trade unions are happily laying more stress on this question than ever before. Any worker who refuses to make this sacrifice in the interests of the solidarity of labor is very properly treated with the contempt due a traitor.—Bernard Berlyn, in Erie People.

—One might as well have told a slave to save his rations and become a master as tell a workingman to save his wages and himself become a capitalist.—Ben Hanford.

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Political Degeneration--Its Cure

THE WORKER.

The present situation in the British government—or rather, the situation that has existed since before the beginning of the Boer war and which has now developed to a point where its anomalous character can no longer be concealed—is a striking illustration of the truth of Kautsky's remarks on the rapid decay of bourgeois parliamentary government. Never before in the last two centuries of British history would it have been possible for a Ministry to continue in power when so divided on important questions of public policy or, it might be better to say, so utterly without any definite policy. That an important member of the Cabinet could continue in office for months after beginning an open campaign against a long accepted fundamental principle such as that of free trade is in that country, that other Ministers could treat the matter as an "academic" question and laughingly intimate their intention to postpone their decision till they could better guess which would be the winning side, that the Government majority in the Commons could passively support such conduct and that the Opposition there should take no steps to force the nondescript Ministry to declare itself on one side or the other and "appeal to the country"—this is about as impressive a demonstration as could be desired of the proposition that the once precious traditions of self-government inherited from the days of growing and healthy capitalism are worn out and useless for further progress. The Tory party in power is only a trifle less impotent and ridiculous than the Liberal party in opposition. Neither party has the intelligence to work out a definite policy or the courage to follow it or the energy to do anything but equivocate and temporize and play with phrases.

The time is assuredly ripe for a new force in British politics—which can be no other than that of the working class—to come to the front and put some sort of reality in the place of the antiquated shams that still stand only because no one dares to meddle with them. It remains to be seen whether the British working class is capable, after so many generations of capitalist prosperity, with all that the term implies of physical degeneration for a large part of the workers and mental perversion for all, of supplying this new destructive and reconstructive force. If the Socialist movement of the United Kingdom can get rid of the two generally incompatible characteristics of finical "orthodoxy" in discussion and timid "possibilism" in political action which so remarkably co-exist in it, it has now an extraordinary opportunity to give voice and wisdom to the "unlearned discontent" of the working class.

If the decay of old political forms and traditions is showing itself at Westminster in the cynical levity of the Ministry and the stupid apathy of Parliament, it is showing itself at Washington and in all our states, and has been doing so for some years, especially since the beginning of the Spanish war, in a more active if not a more dangerous form. If the British

political disease be described as anæmia, that of the United States is rather like apoplexy. There, the fear "lest a worse thing befall them" paralyses the political faculties of the ruling class; here, the mad greed for profit and power "grows by what it feeds on," and spurs them on to usurpation. The disproportionate legislative and executive weight of the Senate, with its long term, its indirect election, and its unequal representation of the voters; the almost despotic influence of the Speaker of the House, which, with the increase of legislative business due to the multiplicity of private interests involved, has rendered discussion in that body a farce, deliberation impossible, and "log-rolling" the only effective method of working; and the inordinate growth of the President's power, partly through definite enactment, partly through custom, and still more through the use of patronage—these things make the government of the United States to-day a very different sort of thing from what it was in the days of Jefferson or even in those of Lincoln, though the terms of the Constitution remain practically unchanged. A similar tendency to the exorbitant increase of the executive power and the growing incapacity of the more popular legislative branch shows itself in all the states. Simultaneously with this tendency, both in the national and the state governments, goes the usurpation by the judiciary of what are really legislative and executive functions, through the increased use of "equity" proceedings—as in the virtual creation of a new penal code by the issuance of injunctions—and through the reckless use of the power of constitutional interpretation in annulling laws enacted by the direct representatives of the people.

The real secret of the decay of democracy, which is so much bewailed by many pious and learned old ladies in professorial chairs, is not in the increase of corruption. Corruption in politics has grown to frightful proportions and is steadily increasing. But corruption is a symptom of the decay of democracy, not the cause of that decay. Where legislation is in the hands of vigorous public assemblies direct or representative, which really deliberate and which are divided between parties that actively advocate definite principles or policies, there corruption can play but a minor part.

The fact is that, to-day, neither of the old parties in American politics has any well-defined policy or principle to fight for. The Democracy is united only in half-hearted opposition; it does not any longer, as a whole, stand for free trade, nor for free silver, nor for anti-imperialism, nor even for a vigorous (if necessarily futile) opposition to the trusts; the fact that men holding such different positions as Cleveland and Bryan, Olney and Johnson, Gorham and Hearst, can each be considered as having a chance for the next presidential nomination shows that no one knows, even in the most general way, what are the principles of that ghost of a party. Its sole guiding rule is the opportunism of opposition, the

rule of seizing, at the moment of the campaign, on whatever "issue" seems for that passing moment to give the best chance for attacking the party in power—in a word, the rule of the demagogue. But if the Democrats have no recognizable principles, we defy anyone to define those of the other big party. Eight or ten years ago we could recognize a Republican by the principles he professed; but the acrobatic facility of a McKinley and the obstreperous platitudes of a Roosevelt have quite obscured its political doctrines, if it has any; vague shibboleths and hifalutin braggadocio are now their sole stock-in-trade. Satisfied with the present course of events and confident of the imbecility of the Democratic opposition, the party in power has no need of principles and under the cover of the President's sirenous bluster against "race suicide" and the "weaklings," the Administration is steadily concentrating the political power and moving toward a practical absolutism.

The reason is plain to the student of history. The Republican party is dominated by the alliance of high finance and industrial capitalism—the former more and more taking the lead. Under such control a political organization is like Yuba Bill's famous coach on the Geiger Grade; it can avoid a smash-up only while it can keep increasing the wild pace. The smaller capitalists, clinging insecurely to the tail of the vehicle, vividly realize the danger, but know not how to avoid it. Not to overwork the simile, the small capitalist

class is divided in mind; its members long for the "good old times" of "legitimate" business and staid traditional politics; they dream of the possibility of checking what they consider the excesses of capitalism, but shudder at the probable effect of the reaction on their own tottering financial strength; individually, too, each cherishes a doubtful hope that he may be the exceptional small capitalist who will succeed in rising into the higher ranks; finally, many of them realize that a revolt, once started, is hard to curb, and fear lest, if they help to overthrow great capitalist rule, the workers, instead of their own "great middle class," may gain the advantage. So the small capitalists, "letting I dare not" wait upon "I would," either grumblingly follow in the wake of Morganized Republicanism or waver and quibble and squabble in the ranks of the emasculated Democracy.

The one party has no use for principles; the other is afraid of them. In the one, corruptionists are naturally very useful and well paid servants; in the other there is no clean element strong enough to keep them down. Between the two, political intelligence and public spirit get scant encouragement, the old type of popular leaders—"Tall men, sun-crowned, who live above the fog," "In public duty and in private thinking"—

are kept down or thrust aside, and the old traditions of "Equal and unalienable rights" and "Government of the people, by the people, for the people"

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are treated as mere empty formulas, of no weight against the momentary exigencies of clearing house returns, foreign trade balances, and corporation dividends.

Here also, the only hope for political regeneration, for a revival of the spirit of '76 and the spirit of '61, to put an end to the vulgar prostitution of the phrases of '76 and '61, is in an awakening of the defiant self-confidence of the working class, the only class that has no sordid or anti-social ends to serve, no privileges to lose by freedom however stormy and no profit to gain by absolutism however serene.

Unless we are much mistaken, the American proletariat—American by residence, we mean, regardless of

nativity or race—is capable of this task. Capitalism in America has grown too quickly to have moulded the workers rightly to its will, while it has grown greatly enough to show the workers that it must be and how it must be overthrown. We in the United States have as much need as any in the world to beware of political reaction and public-degeneracy; we have better opportunities than any others to stifle reaction and restore healthy public life; therefore on us rests, more than on any others, the responsibility for the world's future progress. To say this is not to indulge in Yankee boasting, but to call men to a solemn duty.

SOCIALIST ETHICS.

IN CAPITALIST JOURNALISM AND LAW.

While the congress at Dresden has been discussing the conditions under which a party member may rightly hold a position upon the capitalist press, the same question and another closely connected with it have come up practically in the East Side of New York City.

Several men on the editorial and reporter staff of one of the bourgeois Jewish dailies have gone on strike. Several of these men are Socialists. Some comrades maintain that these strikers deserve no sympathy from Socialists, on the ground that they are "intellectual prostitutes."

Simultaneously occurs another incident which raises a similar question. A lawyer who is a member of the party has acted as counsel for an employer in getting an injunction against striking employees. The curious thing is that some of those who refuse sympathy to the Socialist writers on a capitalist paper yet find it in their hearts to defend the Socialist counsel asking for an injunction on behalf of an employer.

It is seldom that we think it within the function of a party paper to express judgment upon a question of this sort before it has been passed upon by the party itself. In the present case we feel justified in speaking at once.

As to newspaper writers, the whole question is where the line shall be drawn. A Socialist who acts as reporter for a capitalist paper or as news editor or as a writer upon general subjects, unconnected with the Socialist movement, is surely no more an intellectual prostitute than a Socialist who sets the type for such a paper or sells it on the street. What constitutes a newspaper man an intellectual prostitute is not his writing for pay for a capitalist paper, but his writing against his convictions. We cannot see how a Socialist could conscientiously hold the position of responsible editor of a non-Socialist daily, because in that position he is compelled to write or to order the publication of articles against Socialism. But in regard to Socialists holding any other position than this, in common fairness and decency it should be proved that they have actually written against Socialism for pay before they are condemned.

In the case of a lawyer it may be almost equally hard to draw the exact line. We know that all business involves dishonesty, in one sense, as it

involves profit. We know that a great part of any lawyer's work—as, for the matter of that, of any other man's work—is somehow connected with and dependent upon profit-making. Still we suppose no one but a fanatic would say that a Socialist may not enter the profession of law. Unfortunately, we live in a capitalist world and must make our living in it. Not even Tolstoy escapes from its conditions.

But when it comes to a Socialist acting as counsel for an employer in an application for an injunction against striking employees, the simple point is that he here appears in a public capacity before the court and, for the sake of his fee, appeals to legal principles—or asks for the use of legal practices—which, as a Socialist he denounces as immoral and anti-social. With what face can he go from that courtroom to the public platform and denounce the issuance of injunctions against strikers as a capitalist abuse? With what face can we, denouncing the issuance of such injunctions retain him as a party member? And what confidence will other workingmen have in us if we do so?

It is possible for a lawyer to avoid taking up such cases as this. If he insists on taking them up, let him get out of the party and put himself in a position to act purely on his own responsibility. And if he will do neither of these things, then let the party set itself right by striking him from its membership rolls.

The proprietors of the Fletcher Iron works of Hoboken, N. J., the other day, got an injunction restraining their striking employees from "picketing" the vicinity of the works or taking other usual measures to dissuade other workmen from taking their places. The strikers thought the law might have two sides, and accordingly applied for an injunction to restrain the police from interfering with their pickets, so long as the latter conducted themselves in an orderly and law-abiding manner. The true state of the law was rendered very clear by the fact that, while counsel for the Fletcher Company was able to cite a wearisomely long list of precedents for the injunction prayed for by the company, the strikers' attorney could not refer to a single order of any court that would serve as a precedent for the injunction asked by his

clients. The result can be imagined. Now these workingmen are beginning to realize that the trouble is that the men of their class, as voters, have allowed the statute and common law to be made by legislature and judges belonging to or under the influence of the capitalist class and that the only way to get law favorable to the working class is to vote the working-class ticket of the Socialist Party.

The exposure of governmental atrocities in the Congo Free State—that "Free" is a master stroke of diplomatic irony, by the way—is making a good deal of noise in the realm of international politics nowadays. It may not be amiss to remind our readers, who would have no chance to learn it from the well-censored capitalist press—that it is due to the Socialist Deputies in the Belgian Parliament that this exposure has taken place. Without their courageous initiative, it seems certain the missionaries would never have opened their mouths about the extortion, pillaging, flogging, and torturing of natives that has been so systematically carried on for the profit of King Leopold and the international gang of financiers who back him. The blacks of the Congo region owe to our com-

rades in Belgium the same debt that those of the German East Africa owe to the Social Democratic fraction in the Reichstag.

License Laws in Babylon.

A license law appears prominently in the oldest known laws, those of Khammuraba, king of Babylonia, which have recently been discovered and deciphered. In those days women exclusively, it seems, were the saloon keepers. The law is as follows: "If a wine merchant has not received corn as the price of drink, has received silver by the great stone and has made the price of drink less than the price of corn that wine merchant one shall put her to account to throw her into the water." A rather drastic penalty for selling drink too cheap. It was, however, less severe than the punishment for allowing disorder in licensed premises: "If a wine merchant has collected a riotous assemblage in her house and has not seized those rioters and driven them to the palace that wine merchant shall be put to death."

"Twas Ever Thus.

Blinker—That young friend of yours seems to be rather pessimistic.

Clinker—Yes, poor fellow! He's an amateur photographer.

Blinker—What's that got to do with it?

Clinker—Why, his views of life are naturally poor.—Chicago Daily News.

Attend First Grand Reception

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SOCIALIST VOTERS' UNION OF ST. LOUIS

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

General Meeting, Monday, October 5th, at 8:00 p. m., at Dewey
Hall, 2301 South Broadway.

St. Louis, Oct. 1, 1903.

Dear Comrades—The first general meeting of the SOCIALIST VOTERS' UNION will be held at 8 p. m., Mon-South Broadway. Adoption of the constitution, election of officers day, October 5, in Dewey hall, 2301 and the work of the organization up to and during the presidential campaign, and other questions will come up before the meeting for action.

The object of the SOCIALIST VOTERS' UNION is to support the Socialist party in its struggles for the emancipation of the working class from the bonds of wage slavery. It is organizing as an auxiliary body which will have the great majority of the Socialist voters as members, who will support loyally the Socialist Party in every campaign, and at other times carry on certain practical work in the interest of the Socialist Party. As one result already achieved by the temporary committee of the SOCIALIST VOTERS' UNION, over 100 Socialists recently arrived in the country have taken out their naturalization papers. We call especial attention to the

fact that there is still time until October 15th, 1903, to obtain the first papers and thereby enable the applicant to vote the Socialist ticket in 1904. All desiring their papers should lose no time in calling at the office of Labor, International Bank building, where they will find a representative.

Bring your friends to the meeting of the SOCIALIST VOTERS' UNION, Monday, October 5, and induce them to join the organization. The dues are 25 cents for the current year.

By order of the SOCIALIST VOTERS' UNION.

Organization committee—E. W. Arnhold, Joseph Glader, Jacob Dornier, G. A. Hoehn, L. E. Hildebrand.

Comrade E. V. Debs' speech delivered at Gross' park, is printed in pamphlet form in English and German at 5 cents per copy.

Splendid for propaganda purposes. To be had at the office of LABOR or at the meeting October 5.

Ben Hanford, of New York, will speak at Ruud's hall, Wednesday, October 14, at 8 p. m. Everybody welcome.

THE CAPITALIST ANARCHY IN COLORADO.

Military Terrorism Against Organized Labor—Free Press Suppressed—Entire Working Staff of Victor Daily Record Arrested.

Denver, Col., Sept. 30.—A special to the News from Victor this morning says:

At a late hour last night the office of the Victor Daily Record, the official organ of the Miners' union, was raided by officers of the post office inspectors' office. The editorial force was arrested and the paper closed on a charge of publishing and sending seditious articles through the mails.

LATER—Victor, Col., Sept. 30.—A coup in the strike of the miners in this district was executed at 11 o'clock last night, when the military closed the office of the Victor Record by the arrest of the entire working staff at the office. The Record has favored the miners' side of the controversy.

Generals Bell and Chase announced, earlier in the evening, that the people

of the district would be given object lessons of all those whose feelings would lead them to criticize the military. Gen. Chase, in command of a picked squad of 50 infantrymen and 40 cavalry, marched to the office of the Record. The following were arrested: George E. Keyner, editor and manager; Walter Sweet, circulator; H. J. Richmond, foreman; Frank W. Langdon, compositor, and George Basham.

The Record is the official paper of the local Miners' union, and of the Western Federation of Miners.

For a number of days editorials and statements have appeared in the Record, which incensed the military officers. As soon as the working force had been placed under arrest, another force of men was secured to print the Record for the morning issue.

Pertinent Paragraphs.

(By W. W. Baker.)

Socialism will end the struggle for bread.

The average workingman lives next door to destitution.

Socialists claim that Socialism will better conditions, and the claim has not been disproved.

If the denunciators of Socialism can not prove it to be wrong, they are not worthy of notice.

The time expended in advancing the cause of Socialism is never wasted. Now is the time to get busy.

Sometimes workingmen are put upon the Republican and Democratic ballots—for the same reason a fisherman puts a worm on his hook.

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

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

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

Some beings, of human shape and form, resemble the hog in a marked degree. After they have more than enough to satisfy every reasonable desire, they do everything possible to prevent others from getting anything more than enough to preserve life.

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

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

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

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

BEN HANFORD'S TOUR.

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

Socialist Party

Local St. Louis, Mo.

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

CITY CENTRAL COMMITTEE meets every Monday evening at headquarters.

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

SOCIALIST WARD CLUB MEETINGS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Seventh Ward South Branch—Second Tuesday, 5371 North Market street, Chas. Kaemmerer, secretary.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING

OF
LOCAL ST. LOUIS

SOCIALIST PARTY OF MISSOURI

WILL BE HELD AT

DELABAR'S HALL, Southeast Corner
Broadway and Elm,

Sunday Evening, October 4th, at 7 O'clock.

Comrades should be on hand as important business will come up.

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