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of all
Countries, Unite
SIXTEEN PAGES:

LABOR.

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

ST. LOUIS, MO., SATURDAY, OCT. 25, 1903.

NO. 142.

The Socialist Party Campaign in Haverhill

The Republican - Democratic - Ex-DeLeonite - Hearst - Millionaire Brewers - Reactionary Combination in a Most Desperate Struggle Against the Socialist Party and the True Representatives of Organized Labor, Comrades James F. Carey and Others. The Gentleman Gordon and His Only Anti-Socialist Organ. "The Million." Pitiabile Tools of Corporations.

THE MILLION.

For the Education of the Masses about Socialism.

The Only Anti-Socialist Newspaper in America.

VOL. I. NO. 3.

HAVERHILL, MASS., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1903.

PRICE, ONE CENT.

The Million

SOCIALIST PLATFORM A MASS OF UNTRUTH

THE MIDDLE CLASSES ARE NOT DIMINISHING

Socialists' Claims Easily Refuted by Consulting the Facts

is a weekly newspaper devoted to the education of the masses on the subject of SOCIALISM. Every working man, merchant, manufacturer and professional man should educate himself to talk and write intelligently about this most vital question of the day.

Unanswerable Arguments Showing How Futile It Is to Hope for Socialistic Millennium.

The Million

is the first newspaper in America published for the exposition of the fallacy and impossibility of the Socialist success. Read the articles in this issue carefully. The

The struggle is on in Massachusetts. All the reactionary forces are up in arms against the political party of the working class, which is the Socialist Party. In Haverhill the capitalist corporations are hard at work to organize and concentrate all their political hirelings against James F. Carey, the brave banner bearer of the Socialist Party, who so ably and conscientiously represented the interests of the working class in the Massachusetts legislature for a number of years. Our Socialist comrades in Haverhill may well feel proud of being opposed by such a mercenary and hireling combination of capitalist politicians: The republicans (including their state committee), the democrats, the Hearst ink-spillers and penny-a-liners, the corporation lawyers, the millionaire brewers, and some misleading and misled prohibitionists, the renegades of various description—the leaders of all these so-called "law and order elements"—are now meeting on common ground; all in the service of capitalist corporations against the bona fide political labor movement as represented by the Socialist Party.

For the edification of our readers, and as an acknowledgment of the growing power of our Socialist Party movement in the New England states as well as throughout this country, we publish at the head of these columns a reduced fac simile of the anti-Socialist sheet, "The Million." Of course, the money for publishing the sheet comes direct from the capitalist corporations, anti-Socialist business men, and out of republican and democratic campaign funds. Gordon, in a double-column announcement in "The Million," in bold type, appeals to the capitalists to send him money enough in order to put his anti-Socialist sheet into the hands of every one of their employes and save these wage slaves from Socialism. The following lines fill half a double column space on the front page of "The Million":

"IMPORTANT.
"IF YOU ARE INTERESTED, SEND FIFTY CENTS AND GET THE MILLION FOR A YEAR. OR, BETTER STILL, SEND ENOUGH TO PUT THIS PAPER IN THE HANDS OF YOUR EMPLOYEES AND THOSE WHO SHOULD READ IT."
"THE SOCIALIST PAPERS HAVE A WEEKLY CIRCULATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF 1,500,000 EACH WEEK. HELP ON OUR FIGHT AGAINST THEIR RABID UNTRUTHFULNESS BY SUBSCRIBING TO THE MILLION, THE ONLY ANTI-SOCIALIST NEWSPAPER IN AMERICA."
We do not know of any capitalist corporation organ in this or any other country that is so full of rotten arguments, misrepresentations and lies against the Socialist movement as "The Million," and we are fully convinced that the working people of Haverhill will not be deceived or misled

by any political hireling of the capitalist class and capitalist party madness. The political fight in Haverhill is a fight between Labor and Socialism, represented by the Socialist Party, and Parasitism and Capitalism, as represented by the combined capitalist opposition in this present campaign. The Socialists and progressive trade unionists of America have their eyes on Haverhill and are anxiously awaiting the result, which must be and will be a humiliating, disgraceful defeat to the forces of reaction and a most glorious victory for the Socialist Party—a victory in the interest and for the honor of the working class. The fight in Haverhill is the fight of the Socialist and progressive trade union movement of America. Recognizing this fact, we hereby appeal to our comrades and friends to contribute to the Haverhill Socialist Party campaign fund. "Labor" and "Arbeiter-Zeitung," our English and German organs, hereby open a subscription list. The money thus collected will be promptly forwarded to the Socialist Party campaign committee in Haverhill:

- HAVERHILL CAMPAIGN FUND.
- Labor \$ 2 50
 - Arbeiter-Zeitung 2 50
 - David Allan 1 00
 - G. A. Hoehn 1 00
 - H Slickerman 1 00
 - William Voegel 1 00
 - William Eckart 1 00
- All further contributions will be received in Labor and Arbeiter-Zeitung.

In answer to some of the rotten stories and misrepresentations published by the reactionary political combine in Haverhill against the Socialist Party, we repeat the following facts, as published in a previous issue of this paper:

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

the workingmen away from the new and growing force represented by the Socialist Party.

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

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

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

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

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

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

As to Mr. Casson's arguments, we repeat the reply of Comrade William Mally, the national secretary of the Socialist Party:

There are twenty points submitted by Casson as justification of his indictment of Socialists for incompetence to govern their own affairs. It is

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

useless to enumerate them, and unnecessary to refute them in detail. The best answer to Casson's belated slander will be a statement of facts covering the real condition of the National Socialist Party to-day.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

11. A total of nearly \$1,000 has been spent for organizing purposes direct

by the national headquarters since last January.

12. The Socialist Party does not interfere with the conduct of trades unions anywhere. Socialists, as individuals, exercise the same right to talk politics and advocate Socialism in the unions as do the democratic and republican workingmen who work for capitalist politicians and advocate capitalism and their own slavery.

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

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

We congratulate our Socialist comrades of Haverhill for their noble and heroic struggle for Labor's interests.

Down with oppression, corruption and treachery! Up with the banner of the Socialist Party!

JAMES F. CAREY'S RECORD.

The Following Bills Were Introduced by Him in the Massachusetts Legislature.

Bill to establish the rights of picketing during strikes and other difficulties. This bill was reported to the house and was ordered to a third reading after debate in which Representative Carey supported the bill, by a vote of 108 yeas to 39 nays, Representative Carey voting yea and Pingree and Batchelder, republicans from this city, voting nay. On April 21 the bill was read a third time and passed to be engrossed by a vote of 70 yeas to

to special commission on relations between employe and employers.

Bill to increase number of brakemen on freight trains to not less than three. This bill was reported against by the committee. Carey fought and defeated the committee's report, and the bill passed the house, Carey voting for, and Pingree and Batchelder voting against the bill.

Bill to compel railroads to provide air brakes and automatic couplers on



JAS. F. CAREY.

41 nays. On May 18 notice of its rejection by the senate was received.

Bill providing that when persons are advertised for or solicited to take positions in places where strikes or lockouts exist, a statement of the fact of such strike or lockout must be included in the advertisement or solicitation. Passed the house, rejected in the senate.

Bills giving workmen and women under injunction the right of trial by jury for contempt of court. Referred

all cars. Defeated in the house.

Bill providing for the education of children until 16 years of age (the present age is 14). The bill was defeated and a roll call was refused.

Bill abolishing child labor. This bill raised the age of employment of children from 14 to 16 years. Defeated by a vote of 37 for to 58 against, Carey voting for the bill. Defeated in the house.

Resolution urging the national government to acquire possession of the

anthracite coal mines. Amended by the house to strike out ownership, and, as amended, passed, Carey voting against striking out ownership clause, but Batchelder and Pingree voted to strike out.

Bill providing for the right of the people to introduce proposed laws and to have the same submitted to a popular vote. (The initiative and referendum.) A bill differing in detail was reported by the committee. Carey supported it. It passed both house and senate.

Petition of Mayor Flanders that the water board of Haverhill be placed under direct control of the city council. Petition denied. Carey voted for, Pingree and Batchelder against.

Resolution introduced by request of the American Postal league, that a parcel post be added to the post office system. Defeated; no roll call.

Resolution at request of same body that the national government establish control of the railroads of the United States. Defeated; no roll call.

Petition of a number of civil war veterans that property of soldiers and sailors of the civil war to the amount of \$2,000 be exempt from taxation. Not passed; no roll call.

In addition to the bills named, Representative Carey actively supported the measures introduced by his colleagues, Representatives MacCartney and Ramsden, which included an eight-hour bill, a bill giving cities and towns the right to establish municipal coal and wood yards, a municipal gas and electric light bill, bills to improve the employers' liability law, to provide for furnishing employment to the unemployed, also bills to reduce telephone rates in Metropolitan district, to prevent blacklisting of workman and women, to prevent railroads from charging over two cents per mile, to reduce the hours of labor of firemen in certain cities and towns, to reduce hours of nurses and attendants in public hospitals and asylums and supported the eight-hour bill against the governor's veto.

Ask the republican representatives from the three other districts in Haverhill how they voted on these bills.

The foregoing is a brief summary of the stand taken by Representative Carey upon all measures in the interest of the working class and progress. Consistently and fearlessly he has advocated with ability admitted by his opponents to be second to none in the legislature, working class and progressive measures before committees and in the house of representatives. To those who are concerned this record and statement is submitted.

GOEBEL'S WORK IN SOUTHWEST

Good Meetings in Arkansas and Texas.

George H. Goebel visited the following places in Arkansas on his way to Texas; Wynne, held good meeting, first in place, and a local of 14 members has since been organized. Bad weather at Forest City and no meeting. At Brinkley did not find people expected, but held fair meeting. At Hazen an afternoon meeting of farmers was well attended and at night held good meeting on street. Two good meetings at Little Rock followed. At Benton arrangements had not been made for meeting, but at Arkadelphia successful one was held. The mayor of Texarkana attempted to bulldoze Goebel from addressing a street meeting, but had to give way. Had a fine crowd for about an hour, but couple of drunken men interrupted, probably put up to it by others, and meeting was closed. Goebel was prevented from selling subscriptions cards to papers by police officers but many in the crowd took addresses of papers and said they would subscribe direct. Goebel then went on to Dallas where he worked for ten days. Comrade Kerrigan, national committeeman, reports: "Goebel has proved to be one of the strongest men we have ever had here. He drew immense audiences and to keep them two hours standing on their feet—no mean performance, as any ex-

perienced agitator knows, for it takes a man of strong attractions to keep the thoughts of the people away from their feet in a position of that kind. We have gained much strength from his visit and all the comrades are jubilant. His tour of the state promises to be immensely successful as we have had applications from all directions for his services." Goebel will probably stay in Texas until November 18 and then spend about twenty days in Louisiana. His financial report for August and September shows: Receipts, \$112.50; expenses, salary, \$177.00; hotel, \$57.76; railroad fare, \$71.19; miscellaneous, \$29.03. Total, \$328.58. Cost to national office, \$216.08. Meetings 55. Locals organized, 6. Regarding his financial report, Goebel says: "The big difference between my receipts and expenses makes me feel anything but good. I know it is necessary for someone to go over this new ground, and do not mind the risk taken or the extreme exertion required, but I do mind this deficit because I feel few of the comrades who read the reports will understand that this territory is almost completely unorganized, or where it is, so poor little or nothing can be expected from it at present. I have done my best and can not do more than that."

GRAND RECEPTION OF HILLSIDE SOCIALIST CLUB.

The Hillside Socialist club will give its first grand reception this evening, Saturday, October 24, at Bern's hall, 6122 Easton avenue. Tickets 25 cents. Ladies and children free. The comrades are cordially invited.

THE WORK FOR LABOR.

How to Build Up Our Socialist Press.

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

"Too Much Discussion"

FROM THE WORKER

The New York "Evening Post," in its financial section of October 3, discussed the question, "Can wages be reduced?" declaring it to be "a serious problem of the day." Business interests, it declares, demand a scaling down of wages, and the question is how vigorous a resistance will the unreasonable workmen make.

The "Post" quotes "an iron producer"—meaning a capitalist who owns iron works and makes a profit by allowing other people to produce iron—as saying:

"There will, without doubt, be a number of people out of employment this winter."

"There will be no trouble in reducing wages to a normal percentage of the cost of production IF IT IS DONE WITHOUT TOO MUCH DISCUSSION. When circumstances favor the workman he gets beyond control and cannot be reasoned with. On the other hand, when things begin to go against him he can be managed without much trouble."

That a period of wage-reductions, of lay-offs and shutdowns and lockouts, is now approaching, there can be no reasonable doubt. Capitalist "prosperity" in its very nature is transitory; it destroys itself; the expansion of industry in the mad rush for big profits in an "era of prosperity" and the rise of prices out of proportion to the rise of wages by which such a period is always characterized result in reducing the purchasing power of the people as compared with their producing power, and so glutting the market and bringing on the crash and "hard times." Since, under capitalism, the profit of the capitalist is the sole incentive to production and, when profits are cut off or reduced, the wheels of industry are stopped, regardless of the sufferings of the masses of the people, considered either as producers or as consumers, the system of capitalism or private ownership of the means of production keeps us always in the vicious circle, this alternation of two phases: The "era of prosperity," in which the working people get enough to eat but are terribly overworked and the capitalists get enormous profits, and the "period of depression," in which the working people have more leisure than they want and go with empty stomachs, while numbers of small capitalists are crushed down into the working class and their fortunes absorbed by their larger competitors.

This law of the capitalist system was investigated and explained by the great Socialist economists, Marx and Engels, many years ago, and has been amply verified by later experience. Many of our critics and some of the "revisionists" in our own ranks, even have of late assailed it, holding that the concentration and organization of industrial control in the trusts would enable the "captains of industry" to establish a stable working system, free from these violent extremes. Another year's experience will probably give us a decided test. At present, it is most instructive to see the "Evening Post," most cautious and yet most optimistic of all the gilt-edged capitalist papers, confidently predicting unemployment

and the general cutting down of wages.

But still more instructive are two phrases in the iron capitalist's remarks, approvingly quoted by that paper: "There will be no trouble in reducing wages, IF IT IS DONE WITHOUT TOO MUCH DISCUSSION," and "when things begin to go against the workman, HE CAN BE MANAGED WITHOUT MUCH TROUBLE."

The cold brutality of these words call to mind the recent saying of Mr. Eldlitz, President of the Building Trades Employers' Association of New York, in regard to the lockout: "I see no solution for the problem UNTIL HUNGER COMPELS CAPITULATION."

Unemployment, hunger, eviction—in the hands of our property lords these are whips as terrible as the knouts with which Nicholas lashes his subjects into submission—as terrible and more efficient. And they dread discussion as much as does the Russian Autocrat. But, alas! not even Nicholas with all his Cossacks can keep his victims from thinking and exchanging their thoughts; and Nicholas sadly realizes that, in the long run, thought and discussion are going to snatch the knout from his hand. And here it is the same. The workmen can be "managed without much trouble" if he is judiciously starved at times and can also be prevented from thinking. But he cannot forever be prevented from thinking. There is going to be "too much discussion" and the hunger-whip is going to be wrested from the grasp of the Dollar Autocrats.

Leslie's Weekly.

The distinct advance of Socialism in this country—contemporaneous with its advance everywhere else—marked by an increase of the Socialistic vote, not only in the West, but also in New York state, and in some New England cities, may carry with it a grave portent for the approaching presidential election. While we are accustomed to divide the voters into two great camps, political managers find their plans sadly interfered with at irregular intervals by the appearance of new parties. General manhood suffrage has cultivated the spirit of political independence, and the independent voter must be given consideration in election forecasts.

ANOTHER GERMAN INCIDENT.

Herr Rehbein, a reporter on the "Vorwaerts," the great Socialist news paper of Berlin, after having been under arrest for two weeks, has been released without a trial. The reporter had been informed by a soldier about certain cases of maltreatment of men in the service, but instead of publishing the story, Rehbein informed the military authorities, but because he refused to give the name of his informant he was arrested. The indignation over Rehbein's arrest is widespread and is voiced particularly by the newspapers of the middle class, which complain that the government by its blunders is constantly recruiting the forces of the Socialists.

"The Economic Foundations of Society," by Achille Loria, is a book that will repay careful study. It can be had from the Socialist Literature Company, 184 William street, New York, for \$1.25.

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 workmen to a state of intellectual, physical and social inferiority, political subservience and virtual slavery.

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

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

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

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

IMMEDIATE DEMANDS.

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

As such means we advocate:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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NO. 51, A. F. of L.

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PROGRESS OF OUR NATIONAL ORGANIZATION



A REFERENDUM VOTE

On Amendment to National Constitution.

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY.

Omaha, Neb., Nov. 10, 1903.
For Local Secretaries.

To the Members of the Socialist Party:

Comrades—A sufficient number of locals having demanded its submission, in accordance with the national constitution, the following proposed amendment to the national constitution is herewith submitted to you to be voted upon by referendum of the whole party membership:

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

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

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

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

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

Instructions to Secretaries.

The vote closes on January 1, 1904, and local secretaries in all states and territories shall not count votes cast after that date.

Local secretaries in organized states and territories must file the vote of their locals, signed by chairman and secretary, with the state secretaries in the respective states before January 5, 1904. Secretaries of branches where central committees exist, should make returns to the secretary of the central committee, who will in turn report to the state or national secretary.

Local secretaries in unorganized

states or territories must file the vote of their locals, signed by chairman and secretary, with the national secretary before January 15, 1904.

State secretaries shall compile and file with the national secretary a complete tabulated statement of the vote by locals in the respective states and territories before January 15, 1904.

No person shall vote upon the foregoing proposition who is not a member in good standing of the Socialist Party, in accordance with the laws of the respective state and territorial organizations, where such exist. In unorganized states and territories, no person shall be entitled to vote who is not a member in good standing on December 1, 1903.

Local secretaries should keep and file for reference purposes an exact copy of the votes cast and reported. Each member is entitled to vote upon one of the referendum slips provided for that purpose by the national secretary. These slips are furnished through the state secretaries in organized states and territories, and direct by the national secretary to locals in unorganized states and territories.

Fraternally submitted.

WILLIAM MAILLY,
National Secretary.

By Authority of the National Committee.

Special Notice—No votes shall be counted that are received at the national office later than January 15, 1904.

SOCIALIST NOTES.

The following contributions have been made to the Special Organizing Fund since last report:

Local San Diego, Cal.	\$ 3 60
Local Rock Island, Ill.	1 00
Local Worcester, Mass.	7 25
Otto Kaemmerer, St. Louis, Mo.	50
Louis Regovin, St. Louis, Mo.	50
C. Knecht, Poplar Bluff, Mo.	1 00
Tom Kinzie, Poplar Bluff, Mo.	25
S. F. C., Manchester, N. H.	10
Wm. Hummell, New Ulm, Minn.	4 00
Louis Arnstein, Dover, N. H.	50
M. Harrison, Dover, N. H.	25
A. E. C. Duffie, Dover, N. H.	25
Timothy Sullivan, Graniteville, Vt.	1 00
German branch, Local Baltimore, Md.	7 00
Branch 1, Local Cleveland, O.	5 00
H. H. Seattle, Wash.	20
Arthur Litten, Rescue, Cal.	1 00

Total to noon, October, 17. 33 40
Previously reported 2,060 42

Total \$2,093 82

The increasing business of the national office has compelled the addition of another room to the headquarters, the address of which is now 302, 303, 304 McCague Building, Omaha, Neb.

State Secretary P. J. Cooney, of Montana, reports: "Since August 15 the following new locals have been organized in Montana. Jardine, Red Lodge, Bridger, Forsythe, Basis, East Helena, Marysville, Sand Coulee, Neihart and Monarch. In Red Lodge the Independent Labor Party has dissolved, and all its former workers are now enthusiastically working for the success of the Socialist movement. The Judith Basis News, of Lewistown, Fergus county, is now an uncompromising Socialist paper. Corporation influence and money is being used to disintegrate the A. L. U. At the meeting of the Montana State Federation of Labor the president and a majority of the executive board elected were Socialists. We hope to carry Silver Bow, Deer Lodge counties, and have a fighting chance in Park and Fergus.

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

The Socialists at Telluride have been having trouble with the local authorities for daring to hold street meetings. One of the Socialists arrested was A. H. Floaten, recently elected national committeeman. Floaten tried his own case from 10 a. m. to 11 p. m., before a jury picked by a prejudiced sheriff. Jury stayed out all night, and disagreed, 3 to 3. The Socialists polled 20 per cent. of the vote in the city election last spring, and more than that in the county election last fall. The trials have been great propaganda meetings. There was scarcely standing room in the courthouse, Floaten emphasized the point that he was arrested because he was a Socialist, when pleading his case before the jury, and explained the philosophy and programme of the Socialist Party so the jury might judge if a man should be arrested because he adhered to those principles. The judge called him down twice for leaving the subject. At the second trial the jury acquitted Floaten, and the other cases were dismissed, except that of Comrade J. C. Barnes, which was postponed until December. The expense to the city was about \$1,200. The local comrades held a celebration when Floaten was acquitted.

Harry M. McKee has addressed meetings in Arizona since September 20 until October 9 as follows: McCabe, (3), Walker, (2), Poland, Groom, Greek, Prescott, (3), Congress, Phoenix, (3), Mesa and Tempe. Locals were organized at Walker, Prescott and Mesa. At Prescott quite a sensation seemed to have been caused by McKee's visit. The local paper gave a three column report of one of the meetings. The new local contained 50 charter members. McKee says: "This gives Yavapai county six locals and they will certainly cut a figure in the campaign next year." At Mesa the band was out and the opera house was crowded. McKee will be in Arizona until November 7 and will then probably return to California to act as northern organizer.

John W. Bennett's dates in South Dakota are October 25, Baltic; 26, 27, 28, Sioux Falls; 29, Dell Rapids; 30, 31, Madison. November 1, 2, Oldham; 3, 4, Brookings; 5, Watertown, 6, 7, Clark; 8, 9, 10, Aberdeen; November 11, 12, Briton.

P. J. Hyland is scheduled to begin work in Wyoming on October 20, at Cheyenne, where further arrangements for the Wyoming trip will be made.

Charles Towner has been in work of West Virginia since October 12, and will continue there until October 25, when he will begin in Maryland at Barton, afterwards filling the following dates until election; 26, Lonaconing; 27, Midland; 28, Frostburg; 29, Sharpsburg; 30, Cumberland; 31, November 1 and 2, Hagerstown and vicinity.

Socialist Party of Missouri.

NOTICE OF NOMINATIONS.

Liberal, Mo., Oct. 12, 1903.

To All Members of the Socialist Party of Missouri:

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

It is my duty to notify you to make nominations, so as to have them in my hands by November 10, 1903. I refer you to Article 10 of the constitution, as to eligibility, and if your club is not in good standing, please arrange to have it so, and take a part in this election. The term of office will begin January 1, 1904, and end on the last day of December following. In order to obviate confusion, I will here state that I will not be a candidate for re-election. You will also observe by the constitution that it is the duty of the party in each congressional district to elect a congressional representative, as

all terms expire at the close of the year. Fraternally,

CALEB LIPSCOMB, Sec.-Treas.

Socialism means an industrial government under majority rule.

Our Duties Towards the Socialist Press.

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

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LABOR.

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

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

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

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

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

NEW SUBSCRIBERS

Were secured since our last report by the following comrades and friends:

- P. C. Fish, St. Louis, Mo.....1
- O. Pauls, St. Louis, Mo.....1
- Henry Schwarz, St. Louis, Mo.....1
- A. A. Hoehn, St. Louis, Mo.....2
- Fred Breer, St. Louis, Mo.....1
- Wm. F. Stork, St. Louis, Mo.....1
- W. W. Baker, St. Louis, Mo.....2
- David Allan, St. Louis, Mo.....1
- Hy. Knop, St. Louis, Mo.....1
- C. E. Arnold, St. Louis, Mo.....2
- L. E. Hildebrand, St. Louis, Mo.....8
- W. K. Guibor, St. Louis, Mo.....2
- L. Hausermann, St. Louis, Mo.....1
- Frank Weising, St. Louis, Mo.....1
- Ben Meyerson, St. Louis, Mo.....1
- Geo. Robinson, St. Louis, Mo.....1
- J. H. Sentenne, Kirkwood, Mo.....1
- Int. Machinists' Union 394, St. Louis, Mo.....1
- Louis P. Phillippi, St. Louis, Mo.....4
- Morris Black, St. Louis, Mo.....1

People's Fund and Welfare Association.

Eleventh and Locust Streets.

The committee appointed October 13 to audit Mr. Louis Kober's accounts have been unable to transact any business, owing to the former treasurer, Mr. Kober, not being ready. Messrs. Arnold, Nichols and secretary were ready for Sunday morning, but will, it seems, have to wait.

In the meantime, the new treasurer has been officially recognized by the Mississippi Valley Trust Co., and Mr. A. J. Lawrence will be ready, October 27, to "sign checks," succeeding Mr. L. Kober.

The above is date of regular association meeting, at which time it is proposed to consider the matter of an appropriation for a "magic lanterns," to be used in illustrating lectures, the first to be given in the P. F. W. A. hall. Also, on the 27th, the matter of "book committees" will be discussed, per resolution of C. S. Ahen, member of board of directors, who called attention to the fact that he was a member of library committee, according to original "minutes," when committee was appointed.

The catalogue of books on hand was completed by the secretary on July 4,

- Wm. Reznicek, St. Louis, Mo.....3
 - Wm. Crouch, St. Louis, Mo.....1
 - Jacob Wunsch, St. Louis, Mo.....1
 - J. L. Nevergood, St. Louis, Mo.....7
 - Alex. Blaser, Jersey City, N. J.....2
 - Jno. G. Wanhope, St. Louis, Mo.....1
- Up with the banner of our SOCIALIST PRESS! Build up LABOR. It is the foundation for the future Socialist daily of St. Louis.

Twenty thousand Socialist votes in St. Louis—then the Socialist daily will soon make its appearance.

Pertinent Paragraphs.
(By W. W. Baker.)

Who are the confiscators?
* * *

The law originates in the ballot box.
* * *

One can not evade the penalty for violating Nature's laws.
* * *

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

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

The only equality possible for the members of society is equality of opportunity.
* * *

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

Workers can not effectually fight capitalists with capital. They must carry the fight to the ballot box, where the workers are invincible.
* * *

The bedbug (like the capitalist) gets something to eat and a place to sleep, and does not have to work for it. If he sleeps in your bed he sleeps as well as you. If he eats you he gets as good food as you.
* * *

Collective ownership of the means of wealth production does not mean the collective ownership of wearing apparel, tooth brushes, etc., but of the means of producing and supplying the members of society with the luxuries and comforts of life.
* * *

If union men would always insist on having union-made goods when making purchases the unfair list would soon be reduced so that one could remember the names appearing thereon. Do you buy union bread, clothes, shoes, etc.? Do you get shaved in a union barber shop. Do you smoke union cigars? When you buy the product of other union men you better your own condition.

in a study of Job. Come next Sunday. A good brotherhood meeting was held at 7 p. m. At eight o'clock Mr. Kober read to us from "Tom Paine," in order to disprove some of the theories advanced by some people in regard to the Bible.

The secretary felt like Job, and did not care that she did not know "Mr. Paine," and it was that gentleman's misfortune to have been taken "home" before any P. F. W. A. member should tell him he, Tom Paine, perhaps, knew it all!

We are to have an entertainment—musical—in November, about the 1st. No admission fee.

Comrades, the regular association meeting is October 27, A. D., 1903, and no cards will be sent to you. Read LABOR for notices. By the way, the editor of LABOR made a good little speech at the Ben Hanford meeting, and fulfilled promise to publish facts regarding "Porto Rico."

The class will be held at 3 p. m., Sunday, and the Brotherhood will meet as usual, 7 p. m.

At 8 p. m. Mr. Parrish will answer some of Mr. Kober's and Tom Paine's objections. Come and hear.

ELLA C. KELLY, Secretary.

SOCIALISTS, ATTENTION!

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

THE ITALIAN ORGANIZER.

Several applications for the Italian organizer, Silvio Origo, have already reached national headquarters, and locals throughout the country can facilitate the management of a tour by making application for dates to the national secretary or the respective state secretaries. It is intended that Origo visit the larger centers of population first, and then extend his activity to the smaller cities and towns. Origo is not only a very fine Italian speaker and capable organizer, with many years of experience to his credit, but he also speaks English fluently, and can be used for addressing English-speaking people, if necessary.

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 - Wellman-Dwire Tobacco Co.
 - American Tobacco Co.
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 - P. J. Carmody, 213 North Eighth st.
 - Glass-Gram Cap Co.
 - P. Burns Saddlery Co.
 - St. Louis Paper Box Co.
 - Hauck-Hoerr Bakery Co.
 - Simmons Saddlery and Hardware Co.
 - Saxony Mills.
 - Pupina Mills.
 - Mermod-Jaccard Jewelry Co.
 - Southern Bagging Trust.
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 - Union Electric Light and Power Co.
 - Lungstras Dye Works.
 - Smith & Davis Manufacturing Co.
 - McKeen Commission Co.
 - Gildehaus Grocer Co.
 - Monarch Rubber Co.
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MY UNCLE BENJAMIN.

By CLAUDE TILLIER.

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

By LUDWIG PFAU.

CHAPTER VII.

TABLE TALK AT M. MINXIT'S.

The dinner hour arrived. Although M. Minxit had invited but a few persons besides those known to us—the priest, the tabellion, and one of his confreres in the neighborhood—the table was loaded down with a profusion of ducks and chickens, some lying in stately integrity in the midst of their sauce, others symmetrically spreading their disjointed members on the ellipsis of their platter. The wine, for the rest, was from a certain hillside of Trucy, whose vines, in spite of the levelling which has passed over our vineyards as over our society, have maintained their aristocracy, and still enjoy a deserved reputation.

"But," said my uncle to M. Minxit, at sight of this Homeric abundance, "You have a whole poultry yard here. There is enough to satisfy a company of dragons after field-day exercises. Or perhaps you expect our friend Arthur?"

"In that case I would have spitted one fowl more," answered M. Minxit, laughing. "But if we do not succeed in disposing of all this, it will be easy to find people to finish our task and my officers—that is, my musicians—and the clients who will come to me tomorrow with their vials, have I not to think of them? I adopt it as a principle that he who has dinner prepared only for himself is not fit to dine."

"It is just," replied my uncle. And after this philosophical reflection, he began to attack M. Minxit's chickens as if he had a personal spite against them.

The guests were suited to each other. For that matter, my uncle was suited to everybody, and everybody was suited to him. They enjoyed frankly and very noisily M. Minxit's copious hospitality. "Fifer," said the latter to one of the table-waiters, "bring in the Burgundy, and tell the musicians to come hither with arms and baggage; those who are drunk are not exempt." The musicians came in at once and arranged themselves around the room. M. Minxit, having uncorked a few bottles of Burgundy, solemnly lifted his full glass, and said: "Gentlemen, to the health of M. Benjamin Rathery, the first doctor of the Bailiwick; I present him to you as my son-in-law, and pray you to love him as you love me. Let the music play." Then an infernal noise of bass drum, triangle, cymbals and clarinette burst forth in the dining room, and my uncle was obliged to ask mercy for the guests. This announcement, a little too official and premature, caused Mlle. Minxit to sulk and make wry faces. Benjamin, who had something else to do than criticize what was going on around him, noticed nothing; but this mark of repugnance did not escape my grandmother. Her pride was deeply wounded; for, if Benjamin was not to everybody the handsomest young fellow in the country, he was such at least to his sister. After having thanked M. Minxit for the honor that he did her brother, she added, biting each syllable as if she had the poor Arabelle between her teeth, that the principal, the only reason that had determined Benjamin to solicit M. Minxit's alliance was the lofty consideration enjoyed by M. Minxit in all the country round.

Benjamin, thinking that his sister had made a mess of it, hastened to add: "And also the graces and charms of every sort with which Mlle. Arabelle is so abundantly provided, and

which promise to the happy mortal who shall be her husband days spun of gold and silk." Then, as if to quiet the remorse which this sad compliment caused him—the only one that he had yet expended on Mlle. Minxit, and which his sister had obliged him to commit—he began to furiously devour a chicken's wing, and emptied a huge glass of Burgundy at one swallow.

There were three doctors present; they were bound to talk medicine, and they did.

"You said just now, M. Minxit," said Fata, "that your son-in-law was the first doctor of the bailiwick. I do not protest in my own behalf—although I have made certain cures; but what do you think of Dr. Arnout, of Clamecy?"

"Ask Benjamin," said M. Minxit; "he knows him better than I do."

"Oh, M. Minxit," answered my uncle, "a rival!"

"What difference does that make? You do not need to depreciate your rivals, do you? Tell us what you think of him, just to oblige Fata."

"Since you insist, I think that Dr. Arnout wears a superb wig."

"And why," said Fata, "is not a doctor who wears a wig as good as a doctor who wears a cue?"

"The question is the more delicate because you yourself wear a wig, Monsieur Fata. But I will try to explain myself without wounding the pride of anyone whomsoever. Here is a doctor who has his head full of knowledge, who has ransacked all the old medical books ever written, who knows from what Greek words come the five or six hundred diseases that afflict our poor humanity. Well, if he has only a limited intelligence, I would not like to trust him to cure my little finger; I would give the preference to an intelligent mountebank, for his science is a lantern that is not lighted. It has been said: The value of the man measures the value of his land; it would be quite as true to say: The value of the man measures the value of his knowledge; and that is especially true of medicine, which is a conjectural science. There one must divine causes by equivocal and uncertain effects. The pulse that is dumb under the finger of a fool confides marvellous secrets to the man of wit. Two things above all are necessary to success in medicine, and these two things are not to be acquired; they are perspicacity and intelligence."

"You forget," said M. Minxit, laughing, "the cymbals and the bass drum."

"Oh," said Benjamin, "speaking of your bass drum, I have an excellent idea: does there happen to be a vacancy in your orchestra?"

"For whom?" said M. Minxit.

"For an old sergeant of my acquaintance and a poodle," answered Benjamin.

"And on what instrument can your two proteges play?"

"I do not know," said Benjamin; "probably on any instrument you like."

"At any rate we can have your old sergeant groom my four horses until my music master has familiarized him with some instrument or other, or else he shall pound my drugs."

"By the way," said my uncle, "we can use him to still better advantage; he has a face as brown as a chicken just from the spit; one would think that he had spent his whole life in simply crossing and recrossing the equator; you would take him for the good man Tropic in person; besides, he is as dry as an old burnt bone; we

will give it out that from his body we extracted the grease of which we make our pomatum; that will sell better than bear's grease; or else we will pass him off for an old Nubian of one hundred and forty years, who has prolonged his days to this extraordinary age by the use of an elixir of long life, the secret of which he has transmitted to us in consideration of a life pension. Now, we will sell this precious elixir for the mere bagatelle of 15 sous a bottle. Then no one can afford to be without it."

"Thunder!" said M. Minxit, "I see that you understand the practice of medicine on the grand orchestra plan; send me your man as soon as you like; I will take him into my service, whether as a Nubian or as a dried-up old man."

At this moment a domestic entered the dining room in a great fright, and told my uncle that a score of women were tugging at the ass' tail, and that, when he had tried to disperse them with a whip, they had come very near tearing him to pieces with their sharp fingernails.

"I see how it is," said my uncle, bursting with laughter; "they are pulling hairs from the Holy Virgin's beard to keep as relics."

M. Minxit asked for an explanation of this allusion.

"Gentlemen," he cried, when my uncle had finished his story, "we are impious men if we do not worship Benjamin; pastor, you must make a saint of him."

"I protest," said Benjamin; "I do not wish to go to Paradise, for I should not meet any of you there."

"Yes, laugh, gentlemen," said my grandmother, after having laughed herself; "but that doesn't make me laugh; Benjamin's practical jokes always end in some such way; M. Durand will make us pay for his ass, unless we restore the animal as we received it."

"At any rate," said my uncle, "he can not make us pay for more than the tail. Would a man who had cut off my cue,—and my cue may surely be said, without flattering it, to be worth as much as the tail of M. Durand's ass,—be as guilty in the eyes of justice as if he had killed me entirely?"

"Certainly not," said M. Minxit, "and if you want to know my opinion, I should not esteem you one obole less."

Meanwhile the yard was filling with women who maintained a respectful attitude, such as is maintained around a too small chapel in which divine service is in progress, and many of whom were kneeling.

"You will have to rid us of these people," said M. Minxit to Benjamin.

"Nothing easier," answered the latter; then he went to the window and told the throng that they would have plenty of time to see the Holy Virgin that she proposed to remain two days at M. Minxit's, and that the next Sunday she would not fail to attend high mass. On the strength of this assurance the people withdrew satisfied.

"Such parishioners," said the priest "do me little honor; I must tell them so on Sunday in my sermon. How can any one be so limited in capacity as to take the dirty tail of an ass for a sacred object?"

"But, pastor," responded Benjamin, "you who are so philosophical at table, have you not in your church two or three bones as white as paper, which are under glass and which you call the relics of Saint Maurice?"

"Those are exhausted relics," said M. Minxit; "it is more than fifty years since they worked miracles. My friend the priest would do well to get rid of them and sell them to be made into animal black. I would take them myself to make album graecum, if he would let me have them at a reasonable price."

"What is album graecum?" asked my grandmother, innocently.

"Madame," answered M. Minxit, with a bow, "it is Greek white; I regret that I can not tell you more about it."

"For my part," said the tabellion, a little old man in a white wig, whose eye was full of mischief and vivacity,

"I do not reproach the pastor for the honorable place which he has given in his church to the shinbones of Saint Maurice; Saint Maurice undoubtedly had shin-bones when he was alive. Why should they not be here as well as anywhere? I am even astonished at one thing,—that the vestry does not possess our patron saint's Messian boots. But I could wish that the pastor in his turn might be more tolerant and might not rebuke his parishioners for their faith in the Wandering Jew. Not to believe enough is as sure a sign of ignorance as to believe too much."

(Continued.)

SOCIALISM IN TENNESSEE.

Marked Increase in the Socialist Vote.

At the Nashville, Tenn. municipal election held on October 8, the Socialist Party polled 400 votes in twenty-one wards, casting votes in every ward. The vote in 1900 was 61. The vote polled is over 10 per cent of the total vote cast. Secretary Stockel writes: "We are well satisfied with the result under all the circumstances. At one time it appeared as if we would elect some of our candidates, but the democrats got scared, got out the best speakers they had, city and congressional. All of the party machinery was set in motion during the last two weeks of the campaign, an unprecedented thing for 15 years, after a primary election, as the Democrats always count on a sure thing. The party lash was applied in every way, clerks were kept in the stores, workmen in the shops, everything done to prevent workingmen from voting. We had a well disciplined organization. The polls were watched closely and while we lost a good many votes by not having enough men to watch their workers at the polls, we succeeded in getting our vote counted. We go on with our meetings every Saturday night on the square just as though the campaign was still on. In this fight we have tested the mettle of the club and have found a lot of fine material. We will work from now on more systematically than ever before." The Nashville comrades are to be congratulated at the splendid showing made under exceptionally bad conditions.

FREE SPEECH ON PAPER ONLY.

Comrade Lowther Arrested in Wichita, Kas., for Speaking in Public Streets.

Comrade Granville Lowther, vice-president of the American Socialist college, Wichita, Kas., was arrested, October 9, at Great Bend, Kas., for speaking on the street. Mr. Lowther was making a Socialist speech on the street when the marshal came along and ordered him to go to the park and speak. He told the marshal he would do so, and explained to the audience that the street belonged to them, and that the marshal was their servant, but that, notwithstanding the fact that he had a right to speak on the street, provided the sidewalk was not obstructed, he would comply with the request of the authorities. He then announced that he would speak at the courthouse that night, and requested them to come and hear him. He ceased speaking, but as he turned to walk away the officer arrested him. He was then taken to the police court and fined. The city attorney prosecuted the case, and Dr. Lowther plead in his own defense. That he would be fined was a foregone conclusion. He refused, however, to pay his fine, and was therefore sent to jail, but the comrades insisted on paying his fine and secured his release.

What action will be taken regarding the matter, since the fine was paid, we can not say at the present writing. However, we think it would have been better to have appealed the case at once, instead of paying the fine.

W. A. ROSS,
Secretary American Socialist College,
Wichita, Kas.

Lessons in Scientific Socialism.

FOR SOCIALIST STUDENTS.

THE PROLETARIAT.

By Karl Kautzky.

The result of this development is that the number of educated people has increased enormously. Nevertheless, the beneficent results, which the idealists expected from an increase of education have not followed. So long as education is a merchandise, its extension is tantamount to an increase in the quantity of that merchandise, consequently, to the falling of its price, and the decline of the condition of those who possess it. The number of educated people has grown to such an extent that it more than suffices for the wants of the capitalist and of the capitalist state. The labor market of educated labor is to-day as overstocked as that of manual labor. To-day, it is no longer the manual workers alone who have their reserve army of the unemployed, and are afflicted with lack of work; the educated workers also have their reserve army of idleness, and among them also lack of work has taken up its permanent quarters. Those who strain for a public office experience the difficulty of obtaining it by reason of the crowd; those others who seek employment elsewhere experience the extremes of idleness and excessive work the same as the manual workers, and just the same as these they are victims of wage-slavery.

The condition of the educated workers deteriorates visibly; formerly, people spoke of the "aristocracy of intellect," to-day we speak of the "intellectual" or "educated" proletariat; the time is near when the bulk of these proletarians will be distinguishable from the others only by their conceit. Most of these still imagine they are something better than the manual proletarians; they fancy themselves members of the ruling class; but this attitude distinguishes itself in nothing from that of the lackeys, who, behind the backs of their masters, put on airs of lordship. These "educated proletarians" have ceased to be the intellectual leaders of the capitalist class; they are to-day, to the capitalist and to capitalist institutions, what "bruisers" and "gougers" are to low taverns. Scheming and plotting are their leading pursuits; their first thought is not the development of their intellectual goods, but the sale of these; their principal method of getting along is the prostitution of their own individuality. The same as with the small producers, they are dazzled by a few brilliant prizes in the lottery of life, they shut their eyes to the numberless blanks in the wheel, and barter away body and soul for the merest chance of drawing such a prize. The barter and sale of one's convictions and a marriage for money; these are, in the eyes of the majority of our educated proletarians two means, as natural as they are necessary, "to make one's fortune." In such creatures has the capitalist system of production turned our idealists, inventors, thinkers, and dreamers!

Still, the supply of this class grows so rapidly that there is little to be made out of education, even though one throws his own individuality into the bargain. The decline of the bulk of the educated people into the class of the proletariat can no longer be checked.

Whether this development will result in a movement of the educated people to join the battling proletariat in mass, and not, at hitherto, singly, is still uncertain. This, however, is certain; the fact that the educated people are being turned into proletarians has closed to the class of the proletariat the only gate that was still open, and through

which its members might, by dint of their own unaided efforts, have been able to escape into the class above.

It is out of all question that the wage-worker can become a capitalist, at least not in the ordinary run of events. Sensible people do not consider the chances of earning a prize in the Louisiana lottery, or of one's falling heir to the wealth of some unknown relative, when they deal with the condition of the working class. Under certain particularly favorable circumstances it did formerly happen, here and there, that a workman succeeded by dint of great privations to save up enough wherewith to start a little industry of his own, or set up a little retail shop, or give his son a chance to study and become something "better" than his father. It was always ridiculous to hold out such possibilities to the workmen as the means of improving their condition. In the ordinary course of events the workman may thank his stars if he is at all able, during good times, to lay by enough not to remain empty handed when work becomes slack. To-day, however, to hold out such possibilities to the workman is more ridiculous than ever. The economic development does not only make saving, on the part of the workingman, more and more difficult, if at all possible, but it also renders it utterly impossible, even though he may be able to save up something to therewith pull himself and his children out of the class of the proletariat. To invest his little savings in some small independent industry, were for him to fly from the frying pan into the fire; ten to one, he will be flung back to his previous condition, with the bitter experience that the small producer can no longer keep his head above water—an experience which he will have purchased with the loss of his hard-earned savings.

Still more difficult than the transition into the class of the small producer, indeed, utterly hopeless is the attempt on the part of the proletarian to give his son a chance to study. But let it be accepted, for the sake of argument, that such an attempt has been successful; of what use will a college education be to the son of the proletarian, who, being without funds and without influence, can not wait for a good chance to sell his knowledge, in these days when thousands of lawyers, doctors, engineers and all manner of professional men are going about hungry?

To-day, whichever way the proletarian may turn, he finds awaiting him the same proletarian conditions of life and of toil; those conditions pervade society more and more; in all countries the bulk of the population has sunk to the level of the proletariat; to the individual proletarian all prospect has vanished of ever being able, by his own efforts, to pull himself out of the quagmire into which the present system of production has pushed him. The forecast of James Madison, made sixty-petitive social system, the bulk of our people would ere long have lost, not only all property, but even the hope or the prospect of acquiring any, has been verified to the letter.

The individual proletarian can accomplish his own redemption only with the redemption of his whole class. The consummation can not, however, be reached without the collective ownership by the people of their instruments of production, i. e., by the Co-operative Commonwealth.

At every previous social revolution, or be it evolution, class superseded class. Thus the theocratic class superseded the patriarchic; the feudal superseded the theocratic; and, in our own days, the capitalist superseded the feudal. In each instance a class below upset the class above, emancipated itself by subjugating others, and intro-

duced a new form of human exploitation.

To rear, on the contrary, the Co-operative Commonwealth; to abolish all class antagonisms by abolishing the last of the systems of human exploitation; to redeem itself, and, alone of all classes in the social evolution of the human species, to accomplish its own redemption together with that of the whole, not at the expense of any portion, of mankind—that is the historic mission of the Proletariat; that is the noble aim that swells with pride the breast, and sweetens the present bitterness of the lot, of every Proletarian, who is conscious of his class distinction, and the obligation it imposes upon him.

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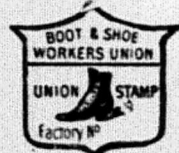
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DAVID ALLAN, Secretary.

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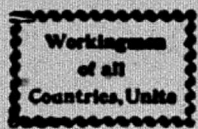
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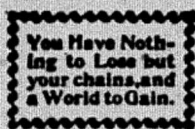
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SOCIALISM AND OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Our comrades in Louisville, Ky., decided to take part in the local school board elections, and nominated candidates in four districts. In a circular for general distribution they have just published a "Socialist Party Declaration With Reference to Public Schools and How They Should Be Managed." This circular is very instructive, and deserves publication in full for the benefit of our movement. It reads as follows:

"The general attitude of the Socialist Party on the public school question is set forth in clause 5 of the 'immediate demands' adopted with the platform by the last national convention of the party. This clause is as follows:

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

"The Socialist Party of Kentucky is an integral part of the Socialist Party of America. Hence the candidates for school trustee nominated by the party in Louisville are pledged, in the event of their election, to work for the objects set forth in the foregoing declaration.

"Socialists stand as the champions of the largest possible measure of personal liberty, and therefore oppose any kind of religious instruction in the schools. Religion is a purely personal matter, and the adherents of one belief, or lack of belief, have no right to use the schools to impose their ideas on others. In the teaching of ethics public school instructors have no right to go beyond the abstract principles of justice and honorable dealing between individuals. Under present conditions the children are in many cases given false ideas of right and wrong and have pernicious ideals set before them.

These pernicious ideals inspire ambitions to 'succeed in life' by methods that violate the principles of justice and serve to perpetuate immoral social conditions. There is only one sound basis of ethics, and that is in the fact that every human being is linked to every other human being, and that the interests of all are identical. When this law is violated we have cruelty, poverty, degradation and the other evidences of injustice in the world. All the inequality and injustice we see about us on every hand are due to an industrial cause—the wages system—and it is a crime for the public schools to teach that this course of evil is right. Such teaching is in the interest of the small class of capitalists who live off the toil of others, the working class, and is a prostitution of a public agency to private ends.

"The public school system is not only prostituted to private ends in the teaching ethics, but is debauched to put money in the pockets of 'grafters.' Teachers, before they can secure positions, are forced to pay tribute in one form or another to trustees. The system is employed as a part of the political machine of the party, which may be dominant, and little or no effort is made to keep it pure and make it useful in keeping with the spirit which created it.

"There is urgent necessity for change in the system of teaching and the courses of study. After the elementary studies are taught every energy should be devoted to making of the children really useful members of society, and to attain this end the taste and capacity of the individual pupil should be considered. As it is, many are forced to devote time to useless and distasteful studies and neglect those things for which they have special aptitude. Specialization is recognized by enlightened pedagogy as the best method of instruction, but this enlightened method is not followed because of the 'graft' and corruption which the Republican and Democratic Parties have introduced into the administration of the schools.

"Every child has the inalienable right to all the education it desires, and the safety of society demands compulsory training, at

least in the elementary branches of study. Under present industrial conditions, however, many parents are too poor to supply their children with books and proper clothing. Many children, too, are kept from school by the poverty which forces them to work for a living. To cure these evils Socialists demand that free text books be furnished all pupils; that food be supplied them while they are attending school; that clothing be given those in need, and free transportation on the street cars be provided.

"All candidates of the Socialist Party are pledged to these general principles, and upon this declaration ask the support of all who are in sympathy with it."

INVITING THE EXPLOSION.

In the columns of Labor we have repeatedly called attention to the capitalist reign of terror and anarchy in the Colorado mining region, especially in the Cripple Creek district. Our readers will be anxious to know what the Colorado capitalist press—the so-called public press—has to say about the existing troubles between Capitalism and Labor in the western part of the country.

The Seattle Times, a leading capitalist paper in the state of Washington, published the following interesting editorial under the caption:

"WHEN WILL THE EXPLOSION COME?"

"Are the labor unions of this country preparing to wage war upon the constitution? There are some things which point to that conclusion and which lead the thoughtful business man to say that if such be the tendency, then the sooner the explosion comes the better.

"Already the unions refuse to allow members to serve in the national guards. In their war against capital they do not even wish law and order preserved or property protected. If they get ready to destroy a man they propose to do it. If they get ready to destroy a man's property they do not propose that any union man should be obliged to shoot at his fellow-unionist.

"The central organization of the labor unions in Washington city has asked the president to dismiss a man by the name of Miller from a certain piece of government work because Miller is a non-union man. This organization has asked that labor unions throughout the United States adopt a resolution declaring President Roosevelt's action to be unfriendly. Right there is where the matter becomes serious, for while a union man may vote as he pleases to elect a president, once elected, the president is bound by the constitution, and when the union declares him unfair, it is condemning him for performing a constitutional duty. It is but a little further to an open attack upon the constitution; it is but a little further to become actual traitors.

"If this explosion is to come, the sooner it comes the better. Labor unions comprise a very small percentage of the adult male population of this country. Their hostility to military service is a left-handed invitation to a scrap that is coming to them any time they want it. Free labor in a scrap like this would be joined by capital, by all property-holders, by all professional men, farmers and merchants.

"Labor unions are a natural outgrowth of more enlightened times. Capitalists build for the future, unions insist on a consideration of the to-day, since labor is paid for to-day and does not have a part in the gain of capital. The brains among the union leaders have won great victories for their followers. It is only natural that some mistakes be made; that so great success should lead to some excesses. In this way some leaders have lost sight of the fact that labor unions concern only the relation of the trades to capital. The nation at large comprises many more men than are found both in the ranks of labor and the offices of capital. The labor that betters itself by unionizing is yet a fraction of the male population; the capital that builds for the future by the use of trades is yet a fraction of the whole male population. Each side may go to excess, and either side will be driven back into bounds by the great majority of law-abiding, living-learning American men—the farmer, the merchant, the professional man and the wage-earning home-owner.

"Is it nonsense to talk this way? Not unless it be nonsense for the labor union to say that the state militia is unfair since in the case of a labor riot the militia would preserve order. Not unless the demand of union labor, a small fraction of the great laboring population of the country, upon the government of the United States that the majority shall be ignored and this minority recognized as the only men in the country who shall have employment. If these are nonsense, then is the other nonsense!

"Is it not possible that union labor is blind to this. Union labor is frank in its demands. It wants all it can get for its members and says so frankly. It does not work for the future, but for the present. It believes that all is fair in its war on capital, and says so

EVERY WORKING WOMAN SHOULD READ LABOR.

frankly. It can not see why competition of merchants is proper to the extent of men driving each other out of business if it, on its own part, can not control the trades of this country, and says so frankly. It hates the state militia, and says so frankly. It has the courage to call the president of the United States 'unfair.' It knows what it is about, and it is logical to believe that it has weighed the consequences.

"In other words, union labor fully believes that when it comes to a fight it has everything to win and nothing to lose. But should this explosion occur union labor would have arrayed against it a force it little dreams is in existence. Union labor may be strong in the cities, but when it attacks the constitution of the United States it will have the balance of the cities and the whole of the country on its back. It will be a beautiful scrap—short, quick and to the point. But if it must come, the sooner it comes the sooner the few survivors of union labor would be able to begin anew with a lively appreciation of the constitution of the United States and a bigger respect for their fellow-men."

This is plain language. Every line of comment on this Seattle Times editorial would only diminish the good effect of the same on the wage workers. Plutocracy would be glad to see a little "explosion" at this very moment, in order to give their hireling hordes of federal troops, militia, police, Pinkertons, deputy sheriffs, etc. a chance to use their Winchesters, riot and Gatling guns against organized Labor and crush the progressive labor movement.

There will be an explosion in the near future, an explosion that will be heard all over the civilized world. That explosion will take place Tuesday, November 8, 1904, when at least 1,000,000 American Socialist votes will explode all the windy hopes and aspirations of the capitalist statesmen and politicians.

E. V. DEBS ON THE OPEN SHOP.

"Much is being said just now on the 'open shop' policy of the Strenuous One in the Miller case," says The Toiler, but the following interview of Eugene V. Debs, which we clip from the Dallas (Texas) News, is the best we have seen. We quote it in full:

"I don't know why Mr. Roosevelt ought to be a friend of the working man. His associations, his instincts and interests have always been wholly on the side of the capitalist class. As governor of New York he sent the state militia to Croton dam to shoot down workmen for protesting against the violation of the eight-hour law. In his decision in the Miller case in the government printing office he struck a staggering blow at Organized Labor, the effect of which is as yet but little understood.

"Upon the surface, the open shop would seem to be a fair proposition, but, as a matter of fact, it is an impossibility. Twenty-five years ago, when unionism was still weak, the open shop was one of the compromises, temporarily accepted. The economic development and progressive unionism swept the movement beyond that point and toward complete organization. A printing office to-day is either wholly union or wholly non-union. To declare that it shall be open is to non-unionize it. This would be the effect of President Roosevelt's order.

"Here is the vital point involved in this affair. Other printing offices and other employers generally will point to the decision of President Roosevelt as a precedent for assuming a similar attitude. The effect of this will be to non-unionize as many establishments as possible and render the union impotent as a factor in controlling wages and in determining the conditions of employment.

"The employer in the open shop has a right to discharge an employe for any reason, or for no reason at all. Thus it becomes an easy matter to discriminate against union men and deprive them of the protection for which they have worked so long and sacrificed so much to secure through their organizations.

"When it comes to employing a lawyer in any branch of the government service, he must be a member of the bar, the organization that represents his profession, and if he is not a union lawyer he can't get the job. The same is true of a physician, who must be a member of the Aeculapian society, the doctor's union that fixes prices and provides regulations for the profession. The working-man alone is prohibited from making his union principles the basis of his acceptance in the government service."

SACRIFICES FOR THE MOVEMENT.

The Social Democratic Herald announces that Father Thomas J. Hagerty will shortly locate in the City of Mexico and resume the practice of medicine. This grand character, it is asserted, has sacrificed his worldly possessions in order to remain in the lecture field in the interest of the Socialist movement. The amounts received from his lectures have never been sufficient to cover the expenses involved. As a result he mortgaged his property to obtain funds. He defaulted on the interest. Retirement is the result. His withdrawal is a calamity to the movement in the United States, but a blessing to our Mexican brethren for the reason that Father Hagerty will be an active

figure in the cause, no matter where he may reside.—A. L. U. Journal.

Right here we can not help objecting to making martyrs out of people whose sole work in the Socialist movement consisted in delivering lectures at "reasonable rates." Indeed, it is disgusting to any veteran in the movement to hear such rotten talk of sacrifices.

The man who "sacrifices his worldly possessions to remain in the lecture field in the interest of the Socialist movement" has never lost one day's work in the coal mine; no poor wife and children have been begging him for something to eat.

Yet we know dozens, hundreds of pioneer Socialists who went through ordeals of poverty, misery and starvation—and they never spoke of their sacrifices, never complained of sacrificing their worldly possessions for Socialism, but they struggled for their families, they suffered, they remained true to the movement, and they are in the movement to-day and will remain in the movement to the end of their life.

When a man leaves the pulpit to work for the higher and nobler cause of Socialism he is doing his duty as a man—nothing more. We appreciate this. But we object to making a martyr to the movement out of such a man after two years' service at reasonable remuneration, while tens of thousands of poor wage workers, with families to support on \$9 a week or less, will work day and night for our cause to build up a solid Socialist movement, although they may get very little public appreciation for it. The Socialist Party movement is a labor movement. Whoever joins this movement must be prepared to accept his share of the responsibilities and hard work. It is not a movement where a few get all the glory. It means work, hard work. The man who joins this movement, be he a poor wage slave or a "Reverend," must be ready to fight for the class interests of Labor to the bitter end, until Labor shall be free.

A MILK AND BREAD TRUST.

St. Louis is to have a milk and bread trust. The morning papers of Friday, October 16, reported that this new trust would be capitalized for \$5,500,000. A milk combine seems to be the first step to be taken. The firms included in the proposed dairy combine are the Union Dairy Co., St. Louis Dairy Co., Grafeman Dairy Co., Jersey Farm & Dairy Co., Rosamond Dairy Co., Keyes Farm & Dairy Co., and others.

The officers are said to be: President, J. Charles Cabanne; vice-presidents, Henry Wood, Sylvester P. Keyes, William Grafeman; general manager, John P. Cabanne; secretary, Archie A. Keyes; treasurer, J. Jennings Arnold; directors, Charles W. Whitelaw, D. C. Kerckhoff, H. B. Johnson and officers above named.

According to the story, bakeries will be established, and by delivering milk and bread from the same wagon it expects in time to compel the independent bakeries to combine with it or force them out of business. The deal, which is being carried on with the utmost secrecy, is said to have been financed by the Missouri Trust Co. It is stated that the only thing that stands in the way of an early closing up of the big deal is the attitude of the Keyes Farm & Dairy Co. In its prospectus the new company gives an estimate of its anticipated yearly earnings. In this it is stated that it expects to handle 40,000 gallons of milk daily at a net profit of three cents on every gallon, which would give it \$1,200 net profit daily from this source, or \$438,000 a year. It estimates that it will be able to handle 3,000 gallons of ice cream daily for 150 days in the year, on which it would make a net profit of 20 cents a gallon, or \$90,000 a year. On butter it estimates the annual profit at \$60,000, and from other dairy sources its profits would amount to \$50,000, it believes.

When it establishes its bakery it figures on selling 50,000 loaves of bread daily, at a profit of two cents a loaf, which would amount to a profit of \$365,000 a year. Thus it will be seen that the new company estimates its total prospective annual profits at \$1,003,000, which, it states, would give a surplus of \$883,600 over and above requirements for interest on bonds. The name of the company is "The St. Louis Food Products Co." The company makes no estimate whatever of the cream business, which, it claims, would be another source of heavy profit. It also states that its estimated profits on its bread business is based on but ten per cent. of the estimated bread business of the city. In the course of time, it says, it confidently expects to be able to control from 25 to 75 per cent. of this trade, which would enormously increase the profits.

This is not very encouraging news for the many hundreds of small dairymen and master bakers who will suffer by such powerful competition. It may also induce the many clerks, drivers and other employes of the Union, St. Louis, Grafeman, Jersey Farm, Rosamond and Keyes Farm dairies to take up the question of Socialism, because this consolidation means "labor saving"—and labor saving means that at least one-third of the present number of employes of the above-mentioned firms will lose their jobs.

Under Socialism the community would own and operate this important branch of public utility, not for profit, but for the benefit of all the members of the community. Under collective Socialist ownership and operation of the production and distribution of milk and bread the number of drug stores and "pharmacies" and the number of quack doctors would soon be reduced considerably, because the people would not get adulterated bread and the lives of thousands of children could be saved, while to-day they are poisoned by the profit-hunting dealers of adulterated milk and other food-stuffs.

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."

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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
Arch. Iron Workers, 7413-327 Geyer.....			1-3			
Awning Workers, 9163-504 Market.....				2-4		1-3
Badge Makers, 9133-505 Park.....			3			
Baggage Handlers, 104-2003 Clark.....					1-3	
Bakers (Ger.), 15-Harugari.....						1-3
Bakers (Eng.), 238-Harugari.....						2-4
Bakers (cracker), 176-Harugari.....						1-3
Bakers, 248-Harugari.....			2-4			
Barbers, 102-Lightstone's.....						1-3
Bartenders, 51-918 Pine (2d & 4th Fri., 2 p. m.).....					1-3	
Beer Drivers, 43-Third and Elm.....			2-4			
Beltmakers, 721-Dewey.....					1-3	
Billposters, 9312-504 Market.....	2-4					
Blacksmiths, 12-1310 Franklin.....						2-4
Boilermakers, 27-Harugari.....						2-4
Bookbinders, 18-Lightstone's.....			1-3			
Bottlers (Beer), 187-Dewey.....					1-3	
Bottlers (Soda, etc.), 8514-1029 Chestnut.....					1-3	
Bottle Packers, 9076-3001 S. Broadway.....	2				4	
Brass Molders, 99-1310 Franklin.....						1-3
Brass Workers, 66-1310 Franklin.....					1-3	
Brewers and Malsters, 6-Dewey.....	2-4					
Brewers (Weiss Beer), 260-504 Market.....			1-3			
Brew'y Frt. Handlers, 237-3101 S. 7th.....						2-4
Brew'y Laborers, 262-13th & Wyoming.....				1-3		
Brewery Oilers, 279-2200 S. 7th.....			1-3			
Brewery Firemen, 95-2200 S. 7th.....				2-4		
Brewery Engineers, 246-Burlington.....			1-3			
Brickmakers, 57-5200 Shaw ave.....					2-4	
Brickmakers, 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.....						2-4
Builders (street car), 8157-Lightstone's.....			2-4			
Butchers and Cutters, 88-1310 Franklin.....	2-4					
Cabdrivers, 405-604 Market.....			2-4			
Candymakers, 248-Harugari.....	2-4					
Carriage & Wagnwrk, 29-9th & Arsenal.....			1-3			
Carriage & Wagnwrk, 121-Lightstone's.....						1-3
Car and Coach Painters, 204-Lightstone's.....						1-3
Car Wheel Molders, 7229-Bdwy & Lami.....					1-3	
Carworkers, 14-604 Market.....			2-4			
Clayminers, 8502-5200 Shaw.....					1-3	
Clayminers, 9310-Beck & Morganford rd.....					1	
Chair Workers, 3-St. Louis.....				4		
Cigarmakers, 44-Walhalla.....					2-4	
Cigar Packers, 281-504 Market.....			2-4			
Coffinmakers, 84-Lightstone's.....						2-4
Cooks, 203-312 N. 12th.....						2-4
Coopers, 3-Dewey Hall.....				2-4		
Coopers, 37-Lightstone's.....						2-4
Coopers, 141-Dewey Hall.....	1-3					
Coopers, 148-2338 S. Broadwa.....			2-4			
Dairy Employes, 9093-Harugari.....				1-3		
Egg Inspectors, 8343-902 N. 3d.....			1-3			
Electrical Workers, 1-1028 Franklin.....						2-4
Electrical Workers, 2-Lightstone's.....						2-4
Electrical Workers, 59-1028 Franklin.....						2-4
Electrical Workers, 189-Lightstone's.....						2-4
Electrotypers, 26-Fraternal.....			2			
Engineers, 2-Fraternal.....						2-4
Engineers, 43-Fraternal.....						2-4
Engineers, 44-2702 St. Louis.....						2-4
Federal Labor, 6432-324 Chestnut.....						1
Flay. and Glders, 41-504 Market.....	1-3					

	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Th	Fri	Sat
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.....							2-4
Frt. Handlers (In.), 10,570-1200 Franklin.....							2-4
Galvanizers, 10,164-1310 Franklin.....						2-4	
Garment Workers, 16-Fraternal.....						2-4	
Garment Workers, 58-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.....							2-4
Hatters (cloth), 14-Wentzel.....							2-4
Hatters (felt), 21-Wentzel.....		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 (nisseters), 1277-Lightstone's.....							2-4
Helpers (steamfitters), 33-Lightstone's.....							2-4
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			
Linographers, 5-Druids.....						2-4	
Linotypists, 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				
Machinists, 602-1310 Franklin Ave.....					2-4		
Mallers, 3-Fraternal.....			4				
Marbleworkers, 1-1310 Franklin.....							2-4
Metal Mech., 46-1310 Franklin.....			2-4				
Metal Polishers, 13-1026 Franklin.....							2-4
Met. Tra. Coun.-1310 Franklin.....	1-3						
Millwrights, 7473-Fraternal.....							2-4
Molders, 59-Walhalla.....							2-4
Molders (stove), 10-Walhalla.....				1-3			
Musicians, 2-1733 Olive.....							2-4
Musicians, 44-1102 Franklin.....				1-3			
Oilers, 8075-3101 S. 7th.....							2-4
Packg. Rm. Empl., 9464-1200 Franklin.....							2-4
Painters and Decorators, 23-Lightstone's.....							2-4
Painters (sign), 774-Lightstone's.....							2-4
Painters (carriage), 204-1026 Franklin Ave.....							2-4
Painters (glaziers), 513-1116 Franklin Ave.....						1-3	
Paperhangers, 341-Lightstone's.....							2-4
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.....			2				
Pressmen (web.), 2-Fraternal.....			4				
Printers, 3-201 S 3rd.....			2				
Printers, 8-Walhalla.....	1						
Press Feeders, 43-201 S 3rd.....							1
Retail Clerks, 80-Fraternal.....						1-3	
Retail Clerks, 84-Fraternal.....				1-3			
Retail Clerks (gro.), 424-Fraternal.....						1-3	
Retail Clerks (shoe), 886-Fraternal.....							2-4
Riggers, 8919-Harugari.....				1-3			
Sewer Laborers, 9151-3700 Easton.....					1-3		
Sheet Metal Workers, 247-1310 Franklin.....							2-4
Ship Carpenters, 8283-B'wy & Lami.....						1-3	
Shirt Makers, 103-Walhalla.....			3				
Shoe Workers Council-907 N 22nd.....							2-4
Shoe Workers, 25-907 N 22nd.....							2-4
Shoe Workers, 126-907 N 22nd.....							2-4
Shoe Workers, 200-2036 Franklin.....							2-4
Shoe Workers, 207-907 N 22nd.....							2-4
Shoe Workers, 221-2036 Franklin.....							2-4
Shoe Workers, 338-907 N 22nd.....							2-4
Shoe Workers, 346-2036 Franklin.....							2-4
Soda Water Wkrs., 8514-1029 Chestnut.....							1-3
Stage Hands, 6-918 Pine st.....				1-3			
Steam Fitters, 29-Walhalla.....							2-4
Steel & Cop. Pl. Printers-Gross.....							1-3
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 (frit.), 27-1026 Franklin.....							1-3
Teamsters (ice), 28-1026 Franklin.....				2-4			
Teamsters (pro.), 40-1026 Franklin.....					1-3		
Team (pkgng. house), 42-1026 Franklin.....							1-3
Teamsters (furn.), 51-1310 Franklin.....					1-3		
Teamsters (bagg.), 54-1026 Franklin.....					1-3		
Teamsters (lumber), 64-1026 Franklin.....					1-3		
Teamsters (hay), 66-Lightstone's.....					1-3		
Teamsters (brick), 71-1200 Franklin.....						1-3	
Teamsters (bakery), 74-Lightstone's.....					1-3		
Teamsters (stone), 75-1200 Franklin.....						1-3	
Teamsters (laundry), 79-1200 Franklin.....					2-4		
Teamsters (piano), 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.....							2-4
Undert. & Liv., 10742-3000 Easton.....							2-4
Upholsterers, 21-Fraternal.....				1-3			
Walters, 20-312 N 12th.....							2-4
Waitresses, 249-204 N 9th.....							2-4
Woodworkers, 2-Walhalla.....							2-4
Woodworkers, 12-Walhalla.....							2-4
Woodworkers, 54-2338 S Broadway.....				2-4			
Woodworkers, 76-1026 Franklin.....							2-4
Woodworkers, 84-1026 Franklin.....				2-4			
Woodworkers, 125-1026 Franklin.....							2-4
Woodworkers, 149-1026 Franklin.....							1-3-5
Woodworkers, 204-1310 Franklin.....				1-3-5			
Woodworkers, 221-20th & Dodler.....							2-4

* Meetings every week

Use of Fur in Winter Fashions



FUR modes of the winter do not tend to entire garments but to combinations of fur with hand-made lace, filmy chiffon, painted velvet, oriental embroidery or jeweled passementerie.

Joseph's coat was a simple, modest article of wearing apparel compared with the medley of materials put together in any sort of fur garment this season. The most delicate evening wraps of rose petals and chiffon are trimmed with tails and medallions of heavy furs, and the heaviest fur collars for midwinter frosts are edged with ruches of lace or bordered with flowers or lined with accordion plaited tulle.

Fur hats and neckties are already too widely fashionable to be regarded as a mere fad. They are and will be the final smart touch on every morning tailor gown, always combining from two to four kinds of fur, and sometimes half a dozen materials. To be well dressed this season one must have two or three fur or fur trimmed hats and a fur necktie or two, an Ascot or a four-in-hand, showing an extraordinary patchwork of materials, from beads to laces.

Entire fur hats are not a novelty. Hence they are not so fashionable as hats in which fur is combined with tulle or jeweled embroidery, or; newest of all, cloth of gold.

Cloth of gold and cloth of silver are showily used in hats, collars and muffs this season with most astonishing effectiveness and dash. Combined with fur and embroidery, the effect is bizarre and

oriental; combined with blue or scarlet cloth, a very military though slightly dramatic touch is gained, which is most becoming to women with vivid hair and clear, colorless skin.

Moleskin is so far the fur fad of the season, just as squirrel was last year, and is often seen combined with squirrel, where ermine is a shade too extravagant. A very beautiful moleskin flat cape is entirely of scales of fur, the edge of each circle having a fringe of point de venise lace, very narrow.

Full lace ruchings edge the cape and there is a military trimming of moleskin chenille. A very flat muff is of moleskin scales, and the lower wide edge is fringed with lace and chenille. A hat of moleskin has a wide brim of crushed blue poppies, with a big white velvet bow resting on the hair at the back.

A very odd fur tie is in a flat scarf carefully fitted but not worn close about the throat, and with graduated stiff fronts which reach the knees. Just where the scarf would tie one side is slashed and the other side drawn through just as a golf stock is managed at the back.

More often than not in the very dressy fur sets chiffon is the foundation goods rather than the trimming. A very deep cape of corn colored chiffon is trimmed with ruches of marigold taffeta with a spiral design on the chiffon of narrow cable bands. A cluster of cable chenille ends hang from a sable clasp half way to the knees.

The muff looks like a section of an extremely fat banana. It is of full smoked chiffon edged with sable tails.

The sleeves are also trimmed with loops and buttons to correspond, while the skirt is finished with a tilted flounce.

The gown for a younger miss, which is shown in the illustration, is of a brown and white woolen material and arranged with a tucked front to the bodice and a tilted skirt. The bodice is ornamented very prettily with a semi-circular strapping of brown velvet and a trimming of cream insertion, through which narrow brown velvet ribbons are drawn, and then finished in front with small gold buttons.

ELLEN OSMONDE.



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

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Winter Modes are Charming

THE authorities in the world of dress have at last achieved a great result, namely, the combination of grace with absolute comfort. That is to say, we no longer pull in our waists, nor when walking do we incommode ourselves with a long skirt. We wear the lightest headgear and the cosiest and most comfortable outdoor wraps, so altogether satirical man has no reason to laugh at the pain and anguish a woman goes through to achieve modistic success, for they simply do not exist.

Only a few years ago women of fashion were not only uncomfortably tight in the waist and arms, but they wore stiff, boned bodices as well as a hard, armor-like corset. They wore top-heavy and weighty hats which could not fail to produce a headache, and spent hours while a coiffeur screwed their hair into uncompromising, small plaits or sausage rolls.

Most surely have the leading exponents of dress and fashion changed all these absurdities. Nowadays the woman of fashion wears graceful clothes and becoming colorings.

She wears a high collar, but not a tight, stiff one, and above all, she has ample room to breathe. She studies comfort and grace even before fashion, and as a consequence never did she look more beautiful or her clothes more attractive.

The tilted skirt is certainly having a vogue, be it of tartan or the lightest and plainest of serges and homespuns. The equal distribution of weight always renders it an ideal and becoming short skirt, unless, of course, the wearer be too stout

to look well in such a style. But even then I doubt if it really increases the size, because you must always remember the striped effect is a downward and not a horizontal one.

Blue serge is one of the standard fabrics for country dressing. Parisians are wearing more brown than blue serge, and the woman with red or chestnut colored hair will do well to adopt the former shade in preference to blue.

For house frocks white still holds its own. Very smart was a new cream homespun, the skirt just touching the ground, arranged with two big stitched plaits on the hips and two at the back. The front was kept severely plain, only finished with two folds at the hem. It was worn with a very smart cream bodice, with a pelerine collar of embroidered linen, disclosing a very deep yoke of heavy cream guipure, fastened just above a swathed waistband of blue taffeta with two flat blue silk buttons. The sleeves were rather simple—three stitched plaits at the back, full just at the elbow, caught up with four little blue buttons and a tiny cuff of cream guipure. The collar, by the way, was edged with a narrow silk fringe.

But our illustrations this time are for the younger misses, and let us turn to them for a moment. One of the models shown is intended for a girl of 15 or 16 years of age. It is a smart little French model dress, carried out in soft blue woolen stuff with a yoke, undersleeves and a vest of blue ribbon insertion, connected by white silk hair-pin stitching. On either side of the vest in the front there are buttons and loops of tartan silk.

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From the Other Shore

IMPORTANT NEWS

SOCIALISTS ON CAPITALIST PRESS.

Declaration of German Party Congress as to the Sort of Positions on Bourgeois Papers Comrades May Legitimately Hold.

Following is the text of the resolution adopted by the national congress of the Social Democratic Party of Germany at Dresden. It is a declaration prepared and submitted by the Executive and after extended debate was carried by a vote of 283 to 24, four delegates declining to vote.

"1. Is it consistent with the interests of the party that party members hold positions as editors or writers on capitalist papers in which the Social Democratic Party is criticized in an odious and malicious manner?

"Answer, No.

"2. May party members act as editors or writers on capitalist papers to which the above description does not apply?

"This question is to be answered in the affirmative, provided that the party member in such position is not required to write against the Social Democratic Party nor to accept attacks upon it.

"In the interest of the party as well as in the interest of the party members so employed, they should not accept confidential positions, because sooner or later they would be brought into conflict with the party."

The Bernstein-Vollmar "Revisionist" wing opposed the resolution.

RUSSIAN JUSTICE.

Governor Peabody of Colorado Might Get Some Points from This Report of Trial of Socialists.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—The Russian correspondents of the "Times" describe a court martial which has just been held at Taganrog on twenty-three Socialists, including a youth of nineteen years old and two young women, who were accused of taking part in the strike riots at Rostoff last year. The trial was not held at Rostoff on account of the strong public sympathy for the accused. An attack on the authorities was feared even at Taganrog, and a strong force of Cossacks was necessary.

Labels with the name of each prisoner were placed along the dock in order that the witnesses might see whom to denounce. Four of the most important witnesses, detectives, did not appear. Their written statements made to an officer of gendarmerie were handed in and were objected to by the defense as illegal, as they were not given before a magistrate, and especially as the detectives were absent by order and could not be cross-examined.

The Public Prosecutor admitted the illegality, but the evidence was read because of the written order of the Ministers of War, Justice, and the Interior.

The witnesses present showed themselves untrustworthy. The Public Prosecutor urged that six of the prisoners be condemned to death. Most of the prisoners were silent, but Anns Logatcheff made a long speech, dignified and defiant.

A prisoner named Vassil Tchenko described why he joined the Socialists adding: "I read in a patriotic book that Russian workmen participated in the movement because they were under the influence of Jews, who received English money to organize agitation and humiliate Russia. I am one

of these workmen, and I can tell the court that the English subvention is a lie. Among the Jews, as well as the Christians, are workmen. They are our brothers. Those who exploit us Jew or Christian, are our enemies, but you, your Cossacks, and your government are our worst enemies."

Three of the prisoners were condemned to death, the two girls were sent to Eastern Siberia for life, seven were sentenced to minor terms of imprisonment, and the rest were released.

The spectators in court greatly sympathized with the prisoners, and even the Cossacks seemed moved.

KISHINEFF.

The Massacre Shown to Have Been Incited for the Purpose of Breaking the Revolutionary Agitation of the Social Democrats.

Mr. J. B. Greenhut, a gentleman of large commercial interests, who has recently returned from a trip abroad during which he visited Russia and especially the region about Odessa and Kishineff, has embodied the result of his observations in a report which he transmitted to Secretary of State Hay. The report is absolutely confirmatory of the details of the Kishineff atrocities as described in the newspapers at the time, and calls attention to the fact that the majority of the Kishineff Jews were Social Democrats, declaring that the blow at the Jews was aimed largely at the revolutionary movement, as was pointed out in The Worker and contended by all Socialists at the time. Mr. Greenhut says:

"I had the good fortune, during my travels to come in contact with many Russians, some of whom were eye-witnesses of the late difficulties at Kishineff, and others who were fully conversant with the situation all over Russia, among these latter being Mr. Osiyah Chayes, a noted banker of Odessa, who is also President of the Stock Exchange in that city, and bears the title of Commercierrath, and through whose bank most of the relief funds lately sent to Russia were transmitted. Mr. Chayes has been in close touch with all the affairs pertaining to the Jews in Russia, and with Kishineff in particular, which place is only about three hours' distant from Odessa.

"Another one of these men, Mr. Moses Kligman, I may mention as having specially impressed me. He is of the wholesale firm of Perlmutter & Kligman of Kishineff. Mr. Kligman is Treasurer of the Relief Committee through which all the relief funds which were lately forwarded to Kishineff were distributed. He, therefore, was in a position to give me a very graphic and accurate account of the two days of terror through which the Jewish residents of that fated city passed last April, of which he also was an eye-witness.

"There has been so much publicity given by the newspapers of the horrible details in connection with the murders, brutal treatment, pillage, etc., which were perpetrated on that occasion that I do not think it necessary to recite anything about those atrocities at this time, except to say that the statements of Mr. Kligman and of other men from Kishineff fully confirmed the worst that has been previously reported on the subject, and it would indeed be a hardened individual that could listen to a recital by these earnest men, and not feel a touch of sympathy for those poor, down-trodden Jews, who are compelled to eke out such a hopeless existence as theirs in Russia. . . .

"I also made diligent inquiry of these people for the purpose of ascertaining the ulterior or basic cause which instigated the attacks on the Jews of Kishineff. The consensus of their opinion was to the effect that the primary cause of the trouble was on account of the large percentage of the Jews in Kishineff who belonged to the so-called 'Social Democratic Party,' and they said that undoubtedly the agents of the Russian Government believed that they could give a crushing blow to this party by making a terrible example of the Jews in Kishineff. It seems that this 'Social Democratic Party' is organized for the purpose of bringing about a constitutional government in Russia, and therefore is naturally opposed by the present government. I was told that a deputation of Jews had an audience some time ago with the Minister of the Interior to protest against some of the stringent regulations against the Jews. They were told by the Minister that the Jews could not expect better treatment from the government in view of so many of them having affiliated with the 'Social Democratic Party,' and when the Minister's attention was called to the fact that the Jews represented but a small percentage of that party the Minister coolly replied that the Christians were natives of Russia, which gave them certain privileges, while the Jews were strangers in Russia, and therefore possessed no such rights."

SOCIALIST REPRESENTATIVES IN THE GERMAN LANDTAGS.

Although the Social Democratic Party holds 81 out of the 397 seats in the German Reichstag, the parliament of the empire, and would have thirty or forty more if the electoral districts were even approximately equal to population, it has nothing like such proportional strength in the Landtags or Legislatures of the twenty-six states which the empire is composed. This is due to the fact that, where manhood suffrage and direct election prevails in the general elections, all the states, with one or two unimportant exceptions, have extremely antiquated systems of election for their Landtags, with property and other qualifications and, in some cases, a system of indirect election somewhat corresponding to that by which the President of the United States is chosen. Prussia and Saxony have, perhaps, the worst system of all. In Prussia the voters are divided into three classes according to wealth and each class chooses a third of the electors, so that in one district the votes of three millionaires in the first class have the same weight as those of

seventy well-to-do men of the second or 75,000 poor men in the third.

In the Prussian and Saxon Landtags we have now no representatives. In the legislatures of seventeen of the other states our representation is as follows: Anhalt, 4 out of 36; Alsace-Lorraine, 1 out of 58; Baden, 6 out of 33; Bavaria, 11 out of 154; Bremen, 20 out of 150; Hamburg, 1 out of 160; Hesse, 7 out of 50; Lippe-Detmold, 3 out of 21; Oldenburg, 6 out of 40; Reuss (senior line), 1 out of 12; Reuss (junior line), 5 out of 16; Saxe-Altenburg, 4 out of 30; Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, 10 out of 30; Saxe-Meiningen, 7 out of 24; Saxe-Weimar, 2 out of 33; Schwartzburg-Rudolstadt, 7 out of 16.

TSAR'S ARMY AFFECTED.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—The Paris correspondent of the "Times" says "La Petite République" publishes the text of two revolutionary manifestoes addressed respectively to the officers and soldiers of the Russian army in April and August. The first manifesto refers to the shameless clique governing Russia and urges the officers not to lead their men into a fratricidal war with their countrymen.

The second manifesto dwells especially on the bonds uniting the soldiers with the peasants and workmen, adding that many of the officers are perfectly conscious of the odious part they are called upon to play, but do not know whether the men sympathize with them, "but, whatever the officer's views, it is not he who aims and fires, but you soldiers. Therefore it depends entirely upon you not to fire."

"La Petite République," commenting on these documents, recalls the case of an officer who, during the recent strike at Kieff, instead of giving the command to fire, called upon the men in a few eloquent words not to shoot the strikers.—Times Special.

HOW THEY GET IT BACK.

The financial papers show that the advance in wages conceded by a number of the railroads during the last year have been more than offset by an increase in the freight rates and by an increase in the amount of freight hauled per man employed—the one meaning an increase in the cost of living, the other an increased intensity of labor for the railway workers. The capitalists always know how to reimburse themselves after their much vaunted fits of "generosity."

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

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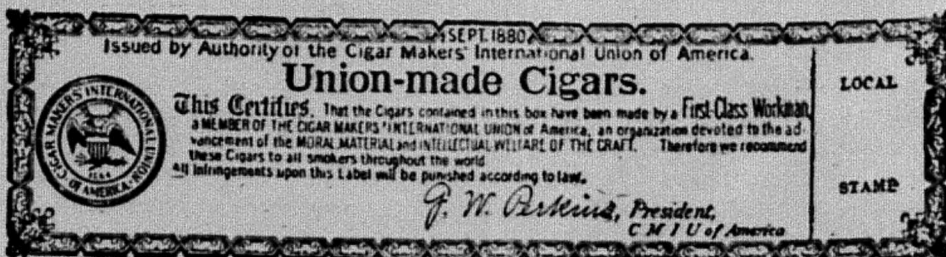
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SELF-GOVERNMENT FOR SOCIALISTS

By W. E. CLARK

SELF-GOVERNMENT FOR SOCIALISTS.

By W. E. Clark.

We have heard a great deal lately about electing a Socialist president in '08, or may be earlier, or a day or two later, it is immaterial which, having had some connection with the members of the party, through correspondence and also personal contact in attending conventions and so forth, it is my opinion that we have a Herculean task before us in getting the members of our party ready to manage their own affairs. By the very nature of our movement, every member must know, not only the purpose of the party, but also how to accomplish that purpose.

Do the majority of the members of the Socialist Party know how to conduct the campaign against the capitalist class?

If not, why not?

I am convinced that a majority of us do not act as though we thoroughly understood, to use the vernacular, "what we are up against."

Why not?

In a word, there has been a great deal of agitation and a limited amount of education. In the press and on the platform, we have largely confined ourselves to the very necessary work of what we term propaganda. We have endeavored to convince readers and hearers that Socialism is the hope of the world, that the capitalist system must be abolished, and that we must vote the Socialist ticket.

So much is good, but it is not all. It is only the beginning, and the press and speakers have only broken the ground for the foundation when they stop with that.

Such propaganda has resulted in causing many people to become interested in Socialism. The work of helping them to understand how we are to accomplish the aims and declarations of the Socialist Party platform has been to a great extent purposely avoided, and for two main reasons. The work of agitation is easy, while that of education is hard; and we have been afraid of discussing party tactics on the ground that it hinders the work of agitation.

As to the first reason, agitation is easy. Almost anyone can open his mouth and talk, take up his pen and write. "Hot air" is an inexhaustible product. But the work of education is slow and difficult. The child begins to develop its lungs before it does its brains. The majority of Socialists have to travel over the same road. Like the child that is being pricked by a pin, as soon as the agitator, writer, or speaker, has aroused us to a knowledge of our condition and we begin to realize that we are being robbed, we let forth a yell. Again, we act like the child in trying to acquaint everyone else with our condition.

Now this is a very necessary process, but it has to be outlived. The period of milk diet must not be prolonged into years. Above all things the Socialist must learn to dress himself and know when to vote and how without being told to do so by any other member of the party.

Capitalist politics thrive best under the direction of a strong personality for the people have been trained so that almost anyone with a large vocabulary can lead them around by the nose. Not so with Socialist politics. We are not like sheep being led to slaughter. Every member of the party must know that he or she is the equal of every other member, so far as

party management is concerned. And in this very fact is found one of the most difficult problems the Socialist movement will have to solve, that of teaching every member the power and responsibility devolving upon whomsoever becomes a member of the Socialist Party, and also how to accomplish our purpose as a party.

A leader in the Socialist movement would be as dangerous to it as leaders have been to all movements. Even in capitalist political parties, leaders work to their own ends and eventually disrupt the organization they are leading. From the time the Jews were foolish enough to let Moses lead them out of the Nile country until now, leadership has been a curse to those that followed. If the Jews had told Moses to go to Canaan by himself and had stayed in Egypt to fight out their own battles, their history might have been different. Be that as it may, they looked to a leader and got the worst of it; and so will it be with the Socialist movement if the party membership ever entrust to a leader the work that ought to be done by the party members themselves.

For this very reason, the work of educating the party member in organization, in the detail work of party management, from the local to the national, from that of acting on a local committee distributing literature to watching every vote and act of the National Committeeman from his state—that work is a necessary part of the Socialist propaganda. "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." And if every member of the Socialist Party does not study the work of party management and demand an accounting from every officer of the party where he is a member, he will only help to pave the way for politicians to creep in and delay the emancipation of the working class.

We have spent a great deal of time and energy in telling how the people will live under Socialism, what we will do with the capitalist system, etc. On the other hand we have, to a large extent, neglected the very necessary work of drilling ourselves in party management. Every member of the party should be familiar with the duties of every official in the party, and every officer should be required to make regular reports of work performed by his office.

These are matters that can be learned in only one way—by practical experience, and by constant reiteration by press and speaker. Our party papers and speakers will have failed to teach Socialism until they teach the members of the party how to carry on the work of working class emancipation.

Omaha, Neb., Oct. 7.

WESTERN TOUR FOR JOHN W. BROWN.

When John W. Brown, of Connecticut, gets through working in the Massachusetts state and municipal campaigns he will begin a tour under the direction of the National Lecture Bureau, which will take him westward from New York. The tour will probably begin in December. Brown is one of the most capable of the agitators that have made the Socialist movement a power in New England within recent years. He has done most effective work in Massachusetts during the last two campaigns. The demand for his services as a Socialist speaker became so great that he was compelled to give his whole time to the work. Brown has been a member of the Carpenters' union for many years. For information regarding terms, dates, etc., address the National Secretary, Socialist Party, Omaha, Neb.

FIRST WARD BANNER BRANCH.

The regular meeting of the Banner Branch club of Ward 1 was held on October 16 at 4449 Penrose street. On suggestion of Comrade Savage it was decided to have an entertainment at our next meeting, November 6. The Branch will give its second grand progressive euchre party Saturday evening, October 24, at Schulte's hall, Natural Bridge road and Clarence avenue. A number of valuable prizes will be given to the winners. Ticket at 25 cents can be had at the door or from members.

SOME VALUABLE CLOCKS.

Among the two score readers of our LABOR and Arbeiter Zeitung upon whom Comrade Hildebrand called last Sunday was R. Heidenreich, 1324 Monroe street. After renewing the subscription Comrade Heidenreich extended an invitation to view some of his creations in the art of wood carving. A half dozen magnificent clocks standing four feet high and of fine walnut artistically carved are the production of Heidenreich during the long strike of the woodworkers. The clocks are all regulators and the works were imported from Silesia in Germany. This is a rare opportunity to get a very valuable clock at a moderate sum and at the same time help a worthy fellow workman.

Our comrades in Louisville, Ky., have nominated the following ticket of Socialist Party candidates for school board:

- Forty-fifth legislative district, Harry Emmettsburger, 1227 Ash street.
- Forty-sixth legislative district, H. Moorman, 1633 Jackson street.
- Forty-eighth legislative district, G. A. Brandt, 222 W. Breckinridge street.
- Fifty-first legislative district, J. R. Money, 2105 Magazine street.

During William A. Toole's two weeks trip through Maryland for the national committee he addressed meetings at Williamsport, Smithsburg, Boonsboro, Sharpsburg, Hagerstown, Hancock, Cumberland (2), Frostburg, Midland, Lonaconing and Barton. Locals were organized at Frostburg and Barton. Financial report shows: Receipts, \$2; expenses, salary, \$10; hotel, \$10.55; railroad fare, \$14; miscellaneous, \$3.75; \$38.30. Cost to national office, \$36.30. Comrades at Hagerstown, Sharpsburg and Cumberland report favorably upon Toole's work.

John W. Brown, of Connecticut, was arrested and fined \$10 for addressing a street meeting in North Adams, Mass. The charge was "obstructing the thoroughfare." Brown appealed and the case will come before the superior court in January. The affair caused a sensation and the daily papers in western Massachusetts, where Brown is well known, are vigorously discussing the case.

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Socialism and the Negro.
 Resolution Adopted by the Socialist Party in National Convention at Indianapolis, Ind., July 31, 1901.
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WHEREAS, The negroes of the United States, because of their long training in slavery and but recent emancipation therefrom occupy a peculiar position in the working class and in society at large;

WHEREAS, The capitalist class seeks to preserve this peculiar condition, and to foster and increase color prejudice and race hatred between the white worker and the black, so as to make their social and economic interests to appear to be separate and antagonistic, in order that the workers of both races may thereby be more easily and completely exploited;

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

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

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

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

WAGENBACH & SEILING,
 DEALERS IN
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 1421-1423 South Broadway.
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 Central Trades and Labor Union Headquarters.
 Melvin G. (Doo) Bollinger, Propr.
 N. E. Cor. 10th and Franklin Ave.
 Kemp's Celebrated Pale and Standard Lager on Draught

BOYCOTT Welle-Boettler's and McKinney's Bread.
 It Is Made by NON-UNION LABOR
 Only Bread bearing this Label is Union-Made.
 Baker's Council of St. Louis.

STEINER ENGRAVING & BADGE CO.
BADGES
 BUTTONS & PINS
 SEALS STAMPS
 STENCILS METAL CHECKS
 11 N. 8th ST. - ST. LOUIS

Trade Unionism.

EDITED BY A SOCIALIST.

HELP THE MINERS.

Frank Jordan of the Western Federation of Miners in St. Louis.

Frank Jordan, of Cripple Creek, Col., representing the Western Federation of Miners, has arrived in St. Louis, and will visit the local labor organizations in behalf of the striking miners of Colorado. The readers of LABOR are acquainted with all the details of the desperate fight of capitalism against the mine workers. One thousand militiamen were sent to suppress the strike, and every conceivable means has been used to defeat organized labor in its noble struggle.

Mr. Jordan is soliciting financial aid for the striking miners. Give the miners all the help you can.

Machinists' Annual Reception and Ball.

The International Association of Machinists District No. 9 of St. Louis and vicinity will give their annual grand reception to-day, Saturday evening, October 24, at St. Louis Turner hall, 1508 Chouteau avenue. Tickets 25 cents.

Expressmen's Strike.

Members of the National Brotherhood of Railway Expressmen in the employ of the Pacific Express Co., in St. Louis, quit work because of the company's refusal to grant a 10 per cent. increase in wages. The demand applied to all classes of men belonging to the brotherhood, including messengers, drivers, clerks and porters. It was first made September 28, when a 20 per cent. increase was asked. A few days later the employes offered to accept 12½ per cent., and finally decided on 10 per cent.

Prosperity In Sight.

Philadelphia, Oct. 21.—The Pennsylvania railroad will suspend operations on nearly \$10,000,000 of new work already under contract within thirty days. An immediate result of this sudden action will be the throwing out of work of several thousand men employed by the contractors. The purpose is to stop all improvements and extension work from which direct benefit can not be derived this year, except where the work is so far advanced or in such shape that operations can not be suspended without danger of serious damage to the work already done. Work now suspended will be undertaken again only on its merits. Everything dropped now goes over to take its place among improvements and extensions which will be recommended for next year.

Enjoins Boycott.

HAMILTON, O., Oct. 23.—Judge Belden granted one of the most sweeping injunctions ever issued by a Ohio court. It was directed against the Hamilton Typographical union, the Hamilton Co-Operative Trades and Labor Council, and the Nonpareil Printing Co., publishers of the county trade organs. The defendants are enjoined from continuing a boycott on the "Republican News" or firms which advertise in it, and ordered that interference of every sort with the company's business must stop. The court said the constitution gave any company the right to employ whomsoever it saw fit. The boycott was to force the plaintiff to unionize and abandon its "open-shop" policy.

Open Shop Denounced.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., Oct. 24.—The Illinois Federation of Labor adopted a resolution condemning the "open shop" policy and refused to adopt resolutions criticising President Roosevelt and the labor leaders who conferred with Roosevelt on the "open shop" matter. A resolution seeking to boycott the state militia was submitted this morning, and the committee on resolutions presented the convention an unfavorable report on the same.

The resolution attacking officers of the National Federation of Labor was also reported unfavorably by the committee. A resolution with a straight condemnation of the open shop policy was presented and favorably reported by the committee. This is the national executive board's resolution resulting from the recent dispute over the government printing office labor matter at Washington.

Fighting Unionism.

LOS ANGELES, CAL., Oct. 20.—(Special Correspondence.) At the dictation of the Employers' association, a number of drug clerks and street-car motormen and conductors have been discharged, the charge being that they contemplated organizing unions. The gang that is dominated by the notorious Los Angeles Times is doing everything in its power to prevent the spread of unionism, and while loudly denouncing the boycott secretly resorts to the black-list. While the fight against organized labor is confined to no one locality, it is safe to say that nowhere is labor being fought so hard as in Los Angeles, where every effort is being made to create the impression that union members are a drunken, lawless lot. Notwithstanding the strenuous opposition, there are more union members each week than there were the week before.

Tailors' Unions Agree.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—The United Garment Workers of America and the Journeymen Tailors of America have reached an agreement defining the jurisdiction of the two bodies and for the creation of a committee looking to the amalgamation of these bodies to comprise all clothing workers in the United States.

The agreement provides that all Journeymen Tailors' Unions of America shall have jurisdiction over the workmen engaged in making custom clothing for merchant tailors in the United States or Canada, either under the system of the regular old line journeymen tailors or by the factory system, where the average price at which suits are sold in the United States is not less than \$25 and in Canada not less than \$18. The garment workers' organization will have jurisdiction over the workmen engaged in making custom clothing under the factory system for merchant tailors in the United States or Canada, where the average price of suits is below that set forth in the above provision, or ready-made clothing.

BIGELOW IN KANSAS.

Successful Socialist Meetings Held.

Since September 23 George E. Bigelow reports having addressed meetings in Kansas at Cherokee, Girard, Pittsburg (2), Weir City, Scammon, Columbus, Oswego (2), Galena (3). He was at Neosho, Mo., October 5 and 6,

addressing two meetings. He then went on to Tahlequah, I. T., where he stayed until October 12, holding seven meetings in that locality. He went to Muldrow. His Arkansas dates are as follows: Fort Smith, October 17, 18; Van Buren, 19; Ozark, 20; Coalhill, 21; Russellville, 22; Morrilton, 23; Springfield, 24-25; Little Rock, 26; Bald Knob, 27; Augusta, 28; Wynne, 29. He will stay in Memphis from October 30 to November 2, and return across Arkansas in time to enter in the Indian territory. During September Bigelow addressed 32 meetings. It will be seen he is working hard. He writes: "I have tried the best I could to make expenses and to stimulate to greater activity. I am assured from letters received from places visited that my work has contributed to the conversion of some, and to an increase in the local membership." That this is true is evidenced by the reports received at the national headquarters from various locals.

Comrade Hager, of Mineral, writes that Bigelow's address was delivered in a way to convince the worst skeptical that Socialism is the only way by which labor can regain its own."

Comrade Baffington, of Oswego, asks for a return visit from Bigelow, and says he spoke to a large audience and the meeting was a great success. It was the most effective meeting I ever attended."

Comrade Hansas, of Neosho, writes: "Say to the people, wherever he speaks, to be sure and hear Comrade Bigelow. He has a warm place in the hearts of all the comrades here."

Comrade Williscraft, of Tablequah, who assisted in arranging Bigelow's meetings there, reports: "His earnestness and logical arguments captivated nearly everyone who heard him."

Bigelow's financial report from August 17 to September 30 shows: Re-

ceipts, \$113.33. Expenses, salary, \$135; hotel, \$19; railroad fare, \$25.45; miscellaneous, \$4.30. Total, \$183.75. Cost to national office, \$70.42. Meetings held, 48.

TRADES UNIONS

Foster education and uproot ignorance.

Shorten hours and lengthen life.

Raise wages and lower usury.

Increase independence and decrease dependence.

Develop manhood and balk tyranny.

Establish fraternity and discourage selfishness.

Reduce prejudice and induce liberality.

Enlarge society and eliminate classes.

Create rights and abolish wrongs.

Lighten toil and brighten man.

Cheer the home and fireside and

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

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

Two New Propaganda Pamphlets.

WHAT WORKINGMEN'S VOTES CAN DO by Ben. Hanford

"One of the very best pieces of propaganda literature we have." (The Worker, New York)

"One of the best campaign pamphlets ever printed" (The Toiler, Terre Haute, Ind.)

Another good propaganda pamphlet by the same author

HANFORD'S REPLY TO HAVEMEYER

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



Reconsider, Brother Kidd

The \$300,000,000 Savings Bank Deposits

Mr. Thomas I. Kidd, a Vice-President of the American Federation of Labor, commenting on the new capitalist plan of intimidating the labor movement by damage suits against striking unions and their officers:

"Organized capital, through its anti-boycott and employers' associations, must stop its raid on the savings of the trade unions or the union men will withdraw \$300,000,000 from the banks."

The Executive Council of the Federation would not dare to call upon its affiliated unions for a fund of one million dollars to fight this legal attack, because they would know that not half the million would be forthcoming. Imagine, then, how much attention would be paid—even supposing, which is not true, that the workingmen affiliated with the Federation have three hundred millions in the savings banks—to a demand by that organization that they should simultaneously withdraw their deposits, and forfeit the interest accrued upon them. Of course, the Executive Council will not be foolish enough to make such a suggestion. But let us suppose not only that these organized workingmen have an aggregate of \$300,000,000 in the banks—let us suppose that they should simultaneously withdraw it and put it away in stockings and teapots. What would be the result? Does anyone suppose the capitalists would hesitate to make reprisals? And they would not have to violate any law to do so. The Steel Trust could shut down its mills "for repairs" and throw two hundred thousand men out of work. The Hard and Soft Coal Trusts could shut down their mines, "because of over-production," and throw five hundred thousand men out of work. The machine shops, the textile mills, the glass factories, the flour and lumber mills, and other works would perforce suspend operations, for lack of fuel and materials, and throw hundreds of thousands more employees out of work. And if there are two million workingmen affiliated with the Federation and they have aggregate savings of \$300,000,000, which is an average of \$150 per man, how many weeks would elapse before that hundred and fifty dollars would have gone back into the hands of the capitalists in payment for food, fuel, and clothing at the higher prices resulting from such a general shut-down?

And then, what? Then, either the two million men would go back to work for the capitalists—at the capitalists' terms, poorer but not wiser men, or they would have to make a sudden revolution of force to wrest the means of production from the capitalists' possession, in order to go to work for themselves.

Of course, Mr. Kidd is only talking. We take him too seriously, in thus showing the inevitable consequences if his proposition could be followed out. But a man in his position has no business to talk at random on such themes, to distract the attention of the workers from the one peaceful and easy way to victory by ranting about schemes he would not dare seriously

to propose in his official capacity.

Mr. Kidd opposes independent political action of the working class to make the workers the owners of the means of production they have created and operate—the practicable peaceful revolution that Socialists urge. So long as the majority of the workingmen are too stupidly content with poverty or too lacking in self-reliance to vote their class into political power to right the wrongs of their class, we may be sure they will not follow Mr. Kidd's proposal. When they are self-respectingly discontented enough and self-reliant enough to think and act together for their class interests, they will be too wise to "cut off their nose to spite their face," as Mr. Kidd would have them do. They will use their political power to take the machine of industry into their own hands and run it for their own benefit, instead of putting a clog in its wheels to smash it and themselves with it.

The "Reformers" in New York City follow the example of St. Paul—they are all things unto all men, that they may by all means get some votes. Mr. Low and his colleagues are candidates of Mr. Platt's Republican party, which runs Mr. Murphy's Democracy a close second in the arts of levying political tribute on office-seekers and law-breaking capitalists. They are also the candidates of the Citizens' Union, whose leaders announce that it is their fixed principle not to accept any campaign contributions from candidates or from corporations. Whatever the stains of political corruption that Mr. Low and his friends may receive from the support of the Easy Boss, though they be as scarlet, Mr. Cutting will wash them whiter than snow. The only doubt is, will they stay white after election?

A dispatch says that President Roosevelt "is taking no little interest in the strike situation" at Cripple Creek and that he took occasion the other day, in talking with a friend of his who is a friend of Governor Peabody too, to "advise the Governor indirectly not to allow any further conflict between the civil and military authorities." This is nice. This shows that Roosevelt is by no means the tactless, head-strong sort of man he has been pictured. He can make a strenuous noise on occasion, of course—about "race suicide," for instance; but on occasion, too—say on such an occasion as a Republican governor sending troops avowedly to "settle" a strike by defying the courts and civil officials and subjecting scores of workingmen to arbitrary arrest and brutal insult—on such an occasion, our picturesque President can "roar as gently as any sucking dove," as befits his position and the gratitude he owes to the Captains of Industry. We are so glad that he did not rush in rashly and violently to rebuke or even to restrain the Governor, as might have been feared by those who know his impetuous temper and the deep love he feels for the toilers, but that he kept "taking no little interest in the

situation," until the Governor had done his work and then "indirectly advised" him to be careful in the future.

Coming down to local affairs, it is reassuring to find the same gentle courtesy prevailing among the "Reformers" at our City Hall. The Water Department discovered that the Sugar Trust had been stealing water from the mains for the last six years, to the value, it was computed, of \$565,600. A rude, uncultured city official might have been tempted to get a warrant, send a squad of police to the office of the trust, and bring in the whole gang of thieves in the patrol wagon, just like so many common, badly dressed lawbreakers. Not so our polite "Reformers." They know the respect that is due the illustrious name of Havemeyer and so they just wrote a nice little letter to the thieves, suggesting that they settle up the affair quietly, without hurting anybody's feelings. The "Reformers" deserve the highest credit for their good manners, and it is a shame that Mr. Havemeyer and his partners got so nasty about it. It is almost enough to induce the gentlemen to give up the job of reforming the city and follow Mr. Coler back among the "honest men of Wall Street."

Editor Flower of the "Arena" indulges in a perfectly characteristic bit of misrepresentation when he says, in the current issue:

"In Germany the Kaiser, the hereditary aristocracy, the reactionary clericals, and the bourgeois class or parvenu aristocracy have pooled issues against the extreme Liberals and Social Democrats."

Mr. Flower ought not to write about German politics if he is not well enough acquainted with the subject to

know that the Liberals have joined heartily in the coalition against Socialism and that Eugen Richter, the leader of the so-called Radicals, is one of the bitterest enemies of Socialism in the Reichstag. We suspect, however, that Mr. Flower does know and that he has a purpose in what he says—the purpose, namely, of conveying the false impression that the Socialists of Germany are different from those of the United States, that they compromise with the Liberals, as we in the United States refuse to compromise with Democrats or Populists or anyone else. In this purpose he is quite at one with the most reactionary of the capitalist press.

Readers are requested to withhold judgment on the affair at Barre, Vt., sensationally reported by the capitalist press, until we can present the report of Comrade Origo who is now in that city and is investigating the matter.

The election returns from Connecticut show that on October 5, in Groton township, comprising the towns of Mystic, Nowark and Groton, 27 straight Socialist votes were cast out of a total of 1,126. In the state election, last year, one Socialist vote was cast out of 1,320. One of the Socialist candidates for selectman received 48 votes. The ticket averaged 39 votes to the candidate, the lowest candidate receiving 31 votes. The local comrades are jubilant over the result of their agitation. Only 76 votes were cast in the whole county last November.

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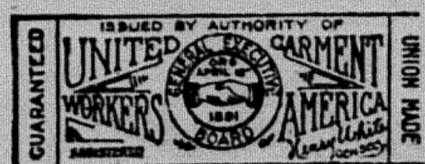


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SATURDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 24th, 1903

Tickets 25 Cents

Ladies and Children Free

Editorial Notes and Comments.

Prosperity! The Exchange bank, in Joliet, Ill., failed. Liabilities \$40,000.

Prosperity! The books of the Traders' bank in St. Louis were confiscated by the sheriff.

Prosperity! The bank of J. E. Brown & Co., in Bloomington, Ill., closed its doors. Liabilities \$35,000.

Prosperity! The Maryland Trust Co., and the Union Trust Co. in Baltimore suspended. Liabilities \$10,000,000.

Police Captain Boyd of St. Louis indicted by federal grand jury. Is charged with naturalization frauds and perjury. Three cheers for the Jefferson club!

Eighteen boodle convictions in St. Louis and Jefferson City, with nobody in the penitentiary, is a most striking illustration of the miscarriage of justice under the Capitalist regime.

The greatest sham battle of the age is now taking place in Ohio. The state campaign is on in earnest and Mark Hanna is tearing around the state at an awful pace, supposedly fighting Johnson, but in reality fighting Socialism through Johnson.—Ohio Socialist.

With much euphemistical slobbering a recent convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers made Roosevelt an honorary member. Considering his recent attitude as a union man, he should now be appointed grand chief. When lackies cringe, they should "bow exceedingly low."—Chicago Socialist.

Prosperity! Read this telegram:
"Pittsburg, Oct. 21.—The doors of the Federal National bank were not opened for business this morning. The following notice was posted in explanation: 'Closed by the authority of the comptroller of the currency. John B. Cunningham, Receiver.'"

The same old story! Democrats tell their dupes that the Socialist movement is a scheme to break up the Democratic Party; Republicans tell their dupes it is a scheme to break up the Republican Party. They need the dupes' votes to keep in power and serve the property classes. Socialism is against both parties—it is a movement of the laboring class as against the capitalist class, and is as certainly going to win as the laborers are many times as great as the capitalist class. There, now!

A great conspiracy to smuggle in tobacco at New York has been uncovered by which the public has been swindled out of great sums. Sumatra leaf is sold in Holland at 80 cents a pound and, in this country at \$2.50, there being a high duty on it to protect the working class who don't raise it. See? The fellows who tell their dupes that the tariff protects the working class have been smuggling this tobacco. See? Oh, these eminently respectable, honest, old party liars! Thieves? Yes, if they can make a dollar by it.—Appeal to Reason.

The capitalists charge the Socialists with making the workingmen hate their employers. That is simply an untruth. It makes the workingmen hate the system that robs them of the fruits of their toil. There are quite a number of employers who are Socialists and who have Socialists working for them. The employers do not deny that they are in business to make money out of their employes, and the employes know that they could not stay in business if they did not. It is the system, and the system only, that is to blame.—Social Democratic Herald.

The Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers held a special convention in Pittsburg to devise ways and means to provide for the members of the organization who have been thrown out of employment by the closing of independent plants that were unable to compete with the United States Steel corporation. The truth of the old quotation, that "competition is the life of trade," is receiving some hard raps in these days of industrial and commercial

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District No. 9, of St. Louis and Vicinity

SATURDAY EVE., OCT. 24, 1903

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Tickets 25c a Person

concentration. The song of prosperity is beginning to have the solemn cadence of the "Dead March in Saul," and the choir of financiers that are attempting to chant dirges of prosperity are manifesting a lean, hungry look.—Miners' Magazine.

The one thing above all others for the workingman to see and understand is the class struggle. The very instant he grasps this fact his feet are on the rock—he takes his place with his class and, come what will, he holds it, especially on election day. This is the work to which the labor agitator must give himself with all the powers of his mind and body. The American labor movement has come with a rush during the past few years; it is still largely in the hazy, nebulous state and is sure to bump and bruise itself severely before it develops the class-conscious solidity, strength and clearness it must have to triumph in the struggle and fulfill its historic mission.—Chicago Socialist.

JAMES L. BLAIR RESIGNED.

In last week's issue of Labor we published the sensational articles of the Mirror and the Censor concerning a prominent gentleman of this city. An article similar to the one published in the Censor appeared in the Missouri State Republican. Neither of these three sheets, however, had the courage to give the name of the man for and against whom their sensational articles were published.

Labor was the only paper in St. Louis which came out giving the name of the man in question as James L. Blair, general counsel of the World's fair. We took the ground that the man was either guilty or innocent, but that in either case the public had a right to know who the man is and to what extent the charges were true or not. Marked copies of Labor were mailed to Mr. Blair's country seat, "Stantote," and to all the World's fair directors. It seems that by the publication of the name the matter was forced to an issue, because last Monday Mr. Blair came to the Four Courts, asking for a warrant against the publisher of one of the above mentioned sheets. As a lawyer Mr. Blair should have known that he had a very poor case, because neither of the sheets had mentioned his name in connection with the charges.

Last Tuesday Mr. Blair resigned his \$18,000 a year job as World's fair counsel, and it is probable that he will also resign as World's fair director. It is also reported that the grand jury will investigate the case at Blair's own request. We give this information as far as we can gather it from the daily press reports, and await the further developments. There must be a "nigger in the woodpile" somewhere. What would all this noise be about?

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. Bohlfing, secretary.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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