

Workingmen
of all
Countries, Unite

LABOR.

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

SIXTEEN PAGES:

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To Crush Tailors' Union

Merchant Tailors' and Manufacturers' Associations Unite
in Attempt to Break Power of Organized Labor : : :

Washington, D. C., Oct. 26, 1903.
To Organized Labor, Greeting:

The Merchant Tailors' Associations of the United States, backed up by the Manufacturers' Association, are making war upon the organized Journeymen Tailors of the country, in the hope of crushing out unionism, and forcing the most miserable conditions as to wages, under the pretence of ranking workmen, and without regard to the check which organization interposes against avarice and injustice. In making the fight to refuse to furnish "back-shops" (shops in which the men can work), they thereby admit their purpose to return to the old system of tenement-house home-work. The following facts and appeal are earnestly commended to the serious, favorable and sympathetic action of all members of organized labor. Read carefully to your organization.

On the last days of June of the present year the merchant tailors of Kansas City, Mo., submitted to the Journeymen Tailors in their employ the following communication:

"Believing it to be our mutual interest, the undersigned merchant tailors have resolved that in the future we will treat with our men as individuals only, and employ same as long as they meet our requirements. It is not our motive to reduce wages; on the contrary, we will pay more for the highest class of workmanship, thereby making it an incentive to excel; we decline to pay as much for poor work as the first-class men are justly entitled to. We also reserve the right to judge the class to which it belongs, and place the hours (journeymen) in their respective grades. We decline to furnish back shops, as past experience has proven them to be a detriment to the craft instead of a help. We will not put any restrictions on our men as to helpers, as we deem it very essential to the trade that we have apprentices." (Signatures.)

About the same time an exactly similar communication was submitted to the members of the Tailors' Union in Binghamton, N. Y. Since that time the merchant tailors of Cleveland, Denver, Chicago, Parkersburg, W. V., Stockton, Cal., and other cities have taken exactly the same position as that set forth in the Kansas City letter, refusing to treat with committees of the Tailors' Unions, or to have any dealing with them as an organized body. While not saying so in words, yet in act declaring that the Tailors' Unions must disband.

The journeymen tailors are among the earliest pioneers of organized labor on this continent. Before the year 1800 they had some unions, and in the earlier years, running from 1800 to 1825, they formed probably more local unions on this continent than any other craft, and all through trade union

history and development in this country the tailors have carried their share of the burdens and performed their part of the pioneer work of the trade union movement. In every effort that has been made to consolidate the trade union movement into a federation the tailors have taken part, and an active one. They have been affiliated with the present American Federation of Labor since its foundation. They have never asked assistance of a financial character from the other trade unions of the country in all their history. BUT THE MERCHANT TAILORS' PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION, BACKED UP BY THE MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION, OF WHICH BODY MR. D. M. PARRY IS THE SPOKESMAN AND PRESIDENT, HAS DECLARED THAT THE JOURNEYMEN TAILORS' UNION OF AMERICA MUST AND SHALL BE DESTROYED, and their action in the cities cited above show that they intend to destroy the Tailors' International union, if that is possible. Their members have been sued in the courts for damages, and their property attached; injunctions have been served upon them, and arrests of pickets have been made by the score. The expenses of the organization are, therefore, enormous, and they need the help of organized labor to meet them. If organized labor will respond in somewhat the same degree of liberality to assist the tailors in their struggle that they did to assist the anthracite miners in theirs, the attempt to destroy their organization will not be successful.

For several years the journeymen tailors have been struggling to do away with home and tenement house work. In this crusade they have met with a very great degree of success. Now comes the Merchant Tailors' Protective Association, backed up by the followers of Mr. Parry, and declares that the tailors must give up working in the shops furnished by the employers, as is done in all other trades, and carry their work home to their kitchens to make it. If the struggles of any organization are entitled to the sympathy and support of organized labor, surely this struggle of the tailors for maintenance of their organization and for the abolition of the home and tenement house work is exceedingly so.

In an interview published in one of the daily papers the representatives of the employing tailors stated that they could draw on the defense fund of the Manufacturers' association, which was said to amount to a million and a half dollars, in order to successfully carry on their contest with the journeymen tailors. We feel assured that the organized workers in the United States and Canada will respond with sufficient liberality to make it impossible, even though the fanatics who are trying to destroy the Tailors' union expend a million and a half, or even more.

We submit this appeal to our fellow-workers of this country, feeling assured

Trade Unionism vs. Socialism

Neither DeLeonism nor the Advocates of Capitalist Politics in Unions Can Sidetrack the Socialist Party from the Path of True Working Class Politics

While a few leaders in the Rocky mountains are making vain attempts to DeLeonize the western labor movement, the editor of the American Federationist is trying to make the trade unionists of the country believe that the Socialist Party is the enemy of the A. F. of L.

"The Socialist Party—the Enemy of the A. F. of L." is the caption of an article "contributed" by a gentleman politically employed by the Haverhill (Mass.) capitalists during the present campaign. It happens that this anti-Socialist article is published in the November issue of the American Federationist, i. e., the last issue before the annual A. F. of L. convention. This is significant—but it will not check the progress of the Socialist movement.

The attitude of the Socialist party towards the trades union movement is plainly stated in the following resolutions, adopted by the national convention at Indianapolis, July, 1901, which read as follows:

"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 of 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 ac-

tion 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."

FOR THE UNITY OF THE LABOR UNION MOVEMENT.

While certain questionable elements are over-anxious to show that the Socialist Party was trying to widen the breach between the western and eastern forces of the trades-union movement, we wish to call their attention to the following resolutions unanimously adopted by the National Committee Quorum of the Socialist Party, in August, 1902, immediately after the reorganization of the Western Labor union into the American Labor union. This resolution was drafted by the present editor of St. Louis Labor, and expresses the true Socialist Party attitude toward the trades-union movement. It answers the anti-A. F. of L. elements in the west as well as the anti-Socialist editor of the American Federationist and his "honorable contributor" and ex-Socialist Trades and Labor Alliance friend, Gordon, of the Haverhill Anti-Socialist Business Men's Alliance.

THE SOCIALIST PARTY ATTITUDE STATED IN PLAIN LANGUAGE.

"St. Louis, Mo., August 2, 1902.

"Whereas, the organization of the Western Labor union into the American Labor union at its recent convention in Denver, and the declaration of said body in favor of Socialism and independent political action has brought the Socialist Party face to face with an important issue concerning our party's attitude towards the trades union movement;

"Whereas, There seems to exist considerable difference of opinion among the party members and comrades concerning this question of policy, and in many instances confusion and lack of

(Continued on Second Page.)

that it is of such a character and that it will so strongly appeal to all members of trade unions that not a single union will fail to respond as liberally as possible.

The executive council of the American Federation of Labor is deeply concerned that the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America shall be successful in its effort to maintain its members in the great contest in which they have been engaged for several months, and in which they can and will be victorious, if sympathetically, liberally and promptly the union, local, central, national and international, come to their financial assistance. Fraternally yours,

SAMUEL GOMPERS,

President.

JAMES DUNCAN,

First Vice-President.

JAMES MITCHELL,

Second Vice-President.

JAMES O'CONNELL,

Third Vice-President.

MAX MORRIS,

Fourth Vice-President.

THOS. I. KIDD,

Fifth Vice-President.

D. A. HAYES,

Sixth Vice-President.

JOHN B. LENNON,

Treasurer.

FRANK MORRISON,

Secretary.

Note.—Please send all contributions to John B. Lennon, General Secretary, Bloomington, Ill., who will receipt therefor.

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

Trades Unionism vs. Socialism.

(Continued From First Page.)

proper information and sound knowledge of the historic mission of the trades union movement will tend to work mischief and injury to the cause of organized labor;

"Whereas, The quorum of the Socialist Party National Committee has been repeatedly called upon to state its attitude concerning the newly inaugurated movement of the American Labor union; therefore be it

"Resolved, That we hail with joy the declaration of the American Labor union convention in favor of Socialism and independent political action on class conscious lines and fully appreciate the excellent pioneer work of our western comrades;

"Resolved, That we have full confidence in the honesty and sincerity of the delegates attending the A. L. U. Denver convention and feel convinced that their action was the result of free deliberation and noble inspiration for the good of the wage working class;

"Resolved, That while acknowledging all this and giving the A. L. U. representatives credit for all the good done at their Denver convention, we cannot but sincerely regret their action in constituting themselves a rival trades union federation to the American Federation of Labor.

"Resolved, That the invading of the eastern industrial centers by the A. L. U. will not only retard the cause of organized labor, but will unavoidably mean the inauguration of a fratricidal war and suicidal strife between the forces of the A. L. U. and those of the A. F. of L.

"Resolved, That in our opinion it is the most sacred duty of the Socialists

to promote the unity of the labor forces, and for this reason we consider it a very unwise action on the part of the A. L. U. to inaugurate a rival movement that will force our comrades and fellow-workers to waste their time and energy in fighting each other instead of fighting the common enemy.

"Resolved, That experience having demonstrated the fact that the trades union movement as well as the Socialist movement in this country has been greatly injured and our progress considerably retarded by a so-called Socialist Trades and Labor Alliance and its S. L. P. promoters that we warn all Socialists against a repetition of this fatal policy.

"Resolved, That in our opinion the American Labor Union, by organizing rival organizations to the A. F. of L. will logically develop in the same direction as the so-called Socialist Trades and Labor Alliance and must finally share the same fate, unless the comrades of the A. L. U. realize and promptly rectify their mistake.

"Resolved, That in our opinion the regeneration of the trades union movement on Socialist lines must come from below, i. e., from the rank and file, not from above, i. e., from the leaders, and the progress made in this direction in Cleveland, Milwaukee, St. Louis and other cities by our comrades furnishes conclusive evidence that no necessity exists for a rival economic organization.

"Resolved, That we appeal to the Socialists throughout the country to use their best efforts and influence among the members of the A. F. of L. and the A. L. U. to prevent a fratricidal conflict that would do irreparable injury to both the trades union and Socialist movements."

The American Federationist has never published nor even mentioned the above resolutions concerning the relations between the Socialist Party and the trades union movement.

this grand, fearless woman, and when her mission is ended in this state, the links in the fraternal chain of labor will be stronger and the remembrance of her visit to the Rocky mountains will be a sacred jewel, treasured away in memory's casket, and from the lips of thousands of strong, brawny men of the coal fields will issue the fervent prayer, "God bless Mother Jones."

SOCIALISTS, ATTENTION!

There are undoubtedly many Socialists living in places where there are no local organizations, who would like to have a speaker visit their localities, but are unable to assume the financial responsibility attached to the undertaking. If every such Socialist reading these lines will send his name and address to the National Secretary, Socialist Party, Omaha, Neb., and state what he or she can do in the way of entertainment, arranging and advertising a meeting, guarantee toward the expenses of speaker, how much notice of speakers coming would be needed, etc., the names will be filed and attention given to the application as soon as possible. Of course it is understood

that the national office does not guarantee a speaker immediately for every locality, but the best efforts will be made to satisfy the demand. We want to see every militant Socialist a member of the party. Address the National Secretary, Socialist Party, Omaha, Neb.

TRADES UNIONS

Foster education and uproot ignorance.

Shorten hours and lengthen life.

Raise wages and lower usury.

Increase independence and decrease dependence.

Develop manhood and balk tyranny.

Establish fraternity and discourage selfishness.

Reduce prejudice and induce liberality.

Enlarge society and eliminate classes.

Create rights and abolish wrongs.

Lighten toil and brighten man.

Cheer the home and fireside and

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

Editorial Notes and Comments.

James L. Blair is by no means an exceptionally rotten egg in the nest of our West end aristocracy. There are others like him, no doubt. Ellis Wainwright, the fugitive millionaire boodler and World's fair director, is one. Charles H. Turner and Phil Stock are no better than Wainwright, because they were in the same boat with him. Governor and World's Fair President David Francis, Blair, Wainwright, Turner, Stock and others were, and undoubtedly still are, bosom friends. For this reason Mr. Blair deserves at least some sympathy so long as he is the only one in serious trouble.

Hello, Mr. Folk! This is Labor. Please answer: Will your collection of convicted boodlers ever reach the inner walls of the penitentiary?

The preacher who recently warned his flock against the peril of the three D's—dirt, debt and Socialism—must have been akin to the Irishman who, being caught with blankets with "U. S." branded on them, said they were his because U. stands for Dennis and S. for McCarty.—Seattle Socialist.

According to a letter in Reynold's Newspaper, from a navvy engaged in railway construction in South Africa, every batch of navvies sent out have gone on strike for food. As soon as the men get any money they leave their work on account of the bad conditions prevailing.—"Justice," London. This is under the British flag. The same or similar conditions prevail here. From this one may learn that all flags are capitalists' flags; in all countries "patriotism," "love of the flag," "devotion to duty," etc., are catch words used to attract the attention of the slave while his masters rob him.

The Socialists have a principle at stake and it is in furtherance of this principle that this paper is published. We aim to overthrow the present system of society and substitute therefor a co-operative system which will give to the producers of wealth the full product of their toil. Socialists are not interested in three-cent carfares; Socialists are not interested in standing pat; nor in any of the thousand and one other schemes put forth by the capitalists to befog the eyes of the working people. Socialists are interested in disposing of the exploiter of labor—the man who lives by working others and taking from them their labor's product.—Ohio Socialist.

The labor organization is a necessary factor in the education of the masses. It teaches its members to be independent, honest, upright, fair, generous, sympathetic, helpful, brotherly, mindful of the rights of others, charitable to the needy; it affords an opportunity to study human nature that can be had in no other way; in fact, it seeks comfort and pleasure for every one, whether in or out of the organization, but it especially looks after the interest of its members and those dependent upon them. Can any church or social organization do more—or, to be more explicit, are not these organizations founded on the same broad principles as the labor unions? The difference in the character of work to be done by various organizations necessitates, of course, different methods to reach the desired end, but no one can truthfully say that the aims and methods of labor unions are not as lofty and on as high a plane as are those of any other organizations.—Nashville Labor Advocate.

MOTHER JONES IN COLORADO.

Last week there entered the confines of the state of Colorado a woman who was heralded with no blasts or trumpets. A woman who bore upon her brow no coronet, save the silvery crown of age. No band met her at the depot, and no gathering of "leading citizens" welcomed her to the "Queen City of the Plains." She was plainly attired in a comfortable garb, and came to the mountains of Colorado to lift her magic voice in behalf of the weary and worn victims of the coal mines, who have borne the barabrous infamy of corporation despotism until "patience has ceased to be a virtue." This brave little woman, whose eyes have gazed out upon the world and humanity for nearly sixty years, has won for herself a simple appellation, the most loving and endearing that the human tongue or pen of man ever couched in the langue of a word, "Mother." There is not a word in all the dialects of nations that recalls such sacred memories or appeals so strongly to all the good that lies locked in the human breast. The most hardened criminal, the most dehumanized monster, with hands reddened with innocent blood, the most callous, debauched and degenerate type of disfigured manhood, feels a moisture in the dried fountains of his heart when the word mother is uttered by human lips. "Mother Jones" has won the proudest title that a woman can bear from the labor army of America. She has borne labor's cross for more than a quarter of a century, and the struggling vagrants in the bondage of wage-slavery have been her children. No lioness defending her young has shown the dauntless courage of a "Mother Jones." The deputized thug, the corporation hireling, and the countless injunctions of corrupt judicial tribunals have found no weak spot in that brave womanly heart that beats with loyal devotion for the down-trodden disinherited, whom greed has left as homeless as the Nazarene who died upon a cross to save a world. Born

in a land where the writ of eviction has wet the earth with tears, where the lord of the soil, through exactions of rent, crowded the emigrant ship with exiles to every clime, it can truly be said that this woman has been trained in a school of adversity that has equipped her for the great battle that confronts the pauperized millions of the globe. "Mother Jones" can tear from her experience chapters of human history that are bathed in tears and blood. She can recite stories of wrong and oppression that curdles the blood and makes men feel that mortality is an idle dream and that God has abandoned and forsaken the wretches of rags and hunger. But with all the misery upon which her vision has rested, with all the groans of agony that have been wafted to her ears, she is still buoyed up and inspired with a hope that the long night of gloom and darkness will pass away, and the sunlight of a new civilization will shed its beneficent rays of joy and peace, to still the wails and moans of a famished humanity that is struggling for the right to live. "Mother Jones" has become the patron saint and the "angel of light" of the anthracite regions of Pennsylvania, and upon the summit of the hills of West Virginia the eloquent evangelist of the United Mine Workers of America has become an idol and a queen, adored and worshiped with a reverence that is as pure and as holy as ever linked together a mother and her sons. Her tears have mingled with the tears of heart-broken mothers watching the dew of death gathering upon the pallid brows of the baby slaves of the mills, whose lives went out ere youth had blossomed from the bud of childhood. Her maternal hands have pressed the lids upon the sightless eyes and her sympathetic voice has poured a balm of comfort upon the bruised and bleeding heart that mourned for the offspring that died through factory punishment. The coal miners of Colorado will rally around

The Housing of the People.

FROM THE WORKER.

The conditions under which the working people of New York City live is vividly illustrated by Tenement House Commissioner De Forest's statement that to-day, after two years of "Reform," there are still no less than 350,000 "dark rooms"—that is, rooms without windows opening to an air-shaft or court or even to other rooms so opening—and over 2,500 cellar living rooms, related in violation of law, besides several thousand tenement bakeries and several thousand tenement houses without fire escapes.

No rich man would keep his dog in one of these dark rooms or cellars. But the capitalists who control both the old parties and the hybrid "Reform" coalition have not the slightest scruple about drawing their incomes from the rental from such dens and from the profits of the factories and workshops where they pay such low wages that a large part of the working class have no choice but to live in these disease-breeding fire-trap houses.

The eminent citizens who own the workshops and the tenements and the mansions do not care a snap for the law, so long as they are not punished for violating the law; and if workmen keep on voting capitalist politicians into office, they will take precious good care that Commissioner De Forest is not given the funds to enable him to enforce the law and that their "non-partizan" judges spend their time issuing injunctions against strikers, not sentencing law-breaking landlords.

And at the best, what does "tenement-house reform" on the capitalist-philanthropist plan amount to? What does it accomplish? Suppose Mr. De Forest—and be it understood, we do not question Mr. De Forest's sincerity or good will, but only the wisdom of the plan he follows—suppose he succeeds in preventing the erection of any more tenements of the worst type and even in causing the destruction of some of the worst of the old ones, what follows? Of privately owned tenements it may be said—reversing the Kentuckian's dictum about whisky—that there are no good tenements, but some are worse than others. Well, the landlords have tenements not quite so bad built in the places of the old ones; these cost more; ergo, says the capitalist owner, they are worth more, and he charges a higher rental for the same amount of space; and the growth of the population, with the necessity for the mass of the workers to be near their places of employment, compels them to pay what the owner asks. This is what we have seen happening before our eyes during the last two years. While taxes on real estate have been reduced by our "business administration," rents have gone steadily up. How do the tenants manage to pay more rent? It's a hard question to answer; but people manage many things when they have to. They eat a little poorer food and wear a little poorer clothing and perhaps take fewer outings at the beach in summer and perhaps pawn some of the little household belongings and can never

redeem them; or they take in a lodger or two and so still more overcrowd the overcrowded rooms and the poor mother neglects her children and works her fingers to the bone to keep things going; or the old man works a little harder, puts in a little more overtime and nears his grave so much the faster, and the boys and girls are taken out of school a little earlier and sent to work on the street or in the store or office or shop.

And the landlord who owns a "good" tenement looks over his rent-rolls and says, "How nice it is to be a good landlord, seeing I get even bigger returns on my money than bad ones do!" And the workingman pays with his sweat, the workingwoman pays with her tears, the children of the tenements give their childhood to pay.

A Socialist legislature and city administration would cut the Gordian knot. Recognizing that it is not "bad" landlords who are at fault, but landlordism itself—nay, capitalism itself, of which landlordism is but a part—it would strike at the root. Undoubtedly, while capitalism lasts, none of these subsidiary problems, such as that of the people's housing, can be solved. Undoubtedly, capitalism cannot be overthrown and Socialism established in a single city or even a single state. But a Socialist city administration with a Socialist state legislature to back it could and would make a good beginning, and save thousands of proletarian lives thereby every year. It would not reduce taxes, but rather raise them to the full limit. And it would make the landlords' taxes pay for the erection of pleasant and wholesome dwellings of the best modern type, in place of the rookeries it would condemn, and would let these dwellings to workmen at a rate covering the cost of maintenance—a rate, to put it conservatively, less than half that charged by private owners for equal space and the worst of accommodations. And each of these houses would not only be a benefit to the number of workmen's families who inhabited it, but it would, while capitalism continues, through the working of competition, be a force tending to compel private landlords to provide better houses and to be content with lower rents.

This is the only way in which the problem of the housing of the people can be approached with any hope of benefit to the workers. The "Reformers" will not do it, any more than the frank old-party politicians. Only a party of Socialist workmen dare attempt it.

What can be the result of this painful wrestling of the small with the gigantic power of the large producer? What future is there in store for the small agricultural and industrial producer as a reward for his thrift and his industry, and of his having dragged his wife and children with him into slavery at the cost of their physical and mental ruin? The reward for all this is bankruptcy, their final divorce from all means of production, their downfall into the class of the proletariat.

NATIONAL PLATFORM

—OF THE—

Socialist Party of the United States.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

IMMEDIATE DEMANDS.

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

As such means we advocate:

1. The public ownership of all means of transportation and communication, and all other public utilities, as well as of all industries controlled by monopolies, trusts and combines. No part of the revenue of such industries to be applied to the reduction of taxes on property of the capitalist class, but to be applied wholly to the increase of wages and shortening of the hours of labor of the employes, to the improvement of the service and diminishing the rates to the consumers.
 2. The progressive reduction of the hours of labor and the increase of wages in order to decrease the share of the capitalist and increase the share of the worker in the product of labor.
 3. State or national insurance of working people in case of accidents, lack of employment, sickness and want in old age; the funds for this purpose to be collected from the revenue of the capitalist class, and to be administered under the control of the working class.
 4. The inauguration of a system of public industries, public credit to be used for that purpose in order that the workers be secured the full product of their labor.
 5. The education of all children up to the age of 18 years, and state and municipal aid for books, clothing and food.
 6. Equal civil and political rights for men and women.
 7. The initiative and referendum, proportional representation and the right of recall of representatives by their constituents.
- But in advocating these measures as steps in the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of the cooperative commonwealth, we warn the working class against the so-called public ownership movements as an attempt of the capitalist class to secure governmental control of public utilities for the purpose of obtaining greater security in the exploitation of other industries, and not for the amelioration of the conditions of the working class.

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Bar Supplied With Finest
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I. J. BAUER, Manager.

SOCIALIST PARTY OF MISSOURI.

Headquarters of the Socialist Party, Liberal, Mo., Oct. 25, 1903.
 Sixteenth meeting of the quorum was held at headquarters with all members present except Blake.
 Charter granted Maplewood, St. Louis county, with seven members, and to Marceline, Linn county, with ten members.
 Secretary asked to inquire as to the occupation of two signers of Maplewood application. Adjourned.
 M. M. JONES, Chairman.
 Caleb Lipscomb, Secretary.

Liberal, Mo., Nov. 1, 1903.
 Seventeenth meeting of the quorum was held at headquarters with Jones, Mellor, Blake and Wilcox present.
 Bills allowed were as follows: Postage stamps, \$8.95; dues stamps, \$50; party buttons, \$3.25; typewriter ribbon, 75 cents; printing, \$1. Total, \$63.95.

Club Springfield surrendered their charter covering the city of Springfield, and asked for a charter for Greene county on the ground that the Socialists outside of the city are so much scattered that the party can be better served by allowing all to join the one club.

Jefferson City club asked for a referendum vote on van for Missouri, to be owned by the party in the state and under the control of the state committee, and the same to be paid for by subscription. This van is to be completed by May 1, 1904. Further clubs must thus initiate before action can be taken, and such are now in order. Adjourned. M. M. JONES, Chairman.
 CALEB LIPSCOMB, Secretary.

SOCIALIST PARTY.

Local St. Louis met last Sunday night at Delabar's hall.
 The following nominations were made by Local St. Louis:
 E. F. Behrens, Sedalia, Mo., for Missouri National Committeeman.
 J. H. Rathburn, Sedalia, Mo., for State Secretary-Treasurer.
 For State Committee: Wm. M. Brandt, representative 10th Congressional District; W. W. Barker, Representative 11th Congressional District; F. H. Dilno, Representative 12th Congressional District.

After careful consideration Local St. Louis adopted the following

RESOLUTION:

Resolution passed by Local St. Louis at the general meeting held Sunday, November 1, 1903.
 Resolved, That Local St. Louis hereby censures "The Appeal to Reason" for its course in admitting to its columns the advertising matter of "The St. Louis Star," one of the most contemptible capitalistic sheets in the country; and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to "The Appeal to Reason" and the National and State Secretaries of the Socialistic Party.

An interesting discussion on Trade Unionism and Socialism took place. Then the meeting adjourned.

MEETING OF THE TENTH WARD BRANCH.

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

ELECTION RETURNS.

St. Louis Labor.
 International Bank Bldg.
 St. Louis, Mo.
 Omaha, Neb. Nov. 4.—Returns received show general increase Socialist vote. Losses in Mass. and gains in New York, and Ohio. No estimate of vote in other states can be given.

State secretary Massachusetts reports decrease Socialist vote about two thousand in two hundred seventy four towns. Carey defeated for sixth term Legislature about hundred votes.

McCartney's former district lost by sixty one. Ramsden of Brockton re-elected fifty eight majority.

State Secy. estimates Socialist gain New York state ten thousand, mayoralty vote greater New York increases over ten thousand, for state ticket increase eight thousand. Rochester mayoralty vote increase over eight hundred, state vote over eleven hundred Syracuse reports county gain sixty. Buffalo gains three hundred fifty.

State Secy. Ohio not heard from. Cowen Governor candidate polled four thousand votes Hamilton County. Toledo reports gain three hundred, Columbus city gives Cowen Governor gain hundred forty, county hundred seventy increase, sixty precincts not reported. State Secretary Iowa reports light vote in state. Des Moines gives slight gain, light total vote. State Secretary Colorado reports six hundred votes, Denver heads ticket. Nebraska returns not obtainable.

Wm. Mailly.

JOHN W. BROWN TO BEGIN WESTERN TOUR.

Comrade John W. Brown of Connecticut will take up Ben Hanford's tour where the latter ended and begin a western tour at Omaha, Sunday, November 8. Comrade Brown will leave Massachusetts on election night after a hard month's work in that state during the campaign, and come direct to Omaha, where he will rest a couple of days before beginning his long trip through the western states to the coast.

Brown will cover the exact route mapped out for Hanford, and will go through Nebraska, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, California, Oregon, Washington, Montana, Idaho and the other northwestern states. After the Omaha meeting, Brown will probably proceed as follows: November 9, Kearney; 10, North Platte; 11, Gering; 13, Cheyenne, Wyo.; 15, Denver, Col.

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

for LABOR were secured during the past week by the following comrades and friends of the labor press:
 Wm. Crouch, St. Louis.....4
 Julius W. Thile, St. Louis.....1
 Aug. C. Jennrich, St. Louis.....1
 Leonard Drake, St. Louis.....1

- R. Goldberg, St. Louis.....1
- Wm. R. Guiber, St. Louis.....2
- L. Hausehmann, St. Louis.....4
- J. Neveggool, St. Louis.....2
- J. H. Powell, St. Louis.....1
- O. Pauls, St. Louis.....1
- Phil. Muller, St. Louis.....2
- A. Zuckermann, St. Louis.....1
- Chas. Goodman, St. Louis.....3
- P. C. Fish, St. Louis.....2
- Wm. Eckart, St. Louis.....2
- John Schrimpf, St. Louis.....1
- W. W. Baker, St. Louis.....2
- Hy. C. Uphoff, St. Louis.....1
- Hy. Struckhoff, St. Louis.....1
- M. A. Esty, St. Louis.....1
- Jacob Wunsch, St. Louis.....1
- Wm. Ruesche, St. Louis.....1

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- Gildehaus Grocer Co.
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- Koken Barber Supply Co.
- Neuhoff, butcher, Newstead & Kennerly ave.
- Seifried pork house and meat shop.
- Eichschlag, butcher, 1209 Chouteau ave.

Socialist Party of Missouri.

NOTICE OF NOMINATIONS.

Liberal, Mo., Oct. 12, 1903.

To All Members of the Socialist Party of Missouri:

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

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

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 sub-

scriptions. 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.

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

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People's Fund and Welfare Association.

Eleventh and Locust Streets.

A copy of the constitution of P. F. W. A., east end, Cincinnati, O., is at hand, also application for membership. The former is similar to ours in many respects, but Article VI. provides that the members of board of directors "be elected at each annual meeting by a majority vote of members present," having no delegates from other organizations.

Their election takes place in August. Well, it may be cooler in Cincinnati at that time, for St. Louis P. F. W. A. would never have a "quorum" to transact business in summer. We wish the comrades success, for they mean to do business.

The "golden rule" was discussed Sunday, at the Brotherhood meeting, and Mr. Kober arrived at the conclusion that many people did not know anything about it, though they talked a great deal about the "golden rule."

Mr. Hoehn was released from promise to talk at eight o'clock, as it was the first Sunday in the month, and he was due at Delabar's hall. He will, however, speak on the "Power of the Press" on his return from Boston. Our treasurer, Mr. A. J. Lawrence, accompanied Mr. Hoehn, and is to extend greetings and offer of hospitality to Socialist comrades, in 1904, from this association. Mr. How made motion to that affect at Brotherhood meeting.

On next Sunday, at 7 p. m., the subject of the hour will be "The Need of a Social Science and Brotherhood Center at the World's Fair." Mr. How will lead.

Mr. Maschmeyer's class meets at 3 p. m. every Sunday.

Mr. Beard has changed his night for meeting to Thursday. By the way, Mr. Beard, as one of the "lantern committee," was here, Sunday evening, and Mr. Kober and secretary of the "registration committee." Where were the other seven people?

The Newsboys' union is to be addressed by Rev. F. Bliss, Messrs. Ross and How at next meeting.

We are hoping for an informal talk from Miss Jane Addams, of Hull House, Chicago, this week Monday.

On November 9 a complimentary entertainment will be given by the P. F. W. A. There will be a lecture on "Milk and Water" by Mr. C. N. Haskins, and a musical programme furnished by Mr. Walter Reuter; piano solo; a song by Miss Miriam G. Lynch, and a selection for violin and piano by Miss Coar and Mr. Reuter. Bring all your friends, with your families. Ladies, please take notice.

Mr. Bohannon "glided" into the hall very unobtrusively, but soon made his presence manifest as the "instrument which God uses to make himself known." This doctrine he failed to impress Mr. Dan Martin within our little meeting Monday night.

"Monthly itemized statements" are to be made by Cincinnati P. F. W. A., and yet it seems to be a hardship to furnish a quarterly one here to this association.

Books are ready to be turned over to "Library Committee," and the readers "must be of good deportment and habits" and clean, according to rules drawn up by the committee, Messrs. Arnold and Kaemmerer.

The committee to revise Constitution—Messrs. D. Allan, Dilno and Baker—have about finished their labors.

There will be a meeting of the Co-operative League, Saturday, November 7th, at 8:00 p. m. Messrs. McShane, Steigerwalt and Morris are very much interested in "co-operation."

Friends, the cold weather is coming on, and many are "foolish enough to be without a place of shelter," and sometimes no dimes either in pockets to pay for lodging save in the Salvation Army "headlight." Are we to wait until Gabriel sounds his trumpet,

or shall we "lend a hand" here?

ELLA C. KELLY,
Secretary.

THE WORK FOR LABOR.

How to Build Up Our Socialist Press.

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

Socialism and the Negro.

Resolution Adopted by the Socialist Party in National Convention at Indianapolis, Ind., July 31, 1901.

WHEREAS, The negroes of the United States, because of their long training in slavery and but recent emancipation therefrom occupy a peculiar position in the working class and in society at large;

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

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

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

RESOLVED, That we declare to the negro worker the identity of his interests and struggles with the interests and struggles of the workers of all lands, without regard to race or color or sectional lines; that the causes which have made him the victim of social and political inequality are the effects of the long exploitation of his labor-power; that all social and race prejudices spring from the ancient economic 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.

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

The present form of government is a positive failure. The newspapers teem with accounts of murder, suicide, bribery, corruption, misery, etc. Could anything be worse? The upholders of the present system charge the working class with incompetency, but are seriously indicted on the same charge by every result of the present unsystematic system.

Many a fellow imagines he has said something clever when, in opposition to this, he declares: "There is nothing new under the sun; as things are today, so have they even been, and so will they ever be." Yet is there no more mistaken and foolish assertion than this. Modern science has proved that nothing is at a standstill; society, like nature, undergoes a steady development.

People blame the shirt-makers and tailors because they pay two cents where they ought to pay fifty. It is not their fault; they are nothing but the weather-cocks, and society is the wind. Trade does not grow out of the Sermon on the Mount; merchants never have any hearts, they have only ledgers; two per cent. a month is their Sermon on the Mount, and a balance on the wrong side of the ledger is their demonstration. [Laughter.] Nobody finds fault with them for it; everything according to the law of its life. A man pays as much for making shirts or coats as it is necessary to pay, and he would be a fool and a bankrupt if he paid any more. He needs only a hundred work-women; there are a thousand women standing at his door saying: "Give us work; and if it is worth ten cents to do it, we will do it for two;" and a hundred get the work, and nine hundred are turned into the street, to drag down this city into the pit that it deserves. [Loud applause.]

What proves the clearest of woman's need of the ballot? Why, the very inertness and ignorance which the lack of it has caused her. Like all other injustice and slavery, its worst effect is that it weakens, degrades, and darkens

its victims, till they no longer realize the harm done them. Wasted on trifles, cramped by routine, lacking the stir and breadth which interest in great questions gives, many women grope or flutter on, ignorant of the real cause that saddens their life, burdens their toil, starves their nature, and sows their path with thorns. Those whom circumstances have lifted to broader views must not wait for her request before they open to women the advantages by which they have profited so much. Besides, we lose half our resources when we shut women out from beneath the influence of these elements of growth. God gives us the whole race with its varied endowments, man and woman, one the complement of the other, on which to base civilization. We starve ourselves by using in civil affairs only half—only one sex. I spoke a year ago of the stride literature made when women began to write and read. Politics will reap as great a gain when she enters its field.

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

If we have a right to live we have the right of access to the means of

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

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

LABOR in POLITICS

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

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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 VIII.

HOW MY UNCLE KISSED A MARQUIS.

The following Saturday my uncle slept at Corvol.

They started the next morning at sunrise. M. Minxit was accompanied by all his people and several friends, among whom was his confrere Fata. It was one of those splendid days that gloomy winter, like a smiling jailer, occasionally gives the earth; February seemed to have borrowed its sun from the month of April; the sky was clear, and the south wind filled the atmosphere with a soft warmth; the river was steaming in the distance among the willows; the white frost of the morning hung in little drops from the branches of the bushes; the little shepherds were singing in the meadows for the first time in the year, and the brooks that ran down the mountain of Flez, awakened by the warmth of the sun, babbled at the foot of the hedges.

"Monsieur Fata," said my uncle, "this is a fine day. Shall we pass under the wet branches of the woods?"

"I don't care to, my confrere," said the latter. "If you will come to my house, I will show you a four-headed child which I have sealed in a bottle. M. Minxit offers me 300 francs for it."

"You will do well to let him have it," said my uncle, "and put some currant wine in its place."

Nevertheless, as he had a good pair of legs, and as it was only two short leagues from there to Varzy, he decided to follow his confrere. So Fata and he left the main body of the hunters, and plunged into a cross-path that ran through the meadow. Soon they found themselves opposite Saint-Pierre du Mont. Now, Saint-Pierre du Mont is a big hill situated on the road from Clamecy to Varzy. At its base it is surrounded with meadows and streaming water-courses, but at its summit it is shorn and bare. You would take it for a huge ball of earth raised on the plain by a gigantic mole. On its bare and scoury cranium there was then the remnant of a feudal castle; to-day that is replaced by an elegant country house, in which a cattle raiser lives, for thus it is that the works of man, like those of nature, insensibly decompose and recombine.

The walls of the castle were dismantled and its battlements toothless in many spots; the towers seemed to have been broken off in the middle, and they were reduced to the condition of trunks; its moats, have dried up, were encumbered by tall grasses and a forest of reeds, and its drawbridge had given place to a stone bridge; the sinister shadow of this old feudal ruin saddened the entire neighborhood; the cottages had moved back from it; some had gone to the neighboring hill to form the village of Flez, while others had gone down into the valley and grouped themselves as a hamlet along the road.

The master of this old establishment at that time was a certain Marquis de Cambyse. M. de Cambyse was tall, stout, heavily built, and had a giant's strength. You would have thought him an old suit of armour made of flesh. He was of a violent, passionate, excessively irascible nature, and was moreover spoiled by his nobility, and imagined that the Cambyse family was a work unparalleled in creation.

At one time he had been an officer of musketeers, of I know not what color; but he was ill at ease at court, his will there was repressed, his violence could not give itself vent, and

moreover he was stifled amid that dust of country squires which sparkled and whirled around the throne. He had returned to his estate, and lived there like a little monarch. Time had taken away one by one the old privileges of the nobility; but he had actually kept them, and exercised them to the full. He was still absolute master, not only of his domains, but also of all the country round about. Barring the buckler, he was a veritable feudal lord. He cudgelled the peasants, took their wives from them when they were pretty, invaded their lands with his hounds, trampled their crops under the feet of his valets, and subjected to a thousand annoyances the bourgeois who allowed themselves to meet him in the vicinity of his mountain.

He practiced despotism and violence from caprice, for entertainment, and especially through pride. In order to be the most eminent personage in the vicinity, he wished to be the wickedest. He knew no better way of showing his superiority to people than to oppress them. To be famous he made himself wicked. Except in size, he was like the flea who can not make you aware of his presence among your bed clothes except by pricking you. Although rich, he had creditors. Such was the terror of his name that you could not have found a sheriff's officer in the country willing to serve a paper on him. A single one, Father Ballivet, had dared to serve a writ on him with his own hand and speaking in his own person, but he had risked his life in doing it. Honor then to general Father Ballivet, the royal process server, who served writs everywhere and two leagues beyond, as the wags of the neighborhood said in order to dim the glory of this great process server.

This was how he managed it. He wrapped his document in a half-dozen envelopes treacherously sealed, and presented it to M. de Cambyse as a package coming from the castle of Vilaine. While the marquis was unwrapping the document, he ran away noiselessly, reached the main gate, and mounted his horse which he had fastened to a tree at some distance from the castle. When the marquis found out what the package contained, furious at having been the dupe of a process server, he ordered his domestics to follow in his tracks; but Father Ballivet was beyond their reach, and mocked at them with a gesture which I can not reproduce here.

Moreover, M. de Cambyse felt scarcely greater scruple about discharging his gun at a peasant than at a fox. He had already maimed two or three, who were known in the neighborhood as the cripples of M. de Cambyse, and several quasi-notable inhabitants of Clamecy had been the victims of his wicked practical jokes. Although he was not yet very old, there had already been in the life of this honorable lord enough bloody tricks to entitle him to two life-sentences; but his family stood well at court, and the protection of his noble relatives secured him against prosecution. And in fact, each one takes his pleasure where he finds it. The good King Louis XV., while engaged in such gentle and merry sports at Versailles, and while giving parties to the gentlemen of his court, did not wish his gentlemen in the provinces to grow weary on their estates, and he would have been very much vexed had there been any lack of peasants for them to whip until they howled or of bourgeois for them to insult. Louis, called the Well-Beloved, was deter-

mined to deserve the love that his subjects had awarded him. So then it is understood that the Marquis de Cambyse was as inviolable as a constitutional king, and that for him there was neither justice or marshalsea.

Benjamin was declaiming against M. de Cambyse. He called him the Gesler of the neighborhood, and had often manifested a desire to find himself face to face with this man. His wishes were fulfilled only too soon, as you will now see.

My uncle, in his capacity of philosopher, stood in contemplation before the old battlements, black and notched, that rent the azure of the sky.

"Monsieur Rathery," said his confrere to him, pulling him by the sleeve. "it does no one any good to stay around this castle, I warn you."

"What, Monsieur Fata, you too are afraid of a marquis?"

"But, Monsieur Rathery, you know I am a doctor with a wig."

"That's the way with all of them!" cried my uncle, giving free course to his indignation; "there are 300 common people against one gentleman, and they allow the gentleman to walk over their bellies. Furthermore, they flatten themselves as much as they can for fear this noble personage may stumble!"

"What do you expect, M. Rathery, against force?"

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

Just at that moment a man dressed in a rich hunting costume crossed the road, followed by barking dogs and a long train of valets. Fata turned pale.

"M. de Cambyse," said he to my uncle; and he bowed profoundly; but Benjamin stood straight and covered like a Spanish grandee.

Now, nothing was more calculated to offend the terrible marquis than the presumption of this villain who refused him the ordinary homage on the verge of his domains and in front of his castle. It was, moreover, a very bad example, which might become contagious.

"Clodhopper," said he to my uncle, with his gentleman's air, "why do you not salute me?"

"And you," answered my uncle, surveying him from head to foot with his gray eye, "why did you not salute me?"

"Do you know that I am the Marquis de Cambyse, lord of this country?"

"And are you ignorant of the fact that I am Benjamin Rathery, doctor of medicine, of Clamecy?"

"Really," said the marquis, "so you are the sawbones? I congratulate you upon it; it is a fine title that you have."

"It is as good a title as yours! To acquire it, I had to follow long and serious studies. But what did that do which you put before your name cost you? The king can make twenty marquises a day, but I defy him, with all his power, to make a doctor; a doctor

has his usefulness; later perhaps you will recognize it; but what is a marquis good for?"

The Marquis de Cambyse had breakfasted well that morning. He was in a good humor.

"Well," said he to his steward, "this is an original wag; I would rather have met him than a deer. And this one," he added, pointing a finger at Fata, "who is he?"

"M. Fata, of Varzy, Monsieur," said the doctor, making a second genuflection.

"Fata," said my uncle, "you are a poltroon; I suspected as much; but you shall account to me for this conduct."

"So," said the marquis to Fata, "you are acquainted with this man?"

"Very slightly, Monsieur Marquis, I swear it; I know him only from having dined with him at M. Minxit's; but from the moment that he fails in the respect that he owes to nobility, I know him no more."

"And I," said my uncle, "am just beginning to know him."

"What, Monsieur Fata, of Varzy," continued the marquis, "do you dine with that queer fellow Minxit?"

"Oh, by chance, Monseigneur, one day when I was passing through Corvol. I know very well that this Minxit is not a man to associate with; he is a hare-brained fellow, a man spoiled by his wealth, and who thinks himself as good as a gentleman. Hi! hi! who gave me that kick from behind?"

"I did," said Benjamin, in behalf of Monsieur Minxit.

"Now," said the marquis, "you have nothing more to do here, Monsieur Fata; leave me alone with your traveling companion. So then," he added, addressing my uncle, "you persist in not saluting me?"

"If you salute me first, I will salute you second," said Benjamin.

"And that is your last word?"

"Yes."

"You have carefully considered what you are doing?"

"Listen," said my uncle: "I wish to show deference for your title, and to prove to you how accommodating I am in everything that concerns etiquette."

Then he took a coin from his pocket, and, tossing it in the air said to the marquis:

"Heads or tails? Gentleman or doctor, he whom fortune shall designate shall be the first to salute, and from this there shall be no appeal."

"Insolent fellow," said the fat, chubb-faced steward, "do you not see that you are most scandalously lacking in respect to monseigneur. If I were in his place, I would have beaten you long ago."

"My friend," answered Benjamin, attend to your figures. Your lord pays you to rob him, not to give him advice."

Just then a gamekeeper passed behind my uncle, and with the back of his hand knocked off his three-cornered hat, which fell in the mud. Benjamin had extraordinary muscular strength; as he turned round, there was still on the gamekeeper's lips the broad smile which his trick had excited. My uncle, with one blow of his iron fist, sent the man head over heels, half into the ditch, half into the hedge that lined the road. The man's comrades wanted to extricate him from the amphibious position in which he thus found himself, but M. de Cambyse would not allow it. "The rogue must learn," said he, "that the right of insolence does not belong to common people."

Really I do not understand why my uncle, generally so philosophical, did not yield with good grace to necessity. I know very well that it is vexing to a proud citizen of the people, who feels his worth, to be obliged to salute a marquis. But when we are under the sway of force, our free will is gone; it is no longer an act performed, it is a result produced. We are nothing but a machine that is not responsible for its act; the man who does us violence is the only one who can be reproached for whatever is shameful or

guilty in our action. Consequently I have always looked upon the invincible resistance of martyrs to their persecutors as an obstinacy scarcely worthy of being canonized. You wish, Antiochus, to throw me into boiling oil, do you? I refuse to eat pork? I must first call your attention to the fact that we do not fry a man as we do a gudgeon; but, if you persist in your demands, I eat your stew, and I even eat it with pleasure if it is well cooked; for to you, to you alone, Antiochus, will the digestion be dangerous. You, Monsieur de Cambyse, you demand, with your gun levelled at my breast, that I salute you? Well, marquis, I have the honor to salute you. I know very well that after this formality you will be worth no more and I no less. There is only one case in which we ought, whatever may happen, to stand up against force, and that is when they try to make us commit an act prejudicial to the nation, for we have no right to set our personal interest before the public interest.

But then, such was not the opinion of my uncle. As he stood firm in his refusal, M. de Cambyse had him seized by his valets and ordered him to return to the castle. Benjamin, pulled in front and pushed behind, and entangled by his sword, protested nevertheless with all his might against the violence to which they subjected him, and still found a way to distribute a few blows right and left. There were some peasants at work in the neighboring fields; my uncle appealed to them for help; but they were careful not to allow the justice of his appeals, and even laughed at his martyrdom in order to toady to the marquis.

When they had reached the castle yard, M. de Cambyse ordered that the gate be closed. He had the bell rung to summon all the people; they brought two armchairs, one for him and one for his steward, and he began with this man a semblance of deliberation as to the fate of my poor uncle. He, in the presence of this parody of justice, maintained a steady, firm attitude, and even kept his scornful and jeering air.

The worthy steward favored twenty-five lashes and forty-eight hours in the old dungeon; but the marquis was in good humor, and even seemed to be slightly under the influence of wine.

"Have you anything to say in your defense?" said he to Benjamin.

"Come with me," answered the latter, "with your sword, to a distance of thirty paces from your castle, and I will acquaint you with my method of defense."

Then the marquis arose and said:

"Justice, after having deliberated, condemns the individual here present to kiss Monsieur the Marquis de Cambyse, lord of all this neighborhood, ex-lieutenant of musketeers, master of the wolf-hounds of the bailwick of Clamecy, etc., etc., etc., in a spot which my aforesaid Lord de Cambyse is about to make known to him."

And at the same time he lowered his breeches. The flunkies understood his intention, and began to applaud with all their might and to cry: "Long live the Marquis de Cambyse!"

As for my poor uncle he roared with fury; he said later that he feared a stroke of apoplexy at the time. Two game-keepers stood with guns levelled, and they had received an order from the marquis to fire at his first signal.

"One, two," said the latter.

Benjamin knew that the marquis was a man to execute his threat, he did not wish to run the risk of a gunshot, and... a few seconds later the justice of the marquis was satisfied.

"All right," said M. de Cambyse, "I am content with you; now you can boast of having kissed a marquis."

He had him escorted by two armed game-keepers to the carriage entrance. Benjamin fled like a dog to whose tail a mischievous urchin had fastened a tin can; as he was on the road to Corvol, he did not give himself time to change his direction, and went straight to M. Minxit's.

To Be Continued.)

What Labor Can Do.

Labor sows, but others reap.
Labor creates capital, but has none.
Labor builds palaces, but lives in hovels.
Labor garners the grain, but eats the chaff.
Labor weaves fine vestments, but is clothed in rags.
Labor has the ballot, but doesn't know how to use it.
Labor manufactures pianos and plays the Jew's harp.
Labor builds palace trains and automobiles, but walks.
Labor elects representatives, but has no representation.

Labor manufactures guns and is shot down with them.
Labor makes books and libraries, but reads penny newspapers.
Labor builds labor-saving machines, but labors harder than ever.
Labor builds schools and universities, but remains in ignorance.
Labor digs coal from the bowels of the earth, but shivers with the cold.
Labor makes furniture, but eats a cold meal out of the "full dinner pail."
Labor builds streets and public highways, but is not allowed free assemblage upon them.
Labor digs diamonds and precious metals from the earth, but wears brass beads and brass jewelry.
Labor has brains, ability and the power to change and remedy all this, but is afraid of its own power.

I mean to get the ballot for women—why? Because republicanism demands it; because the theory of our institutions demands it; because the moral health of the country demands it. What is our western civilization in this state of New York, in this city of New York? A failure! As Humboldt well said, as Earl Gray has said in the house of lords: "The experiment of American government is a failure to-day." It can not be denied. If this is the best that free institutions can do, then just as good, and a great deal better, can be done by despotism. The city of Paris to-day, with but one will in it, that of Napoleon, spends less, probably, than the city of New York spends, and the results are, comfort, safety, health, quiet, peace, beauty, civilization. New York, governed by brothels and grog-shops, spends 25 per cent. more, and the results are, murder, drunkenness, rowdiness, unsafety, dirt, and disgrace! I think there is something to be said for despotism in that point of view. I weigh Paris, the representative of despotism, against New York, the representative of "Young America," and New York kicks the beam. No man can deny it. It is a failure on two grounds, it is a failure, because the law of political economy has given to man good wages, and science has invented for him drink cheap as water, and held it to his lips, and said: "Make a brute of yourself!"

The complete disappearance of small production is, however, not the first act of a tragedy that may be entitled "The Downfall of Small Production." The first effect of capitalist competition is that the artisan—and what is said of him holds good at all points of the small farmer—begins to throw in to the beach, one after another, all the savings of his own industry, together with such as may have come down to him from previous generations. The small fellow grows poor; to stem his decline he becomes more industrious; the hours of labor are lengthened, and drawn deep into the night; wife and children are dragged into the vortex; yet despite all this, and notwithstanding the extreme lengthening of the hours of labor and the feverish activity that affords him neither pause nor rest, the quantity of food he consumes becomes steadily less, and the expense for household and clothing suffer ever increasing retrenchment. There is no existence more miserable than that of the small farmer or small industrial producer

who is endeavoring to hold his own in competition with a large agricultural or industrial producer.

All union officials should be elected by the membership. The power of appointment opens the door to corruption. Appointed officials are the representatives of the one who appoints them. The majority should rule.

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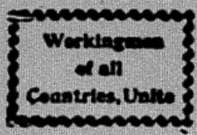
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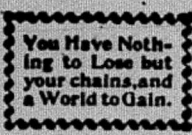
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TO OUR READERS.

The editor of Labor will be absent from the office for at least two weeks. He will attend the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, to be held in Boston, which will open Monday, November 9. Comrade Hoehn has been an active member of the American Federation of Labor since the great Eight-Hour movement of 1885-86—the first general awakening of the American proletariat.

We request our comrades and friends to give Comrade Hildebrand all the assistance possible during the editor's absence, by promptly paying their subscriptions and securing new subscribers. Every new subscriber means a new recruit for the army of Organized Labor and Socialism.

Our organ, Labor, has become a powerful factor in the local labor movement. It is a splendid weapon and excellent means of education for the Trades Union and Socialist Party movement. Do your duty, Comrades! We are always ready to do ours.—[Editor.

PRÉSIDENT ROOSEVELT AND HIS OPEN SHOP.

President Gompers, of the A. F. of L., in the November American Federationist, says, on the open shop question:

"The public has read the address recently issued by the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, and knows our position on the open shop question. It also knows something of the attempt of plutocracy to misrepresent President Roosevelt's attitude toward unionism. This order in the Miller case, which has no application to any service or establishment other than governmental, was tortured into something like a general principle or rule of action for all employers. This miserable attempt has failed, and even capitalistic papers have been compelled to point out to their readers that under no circumstances can the order or its influence be construed to apply to private business.

President Gompers tried to shield Mr. Roosevelt against the alleged misrepresentation on the Miller scab-decision, known as the open shop verdict. However, the gentleman from Oyster Bay does not seem to appreciate the favor, and in his rough-rider manner, Mr. Roosevelt comes out with the following statement:

I do not expect to be elected president by the trust promoters who are fighting for special privileges, nor by the radical labor-union men, who would shut out all other men from an opportunity to work, nor by those who would close the door of hope against the colored man as a citizen. They are all demanding special privileges which can not be recognized by the president, whose oath of office binds him to execute the laws for all alike and recognize none as above the law. If I am elected to this high office, it must be on my record as the executor of the law without favors or discrimination.

President Roosevelt's open shop policy is the scab-shop policy of the Parry-led manufacturers. All his talk about equality before the law is brazen hypocrisy—to use the language of President Gompers. A scab-shop under Roosevelt's management is not one iota better than a scab shop under Parry's private management.

An open shop is a scab shop, and the advocate of the open shop is the advocate of scabbery—whether he be President Parry of the Manufacturers' association or Theodore Roosevelt president of the United States.

CHARITY AND HYPOCRISY.

The development of new trades and professions is a part of the evolution of society, and capitalism is furnishing innumerable instances of this process. Dog valets and costumers, cat sanitariums, etc., are no longer novelties, and "society" prides itself upon its hu-

manitarianism, while human beings live in wretched poverty within a stone's throw of the mansions of the rich. But all this will be done away with as soon as "society" gets its latest institution of learning into operation. This is no less than a college for the training of "charity workers," who will be specialists in "studying the poor," and act as almoners to distribute the dole that even the calloused conscience of plutocracy will not allow it to keep. It has been a favorite fad among certain of society's leaders to go "slumming" and see for themselves the fearful havoc wrought by capitalism among the workers. But this diversion has apparently palled upon society, and as soon as a sufficient number of graduates can be turned out of the charity workers' college which it is proposed to establish in New York, the work will probably be turned over entirely to hirelings. But capitalism is deceiving itself if it believes that institutional charity, or any other kind, can ever atone for the denial of justice, or turn labor's face from the rising sun of capitalism, through which alone justice can be secured.—The Exponent.

LABOR UNDER CAPITALISM.

Cicero, the famed orator, declared that "all artisans are engaged in a disgraceful occupation," and Aristotle went Cicero one better and said that "the best regulated cities should not permit a mechanic to be a citizen, for he could not be pure."

This nation of ours is densely populated with men and women who entertain the same sentiments as Cicero and Aristotle. Manual labor, among the rosewater and cologne element of society, smirches citizenship with an odor that is stench to the nostrils of the lazy and useless, who live, eat and dress upon the labor of others. In the early history of this country a fine-haired gentry refused to work, but when starvation confronted the colonists at Jamestown, the heroic mould of John Smith displayed itself, and, seizing the reins of government, issued the dictum that all gentlemen of the finer breed who refused to work should not eat. America needs a number of John Smiths to put the "smart set" of every city in the harness, and the burdens that now rest upon the shoulders of the masses would be lightened.

There is nothing in ethics or religion that justifies the theory that one man should labor to support another in idleness. Ignorance is the greatest enemy of the worker. Intelligence will unseat the idler from the back of labor, and the unrest and discontent that now pervades the wealth producers of the world is significant of the fact that laboring humanity is tearing the bandages from their eyes and beholding themselves as dupes of the cunning loafers. There will come a time when labor will be the badge of honor, and when that day dawns there will be but one class in all the society of the world.—Miners' Magazine.

ASSIST THE MUSICIANS.

The American Federation of Musicians, with headquarters in St. Louis, is making a fight against the Marine band entering into competition with civilians. The Marine band is supported by the people of the United States. The salaries are paid from the general treasury of the government, and yet the speculators who are figuring on spoils in connection with the World's fair at St. Louis are moving heaven and earth to have the use of this band for personal pecuniary interest, and avoid paying the wages that are asked by members of a reputable labor organization who follow the musical profession as the means of obtaining an honorable living. The members of the Marine band receive on an average, not less than \$100 per month. Besides this they are furnished medicine and medical attendance free of charge, and yet with this salary, or in other words, this government pension paid by the people, commercial greed demands that the Marine band shall become a rival and enter the field of competition against bands whose members receive no checks on the treasury of Uncle Samuel. Organized labor throughout the country should take up the battle of the American Federation of Musicians, and by actions that speak louder than resolutions, place their seal of condemnation on the graft of financial tricksters who are cunningly making the government an ally of profit jobbers, to supply "musical labor" for the benefit of a "private snap."

EDUCATION IN THE LABOR MOVEMENT.

Few people have realized the tremendous value of the labor movement as a factor in the education of the masses. The union is a school for its members, in which they learn reading, writing, arithmetic, public speaking, parliamentary usage, the art of debating, and political economy, and in which they achieve those splendid qualities for a better manhood and womanhood and for higher citizenship. In the past quarter of a century the improvement in the quality of union membership has been very marked. There are strong and intellectual men in the movement to-day. In the course of the next decade the captains and lieutenants of the industrial army will be more than a

EVERY WORKING WOMAN SHOULD READ LABOR.

match for the generals and officers of capitalism. The labor press is one of the most important factors in the labor movement, and its educative value cannot be estimated. The workingmans' paper is a part of the school. I look to the trades unions as the political means of benefiting the condition of the working classes.—Thorold Rogers.

RUSSIAN MILITARISM IN AMERICA.

When the laboring people of Russia strike for increased wages, and we read of the soldiers riding rough-shod over the burdened slaves of the czar's dominion, tramping them to death for daring to mingle together to discuss their grievances, we utter a protest and shed a tear of sympathy for the bayonet-governed victims of poverty whose cries for mercy and justice are silenced by the imperial might of an army that rushes in haste to obey the undisputed mandate of a soulless monarch. But we need not waste sympathy upon the misery and degradation of the toilers of Russia, for here in so-called "free America," a republic, where the people are supposed to be the sovereign power, the state militia and the federal army, which have been consolidated by the Diek military law, are held in readiness to obey the commands of the capitalist to do the work of butchery in the suppression of labor rising in revolt against being slowly starved to death. Capitalism has no more soul in a republic than in a monarchy, and it is no more painful to die from corporate tyranny under a king than a president. Capital is behind the throne of all the powers that and the great mass of humanity are the victims who must suffer wrong and oppression in every land under the sun, and the load will become weightier until intelligence shall sway the exploited in breaking the shackles that bind them in wage-slavery.—Miners' Magazine.

ANARCHY OF THE WORST KIND.

Louis F. Post, in an article in his paper, The Public, of Chicago, has the following to say about anarchy:

"Using the term 'anarchy' in the usually accepted sense, we shall find it well explained in the Cripple Creek region of Colorado. In that region anarchy in military uniform holds sway. Workingmen are arrested by a mob and held in captivity without known offense or warrant; the civil courts are defied with insolence by this mob; the mob wears the military uniform of the state; the Republican governor who might restrain it gives it carte blanche; and an employers' association pays its wages. Uniformed though it be, and acting by the authority of the governor, it is a lawless mob none the less. This is anarchy, but these anarchists fall under none of the condemnation with which the plutocratic press is wont to attack those of much less dangerous types."

SCABBERY AND SOCIALISM WON'T HARMONIZE.

That the Socialists and members of the Socialist Party will not tolerate any scabbery, no matter whether it is attempted under capitalist or alleged Socialist management, can best be seen by the following occurrences in the Appeal to Reason establishment in Girard, Kansas:

APPEAL EMPLOYES ON STRIKE.

Girard, Kan., Oct. 24, 1903.

Dear Comrades: Yesterday at 11:30 the entire force, some fifty employes, walked out of the Appeal to Reason office. The reason was based upon demands made by the editorial staff that certain wrong practices and fierce exploitation of employes should cease. When J. A. Wayland absolutely refused to concede the justice of our demands, the resignation of the entire staff was at once placed in his hands. Each one immediately called for his time and quit work instanter.

A little over a week ago a Federal Labor union, No. 11,478, was formed. This union by resolution declared that it would stand by and sustain the staff in their demands. When the employes learned that our demands had been turned down, with one accord they donned their street garments, demanded their time and walked out. At 1:30 p. m. a meeting of the union was held and a committee appointed to wait on J. A. Wayland. The committee reported that Wayland was without knowledge as to the reason of the walk-out of all the employes save the staff. Another committee waited on him, and he was officially informed of the union's position—demanded the discharge of C. D. Bevans and W. F. Phelps, and thorough unionization of the office and the signing of a scale of wages in keeping with decency and living wage for the employes.

He declared himself as utterly opposed to all our demands save the unionization, and thus the afternoon session closed. In the evening session a proposition was received from J. A. Wayland, offering old positions to part of the force, also informing us that W. F. Phelps had resigned, that he had appointed his son, John G. Wayland, business manager, and C. D. Bevans as foreman; he declared that all could return to work except Ricker, Breckon, Brewer, Mason and Grant.

At a session of the union held this morning the union answered the communication of Wayland and refused to consider his proposition and reiterated its former demand, declaring that it would no

more stand for John G. Wayland than W. F. Phelps.

In brief, our demands have in them a thorough reorganization of the office and that the prevailing sweatshop practices and terrific exploitation of employes shall cease; that czarism of J. A. Wayland shall end; that espionage of C. D. Bevans and his scab-line performances shall cease. The charge against W. F. Phelps was that of improper conduct to the lady employes and drunkenness.

The demands cover the principle of making the Appeal office a thorough, clean and honest place, and what the paper teaches in its columns it shall practice in its office—that the deception heretofore practiced by which a great many of the workers were giving a financial support to the paper shall forever come to an end.

We have discovered that the use of the union label in the office was but a fiction, and that men and women were made to "walk the plank" at the whim of J. A. Wayland, and that the great majority of employes received but \$3 per week, and in many cases have been fined if they dared to ask for more.

Against all these practices we have all entered our most emphatic protest, and the members of the union are standing like a stone wall for the entire proposition.

The employes are all poor, and dependent upon their meager earnings for a livelihood. Means must at once be found to get some funds to care for the most needy. We are doubling up in houses to save expense and go on short rations. Our funds are very limited. We believe the battle we are fighting a most important one. It means the discontinuance of the Appeal to Reason or a thorough reorganization of the paper that shall put it and its practices four-square to the world. It is a fight to the finish. It may mean hungry stomachs and supperless to bed, but let it mean the worst, it declares the Appeal shall be right or that it shall not exist.

I would suggest that this letter be submitted to Local Chicago, but not published in a paper, providing the matter should be adjusted before day of publication. Will wire you in that event. We are now about to offer the matter to arbitration by the national committee of the Socialist Party. There is no question of our ability to make good, but there is a question of how we can make a proper fight without some outside help. A full report of this whole matter will be placed in Commissioner Mailley's hands, and the party shall thus come to a full knowledge and history of the case.

We are fighting a terrific battle for the principles of Socialism, and to forever shut off the grafter and grafting. Whatever you do, do quickly. By the time this reaches you our case will have become very serious.

We shall appeal to the local citizens. They are up in arms. Wayland declares he will suspend the paper, which would junk the whole shop and also default on 200,000 subscribers, or \$25,000. We declare this to be a deception, and a move to get us out of town, and then commence republication with the same old tactics and barefaced deception.

The Appeal Employes.

Note.—We do not want to leave the impression that it is our desire or aim to make a personal attack on any one in or out of the Socialist party, but we believe it to be our duty to the party to show up conditions in the party as well as out of the party. If there should be an individual, or a clique, that are out for the exploitation of our comrades throughout the country, and we are made cognizant of the fact, we should show them up, no matter what the consequences may be. It is our duty to fight graft, to stifle corruption and to take the part of the defenseless, hence we print the above letter.

Local St. Louis Socialist Party at its last monthly meeting passed a resolution censuring the Appeal for publishing in its columns the advertisement of the St. Louis Star, one of the rottenest capitalist sheets in St. Louis.

THE MODERN PHARISEES.

The Y. M. C. A. at Dubuque, Ia., closed the doors of its auditorium to all missionaries who preach the gospel of Socialism. Never again, according to the mandate of these meek and humble disciples of the Redeemer, can a Socialist speaker defile the sacred precincts of this edifice that is dedicated to brotherly love. The exploiting herd issued orders, and the Bible and hymn book collection of fake Christians who never lost sight of the fodder crib of their masters humbly obeyed, in the hope that another donation would come from the gentlemen who carry keys for the opening of bank vaults. The Socialist speakers in the Hawkeye state will not be discouraged or dismayed, says the Miners' Magazine, because the doors of this temple have been closed against them. The Christ whom these pharisees pretend to serve "had not a place whereon to lay his head," and yet the doctrines which he preached have lived through all the ages of persecution and will culminate in a practical realization when Socialism establishes an economic system that will enable all men to "do unto others as ye would that others do unto you."

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 of trades-unionists to the fact that the class struggle so nobly waged by the trades-union forces to-day, while it

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

Your vote is your voice in the affairs of government.

PATRONIZE ALL Union Labels.

DIRECTORY

Central Trades and Labor Union

Of St. Louis and Affiliated Unions.

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

DAVE KREYLING, Secretary and Organizer.

AFFILIATED LOCAL UNIONS.

Name of Union and Place of Meeting.	Time of Meeting.						
	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Th	Fri	Sat
Arch. Iron Workers, 7413-327 Geyer.....			1-3				
Awning Workers, 9169-504 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.), 233-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				
Beitmakers, 7221-Dewey.....						1-3	
Billposters, 9312-504 Market.....	2-4						
Blacksmiths, 12-1310 Franklin.....							2-4
Bollermakers, 27-Harugari.....							
Bookbinders, 18-Lightstone's.....			1-3				
Bottlers (Beer), 187-Dewey.....							1-3
Bottlers (Soda, etc.), 8514-1029 Chestnut.....							1-3
Bottle Packers, 9076-3001 S. Broadway.....	2						4
Brass Molders, 99-1310 Franklin.....							1-3
Brass Workers, 66-1310 Franklin.....							1-3
Brewers and Malsters, 6-Dewey.....	2-4						
Brewers (Weiss Beer), 260-504 Market.....			1-3				
Brew'y Frt. Handlers, 237-3101 S. 7th.....							2-4
Brew'y Laborers, 262-13th & Wyoming.....			1-3				
Brewery Oilers, 279-2200 S. 7th.....			1-3				
Brewery Firemen, 95-2200 S. 7th.....				2-4			
Brewery Engineers, 246-Burlington.....			1-3				
Brickmakers, 57-5200 Shaw ave.....							2-4
Brickmakers, 63-14 S. 9th.....				2-4			
Broommakers, 45-Harugari.....							1-3
Brushmakers, 7422-505 Park.....							2-4
Bldg. Mtrl. Trds. Coun., 1026 Franklin.....							2-4
Building Trades Council-Druids.....							
Builders (street car), 8157-Lightstone's.....			2-4				
Butchers and Cutters, 88-1310 Franklin.....	2-4						
Cabdrivers, 405-604 Market.....			2-4				
Candymakers, 248-Harugari.....	2-4						
Carriage & Wagnwrk, 29-9th & Arsenal.....			1-3				
Car and Coach Painters, 204-Lightstone's.....							
Car Wheel Molders, 7229-Bdwy & Laml.....							1-3
Carworkers, 14-604 Market.....			2-4				
Clayminers, 8503-5200 Shaw.....							1-3
Clayminers, 9310-Beck & Morganford rd.....							1
Chair Workers, 3-St. Louis.....					4		
Cigarmakers, 44-Walhalla.....							2-4
Cigar Packers, 281-504 Market.....			2-4				
Coffinmakers, 84-Lightstone's.....							
Cooks, 203-312 N. 12th.....							
Coopers, 3-Dewey Hall.....				2-4			
Coopers, 37-Lightstone's.....							
Coopers, 141-Dewey Hall.....	1-3						
Coopers, 148-2338 S. Broadway.....			2-4				
Dairy Employes, 9093-Harugari.....						1-3	
Egg Inspectors, 8343-902 N. 3d.....			1-3				
Electrical Workers, 1-1026 Franklin.....							
Electrical Workers, 2-Lightstone's.....							
Electrical Workers, 59-1028 Franklin.....							
Electrical Workers, 189-Lightstone's.....							
Electrotypers, 36-Fraternal.....			2				
Engineers, 2-Fraternal.....							
Engineers, 4-Fraternal.....							
Engineers, 44-2702 St. Louis.....							
Federal Labor, 6483-324 Chestnut.....							1
Fin. and Gliders, 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.....							
Frt. Handlers (In.), 10,570-1200 Franklin.....							
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 Laml.....	1-3						
Glass Blowers, 6-1026 Franklin.....			2-4				
Granitoid Workers, 8172-Walhalla.....							
Hatters (cloth), 14-Wentzel.....							2-4
Hatters (felt), 21-Wentzel.....							
Hatters (silk)-Wentzel.....		1					
Helpers (blksmith), 317-Lightstone's.....							2-4
Helpers (boiler), 8528-2338 S. Broadway.....			2-4				
Helpers (molders), 7413-327 Geyer.....							1-3
Helpers (mch. blksm), 8463-Lightstone's.....							2-4
Helpers (nlesetters), 1277-Lightstone's.....							
Helpers (steamfitters), 33-Lightstone's.....							
Horseshoers, 3-Lightstone's.....					1-3		
Laborers, 9954-806 N. 14th.....							2-4
Leather Wrkrs (horse goods), 30-Walhalla.....			2-4				
Leather Wrkrs, 87-Harugari.....				2-4			
Lithographers, 5-Druids.....					2-4		
Machinists, 41-1310 Franklin.....		1-3-5					
Machinists, 85-1310 Franklin.....							1-3-5
Machinists, 308-2517 Chouteau.....		1-3-5					
Machinists, 394-1310 Franklin.....			1-3-5				
Machinists, 602-1310 Franklin Ave.....				2-4			
Mailers, 3-Fraternal.....				4			
Marbleworkers, 1-1310 Franklin.....							
Metal Mech., 46-1310 Franklin.....			2-4				
Metal Polishers, 13-1026 Franklin.....							
Met. Tra. Coun.-1310 Franklin.....		1-3					
Millwrights, 7473-Fraternal.....							2-4
Molders, 59-Walhalla.....							
Molders (stove), 10-Walhalla.....					1-3		
Musicians, 2-1733 Olive.....							
Musicians, 44-1102 Franklin.....					1-3		
Others, 8075-3101 S. 7th.....							
Packg. Rm. Empl., 9464-1200 Franklin.....							
Painters and Decorators, 23-Lightstone's.....							
Painters (sign), 774-Lightstone's.....							
Painters (carriage), 204-1026 Franklin Ave.....							
Painters (glaziers), 513-1116 Franklin Ave.....						1-3	
Paperhangers, 341-Lightstone's.....							
Pat'n Mkr's Assn.-1310 Franklin.....		1-3-5					
Paper Box Mkr's, 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, 1054-Walhalla.....							2-4
Pressmen, 6-Lightstone.....			2				
Pressmen (web.), 2-Fraternal.....			4				
Printers, 3-201 S 3rd.....			2				
Printers, 8-Walhalla.....		1					
Press Feeders, 43-201 S 3rd.....							1
Retail Clerks, 80-Fraternal.....						1-3	
Retail Clerks, 84-Fraternal.....					1-3		
Retail Clerks (gro.), 424-Fraternal.....							1-3
Retail Clerks (shoe), 886-Fraternal.....							2-4
Riggers, 8919-Harugari.....						1-3	
Sewer Laborers, 9151-3700 Easton.....						1-3	
Sheet Metal Workers, 247-1310 Franklin.....							
Ship Carpenters, 8283-B'wy & Laml.....							1-3
Shirt Makers, 103-Walhalla.....			3				
Shoe Workers Council-907 N 22nd.....							
Shoe Workers, 25-907 N 22nd.....							
Shoe Workers, 126-907 N 22nd.....							
Shoe Workers, 200-2306 Franklin.....							
Shoe Workers, 207-907 N 22nd.....							
Shoe Workers, 221-2036 Franklin.....							
Shoe Workers, 338-907 N 22nd.....							
Shoe Workers, 346-2036 Franklin.....							
Soda Water Wkrs., 8514-1029 Chestnut.....							1-3
Stage Hands, 6-918 Pine st.....					1-3		
Steam Fitters, 29-Walhalla.....							
Steel & Cop. Pl. Printers-Gross.....							2-4
Steel & Iron Wkrs, 1-Broadway & Laml.....							1-3
Steel & Iron Wkrs, 4-Brighton.....							1-3
Stereotypers, 8-201 S 3rd.....					1		
Stove Mounters, 34-1310 Franklin.....							2-4
Tailors, 11-Druids.....			1-3				
Teamster (coal), 24-1026 Franklin.....						1-3	
Teamsters (frt.), 27-1026 Franklin.....							1-3
Teamsters (ice), 23-1026 Franklin.....				2-4			
Teamsters (pro.), 40-1026 Franklin.....						1-3	
Team (pckng. house), 42-1026 Franklin.....							1-3
Teamsters (furn.), 51-1310 Franklin.....						1-3	
Teamsters (bagg.), 54-1026 Franklin.....						1-3	
Teamsters (lumber), 64-1026 Franklin.....						1-3	
Teamsters (hay), 66-Lightstone's.....						1-3	
Teamsters (brick), 71-1200 Franklin.....							1-3
Teamsters (bakery), 74-Lightstone's.....					1-3		
Teamsters (stone), 75-1200 Franklin.....							1-3
Teamsters (laundry), 79-1200 Franklin.....						2-4	
Teamsters (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.....							
Undert. & Liv., 10742-3000 Easton.....							
Upholsterers, 21-Fraternal.....						1-3	
Waiters, 20-312 N 12th.....							
Waitresses, 249-204 N 9th.....							
Woodworkers, 2-Walhalla.....							
Woodworkers, 12-Walhalla.....							
Woodworkers, 54-2338 S Broadway.....							2-4
Woodworkers, 76-1026 Franklin.....							2-4
Woodworkers, 84-1026 Franklin.....							
Woodworkers, 125-1026 Franklin.....							
Woodworkers, 149-1026 Franklin.....							1-3-5
Woodworkers, 204-1310 Franklin.....						1-3-5	
Woodworkers, 221-20th & Dodier.....							

Meetings every week

Fashions of the Day in Paris

TALL-WHITE hats are more than ever to the fore, and the whole white costume is very popular. For the woman who can afford a goodly supply of garments there is nothing prettier than white for the autumn and winter. Corduroy cloth and velvet in white and very pale champagne and tan shades will be two of the smartest things for early autumn wear, with the all-white hat of beaver or felt trimmed with white birds, and relieved by stoles of sable, mink or some other dark fur.

A great deal of gold and silver lace is used, and as for velvet, it occupies a foremost place in the world of smart fashions.

Brocaded velvet is also used. White brocaded velvet for evening wear sounds sumptuous. It is quite exquisite as a cloak lined with ermine, with a big rolled collar of the same and festoons of old lace down the front.

Worth is making many of his short coats with basques, and boleros are as much in favor as ever.

Buttons, as you know, play an important part, and old quaint ornaments are all pressed into service.

Really quaint old-fashioned ruffles and narrow fur trimmings seem to be more than ever in evidence, while flouncings and gauings, plaitings and tuckings are part and parcel of the intricacies of the couturiere's work at the moment, and tailors with their scallops, stitchings and strappings are not far behind.

Millinery is remarkable for the amount of stitchery and intricacy that goes to compose the best models. The goffered velvet toque is the first wintry model we have seen, of course, it is made of the new velours chiffon or chiffon velvet. This particular shape



A SMART TRAVELING WRAP.
In biscuit cloth, trimmed with braid and stitching in alternate rows.

is very light and neat, and its curious elongation has entirely taken the place of the round turban of last year.

I have seen an enormous pelerine just lately which takes the place of an evening wrap. It is composed of fine ivory cloth, with the shoulder pieces cut so long that they cover the arms and reach the hem of the shirt beneath. This is very simply trimmed with fringe and embroidery and a soupcon of gold galon.

ANNETTE GIVRY.

Trimmings for Winter Gowns

ATRIMMINGS form the all-important topic of conversation at the moment in all the dressmakers' salons, no self-respecting dress or costume considering itself complete without a plentiful supply of embroidery, stitchery, strappings, or lace, while buttons, fringes and tassels are requisitioned to fill up the gaps. The majority of the new plain skirts will be trimmed en bayadere, and not in perpendicular lines as hitherto, while gauings are having a tremendous vogue on skirts, blouses and bodices.

Blouses, by the way, fill a large portion of the immediate horizon, in all manner of materials and in a variety of shapes. Women are evincing a great predilection for blouses made of soft Japanese materials. As a rule these graceful little garments are very full and loose, with roomy, comfortable sleeves. They are most picturesque, and show off to the best advantage when worn with cream or dark blue cloth or serge skirts, being usually made of brightly colored crepon or soft batiste, with Japanese patterns and designs stamped on them. Very often white linen collars are worn with them, and then it is usual for a black satin tie to be wound round the neck and passed through straps of the blouse material from throat to waist in front, although some people prefer them quite collarless with cross-over fronts.

Fur is extensively used as a trimming for both dresses and costumes, even to the extent of appearing on evening dresses of the most diaphanous description. Finger-widths of ermine will be employed in this connection for those who can afford it, this already costly fur threatening to almost double itself in price this winter, owing to the enormous demand for it. Sable, too, will be ruthlessly cut up to make narrow hems and borders for the fur-

ther glorification of evening frocks which tend to overleap all previous records in point of extravagant detail.

Early winter walking gowns are of the most elaborate modes. Of the two shown in the illustration the one which is trimmed so tastefully with fur is made in ivory-white corduroy, with quite a new kind of skirt, very finely plaited, and adorned near the hem with two bands of beaver. An original trimming, which runs in long lines from the waist to the hem, consists of applique discs of beaver-colored velvet surrounded with little embroidered wheels in black and white mohair braid. This effective trimming appears also on the bodice, which is cut with coat-shaped sides and arranged also with cape epaulettes of the ivory-white corduroy bordered with beaver. The waistbelt is of beaver-colored velvet, finished with loops and ends at the back below the waist, while the upper sleeves are made of corduroy, and the under sleeves of tucked chiffon, drawn into beaver velvet cuffs, adorned with ivory-white silk braid.

The other gown is made in very fine white faced cloth. The plaited skirt has a short tucked drapery of cloth on either side, while down the center of the front there is a wide panel of very handsome trimming consisting of circular motifs of white embroidered guipure, trimmed with gathered frills of white Valenciennes lace. Similar motifs in a larger size appear at intervals upon the skirt bordered with white silk tassels. The bodice is arranged with a similar kind of trimming laid over a deep yoke of tucked white chiffon, which covers the whole of the upper part. The full sleeves are also of deeply tucked chiffon trimmed with motifs of ivory-white lace. This gown has a particularly pretty waist belt of ivory-white corduroy velvet, made very deep and beautified with chenille embroideries in pale shades of green and mauve.

ELEEN OSMOND



Other Worlds to Conquer.

Rose—I think, Clarence, we had better move to another hotel.

Clarence—Why, Rose, we are delightfully situated.

Rose—I know, Clarence, but the people here have seen all of my silk waists.—Town and Country.

Oh, Such Fun.

"Now, Willie, you must be kind to the nice little doggle that Uncle John gave you."

"Sure I will. I'm going to take him over to Jimmie Smith's house and let him fight their bulldog."—Chicago American.

W. H. PRIESMEYER,

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF SALT

And Manufacturer of

ELECTRIC
FRANKLIN
BULL DOG
SPIRE

LYE.

St. Louis, Mo.



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DOUBLE
GUARANTEE.
All Clothing Kept in
Repair Free.
Money Back if You
Are Not Satisfied.

From the Other Shore

IMPORTANT NEWS

SWISS PARTY CONGRESS.

On Sunday, Oct. 4, there took place at Otten the second congress of the recently reorganized and amalgamated Swiss Social Democratic Party. The report of the Socialist delegation in the Federal Parliament was given by Comrade Greulich who defended the policy pursued by himself and his colleagues, notably their vote on the question of the rearming of the Swiss artillery where their policy called forth lively opposition at the time. Greulich said that the necessity of the rearmament was undeniable, but that the Socialists had nevertheless made their vote in favor of the proposals conditional on the question being submitted to a popular vote. In the debate which followed fault was found with the fact that, especially in regard to the military department, the Socialist members had not made their opposition to the existing mismanagement and corruption sharply enough felt, and it was pointed out that before there could be any question of granting fresh supplies the rooting out of corruption should have been put in the foreground. The relation of the Socialist members to the so-called social-political group was raised, but the Congress left the delegation a free hand. The main debate was on the question of the military, and a resolution was accepted which while making it clear that we are not opponents of a rational system of national defense on a democratic basis, condemned the tendencies now so clearly evident to alter the basis of the Swiss militia in the direction of increasing militarism. The principal paper on this question was read by Comrade Müller who pointed out the importance of maintaining the independence of the Swiss Republic against the surrounding monarchies and the lessons to be drawn from the South African war, as well as the importance of providing that the families of those called on to serve shall not be reduced to want in consequence of the enforced absence of the bread winner. He also strongly criticized the proposed law limiting the right of criticism in military matters. Müller was followed by a comrade from the French-speaking part of Switzerland, Comrade Rapin, who demanded the fixing of a specific limit above which military expenses should not be allowed to go without a referendum. A resolution was accepted protesting against the use of the military in strikes; limiting the expenses for military purpose in times of peace to twenty millions francs; officers and men to receive the same rations, abolition of military courts of justice in time of peace, democratization of the entire system, arranging, however, for the appointment of a permanent staff to command the army and to organize defense. In other words, the resolution wants to retain what is good in militarism, and that which is essential to the independence of the land against attack from abroad so far as that can be done by a staff of men who give their whole time to the consideration of the question, while at the same time guarding against the abuse of the system for capitalistic purposes. The question of the participation of Socialists in bourgeois governments was discussed, and it was remarked that experience showed that this was rather a source of weakness than the reverse, as not only is the opposition of our party to the government in which such a minister sits paralyzed without his being able to do proportionately more, but also we lose the services of our best agitators, who are put in positions where they are overwhelmed with routine work. Especially in Switzerland, this policy is

regularly followed by the bourgeois parties. Nevertheless, it was impossible to form a general resolution to forbid the acceptance of all such offices, but the party was directed to concentrate their energies rather on winning great influence on the legislative and municipal bodies, and not without pressing necessity to sacrifice anything to obtain a seat on the executive.

LOCAL AND LANDTAG

ELECTIONS IN GERMANY.

Another Socialist mayor has been elected in Germany in the person of Ulrich Schmidt at Bietigheim.

At the second ballots for district councilmen in Alsace, a Socialist editor, Comrade Peirotes, was elected, receiving 1,751 votes in So. Strasburg, his opponent, supported by an alliance of the Center and other parties, had 1,116 votes. In North Muelhausen, Mayor Gegauff, owing to an alliance of the reactionary parties, was elected with 2,665 votes; a Socialist editor, Comrade Martin, had 2,186 votes.

Incomplete reports of the recent election of members to the Landtag of Sachse-Meiningen show that seven Social Democrats, two National Liberals, one Radical, two Agrarians, and three independents were successful. In the outgoing legislature, also, we had seven members.

The elections for the Landtag or legislature of the Kingdom of Saxony maintain the record made there in the Reichstag election of last June, when of the twenty-three representatives elected from Saxony to the parliament of the Empire, twenty-two were Social Democrats. Whereas direct election and equal manhood suffrage prevails in the choice of Reichstag members, the members of the Saxon Landtag are chosen by electors who, in turn, are elected under a property qualification—the voters being divided into three classes according to wealth and each class choosing the same number of electors. Under such circumstances, it was with no hope of seating any of its candidates in the Landtag, but solely in order to make an emphatic protest against the electoral system and to demonstrate that the Saxon Landtag does not represent the Saxon people, that the Social Democratic Party entered the contest. The results are highly satisfactory. This year's election covered only one-third of the districts, the Landtag being renewed by thirds, as is our federal Senate. In every one of these districts in which there is a large industrial population our party won the whole or nearly the whole of the electorships for the third or poorest class; in the two urban and three rural districts of Dresden, the third-class electors chosen are, without exception, Social Democrats, as also in the first district of Leipzig, the first of Chemnitz, and others. The great majority of the electors of the first and second classes, representing the very wealthy and the "upper-middle" classes respectively, are, of course, reactionaries. Yet it is reported that in one district the Social Democratic Party got a majority also in the second class, thus assuring the election of one Social Democrat to the Landtag, unless, as is said to be likely, some of our electors are unseated on technical grounds. The three-class law, adopted as a bulwark against the rising tide of Socialism in Saxony, has had the two results of eliminating the compromising and intermediate parties and drawing the lines sharply between Socialists and ultra-reactionaries and of emphasizing in the people's mind the opposition of class interests and thus preparing them for revolutionary action—both of which results are highly gratifying to the So-

cialists and equally disgusting to the government and those who control it.

FIRST VICTORY IN SERVIA.

For the first time, a Socialist has been elected to the Servian Parliament. In nine other districts the Socialist candidate ranks first or second, without having an absolute majority, and therefore goes to second election. Servia is as yet too backward in its economic and its political development to have a very powerful or clear Socialist party, but the movement is growing, both in numerical strength and in quality.

IN DENMARK AND NORWAY.

The Danish Socialists' successes in municipal elections extend over twenty-four of the forty towns where tax commissioners, poor-fund commissioners, and common councilmen were elected a few weeks ago. In all, 15,000 Socialist votes were cast. The Socialists allied themselves with the Radicals in only five towns. The Left won in only one city, Kolding, and then only with the help of the Conservatives. The rupture between the Socialists and the Left has not harmed democracy, as many feared, but has weakened the Conservatives, while Socialism has advanced.

According to latest reports from Norway, where our party has won its first successes in the national elections, five Socialists have been elected to Parliament. The first report said that three had been elected.

THE PARTY IN ITALY.

According to the last party bulletin, the Socialist Party of Italy now has 1,136 branches and 39,192 dues paying members. Of the sixty-nine Italian provinces, Cosenza is the only one which has no Socialist organization. Reggio Emilia, the province of the "Apostle of Socialism," Camillo Prampolini, takes the lead, with one hundred branches and 3,948 members. The province of Rome has nineteen branches and 853 members. Many Socialists are not enrolled in the party. In the last parliamentary elections, held in 1900, the party received 215,841 votes. There are now thirty-one Socialists in the Parliament of Italy.

FROM ALABAMA COAL MINES.

"Enclosed find fourteen yearly subscriptions for The Worker. This propaganda has been carried on in the coal mines. We have been reduced five cents on the ton of coal and are getting less work—hence capitalism is defeating itself. We are beginning to understand that the more rest we get

the more Socialism we understand. It is wonderful how men's minds can be made to wheel about. I am one of those who highly appreciate the fruitful efforts of The Worker." So writes Comrade Lennon of Belle Sumter, Ala. Just the same story as in the mining camps and steel towns of Pennsylvania, the textile-mill towns of New England, and, in fact, all over the country. The capitalists are doing their part to destroy capitalism, what is needed is more active comrades to spread the light of Socialism, so that order shall come out of chaos.

The New York "Evening Post," perhaps the strongest supporter of the "Reform" ticket, as is natural in a paper partly owned by Mr. Seth Low, has been forced to admit that there are fifteen or twenty thousand more children in part-time sessions for lack of school room now than there were a year ago and that there were at least as many a year ago as there were when the "Reformers" came into power. And then the "Post" has the nerve to inform us (Saturday, Oct. 10) that this is a good thing for the children, that they learn more in a half-day than in a full day. It is a pity the "Post" would not be consistent, declare that the children would learn still better if they did not go to school at all, and advocate the discharge of the teachers and the turning of school-houses into factories. It would save a great deal in taxes to the class that the "Post" and its friends on the Low ticket represent.

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

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

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

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

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

AT THE SAME PRICE,

Shoes Bearing This Stamp

Are the equal of others in quality of Material and are SUPERIOR IN WORKMANSHIP.

BUY THEM TO MAKE YOUR CONSCIENCE FEEL RIGHT.

Buy them to get the BEST SHOE for your money.

Smoke Only Union Made Cigars.

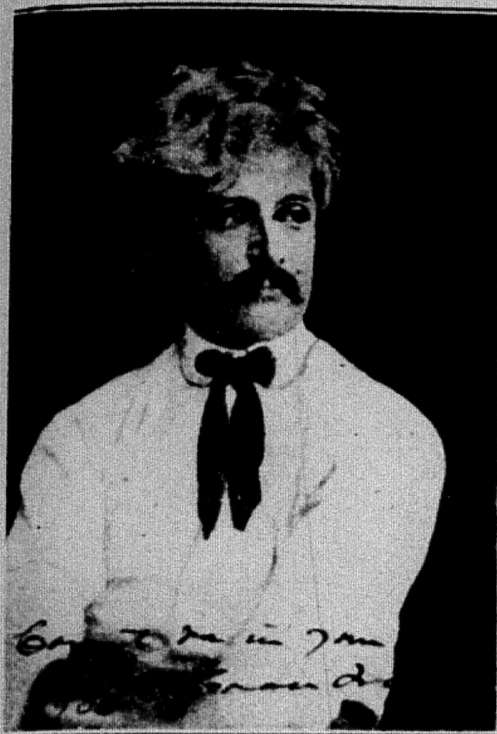


See That Every Box Bears the **Blue Union Label.**

Issued by the Cigarmakers' International Union of America.

Sam Parks and Anybody Else.

By HORACE TRAUBER.



HORACE TRAUBER.

You are having a deuce of a time getting yourself adjusted to Sam Parks. Is he guilty or innocent? Is he prostituted or persecuted? You are a workingman. You are full of pain. You are full of regret. Or you are full of bravado. You are a proprietor. You own something. Or think you do. You look at Parks with the master's eye. What do you think of Parks? Is Parks a scamp or a martyr? Has he imitated the tactics of the master and sold out? Has he played with two fires? What shall we think of Parks? Parks. Parks. Parks. The air is full of Parks. Until you adjust yourself to Parks you will find it hard to breathe. Indeed, no man may breathe until Parks has been explained.

I do not see why I should explain Parks. The sun does not rise and set in Parks. Parks is not justice. Not the absence of justice. Suppose Parks is a rascal. Is he the only rascal? Is my faith to be disproved by the rascality of one of its devotees? Why should my pulse beat fast or slow with the ups and downs of Parks? Suppose Parks is guilty. Is my faith therefore guilty? It would be hard on my faith to have it tied to any individual. It would be hard on that individual to be tied to any faith. Do you suppose I go out under the stars at night and say to them: "Tell me, is Sam Parks an adulterer?" Do you suppose I am worrying much over Sam Parks? I am too busy with my faith. With myself. I had a faith before Sam Parks was heard of. And I can still have a faith with Parks in jail or oblivion. And this faith, which antedated my birth, will survive my death. The poorest idea is better than the best suit of clothes. We are in a big thing. But that big thing is not all contained in us. No great principle is weighed in the avoirdupois of any man, thick or thin, saint or sinner.

I hear the much that is said about the mistakes of the workingman. And I know he makes his mistakes. Why should proprietors demand that the workingman should make no mistakes? I do not see how the case of the capitalist is helped by such a confession. Parks may be one of the workingman's mistakes. I do not say he is. But grant that he is. But how does Parks at his worst make Rockefeller at his best any better?

I say: Here is justice. You retort: You are a scoundrel. Suppose I am a scoundrel? Does that hurt justice? I say to you in the morning: The sun is up. You retort: You are a thief. Suppose I am a thief? The sun is up. I say: Here is social evolution. You say: Here is Parks. Well, suppose

Parks is here. Evolution is here. No. Parks is a piece of evolution himself. He is honest? Then you have nothing to say. He is dishonest? Then we may say that he is a result of the very conditions against which the new consciousness protests. You throw Parks at evolution. Evolution throws Parks back at you. But for the thing you call sacred Parks could not exist.

I say my prayers. You ask: What is the use of prayers if Parks is not honest? I paint a picture. You ask: What is the use of painting pictures if Parks is on the bum? I help somebody in distress. You ask: Why should you help anybody as long as Parks exists? I suppose I should not go to work in the morning. Parks exists. Or go home at night. Parks exists.

You might suspect that all business men are honest and that all business is founded on justice. If business men and business were not honest how could business men and business kick about Parks? I do not know much about the Parks affair. I do not think it worth my time. I have better uses for every hour I live. If Parks is innocent—well, then he is innocent. That is enough for Parks. If he is guilty—well, then he is guilty. That is enough for civilization. Do you suppose I would be sorry for Parks? I would be sorry for civilization. Parks has not got to explain Parks. Civilization has got to explain Parks.

Of course we are a lot of villains. Or plenty among us are villains. We do not posit the truth of our ideal upon our inability to do wrong. We do right. Justice is still justice. We do wrong. Justice is still justice. Parks appears. Parks does not appear. Either way justice is justice. Are we to be scared from our worship by any fear of any worshiper? What is worship worth if it reduces its faith every time a sinner appears and adds to its faith every time a saint appears? What has justice to do with saints or sinners? Justice has business with justice. With justice alone. Justice has no business with Parks. Nor has Parks business with justice. Nor has justice any business with you or with me. Nor have we business with justice. Justice is not thermometrical. It is not up and down with heat and cold. It is not barometrical. It is not slow or fast, sure or doubtful, by virtue of any shift in the weather. Let Parks be as virtuous as Parks may be. Justice is not more justice. Or as vicious as his enemies declare him. Justice is not less justice.

I say to you: I have an idea. You reply: All right, we will try Sam Parks to see whether your idea is true. Why not cut your corns? Or put fillings in your teeth? Or run two miles against the wind? Or murder your cousin? Just to see whether my idea is true? If appeal is to be made to the body or the soul of Sam Parks why was I born? Why did I ever think? If Sam Parks is all in all then I must be waste. "See," you repeat, "did I not tell you your idea was a fallacy?" You did. But until you made me responsible for Parks I thought you were wrong. I acknowledge that if you make me responsible for Parks my idea must be a fallacy. Why am I responsible for anyone? Why is anyone responsible for me? Am I to go to bed at night wondering whether Sam Parks will wake me up for justice or for injustice in the morning? Justice is so adequate that the best saint could add nothing to its stature. So adequate that the worst sinner could not take one atom from its capital. The name of Parks has been

spread over every news sheet in the land. "I am sorry for labor," says one man. "I am sorry for the unions," says one man. "I am sorry for Socialism," says one man. "I always knew Anarchism would come to this," says one man. God help one man. He seems to know none too much. He knows Parks. He does not know justice. Did one man ever see justice while he was looking at Sam? I have nothing against Sam. I have everything in favor of justice. Even if Sam is a scamp I have nothing against Sam. I have no time to have anything against Sam. I only have time to have everything for justice.

I do not know Parks. I do not know you. I know justice. I have two eyes. They are both for justice. And a slight vocabulary. But every word is for justice. Why should I be called upon to hunt up pedigrees and records? Must justice put up bonds for Sam Parks? Is justice to be regarded as the collateral of Sam Parks? So that if Parks comes short in maturity justice must deliver up its body? What sort of idea do you have of truth and falsehood? Justice will go on nobody's bond. Why? Because it goes on everybody's bond. Justice is not for the just alone. Justice is also for the unjust. Commit whatever crime. Justice will still swear you are a man. Or do whatever act of generosity. Justice will still swear that you are not more than a man.

You charge Parks guilty to us. We charge him to you. The big world of all has made Parks for good or bad. Either way the world has got to shoulder Parks. Parks is no accident. He is law. I do not say Parks is what you say he is. But I do say that the social system you laud is every day making men such as you say Parks is. Parks is not the child of justice. He is the hallowed or unhallowed product of a leg-pulling civilization. Pull one way and you may make a Christ. But pull another way and you may make the Parks you hate. One way and you may make Parks honest. Another way and you may make Parks a thief. Or you. Or me. Do you suppose I am so sure of myself that I do not admit that with the heat a little more or less or my purse a bit fat or thin I could not play Taffy with the social leg? Why should I push out my chest and sneer at Parks? I only know this I know that the civilization whose staunchions you regard with such awe produces a harvest of villainy. Not villains. But villainy. It is well adapted to perpetuate the race of grafters and slaves. I know that the civilization whose spirit commands my respect would make villainy impossible. It will be well adapted to inaugurate a race of unpurchasable freemen. What is there to buy in a world that is free? My civilization will do what yours will not do. It will allow men to be men. You believe in a social order in which the briber is inevitable. Then you get mad when Parks appears. Who called Parks? You. If you do not want Parks stop calling him. I have not called him. Nor would I call. I have no room or use for him in my civilization. I have room for Parks the man. Any other sort of Parks would find himself out of place in our commonwealth. You have called the Parks you think Parks is. If Parks is not the Parks you say it is not because you have not done your best to make him that. I did not call him. You called him. I have no account to settle with him. You have a big account to settle with him. I am sorry for you.

"Dixie" is a monthly published in Atlanta, Ga., "devoted to the manufacturing interests of the South." The editor, Mr. T. H. Martin, speaking for the factory owners of the South, declares that "the negro is a blessing to the South" and that "there is no spirit of antagonism between our people and the negro." This is interesting, com-

ing from such a source; but still more interesting is the reason with which it is supported. The reason is simple: The presence of the negroes in large numbers in the South and the prejudice existing between the white workers and the black workers there constitutes what Mr. Martin considers an insuperable obstacle to aggressive labor organization. Occasionally, he says, an agitator "finds his way across the line." But the problem of organization, of the sort he desires, is a staggering proposition. If he organizes the whites, the negro stands ready to turn the wheels of industry, not so well as the white man would, do it, but well enough to keep the ball rolling. If the negro be organized—but the thought of such a thing is ridiculous. The negro is not serious enough for that." Comment is unnecessary. The argument, coming from the source it does, is comforting to the capitalists, Northern and Southern by residence, who exploit the laborers of North and South. It should be suggestive to all workers, of whatever race, who find themselves cherishing any remains of race prejudice.

"Hero" Funston says the United States government must raise the soldiers in the regular army. Quite right. Meanwhile the Manufacturers' Association and the National Metal Trades' Association will reduce the wages of mechanics and laborers doing productive work, thus making things even. Then prosperity will again be assured.

In modern speculation
Your language you must choose.
It's an investment if you win.
But gambling if you lose.
—Washington Star.

WAGENBACH & SEILING,
DEALERS IN
FURNITURE, STOVES
and Carpets,
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It Is Made by **NON-UNION LABOR**
Only Bread bearing this Label is
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11 N. 6th ST. ST. LOUIS

Trade Unionism.

EDITED BY A SOCIALIST.

The Injunction Method.

Fort Worth, Tex., Oct. 27.—Upon the application of the Pacific Express Company Federal Judge Meek of the northern district of Texas granted an injunction against all of the former employes of the company and their associates to prevent them from doing acts of violence against the strike breakers in the employ of the company. The parties enjoined are all members of the Expressmen's Union or of the Federation of Labor, and all are residents of Tarrant county. The injunction is a temporary one, but no date is fixed in the order for the final hearing. The expressmen are now in session to consider the matter.

Street Car Strike Threatened.

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 31.—The Chicago city railway company, through President D. G. Hamilton, to-day refused to grant any of the concessions demanded by the union. These demands were made on General Manager McCulloch several weeks ago. He refused them and to-day the action was reiterated under instructions of the board of directors. According to the committee that represented the union in the conference, strike of the 2,5000 employes, is now almost inevitable.

Spanish Strike Settled.

Bilbao, Spain, Oct. 31.—Lieut.-Gen. Zappino, commander-in-chief of the Basque provinces, authorizes the Associated Press to announce the settlement of the strike, as a result of a conference between the mine operators and the miners. The demands of the men for a weekly instead of a monthly pay day are granted, and it is stated they will return to work Monday.

Citizen Alliance at Work.

Denver, Col., Oct. 31.—A suit was filed in the district court having for its purpose establishment of the principle that labor unions are partnerships, and that slander committed by a member makes the organization itself liable for damages. Neil Henderson is the plaintiff, but in reality the suit is brought by the Citizens' alliance. The Firemen's & Engineers' Helpers' Union No. 158, of Denver, is defendant. Henderson charges that a committee from the union circulated the report that he was taking coal from the company, selling it to other parties and pocketing the proceeds, thereby intimating that he had been guilty of larceny. For this alleged slander he wants \$5,000 damages.

Help the Printers.

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

a general strike in Los Angeles and a widespread industrial disturbance.

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

Carrara Paint Agency, 8111 Carrara building, Cincinnati, O.

"Santal Middy," E. Faugera, 26 North Williams street, New York, N. Y.

Royal Baking Powder Co., 100 Williams street, New York.

Philo-Hay Specialties Co., Newark, N. J.

"Castoria," the Centaur Co., 77 Murray street, New York, N. Y.

"Cuticura," Potter Drug & Chemical Corporation, Boston, Mass.

"Postum," Postum Cereal Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

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

Scott's Emulsion, Scott & Bowne, 409 Pearl street, New York, N. Y.

Ghirardelli's Ground Chocolate, D. Ghirardelli, San Francisco, Cal.

Assist the Tobacco Workers.

To Organized Labor and Its Friends—Greeting:

Fellow-Workers—We have now entered upon the eighth year of our contest with the American and Continental Tobacco trust, still fighting for our rights. This concern, like all trusts, having no use for unions, sought to wreck us, but with the assistance of Organized Labor, we have been able to main our organization against this trust. And with a still greater assistance from the consumer, we will be enabled to win our fight. It is to this end we appeal to you to accord to us your co-operation, by refusing to purchase any tobacco made by the Tobacco trust or non-union tobacco firms. On the accompanying cards are listed some of their principal brands of tobacco and cigarettes. Do not use any of them.

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

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

TOBACCO WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION.

HENRY FISCHER, Int. President.

Boycott the Scab Cigar Firm.

The following circular has been issued by the cigar makers:
To the Public:

Your attention is called to the un-

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

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

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

Wood Workers Boycott Koken.

To Organized Labor and Its Friends—Greeting:

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

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

POETRY, NOT HISTORY.

Rabbi Hirsch Attacks Biblical Myths.

Chicago, Oct. 31.—That the story of Abraham and Isaac as told in the Bible is responsible for many of the murders committed by religious fanatics was the contention made by Dr. Emil G. Hirsch at Temple Israel. Referring to the story of the attempted sacrifice of Isaac by Abraham, Dr. Hirsch said:

"More harm has been done by that tale than any other in the Bible. We read every few months of some man who, in a religious frenzy, has killed his children, saying that he did so in order that he might make a sacrifice to God. The story of Abraham and Isaac has been read by those religious fanatics and has led them to commit their fearful crimes."

Dr. Hirsch lectured on "Was Abraham Real?" and contended that no such person ever existed. Abraham, he declared, was the personification of a nation, and the story of his life as told in the Bible is a story of the people of whom he was the type.

"We should realize that the Bible is a book of poetry and not a history," said Dr. Hirsch. "Its stories correspond to those that we find in the mythology of every nation from the ancient Greeks to the native inhabitants of North America. It is as a book of poetry that the Bible should be taught in the Sunday-schools. The children should not be brought up to believe that every story in the Bible is true."

"Atheism has gained ground because of the manner in which the Bible stories are interpreted. When the children grow up they come to see that many of the tales can not be literally true, and, not knowing that the Bible is a book of poetry and not history, are led astray by such men as the late Robert Ingersoll."

Dr. Hirsch compared the stories told in the Bible to those told in Shakespeare's plays. "We know that such a

person as Hamlet, prince of Denmark, never existed, and yet the play that bears his name is not the less instructive. It narrates the story of a struggle which an entire people had with the idea that a son must seek vengeance for the death of a father.

"So, too, the Bible stories tell of the struggles of a people. The story of Abraham and Isaac is a poetical version of the struggle to do away with the custom of offering human sacrifices to the Deity, which found its way into the creeds of nearly all the races. The other stories in the Bible and the biblical biographies are similar to the story of Abraham."—Special Dispatch to the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Pertinent Paragraphs.

(By W. W. Baker.)

The closed factory produces no profits.

The machine will not run without power.

Labor directs the power applied to machinery.

The average workingman's wife is the slave of a slave.

The present system compels the workers to divide up with drones.

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

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

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

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

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

Just previous to the civil war a bushel of corn represented more than four and one-half hours of human labor at at cost of 35 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents, while to-day 41 minutes of labor produce the same amount for 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents.

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

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

The workingman who erroneously believes that the Socialists want to divide up would not lose anything if a division was made. The division that takes place under the present system leaves him so small a share of the value of his product that he is unable to accumulate anything except debts.

Want and the fear of want drives men to crime.

Woman's Forum.

Edited by KATE EMMET.

SUFFRAGE FOR WOMEN.

BY WENDELL PHILLIPS.

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

(Continued.)

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

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

I wish to put into our civil life the element of woman's right to shape the laws, for all our special life copies largely from the statute-book. Let woman dictate at the capital, let her say to Wall street, "My votes on finance are to make stocks rise and fall;" and Wall street will say to Columbia college, "Open your classes to woman; it needs be that she should learn." The moment you give her the ballot, you take bonds of wealth and fashion and conservatism, that they will educate this power which is holding their interest in its right hand. I want to spike the gun of selfishness; or rather, I want to double-shot the cannon of selfishness. Let Wall street say, "Look you! whether the New York Central stock shall have a toll placed upon it, whether my million shares shall be worth sixty cents in the mar-

ket or eighty, depends upon, whether certain women up there at Albany know the laws of trade and the secrets of political economy,"—and Wall street will say, "Get out of the way, Dr. Adams! Absent yourself Dr. Spring! We don't care for Jewish prejudices; these women must have education!" [Loud applause.] Show me the necessity in civil life, and I will find you forty thousand pulpits that will say Saint Paul meant just that. [Renewed applause.] Now, I am Orthodox; I believe in the Bible; I reverence Saint Paul; I believe his was the most masterly intellect that God ever gave to the race; I believe he was the connecting link, the bridge, by which the Asiatic and European mind were joined; I believe that Plato ministers at his feet—but after all he was a man, and not God. [Applause.] He was limited, and liable to mistake. You can not anchor this western continent to the Jewish footstool of Saint Paul; and after all, this is the difficulty—religious prejudice. It is not the fashion—we shall beat it; it is not the fastidiousness of the exquisite—we shall smother it; it is the religious prejudice, borrowed from a mistaken interpretation of the New Testament. That is the real Gibraltar with which we are to grapple, and my argument with that is simply this—you left it when you founded a republic; you left it when you inaugurated western civilization; we must grow out of one root.

I congratulate you, as friends of this cause, on the progress of the last twelve months. You know that when you look at a barometer on a common sunny day, you must furnish yourself with an infinitesimal point of brass; and a machinery of delicate wheels to move it a small atom of space, sufficient to measure the changes of the quicksilver. But when you are in the East India seas, and the monsoon is about to blow, or the tempest is about to sweep the surface of the waters, the barometer will jump an inch, or fall down an inch, according as the change is to be. You need no machinery then, when a storm is coming that will lift your ship out of the very sea itself. I think, that in the twenty years that have gone by, we have had the little infinitesimally minute changes of the barometer; but the New York legislature has risen a full inch in the moral barometer the last twelve months. [Applause.] It is a proof that the monsoon is coming that will lift the old conservative ship, carrying the idea that woman is a drudge and a slave, out of the waters, and dash her into fragments on the surface of our democratic sea. In a few years more, I do not know but what we shall disband, and watch these women to the ballot-box, to see that they do their duty. [Applause.] You will have your state constitution to change in five or six years. Use such meetings as these, and perhaps the Empire state will earn its title by inaugurating the great movement becoming Democratic and Saxon civilization, by throwing open civil life to woman. I hope it may be so. Let us go out and labor that it shall be so.

Let me, in closing, show you by one single anecdote, how mean a thing a man can be. You have heard of Mrs. Norton, "the woman Byron," as critics call her, the grand-daughter of Sheridan, and the one on whose shoulders his mantle has rested—a genius by right of inheritance and by God's own gift. Perhaps you may remember that when the Tories wanted to break down the reform administration of Lord Melbourne, they brought her husband to feign to believe his wife unfaithful, and to sue

her before a jury. He did so, brought an action, and an English jury said she was innocent; and his own counsel has since admitted in writing, under his own signature, that during the time he prosecuted that trial, Hon. Mr. Norton (for so he is in the Herald's book), confessed all the time that he did not believe a word against his wife, and knew she was innocent. She is a writer; the profits of her books, by the law of England, belong to her husband. She has not lived with him—of course not, for she is a woman!—since that trial; but the brute goes every six months to John Murray, and eats the profits of the brain of the wife whom he tried to disgrace. (Loud cries of "Shame, shame!") And the law of England says it is right; the orthodox pulpit says: "If you change it, it will be the pulling down of the stars and Saint Paul." I do not believe that the honorable Mr. Norton is half as near to the mind of St. Paul as the Honorable Mrs. Norton. I believe, therefore, in woman having the right to her brain, to her hands, to her toil, to her ballot! "The tools to him that can use them—" and let God settle the rest. If He made it just that we should have a voice in making it; and if it is indelicate for women to vote, then let Him stop making women (applause and laughter), because republicanism and such women are inconsistent. I say it reverently; and I only say it to show you the absurdity. Why, my dear man and woman, we are not to help God govern the

world by telling lies! He can take care of it Himself. If He made it just, you may be certain that He saw to it that it should be delicate; and you need not insert your little tiny roots of fastidious delicacy into the great giant of God's world—they are only in the way. (Applause.)

Capitalists do not vote the Socialist ballot because they know it represents the interests of the working class. They vote for their class interests.

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

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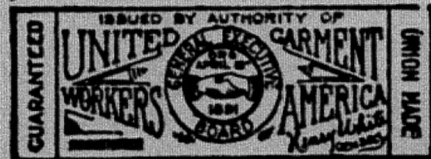
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PROGRESS OF OUR NATIONAL ORGANIZATION



National Headquarters Socialist Party, Omaha, Neb., Oct. 31, 1903.

NATIONAL ORGANIZING FUND.

The following contributions have been made to the National Organizing fund since last report:

Local Hemet, California, purchased a share in Chas. H. Kerr Co-Operative Co., donated by W. E. Walling....	\$ 10 00
Job Trotter, Macon, Ga.....	25
G. W. Finley, Henrietta, Tex.	25
A. E. Shober, Kingfisher, Okla.	50
W. L. Reynolds, Kingfisher, Okla.	50
Ford Lefever, Hite, Pa.....	50
Pike-street Branch, local, Seattle, purchased a share in C. H. Kerr Co-op. Pub. Co., donated by W. E. Walling..	10 00
Alex Kruger, South Amana, Ia.	5 00
"Evanston Comrade"	2 00
A. L., New York city.....	25
F. A. Sikes, Milton, Ore.....	25
Local, Arlington, N. J.....	5 00
Miles Martin, Keb, Ia.....	25
Local, Brownville, Pa.....	1 00
Local, Jennings, La.....	50
W. H. DeBerry, Somerton, Ariz.	50
R. F. Barton, Green Valley, Ill.	30
Frank Ohnemus, Long Island, N. Y., per Coming Nation...	1 00
A. H. Floaten, Telluride, Col.	1 00
C. Mahoney, New Haven, Conn.	25

Total to noon, October 31....	39 30
Previously reported	2,113 07
Total	\$2,152 37

In the campaign just closed in various states, the national headquarters was instrumental in providing speakers in several places where local comrades were not in a position to secure them otherwise. In Rhode Island, Comrades Dr. H. A. Gibbs, of Worcester, Mass., and Courtenay Lemon, of New York, addressed meetings at the request of the national secretary and proved of valuable service. Max S. Hayes, of Cleveland, got away from the New York campaign long enough to speak at Haverhill, Mass., on October 29. In Maryland, W. L. Dewart, William A. Toole and National Organizer Charles G. Towner were furnished to help get signatures to secure a place for the Socialists on the ballot and to push the campaign in the most favorable localities. National Organizer George H. Goebel and B. F. Adams, of Washington, D. C., visited Richmond, Va., and assisted in the campaign there. National Organizer

P. J. Hyland assisted in Nebraska. Ben Hanford also addressed five meetings in Pennsylvania, 12 in Ohio, five in Iowa and two in Nebraska on his lecture tour. Massachusetts had the benefit of John W. Brown for a month free of charge. In addition to this should be reckoned the donations contributed to the state committee of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and to Haverhill, Mass.

The report of national organizers' work is omitted this week, as Socialist papers will probably require all the available space for election returns. At present the national organizers are distributed as follows: George H. Goebel, in Texas until November 24, when he will enter Louisiana; George E. Bigelow, in Arkansas until November 16, after which he will enter the Indian territory; M. W. Wilkins, in Washington until November 10, beginning in Montana immediately afterwards; Harry M. McKee, in Arizona until November 8, when he will return to California to work in the northern district; John W. Bennett, in South Dakota until November 12, beginning next day in North Dakota; P. J. Hyland, in Wyoming until November 12; Charles G. Towner, in Maryland until November 4. John M. Ray is now booked as follows: Tennessee—November 2, Tullahoma; 3 and 4, Manchester; 5, 6, 7 and 8, Chattanooga; 9, 10 and 11, Soddy. Georgia—Dalton, 12 and 13; 14 to 21, Atlanta and vicinity.

The national secretary has made arrangement with the Socialists of Concordia county, Kas., whereby Comrade George W. Davis, of Iowa, will work in that county for one month, beginning November 10.

There will be more reason that ever for Socialists to wear a button showing their emblem after election day. The national headquarters is handling the prettiest and cheapest button in the market, sold at cost for advertising purposes. Prices, one cent each; 500 for \$3.25, or 1,000 for \$6. Address McCague building, Omaha, Neb.

Courtenay Lemon, of New York, reports as follows upon his visit to Providence, R. I., on October 23: "The comrades had hired a good hall for the meeting, but the audience failed to appear, so I took to the square in front of the post office, where I had a good crowd for two hours. As suggestive of the changing attitude of the S. L. P. rank and file, I may mention that one of the candidates on their present ticket aided the meeting by asking questions about Socialism of a nature such as to add to the interest and effectiveness of the meeting, instead of firing off the usual set of hostile interrogations. While in Providence I also wrote a leaflet for the campaign, taking care to point out the difference between the Socialist Party and S. L. P. This was necessary because of the activity of the Deleonites."

State Secretary Oneal, of Indiana, reports a most satisfactory increase of receipts for dues during October. He writes: "The orders for stamps during this month are the largest I have ever received before. I was aware that our summer agitation had secured us a number of new members, but did not think the increase would be as large as it has proven to be. We are doing fine, and I expect the dues to increase from now on."

The Socialists of San Francisco have won their hard-fought fight to maintain their right to address street meetings. Judge Hunt, of the superior court, in passing upon the temporary injunction secured by the Socialists against the chief of police, upheld the

Socialists in their action, pointing out that their meetings were not in the nature of unlawful assemblage. Going further, he said: "Unless the Socialistic meetings in question are conducted in some manner violate of law, unless they offend against decency or ferment violence, or disturb the public peace, or otherwise offend against some statutory or local law, it would seem that the assemblages in question are not unlawful." In accordance with his decision, Judge Hunt overruled a demurrer to the complaint of the Socialists. As his judgment practically concludes the case, the police will probably take no further steps, and hereafter the Socialists may conduct their meetings wherever they see fit.

The state executive committee, of Minnesota, through States Secretary Holman, has issued a call for a state convention, to be held in Minneapolis or St. Paul, on February 21 and 22, 1904, for the purpose of nominating candidates for presidential electors, state offices, delegates to national Socialist convention, electing a state executive committee and state secretary, and transacting such other business as may arise.

Charles H. Matchett, of Brooklyn, N. Y., will fill several dates arranged for him between New York and Florida, beginning at Philadelphia on November 12. Comrade Matchett is a veteran Socialist, having been the Socialist-Labor vice-presidential candidate in 1892, and the presidential candidate in 1896. He was the candidate for judge of the court of appeals in New York state for the Socialist Party in the campaign just closed.

CASH RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FOR OCTOBER, 1903.

Oct. 1, on hand	\$ 96.43
Liberal	1.60
Greenfield	1.00
Supplies, Greenfield .....	.20
Supplies, Luxemburg .....	.40
Pleasant Hill .....	.80
Org. fund, W. D. H. Urt.....	1.00
Chillicothe	2.10
Milan	2.20
Rich Hill	1.20
Org. fund, Roberts .....	.25
Supplies, Kansas City.....	.75
Joplin, 3 months	5.60
Poplar Bluff, 3 months.....	7.80
Supplies, Poplar Bluff.....	.20
Org. fund, Knecht.....	2.00
Novinger	2.40

Rich Hill	1.20
Mt. Vernon	1.30
Neosho	1.00
St. Louis	9.00
Webb City .....	.90
Unionville	1.20
Sedalia	1.50
Maplewood .....	.70
Marceline	1.00
Org. fund, E. K. Harris.....	.25
Party buttons .....	.30
Tauria .....	.50
Mexico .....	.50
Kirkwood	1.70
Warrensburg	1.40
Rutledge	1.60
Kansas City	13.40
Zincite	2.00
Aurora	1.30
Bloomfield	2.50
Sparkman .....	.20
Neosho	1.00
St. Louis	10.60
Luxemburg	1.00
Jefferson City	1.20
Supplies, Jefferson City.....	.15

Total

EXPENDITURES.	
Postage stamps	\$ 8.95
Printing	1.00
Due stamps	50.00
Party buttons	3.25
Typewriter ribbon .....	.75
On hand	118.78

Total

CALEB LIPSCOMB, Secretary-Treasurer.

FOR HAVERHILL CAMPAIGN FUND

Previously reported	\$27.50
A. W. ....	.10
A. Zuckerman .....	.25
Chris. Holberg .....	.50
Jacob Wuench	1.00

Less H. Slickerman, reported twice

DAVID ALLAN, City Sec'y Local St. Louis, Socialist Party.

Present or prospective proletarianism is the lot of the masses of our people, if the capitalist system of production is to remain in force. Freedom can not be conquered or reconquered without the national, collective, ownership of the means of production; without, in a word, the co-operative commonwealth.

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

- Tenth Ward—Every Thursday, 3734 Oregon avenue, Ed. Ottesky, secretary.
- Eleventh Ward—Third Friday, 7119 South Broadway, Wm. Holman, secretary.
- Twelfth Ward—Second and Fourth Thursday, 2632 McNair avenue, Otto Bitterlich, secretary.
- Thirteenth Ward—Second and last Thursday, 2632 Caroline street, Wm. F. Crouch, secretary.
- Seventeenth Ward—Every Wednesday, 2563 North Market street, A. J. Lawrence, secretary.
- Eighteenth Ward—First Tuesday, 2108 North Fourteenth street, W. E. Kindorf, secretary.
- Twentieth Ward—First and Third Saturday, 2927 Cass avenue, F. W. Wehking, secretary.
- Twenty-First Ward—Third Friday, 3619 Lucky street, Charles Lowe, secretary.
- Twenty-Second Ward—Second Wednesday, 3204 Pine street, David Allan, secretary.
- Twenty-Fourth Ward—First Thursday, 6108 Elizabeth ave., Walter F. Abling, secretary.
- Twenty-Seventh Ward—South Branch—Second Tuesday 5371 North Market street, Chas. Kaemmerer, Secretary.
- Twenty-Seventh Ward—North End—First Thursday, 2318 Gilmore avenue, Mrs. Helen Hendry.

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