

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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NO. 148.

## Observations and Comments.

### THE BOSTON CONVENTION OF A. F. OF L.

By DELEGATE G. A. HOEHN.

Reading of lengthy reports, addresses of welcome, appointment of committees and other routine business took up the first four or five days of the A. F. of L. convention. There was the usual tendency to postpone the most important business to the last few hours of the convention. The local committee of arrangement had prepared a two weeks' programme of amusements. Trolley rides, receptions, smokers, prize-fights, etc., for the entertainment of the delegates were numerous, but not very advantageous for the transaction of the convention business.

With one or two exceptions, it took the committee about a week to organize and take up their share of the 280 resolutions submitted to the convention.

The fact that about 75 delegates from 17 national organizations represent over 8,000 votes, i. e., a decided majority, while the remaining 425 delegates are in the minority whenever a roll call is demanded has a corrupting influence. Those 75 delegates representing the miners, carpenters, clerks, longshoremen, painters, machinists, hotel and restaurant employes, garment workers, teamsters, etc., are the lions of the day. No important question can be decided without their votes. Consequently there is an undercurrent of continuous dealing and bartering and "mutual agreements" among these "heavy-weights," which is not only disgusting, but demoralizing and dangerous for the entire trades union movement. These 75 men with the majority vote do not only decide all important questions according to their own notions, but they elect the officers, and the moment a candidate has succeeded in gaining the friendship of the ten leading delegations he is sure of victory.

There is a tendency among these heavy-vote delegates to restrict the activity and jurisdiction of the local central bodies and local unions. In their opinion the delegates from the local central bodies and local unions are taking up too much of the "valuable time of the conventions." It would be a pleasant entertainment for the "upper 100" of the national leaders to meet once a year at some first-class hotel parlor at some city and fix up the programme for the 2,000,000 American trade unionists.

The local central bodies are the backbone of the American labor movement; they are the fighting columns in every locality, and their influence can not be underestimated.

President Gompers monopolized nearly all the credit for "burying Socialism." In his opinion the Socialists are a very wicked gang, and Socialism is the danger to the Union movement. He agrees with the capitalist press, with the capitalist politician, with the capitalist preacher, with Parry and Hanna, that the trades unionists must keep out of Socialism.

Mr. Gompers declared De Leon to be the only logical Socialist, because he

was not only preaching against the unions, but he is fighting them openly. Undoubtedly Brother Gompers would like to see every Socialist in De Leon's ranks, because this would keep the Socialists from the floor of the A. F. of L. conventions. "I know you Socialists! I know what you have up your sleeves!" These and similar arguments were used by him. Speaking of Max Hayes, President Gompers climbed the ladder of childishness by exclaiming: "I am a Trade Unionist; he (Hayes) thinks he is."

Outside the Socialist discussions and the jurisdiction fights there were few interesting debates. The great national leaders seem to take great pride in their growing conservatism, which goes to show that progress will never come from above, but from below. The rank and file will have to wage the war for economic progress. The higher a leader gets in office, with honor and good salary, the more conservative he will become.

As in former years, Socialism and the jurisdiction struggles attracted the greatest amount of attention, although the Miller case (brought up by the bookbinders) and the discussion relating to the coming industrial depression seemed to awaken momentary interest, says the Cleveland Citizen.

And as in former years, Socialism was voted down and the jurisdiction problem was left unsettled. The debate on Socialism occupied a day, and the oratorical battle drew by far the largest attendance of delegates and visitors that was had during the session. The advocates of Socialism, as usual, confined themselves strictly to the discussion of the principles they espoused, while their opponents just as studiously refrained from combatting those principles, and occupied their time in making personal attacks and attempting to show what a bad lot those people were who advised that the workers vote as they strike and boycott—together. It is not probable that the administration will have the full report of the speeches printed and circulated as an educational tract.

The brewery workers were once again commanded to abide by an agreement made with the engineers and firemen, but nothing was done to force the miners and other unions to give up the engineers and firemen in their organizations. The brewery workers claim, however, that there is no agreement in effect, and hence they will continue as they have in the past, namely, exercise jurisdiction over all workers in and about breweries who are engaged in the manufacture of beer.

The carpenters-woodworkers' controversy was once more settled in favor of the latter, and its remains to be seen whether the carpenters abide by the decision. Many other jurisdiction grievances, as well as other matters, were again "railroaded" to the executive council.

The carriage and wagon workers-painters' jurisdiction case was disposed

of in a disgraceful manner, because the carriage workers had no show whatever to have their case properly discussed before the convention. A decision brought about by such means is a farce, and can only result in mischief and injury to the movement.

San Francisco secured the next convention, which means that many of the smaller unions and central bodies in the eastern and central western industrial regions will be unable to send delegates.

Socialism and the labor movement can not be separated. Socialism will grow stronger and stronger among the rank and file of Organized Labor. Socialism and labor politics will be discussed on the floor of the A. F. of L. whether some people like it or not, for Socialism is the cause of Labor, and the final and decisive battles for Labor's emancipation will be fought on the political field under the banner of Socialism.

The statement of this fact does not, and can not take away one iota from the great value, importance and systematic organization work of the trades union movement. "The emancipation of the working class must be achieved by the working people themselves!" This is the kind of Socialism we are teaching to the trades unionists.

#### NEW SUBSCRIBERS

For Labor were secured during the week by the following comrades and friends of the labor press:

John Holcum, St. Louis	.....1
D. C. Word, St. Louis	.....2
Ed. W. Kumming, St. Louis	.....2
Arnold Minder, St. Louis	.....1
Wm. Reznicek, St. Louis	.....1
A. Zuckermann, St. Louis	.....4
C. E. Arnold, St. Louis	.....5
Henry Schwarz, St. Louis	.....1
John Schaerpf, St. Louis	.....1
Sam Bernstein, St. Louis	.....1
Theo. Reese, St. Louis	.....1
Wm. Voege, St. Louis	.....1
F. C. Pinta, St. Louis	.....1
Theo. Reese, St. Louis	.....2
H. Siroky, St. Louis	.....3
Wm. Kindorf, St. Louis	.....1
Hy. Pallas, St. Louis	.....2
Wm. Hill, St. Louis	.....2
T. C. Stephens, St. Louis	.....2
E. P. Dunn, St. Louis	.....1
G. H. Robinson, St. Louis	.....2
Louis P. Philippi, St. Louis	.....5
A. S. Embree, Greenwood, Canada	.....1
L. E. Hildebrand, St. Louis	.....2
J. Siranek, St. Louis	.....1
Robt. Poenack, St. Louis	.....1
Wm. Crouch, St. Louis	.....2
Gus J. Eckhoff, St. Louis	.....1
Wilfrid Bellemare, St. Louis	.....1
Reuben Etkeson, St. Louis	.....1
Hy. Struckhoff, St. Louis	.....2
E. L. Drake, St. Louis	.....1

The national office still has a few thousand party emblems, which are sold at cost, so that all members may be able to wear one and keep our party name before the people. Price for plain buttons, one cent each to party officials; the gold-rim buttons, 15 cents each, four for 50 cents, or ten for \$1.

State Secretary Thomas of Wisconsin reports that a referendum of the state membership is being taken on an amendment to the constitution, which will abolish the present system of two kinds of members, and which will make the payment of national dues compulsory upon all members.

### LOCAL ST. LOUIS.

Regular Monthly Meeting Sunday, Dec. 6, at 7 P. M., at Delabar's Hall.

The regular monthly meeting of Local St. Louis will be held at Delabar's hall, southeast corner of Broadway and Elm street, on Sunday evening, December 6, at seven o'clock. Members at large should not fail to be present and vote on the constitutional amendment to the constitution, and on national and state committeemen and state secretary-treasury.

DAVID ALLAN,  
Secretary Local St. Louis.

#### SOCIALIST NOTES.

National Headquarters,  
Socialist Party,  
Omaha, Neb., Nov. 28, 1903.

—National Organizing Fund.—

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

Local Essex Co., N. J.	.....\$ 1 00
Joe A. Thomas, Medford, Ore.	..... 25
A Comrade, Hill City Kas.	..... 2 00
L. Meyer, Hill City, Kas.	..... 1 00
A. Baller, Hill City, Kas.	..... 50
R. Meyer, Hill City, Kas.	..... 50
O. Meyer, Hill City, Kas.	..... 50
L. Meyer, Jr., Hill City, Kas.	..... 1 00
Local Oswego, Kas	..... 1 00
Local Stonington, Conn.	..... 1 00
Local Broadhead, Wis	..... 5 00
I. Isador Bernstein, New York city	..... 25

Total to noon, November 28 .....\$ 13 75  
Previously reported .....\$2,203 32

Total .....\$2,217 07

#### JAMES F. CAREY'S TOUR.

Inquiries for dates for James F. Carey's lecture tour have been received from several states. In Pennsylvania and Ohio the state secretaries will arrange Carey's dates. In Iowa dates will be made direct from the national office. It is now definitely arranged that Carey will begin his tour January 1, to conclude May 31. As the territory to be covered is large, it will be almost impossible to meet all demands for Carey's services, and locals should therefore remember that "first come, first served," and file applications immediately.

Address your state secretary or the national secretary, Socialist Party, Omaha, Neb.

State Secretary Holman of Minnesota reports the organization of nine new locals by State Organizer Klein in one month, although half that time was spent in places already organized. The prospects for a strong organization in Minnesota are increasing.

If you desire to be informed as to the workers' side of any controversy between the working class and capitalist class you will be able to find it only in the labor press.

Editors of capitalist publications deny that there is a class struggle, but they convict themselves of lying every time they chronicle a strike of the workers against the capitalists.

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



## FROM LABOR BATTLEFIELD.

### The Latest Telegraphic Reports.

#### RESISTING CAPITALIST ANARCHY.

DENVER, COL., Dec. 1.—The executive board of the Western Federation of Miners, in session in this city to-day, sent the following telegram to Guy E. Miller, president of the Telluride Miners' Union:

"Advise all men who were ordered to leave town as result of alleged vagrancy trials to remain in Telluride. The justices of the peace, nor any other official of county or state, can not compel persons to leave any place where they choose to live. The constitution of the United States concerning civil rights makes it unlawful for officers to deny these rights. Howe, Rutan and others are subject to punishment in United States courts; the law will be duly invoked. You are assured of the hearty support of the Western Federation of Miners."

#### FIXING UP A LABOR COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—Speaker Cannon is shaping the committees in the house in a manner calculated to give him a czar-like grip on the affairs of that body.

The labor committee will come in for a great share of the speaker's attention, because he recognizes that this committee is likely to be important during the coming session. The Republican members have been made up of conservative men who will not allow any dangerous legislation to come before the house. The speaker will let the Democratic leader, Mr. Williams, use his discretion in selecting the Democratic memberships. The minority members will not be conservative, but their hands will be tied.

## FROM HOLYOKE, MASS.

### A Full Socialist Ticket in the Field.

HOLYOKE, MASS., Dec. 1.—Sunday, November 22, Comrade G. A. Hoehn of St. Louis addressed a well-attended public meeting of the Socialist Party at the Turner hall. He spoke on "The Municipal Campaign," showing the growing importance of the Socialist Party and general labor movement and the necessity of independent political action of the working class on Socialist lines. In concluding his remarks he appealed to the wage workers of Holyoke to join the Socialist ranks and on election day vote the Socialist Party ticket. His remarks were loudly applauded.

The Socialist Party of Holyoke has nominated the following ticket:

For Mayor:

EDWARD A. BUCKLAND.

For School Committee at Large:

AUGUSTUS J. LEONARD.

For Aldermen at Large:

MICHAEL J. MARSH,

WILLIAM F. NEUMAN,

CARL WM. KOEHLER,

FREDERICK H. JACOB,

HERMAN F. SCHLICHTING.

For Alderman Ward Three:

AUGUST J. WILDER.

For School Committee Ward Three:

RICHARD FRICKE.

#### 11,000 MEN'S WAGES CUT.

Joliet, Ill., Dec. 2.—A reduction from five to ten per cent. in wages was ordered to-day in all the wire mills of the United States Co., affecting 11,000 men.

A battle between the capitalist class and the working class is being fought out in Chicago. As usual, the capitalists are aided in every conceivable manner by the city authorities, who hold their position by reason of working class votes.

In 1900 the workingmen re-elected McKinley president because they were promised victuals. Nothing in the way of clothing, shelter, fuel, amusements, were mentioned, just a dinner pail full of cold victuals.

## 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.)

I do not blame men when I meet them full of prejudice against this movement. I do not feel by any means that keen agony of interest in this question that I did in the Slavery Question. I do not feel even that intense interest in this question that I did in the Temperance cause, because the drunkard asked us to help him in his effort to rise upon his feet; but here is woman, educated, influential, walking up and down the highways of society, wielding enormous influence, corrupting the channels of politics to-day. The keenest observer of French politics and French society, Tocqueville, says in one of the most suggestive and most remarkable of all his letters, that he ascribes the treachery of some of the first leaders of reform movements in France, to the influence of wives and daughters upon husbands and brothers, inducing them to use the positions which the men would have used for principle for their own private advancement or the comfort of the family. "Yes," said he, concluding his letter, "it is the mothers and daughters of France that have wrecked some of our noblest movements to help the millions."

Unrecognized influence which ought to be turned into acknowledged power, exercised in the light of day, educated, held to a strict responsibility, rebuked, criticised, held up to scorn, caricatured, visited with well-deserved sarcasm, made to feel that the vice and corruption of party and society are not by any means exclusively man's fault—rests upon no serious or earnest difference of opinion, but upon shades of fashion, delicacy of taste, fastidious sensibility, and other absurdities, and to that we offer up, day by day, the virtue of society. Lucretia Mott, at the very first Woman's Rights convention assembled in this country some eighteen years ago, bade us remember that it would not be men that would be our greatest obstacles; that it would not be the law-book; but that we were launching a cause which would find in the besotted opposition of its own victims its deadliest foe. (Applause.) That has not ceased to be true to-day.

Remember also that the moment you issue your command every medical college will be open. The moment you take off your ban every avenue of trade will be trodden by women. The moment you make known your purpose the statute-book will record your verdict. Wives and daughters, you are able in these matters to dictate the policy of your fathers and husbands.

In Massachusetts, we owe one of the first steps toward the recognition of woman's right to property to the selfishness of fathers, about to leave their daughters dowered with large wealth, and unwilling to trust it to the chances of their husband's character. They were always anxious to put it into the hands of trustees, and they found that men were very much averse, even when bidden by the strongest friendship, to undertake a long trust on account of its dangers and responsibility. The fathers themselves selected the most conservative lawyer at the Suffolk bar to draw the statute, than which we could not have imagined a better, which secured to wealthy women the control of their inherited property, even if they were married.

Again, it was the bank interest of the savings-bank of the commonwealth, that secured to laboring women their wages. These causes co-operated before the public opinion of women themselves demanded the changes. Laggard, and lacking her promptings, the cause that we advocate came up behind the selfish elements of society. But if, instead of this, the working women or heiresses had dictated their wants,

the changes could have been made; and so they can to-day.

I do not ignore the power of woman; it is too great. I want it lessened. I am not going to give the sex any more influence; I am going to diminish it. Her influence is hidden and all but omnipotent. Uneducated and irresponsible, it is terrible. I want it dragged to the light of day; I want it measured and labelled; I want it counted and criticised; I want it educated and put on record; I want to be able to find it and indict it, which I can not do to-day. In order to do that, let us trace home the evil to its very source. Let woman know that nobody stops her but herself. She ties her own limbs; she corrupts her own sisters; she demoralizes civilization,—and then folds her arms, and calls it "religion" [applause], or steps back, and christens it "taste." Do you suppose that the tenants of a thousand pulpits could avail to shut woman out from making her own opportunity, if the women of the Empire State determined that it should be. Find me the motive, and I will guarantee the ministers to make it commensurate with the Scriptures. Find me the popular habit, and I will find you the clergy to give it anchorage in the New Testament.

#### The Cracker Trust and the Union.

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

Each member of society is entitled to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. Some of us still live, have lost liberty and can not get within sight of happiness, however swift our pursuit of it may be.

\* \* \*

As long as a majority vote for a few people to own the means of life the majority will be slaves of the minority. Vote for collective ownership and freedom.

\* \* \*

The present exploiters of labor, our ruling class, leave the pursuits of arts and sciences to a special class, whom they keep in hire. Under this system, education becomes a merchandise.

\* \* \*

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

\* \* \*

The people have paid for the oil business many times over in exorbitant profits, but are not the owners. How many times should people pay for a thing before they own it.

\* \* \*

Socialism will abolish all forms of robbery, legalized or otherwise. Perhaps you would rather be a robber or be robbed than see Socialism realized.

\* \* \*

The doctors' union (the State Medical Association) is a success. A non-union doctor is prosecuted if he has no union card (medical diploma.)

#### 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.

#### 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,

HENRY FISCHER, Int. President.  
TOBACCO WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION.

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



# Trade Unionism.

EDITED BY A SOCIALIST.

## THE CITIZENS' ALLIANCE.

Organized in St. Louis as an Open Shop  
Brigade in Opposition to  
Union Shops.

St. Louis now has its "citizens' alliance." It is a mis-alliance of masters and servants. This mis-alliance was regaled on Friday night, November 27, for two hours, by F. W. Job, of Chicago, secretary of an Employers' association at a salary of \$500 per month. Mr. Job's feat of making his audience, i. e., the employers, shiver with fright at the thought of remaining any longer without an employers' association and a \$500 per month secretary was accomplished. A permanent organization was established and officers elected. G. W. Brown, president of Brown Shoe Co., chairman of the committee on nominations, submitted the following names, which were unanimously accepted: For president, J. Van Cleave, vice-president Buck Stove & Range Co.; first vice-president, P. M. Johnston, of Johnston Bros., contractors; second vice-president, F. J. Langenberg, secretary Gauss-Langenberg Hat Co.; third vice-president, Rev. C. C. Woods; directors, including the foregoing, G. W. Brown, president Brown Shoe Co.; John E. McKinney, president McKinney Bread Co.; Anthony Ittner, president A. Ittner Brick Co.; Chas. C. Crone, real estate agent; Jos. H. Roblee, vice-president Brown Shoe Co.; Wm. H. Lerol, president Lerol Furniture Manufacturing Co., and several others constitute the executive board. The \$500 secretary will be selected by the executive board. This "mis-alliance," it seems, won't trust anything to chance, even among its exclusive membership. The members outside of the bosses, are there to render applause and, according to J. West Goodwin, in private conversation after the meeting: "We give them a smother now and then to keep them interested." Mr. Goodwin, of Sedalia, is the father of this "mis-alliance" idea, and he says: "We don't allow the members outside of the employers to control the executive board."

Mr. Job gave a history of the Chicago strike, including the Kellogg Switchboard Co., laundry workers, stock yards, office building employes, teamsters and street railway strikes. He says his association has dropped the arbitration plank out of its "platform," and substituted for it "Enforce the law." This statement was received with great applause. Two, yes three thousand letters could be sent in an hour from as many professional men, lawyers, doctors, clergymen, bankers and business men, to the mayor of Chicago, demanding enforcement of the law at the instance of their association.

Their "platform" is: (1) Open shop. (2) No sympathy strike. (3) No limitation of output, and unlimited apprentices. (4) Enforce the law. Mr. Job complained about the newspapers "shouting for arbitration always," and added: "We are sick full of arbitration." His method of crushing the laundry workers was by a complete lockout. Asked by a trade union official how he could demand that workmen refrain from sympathy strikes while employers indulged in sympathy lockouts, Mr. Job claims to have said: "It's the shoe on the other foot." But his questioner not being satisfied, Job illustrated the employer's position thus: "If your mortal enemy, who had vowed to kill you, were at a table opposite you, and a loaded pistol lay on

that table, what would you do? YOU WOULD GET THE PISTOL AND SHOOT FIRST, OF COURSE. So it is with the employers, THEY INTEND TO SHOOT FIRST."

"The unions are for law and order, oh yes," said Job, sarcastically. "Their constitutions and by-laws read all right, and Mahon will get before 3,000 men and tell them: 'Now boys, no violence; the union don't stand for anything like that; now boys, don't make any of those dynamite bombs, for you know how they are made and laid on the tracks.' The evident intention of the speaker was to portray Mahon as counselling violence by suggestion.

Mr. Job says they have about 500 employers associated who employ 150,000 men. Every strike has been successfully fought, and many strikes have been averted because of fear that the boss belonged to the association. Assistance and support is given in every strike, whether the employer involved is a member or not. This plan was followed even to the outright gifts of \$1,500 checks to laundrymen during their strike, although none of them are members.

Goodwin followed with a brief exhortation to the members to see that their doctor, their lawyer, their minister and their banker join and help to crush out this "viper of unionism." "Have your preachers preach this gospel in your churches," was urged by several speakers. The air was full of violent emphasis at times. "We were prepared to fight till hell froze over, and continue the fight on the ice," shouted Job, while describing the struggle of the Chicago street railways against their men.

Now what to do? What is the platform of organized labor, and what should it be? These are the timely questions. If the sympathy strike has the same power over the associated employers which a pistol in the hand of a man has over an unarmed man, then the question becomes pertinent: In how much shall contracts restrain us from a sympathy strike, or can industrial organization make sympathy strikes largely superfluous? This is a complicated point, and the answer will be determined by the power of contestants. There is no question about how to meet No. 1 and No. 3. The very life of the unions could be sapped if apprentices and output are unrestricted and open shops granted. Most significant, however, was the deafening applause which greeted the statement of plank No. 4. "ENFORCE THE LAW." It was no coincidence nor accident which led those employers to be so spontaneously vehement with their applause every time "the law" was mentioned, whether by the eloquent Job, from Chicago; the stammering Goodwin, or the prosaic Van Cleave, the applause was the same. And this plank, according to the old, ancient, fast going to seed, union ideas can not be avoided by the unions. That's fatal, if true, because its beyond all doubt the enemy's strongest point, and in war it is poor generalship to ignore an enemy's strongest point. But that is just what labor has been doing, and worse, it has indorsed the employer's strongest point, "the law." "But," say the timid, "would you have us break the law?" No, only your employers can break laws with immunity; if you break the law, you will harm your cause, and suffer the severest penalties. For example, when Orie Havill was in the employ of the St. Louis Transit Co. as strike breaker, he was caught red handed in the act of dynamiting; his punishment, by a St. Louis judge, was, "Hours to leave town;" on the

other hand, two former employes were later sentenced to ten years at hard labor in the penitentiary for the same act. No, no, never "break" the law, but "change" the law. Change it tomorrow, if you have the power. If you haven't got that power to "change" the law, you have not been VOTING RIGHT. In our country, laws are limited to, first, protection of the person; second, protection of property. Laws which would assist the interests of a class like the workers in gaining better conditions are unknown. The Socialist Party's platform shows what laws labor must have. Vote for that party and CHANGE THE LAW.

The platform upon which organized labor meet and and "whip the employers to a standstill," to use Mr. Job's phraseology, would be the following:

1. No open shops. 2. Amalgamate the trades through industrial organization, making sympathy strikes superfluous. 3. Limit individual output, so as to afford work for all the unemployed. 4. CHANGE the law as pointed out in the platform of the Socialist Party.

Let every workingman appreciate the value of the above law plank with but half the enthusiasm with which the employers do their version, and the law will begin to change the day after the next election day in the interest of the worker. Why, you'll even scare the enemy into getting some of the laws for you as a bribe to keep you from voting the Socialist Party ticket next time.

L. E. HILDEBRAND.

Nov. 29, 1903.

In addition to the above, we hereby publish the following report which appeared in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat of last Wednesday.

UNION MEN AT MEETING  
OF CITIZENS' ALLIANCE  
DECLARE ORGANIZED LABOR OPPOSES VIOLENCE, BOYCOTTS AND LAWLESSNESS.

Union labor men were present at the meeting of the Citizens' alliance, held in the Y. M. C. A. building last night, and after a minister of the Gospel had spoken at length, citing the dangers of unionism to the youths of America, and to the ignorant within the unions, one of them, announcing the fact that they were members of labor unions, asked for permission to speak, promising to retire immediately afterward.

He did not disclose his name, but stated that he had been a consistent adherent of organized labor for 25 years. "I came here to-night," he said, "to hear what was said, and the major part of what I have heard is true. But I say here that the majority of the men within the labor unions themselves are opposed to all forms of violence, boycotts and lawlessness. I wish that union men might attend your meetings, and that the same arguments that you present here might be represented in the union meetings, to educate them against excessive practices."

GAVE VIEW ON STRIKES.

He gave his views on strikes, and it is said he drew the line even more closely than the committee which had been considering the matter. The result of this address was the engendering of a most generous spirit among all present. One member of the alliance arose and stated that he believed some strikes were thoroughly just, and that any one present would strike under similar provocation. A member suggested that the alliance hold an open meeting and invite Joseph W. Folk to address it. The suggestion was received with applause. There is a sentiment, it is stated, on the part of many members of the alliance, to brush away the idea of secrecy and open the doors to everybody. One person suggested that the name be changed to a law and order society, instead of a citizens' alliance.

The auditorium was filled when the chairman called the meeting to order. Two hundred new members took the obligation. The organization now numbers between 800 and 900 members. The next meeting is to be held in the Y. M. C. A. auditorium next

Tuesday night.

Organized labor will do well to watch this capitalist Citizens' alliance, and don't permit them to weaken the Wage Workers' Citizens' alliance, i. e., the bona fide trades union movement.

## FROM BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Member of Executive Committee Sends  
Correction and Explanation.

Greenwood, B. C., Nov. 6, 1903.  
Editor Labor, St. Louis, Mo.:

Dear Sir and Comrade—I found a sample copy of your paper this evening and was well pleased with it. Enclosed find 25 cents for three months' subscription.

I see from an account on page 15 of your October 31st issue that you feel doubtful of the quality of Socialism in British Columbia. No wonder, since the source of your information was the Rossland "Evening World." It is published for the purpose of misleading everyone. In order to show you that the Socialists of British Columbia are true blue, a number 1, class conscious and dead in earnest I am sending you a copy of our platform, also a copy of the "Western Clarion," our official organ.

We hold the record for North America, as old Massachusetts has fallen off in the last elections. The total vote of the province was 45,000 and the Socialists polled nearly 4,000 or 9 per cent. Our campaign is now on for the next election. Don't take the "World" for an authority on Socialism again, but get the "Clarion" on your exchange list and watch our growth.

The vote was as follows:

Nainaimo	(elected)	486
Newcastle	(elected)	325
Vancouver		1,328
Victoria		699
Fernie		262
Revelstoke		236
Kaslo		161
Greenwood		229
Grand Forks		232

Total ..... 3,958

Comrade Mills of Greenwood was defeated by only 9 votes, and the election of the Liberal has been protested. Vote stood:

Brown, Liberal	.....	238
Mills, Socialist	.....	229
Spankie, Conservative	.....	181

I am writing this account to correct your misapprehension as to the quality of the Socialists in British Columbia. Please give it publication, as the reflection you unwittingly cast upon us, hurts.

We are waiting with interest for the returns from the various state elections, and can hardly believe the press reports that the cause lost ground in Massachusetts.

Yours for the cause,

A. S. EMBREE,

Member Prov. Exec. Com., Socialist Party of British Columbia.

TOUR BY FRANKLIN AND MARION WENTWORTH.

Franklin and Marion Wentworth, of Chicago, will make a lecturing tour through Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York and Massachusetts, beginning in January. There are few more able lecturers on the Socialist platform than Franklin Wentworth, whose editorial work on the Socialist Spirit, and for the Socialist press generally, has attracted widespread attention for its brilliancy and incisiveness. With Mrs. Wentworth, who, as a dramatic reader, has few superiors in America, these two make a combination for the lecture platform which can be hardly surpassed. They will travel under the exclusive direction of the national headquarters, and locals will be apprised direct, either by their state secretaries or the national secretary, of the terms and other information.

The inconsistencies of capitalism are vividly portrayed by capitalist papers, in their news columns and cartoons. The heads of both editors and casual readers must be filled with scrambled brains not to perceive this.



# SOCIALISTS UNITED IN THE REICHSTAG.

## The Capitalist Politicians and Statesmen Once More Disappointed.

(Associated Press Cablegram.)

BERLIN, Dec. 3.—Chancellor Von Buelow, as the emperor's representative, opened the reichstag in the white hall of the palace to-day.

The 80 Socialist members were absent during the opening ceremonies, because they would not join in the customary "Hoch der Kaiser!" called for by the president at the opening of parliament. As soon as the "law and order" partyites had finished their ceremonies of loyalty the Socialist members marched into the hall of the reichstag.

The government, said the chancellor, will propose retaining the present army footing to April 25, 1905, but it desires to increase the salary list because of the growing cost of living. The government further proposes to continue the development of social legislation in the interest of the weaker classes.

The Dar-Es-Salam-Mrogoro (German East Africa) railroad bill will be reintroduced. The government, also, intends prolonging the present "most favored" relations with Great Britain. The chancellor supplied no information regarding the progress of the commercial negotiations with other countries.

In congratulating the members of the reichstag on the very friendly relations of Germany with all countries, the chancellor said the Imperial government has contributed its share to the avoidance of serious complications in the Balkans. He referred to Emperor William's meetings with the

great continental rulers, and to the interchange of views connected therewith, which "has strengthened anew their desire and hope that peace, the greatest boon of the nations, shall continue to be guarded from dangerous disturbances."

The election of president of the reichstag and the officers will take place to-morrow. The Socialists, to the astonishment of the other parties, nominated Herr Singer for first vice-president. This question was the subject of a furious controversy all last summer, and nearly split the party.

Herr Bebel, who said a man who respected himself could never accept the vice-presidency, because he would have to go to court on occasion and call for cheers for the emperor, won a complete victory at the party convention at Dresden. The Revisionists, under the leadership of Herren Bernstein and Von Vollmar, who proposed that the party should seek a vice-presidency as a recognition of its strength, were nearly driven out of the party organization. It was even expected that Herr Bernstein might join the Barth Radicals in consequence of Herr Bebel's autocratic disposition.

The Conservatives and members of the Centre Party were rejoicing, believing that the effectiveness of the Socialists' opposition would be lessened by an intense internal fight in the present reichstag. They were amazed, therefore, to-day, to find the Socialists acting in accord in the question under dispute.

truly in rebellion against the state, and much more deeply and strenuously so.

The state is just now proposing to deport a man from this country because he explains the class struggle, predicts a general strike, and thinks that in the near future government will become unnecessary. The state has in many places declared it unlawful for anyone to make a Socialist speech in the open air. The state has excluded many newspapers from the mails for advocating opinions distasteful to capitalists. The state has in many places declared it unlawful for workingmen to ask other workingmen not to act as scabs or not to buy scab goods. The state has simultaneously declared it lawful for capitalists to blacklist workingmen. The state is quite within its legitimate powers, quite logical and consistent, in all these acts. The existing state is founded on capitalism and its function is to maintain capitalism. And we are therefore in rebellion against it.

Because, in this country, the interests of Socialism—that is, of the working class and, ultimately, of humanity—can be best advanced by so doing, we use the civil and political rights allowed us by the state in carrying on this rebellion and, so far as possible, we obey even very unjust and inhuman laws in so doing. But there is a limit to this obedience. We do not worship the Revised Statutes. When the law seeks to suppress the oral or printed propaganda or to interfere with our necessary party discipline—as is the Toledo case, where it would forbid us to expel a member for accepting appointive office from a "non-partizan" capitalist politician—then obedience to such law would

mean abandonment of our whole program, and would doom us to drift on to the point where violent rebellion would be unavoidable.

Comrade Roth makes less pretense to philosophical argument and so far does better. But his practical argument is very weak. He has really nothing to add to the former plea that Coughlin did not "accept" the Citizens' and Prohibitionist endorsements, but only passively allowed them to be made. This is too petty a quibble to spend much ink on. It is on a par with the conventional pretense of old-party politicians of never seeking a nomination, even of repeatedly declining it in advance, and then allowing it to be "forced upon them for the good of the party." Socialists cannot afford to quibble. The average voter, seeing a man allowing his name to appear on the ticket of a certain party, infers and has a right to infer that he represents that party. It is safe to say that not one voter in ten saw the "voluntary statement to the press," on which so much stress is laid; but they all saw a certain man figuring as candidate of the Socialist Party and of two other parties. They had a good right to make just such an inference as they would if they saw one name on both the Republican and the Democratic tickets. That they did make some such inference is indicated by the fact that Coughlin ran behind all our other candidates. It pays to be, not only honest, but scrupulously honest—even to the point of being "unnecessarily offensive" to a certain type of Citizen politicians. It pays in the long run and it even pays at the moment.

We are glad to know that the National Quorum has formally approved the action of the Pennsylvania State Committee in taking disciplinary action against the Luzerne County Committee in this matter and if that County Committee still doubts whether the party at large disapproves its course, let it but appeal to the general vote in Pennsylvania and then, if necessary, in the nation.

For a little while, at least, the burnt children will dread the promotion fire but it will not be long until, if the conditions are favorable, another era of similar enterprises will be launched, in which the innocent investor will play the part of the lamb.

### Attention! Unions.

October 28, 1903.

Organized Labor, Greeting:

The Missouri Federation of Labor will meet in thirteenth annual convention, at Springfield, Mo., on Monday, January 11, 1904. Representation will be as follows: Central bodies and district unions, three delegates; local unions, one delegate for 100 members or less, and one extra delegate for each additional 100 members or majority fraction thereof. To be entitled to representation organizations must be members of the State Federation or make application for certificate of affiliation (charter) prior to December 31, 1903. No person will be recognized as a delegate who is not a member in good standing of the organization he is elected to represent; he must not be the holder of a political office, a member of the state militia, nor can he represent a union as proxy. All delegates are expected to wear union-made clothing where it is possible to obtain the same in their home town. Delegates will not be seated until the per capita tax of their union has been paid to December 31, 1903.

Credentials in duplicate are herewith forwarded, the original to be given to the delegate-elect, and the duplicate, bearing the name and address of delegate, returned to this office before December 31, 1903. It is of vital importance that duplicate credentials be returned promptly, as the secretary-treasurer can save much time of the convention by having roll call and roster of members prepared before the meeting. Where alternates are selected, the secretary will write the name across the back of the original and duplicate credentials.

On or before December 20, another circular will be issued containing full information as to railroad and hotel rates and any other matters of interest, which will be sent direct to delegates-elect.

Unions will kindly act upon this question at once, selecting the strongest men in their ranks. Don't delay, and do not underestimate the vital importance of this meeting.

Additional information or credentials furnished on application.

Fraternally submitted,

JOHN T. SMITH,  
Secretary-Treasurer.

Attest:

E. T. BEHRENS, President.

## Socialism and the Negro.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### THE PYLE AND COUGHLIN AFFAIRS.

We do not find anything new in the letters from Dr. Pyle of Toledo and J. G. Roth of Wilkes-Barre which, to avoid any suspicion of unfairness, we nevertheless print this week—nothing new, unless it be a fuller exhibition of their utter failure to understand the fundamental principles of Socialism.

Dr. Pyle has made the—to him—startling discovery that the Socialist Party is "in organized rebellion against the sovereignty of the state." He is to be congratulated, though he has been slow in learning so elementary a truth. Yes, the Socialist Party is in organized rebellion against the whole system of capitalism, of which the state, in its present form, with its co-existent brutality and hypocrisy, is one of the chief weapons. Our rebellion is a peaceful one and will continue so to be to the day of its victory, if we have our choice. Nor is that the only, nor the chief, difference between the Socialist position and that of the Anarchists (on which subject we suggest to Dr. Pyle a careful reading of Plechanoff's excellent little book); but it is not necessary here to discuss the relations of Socialism and Anarchism, for that is not the issue. The issue is between revolutionary Socialism and some sort of reform that Dr. Pyle evidently hopes to get through bourgeois agencies.

Socialists are just as truly in organized rebellion against the state to-day as Adams and Hancock and Franklin were in the years preceding 1776 or as Hampden and Pym and Eliot and Milton were in the years preceding 1640—or, to come to a later instance, as Phillips and Lovejoy and Garrison were in the years before 1860; just as



# Woman's Work in the Socialist Movement

By ANNIE SCHNEYER

I have often wondered why women are not attracted in greater numbers to our great Socialist movement. And those few who are quite ardent Socialists at heart, somehow stay away from the practical work of the party. I have always thought that this was only in our sleepy Philadelphia, but I have lately seen that also in New York, in that boiling whirlpool of life where all bubbles with activity—even there, I am sorry to say, it is almost as bad. I was present at the city convention in Brooklyn the Fourth of July, and I was actually astonished not to see one woman among so many delegates. Is it not a quite deplorable fact?

It seems to me that our own comrades, our more fortunate brothers, who are at the head of the movement, do not realize the great importance of woman's work in the movement. Whether it is because she cannot vote or because of mere carelessness, they do not make any attempt to get at least those few women who are good Socialists already to help them in their Socialist work. There are many women who are eager and willing and able to contribute their share, and are ready to do anything to help along the cause but they do not get that welcome, that warm encouragement, which new recruits need. It seems as though even among our comrades there is still the prevailing idea that women are fit for nothing but sweeping and cleaning and washing and scrubbing, and so forth. It is too bad that none of this work is required in the Socialist movement, else they would perhaps be fortunate enough to find some place there!

When I once asked the chairman of a certain Socialist organization here why he did not make a stronger appeal to women to join our organization in greater numbers, he answered: "What! What do you mean? Do you want to make it a matrimonial bureau?" And this was the sentiment of one who is supposed to be a good Socialist, a young, ardent enthusiast for equal rights and liberty for all! Let me tell you that many of our older comrades have in the depth of their hearts the same feeling towards women, but they have not the courage to say it aloud.

I say we need more comradeship between the sexes in our Socialist movement. Just go into any Socialist organization and you will always see men and women separated; in one corner you will notice a group of men, our worthy intellectuals, discussing among themselves various scientific topics, in another corner a group of women sitting and boring each other. You may sometimes see a brave soul departing from her sister-group and soaring up to the higher spheres of our great sages, to learn some wisdom but she is always met with a cold, dignified sneer from above. You may, on the other hand, sometimes see one from the upper regions letting himself down to our humble sister-group and letting loose on them his whole inexhaustible fountain of brilliant wit and sparkling humor, or cordially paying them a few sweet compliments. All this is performed with great dignity, of course.

It is too sad to laugh, and too contemptible to cry. Open your eyes, my comrades, and you shall find this bitter truth staring you straight in the face. And this seems to me the main cause of woman's staying away from the movement. The crying demand to foster comradeship among our comrades in general, and between the sexes in particular, is growing stronger and stronger.

I am a member of a branch having a membership of more than fifty, and there are only five women members,

and these are not a bit active, when there is so much to be done, when the least little help of anybody counts. Many of them are so situated that they have more time than men to work for the Socialist Party, which is the only way to help along the cause. They are ready to give something more than their mere sympathy, they are willing to give themselves, and join hands with their brother comrades and work in perfect fellowship for the realization of Socialism; but they meet the cold, indifferent glances of some of our Socialists and they shrink back with bitter feeling, plunging still deeper into that narrow slough of empty, purposeless life.

I am not a bit surprised that some of them try to organize themselves into separate organizations, impracticable as it undoubtedly is. This point by the way, is worthy of quite serious consideration. Is it advisable to form separate branches for women? I say positively not. And we make a great mistake by encouraging them to do it. We Socialists are to prove that men and women can work harmoniously together for the same common cause, being of good cheer and mutual aid to each other on the vast battlefield of industrial strife. Instead of dividing and splitting our forces, is it not better and wiser to combine and unite? Instead of helping them to form separate organizations, is it not advisable to urge them to join and work in those that are already organized?

And I say again that women's work in the movement is of just as great importance as man's, in spite of the fact that she does not vote. She suffers just as much, if not more, from the evils of our present system. Those that are not with us may turn against us, may form a conservative, reactionary element and become an absolute hindrance to our cause. In the field of propaganda, I believe women can have a stronger influence. It is quite common to hear man propagate his ideas, but it is very unusual to hear woman proclaim her ideas publicly; for the very novelty woman will be sooner listened to. And then, she can sooner appeal through the channels of emotion and arouse the glow of enthusiasm. And it cannot be denied that the majority are mostly guided by their feelings.

I have recently had a talk with a quite radical man concerning woman's public activity. With all the love and admiration he has for the fair sex, he is of the opinion that women, and especially young girls, are absolutely a dangerous element in any organization. Our radical gentleman contends that they merely hinder men from doing any serious work, by making them flirty and frivolous.

I think this an absurdity. We need women in our movement to increase our intellectual forces, and we need their wholesome stimulating influence. There is a double power exercised by one sex over the other: One appeals to our animal nature, the other to our better, purer, spiritual self. It is a mysterious power that brings out everything that is best within us. I have heard men say that they have never felt the vibration of their heart more in unison with the good and the beautiful than when under the influence of good, earnest women; and women, again, are better and stronger and find more joy in their work when working in harmony with strong, sincere, energetic men. It is a well known fact that woman has ever been the inspiring spirit of the bravest and noblest deeds performed by man; and as to the greatest works accomplished by woman it must be admitted that man has always been her guiding star.

There are certain blind forces that work within us which we must utilize wherever and whenever we can. There is more joy and cheerfulness in our work when men and women work together. Let us have more joy in our work, let us not deny ourselves those sweet, harmless pleasures which every hard worker has a perfect right to enjoy, and we shall have the most blooming, the most flourishing results!

Comrades! Let us make a stronger appeal to women to join our ranks; let us help and encourage them to realize themselves; let them do the work they are most fit for; let us develop that spirit of love and comradeship between us, and we shall see them flock into our movement!

## 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.

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

The light of knowledge will dispel the darkness of ignorance. Intelligent observation and study will result in acquiring useful knowledge.

conflict that would do irreparable injury to both the trades union and Socialist movements."

## 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 X.—Continued.

"Well," said Benjamin, "now we are quits, and all is forgotten; therefore I will conscientiously attend to your throat."

He extracted the bone very quickly and well, and placed it in the hands of the marquis. While the latter was examining it with curiosity, he said:

"I must give you some air."

Then he opened a window, leaped into the yard, and with two or three strides of his long legs reached the carriage entrance. While he was hurrying down the hillside, the marquis stood at a window, shouting:

"Stop, Monsieur Benjamin Rathery; pray stop; come back and receive my thanks and those of Madame Marquise. I must pay you for your operation."

But Benjamin was not a man to be caught by these fine words. At the foot of the hill he met the footman of the marquis.

"Landry," said he to him, "my compliments to Madame Marquise, and reassure M. de Cambyse in regard to salmon bones; they are no more poisonous than those of a pike; only they should not be swallowed. Let him keep his throat wrapped in a poultice, and in two or three days he will be cured."

As soon as my uncle was out of reach of the marquis, he turned to the right crossed the meadows of Flez and the thousand brooks which intersected them, and went to Corvol. He desired to regale M. Minxit with the first news of his expedition; he saw him from a distance standing before his door, and waving his handkerchief as a sign of triumph, he shouted:

"We are revenged."

The good man ran to meet him, with all the speed of his short, fat legs, and threw himself into his arms with the same effusion as if he had seen his son; my uncle said that he even saw two big tears roll down his cheeks, which he tried to hide. The old doctor, whose nature was no less proud and irascible than Benjamin's, was exultant with joy. On reaching the house, he told the musicians, in order to celebrate the glory of the day, to execute trumpet nourishes until night, and then he ordered them to get drunk—an order which was punctually executed.

## CHAPTER XI.

### HOW MY UNCLE HELPED HIS TAILOR TO SEIZE HIM.

Nevertheless, Benjamin came back to Clamecy a little disturbed at his own audacity. But the next day the footman of the castle delivered to him in behalf of his master, together with a considerable sum of money, a note that read as follows:

"The Marquis de Cambyse begs M. Benjamin Rathery to forget what has passed between them, and to receive, in payment for the operation which he has so skilfully executed, the insignificant sum which he sends him."

"Oh," said my uncle, after reading this letter, "this good lord would like to purchase my discretion; he even has the honesty to pay me in advance; it is a pity that he does not treat all his trades-people in the same way. If I had simply, vulgarly, and without any preliminary extracted the fish bone that he had planted in his throat, he would have put six francs in my hand and sent me to eat a bite in the kitchen. The moral of this is that with the great it is better to be feared than to be loved. May God damn me if during my life I ever fail in this principle!"

"Nevertheless, as I have no intention

of being discreet, I can not conscientiously keep the money which he sends me as the wages of my discretion; one should be honest with everybody, or else have nothing to do with them. But let us count the money in this bag; let us see how much he pays for the operation, and how much he gives for silence: 150 francs! Thunder! Cambyse is generous; he will allow only 12 sous, without any guarantee of not being beaten, to the thrasher who swings his flail from 3 o'clock in the morning until 8 o'clock at night, and he pays me 150 francs for a quarter of an hour's work: there's magnificence for you!

"For the extraction of this bone M. Minxit would have asked 100 francs; but he practices medicine on the grand orchestra and the grand spectacle plan; he has four horses and 12 musicians to feed. For me, who have to support only my case of instruments and my hypostasis—an hypostasis, it is true, of five feet nine inches—two pistoles is all that is worth. So, taking 20 from 150, there are 13 pistoles to send back to the marquis; I almost feel remorse at taking any of his money. This operation for which I charge him 20 francs I would not have failed to perform for a thousand francs—a thousand francs to be paid of course after my death. This poor grand lord, how wretched and pitiful he looked with his pale and suppliant face and his salmon bone in his throat! How nobility apologized in his person to the people represented in mine! He would willingly have allowed me to fasten his escutcheon behind his back. If at that time there were in his salon any portraits of his ancestors, their brows must still be red with shame. I would like the little spot where he kissed me to be separated from my person after my death, and transferred to the Pantheon \* \* \* when the people have a Pantheon, I mean of course.

"But, marquis, you are not to be let off in this way; before three days the balliwick will know your adventure; I even intend to have it related to posterity by Millot-Rataut, our maker of songs; he must manufacture for me on this subject half a handful of Alexandrines. As for these 20 francs, they are money found; I do not wish them to pass through my dear sister's hands. To-morrow is Sunday; to-morrow, then, I give my friends with this money a luncheon such as I have never given them, a luncheon for which I will pay cash. It is well to let them know how a man of wit can avenge himself without recourse to his sword."

The thing thus arranged, my uncle began to write to the marquis to announce the return of his money. I should be delighted if I could give my readers a new specimen of my uncle's epistolary style. Unhappily, his letter is not to be found among the historical documents which my grandfather has handed down to us; perhaps my uncle the tobacco merchant made a cornet of it.

While Benjamin was in the act of writing, his tailor came in with a bill in his hand.

"What's that?" said Benjamin, laying his pen on the table; "your bill again, Monsieur Bonteint, forever your eternal bill? My God! you have presented it to me so many times that I know it by heart; six ells of scarlet full width, with ten ells of lining and three sets of carved buttons, isn't that right?"

"That's right, Monsieur Rathery, exactly right; a total of 150 francs 10 sous 6 deniers. May I be excluded from

paradise as a rascal if I do not lose at least a hundred francs on this transaction!"

"If that is the case," rejoined my uncle, "why continue to waste your time in scribbling off all these ugly bits of paper? You know very well, Monsieur Bonteint, that I never have any money."

"I see, on the contrary, Monsieur Rathery, that you have some, and that I arrive at an opportune moment. Here on this table is a bag which must contain almost the act amount of my bill, and if you will permit it" \* \* \*

"One moment," said my uncle, quickly laying his hand on the bag; "this money does not belong to me, Monsieur Bonteint. Here is the very letter of return which I have just written, and on which you have caused me to make a blot. Here," he added, offering the letter to the merchant, "if you wish to read it" \* \* \*

"It is useless, Monsieur Rathery, utterly useless. All that I want to know is at what time you will have some money that belongs to you."

"Alas! M. Bonteint, who can foresee the future? What you ask I would very much like to know myself."

"That being so, Monsieur Rathery, you will not blame me if I go directly to Parlanta to tell him to push the suit that I have begun against you."

"You are in ill-humor, respectable Monsieur Bonteint. What sort of cloth clippings have you been walking on to-day?"

"You must admit, Monsieur Rathery, that I at least have good reason to be ill-humored; for three years you have owed me this money, and you put me off from month to month, on the strength of I know not what epidemic, of the arrival of which I see no sign. You are the cause of my daily quarrels with Madame Bonteint, who reproaches me with not knowing how to collect my bills, and who sometimes pushes her vivacity to the point of calling me a blockhead."

"Madame Bonteint is surely a very amiable lady; you are fortunate, Monsieur Bonteint, in having such a wife, and I beg you to present her my compliments as soon as possible."

"I thank you, Monsieur Rathery, but my wife is, as they say, something of a Greek; she prefers money to compliments, and she says that, if you had had to deal with my rival, Grophez, you would long ago have been in the Boutron hotel."

"The devil take it!" cried my uncle, furious that Bonteint showed no signs of retreating; "it is your fault if I have not settled with you; all your rivals have been or are sick: Dutorrent has had inflammation of the chest twice this year; Artichaut, the typhoid fever; Sergifer has the rheumatism; Ratine has had the diarrhoea for six months. But you enjoy perfect health; I have had no opportunity of supplying you any medicine; you have a complexion like one of your pieces of nankeen, and Madame Bonteint resembles a statuette made out of fresh butter. You see I have been deceived; I thought that you would be an honor to my clientage; if I had known then what I know now, I would not have given you my custom."

"But, Monsieur Rathery, it seems to me that neither Madame Bonteint or myself are obliged to be sick in order to furnish you the means of paying your bills."

"And I declare to you, Monsieur Bonteint, that you are under precisely that moral obligation. How would you manage to pay your bills if your customers did not wear coats? This obstinacy in keeping your health is an abominable procedure on your part; it is a trap that you have set for me; you ought at the present hour to have on my account book an indebtedness of 150 francs; hence I deduct from your bill 130 francs 10 sous 6 deniers for the diseases that you ought to have had. You will admit that I am reasonable. You are very fortunate in having to pay for the medicine without having had to have the doctor, and I know many people who would like to be in your place. So, then, if from 150 francs 10 sous 6

deniers we take 130 francs 10 sous 6 deniers, there is a balance of 20 francs still due you; if you wish them, there they are; I advise you as a friend to take them; you will not soon have so good an opportunity again."

"I will willingly take them," said M. Bonteint, "as an installment."

"As a final settlement of the account," insisted my uncle, "and even then I need all my strength of soul to make this sacrifice. I intended this money for a bachelors' breakfast, it was even my design to invite you, although you are the father of a family."

"This is more of your nonsense, Monsieur Rathery; I have never been able to get anything else from you. You know very well, however, that I have a seizure drawn up against you in good form, and that I might proceed to execution directly."

"Well; it is precisely that of which I complain, Monsieur Bonteint; you have no confidence in your friends; why go to these useless expenses? Could you not come to me and say: 'Monsieur Rathery, it is my intention to have you seized.' I would have answered: 'Seize me yourself, Monsieur Bonteint; you need no sheriff's officer for that.' I will even serve you as a bailiff's man, if that will be agreeable to you; and besides, there is time enough yet; seize me on the instant; do not stand on ceremony; all that I have is at your disposition; I permit you to pack up, wrap up, and carry away anything that you like."

"What! Monsieur Rathery, you would be good enough" \* \* \*

"Why, of course, Monsieur Bonteint, I should be delighted to be seized by your hands; I will even help you to seize me."

My uncle then opened an old ruin of a wardrobe, in which were still hanging on a nail some bits of yellow copper lining, and, taking two or three old cue-ribbons from a drawer, he said to M. Bonteint, as he offered them to him:

"See, you will not lose all; these articles will not count in the total; I throw them in."

"Indeed!" answered M. Bonteint.

"This red morocco portfollo which you see is my case of instruments."

As M. Bonteint was about to lay his hand on it, Benjamin said:

"Softly; the law does not allow you to touch that. My instruments are the tools of my profession, and I have a right to keep them."

"But," said M. Bonteint \* \* \*

"Here now is a corkscrew, with an ebony handle inlaid with silver. As for this article," he added, as he put it in his pocket, "I withdraw it from my creditors; and besides, I need it more than you do."

"But," replied M. Bonteint, "if you keep everything that you need more than I do, I shall need no cart in which to carry away my plunder."

"One moment," said my uncle, "you will lose nothing by waiting. Here on this shelf are some old medicine bottles, some of which are cracked; I do not guarantee their integrity; I abandon them to you with all the spiders that are in them. On the other shelf is a large stuffed vulture; that will cost you nothing but the trouble of moving it, and it will make a very good sign for you."

"Here is Machecourt's wedding wig; I don't know how it happens to be here. I do not offer it to you, because I know that you wear only a false forelock."

"What do you know about it, Monsieur Rathery?" cried Bonteint, getting more and more irritated.

"Here in this bottle," continued my uncle, with imperturbable sang-froid, "is a tapeworm which I have preserved in spirit of wine. You can use it to make garters for yourself, Madame Bonteint, and your children. I call your attention to the fact, however, that it would be a pity to mutilate this beautiful animal; you can boast of having in your possession the longest being in creature, not excepting the immense boa-constrictor. For the rest, you will estimate it at what value you like."

(To Be Continued.)



**THE BANKERS' ALARM.**

**W. S. Paine, President of the Consolidated National Bank, of New York, Sees the Coming Danger.**

"I repeat that SOCIALISM IS A COMING DANGER. I predict it will be THE 'ISM' OF THE FUTURE. If the prediction is well founded the present 'ism' among those who listen to my words should be patriotism—not the patriotism that contents itself with the explosion of fireworks on Independence Day, but the patriotism that may induce the members of the body I am now addressing to stand in line to register and again to stand in line and vote and to induce others to vote for the candidates who will pledge themselves to adopt remedial legislation."

The "remedial legislation" that Banker Paine urged his fellow bankers to support consisted in the relieving of saving banks from taxation and certain changes in the law in regard to responsibility of savings banks directors. By this means, it seems, Banker Paine expects to check the growth of Socialism, destined otherwise to be THE 'ism' of the future."

The bankers' ideas of "remedial legislation" do not call for comment. The important thing is the recognition by the bankers, the money lords of the country, the masters of finance, that the Socialist tide is rising steadily and swiftly all over the land—nay, all over the world—and that they, the bankers, are against it.

The bankers have realized what Mark Hanna realized two years ago, when he declared that the struggle of the immediate future is not between Republicanism and Democracy, but between Republicanism and Socialism.

Kaiser Wilhelm has long known that Socialism is the "coming danger" to him and his fellow parasites of every sort. Tsar Nicholas has trembled before it for years and tried to resist it, now by futile concessions, now by ruthless cruelty as futile. Our American Kaisers of Finance and Industrial Tsars are learning the lesson.

Socialism is coming. It is the great overshadowing danger to the master class, the world over. And just as it fills the masters with apprehension, so it is the great and growing hope of the workers, of the subject, of the oppressed and the exploited of every land, inspiring them with patience and with courage to think and act for the emancipation of their class from poverty and of humanity from the corrupting and demoralizing rule of wealth.

We shall know next week just how great a forward step this grand movement has made in this country that we call ours in the past year. That next Tuesday's returns will justify our claims and increase the bankers' alarms, we need not for a moment doubt. Whether the advance be ten per cent. or fifty or a hundred, does not so much matter. The thing for us to bear in mind is this, that, whether we will or no, the final struggle between the profit ideal and the human ideal, between the interests represented by the bankers and the interests felt by the toilers, is close at hand. It will not be a mild one. It will be a conflict to task all our energies, all our talents, all our courage and manhood, all our intelligence.

The aristocracy of wealth that speaks through Mark Hanna and through the Bankers' Association will not lightly give up its supremacy. It will resort to every method, lawful or unlawful, moral or immoral, to cajolery, to sophistry, to corruption, to fraud, and even to force if it dare, to keep the workers in bondage.

The very excesses to which the capitalist class will be driven in its attempt to stem the tide of progress will react against it, will stimulate thought among the workers and especially will inflame them with indignation.

On us who are already Socialists, on us who already see the general lines, at least, of the way we have to travel, on us rests the responsibility, not alone by Socialist agitation to hasten the coming of the final test, but above all, by strengthening our organization in numbers and in thoughtful and democratic discipline to guard against all dangers of division in the workers' ranks, all danger from ambushes into which the capitalists would lure them and flank movements by which they would seek to dislodge and destroy us.

The bankers see the full gravity of the situation. It is well that we also should see it and guide ourselves accordingly.

A number of United States soldiers have been detailed to spend nine months at the Scientific School of Yale University to serve as subjects for experimentation by Professor Russell H. Chittenden, who thinks he can demonstrate that it is possible for man to maintain life and working strength on a much smaller quantity of food than is now ordinarily supposed necessary. The capitalists, no doubt, look on expectantly, for if workingmen can be taught or compelled to eat less, of course wages can be reduced proportionately. Yet, alas! such is the relentless Nemesis that pursues the good captains of industry that, if a reduction in the average workingman's expenditure for food would save the capitalists money on the payroll, proportionately would it limit the market for the things the capitalist wishes to sell for profit. Thus, for capitalism as a whole, it is a case of "be damned if you do and be damned if you don't." And this is not profanity, for we use the word "damned" in its strict sense of "doomed." Capitalism is self-doomed to ultimate failure.

The editor of the Boston "Globe" writes learnedly on the causes of insanity and rightly concludes that the greatest of these is worry. So this is the good advice he gives us:

"Don't worry! The mechanic who continually nurses the fear that he will be left penniless in time of sickness, because his earnings all go for the family food and clothing, is but weakening his capacity as a workman and hastening his day of expected misfortune."

And to encourage the mechanic in avoiding worry the bosses—whom the "Globe" will defend to the last drop of its ink—are, at the verge of winter, discharging or laying off workmen by tens of thousands and cutting down the wages of hundreds of thousands more. But don't worry. Trust in—Rockefeller. "Each loss has its own compensation." When wages go down, profits go up. So don't worry.

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.

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

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

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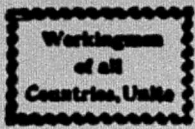
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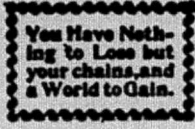
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# LABOR



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## THE LABORER.

By Elwyn Hoffman.

Coal have I digged and wood have I hewn,  
Yet cold is my heart and drear;  
And I shiver full oft for a bit of the flame  
My Promethian hand brought here.

I have given my strength to the useful plow,  
And followed it after with seed;  
Yet the grain is threshed, and the grain is ground,  
And still do I know my need.

I have tended the flock on the lonely plain,  
And sheared in the noisy pen;  
And watched by the loom—yet the cloth I wear  
Is Israel's dragged hem.

My brain has thought and my hand obeyed,  
And my soul has dreamed its best;  
Yet I lay me down, when the night comes on,  
With a dead heart in my breast!

Broad is the land my master owns,  
And fruitful year to year;  
But my estate is a rented lie  
And my holdings lodged in fear!

\* \* \*

## ROOSEVELT, THE OPEN SHOP HERO.

Thanks to the efforts of the radical elements the Boston convention of the A. F. of L. put itself on record as decidedly opposed to the "Open Shop," under private as well as under government control.

The open shop question is being agitated by the employers' organizations throughout the country. It has become the alpha and omega of the Manufacturers' Associations and the Citizens' Alliances.

Roosevelt is the capitalist hero of the day. It was Roosevelt—the capitalist president of the United States—who originated the open shop idea. OPEN SHOP is but another name for scab or rat-shop, and the moment the open shop is recognized the union shop will be a thing of the past.

We call our readers' attention to an article in another column of this paper copied from the WALL STREET JOURNAL, in which the capitalists' opinion on the open shop is clearly expressed. It shows the great importance the employing class places on the open shop.

Union men, be on your guard! Strengthen your organization!  
Fight for your strictly union shop!

\* \* \*

## ORGANIZATION ON INDUSTRIAL LINES.

In considering the question what form or system of organization should be given preference, those built on strict trade autonomy or those on industrial lines, the various points and features have been so grossly distorted, and so many false statements sent into the world, that those who favor industrialism must inevitably be led to the conclusion that only utter ignorance can be responsible for the strong opposition made.

Of the many reasons already advanced in favor of the comprehensive cohesive industrial unions and the upbuilding of the movement on those lines, two reasons have hitherto been neglected in the course of discussions on the subject matter.

The first point to be advanced now will show the attitude of the industrialists toward the "open shop." The industrial unions without exception only consider a factory or workshop absolutely fair to organized labor and strictly union, when all employes regardless of craft or occupation are members of one organization, and it matters not whether in a particular branch or a given industry high qualifications and skill of the workers engaged therein are required, or whether a man may be unskilled, they all must be members of the labor organization. Protection is given to all, there is no waste of energy. The ideal union shop throughout is thus established. The coal miners' union demands that every man in and around the mines must be a member of the United Mine Workers, be he blacksmith or carpenter, as long as employed as a mine worker he is protected by the United Mine Workers as a body and certainly is indebted to that organization for this protection accorded. The mine laborers and the pumpmen all are alike members of this one industrial union. The same system is practiced by the longshoremen and seamen and others.

The brewery workers' organization could only maintain the integrity of the organization by having all workers under its jurisdiction.

But it's quite a different thing where the system of separate craft unions still prevail. A machine shop, to use an example, is declared a union shop when only the qualified machinists are members of the union; the lot of the helpers, machine painters, the handymen and others is no concern to the union of machinists, at least that has been so until recent times. The workers referred to can without interference work in a union shop without belonging to a labor organization, the shop will nevertheless be regarded a union shop, and if these unskilled laborers make attempts at organizing, and form a union, and subsequently go out on strike for the enforcement of some demands and for the attainment of better conditions, the workshop will right along be considered a union shop by the association of machinists, although the larger part of the employes may be on strike.

Such is the case in almost all establishments, where the system built on trade autonomy still predominates, and the workers are separated by reason of the inefficient craft organizations. The industrial unions alone enable the maintenance of the strict union shop in all, even the smallest corner of a branch or department, and all those who stand opposed to the open shop will eventually, if they wish to remain consistent, be forced to promote the industrial unions as against the craft organizations.—Brauer-Zeitung.

\* \* \*

## THEIR MEMORY WILL BE HONORED.

Henry Gellert, the last survivor of the John Brown raid at Harper's Ferry, died at Cleveland a few days ago. He was one of twenty recruited by Brown in his armed attack upon slavery, and the only one who escaped. All the others were hanged or imprisoned. The time will come when Brown and his little band will be remembered among the world's noblest martyrs, and men and women of all races and climes will do honor to their memory.

To-day I stood at the grave of Elijah Lovejoy, murdered at Alton, Ill., in 1837, for attacking chattel slavery. Sixty years later, the grand-children of the men who put him to death erected a magnificent monument above his noble dust.

These heroic words uttered by him when warned to desist in his attacks upon slavery in his paper, the "Observer," are characteristic of the man, and are, very fittingly, inscribed upon his tomb:

"I can afford to die at my post; I can not afford to desert it."

EUGENE V. DEBS.

Alton, Ill., November 20, 1903.

\* \* \*

## WHO REJOICED IN THE DEFEAT?

One of the questions which came before the convention of the American Federation of Labor, and which excited much interest, is the action taken on the Socialist resolutions. As was anticipated by those who favored and those who opposed the resolutions, they were voted down.

The short time that has elapsed since action was taken has developed the following peculiar elements, all of whom have rejoiced in the defeat of the resolutions: The Wall Street Journal, all "conservative labor leaders," David M. Parry, high priest of a hostile capitalist organization, and every capitalist journal in the country.

How all these diverse and conflicting elements can unite in

**EVERY WORKING WOMAN SHOULD READ LABOR.**



universal rejoicing over the defeat of the resolutions will prove a puzzle for the average man to solve.

There is but one element in the labor movement in this country and the world that is not involved in such an alliance, and they go to make up the small minority that stood for the resolutions. The opposition at Boston may be proud of all their friends, but that minority is also proud of some of its enemies.—Terre Haute Toiler.

\* \* \*

**LABOR'S WEAKNESS.**

The street car strike in Chicago has furnished another illustration of the weakness of labor on the economic field. Organized labor of Chicago boasts of a membership of 240,000 strong. Yet a few men who own the street car service, can summon all the machinery of the government of the city of Chicago to cripple the efforts of labor in enforcing demands for higher wages. If Chicago's army of police are inadequate to enable the few street car magnates to carry on their business in their own way, without any regard for the reasonable demands that may come from 3,000 employes, the state militia, and if need be, the federal soldiers, will be at all times at the service of the gentlemen, whose political cunning divides labor at the ballot box on election day. If the 240,000 members of Organized Labor would cast their ballots for industrial freedom instead of continued wage slavery, the necessity which breeds a riot would be swept from our club and gun maintained civilization.—The Miners' Magazine.

\* \* \*

**THE GIANT OF ORGANIZED LABOR.**

Speaking of the coal miners' strike in Colorado, the Miners' Magazine, official organ of the Western Federation of Miners, says:

"The coal miners of Colorado are demonstrating an unswerving loyalty to the principles of unionism. They can neither be cajoled nor cowed. The recollections of the wrongs from which they have suffered have left scars upon their memory, and they are standing shoulder to shoulder with a solidarity that reflects credit upon their courage and their manhood. The Colorado Fuel & Iron Co. and the Victor Fuel Co., that treated the reasonable demands of the coal miners with haughty disdain, are beginning to realize that the organization known as the United Mine Workers of America is no infant in its swaddling clothes, but a strong, lusty giant, willing to measure steel with corporate minions who have degenerated into brutes. The coal miners of Colorado realize that they must win this fight, for upon the results of this battle depend the liberty of the coal miner to join hands with his brother for mutual welfare and protection. The prospect for a sweeping victory is full of promise, and if the miners continue to maintain the present unbroken front the corporations must capitulate."

The foregoing editorial expression of the official organ of the western miners shows that the relations between the W. F. of M. and the U. M. W. of A. are the most cordial, and it is only a question of time when both organizations will march under the same banner. The Western Federation of Miners is organized on industrial lines. It can not exist otherwise. Industrial unionism is necessary to resist monopolistic capitalism. The United Mine Workers of America must stick to industrial organization. If not, their organization becomes powerless. And the U. M. W. of A. will stick to industrial organization. "We can not allow one man in an isolated spot to control 100 of our men in case of trouble" said President John Mitchell on the floor of the Boston convention of the A. F. of L. And he is right, too.

**WALL STREET vs. OPEN SHOP.**

Significant Remarks Made by the "Wall Street Journal" While the A. F. of L. Convention Was Discussing the Open Shop Question.

The following article has been clipped from the "Wall Street Journal," the official organ of the bankers and brokers, and the readers of the Magazine by carefully perusing the same, will have a conception of the views entertained on the industrial situation by the fellows who live on the other side of the street. The article reads as follows:

"The greatest labor war ever fought in the world was that fought between the north and the south in 1861-5. That was a contest between free labor and slave labor. There was a strong element in the north which agitated in favor of all free labor, while in the south there was a strong party which desired to extend the area of slavery over the entire country. The result

was an irreconcilable conflict, which was well summed up in Lincoln's declaration that the nation could not be half free and half slave. It must be one thing or the other. Yet, years after the civil war was fought, there is an impression that if there had been a little patience and forbearance, a little reasonable investigation from the other party's point of view, the war might have been avoided, and slavery, in the end, abolished without fearful loss of blood and treasure.

"The country is now confronted with the prospect of another labor war, not between sections, one committed to slave labor, and the other to free labor, but a war extending over every section and involving every financial interest. But still the issue embraces the question of free labor. It was recently said by the Wall Street Journal, as a result of the conference of the National Civic Federation at Chicago, that the labor contest was assuming the appearance of "orderly warfare." But it is war, nevertheless, and recent developments, as well as recent declarations on both sides, make it clear that it is, like the war of a generation ago, an irreconcilable

conflict, a fight for extermination on both sides. It is time to face this situation and form a judgment of its probable consequences.

"The American Federation of Labor is considering a resolution that the so-called 'open-shop' policy, whether under private or government management, can not be recognized by organized labor. Whether this resolution will be adopted, in its present shape, which would be a condemnation of President Roosevelt for his action in the Miller case, the fact remains that stern opposition to the open shop is a foundation principle of trade unionism. Organized labor refuses to recognize or work with free labor. The shop must be all union or all free. Thus the issue of the civil war is repeated in another shape. Then it was slave or free. Now it is union or free. The issue of such a conflict must in the end be, now, as it was then, in favor of freedom. The only doubt is whether the decision will be reached after calm discussion or after disastrous conflict.

"On the other hand, the National Association of Manufacturers has been organized with Mr. David M. Parry as president, for the purpose of destroying trade unionism. Mr. Parry is willing to concede the right of labor to organize, but not for the purpose of enforcing demands for higher wages and shorter hours. He denies that trade unions have as a matter of fact benefited the workmen by any general advance of wages. Trades unions, he argues, are an effect, not a cause of prosperity, and labor would be, on the whole, better off without them. This is the view of many employers, who think they are better able to determine rates of wages than the workmen, and that their determination will, in the long run, be in accordance with economic conditions and moral justice.

"The issue is, however, made more pointed in Colorado than anywhere else, and in the coal strike there, we are of the opinion, is to be found the exact issue that is to be fought out ultimately between capital and labor all over the United States. The Rockefeller-Gould interests in the coal mines there take the stand, practically, that they have the right to say that the open shop shall rule in the mines. On the other hand, the United Mine Workers take the stand that only union men should be employed in the mines. Thus, between the strongest representatives of capital, and the strongest organization of labor in the United States, a great contest has been begun, in which the issue at stake is

"UNION SHOP.  
"OPEN SHOP.

"To the great class of citizens who belong neither to the class of controlling employing capitalists nor to the class of union labor, the issue is of stupendous importance. To him it appears like a civil war, a war that indeed may be bloodless, but which, nevertheless, involves great losses of treasure and a backward movement in the industrial development of the country. Moreover, it appears to him that both sides to the dispute are wrong. Capital is wrong in waging a war of practical extermination against trade unionism, and labor is wrong in waging a war of extermination against free labor. In the end, both sides must recede from their extreme position. Capital will have to recognize the labor organization, and labor will have to concede the rights of the non-union workman. But in the meantime the interests of the country suffer because both capital and labor, in their greed for limited power, are making claims that can not be justified either by right or reason. Is there no way to settle this dispute except by war?"

Yes, the great mass of the people who are struggling against poverty and trust oppression, can go to the ballot box and say by their votes, that all the people shall be equal owners of the earth and the machinery of production and distribution, and then the Rockefellers, the Goulds, the Vanderbilts and the balance of the magnates who levy a tribute on the masses for the privi-

lege of enduring an existence of agony, will be powerless in wielding the iron rod of tyranny.

The war will never cease until all men through collective ownership shall have an equal opportunity to live, until all men shall receive the full product of their toil. When the profit system is abolished, oppression, whose fires are fed by the fuel—PROFIT, will die, and the cause that gives birth to "man's inhumanity to man" will be destroyed.

**Pertinent Paragraphs.**

(By W. W. Baker.)

There is a class struggle.

\* \* \*

Wages measure the standard of living.

\* \* \*

The hardest workers are the poorest paid.

\* \* \*

The workers must strike on election day to win.

\* \* \*

There will be no pauper problem under Socialism.

\* \* \*

How can one judge without considering the facts as evidence?

\* \* \*

Statistics prove that capitalism robs the cradle for the sake of profit.

\* \* \*

The patent laws do not protect the inventor from the robber capitalist.

\* \* \*

The most injurious forms of robbery are legalized under capitalism; Socialism will abolish all robbery.

\* \* \*

The rich loafer dines on yellow-legged turkey and craberry sauce, while the worker is compelled to subsist on coffee and rolls.

\* \* \*

Read the account in the daily press of the recently-organized Citizens' alliance, and then deny, if you can, that there is a class struggle.

\* \* \*

After years of struggling and sacrifice the hours of toil have been shortened but a trifle, while labor-saving machinery has increased production enormously.

\* \* \*

The wage slave, who is compelled, through competition, to work for his board and clothes, is turned out to perish when incapacitated by age or accident. The chattel slave fared better.

\* \* \*

Socialism will not come by wishing for it. If you want it very bad you will try to get others interested in it. One effective method of doing this is to secure subscribers to LABOR.

\* \* \*

The trade unions have adopted the union label as a means of identifying the product of their fellow unionists. Some so-called union men, however, seem to get satisfaction from boycotting their own product.

\* \* \*

The labor news appearing in the capitalist press is censored, cut down to almost nothing, or deliberately falsified. The wise worker depends on the labor press for information regarding the labor movement.

\* \* \*

The responsibility for corruption in trade unions may be laid at the doors of the conservative, apathetic or stay-away members. If you desire the union to take a definite action on any matter it is your duty to participate in its meetings and raise your voice and cast your vote to fortify your position. The questions discussed will be more intelligently comprehended by all when each member does his duty.

\* \* \*

The Republicans abolished chattel slavery in order to substitute wage slavery, because the latter is much more profitable. The Democrats have ever belied their name, and would perpetuate wage slavery, even as they would have continued chattel slavery, if permitted to do so. The Socialists demand the abolition of wage slavery. Which do you prefer.



# Trades Unionism and Socialism.

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

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

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

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

Your vote is your voice in the affairs of government.

## PATRONIZE ALL Union Labels.

### DIRECTORY

# Central Trades and Labor Union

Of St. Louis and Affiliated Unions.

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

DAVE KREYLING, Secretary and Organizer.

### AFFILIATED LOCAL UNIONS.

Name of Union and Place of Meeting.	Time of Meeting.						
	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Th	Fri	Sat
Arch. Iron Workers, 7413-327 Geyer.....			1-3				
Awning Workers, 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.), 238-Harugari.....							2-4
Bakers (cracker), 176-Harugari.....							1-3
Bakers, 248-Harugari.....			2-4				
Barbers, 102-Lightstone's N.....							
Bartenders, 51-518 Pine (2d & 4th Fri., 2 p. m.).....						1-3	
Beer Drivers, 43-Third and Elm.....			2-4				
Beltmakers, 7221-Dewey.....						1-3	
Billposters, 9312-504 Market.....	2-4						
Blacksmiths, 12-1310 Franklin.....							2-4
Boilermakers, 27-Harugari.....							
Bookbinders, 18-Lightstone's.....			1-3				
Bottlers (Beer), 187-Dewey.....						1-3	
Bottlers (Soda, etc.), 8514-1029 Chestnut.....						1-3	
Bottle Packers, 9076-3001 S. Broadway.....	2					4	
Brass Molders, 99-1310 Franklin.....						1-3	
Brass Workers, 66-1310 Franklin.....					1-3		
Brewers and Malsters, 6-Dewey.....	2-4						
Brewers (Weiss Beer), 260-504 Market.....			1-3				
Brew'y Frt. Handlers, 237-3101 S. 7th.....							2-4
Brew'y Laborers, 262-13th & Wyoming.....				1-3			
Brewery Oillers, 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.....							
Bulldozers (street car), 8157-Lightstone's.....			2-4				
Butchers and Cutters, 88-1310 Franklin.....	2-4						
Cabdrivers, 405-604 Market.....			2-4				
Candymakers, 248-Harugari.....	2-4						
Carriage & Wagnwrk, 29-9th & Arsenal.....			1-3				
Carriage & Wagnwrk, 121-Lightstone's.....							
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, 148-2333 S. Broadway.....			2-4				
Dairy Employes, 9093-Harugari.....				1-3			
Egg Inspectors, 8343-902 N. 3d.....			1-3				
Electrical Workers, 1-1023 Franklin.....							
Electrical Workers, 2-Lightstone's.....							
Electrical Workers, 59-1028 Franklin.....							
Electrical Workers, 189-Lightstone's.....							
Electrotypers, 36-Fraternal.....			2				
Engineers, 2-Fraternal.....							
Engineers, 43-Fraternal.....							
Engineers, 44-3702 St. Louis.....							
Federal Labor, 6452-324 Chestnut.....						1	
Fln. and Glders, 41-504 Market.....	1-3						

	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Th	Fri	Sat
Firemen, 6-1026 Franklin.....							2-4
Firemen, 122-806 N. 14th.....						1-3	
Flour & Cereal Mill Employes, 19-Druids.....	1-3						
Freight Handlers, 9292-1310 Franklin.....	2-4						
Freight Handlers (In.), 14-1200 Franklin.....							
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.....			1				
Hatters (silk)-Wentzel.....		1					
Helpers (blksmith), 317-Lightstone's.....							2-4
Helpers (boller), 8528-2338 S. Broadway.....		2-4					
Helpers (molders), 7413-327 Geyer.....							1-3
Helpers (mch. blksm), 8463-Lightstone's.....							2-4
Helpers (tilesetters), 1277-Lightstone's.....							
Helpers (steamfitters), 33-Lightstone's.....							
Horseshoers, 3-Lightstone's.....				1-3			
Laborers, 9954-806 N. 14th.....							2-4
Leather Wrkrs (horse goods), 30-Walhalla.....			2-4				
Leather Wrkrs., 87-Harugari.....				2-4			
Lithographers, 5-Druids.....					2-4		
Machinists, 41-1310 Franklin.....	1-3-5						
Machinists, 85-1310 Franklin.....							1-3-5
Machinists, 308-2817 Chouteau.....	1-3-5						
Machinists, 394-1310 Franklin.....			1-3-5				
Machinists, 602-1310 Franklin Ave.....					2-4		
Mallers, 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, 2-1723 Olive.....							
Musicians, 44-1102 Franklin.....			1-3				
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'rn Mkrs Assn.-1310 Franklin.....		1-3-5					
Paper Box Mkrs, 8972-327 Geyer.....			2-4				
Paper Carrier, 5783-Fraternal.....					3		
Paper Rulers, 32-504 Market.....							2-4
Pavers (stone), 7602-2338 S Broadway.....							2-4
Postal Clerks, 10654-Walhalla.....						2-4	
Pressmen, 6-Lightstone.....			2				
Pressmen (web.), 2-Fraternal.....			4				
Printers, 3-201 S 3rd.....				2			
Printers, 8-Walhalla.....	1						
Press Feeders, 43-201 S 3rd.....							1
Retail Clerks, 80-Fraternal.....					1-3		
Retail Clerks, 84-Fraternal.....			1-3				
Retail Clerks (gro.), 424-Fraternal.....					1-3		
Retail Clerks (shoe), 886-Fraternal.....						2-4	
Riggers, 8919-Harugari.....			1-3				
Sewer Laborers, 9151-3700 Easton.....				1-3			
Sheet Metal Workers, 247-1310 Franklin.....							
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, 200-2036 Franklin.....							
Shoe Workers, 207-907 N 22nd.....							
Shoe Workers, 221-2036 Franklin.....							
Shoe Workers (Custom), 246-925 Franklin.....				1-3			
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.....							
Woodworkers, 84-1026 Franklin.....		2-4					
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.



## Separate Waists Still in Vogue



**W**OULD-BE prophets continue to predict the death of the separate waist. In connection with this prophecy I said to a fashionable shop-keeper but a few days ago that complete suits seemed to be in vogue, much to the disadvantage of the woman of limited means who had found in the separate waist a way of making a limited wardrobe appear to best advantage.

"The separate waist is by no means out," he replied, "nor do I imagine that it soon will be. We have never carried so large and varied a stock of these garments as we have this winter, nor have they ever been more elaborate."

And then, in proof of his assertions he proceeded to display for my benefit a seemingly countless number of those in his stock. First he showed me a filmy structure of chiffon which forms the foundation on which much beautiful elaboration is built, by transparent lace insertions or incrustations, on which graduated horizontal tucks of palest mauve sole de chine, which entirely compose it, sleeve and all, are hem-stitched on to the cream chiffon by large lace stitches in white linen thread. It is both a pretty and dainty conceit. The yoke is applied, and composed of bands and wee gaugings in line treatment, connected by fine lace stitchings, and here and there enriched by a mauve glace motif inserted. The cuff is also of this up-to-date lace work, and cut into a cup-like point to hold the fullness of the tucked sleeve. Bretelles of fine ecru lace complete charmingly an already charming confection.

In a general way the wide, the extremely wide, tuck is in highest favor. As a rule this three or four inch tuck is diagonal, sometimes it is united to the main edifice of the blouse. This is the treatment of the first one shown me.

Another horizontal treatment is of palest azure sole de chine, and practically fashioned in a double tier of widely tucked filmy frills, united by a transparent heading of pointed medallion ecru lace, the points drooping over the flounces. The yoke is again formed of transparent designs, composed of wee bands of the material and lace stitchings enriched with guipure and French dots.

Still another is decollete and also of palest blue, though this time crepe de chine is the chosen fabric. The fringed shawl bertha is its leading note, and the union of Valenciennes lace with the fringe is a singularly happy one, and likely to be lasting, I fancy. The elbow sleeves have inner ones of accordion plaited and lace edged blue chiffon.

As to the pretty little slips that came tripping out to greet me and show how entirely desirable and suitable they were for table d'hote and home occasions, they were many and alluring. For example, a vivid accordion plaited geranium brillante had a transparent ecru lace yoke garnished with wee bands of graduated black velvet. Ivory point d'esprit or Paris nets embellished most charmingly with d'Alencon lace, all silk openworked and motif enhanced. A sunray plaited mauve soft silk of old Nippon had a plaited, pointed, shawl-like yoke extension, inserted with a very pretty imitation Maltese lace.

## The Fashionable Skirt

**S**KIRTS are becoming more voluminous and bouffante, until one is forced to wonder whether the fashion makers will cry Halt! before the woman of small stature is quite lost amid their ample folds. I inspected a lace evening toilette the other day, where the skirt was adorned with five graduated volants of lace, beneath each of which were further disposed a supplementary lace and two chiffon flounces. To accentuate the width yet more, numerous fussy little net frills were sewn into the lining from hem to knee, imparting an early Victorian outline to the whole.

Then the latest versions of the short jupe for morning and country wear, aided by the introduction of a stiffened lining at the hem, stand well away from the feet all around. Hitherto they have erred in the opposite direction, by looking rather "mean," on account of their marked propensity for clinging about the heels of the wearers. Some people still affect to be nervously apprehensive of the crinoline's resuscitation, but these fearful ones chiefly belong, I fancy, to the not-unknown few who rather enjoy giving themselves and their friends a small fright occasionally for the sake of variety.

The triple or three-tiered skirts are being made in many cases with plain tabliers to preserve the straight-fronted

while stitched tabs are often requisitioned for the same purpose on the more habille costumes. Frocks of the princess genre are being revived for afternoon and evening wear in Paris, and Parisi-



A GEMINE CLOTH COSTUME. Showing One of the New Skirts.

aspect, which is at once abolished by the application of circular volants. A close row of cloth or silk buttons forms a nice finish for the side seams of the tablier, which are apt to look a little abrupt and hard if left quite unadorned.

ennes, who seem to be specially gifted with the art of wearing this exacting style of dress, have taken advantage of Mme. La Mode's encouragement of this vogue to adopt them with immense ardour.

## The Mode of the Veil



**I**N the matter of fashions we by no means always follow either Paris or London. More than six months ago we discarded the tight veil, but Paris and London are just now beginning to realize the added attractiveness of the loose veil, and it is being rapidly adopted by fashion's devotees in both places, and in fact all over the continent.

We trimmed the majority of our summer hats with the loose veil, and we are following much the same style in regard to our winter millinery. The illustration shows the two approved modes of wearing the beautiful filmy lace veils, now so essentially a part of every wardrobe.

It was left for Paris, however, to name the hours at which the two styles should be worn. The round veil is considered the appropriate one for afternoon wear. For this chiffon is the approved material, and to arrange it satisfactorily it should be run on a thread, and then fixed around the brim of the hat in the manner shown, taking care that it is of sufficient length to fall quite free and away from the face.

According to Paris we should not adopt the style of wearing the veil thrown back over the hat, as shown in the other sketch, except for morning wear. For this mode a veil of more texture and elaborateness may be used, and it may be quite lacey in appearance.

ELLEN OSMONDE.

Hundreds of thousands of dollars have been contributed by capitalists to fight Socialism and trades unionism. Does this not prove that the two wings of the labor movement are inseparable?

Capitalism destroys the home of the worker.

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

**W. H. PRIESMEYER,**  
DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF **SALT**  
And Manufacturer of

**ELECTRIC  
FRANKLIN  
BULL DOG  
SPIRE**

} LYE.

STAR BORDER BRAND  
TRADE MARK  
**TABLESALT**  
IS NOT CONTROLLED BY  
A TRUST  
IT HAS STOOD ALONE ON  
ITS MERITS FOR  
30 YEARS.  
ASK FOR STAR BORDER

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**UNION** Is the **GLOBE**  
Watchword  
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Satisfaction or Your Money Back.

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Open Saturday  
Evenings  
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All Clothing Kept in  
Repair Free.  
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# TWO PROTESTS

FROM THE WORKER

## The Luzerne County Committee and Dr. Pyle of Toledo Take Exception to Utterances of The Worker.

[It is the policy of The Worker to give as much space as can possibly be afforded to those comrades who oppose its editorial attitude. We think it a good policy. If they are right, we may learn from them. If they are wrong—well, there is a saying about giving plenty of rope as an encouragement to suicide. At any rate, we do not wish any comrades whose actions we condemn to have the slightest grounds for saying that they have been condemned unheard. Accordingly, we here present a letter from Dr. Pyle of Toledo, O., whose case we discussed in our issues of Oct. 25 and Nov. 8, and from J. G. Roth of the County Committee of Luzerne County, Pa., whose conduct in the Coughlin affair we commented upon in our issue of Nov. 15. We do not see that either of these letters adds anything of moment to the facts and arguments already presented, but some may think otherwise, so we cheerfully concede them the benefit of the doubt. Our comment will be found in another column.—Ed.]

### I.—THE PYLE CASE.

To the Editor of The Worker:—In recognition of the past policy of the Socialist Party inviting open discussion of questions regarding the Socialist movement and realizing that your editorial expression respecting my position on Socialist tactics is merely individual opinion, I wish to offer a supplement to further elucidate my contention and to correct some of the misleading inferences that would be drawn from your editorial and the article supplied by Charles R. Martin.

In the first place, you show unfamiliarity with the remedies to be had in court when you interpret anything I have said as a threat to mandamus or enjoin the party to be reinstated. I have never asked to be reinstated. As to whether I shall ask to be readmitted to the party will depend entirely upon the party's attitude toward the state. The so-called "threat of injunction" was proposed by me to test the question as to whether the Toledo School law was mandatory against the Socialist Party interfering with the non-political operation of the law. I took the position that every law was mandatory on the points covered by the law regardless of the manner of expression. Charles R. Martin took the position that our school law was not mandatory against the party and asked me the question how I would prove that it was. I very quickly replied that the court was the only body to interpret the statutes and the remedy was injunction against an effort to expel a member who was making no other claim than to live according to the laws of the state. I told him that if the comrades desired I would withdraw my resignation and test it for them in the courts at a later date. I pointed out that for the Socialist Party to undertake to defeat the operation of the law was unlawful and that a meeting for the purpose was covered by the statute referring to unlawful assemblage and that any such meeting placed the party and its members in organized rebellion against the sovereignty of the state; that such a position was identical with our enemies, the Anarchists, and it would be so interpreted by the voters.

This is all there was of the "threat

of injunction." If I understand the tone of your editorial, you make a difference between the philosophy of Socialism and Socialist Party tactics. I have given some attention to the study of the teaching of Socialism and also to the philosophical principles which underlie the evolutionary doctrines which it accepts. I have also given some attention to state-craft. But I fail to make out any consistency between your attitude on the Socialist Party tactics and the teaching of Socialism. If you were living in Imperial Europe there might be full justification for a rebellious attitude; but, in our country, with a constitution that fully covers every emergency and with manhood suffrage, there is no demand for a defiant attitude toward the state until our constitutional privileges are threatened. There are ample provisions for a modification of our laws by a proper use of the ballot. I have accepted the teaching and entire aims of Socialism. But I am not with the Socialist Party when it undertakes to make rebels out of its members. Here is where we separate. I am for the state as it is, until such a time as we can through legitimate means make it better. I believe that our state is better than no state; that constitutional methods for changing it is safer than open rebellion. If the time ever comes that our constitutional privileges are abridged by the dominant class by any form of legislation then I will agree with the Socialist Party as to the necessity of rebellion. I will be with them and justify my act under the legal clause that the Constitution is the supreme law of the country. You say that I "utterly fail to understand the difference between the nature of the Socialist Party and that of any other party; that our organization is more than a political party; that it is a revolutionary party." This statement seems to mean something more to you than it does to me according to your interpretation. I need not be informed that the Socialist Party aims at a social revolution, but I have always believed that it was by legitimate means. The fact that the Socialist Party is in the political arena would be prima facie evidence that it acquiesced on the point of regularity. A revolution in this country can be attained by constitutional methods. It is not necessary to court a rebellion. You seem to think that a man must be a good rebel before he can be a good Socialist. I do not so interpret the objects and aims of Socialism. It remains to be seen whether the Socialist Party will embrace the Toledo dogma. I hope for the good of the Socialist movement that it will not.

I am with interest,

JOHN S. PYLE.

Toledo, O., Nov. 17.

### II.—THE COUGHLIN AFFAIR.

To the Editor of The Worker:—As the Pennsylvania State Committee the "New Era" of Philadelphia, and The Worker have raised such a howl about the so-called "Coughlin Affair" in Luzerne County, and as our comrades are threatened with being placed in a false light before the party membership, especially through the article which appeared in the "New Era" and which was republished by The Worker, I would request you to allow us some space to state our position.

At first we thought it best not to waste any time or energy on such a trifle, but now we feel that we are compelled to defend ourselves against the misleading article referred to. Any comrades not acquainted with the situation, upon reading that article would naturally believe us to be a lot of corrupt politicians, or at least So-

cialists in name only, who do not understand the first thing about Socialist tactics. It makes Comrade Coughlin appear as a self-seeking lawyer, who joined the party and furnished it with boodle for the sake of securing the Socialist nomination for District Attorney. Of course the editor of the "New Era" does not say these things directly, but he uses such language as would indirectly imply such a state of affairs and in addition makes some statements which are not true.

Permit me to state the facts relative to our position:

Comrade Coughlin was a prominent member of the Populist party until April, 1902, when he joined Local Wilkes-Barre of the Socialist Party. He has ever since been and is now regarded as one of our most valuable and reliable comrades. On July 4 our county convention, at which he was unable to be present, nominated him for District Attorney without his knowledge or consent, not knowing at the time whether or not he would accept. To our satisfaction Comrade Coughlin accepted the nomination, stating that, although it meant considerable sacrifice on his part, he felt it his duty to do so, as he was the only Socialist lawyer in Luzerne County, a declination on his part would leave us without a candidate for District Attorney.

Now it might be well to state that Comrade Coughlin, although an active Socialist, nevertheless holds the respect and esteem of a large number of "pious and respectable" people who are not Socialists, but who admired his clean and honorable record and manly qualities, and who naturally desired to support him but could not consistently vote the Socialist ticket. Chief among these were the Prohibitionists, who at their county convention had left blank on their ticket the place for District Attorney and empowered their County Committee to fill the vacancy. Those of his friends who were neither Socialists nor Prohibitionists circulated nomination papers under the name of "Citizen's Party." Both these parties endorsed Comrade Coughlin for District Attorney without as much as notifying him of their action. In fact we had no positive knowledge of the matter until, when reading the Sheriff's proclamation, we saw Comrade Coughlin's name appear on both those tickets.

The matter was then discussed by our comrades who were of the unanimous opinion, that as we had no control of these people, and were under no obligations whatever to them, it would be ridiculous and stultifying for us as well as our candidate, to say to them, "You shall not support him." We therefore refused to comply with the demand of the State Committee to compel our candidate to assume a repulsive attitude toward these sympathizers, who, not being Socialists could not be expected to vote the Socialist ticket. Nevertheless, Comrade Coughlin voluntarily issued a statement to the press, saying that he had accepted only the Socialist nomination and was responsible only to the Socialist Party. This, however, did not satisfy the State Committee, who thenceforth proceeded to revoke the charter of our county organization, and demanded that the locals in this

county take action against the County Committee.

Comrades of Pennsylvania, this is our position. As the County Committee will no doubt appeal from the State Committee's decision, the matter will rest with you to decide, whether or not we are guilty of a crime that justifies our expulsion from the party for which we as well as you have sacrificed so much to build up. Will you permit a committee of Local Philadelphia to disrupt the organization of our state by such tactics? I do not wish to reflect upon Local Philadelphia, as I have no doubt that it contains enough such comrades who possess the judgment of Barnes, Josephs, and Atkinson, to refuse to sustain the State Committee, which appears to be dominated by Mooreism, which differs from DeLeonism only insofar as it desires an alliance with trade unionism.

In conclusion I desire to refute two false statements made in the "New Era" and republished in The Worker. First, it is said "that it (the County Committee) believed that Coughlin would get enough votes from these capitalistic parties to elect him." No such statement was made by any member of the County Committee. We are not so degenerate as to place any importance upon non-Socialist votes. If he had been elected by such votes we could not have called it a victory for our party. We simply did not wish to make ourselves unnecessarily offensive; that is the whole thing in a nut-shell.

The other statement of the "New Era" which I wish to correct is the following: "To the credit of the voters of Luzerne County be it said that they refused to vote for a man who sacrificed principle to catch votes. Coughlin received the lowest vote of any candidate whose name appeared on the ticket."

It is true that Coughlin received the lowest vote, which the following returns show: Coughlin 874, Evans 966, Mikolainis 1,035, Pesotini 958. As there are always a number of half-baked Socialists who split their ticket it naturally follows that some candidate must receive the lowest vote, and in this case it happened to be Coughlin. As County Chairman, I am in a position to keep in as close touch with the comrades of this county as is possible for any other comrade to be, and I have yet to hear the first objection to the course we have taken. If there had been any dissatisfaction among the comrades I certainly should have heard of it. The only cause we can ascribe for Comrade Coughlin receiving a few votes less than the other candidates, is that the hottest contest between the old parties was for the office of District Attorney, and a number of men who voted the remainder of the Socialist ticket were influenced to vote for one or the other of the capitalistic candidates for District Attorney.

As I have neither the time nor the material to make duplicates of this letter to send to all the party papers, I would request that they copy and comment thereon.

Trusting that this matter will be settled without any detrimental results to the movement, I am

Yours for the Cause,

J. G. ROTH.

Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Nov. 20.

## Smoke Only Union Made Cigars.



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

Issued by the Cigarmakers' International Union of America.







# Woman's Forum.

Edited by KATE EMMET.

## WOMAN AND UNIONISM.

### Brighter Future for Women to Be Brought About By the Labor Movement.

Woman has in all times played an important part in human affairs; but she was never more influential than in the present age.

The history of her status, socially and economically, is one of absorbing interest. Her future career will very largely determine the course of civilization.

Confining our attention to the western world, it may be asserted that for many centuries, among most peoples, woman was but little better than a slave. She passed from the domination and control of her father to that of her husband, as though she were a chattel. Freedom of choice is the selection of a husband was practically unknown.

With the rise of chivalry, as a social institution of the middle ages, came the dawn of her freedom. When feudalism was overthrown by the advancing bourgeoisie, woman began to be more generally regarded as a human being, entitled to rights, privileges and freedom of choice of a mate on the basis of love and affection. It was only within the past century, when capitalism had reached a stage of considerable development and modern phases of the labor movement had begun to unfold, that the economic emancipation of woman had its inception. Prior to that, she had a certain legal status and some property rights, it is true, but they were based on considerations of the welfare of the family as the unit of society.

Whoever has eyes to see can now clearly discern that the family, as the economic unit of society, is doomed. The enormous increase of women workers in nearly every commercial and industrial department of life, not to speak of professional and personal service occupations, is convincing evidence that the individual man or woman must become the economic unit within the near future. Capitalism and machinery are producing that result. Nothing short of the most strenuous opposition, aided by legislation, can prevent the economic unit from falling below the age of maturity, and resting on the child, without regard to sex.

Organized labor is, therefore, wise in its day and generation in demanding equal pay for equal work, without regard to sex, and in giving earnest attention to unionizing female wage-earners. It is a measure of self-preservation.

What will be the end of it all, we can not say. But we realize that unless women workers are organized, and the great mass of organized male wage-earners are brought into our ranks, the progress of unionism will be imperiled.

The social and moral aspect of the problem looks gloomy enough at the first glance; but we have an abiding faith that one increasing purpose runs throughout the evolution of human affairs. The home will not be destroyed; it will be restored. Independent and equal, man and woman will walk and work side by side, and the marriage relation will become more sacred and beautiful than it has ever been in the past. For the first time, man's ingenuity and intelligence will be directed toward the invention of machinery, appliances and methods for lightening the ancient burden of household and domestic drudgery. Saner customs will grow up. Houses will no longer be stuffed and packed with furniture and rubbish for women to wear their lives out in nursing and caring for. Division

of labor will be applied to cooking, washing and cleaning. The difficulties and the drudgery will be simplified and ameliorated, and human life and happiness will be immeasurably enhanced.

The only wise and logical position for union men to take is one of cordial sympathy and good will toward women wage earners. Help them to organize, stand by them in their trials, and make them a part of the great federation of the world's toilers.

## UNION MEN, ATTENTION! GENERAL OPEN MASS MEETING

of all wood workers in the city, under the auspices of the District Council Amalgamated Wood Workers, on Saturday, December 5, 1903, 8 p. m., at Wauhalla hall, Tenth street and Franklin avenue. The meeting will be addressed by Mr. O'Grady, General Secretary of the British Wood Workers, and Delegate of the British Trade Union Congress to the American Federation of Labor Convention, in the interest of organized labor in general and the Wood Workers in particular. AMALGAMATED WOOD WORKERS' DISTRICT COUNCIL.

### STRIKE.

Chicago, Dec. 2.—A general strike against the George A. Fuller Construction Co. and the subcontractors of that company was declared to-night by the executive board of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' International association, now in session in Chicago.

The Fuller company, it is said, has contracts aggregating more than \$20,000,000 in the following cities: New York, Kansas City, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Omaha, St. Louis, Boston, Washington and Pittsburg. Nearly 10,000 men are directly affected by the strike order in these cities, and in the event sympathetic are called, more than 70,000 would be affected.

### WHERE THE NATIONAL ORGANIZERS ARE WORKING.

Geo. E. Bigelow is now in Oklahoma, and will remain there until December 19, when he will return home to Lincoln, Neb., filling two or three dates in Kansas on the way.

Geo. H. Goebel is in Louisiana until December 9, when he returns home to New Jersey, filling several dates on the way.

John W. Bennett is booked in North Dakota until December 17, and will return home to Sioux City, Ia., via South Dakota.

Chas. G. Towner concludes his work in Virginia December 1, and will return home to Louisville, Ky.

P. J. Hyland has finished in Wyoming, and is working his way to Omaha through Nebraska, under direction of the state secretary.

M. W. Wilkins is in Montana, and John M. Ray is working through Alabama on his way home to Tennessee.

Full reports of the organizing work will be given next week.

Dates have been arranged for Winfield R. Gaylord, on his way to Florida, as follows: December 3, Indianapolis, Ind.; 4th, New Albany, Ind.; 6th, Louisville, Ky.; 8th, Nashville, Tenn.; 9th, New Decatur, Ala.; 10th, Birmingham, Ala.; 11th, Montgomery, Ala.; 12th, Mobile, Ala.; 13th-14th, Fairhope, Ala. Gaylord will fill 12 or 14 dates in Florida under the direction of the state secretary.

There are men who are honest because it pays, and there are other men who are honest when they have to pay.

# 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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# Capitalist Usurpation

JOHN TURNER'S TREATMENT

Heartily as we dissent from many of the opinions on economic and political subjects held by Anarchists in general and by John Turner as one of them, we should be false to our duty did we fail to protest against the proposition to deport him from the country.

Mr. Turner is an Englishman who has long been active in the labor movement. He recently came to this country in the interest of the international organization of labor. He was followed by police agents until, in a public address, he declared that the antagonism between Capital and Labor is becoming ever sharper and expressed his opinion that in the near future the workers would be forced to resort to the general strike to emancipate themselves from capitalist oppression. On the utterance of these words he was at once arrested and was thereafter sentenced to deportation under the Anti-Anarchist Law.

The case is to be appealed, and it seems to us that Social Democrats ought to give both moral and financial aid in carrying on the fight against such a reactionary step.

To make the holding or the expression of certain opinions or beliefs a basis for legal prosecution is a new thing in the history of this country. It is a thing to be expected, though, from a government dominated by capitalist interest. The capitalist is a short-sighted egoist. He sees that his present safety lies in keeping the workers ignorant of the true reasons for their poverty. He measures everything in dollars—his dollars. He is willing to outrage every tradition of civil and political liberty in order to keep the masses from thinking. He proposes to begin by deporting foreigners who say things dangerous to his dividend account. If we allow him to do that, he will proceed to one aggression after another until the workers of America are reduced to the one choice between dumb submission and the appeal to physical force. As men, as workingmen, as Socialists, we owe it to ourselves and to our cause to do all in our power to check such usurpation.

Mark Hanna, we are informed, would not under any circumstances accept the Republican presidential nomination. We know what that means Grover Cleveland, likewise, "can hardly conceive any emergency" which that would lead him to accept the Democratic nomination. Mr. Bryan, it is reported, favors the nomination of Richard Olney, Cleveland's Attorney General, who so efficiently managed the breaking of the A. R. U. strike by the use of troops and conspiracy prosecutions. "These be your gods, oh, Israel."

## CAMPAIGN FUNDS.

The New York "Evening Post," perhaps the most consistent supporter of the "Reform" combination—as is to be expected of a paper partly owned by Mr. Low—notes without surprise the

case of "a well known financier in Wall street" who "contributed a handsome fund in equal parts to the Tammany and Fusion funds." Though such practises are probably not generally suspected by the mass of the voters, there is, indeed, no occasion for surprise and those who are "inside" know that such cases are not uncommon. The men who own the factories, the franchises, and the tenements and live by profit and rent drawn from the labor of the working class understand well that both old parties stand for their class interests and that both sets of politicians must be subsidized. They may have their preferences for one set or the other. Some may value more highly the efficient organization of Tammany Hall, in spite of the higher scale it charges the capitalists for its service; others may prefer the more economical and business-like methods of the Citizens' Union; but they all know that the essential thing is to keep the mass of the workers thoughtlessly divided between two parties that have no care for and feel no responsibility to Labor, so that the capitalists may go on fleecing the workers under forms of law, merely paying a higher or a lower commission to the old-party politicians for protection in the process. The campaign fund account books of the old parties, if we could get at them, would be very interesting reading. But they are in no danger of being offered to the public. There are too many state secrets recorded there. The Social Democratic Party can afford to tell all the world, not only how it spends its money, but where the money comes from; and that is one of the surest guaranties of its fidelity to the interests of the working class.

## THE HARD TIMES COMING.

The business failures reported by Dun for last month are larger than for any October since 1893, the liabilities aggregating \$18,387,567. December of 1895, August-September, and December of 1896, and May of 1900 are the only months in the last ten years whose failure records have been worse.

The shut-downs and reductions of working force made during the month emphasize the gloomy significance of these figures. Three railroad systems laid off 4,000 men; 20,000 miners were thrown into unwilling idleness in Montana; thousands of cotton-mill operatives in New England and of steel-mill workers in Pennsylvania shared the same fate; in all, it is estimated that the army of the unemployed was augmented by at least a hundred thousand during the month.

It looks very much as if the United States was in for a period of "hard times" in the very near future, similar to that of 1893, and such as should be expected to follow the "era of unexampled prosperity" (for the capitalists) that we have been passing through.

Under such circumstances it especially behooves Socialists everywhere to devote all their efforts to sound

education and close organization of the working class, that we may do our part to give articulate and intelligent expression to the wide-spread discontent that is sure to come and to make possible constructive progress in stead of the mere outburst of destructive indignation.

—Socialist and Social Democratic are virtually interchangeable terms. The Social Democratic Party of New York and Wisconsin is identical with the Socialist Party of other states. It is the party of the working class against all parties of capitalism. Its platform in New York is the Arm and Trench.

The following is from a report of a court case in England: "We were married last April, and have been quarreling ever since," said a comely young woman at Westminster, who charged her husband with assault.

Two New Propaganda Pamphlets.

WHAT WORKINGMEN'S VOTES CAN DO by Ben. Hanford

"One of the very best pieces of propaganda literature we have" (The Worker, New York)  
"One of the best campaign pamphlets ever printed" (The Toiler, Terre Haute, Ind.)

Another good propaganda pamphlet by the same author HANFORD'S REPLY TO HAVEMEYER With which is printed

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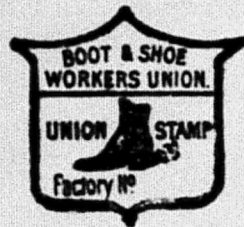
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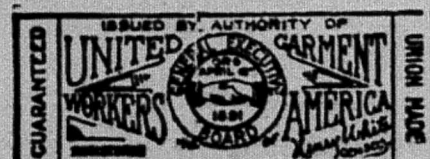
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## PRELIMINARY NOTICE

All Comrades and Organizations are hereby informed that a

### Commune Celebration and Ball

BY THE SOCIALIST PARTY

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

**SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 12, 1904**

at the

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

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

THE ARRANGEMENTS COMMITTEE

## PROGRESS OF OUR NATIONAL ORGANIZATION



### St. Louis Monthly Party Meeting.

Local St. Louis will hold, as usual, its regular monthly meeting on the evening of the first Sunday in December, which falls on the 6th.

This will be the last meeting before the election of officers, and every member of the party should be on hand and become acquainted with the party conditions. The meeting on November 23 of the city central committee had a discussion on "Labor," which it was decided to transfer to the general meeting. It was made a special order.

The national referendum and election of our state officials should bring out every vote of the local.

### FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Balance on hand last report.....	\$ 3 20
Receipts for week—	
Dues .....	13 05
Campaign fund .....	35
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$16 60</b>
Disbursements for week—	
Dues .....	\$12 00
Paper .....	30
Postage .....	10—\$12 40
<b>Balance on hand .....</b>	<b>\$ 4 20</b>

### HOW MUCH GOOD

You will accomplish for the cause by using your opportunities to introduce LABOR to those who are still strangers to it would surprise you if you were in this office and saw the results. Here is an instance: One comrade selected fifteen names from among his acquaintances and fellow workmen, and

sent their addresses with one dollar to this office. We mailed sample copies to these addresses for four weeks and to-day twelve of that fifteen persons are subscribers to LABOR. This comrade however did not merely go to the city directory and copy the addresses. He had a little talk with the persons first and told them what he would do to get them acquainted with LABOR. He also told them that someone of the corps of comrades, who are doing the heroic work of collecting subscriptions Sunday after Sunday, no matter what the weather, would call on them some Sunday between 9 a. m. and 5 p. m. and collect his or her subscription for the ensuing term in case they wished to subscribe. Get to work among your friends. This winter is the time for building the foundation for next year's campaign. Get to work at once.

### DON'T PROCRASTINATE.

All who have no supply of the three month subscription cards should immediately make a request for them. They are just the thing to use with strangers. You should always have them with you at every gathering, and SELL THEM. Never give them away.

### Our Duties Towards the Socialist Press.

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

## FIRST ANNUAL RECEPTION

GIVEN BY

The 7th and 8th Ward **SOCIALIST CLUBS**

At **NEW NATIONAL HALL (Small Hall)**  
Allen Ave. and Dolman Street.

**Saturday Evening December 19, 1903**

Admission, (including gent and ladies) 25c.

If the workers allow the shirkers to dictate the laws the laws will be made and enforced in the interest of the shirkers. The working class, who feed, clothe and house the people of the world will be compelled by the law of economic necessity to organize politically along class lines, to capture the law-making, law-construing, law-executing powers, in order to protect the interests of the only useful class in society. The Socialist Party is the working-class party, already organized and rapidly growing in numbers and power. Read its platform.

The scab is a traitor to his class.

An oversight of the printers prevented the appearance this week of the story "My Uncle Benjamin." The return of Comrade Hoehn next week to his editorial duties will put things back to their normal condition where apologies can be left out.

Working class families are small because it is difficult to support large ones.

Private ownership of railways and coal mines is responsible for coal famines.

The private owner of the coal mine is benefited by the cold wave.

## People's Fund and Welfare Association.

Eleventh and Locust Streets.

December 2, 1903.

The annual election returned to board of directors Mr. David Allan and the secretary—elected on the first ballot, too.

Mr. Dilno and Mr. Kober were also elected.

The Newsboys' union had a splendid rally Wednesday, with music and speeches.

Mr. Parker, of the Chronicle, urged "the boys" to stand strong for the "union."

President Wallace gave a short talk, as did Mr. How.

The boys feasted on cakes and coffee. Mr. Phillips deserves great credit for his efforts to entertain the members and friends.

Comrade Glickert gave a splendid

talk Thanksgiving day, and was greeted by a large audience. We want the comrade to come again.

Mr. Beard holds his Thursday evening meeting.

A special meeting is called for November 8 at 8 p. m., "to consider making the work of the association more representative of ethical and religious work."

The call was signed by members, majority of board and association.

Where, O where, is our treasurer, A. J. Lawrence?

Mr. Hoehn will give a talk on the "Power of the Press," November 13, at 8 p. m.

The usual Brotherhood meeting the 6th, at 7 p. m.

ELLA C. KELLY, Secretary.

## Socialist Party

Local St. Louis, Mo.

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

CITY CENTRAL COMMITTEE meets every Monday evening at headquarters.

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

SOCIALIST WARD CLUB MEETINGS.

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

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

Fourth Ward—First and Third Wednesday, Eleventh and Locust streets, Frank Rohan, 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, 1900 Lami street, 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 and Fourth 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, 2812 Arlington avenue, 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.