

# ST. LOUIS LABOR

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Workingmen of All Countries, UNITE!

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

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## DIAZ' "UNDESIRABLE CITIZENS."

"Men Arrested in Los Angeles are Champions of Liberty in Mexico," Declares San Francisco Call. President Diaz Accused of Wanton Cruelties and Subsidizing the Press of Two Countries.

(Correspondence in the San Francisco Call. By Ethel Dolser.)

Los Angeles, Cal., Sept. 26.—Actuated by a natural desire to hear both sides of an interesting story, I have talked with Ricardo Flores Magon. He is the man, as everybody knows, who, with two of his confederates, Antonio Villareal and Librado Rivera, has been confined in the city and county jails of Los Angeles on charges made by agents of the Mexican government. At the time of their arrest, August 23, it was given out that they were very bad men. They were organizers of a Mexican revolutionary party that was plotting to overthrow the Diaz administration. Dangerous and desperate characters they were, the papers said, quoting the Mexican consul, Antonio Lozano, and Thomas Furlong, manager of the Furlong secret service bureau of St. Louis, who had tracked them for three years through the United States and Canada. They were all black as night, and the public was informed that it was a very good job when they were trapped and thrown into jail. Detectives Talamantes and Rico of the local department and three deputies who helped make the arrest were highly complimented for having performed a great public service.

The fact that it took six officers to make the arrest, which was without other warrant than their drawn revolvers, seemed to detract in no wise from the glory of the deed.

Seeing Magon was not an easy matter, for he and his friends have been kept incommunicado since the day of their arrest. So closely have they been guarded that even their attorney, Job Harriman, had to resort to habeas corpus proceedings before he could gain admittance to the jail and consult with his clients.

### Interviewer Finally Sees Magon in His Prison.

Persisting after three refusals, I finally succeeded in getting a pass to see Magon from Chief of Detectives Paul Flammer. The heavy barred door that opens easily for so many to enter was reluctantly opened for me, and the jailer looked so dubiously at my pass that I feared for one brief moment that I might be turned back before I had gained my object. I was not allowed to talk to Magon alone. Every word that passed between us was listened to by the stolid official into whose little office Magon was escorted from his cell.

He came into the room, this chief of the 80,000 Mexicans for whose body the Mexican government is so hungry, with the quiet simplicity of a child. There was neither servility nor bravado in his manner. Of massive frame and great muscular development one could easily believe the story the detectives told of his having burst the handcuffs from his wrists as if they were threads when he was being placed under arrest. I looked in vain in his face for any untoward sign of ferocity. I saw only an expression of mild, friendly interest in his eyes, dark and soft as a shadowed pool, with keenly alert and intelligent. A well-shaped head he has, full over the brows, indicating the brilliant intellect which he is said to possess. Few men could be impressive in prison garb of blue jumpers and brown shirt, yet Magon was just that. His character is so strong that clothes could neither take away nor add to his personality.

### Threatened With Death By President Diaz.

His English was almost as limited as my Spanish, but between us, by frequently resorting to sign language, we managed to patch out a conversation. He told me he was educated at the preparatory school in Mexico City and afterward was three years in the college of jurisprudence. Then he began writing for the papers on the rights of the people, with the result that he was arrested and served a year in jail for his article criticising the administration, published in *Regeneracion*.

In jail he went right on wielding his pen. "Then Diaz said I should be killed if I did not stop writing in jail," said Magon. "When I got out I write for *El Colmillo Publico*, *Excelsior* and *El Democrat*, all published in Mexico City."

Then he told me what the Liberal party, which he organized in Mexico City 15 years ago, stood for. Later, I found the same declarations of principles in a Mexican paper, *Revolucion*, dated August 3, published by Magon in Los Angeles before his arrest. As I shook hands with him on leaving I again wondered at Magon's ease of manner. He seemed so self-confident and so much the master of the situation that any wish for his welfare would be superfluous.

Considering what unredeemed scoundrels these men are supposed to be, the charge upon which they were arrested seemed insignificant. Expectorating on the sidewalk in Mexico; libeling W. C. Greene, the copper magnate of Cananea in a paper alleged to have been published by the men in St. Louis, and resisting an officer, were the crimes which they were alleged to have committed. For these alleged offenses detectives were employed to track the men for three years, and for these they were held incommunicado 23 days in the city jail of Los Angeles without a hearing.

### Released from Jail, but Promptly Rearrested.

Upon Governor Gillett's refusing to sign the writ of extradition to Missouri, Magon, Villareal and Ricardo, were released from custody Sept. 16, only to be immediately rearrested by deputy United States marshals on a petition for their extradition to Mexico made by Ambassador Creel to the state department to answer to charges of larceny and murder in Jiminez, Mex. The complaint was signed by Antonio Lozano, local Mexican consul.

One John Doe was murdered, the complaint alleged, the personality of said John Doe being unknown to the affiant. On this shadowy charge the men were arraigned before United States Commissioner Van Dyke and remanded to the county jail, where they will have to remain until their case is tried, Oct. 16.

In the battle being waged over these three men the real conflicting interests masked behind the puppets of the law have been revealed. On the one side behind Magon and his associates is an organization of 80,000 Mexicans and the Socialist party of Los Angeles. Against them in formidable array and acting with the Mexican government are the allied interests of American capitalists in Mexico, the most powerful of whom have been in Los Angeles since the arrest. Chief of these is W. C. Greene, who controls 4,000,000 acres of land in Mexico and the people thereon.

On the night of the arrest most of these men, who have been enormously enriched through the generous concessions made by the Mexican government, were present at one of the most regal banquets ever held in Los Angeles, at which E. L. Doheny was host and Ambassador Creel was guest of honor.

### Leaders Are Worthy of Any Fighter's Steel.

The leaders of the first party are described as combatants worthy of any fighter's steel. Ricardo Flores Magon is a man of brilliant mind, a writer of rare power. With these are combined gentle manners and herculean strength, inexhaustible energy and stubborn perseverance. Prof. Librado Rivera formerly occupied the chair of

economics in the University of San Luis Potosi. Antonio Villareal, a handsome man, formerly a cavalry officer in the president's guard, like the others, possesses unusual social accomplishments and high mentality.

Before seeing Magon I talked with an old friend of his, L. Guterrez de Lara, lawyer and novelist, who knew him when they were both attending the college of jurisprudence in Mexico City. De Lara served four years in the diplomatic corps under Diaz and was a judge at the age of 24. Espousing the cause of the common people, he incurred the dangerous displeasure of his president and is paying for his zeal in exile. In Cananea he was arrested and sentenced to be shot for having organized a Socialist club among the people. Three days before the time set for his execution he was released through the efforts of his brother, who is a physician and stands very high in the regard of Diaz.

De Lara is engaged in writing a series of novels dealing with the political and social life of Mexico. The first, "Los Bribanes" ("The Rogues"), which has been out several days and is having a large secret sale in Mexico, is a study of capital and labor, with the riots of Cananea for the motif. In it is an intimate picture of Diaz and W. C. Greene, easily recognizable in their disguise by those who know them.

### Slaughters by Order of Mexico's Ruler.

According to De Lara, whose opinions were later indorsed by Magon when I talked with him, Porfirio Diaz is far from being the beneficent ruler the world has been taught to believe. "Bloodthirsty panther" is the title De Lara gives Diaz. He recited a tale of horrors which, if true, proves Diaz to be a modern Nero, who murders not only men, but women and children, whose cries are sweet music in his ears. De Lara is prepared to furnish proof of every case he cited.

One of these acts of despotic cruelty De Lara charged against Diaz was the shooting down of 40 people in Vera Cruz 10 years ago whose offense consisted in organizing a club to study political questions. The 40 people represented the best intellectual life of Vera Cruz. Among them were 15 students, brilliant young men. Diaz ordered the chief of the army to arrest the entire number, and upon this being done another order came, "Fulisaloes en caliente"—shoot them in haste—which was done on the morning after they were taken into custody.

More serious than this is the charge that Diaz ordered his soldiers to fire on a number of striking workers of the cotton factories in Orizaba eight months ago, when after being out 15 days they returned for work. One hundred men, twelve women and three children fell dead, shot by Diaz's soldiers.

### Newspapers of Two Countries Subsidized.

There are thousands of cotton workers, said De Lara, who work 18 hours a day for \$3 a week. The women work the same hours for 75c a week, and the little children, having the same hours and employed in picking up the threads from the floor, are paid 25c a week.

A big book could be filled with the stories of barbaric cruelty practiced by the president of Mexico and his soldiers which were told to me by De Lara. Enough have been given here to give an idea of the cause that inspires these young men to risk their own heads for the common people of Mexico.

"Such a thing as a free press is unknown in Mexico," said De Lara. "As soon as a writer uses his pen to criticize the administration he is jailed, while those papers which are ready to sing the praises of Porfirio Diaz are well taken care of. Diaz has several papers subsidized, *El Imparcial*, published in Mexico, gets \$52,000 a year.

"The means he has found so successful in muzzling the press of Mexico Diaz is now using in a campaign of corruption on the papers of the United States. It is an easily proved fact that Harrison Gray Otis, proprietor of the *Los Angeles Times*, and William Randolph Hearst have within the past few months received great gifts of land from the president of Mexico. To the first Diaz has given all the land of the Imperial valley that lies in Mexico, and to Hearst, who went down to my country after his defeat last spring when he ran for governor of New York, Diaz gave not only land, but a railway concession. Porfirio Diaz knows that neither of these editors will be likely to take up the cause of the poor Mexicans whom he is keeping in a state of slavery.

"In the last three years the government has closed more than 1,000 schools in the remote country towns, Diaz declaring that it was more necessary for the children to be trained for agricultural pursuits than to be educated. In Cananea there are 20,000 people and but two schools."

Additional interest is given to the situation by the expected arrival in Los Angeles this week of several adherents of the liberal party. Among them will be Manuel Serabia, who was kidnaped in Douglas, Ariz., June 30, and delivered to the Mexican rurales. He was taken on a charge of murder made by the Mexican consul at Douglas, Antonio Maza.

By the prompt action of the people of Douglas the release of Serabia was obtained and he was returned over the border by the Mexican government. The indignant citizens obtained the arrest and prosecution of the consul and the American officers who participated.

Serabia comes to take charge of the publication *La Revolucion* and to otherwise help in the fight for the liberation of his compatriots.

### What Liberal Party of Mexico Now Seeks to Accomplish.

The absolute freedom of the press in discussing all matters pertaining to the regulation of the national government.

The election of a president every four years, an honest vote and the elimination of the Diaz ring, which has controlled the election for the last 21 years.

The right of any party or organization to educate the masses in matters of political and social reform.

Restriction of the rights of governors of states and representatives in the legislative bodies and election of governors and representatives by the vote of the people.

Right of fair trial to all persons arrested on charge of crime and elimination of the practice of imprisoning and slaying of political offenders without due investigation by a court of justice.

Fair wages and reasonable hours for the laboring classes.

## ST. LOUIS SHOE MANUFACTURERS RELY ON HUNGER AND STARVATION OF THE MANY THOUSANDS OF THEIR EMPLOYEES.

The Twenty Thousand Striking Shoe Workers of St. Louis are firm. Determined to win their just fight for shorter hours and human treatment. A Statement of Facts.

### TO THE PUBLIC!

"We will starve them into submission!" "Hunger and misery will soon compel them to return to work under the old conditions!"

This is the only hope of the St. Louis shoe manufacturers to defeat their striking employes.

It is a dark hope!

It is the hope of despair!

It is the hope of tyranny!

It is the hope of men who have become wealthy and powerful in business by the sweat of their many thousands of employes.

Men and women of St. Louis! The striking shoe workers of St. Louis, over twenty thousand of them, are not praying for sympathy; neither are they begging for alms.

The Shoe Workers of St. Louis desire to make the public acquainted with the inhuman conditions existing in the St. Louis shoe factories, which brought about the present strike.

As a rule workingmen do not strike without good cause. Like men without the least human feelings the St. Louis shoe manufacturers brutally declare:

"We'll soon starve them into submission! We'll compel them by the whip of hunger to return and beg us for a chance to renew work under the old slave system!"

According to this declaration it would appear that the success and prosperity of the St. Louis shoe industry was dependent absolutely on the worst kind of slavery.

### We ask the public:

Is it right and just and human to work over five thousand women and girls ten hours a day in the local shoe factories?

### We ask the public:

Is it right and just and human to compel about fifteen thousand young people under eighteen years of age to work ten hours a day in our local shoe factories?

### We ask the public:

Is it right and just and human to thus rob our young people of their youth; of their health, of their very life?

Shame and disgrace upon the "leading shoe manufacturers of America" who pride themselves with the hope that their twenty thousand striking employes would soon be starved into submission.

Is this not a self-confession, a serious self-indictment? If the Shoe Workers could be so easily starved into submission it would imply that they must have been working under very unfavorable conditions for years. What other explanations can the shoe manufacturers give for their "starvation hope?"

The three days' notice system which has been in vogue for several years in the local shoe factories is nothing short of a penitentiary rule. It makes a chattel slave out of every man, woman and child employed in these factories.

The employe must give three days' notice whenever he wants to accept a job in another factory. If leaving his old place without notice, the new boss will send him back to his former place of employment to serve out his three days' notice time, and then return to the new boss and start in on the new job. Similar conditions existed under the old feudal system during the middle ages, and the striking Shoe Workers are determined to insist that they be abolished in the St. Louis shoe factories.

Shall twenty-five thousand or more men, women and children be held in a condition of chattel slavery, because the St. Louis shoe manufacturers have not got sense enough to see that by their shortsightedness and brutish action toward their employes they are killing the hen that is laying the golden eggs—not for the employes, but for the manufacturers?

Look at the young people in our shoe factories! The stamp of hard labor, of unfavorable conditions of work, of low wages and of long hours is upon their faces!

The men and women, boys and girls, who have made such a splendid fight for the last three weeks, will continue the strike.

Most of them are poor people, but their determination to have justice done to twenty-five thousand employes of the St. Louis shoe industry, will lead them successfully over many obstacles.

The strikers realized from the start that this meant a hard struggle, and if the manufacturers believe that they can re-open their factories with "starved shoe workers" they are mistaken.

The nine-hour workday is no longer an impossibility. The fact of the matter is, that the St. Louis shoe factories could be successfully operated under the eight-hour system.

There is nothing unreasonable about the demands of the strikers. We challenge the manufacturers to show to the public in what respect any of the demands of their striking Shoe Workers are unreasonable or unjust.

The strike will go on and ere long the people throughout the country will be informed of the real conditions existing in the St. Louis shoe industry. Then the local manufacturers may come to their senses—possibly too late to make up for the great losses caused by their own inhuman and brutish action toward their employes. May the manufacturers soon recognize the fact that each and every one of their 25,000 employes is a human being entitled to human consideration, human treatment and to the enjoyment of human life.

"Man is man for a' that!"

### SOCIAL DEMOCRATS OF RUSSIA ARE NOW FEARED.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 5.—In authoritative circles it is thought that the autonomy of Finland, for the development of which the Senate at Helsingfors has drafted a bill, will be gravely compromised if the Social Democrats succeed in obtaining a majority in the Diet against the bill calling for the annual military contribution of \$5,000,000, which is a substitute for conscription. It is hinted that one of the immediate results of such rejection would be the resignation of M. Gerhardt, the governor general, and Gen. Langhoff, the secretary of state, in St. Petersburg. The Diet would certainly be dissolved. A combination of these two events would undoubtedly have regrettable consequences for the grand duchy. The Slovo earnestly calls upon the Diet to refrain from following the promptings of the Social Democrats. Unhappily opinion in Finland appears to be misled by the conciliatory attitude of the imperial government, and still to a great extent under the impression that the revolutionary movement in Russia is too strong to permit the government to take a strong line in Finnish affairs. The Slovo points out the folly and danger of such misguided confidence.

**GENERAL MEETING**  
**SOCIALIST PARTY OF ST. LOUIS**  
**SUNDAY, OCT. 13, 1907,**  
**AT 8 O'CLOCK P. M.**  
**DELABAR HALL,** Broadway and Elm Street.  
**ORDER OF BUSINESS:**  
Report of Committee on Constitution and Consideration of Same.  
BY ORDER OF CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

**THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER OR THE GREEN DRAGON?**

**Victor L. Berger on the Clarence S. Darrow Incident in a Spokane Hotel Restaurant.**

An item on the first page of the Milwaukee Sentinel says: Clarence S. Darrow, the well-known Socialist lawyer of Chicago, created considerable comment recently when he refused to rise in his seat while "The Star Spangled Banner" was being sung in the Silver Grill restaurant of a leading hotel in Spokane, Wash. Among the many who took dinner at the time at this restaurant was C. W. Mott, general emigration agent of the Northern Pacific road, who was in Milwaukee yesterday. Mr. Mott, like all the other guests of the hotel, and the restaurant was crowded at the time, was greatly incensed over the action of Mr. Darrow.

"Out west people dine more in restaurants than here in the East," said Mr. Mott, in speaking of the incident. "Under the circumstances it was but natural that the Silver Grill was crowded. The orchestra had just finished a selection from 'Tannhaeuser,' when a young woman stepped forward to sing 'The Star Spangled Banner.' As a fitting prologue the orchestra struck up a medley of national airs that made the blood of each one of us tingle, and when the strains melted into 'The Star Spangled Banner' every one arose in his seat as a mark of respect to our flag. All except Mr. Darrow. He was seated at a table with an associate who arose like the rest of us, but Mr. Darrow remained seated. His friend apparently pleaded with him to rise, but he shook his head.

"The incident did not pass by unnoticed. Suddenly a woman began to hiss, and before the next second had passed hisses came from every part of the room, but Mr. Darrow paid no attention to it. Others called to him to rise like an American, true to his country, but he remained undisturbed to the end amid all the excitement.

"Mr. Darrow is considered the archangel of Socialism in this country. If that is their principle of love and gratitude toward the flag that protects them at home and abroad, it seems to me that the people can do no less than crush Socialists wherever they may appear to spread their doctrine of hatred and discontent. Socialism is a serpent gnawing at the root of the nation."

I have not the pleasure of knowing C. W. Mott—although I do know that he used to live in Milwaukee and was considered a "good fellow," whatever that means.

But I do know Mr. Darrow. And, therefore, I believe I am safe in saying that Clarence Darrow has more brains than all those present in the Silver Grill combined—"Charlie" Mott thrown into the bargain. Darrow is one of the best lawyers in America.

Yet Clarence Darrow is no "archangel of the Socialists." In fact, he is neither an angel nor a Socialist. He is the man who wrote the famous booklet "Resist Not Evil." He is a "philosophic anarchist" and so considered by everybody, including himself.

Clarence Darrow is not now, and never was, a member of the Socialist party.

But what he did at the Silver Grill is surely not to his discredit. And I believe I might have done the same myself—coming as he did from the trial of W. D. Haywood and seeing what "patriotism" means in Colorado and Idaho.

And what is patriotism at the present time? Today, if ever, patriotism may be considered the "last refuge of the scoundrel."

John D. Rockefeller is a patriot. August Belmont is a patriot. Tom Ryan of New York is a patriot, Sherman Bell and ex-Gov. Peabody are patriots, Richard Croker was a patriot until he expatriated himself.

The "yellow dog fund" was a patriot fund, and so is the Republican campaign fund. Every big thief, every great exploiter, every huge leech sucking the life blood of the people is a patriot. He will tell you so himself.

And he is protected by the flag, by the star-spangled banner. He is protected not only in life and limb, but also in his stolen possessions.

But the common workingman, the proletarian, is not protected. He does not have anything, so he does not need any protection. He owns nothing of the country, not even enough of it to build a house on for himself and family.

"This flag" can not protect the home of a man who owns no home.

And as for his life and limbs—the owner of a factory "insures" himself against any accidents that might befall the man. The man has to fight it out in the courts.

And the flag has nothing to do with it. And the worker never goes abroad except as a sailor, a stoker or fireman, or as a stowaway.

So we can not see where the principle of love or gratitude of workingmen toward "the flag that protects them here and abroad" should come in.

Yet I will say that the proletarians in general are patriots in the highest sense.

They not only build the cities, railways and work-shops, but they also protect them against fire and flood. And it is the working class that furnishes the soldiers, or at least the overwhelming majority of them. It is the working class that has to do the fighting, although they have nothing to do with the declaration of war.

If the railroad managers and the bankers and the capitalists should have to do their own fighting, a war would not last long.

And it is no more than right that the workingmen as a whole should love their country as a whole. They will inherit it as soon as they make use of their brains for themselves. They have created these cities with their magnificent palaces, museums, libraries, art institutions, schools, etc., and by right these belong to them and not to the capitalists.

This brilliant culture of our country—art, education and literature—is by right an inheritance of the white race.

And a nation that will own its country again will be a nation that will have a real reason to become patriotic again. And I hope that America will be among the first.

The flag fetish is silly when it is not hypocritical. And it is hypocritical when it is not silly.

It is a remnant of feudal barbarism, when it represented the feudal allegiance of the vassal to the "coat of arms" of his lord—usually emblematic of some carnivorous beast or some bird of prey.

I despise every fetish. The green flag of the prophet Mohamet, or of Ireland, is as dear to me as the red flag of the Socialists or the star-spangled banner. A flag is a piece of dry goods that one can buy for 75 cents in any department store.

It is the idea that is behind it that is to decide whether the flag is worth following or not.

And just now the stars and stripes cover all sorts of oppression, misery, prostitution, graft and exploitation of women and children, not to mention the exploitation of millions of men.

This flag is now the coat of arms of the meat trust and the oil trust and every other trust. It is the banner of E. H. Harriman, Tom Ryan, August Belmont, Chauncey Depew and Tom Platt of New York.

And as for the silly custom of getting up whenever the Star Spangled Banner is played—that was imported from the old country. There the officers and their women—legal or illegal—stand up in the cafe or in the German "Wirthshaus" whenever "God Save the King" or "Heil Dir im Siegerkranz" is played.

Ten, twenty or thirty years ago, before our plutocrats and our middle class traveled so much in Europe this custom was not practiced in our country.

It is a shoddy imitation of a feudal custom—just like the "coats of arms" on the carriages of our millionaires.

I personally would just as soon get up when the band plays "Hiawatha" or "Hail, Hail, the Gang's All Here" as for the "Star Spangled Banner." "Hiawatha" stands for a good time, the "Star Spangled Banner" stood for Hell in Colorado and stands for the same thing in Pennsylvania and other places.

If they want the workmen to sing "The Star Spangled Banner, long may it wave"—then this must become again "the home of the free and the brave."

Tear the flag away from Simon Guggenheimer of Colorado, who has openly bought his seat in the Senate, and return it to the people. And the people will love it again.

There is a very serious aspect to all this.

The question is, what are we coming to? Here is the "general immigration agent" of a thievish road—the tool of a Harriman or a Jim Hill—having the criminal insolence to tell people that "Socialism is a serpent gnawing at the root of the nation." Whereas, as a matter of fact, the only persons who gave the sign of the snake were the "ladies and gentlemen" (including Mr. Mott) who hissed Clarence Darrow.

Quo vadis—plain American citizen? While the people of the United States have a quasi-republican form of government, the tendency—not only in capitalistic circles, but also in the well-to-do middle class—is decidedly anti-republican.

While we are supposed to have a democracy, we are hampered by having an uncrowned king and a senatorial oligarchy—and the well-to-do middle class applauds both.

While we have no established church to support, church property is not taxed, and so we are made to support all the churches, whether we want to do so or not.

While we have no hereditary nobility, we have a moneyed aristocracy which has now become hereditary. And it is the most oppressive and contemptible the world has ever seen.

And while we have the general franchise in this country, we have at the same time the most stupendous political frauds. Six million black men are now disfranchised, and very soon an attempt will be made to disfranchise the poor whites.

In short, unless the people will rise in all their might and shake off or kill off about 500,000 human lice which infest our economic and political body, then this country is lost.

And the Star Spangled Banner, within a few generations, will have about the same meaning as the Green Dragon of the Chinese Empire.—Victor L. Berger, Milwaukee, Wis.

**How Profits Are Made**

**By CARL MARX, in "Capital"**

The private property of the laborer in his means of production is the foundation of petty industry, whether agricultural, manufacturing, or both; petty industry, again, is an essential condition for the development of social production and of the free individuality of the laborer himself. Of course, this petty mode of production exists also under slavery, serfdom, and other states of dependence. But it flourishes, it lets loose its whole energy, it attains its adequate classical form, only where the laborer is the private owner of his own means of labor set in action by himself, the peasant of the land which he cultivates, the artisan of the tool which he handles as a virtuoso. This mode of production presupposes parceling of the soil, the scattering of the other means of production. As it excludes the concentration of these means of production, so, also, it excludes co-operation, division of labor within each separate process of production, the control over, and the productive application of the forces of Nature by society, and the free development of the social productive powers. It is compatible only with a system of production, and a society, moving within narrow and more or less primitive bounds. To perpetuate it would be, as Pecqueur rightly says, "to decree universal mediocrity." At a certain stage of development it brings forth the material agencies for its own dissolution. From that moment new forces and new passions spring up in the bosom of society; but the old social organization fetters them and keeps them down. It must be annihilated; it is annihilated. Its annihilation, the transformation of the individualized and scattered means of production into socially concentrated ones, of the pigmy property of the many into the huge property of the few, the expropriation of the great mass of the people from the soil, from the means of subsistence, and from the means of labor, this fearful and painful expropriation of the mass of the people forms the prelude to the history of capital. It comprises a series of forcible methods, of which we have passed in review only those that have been epoch-making as methods of the primitive accumulation of capital. The expropriation of the immediate producers was accomplished by merciless vandalism, and under the stimulus of passions the most infamous, the most sordid, the pettiest, the most meanly odious. Self-earned private property, that is based, so to say, on the fusing together of the isolated, independent laboring individual with the condition of his labor, is supplanted by capitalistic private property, which rests on exploitation of the nominally free labor of others, i. e., on wages-labor.

As soon as this process of transformation has sufficiently decomposed the old society into proletarians, their means of labor into capital, as soon as the capitalist mode of production stands on its own feet, then the further socialization of labor and further transformation of the land and other means of production into socially exploited, and, therefore, common means of production, as well as the further expropriation of private proprietors, takes a new form. That which is now to be expropriated is no longer the laborer working for himself, but the capitalist exploiting many laborers. This expropriation is accomplished by the action of the immanent laws of capitalistic production itself, by the centralization of capital. One capitalist always kills many. Hand in hand with this centralization, or this expropriation of many capitalists by few, develop, on an ever-extending scale, the co-operative form of the labor-process, the conscientious technical application of science, the methodical cultivation of the soil, the transformation of the instruments of labor only usable in common, the economizing of all means of production by their use as the means of production of combined, socialized labor, the entanglement of all peoples in the net of the world-market, and this, the international character of the capitalistic regime. Along with the constantly diminishing number of the magnates of capital, who usurp and monopolize all advantages of this process of transformation, grows the mass of misery, oppression, slavery, degradation, exploitation; but with this, too, grows the revolt of the working class, a class always increasing in number, and disciplined, united, organized by the very mechanism of the process of capitalist production itself. The monopoly of capital becomes a fetter upon the mode of production, which has sprung up and flourished with; and under it. Centralization of the means of production and socialization of labor at last reach a point where they become incompatible with their capitalist integument. This integument is burst asunder. The knell of capitalist private property sounds. The expropriators are expropriated.

The capitalist mode of appropriation, the result of the capitalist mode of production, produces capitalist private property. This is the first negation of individual private property, as founded on the labor of the proprietor. But capitalist production begets, with the inexorability of a law of nature, its own negation. It is the negation of negation. This does not re-establish private property for the producer, but gives him individual property based on the acquisitions of the capitalist era—i. e., on co-operation and the possession in common of the land and of the means of production.

The transformation of scattered private property, arising from process incomparably more protracted, violent and difficult than the transformation of capitalistic private property, already practically

resting on socialized production, into socialized property. In the former case, we had the expropriation of the mass of the people by a few usurpers; in the latter we have the expropriation of a few usurpers by the mass of the people.

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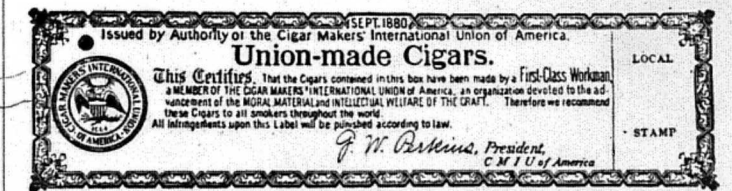
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# ARE THERE ANY CHRISTIAN NATIONS?

*Some Timely Arguments on Christian Capitalism, Capitalist Christianity, and Socialism.*

By R. A. DAGUE.

Edward Atkinson says: "The United States expended, from 1898 to 1905, the sum of \$1,200,000,000 for war purposes." We have fifty-eight battleships and cruisers. They originally cost \$129,310,720. For maintenance and repairs they cost scores of millions more. But a few years are required after the finishing of a battleship, before it is declared obsolete and is sold at a nominal price. The battleship Texas, costing \$52,500,000, was condemned and sold for old junk. Uncle Sam has contracts in force for the payment of \$50,000,000 for new battleships. Not long ago eighty British warships, which cost to build \$50,000,000, were condemned as defective and were sold for \$40,000.

The Rev. H. W. Tomas, D. D., of Chicago, recently said: "Our government is spending \$200,000,000 annually on its army and navy. England is spending \$300,000,000. The other countries spend altogether \$1,500,000,000, hence the grand total of annual tribute to the war god is \$2,000,000,000."

These are Christian nations—so called. But can a nation be truly Christian which stands ready on the slightest provocation or to expand markets for its goods, to fly at his brother and kill him and all his loved ones, and destroy his home, and perpetrate unspeakable atrocities?

Again: Let us inquire who pays these enormous war expenses? The working people—the middle classes. Who go into the army, do the fighting, and are killed and wounded? The working and middle classes. Have they any grievance against the people they go out to kill? No, none whatever. The so-called "enemy" are strangers who have done them no harm; they, too, are of the working classes. Why, then, does not this savagery of war cease? Why is not this awful waste of property stopped? Because kings and generals want glory and power and luxury, and the millionaires want to become billionaires—the rich want to become richer. Those are the men who foment strife, who plan for war, who talk loudest of patriotism and the glorious flag and of "Christian civilization." These are the men who, for glory and for gain, hurl millions of working men against their fellowmen in deadly and hellish conflicts.

Is there any ground for hope that war will soon be abolished? No, not until the masses learn the truth as above stated. The propertyless classes who go forth to kill and destroy and be killed and destroyed must become wiser before wars will end. They must learn that so long as the competitive system of business exists which keeps more than half of the population propertyless while a few live in a few of the wealth of the nation, that long will the rich few of one country wage war against the few of other countries who are their business competitors and rivals. Half of the American people own no taxable property, yet they are the men relied on by capitalism to go to war and ruthlessly murder other deluded propertyless working men that markets may be opened up for surplus wealth stolen from the men who created it. Competition is strife—war. It will crush its rival peacefully or without bloodshed if it can. If it can not, then it will kill him or be killed.

When the majority of the people learn what Socialism stands for, then war will cease to curse the world. Socialism says: "Every worker with head or hand in every useful pursuit, shall have the full product of his labor—less only what is necessary to maintain the state—that individuals shall not have the right to individually own what should belong to all the people collectively, but the people collectively should own all productive property."

When that proposition is inaugurated it will be impossible for one man, or a few men, to acquire great wealth for nothing through schemes of profit, speculation, stock-watering, tricks of legislation and war. Millionaires will be abolished, kings dethroned; there will be no grafters; there will be no more bloody conflicts; the mountains of wealth now squandered in war will be expended in establishing and maintaining schools, in pensions to the aged and infirm, in creating better environments for the millions of children now festering in the slums of all the great cities, in making this world a place fit to live in. Then we will have a pure democratic government; then we will have a genuine religion as manifested by good works.

War will not cease with all its hellish atrocities, nor will there be a Christian nation on earth till Socialism comes. Any system of religion that leaves Socialism out is a fraud.

## BRITISH TRADE UNION CONGRESS.

**Nearly Two Million Men and Women Organized. Splendid Progress all Along the Line.**

In view of the rapid growth of independent political action in the trade-union movement of Great Britain, the annual Trades Union Congress held at Bath the first week in September attracted more than the usual attention. Judging from the expressions of the British capitalist dailies and the cable dispatches from London the actions of the Congress seem to have been radical enough to frighten the capitalist politicians and retainers.

The Congress was attended by 521 delegates, representing 228 unions with 1,700,000 members; at the first meeting forty years ago there were present thirty-four delegates, representing 118,367 members. In his opening address, A. H. Gill, the president of the Congress, emphasized especially the necessity for old age pensions, advocating a universal, non-contributory, non-discriminatory scheme. The parliamentary committee's report dealt especially with the lesson learned from the parliamentary power now exercised by Labor through its direct representatives in parliament, and the question of unity of the labor groups in the house of commons. The committee reported its efforts to promote unity and hoped to be soon successful. This report was accepted after a stirring debate, mostly affecting the proposed details for unity.

### Immediate Demands.

The parliamentary committee also emphasized the importance of pushing certain measures in and out of parliament, including the miners' eight-hour day, old-age pensions, unemployed relief, poor-law amendment and housing reform.

Among the resolutions adopted by the Congress were: Demanding the abolition of the House of Lords; condemning the importance of British strike-breakers to defeat the Antwerp strike; demanding a searching government inquiry into the use of troops in the Belfast strike; demanding the full rights of citizenship for civil employes; against overtime; demanding legislation for a minimum wage in "sweated" industries; for old-age pensions; a miners' eight-hour day; against compulsory arbitration (vote of 1,300,000 to 343,000); demanding complete adult suffrage; complete secular education, with state maintenance for poor school children, thorough medical inspection, technical training and other features; strongly insisting upon adequate legislation for the unemployed and criticising the government (particularly John Burns) for blocking effective measures of relief for the unemployed and for housing reform.

### Backward Americans.

The two American delegates, Dempsey of the miners and Klapersky of the barbers, seem to have caused amusement by the conservative character of their speeches to the Congress and their own mediocrity. D. J. Shackleton, M. P., of the weavers, and John Hodge, two able members, were chosen delegates to the American Federation of Labor convention.

During the Congress, large mass meetings were held nearly every night at which the leading Socialists and trade unionists of England were the speakers.

The Socialist and labor press speak highly of the Congress and

the discussions are said to have shown the healthy growth of Socialist thought and spirit in the British trade union movement—which explains why the capitalist press express alarm at the radical character of the proceedings.

## IN POSTAL TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

**Conditions Described by Two Union Men who Worked Several Hours as "Strikebreakers."**

Two telegraph operators, strangers in Chicago, arrived the other day, and being curious to know what a telegraph office looked like during a strike, obtained permission from the Chicago local to work a few hours.

Extracts from their reports follow:

"At 9:30 a. m. we called upon the manager at the main office of the Postal. He told us to go up and see T. W. Carroll, the superintendent. Carroll did not even question the ability of either of us, but at once sent for Chief Operator Roberts and told him to put us right to work."

After reaching the operating room the men became separated so each turns in a separate report. This by No. 1:

"I was placed on the Birmingham wire and started the operator (?) at the Birmingham end. He began sending and struggled through 12 messages in exactly 55 minutes. The telegrams were so badly 'bulled' that they were without any sense at all."

"After sending these 12, Birmingham said he had no more. This wire usually is the busiest in office and is never 'clear' from early morning till late at night in normal times."

"I was then assigned to the Seattle wire and started the operator (?) at wire, Seattle got started on message No. 1 about 11:30 a. m."

"I had a chance to work on nearly all of the 'overland' wires and the work could not have been more tedious if I had been giving lessons to some students."

"About 12:30 a rather dignified, important looking man approached me all smiles and almost implored me to go to lunch."

"The luncheon room was pretty well filled with strike-breakers, and I thought I would try to study them a little, but found it next to impossible to even look one of them in the face."

"While working the Los Angeles wire, I had the distinction of working with the superintendent of a western district. He was a good operator, but the business he sent me as well as what I sent him was already so badly garbled by the 'relay' operators that another poor operator would not have hurt it much."

"When Los Angeles cleared his little stack of 'normal business,' I was told to relieve Supt. Carroll, who was working a wire. On this wire I worked until 7 p. m., when I got up and went out, never to return. The wire was badly 'piled up,' too."

"When I left the office all of the day chiefs, the manager and the superintendent and all of the day force were still working. There were not more than 90 people in the office."

The report of No. 2 is long and complete, but on the same lines. He says that while working with Milwaukee, he handled a telegram from the Chicago chief operator to the chief in Milwaukee, which, according to his memory, read:

"Express the balance of the September back dates." (This was on the second day of October.)

Before the strike the Postal company would discharge any operator who used a pencil or pen in receiving telegrams. This man says most of the business 'relayed' in Chicago is written in pencil, and written so poorly that it was impossible to read the message correctly.

He ends his report as follows:

"I found conditions 50 per cent worse than I expected. An absolutely accurate count made at 4 p. m. showed exactly 84 men, women and children on duty, some of them not worth the space they were taking up. Usually, nearly 300 competent telegraph operators are on duty in this office at this time, I understand."

"I will say that the feeling that overcame me after reaching the street about 7 o'clock was not a pleasant one after leaving that place where I breathed the same air as that crowd that exists, eats and sleeps on the tenth floor, and I will starve to death before I will ever enter one of these offices again before the strike is settled right. What a real 'scab' feels like is beyond me to understand."

## GOMPERS VS. TAFT AND VAN CLEAVE.

MAX HAYES in Cleveland Citizen.

President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor has opened his batteries against Secretary Taft as a presidential aspirant. Roosevelt's protege has been seeking through magazine articles and in public speeches during the past few months, to explain his former hostility toward organized labor and his injunction record.

But the ghost will not down. In fact the more explaining is done the more bitter the organized workers become. A case in point might be mentioned.

Just before sailing for the Orient a mass meeting was addressed by Secretary Taft in Tacoma, Wash. Union representatives had been invited to sit on the platform in honor of the distinguished visitors. But the union men refused. They declared that when Taft was a judge in Cincinnati he was ever ready with injunctions to assist the capitalists during strikes. The war secretary felt the snub and attempted to mollify the irate workmen by praising trade unions. But the conversion came too late. The unionists were in another part of the city holding an anti-Taft demonstration. This incident was conveniently suppressed by the capitalist dailies.

Judge Taft has aptly been christened "the father of injunctions." His actions in the Ann Arbor, Cincinnati bricklayers and the Phelan cases can not be explained away, or twisted by paid attorneys to appear that he was doing organized labor a great favor with his decisions. The fact is that Taft established the vicious precedent of applying injunctions in controversies between labor and capital, and for the sole benefit of capital, with imprisonment and monetary loss as the portion of labor.

There is no doubt in our mind that a well-laid scheme has been put on foot to outlaw the boycott—while the blacklisting of union men on the part of the employers' associations may continue—and that Secretary Taft's decisions will be quoted as good law by the attorneys for J. H. Van Cleave in his suit against the American Federation of Labor executive officials and the unfair list.

The injunction having been firmly established as a weapon to be used against labor during strikes, that club will now be used to compel unionists to abstain from making known those whom "we don't patronize."

President Gompers is shrewd enough to discern the wires that are being pulled.

"Secretary Taft's contention with reference to what he terms the 'boycott' would, if carried to its logical result," declares Gompers, "lead to the dispersion and forcible breaking up, by court orders, of every assemblage of workmen however innocent or lawful their purpose, and to the nullification of all their agreements."

"The fact of the matter is that Secretary Taft as a presidential aspirant is 'afareed' he may have ruffled a feather here and there in the plume of capitalist power. His parting words are to console corporate influence and the money for any uneasiness as to his position. He substantially assures them that, if they will but give him their support, he will hand over to the tender mercies of the worst elements of the capitalist class the workingmen of the United States, bound hand and foot, shackled by injunctions for which he will stand."

As stated in St. Louis Labor several weeks ago, the action of President Van Cleave of the National Association of Manufacturers in bringing suit to have the boycott declared unlawful is the most

important case in which labor has ever been interested in this country's history. And the Taft decisions form the basis upon which the actions is established.

Not only are the Taft boomers attempting to apply the white-wash brush to his injunction record, but they are resorting to the old, old worn-out claim that their candidate is "the workingman's friend" in industrial affairs with which he was or is connected. Yet they do not point out a single public act in which the secretary has stood up for union conditions as against the sweating systems of the open shop advocates.

Taft enforced the open shop principle on the Panama canal, insisted upon open shop conditions in the navy yard and arsenals, enforced the open shop on government work on and along the waterways, secured a decision that the eight-hour day does not apply to dredgemen, and pays typical open shop wages to the latter.

Furthermore, Taft traveled 3,000 miles into Idaho to make a speech in favor of Governor Gooding, the shameless tool of the Mine Operators' Association, the worst aggregation of open shop cannibals that walk the earth, and this directly joined in the persecution of the Western miners, whose greatest crime consists in waging a magnificent battle for the right to organize. This one cowardly act alone is sufficient to condemn Taft to political oblivion.

The trend of events indicate that we are to have a Taff Vale decision in America—a decision in which not a single individual or a group of workers are to be hitched to the juggernaut of capitalism, but the whole working class.

But there will likewise be an aftermath. The reply of the British workmen to their Taff Vale decision—in which the boycott was declared unlawful and enormous damages were collected from organized labor—was to send fifty men into parliament to force the government to wipe out the unjust decision, which has been done.

And we can do as well in this country—and will!

## Socialist Party of St. Louis

Executive Committee meets every second and fourth Monday evening at 8 o'clock, at 324 Chestnut street. Otto Kaemmerer, Secretary.

- | Place and Time of Meeting  | Secretary                        |
|--|----------------------------------|
| First—446 Penrose st., second and fourth Wednesday                 | Paul Schurig                     |
| Second—303 N. Broadway, first and third Wednesday                  | Fred Rosenkranz                  |
| Fifth—(Unorganized; meet with the Sixth.)                          |                                  |
| Sixth—S. E. cor. 13th and Chouteau ave., 1-3 Sunday, 10 a. m.      | E. L. McCormick                  |
| Seventh—1504 S. Seventh st., first Wednesday                       | Frank Heuer                      |
| Eighth—2215 S. 10th st., (second) Thursday                         | G. Bolling                       |
| Ninth—2375 S. Seventh st., every Tuesday                           | Wm. M. Brandt                    |
| Tenth—Southwest Turner Hall, 1st and 3d Thursday                   | F. F. Brinker                    |
| Eleventh—7801 S. Broadway, third Saturday                          | Rud Stentzer                     |
| Twelfth—2623 Lemp ave., first and third Monday                     | Dr. Emil Simon                   |
| Thirteenth—Geir's Hall, Mississippi and Chouteau, 1st & 3d Wed.    | W. H. Workman                    |
| Fourteenth—(Unorganized; meet with the Fifteenth.)                 |                                  |
| Fifteenth—1316 Franklin ave., first and third Friday               | Jul. Roth                        |
| Sixteenth—446 N. Nineteenth st., first and third Thursday          | J. S. Siemers                    |
| Seventeenth—S. E. Cor. 22d & Madison st., 1st and 3d Friday        | W. W. Baker                      |
| Eighteenth—2108 N. 14th st., second Tuesday                        | Wm. E. Kendorf, 1946 Herbert St. |
| Nineteenth—North St. Louis Turner Hall, 2d and 4th Friday          | F. W. Groetke                    |
| Twentieth—2701 Franklin ave., 2d and 4th Tuesday                   | F. F. Brinker                    |
| Twenty-First—(Unorganized; meet with Twentieth.)                   | Frank Mittendorf                 |
| Twenty-Second—2651 Washington ave., 2d and 4th Friday              | H. E. Lindsay                    |
| Twenty-Third—(Unorganized; meet with Thirteenth.)                  |                                  |
| Twenty-Fourth—3139A Morganford road, 1st Friday                    | Otto Mehl                        |
| Twenty-Fifth—Chouteau and Boyle aves., 4th Thursday                | David Allan                      |
| Twenty-Sixth—3948 Easton ave. (Turner Hall), 1st Friday            | Max Duerhammer                   |
| Twenty-Seventh (North Br.)—2318 Gilmore ave., 1st and 3d Thursdays | Hy Gerdol                        |
| Twenty-Eighth (South Br.)—5524 Easton ave., 1st & 3d Wednesdays    | Geo. White                       |
| Twenty-Ninth—15 N. Kingshighway, third Tuesday                     | Louis D. Goodman                 |
| Women's Socialists Club—2741 Dickson st., 2d and 4th Thursdays     | Mary U. Devore                   |

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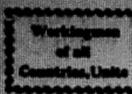
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The Press Committee meets every first Friday in month. Complaints concerning business or editorial management must be made in writing and addressed to Labor Press Committee, 324 Chestnut Street.

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

## SOCIALIST VOTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

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

## SOCIALIST VOTE OF THE WORLD.

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

# ROOSEVELT AND BRYAN

Keokuk, St. Louis, Cairo, Memphis! Each one of these four cities was honored with a long Rooseveltian speech within a single week!

The deep waterway, or "Fourteen Feet Through the Valley," was to be the subject of these speeches, but President Roosevelt did not confine himself very closely to the "order of business." As a matter of course he rehearsed some of his well known expressions on trusts and corporations.

In the Jai Alai meeting in St. Louis Roosevelt made some significant remarks which were not contained in the printed or typewritten advance copies provided for the newspapers. In his Jai Alai speech President Roosevelt made special efforts to convince his audience that, while he was making a fight against the corporations, he was by no means their enemy. On the contrary: he was fighting for the best interests of the men in charge of the corporations, and for the welfare of their children. His fight would result in abolishing abuses and in strengthening the "legitimate" corporations.

No doubt, Roosevelt believes what he says. He seems to be convinced of his capability and personal power to successfully fight and punish the "bad corporations" and to establish a more solid and permanent foundation for the "good corporations."

His political program is: National governmental control of the corporations and trusts. His experience and observations have taught him that the present arbitrary trust and corporation rule cannot last forever, and that some day the people will rise with indignation and wrath and create general consternation in the ranks of plutocracy.

Roosevelt sees the writing on the wall. It seems that once every ten years a general political shake-up is unavoidable. Thus we had the political labor insurrections in 1877-78, the Henry George and Union Labor Party movements in 1886-89, the Bryan campaign in 1896, and today we are lustily sailing into another political upheaval in which the labor problem and Socialism will play an important role. The president has seen some stirring campaigns and his present feverish political activity is ample proof of his fear that 1908 will see some fierce campaign battles.

Any child can see that Roosevelt, by his anti-trust campaign has already taken the wind out of Wm. J. Bryan's sails.

What can Bryan do? "Bust the trusts" once more? No, he cannot repeat the game. Become more radical? Why, that would bring him closer to Socialism. No danger that he will become more radical than Roosevelt. Thus we see Bryan and his Democratic party pressed hard for a new campaign issue. That the "better elements" of former Democratic business men and capitalists will follow Roosevelt, there is no doubt, because the Republican party is the capitalist party par excellence. It is making a clear-cut fight for capitalist class interests, free of the Democratic labor friendship hypocrisy.

Roosevelt's fight against the trusts will help the working people as little as Bryan's trust-busting campaign could have helped them. Neither will it save the middle class from its pitiable and hopeless condition.

Trusts and corporations will continue to rule the country and exploit and blunder and rob the people. Everything the working people eat and drink and wear will get up in price, while on the other side, no effort will be spared to reduce wages and make the conditions of work almost unbearable.

President Roosevelt is a close observer. It is evident that the growth of the Socialist political movement, together with the rebellious political spirit in the general labor movement, are worrying him. From 36,000 in 1896 the Socialist vote increased to almost half a million in 1906. Suppose the growth of the Socialist vote continues in the same ratio for the next ten years; the mere thought of the possibility of such a "red future" suffices to excite any great capitalist statesman of the Roosevelt variety.

Our American capitalists are getting intimately acquainted with the political conditions and events in European countries. It is with intense interest that they follow the development of the European Socialist and labor movement. The recent electoral struggles in Germany, Austria, Finland, and particularly in England, were watched closely by the American capitalist press. The appearance

of fifty labor representatives in the British Parliament made quite an impression on the leading politicians on this side of the Atlantic, and Theodore Roosevelt is certainly the last politician whose attention such a revolution in British politics could have escaped.

Bryan and his party are without a program today. The only political parties with real programs are the Republican party with its bonafide capitalist platform, and the Socialist Party with its bonafide working class platform. Roosevelt knows this. He sees the Socialist storm clouds rising on the horizon. He recognizes the irresistible power of the labor movement when permeated with the principles of Socialism. This explains his persistency in denouncing the "undesirable citizens" and his anxiety to have the Socialist movement outlawed. Too late, Theodore, too late! Within the coming ten years the movement of the "undesirable citizens" will sweep over this country like an Alpine avalanche down the glacier side.

In spite of all opposition!

## STEEL TRUST SUBSIDY.

The St. Louis Times, during last week, published a series of "Special Correspondences" from the Mesaba Mining Range in Minnesota which were undoubtedly written by special order of, and paid for by the United States Steel Corporation and mine speculators of that region. One of these articles is directed against Teofilo Petriella, the organizer of Western Federation of Miners, who had charge of the Mesaba Range strike. Here is what the St. Louis Times' special correspondent says:

"Hibbing (a mining town) is the headquarters of Teofilo Petriella, the leader of the recent strike on the Mesaba Range. I went to his office in the second story over a restaurant on a side street just off the main thoroughfare, to see this curious and, in many respects, remarkable man. I was told to look for 'a dirty little sawed-off Dago,' which means that the man who attempted to establish a branch of the Western Federation of Miners in Minnesota is a diminutive and untidy representative of the Italian race. The description is accurate.

"Petriella is about 5 feet high, of slender build, with a shrewd but rather repulsive face, wearing coarse, unclean and ill-fitting clothes, a badly soiled shirt, no collar or tie, and habitually looks as if he needed a shave and a bath very badly. But he is a very smooth citizen. People make a mistake sometimes when they measure ability by stature or appearances. I do not mean to say that Petriella is an able man, but he is smart and cunning and exercises an almost hypnotic influence over ignorant people. He is a fluent talker in English and Italian, a keen judge of human nature, and a confessed anarchist."

Most of the St. Louis Socialists are well acquainted with the man whom The St. Louis Times describes as an individual "with badly soiled shirt, no collar or tie, and habitually looks as if he needed a shave and a bath very badly," and "a confessed anarchist."

Petriella was in St. Louis some two years ago and spoke in several Socialist Party meetings. Later on he was working for some Broadway business firm within a block of The Times' building. We know Petriella as a man whom everybody coming into personal contact with him, will have to respect. Highly educated, polite, clean and dressing well, reliable and brave, this is the real Teofilo Petriella, the leader of the Mesaba Range strike.

The St. Louis Times belies its readers by telling them that Petriella was "a confessed anarchist." Petriella is a Socialist and member of the Socialist Party.

It is evident that the United States Steel Corporation and the combined mine owners of the Mesaba Range had the "Special Correspondences" carefully prepared and paid a good, stiff price for having them published in the St. Louis Times. To misrepresent and villify Petriella means to misrepresent and villify the Western Federation of Miners and the striking slaves of the Mesaba Range.

## EMMA GOLDMAN.

Last Tuesday's St. Louis Republic, the Democratic organ par excellence, publishes the following alleged communication:  
DEPORTING EMMA GOLDMAN.

To the Editor of The Republic.

The decision attributed to the Washington authorities to deport Emma Goldman on her return to this country from abroad, where she has been attending meetings conducted by a particularly dangerous group of European anarchists, reflects the very highest credit on the administration. It also establishes the correctness of the contention long maintained that the government was singularly derelict in its duty toward the nation in not ordering such drastic action to be taken long before the assassination of President McKinley, which had its origin in the violent teachings of the Goldman woman and the band of anarchists who are still harbored within the borders of this country.

Several years ago the participation of the United States in an international conference that had for its object the extermination of these murderous organizations was requested and declined, and when official announcement was made of this declination the precise reasons for it were carefully concealed from the public.

The organ of the St. Louis Democratic party should be the last paper in the land to advocate the deportation of Emma Goldman. In the first place the proposition is outrageous; it is in violation of the fundamental principles of democracy.

"Principles of democracy," of course, are no longer at home in the editorial rooms of modern Democratic or Republican newspapers. Hence we drop this feature of the subject.

Emma Goldman, a working woman, poor as the rest of the average small wage workers, has suddenly become a danger to our great American Republic. The powerful structures of state, of law and order, of morality and religion, and heaven knows of what else, are endangered by this one single daughter of Eve!

Yesterday the "best president we ever had" told us that we are the leading nation, convinced that we can whip the world to a standstill. Today we are confronted by the catastrophe: a poor, weak woman endangering our almost almighty position!

Miss Goldman, after residing in the United States for about twenty or more years, crossed the Atlantic to attend an Anarchist congress in Holland, in a monarchy, visiting also other European monarchies, without being molested by the authorities there. Neither emperors, nor kings, nor princes were killed while she traveled abroad, and her anarchistic harangues must have been of a very mild sort.

Yet a servile American capitalist press and some great "statesmen" with empty "upper stories" and extraordinarily developed cir-

cumference at the lower extremities of their "personalities," insist that the "land of the free and the home of the brave" deport this woman Goldman from our shores.

Miss Goldman is a Russian subject. It would be perfectly in line with the ideas of some aristocratic desirables in Washington to deport Emma direct to St. Petersburg, where Czar Nicholas might place the "undesirable citizen" into a dark cell of the St. Peter and Paul fortress, or exile her to some Siberian mine.

We Socialists never have had any use for Emma Goldman and her propaganda work. She was doing (unintentionally, no doubt,) the work of the capitalist party politicians, by continuously fighting the Socialist party political movement. Years ago, when the St. Louis Socialists commenced their independent political organization and campaign work, Emma Goldman and a handful of cranky followers broke into one of our Socialist campaign mass meetings in the old Central Turner Hall. The chairman of the meeting granted her the floor. To our surprise, Emma, who was not known to us, emptied her anarchistic vocabulary against the "rotten Socialist politicians" in an excited speech, which was wildly applauded, too—by whom? By an organized gang of the St. Louis Republic's Democratic ward heelers and Indians from the Fourth and Fifth wards! Emma and these Democratic ward workers almost succeeded in breaking up our Socialist meeting.

The St. Louis Republic ought to remember those valuable political services and should show at least some feelings of gratitude toward Miss Goldman at a time when this bitter opponent of "Socialist politics" is mostly in need of support.

We repeat: We are absolutely opposed to Emma Goldman's mischievous propaganda work, but at the same time our decided protest against any attempt to prevent the woman from landing on her return to this country.

Is this country to be made the land of the plutes and the home of the slaves?

## MORE ORCHARDISM

Harry Orchard must be at large. The latest crimes reported from the Rocky Mountains resemble those the stories of which were told by Harry Orchard at the Haywood trial in Boise. Read the following Associated Press dispatch:

Baker City, Ore., Oct. 2.—Harvey K. Brown, the former sheriff of Baker county, who was blown up by a dynamite bomb as he entered the gate at his home in this city Monday night, died late yesterday at a hospital, after making a statement in which he declared the Western Federation of Miners was responsible for his death. Brown arrested Steve Adams after Gov. Frank Steunenberg of Idaho was killed by a bomb, and was one of the witnesses in his trial at Wallace, Idaho.

With the Moyer and Pettibone trials pending it is of vital importance for Gooding, Peabody, McPartland & Co., to work up some new sentiment. What is a human life to the Pinkerton agency! The average Pinkerton thug will take the life of a human being as he would kill a homeless dog in the street.

Sheriff Brown may have known some things, in connection with the Steve Adams case, of a discrediting nature for the Pinkertons. And what does the Pinkerton thug care for the life on an ex-county sheriff in a remote Oregon town!

A second "Orchardiad" was telegraphed from Denver under date of October 7. According to the capitalist press dispatch an attempt was made to dynamite into eternity Governor Buchtel, Banker Moffatt and other leading citizens. The story was circulated by a clerk by the name of Bigelow who claimed to have overheard the conversation of the alleged dynamiters that were to commit the crimes. On the following day Bigelow confessed that he himself had sent infernal machines to Gov. Buchtel, Moffatt and others. Bigelow is under arrest. Harry Orchard is well and happy, and his trial has again been postponed. Last week's Idaho Unionist reports the following:

"The time-honored and threadbare farce of taking Harry Orchard to Caldwell for trial was gone through again Saturday. The fat and sleek assassin and all-round criminal—the pet of Governor Gooding; Warden Whitney and the Pinkerton gang—was taken to Caldwell and the formality of continuing his case over the term of court, without objection from the prosecution, was completed in just 11 minutes. Orchard was elegantly attired as usual, freshly shaven and massaged, like a beau going to a beauty show. He was treated, as usual, like an honored guest, rather than the common criminal and brutal murderer that he confesses himself to be. Yet there are some people—only a few now—who believe that this burlesque is in reality carried on in the interest of justice and good government."

As to the latest outrage in Baker City, Oregon, Clarence Darrow has issued a statement, as this dispatch will show:

"Boise, Idaho, Oct. 8.—Clarence Darrow, attorney for the Western Federation of Miners' leaders in their trials here, issued a statement today from the hospital, where he underwent an operation last week, defending the miners from the charge that the federation was responsible for the murder of Sheriff Brown of Baker City, Ore. Darrow is said still to be a very sick man, but the accusation stirred him. 'The effort to make it appear that the federation is responsible for Brown's death is in line with the tactics of the federation's enemies. Nothing could be more ridiculous than this charge,' he declared."

The latest news about the Pettibone case is contained in a press dispatch which we publish for the information of our comrades:

"Boise, Idaho, Oct. 8.—Another fruitless conference of attorneys was held today on the proposed postponing of the trial of George A. Pettibone, charged with complicity in the assassination of former Gov. Steunenberg. The lawyers will meet again tomorrow. Unless something is decided on then, the matter will be placed before Judge Wood for action."

The latest Pinkerton work in the Rocky Mountains is too transparent and nobody will be deceived by it. Pinkertonism should no longer be tolerated. The same opinion is expressed by Wm. Marion Reedy in The Mirror. He writes:

"The Pinkerton Detective Agency was and is an infamy. It is a menace to individual liberty and state prestige. It is a praetorian guard ready to destroy the republic if there's enough in it to justify their undertaking the job. Out of the agency's service to the men of wealth and the corporations, much money was made. Robert Pinkerton's share, so far-as reported, was something like \$3,000,000. Every dollar of it represents the sapping of the foundations of legitimately constituted authority. The Pinkerton agency should be destroyed. Its licenses should be revoked in every state of the Union. Its spies and its soldiery should be chased off the earth."

## Observations

**THE SO-CALLED REPUBLIC** of Mexico is determined to expend \$600,000 for Secretary Root's reception ceremonies. Mexico's slaves will have to foot the bills.

**CHINA HAS A STANDING ARMY** of nearly one million men equipped with the latest modern tools of destruction and murder en masse. China is building factories and railways and is fast becoming "civilized."

**ST. LOUIS HAS A NEW SOURCE** of income. During the months of June, July, August and September were collected in fines \$1,200 from people for the privilege of spitting in and on the street cars or on the city's sidewalks.

**THE SHOE WORKERS' STRIKE** is still on. Over twenty thousand men and women, boys and girls, are making a splendid fight for decent conditions. Down with the ten-hour slavery! is their war-cry. In this just struggle they should be supported by every right and justice loving man and woman.

**WE HOPE THAT ST. LOUIS** may not be shaken by an earthquake of the San Francisco quality. It appears that some of our latest St. Louis skyscrapers along Broadway and Fourth street are built on quicksand. Such a shake would cause more trouble than Roosevelt's "Fourteen Feet through the Valley."

**HENRY CLAY FRICK** of Homestead fame has purchased the box at the New York Metropolitan Opera House owned by Henry I. Barbey, who died last winter, for \$100,000, which is \$20,000 more than the last box was sold for in 1903, when the late Heber R. Bishop's box was bought by James B. Haggin. We have no plutocracy in this country, no! no!

**COMRADE KEIR HARDIE**, the labor leader in the British Parliament, has been touring India, and in his speeches comparing the relations between England and India to those between Russia and Armenia, Hardie has been hailed by the natives as "an angel of the deliverer of India." Now some patriots charge Hardie with having instigated an Indian rebellion against British rule.

**STEVE ADAMS HAS BEEN TAKEN** to Rathdrum, Idaho, on the plea that the Western Federation of Miners is so strong and powerful in the Coeur d'Alenes that it would be impossible to convict Adams. The conspirators are hoping that before a jury of farmers they will be able to place the brand of Cain upon the brow of Steve Adams. The farmers will not convict an innocent man simply because the Standard Oil Co. yearns to commit murder via the judicial route.—Miners' Magazine.

**EVERY OFFICE SEEKING POLITICIAN** is fighting the trusts. Trust busting has become, a political necessity, a mania. Without swallowing a trust for breakfast, one for dinner and one for supper the politician has no chance of being listened to, and the "statesman" endangers his career. Our own Attorney General Hadley is doing much barking at the trusts lately, but the trusts will go on doing business at the old stand just the same, while Populus, the big old giant, continues to play the role of the fool.

**WILLIAM R. HEARST** is to organize an Independence League in Missouri. So says Frank P. Walsh of Kansas City. The Globe-Democrat thinks that the object of the Hearst boomers is to capture the Democratic national convention in 1908 as he did the New York State Democratic gathering in 1906. Hearst organized in St. Louis in 1904. He paid local labor leaders \$25 apiece for sitting on the stage at the Music Hall Hearst Demonstration. He may come again. Twenty-five dollars is a good night's wages for some fellows.

**GENERAL BOOTH**, the Salvation Army high priest, says the era of high wages is at an end, and the people—that is, the people who are dependent upon their labor—must prepare for lower pay, less food and less clothing, or food and clothing much less expensive than they are now accustomed to. He says the irresistible competition of Europe, particularly the far east, will force this condition, and it is not far distant. General Booth will perform excellent services for capitalism by continuing to preach to the wage workers the gospel of content and slavish submission of the exploiting class.

**HALF RATES ON RAILROADS** for priests, pastors and preachers are to be abolished. After Jan. 1, 1908, between 75,000 and 100,000 clergymen, who have been traveling on half rates on all western railroads, will be compelled to pay full fare. Beginning with the first of the new year, not a single clergyman's certificate will be issued by any railroad between Chicago and the Rocky Mountains, with the possible exception of Texas and Louisiana. We think it is only fair that the clergy should pay full rates like the rest of us so long as they themselves allow no half rates for sky-piloting work.

**THEODORE ROOSEVELT** holds a membership card in the Brotherhood of Railroad Firemen. This membership card should be revoked for the following reason: While in St. Louis last week he rode in a non-union carriage to and from the Jai Alai building. The program at the Jai Alai meeting at which President Roosevelt spoke was an open shop product not bearing the Allied Printing Trades label. He dined at a non-union hotel and was served by non-union waiters. This kind of "unionism" should not be tolerated, hence our recommendation to have Teddy's union membership card revoked is quite in order.

**THIS IS DEMOCRACY!** A dispatch from Guthrie, Okla., says: To disfranchise the negro and still permit illiterate whites and Indians to vote—this is the perplexing situation confronting the Oklahoma Democracy at the present time. It is no secret here. On the contrary, it is openly boasted that several counties in the state, that cast a Republican majority in the recent election, will never do so again, as the negroes have cast their last vote. Of the one hundred and twenty-odd Democrats elected to the first state legislature, it is a good bet that one-fourth of them at least are working on measures that will "jim-crow" and disfranchise the negro.

**PROSPERITY FOR THE POOR.** Working woman is coming mighty fast. A daily paper says: To buy food wherewith to sustain life will be the difficulty which the St. Louis provider for the family table will experience this winter. Provisions of all kinds, meats, fruits and groceries have advanced in price from 15 to 25 per cent in the last two months and there is every indication that the prices will continue to increase. Some of the common articles have shown the greatest advance. Prunes will soon be a luxury and the regular boarder will recall with pride the time when he sat at a table where prunes were served three times a day. Prunes which have been selling at three pounds for 25 cents, now cost 45 cents for the same amount.

**VERY CORRECTLY** the Miners' Magazine says: The assertion is frequently made that if the working people expect to bring about the downfall of capitalism by merely depositing a piece of paper in a ballot box they are laboring under a delusion. If the working people were dummies and were devoid of any feeling or sentiment this assertion might be true. But the laboring men and women of this nation are living, breathing flesh and their vote deposited in a ballot box is a voice insisting that their demands shall receive a respectful hearing. It is true that as long as the working class are divided and disunited and cast but a hopeless minority vote for their class interest, just so long will capitalism be able to ignore that vote. As long as the working class of this country cast a class conscious ballot that merely reaches a half million the capitalist class will not be forced to pay any respect to such a vote. But when the class conscious vote of the laboring people shall reach several millions, the capitalist class will hesitate to tamper with a vote that is backed with a sentiment that will make it dangerous for capitalism to attempt to nullify the voice of the people, who know what they want, and who, like Shylock, "will stand upon their bond."

**FRANK FRANTZ**, Territorial Governor of Oklahoma, will be consoled for his defeat in the election for governor of the new state by an appointment to an important governmental position. It is practically decided on that he will be made first assistant secretary of the interior, to succeed Judge Thomas Ryan. Judge Ryan was in broken health last winter, and was forced to take the entire summer to recuperate. He will not be able to continue the active work required in his present position. It is understood that an endeavor will be made to find another place for Mr. Ryan, who is to leave the interior department. Frantz is one of the ex-Rough Rider job holders, and is a favorite with the president. Taft's Oklahoma speeches could not save Frantz from defeat.

**THE PACKERS** are levying new taxes on every month! exclaims the Chicago Socialist. Armour and the other food kings today levied a tax on every mouth in Chicago. Last Tuesday the price of pork loins was 11 cents a pound, wholesale. Today every retail butcher was forced to pay 14 cents a pound. Armour notified his customers of the increase. Many of these tried to get a lower price of Swift, Morris or some other packed. This failed. Customers of each of the "big six" had received the same notice. All charged the same price for pork loins—14 cents. The government may investigate. There is now an injunction in force restraining the packers from uniting on a price schedule. It is worth nothing. The trust busters are again busted and "big biz" is king. Let the nation own the beef trust.

**A LOOKOUT FOR PARLIAMENT.** J. H. Harley writes in the London Labor Leader that as far as he can see the session 1908 will be a really critical session for the Labor Party in Parliament. Last session Mr. John Burns was able to postpone the day of evil. He had commissions sit on the Poor Laws and on Coast Erosion; he managed to escape a debate on his salary, and he put down on the Estimates a fresh dole for the unemployed, so that the Labor men might not be able at the end of the session to say that their case was desperate. But even a Minister can not live on in this way for two sessions of Parliament, and if the Labor Party's Unemployed Bill is successful in the ballot, and if "C.-B." allows time to be wasted in another futile battle of the creeds—then, and not till then, will come Labor's time. Mr. Harley has every confidence that when the hour comes it will find the men.

**WHY, THERE ARE NO CLASSES** in this country of ours! There may be classes abroad, but here, no, no! Don't talk about it! Now comes the President of the Republic and in public speech refers to classes. Says the Post-Dispatch, Joe Pulitzer's St. Louis organ: "Mr. Roosevelt at Canton addressed his countrymen as though they were divided into various recognized classes, orders or estates, and assumed to describe the privileges and duties of each. This sort of thing is to be expected of a Socialist or a revolutionist who hopes to change the existing forms of government and society, but it has a forbidding sound when it comes from the chief magistrate. When an American begins to talk about classes, it does not take him long to acquire the complete jargon of the Socialists. 'Capitalist', 'bourgeois' and 'proletariat' are convenient and expressive terms, and it sometimes seems as though the President were reaching out for them."

**BERLIN'S TRADE UNION MOVEMENT** is growing wonderfully, as the following statistical figures will show:

In 1897 Berlin had	56,632 Union Members.
In 1898 Berlin had	64,465 Union Members.
In 1899 Berlin had	70,745 Union Members.
In 1900 Berlin had	94,734 Union Members.
In 1901 Berlin had	93,650 Union Members.
In 1902 Berlin had	111,168 Union Members.
In 1903 Berlin had	137,914 Union Members.
In 1904 Berlin had	171,323 Union Members.
In 1905 Berlin had	223,339 Union Members.
In 1906 Berlin had	254,798 Union Members.

Berlin has the best organized labor movement in the world, both economically and politically. The total Socialist vote of Greater Berlin is almost 300,000.

**CHILD SLAVERY IN THE SOUTH** under Democratic protection is strikingly pictured by the Star-Chronicle. Editorially the paper says: "Gibson Gardner has just come back from the south, where he went to find out the truth about that section's traffic in children. He found a NEW SLAVERY. He found 60,000 children under 14 years old in cotton mills. Some of them work all day; others work all night. Yes, there are state laws; but they are such dead letters that the southern children do not need to be coached about their ages. They said they were '9,' '10' and '11, going on 12." He found children 9 years old making 5 cents a day. He found an "industrial association" formed to FIGHT child labor legislation. "We would rather have the children," said one foreman, "their hands are more nimble." He found mills paying 33 per cent dividends, exclusive of sinking funds and improvements. The first of these stories is published today. Others will follow. They show, as Gardner's other revelations have shown, that the only remedy is a NATIONAL CHILD LABOR LAW. If the states will not protect their children, the nation MUST."

**MRS. MOSES FRALEY** is the wife of a St. Louis business man. Last week Mrs. Fraley took her husband to the Veiled Prophet's ball at the Board of Trade building. There was nothing extraordinary in this, because other ladies and their husbands were there. But Mrs. Fraley attracted extraordinary attention, not because she appeared uglier or prettier than the rest of the ladies (there were only ladies present; women were not admitted!), but she wore a gown and diamonds worth \$68,000. The Post-Dispatch sacrificed almost a full page in honor of Lady Fraley and gave the following itemized account:

<b>Mrs. Fraley's Gown and Diamonds Worth \$68,000.</b>	
Point Lace Gown	\$10,000
Necklace	20,000
Dog Collar	10,000
Tiara	5,000
Bar Pin	8,000
Chain	2,000
Lorgnette	1,000
Bracelets	5,000
Bow Knot	5,000
Black Hair Ornaments	2,000
Total	\$68,000

Sixty-eight thousand dollars! Will some poor woman figure out how many years, of three workdays each, a working man with \$400 wages a year has to work in order to earn enough to support his family and buy \$68,000 worth of jewels for his wife?

**REV. GORDON LANG**, Bishop of Stepney, a friend and suffragan to the Bishop of London, created a sensation at the Church Congress at Rarmouth by predicting an era of Socialism and co-operation. The Bishop is one of the foremost churchmen in England and was Queen Victoria's chaplain. Like the Bishop of London, the Stepney churchman is a Radical. He said: "We see the tide of a great movement, which, whether we like it or not, is going to be the master current of life for the people of England in the twentieth century. There is abundance of luxury, but there is an appalling abundance of poverty now. We forget it is not enough to produce wealth lavishly. It is important how it is distributed. The reaction was bound to come, and some of us welcome it. The nineteenth century was a period of individualism and competition. The twentieth will take its place as an era of Socialism and co-operation. What is to be the attitude of the church? It can not be one of mere opposition. The question is not whether we can arrest it, but whether the influence of Christ can lead and guide it, whether it can be made a movement which will come gradually and fruitfully, or suddenly and dangerously, whether it will be a movement of peace or violence—justice or injustice."

**MURDER EN MASSE!** Under the sanction of law and order! Under the sanction of Christianity! In the name of legitimate business! For the twenty-six days ending with Aug. 31 the number of persons killed or injured by the cars in Greater New York reached 5,500, an average of 212 a day. There were 42 killed outright, and 167 were seriously injured. In 44 cases limbs were broken, in 10 skulls were fractured, and 10 amputation was necessary. Collisions caused 610 casualties, 405 persons were struck by cars, 1,263 were injured in alighting from cars and 641 in boarding them. Eleven per cent of the injuries were among employees, the public suffering to the extent of 89 per cent. Well, it's all right after all! 'Tis God's will! Don't listen to these Socialist kickers and cranks!

**CLARENCE DARROW** is not seriously sick, as the daily papers reported. The Idaho Unionist reports the following: Clarence Darrow, leading attorney in the Western Federation of Miners' cases, is in the St. Alphonsus hospital suffering from the effects of an abscess in the ear, and it is believed that an operation will be necessary to bring relief. Perfect rest and quiet is demanded by his physicians, and for the present visitors are denied admission to his room at the hospital. Whether or not an operation will be necessary has not yet been decided upon by the attending physicians, but the developments within the next few days will determine this point. His affliction is not considered of a necessarily serious nature at present, and it is believed that he will be able to be out again within a week or so.

**SOCIALISM IN ENGLAND** has become a standing item in the columns of our American capitalist daily papers. Last Sunday's Globe-Democrat published an amusing cablegram, of which we quote the following paragraph: London, Oct. 5.—A great partisan movement against Socialism is being organized in Great Britain. There will be no less than 1,500 Socialists' meetings held tomorrow throughout England under the auspices of the Independent Labor party and the Social Democratic Federation. Socialism, in one form or another, has disintegrated the present government majority in Parliament. Even the Liberals themselves admit that the time has come for a radical political reorganization of the country. Preparation for organized resistance has been undertaken by the British Constitution Association, which, although a majority of its members are unionists, is non-partisan in its aims. A national appeal has been issued by its president, Lord Balfour of Burleigh. He sets forth the situation and its dangers moderately and convincingly.

**VICTIMS OF THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION.** It is stated that from January, 1905, down to the dissolution of the second Duma the Russian Revolution caused the following loss of human life: 44,020 suffered through the terrorism regime and the reaction against terrorism, of whom 19,144 were killed, 2,381 were executed or lynched, 1,350 committed suicide, 20,704 were wounded, and 441 were the objects of fruitless assaults. The last figure seems surprisingly small, and, in general, these statistics must have a more or less casual character. The total is thus distributed by territories: Russia proper, 20,611; the Caucasus, 7,394; Finland and the Baltic provinces, 4,929; Poland, 4,380; the Western provinces, 3,048, and Siberia and Central Asia, 2,268. Collisions with military and police are credited with 12,953 casualties, anti-Semitic riots with 7,696, anti-Armenian riots with 4,540, black gang attacks on others than Jews with 2,778, and military and naval risings with 2,193 victims. Agrarian disturbances are credited with only 523 acts of violence against human life, lynch justice claimed 412 and internecine warfare among workmen 298. In accordance with the usual revolutionary classification, it is found that about a fifth—8,203—of the total were representatives of the government and of the capitalistic classes.

**PASTORS DEMAND HIGHER WAGES**, and we do not blame them for doing so. If people are anxious to have their souls saved by some of their fellow men, let them at least pay for it at the "union rate of wages." A Chicago newspaper correspondent says that ministers of the gospel have suffered more than any one else from the increased cost of living, because their salaries have not increased proportionately even as much as the salaries of laborers. Reports compiled from Methodist Episcopal conferences in ten states show that the question for higher salary for the average minister has reached a crisis. Salaries of ministers have been increased on an average less than \$100 during the last four years, and this has caused such an exodus of preachers to private life that religious work is suffering for lack of pulpit workers. At the recent Des Moines conference it was found that 37 of the 217 pulpits in the conference are vacant, because no ministers can be employed at the salary offered. Ten years ago there were ten applicants for each position. Five withdrawals because of insufficient pay were reported. In each case the pastor declared he preferred the ministerial life, but that he had to feed and clothe his family. In the Wisconsin conference salaries have not increased at all in a decade. Twenty pastors receive less than \$400 a year. In some cases salaries have decreased 20 per cent in 20 years, while cost of living has increased 45 per cent. One Wisconsin pastor urged his colleagues to "break stones, if necessary, but do not let your family suffer."

**A MONUMENT OF SHAME** for Christendom! Speaking about "London's Sordid East End," Vance Thompson, in the Outing Magazine, says: There are figures, grimly eloquent. There is a standing army, as the phrase goes, of 80,000 unemployed; add, still, 30,000 women very badly employed indeed, and 33,000 homeless adults, and 35,000 wandering children of the slums, and 15,000 free criminals, and you have before you a statistical summary of the situation in the greatest city in Christendom. Interesting, is it not? And, with those who do not walk the streets o' night things are only a degree better. It is a fact that 90 per cent of the producers of the actual wealth of London have no homes they can call their own beyond the week's end, and no other possessions than the few sticks of old furniture that will go into a handcart for trundling from lodging to lodging. And 300,000 people live in one-room tenements, in which decency is impossible. Every night 30,000 Londoners sleep in 4-penny lodging houses—the 4-penny "doss," and every night 11,000 sleep in the casual wards. Where should they sleep, these secondary millions? In London there are 1,297,737 workers who get less than \$5 a week per family! The week I write of there were 99,820 persons in workhouses, hospitals and prisons of the great town. Nine-enths of man's felicity depends upon being well born; in London a bit more than nine-tenths. In the upper classes 18 per cent of the children die before reaching the age of 5 years, but in the lower classes—say of St. George's-in-the-East—the average death rate is 29 years of age. So by the mere fact of being born out of the nobility and gentry the Londoner is stripped of 27 years of the life that might have been his. Oh, of other things, too, he is shorn. His short life is bare of comfort or delight.

### THE BOY MAYOR AND THE SOCIALISTS.

The Milwaukee "boy mayor" got a calling-down at the last meeting of the City Council at the hands of Alderman Seidel (Social-Democrat). The boy mayor has been traveling over the state lecturing and working up his "boom" for governor, instead of attending to the duties of his office. Comrade Seidel accordingly introduced a resolution calling attention to this fact, and also to the promise of the mayor (made before he was elected) to "stay in Milwaukee and attend strictly to business." The resolution of Comrade Seidel therefore requested the mayor to return to the city treasury so much of his salary as he has drawn while absent from Milwaukee. Nobody made any serious objection to this just claim. As the Free Press (Republican) naively admits, "Had not the measure emanated from the Socialists, there is little doubt it would have been passed." But being a Socialist proposition, of course it was voted down. "Do you suppose," said one Republican alderman, "I want the Socialists to make campaign material out of this next spring? Do you suppose I want their paper to have it all over its front page that Becker has had to pay back the money he did not earn?"

# The World of Labor

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

## CENTRAL TRADES & LABOR UNION TO MEET AT NEW HEADQUARTERS.

Tomorrow, Sunday afternoon, the Central Trades & Labor Union will hold its first regular meeting at its new headquarters, 3535 Pine street. The delegates will please take notice.

### STEEL TRUST LAYING OFF MEN.

The United States Steel Corporation has laid off over 100 pattern makers at the Homestead mills of the Carnegie Steel Co. This is the first instance, so far as known, of the laying off of skilled workmen by the big corporation.

### GAINING STRONG MEMBERSHIP IN ALASKA.

The Western Federation of Miners is becoming a powerful organization in Alaska. There are now six local unions in Alaska and one in Dawson, Canada, with 1,500 members, while the miners of Fairbanks have also made application for a charter.

### MISSOURI FEDERATION OF LABOR.

President Sheridan of the Missouri Federation of Labor has been in St. Louis for several days doing some good propaganda work among the local unions. Bro. Sheridan will do his best to induce every St. Louis local union to affiliate with the state federation. Last Monday evening he addressed a meeting of the striking commercial telegraphers.

### JOB PRESSMEN DEMAND HIGHER WAGES.

The Printing Pressmen's Union No. 6 and the Cylinder Press Feeders' Union No. 23 have given their employers until noon Wednesday to reply to their demands for an increase in wages. They base the demands on the increased cost of living. The demands will affect all the union job printing offices in the city, which employ about 240 union pressmen and about 350 union cylinder press feeders.

### PEORIA BUILDING TRADES STRIKE.

Peoria, Ill., Oct. 7.—The ultimatum delivered by the master masons to the building laborers Oct. 3, demanding their withdrawal from the Building Trades Council, was enforced this morning. About 100 hodcarriers stood pat and quit work, being followed at once by the masons and carpenters. The presence of H. W. Steinbiss of St. Louis, international secretary-treasurer of the Building Trades Council, was expected to clarify the atmosphere, but his efforts have been fruitless.

### CHILD LABOR LAW IN EFFECT.

The new eight-hour child labor law, which went into effect in New York State Oct. 1, will have an important bearing on the children of the state, as it is estimated that it will protect 700,000 children in New York city alone. This statute prohibits the employment of persons under 16 years of age in the factories before 8 o'clock in the morning and after 5 o'clock in the afternoon, or for more than eight hours in any one day. It is expected that this will materially affect attendance at the public schools.

### WASHINGTON PAINTERS GET \$4 A DAY.

The members of Paperhangers' Local No. 420 of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, in Washington, D. C., are smiling these days, and the reason for said smiles is the fact that bosses and men got together, and, canvassing the situation over, decided that an increase in wages for the journeymen was due, and without more ado the bosses decided that beginning with last Saturday \$4 instead of \$3.50 would be the price paid for eight hours' work, with the customary frills for overtime, holidays, etc.

### SHIP CARPENTERS STRIKE.

Paducah, Ky., Oct. 6.—Two hundred and fifty ship carpenters here have formally demanded an increase in wages and give the employers until Monday to answer. They demand \$3.50 for nine hours' work, against the present \$3. The demands have been made on the Paducah Dry Docks, Paducah Marine Railway, Ayer and Lord Docks and West Kentucky Coal Co.'s Docks. It is said that similar action will be taken at Mound City, Ill., and also at other points on the Ohio. There is abundance of work at local docks, and unless the demands are met it means a general tie-up in marine industry here.

### JAPANESE IN MINE WORKERS' CONVENTION.

At the recent convention of United Mine Workers in Denver there were two Japanese delegates, R. Susuki and A. Gondow, representing the local union at Rock Springs, Wyo. There are said to be about 600 Japanese and Chinese members of the Rock Springs local, but there is a still larger membership of Americans. The two Japanese were elected almost unanimously, and their fellow delegates at the Denver convention were exceedingly friendly and courteous to them. The convention denounced the persecution of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, declaring that it was an attempt to destroy all Organized Labor.

### EIGHT THOUSAND COTTON HANDLERS STRIKE.

New Orleans, La., Oct. 4.—The immense cotton shipping business at this port was tied up at 6 o'clock tonight by the strike of 8,000 members of the Deck and Cotton Handlers' Union. The cotton handlers have arrayed against them all the business exchanges of New Orleans, which have declared that the commercial life of the port depends upon the outcome of the strike. From 10,000 to 12,000 men probably will be involved because the railroad freight handlers have served notice that they will not work with non-union men at the docks. The immediate cause of the strike was the refusal of 1,200 screwmen to load more than 160 bales per day, working in gangs of five. Steamship agents demand that 200 bales be stowed.

### FINED FOR CARRYING STRIKE BANNER.

A man who was doing picket duty for the Machinists' Union at Seattle has been adjudged guilty of contempt of court because he carried a banner on the street near the shop where the strike existed. The court had issued an injunction restraining members of the union from intimidating would-be strike-breakers. The strikers had the right, said the court, to endeavor in a peaceful way to keep workmen away from the plant, but it was not considered that carrying the banner was peaceable persuasion, but partook of the nature of intimidation. The orders of the court must be obeyed, and the defendant ought to be punished. A fine of \$25 was therefore imposed. The inscription on the banner was the mere announcement, "Machinists on strike at Moran Co."

### STRIKES ILLEGAL IN THE "PARADISE OF LABOR."

Wellington, New Zealand, Oct. 8.—An important decision vindicating the arbitration act was announced in the Court of Appeals, when a full court, including the Chief Justice, affirmed strikers refusing to pay a fine imposed on them for taking part in a strike are liable to imprisonment. The Court of Appeals has thus finally declared that New Zealand workers who take part in a strike are violating the law, and may be fined, and, in case of non-payment, imprisoned for a term not exceeding one year. All those who took part in the recent slaughtermen's strike here will now have to pay a fine or go to prison. It is now contended by the authorities that the arbitration act contains effective means for preventing strikes and punishing strikers. The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act of New Zealand was passed 12 years ago. Under its provisions all trade disputes are referred to a board of conciliation, and failing a settlement there, must be brought before a compulsory arbitration court. The decision of the Arbitration Court is final, and must be obeyed by both employers and employees. Its findings can be enforced by fines, and as a last resort by imprisonment for terms not exceeding 12 months. New Zealand was practically free from strikes till the present year, when on two occasions the law has been defied.

The first case was that of the Auckland Tramway Co.'s employes, who struck work with a complete disregard of the act. Their strike lasted only four hours, when the men yielded. The second strike was more serious, however. It originated among a number of Australian and Tasmanian butchers, and resulted in a general strike of slaughtermen. The men were prosecuted under the act, and fines of \$20 were inflicted. The men refused to pay the fines, and efforts were made to have the provisions in the act regarding imprisonment enforced.

### VICTORY OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS.

Chicago Electrical Workers' Local No. 134 has succeeded in unionizing the General Electrical Co. The victory is considered a most important one. For two years the General Electrical Co. refused to recognize the union. The policy of the corporation was, first, to employ none but non-union electricians. Failing to secure competent workmen outside the organization, the ban was then taken off union labor and men hired regardless of their affiliation with any labor body. Six weeks ago a strike was called and after strenuous resistance the company capitulated. The settlement affects the drainage canal power house at Lockport, the sub-station at Thirty-first street and Webster avenue and all other plants of the company.

### PINKERTONS IN ROLE OF BOILERMAKERS.

It is estimated that fully two-thirds of the "free men" employed at the Great Western roundhouse, Des Moines, Ia., in place of the machinists and boiler-makers, are Pinkerton detectives. But little work in repairing engines is being done. The striking machinists and boiler-makers on five of the great railway systems leading into St. Paul are still practically in possession of the ground they have taken and expect to hold it. The strike situation is unchanged in all material respects. The companies are seriously embarrassed, the men all standing firm. The Chicago Great Western road has been making tremendous efforts to get men to take the places of the strikers in the shops at Oelwein, but so far without success, and those shops are still as silent as the grave.

### ONE THOUSAND PULLMAN EMPLOYES LAID OFF.

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 4.—Considerable excitement was occasioned in Pullman when it was said that the total number of the men to be laid off practically for the winter would be 5,000. Some time ago it was announced that a reduction in the working force would be made, as the Pullman season is practically over. Several big industrial concerns are reducing their working forces, notably the harvesters factories and other plants engaged in the manufacture of farm implements. These, however, will soon require a full working force to prepare for next season's demand and for the South American market which is being rapidly developed. Just now, however, the army of idle men is increasing at a rapid rate and winter will find thousands without employment.

### TELEGRAPHERS FAVOR AMALGAMATION.

At a local meeting of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America in executive session Friday night at the St. Louis Democratic Club, a motion to amalgamate the order with the Order of Railway Telegraphers was adopted. This is the second local to adopt the amalgamation motion, the Chicago union having first proposed and adopted it. It is expected that in the next few weeks unions in all cities will vote on the matter and it is thought here that a national coalition of the orders will be perfected. Should amalgamation be perfected, the railroad operators will be called out in a sympathetic strike. The resolution adopted by motion Friday night provides that the merger of unions shall be known as the Order of Railway-Commercial Telegraphers. The constitution of the O. R. T. will likely be adopted with slight alterations and amendments.

### CARPENTERS' STRIKE SAID TO NEAR ITS END.

Contractors in Belleville hope to resume building operations said to amount to \$100,000, which have been practically suspended since May 1, when the Carpenters' Union, aggregating 150 workmen, went on strike. The men held a meeting Saturday night and voted to go back to work for any contractor employing only union labor. Hitherto, the contractors have been regarded by the union as birds of one feather. Adolph Atzinger, a member of the conference committee of the union, gave out a signed statement Monday in which he said the union unanimously voted not to go back to work for any contractor using "unfair" labor. One of the members of the conference told a Post-Dispatch reporter that many of the strikers are willing to return to work unconditionally. They struck for 52½¢ an hour instead of 47½¢. They refused the state board of arbitration's findings that 50 cents an hour would be a just compromise.

### LABOR PRESS TAKES NOTICE OF SHOE WORKERS' STRIKE.

The Michigan Union Advocate makes mention of the St. Louis Shoe Workers' strike in the following manner: "Blacklist Shoemakers! Firms in St. Louis have done it for the past two years! For the two years the shoe manufacturers of St. Louis, Mo., have practiced a regular blacklist system which practically made a slave of every man and woman working in the shoe factories. Every employe had to give at least three days' notice to the firm in case of a desire to change his place of employment; he could not start work at another factory unless he presented a "clearing card" from the firm where he was last employed. A man may have had a chance to get a \$14 job instead of the \$12 job he had with the old firm; he had to serve his three days' notice time and when he came back the promised job was gone. On the other hand the firm could "fire" any man or girl at any time without giving any reason. "Go to the office and get your money!" That this penitentiary and blacklist system caused general indignation among the shoe workers is natural enough. No wonder that over 20,000 people joined the strike movement in less than three days.

### LOOKING FOR MORE INJUNCTIONS.

Armed with a writ from the Federal Court, Deputy United States Marshal Dick Odum of Marion, Ill., came to East St. Louis to search for Thomas P. Purtell. Purtell is one of the men who went out on a strike a few months ago from the American Steel Co.'s plant. They were all enjoined from interfering with the men who took their places and Purtell is charged with violating this order of the court and with assaulting some of the non-union men now working at the plant. Dan McGlynn, who represents the union labor side of the matter, sent word to the United States marshal that he need not bother to look for Purtell or any of the striking machinists, for he, as their attorney, would produce the men just as fast as the court called for them. Mr. McGlynn said that Purtell had gone to Arkansas to work, but that he had wired for him to return, and as soon as he arrives he will go to Danville, where arrangements have been made for him to give bond as soon as he surrenders. Mr. McGlynn says that his client denies the charge upon which the court has directed his arrest and that he will fight it out before the Federal Court.

### TOBACCO WORKERS' APPEAL FOR MORAL SUPPORT.

The Cincinnati Tobacco Workers' Union issued the following appeal: "The American Tobacco Co. (the trust) is attempting in every conceivable manner to wipe out of existence the Tobacco Workers' Union, and it is rumored that \$5,000,000 will be spent to accomplish this. One of the tricks resorted to by the trust was that after it made the price of tobacco so high the union and independent firms were compelled to reduce the weight of the 5¢ package from three ounces to two and one-half ounces. After this was done the trust introduced a three-ounce tobacco from Zanesville, and gave away presents. One of the local independent (union) companies met this competition, and put on the market a three-ounce (Teddy Bear) tobacco; also giving away presents. The trust being hampered to some extent in this manner, resorted to another trick. This time it was not to catch the tobacco user, but the jobber. It is offering is tobacco to the jobber at 16-2-3 cents a pound, thereby attempting to influence the jobber to sell trust tobacco on account of larger

### A GOOD CHANCE TO LEARN ENGLISH.

Comrades of St. Louis! Some of you may be acquainted with German-speaking Socialists and friends who are anxious to learn the English language and take lessons either at home or at the residence of the teacher. Comrade Mrs. Sherlie Woodman, an experienced school teacher of many years' practice, gives English lessons at any hour during weekdays and Sundays. Compensation reasonable. Write immediately or call. Address Mrs. Sherlie Woodman, 2106 Lafayette Ave.

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profit. To sell scrap tobacco at 16 2-3 cents a pound is doing so at a great loss, which is explained here. The lowest price for the raw tobacco is 14 cents per pound. The government demands a revenue of 6 cents on each pound. This makes a pound of tobacco cost the manufacturer 20 cents before he handles it. Now, add to this labor, office hire, rent, heat, light, soliciting, advertising, printing bags, cartons, etc., and you can figure yourself to what an extent the fair-minded union employer is handicapped by the trust. And bear in mind the tobacco user is not getting any benefit out of the 16 2-3 cents racket. He still pays 5c a package. About a year and a half ago the trust attempted to corner the tobacco market, paying as much as 25 cents per pound. So much tobacco was accumulated at that time that it is threatening to rot in the warehouses, and the assumption is that the trust is willing to put this tobacco into the stomach of the innocent buyer rather than take it to the dump, where it properly belongs. The best and only way to help the young men and women working in the tobacco factories is to demand the label of the Tobacco Workers' Union on every package. The consumer gets not only his money's worth, but he gets a better tobacco. And if you want presents you can have them, too, by saving your coupons."

#### SERIOUS STRIKE TROUBLES IN CUBA.

The St. Louis Republic publishes the following cablegram: Havana, Cuba, Oct. 6.—Declaring that they will oppose the landing of the strike breakers from the United States who are due to arrive tomorrow, the striking engine drivers of the United Railways have already resorted to violence. The train from Havana to Carabano was stopped at San Felipe last night and the fireman compelled to abandon his post. At Carabano another train was stoned by the strikers, the engine crew driven off and the passengers thrown into a panic. This is the first outburst the strikers have made against law and order. They declare the landing of the strike breakers from the United States is against the Cuban contract-labor law, and also that, under the laws of the island, no engine driver can be used on the railways until they have had six months' experience. They were sorely disappointed yesterday when Gov. Magoon referred their arguments to Dr. O'Farrell, a noted legal authority, and the decision was against them. Dr. O'Farrell decided that the Cuban legislation overrules all of the island's statutes. Gov. Magoon is taking all precautions to keep public order. Tomorrow the police force will cover the wharves to protect the landing of the strike breakers. The chief of police is instructed to keep all forces ready with double guards near the railway stations, and afford ample protection to all wanting to resume work.

#### TYPOTHETAE SECURES INJUNCTION AGAINST PRINTING PRESSMEN'S INT. UNION.

Cincinnati, O., Oct. 8.—Several printing and publishing firms in St. Louis, Chicago, New York and Massachusetts, with national officers of the United Typothetae, brought action in the United States court today, asking that the International Printing Pressmen's and Assistants' Union of America be enjoined from violating an agreement of January, 1907, demanding an eight-hour day. The headquarters of the union are in Cincinnati. The petition asks that the union be restrained from calling or instituting strikes or aiding or assisting in calling any strike against the Typothetae or its members for the refusal of the Typothetae or any of its members to institute the eight-hour day before January 1, 1909, or the closed shop at any time. Also, that it be restrained "from inciting local unions to strike against the Typothetae, from arranging for or proceeding with a referendum vote by the subordinate branches of the pressmen's union on the subject of instituting strikes against the Typothetae or members of the Typothetae for refusal to institute the closed shop or the eight-hour day, and to enjoin the union from paying out any money as strike benefits, and to further the carrying on of any strike against the Typothetae or any of the shops of its members." After hearing arguments this afternoon, Judge Thompson granted a temporary injunction against the pressmen and set Saturday, October 12, as the date for the hearing of arguments on whether the injunction shall be made permanent.

#### SITUATION IN BOOKBINDERS' STRIKE.

The Bookbinders' Union of Detroit, after dickerings since the expiration of their contract, June 1, with the so-called Employers' Association over the adoption of the eight-hour workday and no agreement having been reached, walked out of the following shops on Tuesday: John Bornman & Son, Rex B. Clark Co., William Cornehi & Son, Gregory, Mayer & Thom Co., Raynor & Taylor, Richmond & Backus Co., Suckert Loose Leaf Ledger Co., William Windisch & Co., and Winn & Hammond. Satisfactory settlements have been made with Parke, Davis & Co., Schober Printing Co., American Printing Co. and Winfield Printing Co. The bookbinders are doing things in Chicago. In the blank book branch all the firms except four conceded the union demands. The four firms employed 41 men and about 15 girls, and they were called out. The girls were sent to work in union shops. Forty-four men were called out of the plant of M. A. Donohue & Co. and 50 from the shop of R. R. Donnelly & Sons Co. In New York City only four shops failed to grant the demands of the bookbinders for an eight-hour day.

President Clacking of the International Brotherhood says that employers in 32 cities have granted the demand. In Columbus, O., 60 men went out, but soon returned to work, as their demands were granted. Six shops are affected in Boston, Norwood and Cambridge. The Boston firms which will observe the eight-hour day, and at which the men did not strike, are Little, Brown & Co., and David Farquhar of Cambridge, E. Adams, Thomas Hearn & Co., A. E. Martell, C. S. Brimmer corporation, George Coleman, Boston Public Library, Lee C. Dale, Union Bookbinding Co., Michaelson Bros., Gale, Sawyer Co., J. L. Fairbanks Co., O. Z. Stenzel, Barnard & Co. and Ephraim Adams Co., of Boston. These firms employ over 500 bookbinders. General large binderies in Cincinnati acceded to the demands of the men.

#### THE TELEGRAPHERS' STRIKE.

To read the daily papers one might imagine that the telegraphers' strike was all over and that the companies have won. Read this from the current issue of the Commercial Telegraphers' Journal: "Columns could be written in regard to the present condition of the telegraph service and then not do it justice. The fact is that the tie-up is complete and the public has just simply ignored the telegraph as a means of communication, especially between points that can be reached by special delivery mail in 24 or 48 hours. It is only because the press associations (with the exception of one, that has lost the right to such a name) have contracts with the Commercial Telegraphers' Union that we are able to get any news at all by telegraph. The telegraph companies are not handling 5 per cent of the business 'by wire' they did before the strike, and they will handle less the longer the strike continues, because the public is learning that it can save money and expedite business by sending its own telegrams by mail. As strikers, we have won the admiration of the business as well as the labor world for the orderly manner we have conducted ourselves, and the determination shown in sticking and refusing to return to work until our demands have been granted. The telegraph officials have villified the officers of the union through the columns of the capitalistic press in garbled interviews, and by falsely reporting their speeches, and sought by every means in their power to create distrust in the minds of our members. They have even caused fake messages to be sent out broadcast over President Small's signature. Pay no attention to newspaper reports and do not return to work until officially advised to do so. When you receive the order to return to work, be sure that it is official." Then glance over this editorial from the San Antonio Dispatch: "The conditions are very near normal, say the managers of the telegraph companies here. The strike is over, says Manager Clowry of the New York office. And yet for twelve days no National or American league baseball scores have been received, and the State league score is sent in over the long-distance telephone. But maybe the many (?) operatives that the companies are reporting as being put on daily are 'phonies' and don't shine." Does this look as though the strike were over?

## Are We Nearing a Crash?

Editorial From Miners Magazine.

The press dispatches of last week contained a report relative to the Amalgamated-Copper Co. curtailing its production by closing down some of its properties in Montana. The reports in the press have not only caused a feeling of uneasiness throughout the West, but all over the country there has been manifested symptoms of alarm over the contemplated action of this great corporation. The closing down of properties by the Amalgamated Copper Co. and the throwing out of employment of thousands of men, means that other corporations will soon follow the example of this great mining combination of Montana. The action of the Amalgamated Copper Co. heralds to the world that the zenith of our so-called prosperity has been reached, and that industrial depression has set in to haunt the workers of the world with the fear of want. It is claimed that the market is now glutted with copper, and that the Amalgamated Copper Co. is unable to negotiate loans to carry on its normal output. The bankers realize that the Amalgamated Copper Co. is one of the most stable and powerful corporations in this country, and that the wealth of this mining syndicate towers into the hundreds of millions of dollars, and yet the banks have hesitated to honor the paper of this Hercules in the mining and smelting world.

Why is it that the kings of finance have refused to make further loans? Is it because the bankers have a suspicion that the Amalgamated Copper Co. is drifting towards the breakers of wreck and ruin? No. But it is simply because the bankers have reached the limit, and are unable to extend further accommodations to their wealthy patrons. The bankers of the country have gambled with reckless extravagance that is unrivaled in any age of the world's history, and they know that a day of accounting is drawing nigh. Nearly every bank from the Atlantic to the Pacific has shaved close to its legal reserve limit, and the federal statutes rise in warning against an invasion upon the legal amount that must be held by the banks to secure depositors.

But little more than a year ago, Walsh, the proprietor of the Chicago Chronicle, banker and railroad magnate, failed for thirteen millions, and every banker of the "Windy City" was forced to rally to his rescue and make good the defalcation. Were the bankers of Chicago actuated by any fraternal or brotherly spirit when they rushed to the rescue of Walsh? Did they feel any sympathy for the thousands of men and women who would have suffered through the villainy of Walsh? No. But the bankers of Chicago, to save themselves, were pushed to Walsh's rescue because a failure to do so would have precipitated a run on every bank of Chicago. A run upon the banks of Chicago would have been followed by a run upon every bank throughout the length and breadth of the land, and such a run would have brought on a financial crash that would have staggered every nation of the world.

It will be remembered that when the bankers of Chicago gave their pledges to make good the shortage of Walsh, Mr. Shaw, who was then the custodian of the money of "Uncle Samuel," was summoned by the coupon-clippers, and the benevolent and generous philanthropist extracted from the treasury of the United States the sum of \$4,000,000 to aid the bankers of Chicago to make good the amount that Mr. Walsh was shy in meeting his obligations. This \$4,000,000 that was purloined from the vaults of the government have never been paid, notwithstanding the fact that the bankers are considered to be among our most honorable and "desirable" citizens.

For the past several years, regardless of the fact that the capitalist press has been howling against anything that savored of "paternalism," yet the secretary of our national treasury has taken this money of the people and placed the same in banks that were selected as United States depositories, and the national gamblers, with the use of the nation's money, have plunged madly in the game of unlimited speculation, until now there can be seen the red signals of danger and distress. The partial closing of the mines at Butte, Mont., and the lessening of the production of copper, signalizes the fact that we have reached the summit of that boasted prosperity that has been talked so much about, and that we are now about to commence making our way down the hill of adversity until we reach the bed rock of "hard knocks."

During the past few months the shrinkage in stocks has caused the smaller shocks to sweat blood and turn pale as they discover the clouds of gloom rising higher and blacker which threaten them with disaster. To predict a panic or a financial crash is to be branded as a "calamity howler," and yet the economic student knowing and understanding the economic system under which we live is conscious of the fact that a panic is but the legitimate product of our unnatural civilization. The class who do the work and whose labor creates the wealth of the world, receiving but a small percentage of the value which their labor creates, must necessarily leave a surplus that ultimately fills the warehouses of the world. As the class who work receive but little more than sustains a lingering existence, it becomes impossible for that class to buy back the surplus which their labor creates, and therefore a panic is inevitable. Industrial depression is yet in its primary stages, but the signs of the times indicate that a Black Friday is not far distant. It behooves the working people of this country to make every preparation that is possible to meet the emergency that must be confronted in the not far distant future. A word to the wise is sufficient.

## Principles of Socialism

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### II.

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

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

#### III.

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

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

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

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

#### IV.

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

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

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

#### V.

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

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

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

CAPITAL, a Critique of Political Economy. By Karl Marx. Volume No. 2. The Process of Circulation of Capital. Edited by Frederick Engels. Translated from the Second German Edition by Ernest Untermann. Chicago: Charles H. Kerr & Co. London: Swan Sonnenschein & Co. This book, as well as any other Socialist books and literature, can be secured from the Labor Book Department. The price of Capital, Volume II., is \$2.

# Socialist News Review

### FOR OUR LABOR PRESS.

Our "Friend of our Press" sends another \$10 for our Socialist press, for which we extend our sincere thanks.

### GENERAL MEETING OF LOCAL ST. LOUIS

Tomorrow, Sunday, Oct. 13, at 8 o'clock p. m., at Delabar Hall, Broadway and Elm street.

### ST. LOUIS SOCIALIST PARTY CAMPAIGN FUND.

Aug Schulz 25c, O. Nelson 25c, W. Wiebusch 25c, S. Schmoll 50c, collection at 12th and Olive, Sept. 25, \$3.25; J. J. Devore 50c. Amount previously acknowledged \$205.06. Grand total \$210.06.

### NATIONAL ORGANIZATION FUND.

O. Pauls \$5, Seventh Ward Club \$2, W. R. Bowden \$1, Hy. Schwarz 25c, J. A. Phillips \$1, W. Voege \$1, Otto Kaemmerer 50c, Carl Hirschenhofer 25c. Total \$11. O. KAEMMERER, Secretary.

### MACHINIST BUSINESS AGENT TO HEAD SOCIALIST STATE TICKET.

The Machinists' Journal says: The Socialists of Rhode Island have nominated Business Agent Johnston of Providence for governor of the state. The Journal wishes him every success and hopes that he will have the full support of Organized Labor.

### NEW SOCIALIST PUBLICATION.

Local Racine, Wis., has begun the publication of a monthly paper entitled "The Index." They have subscribed for a page of Trade Union plate matter and a page of the Socialist plate matter, which, aside from local notices of party activity, makes up the contents. It is distributed gratuitously. Local advertising more than covers the expenses.

### FROM THE "SUNNY SOUTH."

Sumner W. Rose of Biloxi, Miss., Socialist candidate for United States senator, reports that efforts are being made to deprive the Socialists of the opportunity to vote on technicalities in the primary law. Comrade Rose points out the fact that a number of public offices would now be vacant if the same were raised against the old parties.

### SOCIALIST BALL AT CONCORDIA CLUB HALL.

The first annual ball of the South Side Propaganda Club will take place at Concordia Hall, 1441 Chouteau avenue, Saturday evening, October 19, 1907. Tickets are 25 cents a person. The South Side Propaganda Club consists of the Socialist clubs of Wards 6, 8, 9, 10 and 12. A fine program has been arranged and the committee of arrangements assures to all comrades and friends a pleasant evening.

### MELMS KEEPING UP THE FIGHT.

Alderman Melms (Social-Democrat) is continuing his fight against the unjust and illegal garnishee processes inflicted on Milwaukee workmen. Big disclosures will be made later on, proving that this practice has become very extensive, and that certain judges and constables have derived a considerable revenue from this extortion practiced on the working class. And this extortion might have gone on in Milwaukee until doom's day if there had been no Socialist aldermen to let in daylight on such legal blood-suckers.

### SOCIALIST ACTIVITY IN WASHINGTON, D. C.

A Washington, D. C., comrade writes us: You probably picture us as a snug, comfortable, bourgeois club dallying with Socialism in leisurely moments. The actual facts are these: We number only eighty members; we have no vote; open-air meetings are forbidden; being in civil service, all our heads are in one bag and no one dares to talk up; the Lover of Liberty who sits in the White House has muzzled free speech by a blanket order against political activity of any sort; the commissioners who rule the city are corrupt; the newspapers are absolutely closed to us. In such a situation the only way to reach the people is by the establishment of a reading room and by lectures. So we have gone head over heels in debt, are taxing ourselves altogether beyond our capacity, and—making some headway.

### THE SOCIALISTS IN THE CITY COUNCIL.

Says the Free Press (Republican): "In more than one way the Socialists sometimes show that their work in the council has been mapped out in the City Central Committee." However, the people of Milwaukee are beginning to understand that the best guarantee for the integrity and efficiency of our Social-Democratic officials is just this very fact that the Socialist Party is behind them. A Milwaukee business man (not a Socialist) recently said in conversation: "I am for the Social-Democratic City Central Committee, if it is a committee to hold their officials in line. I travel a great deal and see a great many large cities, but no city in the country is so well governed as Milwaukee, and this I ascribe to the influence of the Social-Democrats in the City Council. While I do not want to see a Social-Democratic government, I am glad we have some Social-Democratic aldermen—otherwise we might return to the state of corruption from which the city suffered six years ago."

### GENERAL POLITICAL UPHEAVAL CAUSED BY SOCIALISTS IN HUNGARY.

At the meeting of the Hungarian branch of the Socialist party of Chicago last Sunday a cablegram was presented by George Eisler, which he had just received from Kalman, president of the Hungarian branch of the German Social Democratic party at Pfortzheim, Germany, urging that the Hungarian Socialists of the United States set aside ten per cent of their wages for October 10, one-half of which is to be sent to aid the movement in Hungary for universal suffrage and one-half for the work of Socialism among the Hungarians in the United States. The meeting unanimously agreed to endorse this plan and also circulate a general call for contributions to be used in the same way. The movement for universal suffrage in Hungary is growing with accelerating speed. Hundreds of meetings are being held daily in preparation for the general strike of Oct. 10. A striking feature of many of these meetings is that they are spontaneously called by trades that are as yet not even organized into unions. The daily organ of the Hungarian Socialist party, Nepszava, has just celebrated the close of its first two and a half years of existence by the purchase of an entirely new mechanical outfit, including on of the latest styles of perfecting presses, secured by the small contributions of thousands of workers. This paper, which was started on the occasion of the great demonstration in 1905, now has more than 100,000 circulation. The present system of suffrage against which this protest is directed is what is known as the four-class system. The population is divided into four classes, each of which have an equal representation in parliament. The first class is composed of the old landed nobility, and its members are chosen for life. The second class consists of those paying a direct state tax of more than \$250 a year; the third class embraces the small capitalists and shopkeepers paying more than \$150 a year direct tax, and the fourth class includes the holders of small plots of land—the semi-feudal laborers, who pay taxes in kind to the local authorities. The industrial workers have no vote under any circumstances.

### KERR HARDIE IN JAPAN.

Keir Hardie, the well-known British Socialist and labor leader, arrived in Yokohama, Japan, Aug. 18. Comrade Katayama gives the following account of Hardie's reception: Myself and several other Japanese comrades met our British comrade at Shimbashi station, walked over to Hibiya Park and there rested a half hour. By jirikisha the writer accompanied him to the English Embassy. From the Embassy we went to the Educational Department to meet the Minister. Comrade Hardie had a short interview with the Minister on the elementary education system in Japan. From there we came to the Agricultural Department, where he met the Minister and discussed some aspects of land tenure in Japan and also on the possible

effect of English protection on the Japanese trade. In the afternoon Comrade Hardie accompanied me to Kingsley Hall, where comrades from the city were waiting to meet him. Mr. Hardie answered questions from several comrades on his experiences and the movement in Great Britain, who listened to his talk with great interest. His presence at the hall gave cheer and many were encouraged by his earnest words. A few comrades took supper with him at a restaurant, after which he went with Comrade Sakai to spend a night in a genuine Japanese home. On the 22d Mr. Hardie came to the Imperial Hotel to meet one Henry Sato, a Japanese agent for Reuter in Tokio. After a short interview with him Mr. Hardie went to see Count Okuma. A long interview was held with the Count on Socialism and social questions in Japan. The Count expressed himself quite in a dogmatic fashion and did it freely on the matter. To a question why the Japanese government persecutes Socialists so severely the Count answered that the fault is on both sides; some Socialists are hot headed and attempt to realize things in Japan at once what they read in western books. They swallow these ideas and try to feed the workers directly with them. This matter our government took too seriously and was afraid of the spread of ideas that might corrupt the people, which is a false impression, of course. The Count said among other things that the ideals of our sovereign in the past have been socialistic. The Count, moreover, corroborated his argument by quoting historical data, saying that a single message of His Majesty the Emperor all the feudal lords returned their estates to him without a word of complaint and without compensation! The Count explained with enthusiasm that he has been advocating extension of franchise in Japan. His idea is to limit it by educational qualifications only. As to the means of accomplishing this reform the Count sounded a high note of compelling the government by means of organizing the masses! It was an interesting interview. Hardie explained and corrected some mistaken notions on Socialism and expounded the aims and principles of Socialism. At the meeting presided over by Comrade Tazoye, the writer, speaking on behalf of his Japanese comrades, expressed a hearty and sincere welcome to him, thanked him for coming to Japan and addressing us, and introduced him to the audience. Mr. Hardie spoke about an hour and a half. The writer translated it into Japanese. Every one in the house enjoyed and were interested very much in his speech. The speech no doubt encouraged our comrades much, and it will help our future agitation. Mr. Hardie left the city in the afternoon for Kyoto. We accompanied him to the Shimbashi station and shook hands and said good-bye to him! As he slowly moved out we gave Hardie our hearty Bansai!

## Missouri Socialist Party

STATE SECRETARY, OTTO PAULS, 324 CHESTNUT ST. ST. LOUIS, MO.

- |                                   |                          |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| National Committeemen.            |                          |
| G. A. Hoehn, 224 Chestnut st.     | St. Louis                |
| E. T. Behrens, 110 E. 3d st.      | St. Louis                |
| Secretaries.                      |                          |
| Local:                            | Secretaries:             |
| Aquilla                           | Claude Walker            |
| Arnett                            | E. J. Lewis              |
| Ava                               | J. S. Mercer             |
| Berrie                            | W. Nightingale           |
| Bevier                            | A. Hildebrandt           |
| Burlington Junction               | E. D. Wilcox             |
| Chillicothe                       | W. L. Garver             |
| Clarkton                          | B. J. Turner             |
| Commerce                          | H. G. Anderson           |
| Collins                           | W. E. Sitton             |
| Delhi (P. O. Leasburg)            | J. J. Benzick            |
| Dexter                            | J. W. Sprinkle           |
| Elk River (P. O. Noel)            | Ivan Hall                |
| Flat River                        | G. W. O'Dam              |
| Greenfield                        | Mrs. H. McInturt         |
| Grimmet (Route 4, West Plains)    | F. S. Morey              |
| Holland                           | W. Tucker                |
| Hannibal, 107 Grace st.           | F. Foster                |
| Jasper Co. (309 Byers, Joplin)    | F. W. Gibbens            |
| Kansas City                       | J. M. Brazel, 1 Park Pl. |
| Keota                             | F. W. Furley             |
| Lamar                             | H. A. Thomas             |
| Leadwood                          | T. H. McCrory            |
| Liberal                           | Martha Mellor            |
| McCracken (Kenton P. O.)          | M. E. Davidson           |
| Milan                             | H. D. Morrison           |
| Monett                            | U. S. Harnesley          |
| Marceline                         | B. McAllister            |
| Mountain View (Route 1)           | C. B. Hamilton           |
| Myrtle (P. O. Jeff)               | J. U. Lionberger         |
| Neosho                            | L. B. Jones              |
| Nevada (Route 4, Box 106)         | W. S. Peters             |
| Novinger (Box 236)                | F. D. Bisbee             |
| Phelps (Route 2, Miller)          | F. A. Bryant             |
| Pineville (Sulphur Spgs., Ark.)   | N. A. Barton             |
| Poplar Bluff                      | Carl Knecht              |
| Raley Creek (P. O. Galena)        | Dick Meyers              |
| Rushville (Route 1, Poplar Bluff) | A. F. Ruser              |
| Scholten                          | H. Strodwick             |
| Sedalia (210 E. 18th St.)         | Wm. Tattershall          |
| St. Joseph (1002 S. 10th)         | F. B. Foser              |
| St. Louis (324 Chestnut st.)      | O. Kammerer              |
| St. Louis Co. (P. O. Ferguson)    | A. Tschirner             |
| Springfield 841 New st.           | R. G. Hotham             |
| Turnback (R. 1, Aurora)           | H. L. Cottongrass        |
| West Plains                       | J. F. Williams           |

### FINANCIAL REPORT FOR SEPTEMBER.

Receipts.	
For dues:	H. N. Karr, at large.....60
Burlington Junction.....\$ .70	J. B. Meredith, at large..... 50
Bevier.....3.30	Total dues.....\$76.15
Chillicothe.....1.00	Keota, supplies.....\$ .40
Clarkton.....2.50	Clarkton, campaign fund..... 25
Greenfield.....2.30	Total receipts.....\$76.80
Hannibal.....1.00	Expenses.
Holland.....1.10	Due stamps.....\$40.00
Kansas City.....10.00	Rent, Sept.....5.00
Marceline.....4.50	Bulletin, Sept.....5.00
Milan......50	Postage, Sept.....3.55
McCracken.....2.50	Salary, O. Pauls, Sept.....30.00
Neosho......70	Total.....\$83.55
Poplar Bluff.....3.30	Receipts.....76.80
Raley Creek......50	Deficit for Sept.....\$ 6.75
Springfield.....3.00	Cash balance Aug. 31.....\$43.12
St. Joseph.....4.00	Less Sept. deficit..... 6.75
Scholten.....2.75	Total balance Sept. 30.....\$36.37
St. Louis.....30.00	
Turnback......80	
Joe Meredith, at large.....60	

**THE ROUTE** as now mapped out for Comrade Goebel is as follows: Commencing about Nov. 2 in Jasper, where he has 5 dates, he will go to Springfield, 1 date; Nevada, 2 dates; Urich, 1 date; Kansas City, 1 date; St. Joseph, 3 dates; Chillicothe, 1 date; Milan, 1 date; Novinger, 1 date; Marceline, 1 date; Hannibal, 2 dates; Sedalia, 2 dates; Eldon, 1 date; Union, 1 date; St. Louis City and County, 4 or 5 dates; Flat River, 1 date. Locals between the points given above can secure dates by applying promptly to the State Secretary. The exact date of Goebel's arrival will be sent to locals in the near future.

**A BRANCH** of Local St. Louis County was organized at Valley Park on October 6 by the State Secretary. They start with 14 charter members and plenty more in sight. The big plate glass works located at that point is producing Socialists as well as plate glass. They meet to form a permanent organization on October 13, when Comrade Tschirner, the hustling County Secretary, will be present and assist in getting the branch in good working order.

**DON'T FORGET** to vote on that amendment to the National Constitution. Returns from locals must be in State Secretary's office on October 27. The vote by locals will be printed in this column.

**OWING TO THE** scarcity of applications for dates in the southeastern part of the state, Comrade Goebel could not be routed that way. Points that did apply will be taken care of when the response is more general.

### THE MOVEMENT IN JOPLIN, MO.

The New Idea news stand, operated by Comrade J. W. Gibbens, was opened to the public Saturday night, the 5th inst. Comrade Gibbens intends to carry a complete line of Socialist, new-thought, occult and scientific literature—"the kind you can't get elsewhere." The opening was a success and bids fair to be a valuable ally for the cause in Joplin. Luella R. Krehbiel spoke on Socialism to a good audience in the Odd Fellows' Hall here Sunday night. Comrade Krehbiel came here on only two days' notice, and her meeting could not be advertised as it should be, but it was a success all the same, and the audience was delighted with the lecture, and when Mrs. Krehbiel comes here again I feel sure that she will draw a crowded house. We are getting ready for the Goebel lecture, having five dates taken.

## SHORR-KOLKSCHNEIDER BREWING CO.

Natural Bridge Road and Parnell Street

## Grand Annual Ball

—Given by the—

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Composed of the 6th, 8th, 10th and 13th Ward Socialist Clubs

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Admission 25 cents a person. Children free. Everything strictly union.

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Always Insist that the

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## Mercantile and "305" CIGARS

You get the **BEST** Tobacco handled and made into cigars by EXPERT WORKMEN.

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

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## THIS STAR BRAND TABLE SALT

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**PATRONIZE ONLY SALOONS WHERE THE UNION BAR SIGN AND BUTTON ARE DISPLAYED**

Bartenders' Union, No. 51, A. P. of L.

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BECAUSE IT IS

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and as good as Money and Skill can make it. We are the Only Large Independent Union Bakery in the city, so when You Buy Bread insist on getting MANEVAL'S as Every Loaf bears the Union Label.

## MANEVAL BREAD CO. ...BOTH PHONES...

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