

ST. LOUIS LABOR

OFFICE: International Bank Bldg., 4th and Chestnut Sts.....PHONE: Kinloch, Central 1577

Workingmen of All Countries, UNITE!

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

VOL. VI

ST. LOUIS, MO., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1907

NO. 350.

SHOE WORKERS WILL WIN

Manufacturers Make Attempt to Stampede the Army of Striking Shoe Workers, but the Strikers Show a Solid Front. Firms Trying to Deceive Their Employes by Sending out Flattering Letters.

Last Wednesday morning the St. Louis shoe manufacturers made a systematic and concerted attempt to break the great shoe workers' strike.

But they failed. Four weeks' strike could not change the minds of the 20,000 striking men and women, boys and girls.

All the clever advertising and announcements in the capitalist dailies of Tuesday afternoon and Wednesday morning could not deceive them.

All the nice and sweet letters sent out to the individual shoe workers could not stampede the army of strikers.

Some of the factories had steam up and had several children put to work near some of the factory windows to make it appear like everything was running smoothly.

Tuesday afternoon the manufacturers called on the police department for protection, "in order to reopen their factories" Wednesday morning. Some policemen were stationed at the several corners and street crossings leading to the factories, but there was no need for police protection, because the strikers were careful not to "violate any law."

At the new Club Hall, Chouteau avenue and Thirteenth street, at Lightstone's and Wallhalla Hall on Franklin avenue, tremendous mass meetings of strikers were held Wednesday morning and pickets' reports received from the different factories.

Without exception the reports were most encouraging. At Lightstone's Hall not less than four meetings were in progress simultaneously. The mixed local composed of various departments were in session; the edge trimmers met there, and the Executive Board met to transact the important routine business. At Wallhalla Hall the lathers held a rousing meeting and listened to addresses from local labor leaders. A meeting held at the New Club Hall Tuesday afternoon was addressed by President Owen Miller of the Central Trades and Labor Union, and others.

The women and girls had rousing meetings at their hall on Franklin avenue and Twenty-first street.

At a crowded meeting at Lightstone's Hall speeches were also made in Greek and in Italian, and a storm of applause swept over the hall when, in answer to a question put to him by the chairman, one Greek shoemaker replied excitedly: "We no back in two day, no in two weeks, and no in two months!"

LETTERS MAILED TO STRIKERS BY THE FIRMS.

The Hamilton-Brown Shoe Company had mailed the following letter to their employes urging them to return to work:

"W. M. Sloan, Supt. A. L. Ferguson, Ass't Supt.

"HAMILTON, BROWN SHOE CO.

"Our Motto: 'Keep the Quality Up.'

"Address all correspondence, bills and bills of lading to 'Sunlight' Factory.

"St. Louis,

"Work is not play and cannot be made so.

Conditions are not perfect and can always be criticised. But

much that is good can be made to appear evil by unjust agitation.

"We heard when a child that the best way to rise was to fill

the place we had so full that it would be too small, and then we

would naturally rise.

"We have always made an effort to promote our own people

and uphold our motto that 'Merit Wins.'

"This factory will open October 16, 1907, and your place will

be open for you.

SUNLIGHT FACTORY,

"By W. M. Sloan, H. B."

This letter was read at the meetings and caused much amusement

among the strikers. It was decided to request the press to

publish the sweet letter which acknowledges that work in a St.

Louis shoe factory is not play and cannot be made so!

The Brown Shoe Company had mailed the following letter to

their employes with a view of stampeding the strikers' ranks, but

in vain. Here is the letter:

"THE BROWN SHOE CO.

"Capital Stock, \$2,500,000.00.

"Believing it to be the wish of the majority of our employes

to end this period of enforced idleness, we hereby notify you that

this factory will resume operations Wednesday, October 16th, at

7 a. m.

"Your faithfulness and loyalty in the past are appreciated,

and in returning we wish you to know that the same spirit of

good feeling will prevail that has always existed at this plant; any-

thing of an unpleasant nature that may have transpired during the

past few weeks will be forgotten, and we will begin with a clean

slate.

"Trusting we may see you in your accustomed position at

time mentioned, we remain,

"With Malice toward none,

With Charity to all,

"Yours very truly,

THE BROWN SHOE CO.,

"Blue Ribbon Plant."

This is certainly another sweet letter, but the striking men

and women paid no attention to same.

A postal card addressed to most of the Hamilton-Brown employes

read like this:

"Our Factories will Begin Work at 7 a. m., Wednesday, Octo-

ber 16th, 1907. HAMILTON, BROWN SHOE CO.

"Twenty-first and Locust Streets."

Tuesday afternoon and Wednesday morning the capitalist

dailies came out with the following quarter-page advertising:

"NOTICE!

"Our factories will open Wednesday morning, October 16th,

7 o'clock, and will want about seventy-five per cent of the num-

ber of shoe workers heretofore employed.

"Brown Shoe Co.

"Carruthers-Jones Shoe Co.

"Courtney Shoe Co.

"Dittmann, Geo. F., Boot and Shoe Co.

"Giesecke-D'Oench-Hays Shoe Co.

"Goodbar Shoe Mfg. Co.

"Hamilton, Brown Shoe Co.

"Kerens Shoe Co.

"Peters Shoe Co.

"Roberts, Johnson & Rand Shoe Co."

But all of no avail!

The 75 per cent of the strikers wanted to report for work

Wednesday morning reported at the strikers' meetings and pledged their word of honor to continue the fight to the bitter end, until the manufacturers will come to the conclusion that the shoe workers of St. Louis have some rights to be respected, and that the nine-hour workday is no longer a wild dream, but a very reasonable demand.

REFUSED TO ACCEPT STRIKERS' ADVERTISING.

When the big announcements appeared in the daily papers Tuesday and Wednesday, the press committee of the striking shoe workers went to the same capitalist newspaper offices and also wanted to have an advertisement published next or under the shoe manufacturers' big announcements.

The capitalist dailies refused to accept the strikers' advertising, although they offered to pay \$50.00 or more cash in advance.

In spite of all these obstacles, the manufacturers failed to deceive and stampede the army of strikers.

TO THE LABOR UNIONS OF ST. LOUIS AND VICINITY.

Brothers:—The striking shoe workers of St. Louis wish to express to all of you their hearty gratitude and appreciation for the sympathy and liberal support given them during the last four weeks of their strike.

The striking shoe workers of St. Louis assure every trade and labor union of St. Louis that any further moral and financial support which may be given during this great struggle will be not only appreciated, but the men and women, boys and girls engaged in this strike will at some future time rally to the support of their brothers and sisters who are now so nobly assisting them.

A number of unions have supported the strikers financially. Brewers' and Malsters' Union No. 6 levied a 25-cent assessment for the shoe workers. Other unions are taking similar action.

The strikers declare:

Our demands are reasonable!

Our strike is fully justified!

Our cause is a just one!

We will fight to the bitter end and victory will crown our efforts!

SAMPLE COPIES OF LABOR will be sent to the address of anyone interested. Comrade, try this plan on your shopmates and see how well it works. Don't get into an argument and lose your temper, but get Labor in his hands and he will convince himself.

WAS EX-SHERIFF BROWN KILLED BY PINKERTON THUGS?

The capitalist press all over the country published the sensational story about the death of ex-Sheriff Brown of Baker City, Ore. The death of Brown was due to the explosion of a bomb, and, as usual, the crime that ushered Brown into the Great Beyond is charged to the Federation of Miners. The following story is told in the telegraphic columns: "Portland, Ore., Oct. 1.—A special dispatch from Baker City says that former Sheriff Harvey K. Brown, who was last night made the victim of a bomb outrage very similar to that which killed former Governor Steunenberg of Idaho, died this afternoon of his injuries. No trace of the criminal has been discovered. Brown was the man who arrested Steve Adams for his alleged crimes in Idaho and for the past six months has been engaged in detective work for the state of Idaho. He was a witness against Steve Adams and expressed his fear of taking the stand, for it is alleged he said he knew he never would escape alive if he did." Clarence S. Darrow, attorney for the Western Federation of Miners, upon being interviewed on the assassination of ex-Sheriff Brown, gave to the press the following: "The efforts to make it appear that the Western Federation of Miners was responsible for the killing of ex-Sheriff Brown is in keeping with the effort of the prosecution in these cases to make it appear that the Federation is responsible for every crime in the west. Nothing could be more ridiculous than an attempt being made on Brown's life by the miners. On the first day the papers gave out that he was probably killed on account of his fight against the gamblers in his county. The next day it was the Western Federation of Miners. Brown was obscure and harmless—a sheriff in a rural county in Oregon—and was not really the man who arrested Steve Adams. Mr. Thiele of the Spokane agency got all the papers out for Adams, arrest and went to Oregon, getting Brown and two other men to accompany him to get Adams and bring him to Boise. More than this, Brown had always been friendly to the defense and when Adams was on trial at Wallace went there as a witness in Adams' behalf to testify that Adams was made promises while in jail at Baker City to the effect that if he made a confession to corroborate the one made by Orchard he would be taken care of. Brown was paid by the defense for his services and expressed a willingness to work regularly for them if they needed his services. Steve Adams' second trial will soon be held and Brown was relied upon as an important witness in the case." The above statement from Darrow will create a strong suspicion in the minds of reasoning men that Brown was a "marked" man by the thugs of detective agencies, because he dared to appear as a witness for the defense in the trial of Steve Adams. Brown was recognized by Darrow as an important witness in the coming trial of Steve Adams, and because he was important to the defense, it is only reasonable to suppose that another Orchard in the employ of blood-money agencies brought about his removal. A time is coming, however, when justice must prevail.

POWERFUL ENGINEERS' UNION.

The Amalgamated Society of Engineers commenced the present year with 105,000 members, and a credit balance in its funds for a quarter of a million pounds.

MANY LABORERS' PENNIES TO AID STRIKING TELEGRAPHERS.

The striking telegraphers in St. Louis will receive 2 cents a week from every union man in St. Louis whose local is affiliated with the Central Trades & Labor Union, to carry on their fight against the telegraph companies, if a resolution passed at the central body's meeting Sunday afternoon, recommending such action, is adopted by the locals.

Many speeches were made by delegates whose unions have survived the hardship of a long strike, indorsing the motion, which was submitted by Delegate Jones of Typographical Union No. 8, and a little speech was made by Delegate Ewing, president of Commercial Telegraphers No. 3.

This 2-cent per capita assessment would net the strikers here nearly \$1,200 a week, it is estimated. Mr. Ewing spoke of the struggle that is being waged and the slackening of the pace East because of lack of funds.

In addition, the Central Trades gave \$100 to the strikers. The assessments are to be sent to J. R. Magill, No. 222 Laclede building.

A communication from the Chicago strikers was read. In it was embodied a resolution of the Chicago City Council, which condemned the two employing corporations for refusing to grant reasonable demands and expressing sympathy for the strikers.

TELEGRAPHERS' STRIKE TO GO ON

President Small, a Small Potato, to be Ousted. National Convention Called. Strikers Throughout the Country for Continuing Fight to the Bitter End.

President Small of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union is practically down and out. He proved to be a weak man. His advice to the local unions to take a vote on a proposition to discontinue the strike was followed by prompt action on the part of the rank and file, and today the people of America know that the striking telegraphers are practically a unit in their determination to continue the fight against the Western Union and Postal monopolies and bring the strike to a successful end within the near future.

SMALL SUSPENDED BY EXECUTIVE BOARD.

Pittsburg, Pa., Oct. 13.—The General Executive Board of the telegraphers, which is in Pittsburg, sent out late to-night the following notice to all locals:

You are hereby notified that the General Executive Board, in due exercise of the authority vested in it, has suspended S. J. Small, president of the C. T. U. A.

The strike will be conducted by the General Executive Board. You are directed to keep your striking brothers and sisters in line.

It is the intention of the board that in the future that this strike will be conducted by men who have red blood.—S. J. Konenkamp, M. J. Reidy, J. M. Sullivan, General Executive Board.

Dispatches from all over the country tonight indicate that almost every other local union of telegraphers similarly voted to keep up the strike. The exception was in Galveston and Jacksonville, Fla. The Jacksonville union does not meet until tomorrow. It was surmised here, but not confirmed, that the Galveston men voted to return to work.

As for individual members declaring against further fight, so far as could be learned, only five declared their intention of taking Mr. Small's view and returning to work. Those were at Buffalo.

LIVELY MEETING IN NEW YORK.

New York, Oct. 13.—President Sylvester J. Small of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union, who is generally referred to as "Sam" Small, was scored without mercy this afternoon at a mass meeting of local No. 16 in this city for recommending a vote on the question of declaring the strike off, and was hooted, jeered and greeted with shouts of derision and contemptuous epithets when he attempted to defend himself. Chief Strategist Russell, Percy Thomas and others who opposed Small were received with uproarious cheers when they denounced him and charged him with incompetence, with lack of frankness, with being recreant to the cause of the telegraphers and with being grossly indifferent to the outcome of the strike. He was also charged with being responsible for starting the strike movement, which he now sought to repudiate, by ordering a strike in San Francisco after the issuance of the Neill-Clowry letter, in defiance of the General Executive Board of the union.

Evidently every man and woman on strike was present at the meeting, and they all appeared to be in uproarious spirits, singing until the meeting opened a tune to the refrain "We are here because we are here."

Of the officers, local and national, Small was the first to appear. One or two people gave him a handclap, and there was some hissing. Joseph F. Ahearn, president of the local, who was chairman of the meeting, refused to open it until the arrival of Russell and Percy Thomas, who had a good deal to say about Small. When they did come in they were received with shouts of applause. Small was called to the floor first, and began to explain why he sent the message to the locals on Saturday evening.

"I want to make a plain statement," he said. "Some of you may like my action and some may not, but you all have seen, I suppose, a statement of what I have done, in the morning papers. In justification I may say that I considered my duty to the membership of the union higher than any other duty. (Hisses.) It was my duty to point out the exact state of affairs. The telegraphers have been out nine weeks in the East and thirteen weeks in San Francisco, and efforts have been made in vain week after week to get the companies to consent to meet our representatives."

THOMAS DENOUNCES PRESIDENT.

Small's remarks were greeted with a degree of irreverent attention which seemed to depress him. He was followed by Percy Thomas, who at once began an attack on Small, which was received with loud shouts of applause and approval. He said that in his closing remarks Small said there were no funds to speak of.

"This does not fit in well," he said, "with his statement some time ago, in which he talked of raising a fund of \$2,000,000. If I had a case in which I wanted an attorney and represented the telegraph companies I would certainly get Small." (Cheers and shouts of derision.)

"The \$10,000 mutual benefit fund, rather than let the union get licked," he said, "should be devoted to fight the companies until we win. What can we think of the head of an organization who sat idly at the Astor House day after day talking with nice people and letting the interests of the union go to the dogs? (Shouts of "Put him out," and jeers.) Small was recreant to the trust imposed in him," shouted Thomas. "Why, he once suggested that they send word to National Secretary-Treasurer Wesley Russell that there were no funds. There is nothing in this strike for me, and that I can swear by the honor of my soul. I resigned as deputy president in order to give attention to the strike, which can not be lost."

DETERMINED TO WIN THE STRIKE.

Chicago, Oct. 14.—The striking telegraphers throughout the country today prepared to continue the fight to the last ditch.

The Executive Board of the National Union took active charge of the situation immediately after suspending President S. J. Small.

Simultaneously with the suspension of Small the board addressed a message to all unions, urging a continuance of the strike. Already those in New York, Chicago, Portland, Me., Pittsburg, Salt Lake City, Los Angeles, Denver, Kansas City, El Paso, Albany, Baltimore, Dallas, Houston, Philadelphia, St. Louis, San Antonio, San Francisco, Washington and Memphis have voted to keep up the fight.

President John Mitchell of the Mine Workers has promised \$65,000 aid and urges firmness.

NO FORMAL CHARGES MADE.

No formal charges of any kind have been made against President Small, and only dissatisfaction with his methods of conducting the strike is given as the reason for his suspension. It is not known whether he will accept the suspension, but the members of the board are confident that their action will hold. There are six members of the General Executive Board, including President Small, Hill of Toronto, Ont., and Fowler, who is now sick in Memphis. Three members of the board, according to those who took action, constitute a quorum.

The suspension of the president of a great labor union in the heat of a general strike is practically unprecedented.

An effort will be made to bring about an amalgamation between

the commercial telegraphers and the railroad men's union. E. M. Moore and G. Dal Jones of Chicago were appointed a committee to start today for St. Louis to confer with President H. B. Perham and Secretary Quick of the railroad telegraphers, with a view to bringing about the amalgamation. The local unions in Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, Louisville and Detroit already have voted in favor of amalgamation with the railroad men.

Messages from Texas, Wisconsin, Colorado, California and other states were received by the dozens this morning demanding that the executive committee stick to the strike.

STRIKERS CHARGED BY NEW YORK POLICE.

New York, Oct. 14.—A police charge and two arrests broke up a demonstration by striking telegraphers in front of the Western Union building today. The unionists, wearing badges with the word "Stick," assembled in front of the building, in accordance with a resolution adopted at yesterday's meeting calling for a show of strength and determination to hold out against the Western Union and Postal companies. Their appearance gathered an immense crowd and blocked Broadway and the commotion started a rumor that there was to be an attack on strike breakers. Police were summoned, the crowd was charged and two men were arrested on charges of disorderly conduct.

In front of the Postal building the strikers contented themselves with parading past on the opposite side of the street.

Deposed President Small gave up his room at the Astor House at 5 o'clock this morning and disappeared, unescorted, after being hooted out of a mass meeting yesterday, where was charged with mismanagement and cowardice.

ASSOCIATED PRESS TO DECEIVE PUBLIC.

The Associated Press, by order of the Western Union and Postal Telegraph companies, circulated the following dispatch in the leading daily papers of the country:

(By Associated Press.)

New York, Oct. 14.—Notwithstanding that his suggestion that the striking operators vote to return to work was repudiated by practically every telegraphers' union in the country yesterday and that the Executive Board notified him last night that he had been suspended, S. J. Small, president of the C. T. U. A., declares the strike is at an end and that the men will all go back to work tomorrow.

ST. LOUIS TELEGRAPHERS BRAVELY STICKING TO THEIR UNION.

A resolution to continue the strike was adopted by unanimous vote by Local No. 3, Commercial Telegraphers' Union, at an executive session last night in the Aschenbroedel Hall, No. 3535 Pine street.

The vote was taken in response to a telegram received Saturday night from National President Small, in which the attention of the strikers was called to the depleted strike fund, and they were requested to vote on the suggestion that the operators go back.

A confirmation of Saturday's message, in cipher, was received yesterday by President A. L. Ewing of the St. Louis local.

The resolution said it was the sense of the local that the strike be not called off until a satisfactory settlement has been made with the telegraph companies.

Advices were received yesterday that the same resolution had been adopted by the locals in Chicago, New York, Denver, Seattle and other cities.

Officials of the St. Louis local asserted last night that the resolution was not passed in a spirit of antagonism toward President Small, who, they say, has not committed himself, but has simply requested the local to vote on suggestions which have been made in informal fashion from time to time by the strikers.

It was decided to organize an employment bureau to find work for the strikers. Only 250 of the original 650 strikers remain in the city. Others have secured employment in other lines. It is the intention of the St. Louis officials to secure railroad jobs for the younger members and give the older ones whatever work is available.

NATIONAL BOARD CALLS CONVENTION FOR OCT. 23.

Chicago, Oct. 14.—Following the summary removal of S. J. Small, president of the Telegraphers' Union, the members of the executive board today sent out a call for a special convention in Milwaukee on Wednesday, Oct. 23. If Small wishes to appeal from the action of the board in suspending him he will have an opportunity of doing so at the convention.

Small's successor probably will be chosen at the convention. The first official action of the board this morning was to appoint Frank Likes of the Chicago local a member of the board, temporarily, in place of R. J. Fowler of Memphis, Tenn., an aged man, who has been in ill health.

"Suspension of Small was the only thing that could save the union from utter demoralization," said S. J. Konenkamp, acting chairman of the executive board. "The members everywhere voted to repudiate him."

SEND US THE NAME and address of people interested in Socialism and sample copies of Labor will be sent them. This is the easiest and best way to get subscribers for our press. Try it and see.

FOR SALE.

For Sale—Cheap, only \$25.00, square piano in good condition. May be seen any time at 4569 GARFIELD AVE.

Discrediting to Union Labor

Was Last Sunday's Meeting of Central Trades and Labor Union at New Headquarters. President, Secretary and Treasurer Made Appropriate Remarks Strikingly Characterizing the Disgraceful Proceedings.

It seems that in the same ratio as the old-time "Snake" Kinney and Chris. Schawacker methods of campaigning and electioneering are disappearing from the political arena of the Fourth and Fifth Wards, these methods find their way into the local labor movement. Indeed, we could see little difference between old-time municipal election scenes at a Levee voting poll and the scenes enacted at last Sunday's meeting of the Central Trades & Labor Union; neither seemed to differ much in the methods applied.

Could the Citizens' Industrial Alliance wish anything better than such disgraceful meetings of the central body of Organized Labor in St. Louis?

And what was it all about? The election of a delegate to the A. F. of L. convention to be held in Norfolk, Va., in November!

An entire series of nomination speeches which made the thinking man or woman feel like witnessing a molasses-eating contest was followed by exciting talks and wire-pulling.

President Owen Miller did his utmost to preserve order, and when his patience and sang-froid were almost exhausted he called out:

"Gentlemen, remember this is not the House of Delegates! This is the Central Trades & Labor Union of St. Louis, with a good name and reputation at stake!"

Delegate George Bechtold of the Iron Molders' Helpers, who had stationed himself on the platform, nervously awaiting the first chance to relieve himself of a pledge given two months ago, secured the recognition of the chair and after a lengthy "eulogium appris par coeur," nominated James B. Conroy as A. F. of L. convention delegate. This nomination eulogy was followed by four or five scolding speeches equally as lengthy, and as sweet, too.

Somebody nominated Jones of No. 8. Immediately the delegate from the Ornamental Glass Workers jumped to his feet and claimed that there must be a trick in putting Jones' name on the list of nominees, since he understood that Jones and the printers would vote for Conroy.

Delegate Kassel nominated Phil Hoffer of Cigar Makers' Union. After some more nomination speeches a dispute arose over the question of permitting delegates to vote without the regular badge provided by the body for identification purposes. The badge rule was bitterly opposed. Treasurer Sarber took the floor and criticized those who favor the "hell with the Constitution!" method whenever it suits their personal purposes and expressed the hope that the delegates would attend the central body's meetings as numerous as on this one election day, even if they would be "gathered up" in carriages. Secretary Kreyling called attention to one case (Stationary Firemen's Union), where one new delegate's credential was in the secretary's possession to be acted upon, while the former delegate, for whom the substitute was sent, was also in the hall displaying the delegate badge.

Order finally was restored by a resolution introduced by L. Woodward of the Retail Clerks' Union. The resolution provided for a liberal interpretation of the law pertaining to badges. The result of the ballots showed that Conroy received 145 votes, Hoffer, 89, and Jones 2. Hoffer was selected as alternate.

The meeting of last Sunday was the first one that has been held in Aschenbroedel Hall, the new headquarters of Organized Labor, at 3535 Pine street. In opening, President Owen Miller reviewed the work of the organization in its old home and predicted a bright future in the new headquarters. The Legislative Committee, composed of Percy Pepon, W. M. Michaels, T. H. Sims and P. A. Hoffer, reported that they had interviewed Ferdinand Warner, chairman of the Public Improvement Committee of the House of Delegates, with reference to the free bridge bill now pending in the House, and that he had answered all their questions in this manner:

Free Bridge Question.

"I am only one member of the committee. What the committee orders I will report. My ward is in North St. Louis, and I shall do everything in my power to put the bridge in that section of the city. I have no idea when the bill will be reported, but it will in the fullness of time. There is no hurry. We have lots of time. I will not use my influence as chairman to bring about an early report. I will do what my ward wants. I don't see where the interest of the C. T. & L. U. comes in in the matter. I bet that not one of its members gets a job on the bridge."

The report of the committee was greeted with hisses and murmurings. In speaking of it President Miller said:

"There is some insidious influence holding back the bill in the House of Delegates. I am pretty well convinced in my own mind that the bill will never pass. The power is too strong. You yourselves can guess who is responsible for it all."

The Legislative Committee also reported that the work of improving the poorhouse was going too slowly and recommended an investigation.

An appeal from President Gompers for financial aid for the striking telegraphers was read. At the motion of W. H. Jones it was decided to recommend that each affiliated organization levy an assessment of 2 cents a week on each member. It is estimated that this will bring in \$1,200 a week. One hundred dollars was also appropriated from the treasury of the C. T. & L. U. following a strong plea by President Ewing of the C. T. U. A.

CONVENTION CALL.

American Federation of Labor.

Headquarters 423-425 G St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

To all affiliated Unions, Greeting:

You are hereby notified that, in pursuance to the Constitution of the American Federation of Labor, the twenty-seventh annual convention of the American Federation will be held at Norfolk, Va., beginning 10 o'clock Monday morning, Nov. 11, 1907, and will continue in session from day to day until the business of the convention has been completed. The first day's (Monday) session will be held at the Auditorium building on the grounds of the Jamestown Exposition. All sessions thereafter will be held at the Armory Hall, in the city of Norfolk proper.

Representation.

Representation in the convention will be on the following basis: From National or International unions, for less than 4,000 members, one delegate; 4,000 or more, two delegates; 8,000 or more, three delegates; 16,000 or more, four delegates; 32,000 or more, five delegates; 64,000 or more, seven delegates, and so on; and from Central Bodies and State Federations, and from local trade unions not having a National or International Union, and from Federal Labor Unions, one delegate.

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

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

Delegates must be selected at least two weeks previous to the convention and their names forwarded to the secretary of the American Federation of Labor immediately after their election.

Delegates are not entitled to seats in the convention unless the tax of their organization has been paid in full to Sept. 30, 1907.

The importance of our organizations and our movement and the duty of the hour and for the future demand that every organization entitled to representation shall send its full quota of delegates to the Norfolk convention, November 11, 1907.

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

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

Credentials.

Credentials in duplicate are forwarded to all affiliated unions. The original credentials must be given to the delegate-elect and the duplicate forwarded to the American Federation of Labor office, 423-425 G street Northwest, Washington, D. C.

The Committee on Credentials will meet at the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor six days previous to the opening of the convention, and will report immediately upon the opening thereof at Norfolk; hence secretaries will observe the necessity of mailing the duplicate credentials of their respective delegates at the earliest possible moment to Washington, D. C.

Grievances.

Under the law no grievance can be considered by the convention that has been decided by a previous convention, except upon the recommendation of the Executive Council, nor will any grievance be considered where the parties thereto have not previously held conferences and attempted to adjust the same themselves.

Railroad Rates.

Application was made to the railroads to grant delegates and friends attending the Norfolk convention of the American Federation of Labor a reduced fare. The railroad companies replied that the rates conceded to the Jamestown Exposition at Norfolk, Va., can not be further reduced. Hence delegates and their friends attending the American Federation of Labor can avail themselves of the Exposition excursion rates when making their purchases from their local ticket agents.

Hotel Rates—(Rooms Only.)

Hotel	Rate	Capacity
Fairfax	\$1.50 per day, 2 in room	300
Lynnhaven	\$1.50 per day, 2 in room	250
Princess	\$1.50 per day, 2 in room	50
Atlantic	\$1.50 per day, 2 in room	200
Neddo	\$1.50 per day, 2 in room	200
Meyer	\$1.50 per day, 2 in room	150
Henry Sellingers	\$1 per day, 2 in room	20
Colonial	\$1 per day, 2 in room	150
Terminal Hotel and Cafe Co.	75c per day, 2 in room	50

New Gladstone, \$1 per day, 2 in room.....250
Savoy, \$1.50 per day, 2 in room.....100
Lenox, \$2 per day, 2 in room; \$3 per week per person, 2 in room...400
Rate for rooms in private families, \$1 per day for each person, for room and breakfast. Delegates wishing to make arrangements for themselves and families may do so by corresponding with W. H. Scott, 71 City Hall avenue, Norfolk, Va.

Headquarters of the Executive Council will be at the Fairfax Hotel.

Delegates should notify chairman of the Arrangements Committee, H. S. Scott, 71 City Hall avenue, Norfolk, Va., stating time of their contemplated arrival at Norfolk, and over which road they will travel.

If there be any further information regarding the convention, or the arrangements for the convenience of the delegates, it will be communicated in a later circular, or through the American Federationist, SAMUEL GOMPERS, President.

Attest: FRANK MORRISON, Secretary.

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WE WILL STAND BY THE REAL AMERICAN PROLETARIAT

By Victor L. Berger in Social Dem-Herald.

The Socialists and trades unionists of the United States were not well represented at the International Socialist Congress at Stuttgart.

The American Federation of Labor was not represented at all. And for the Socialist party only two delegates were appointed by the national committee, Lee and Simons. But other members could go at their own expense and get a mandate from the national executive board. Thus a large number of so-called "Intellectuals" and their wives who could afford to take a trip to Europe got mandates, went to Stuttgart and "represented" us.

And we were represented accordingly. Among other resolutions voted by the congress, they passed one in opposition to all restriction of immigration, based upon racial or national distinctions—particularly with reference to Chinese, Japanese and Hindoo coolie labor.

The Congress favored restriction only against contract labor and professional strike-breakers. But, of course, this is neither here nor there, because there is no Chinese free immigration in the European sense—and because it could never be shown that Chinese and Japanese were brought over under contract. And once over here they break the strikes before they are begun.

To begin with, I absolutely agree with the editor of the Philadelphia Tageblatt that 95 per cent of the delegates to the congress came from countries where the question of coolie labor will never come up. For them it is an abstract question. It is easy for the Belgians, Hollanders and Frenchmen to decide that kind of a question according to stereotyped phrases and formulas.

But with us this is a very vital problem indeed. One answer to the Stuttgart resolution has just been given in Bellingham, Wash., and in Vancouver, British Columbia. In Bellingham many Hindoos have lately been imported, not as strike-breakers, oh no—but to do certain common labor in lumber yards, for which white men could be hired only at wages that the employers did not feel like paying. The Hindoos were driven out of town by a mob of white workingmen.

A few days later in Vancouver, a Canadian mob of workingmen attacked 1,500 Japanese laborers and also destroyed some Chinese and Japanese shops.

During the riot, Baron S. Ishii, chief of the Japanese bureau of foreign commerce, was severely injured.

The trouble is that there is too much hypocrisy and cant on this question in the Socialist ranks. They do not dare to tell the truth—that this is a race question and that we shall have to break with a dogma that does not work in this case.

When Marx wrote his "Workingmen of all countries unite" in 1847, there was no Chinese or Japanese or Hindoo labor problem. Marx nowhere mentioned the question. And the world can not stand still or go to the demitison bow-wow because he could not foresee this or the other vital matter. We have brains of our own.

At any rate, while we are willing to help the Chinese and Japanese working men in every possible way—with our ideas, with our money, and even with our arms, if necessary some day—we do not want them to come to us and drag us down to a coolie standard.

Dragging Americans down to the coolie standard would not help the Chinamen or the Japs in the least, but would hurt us immeasurably. It would make Socialism impossible in this country for many hundreds of years.

And the argument that an unlimited immigration of coolies might bring about a revolution of the whites so much the faster, is simply carrying the "theory of misery" ad absurdum.

A "revolution" of that kind would not be a real revolution, but simply a series of hunger riots. These would very appropriately start with killing off the so-called Socialists who were in favor of coolieizing the American proletariat.

A "revolutionary" argument of that kind does not receive any serious consideration.

This proposition is also pure insanity from a political standpoint. The trades unions of this country have repeatedly and unanimously decided against Chinese and Asiatic labor.

And their experience, common sense, and racial instinct are infinitely better guides in this case than the hollow phrases of some so-called "intellectuals."

Outside of Milwaukee and Wisconsin, the Socialist party has made very little headway with the trades unionists. Let it come to them now with a proposition to coolieize the American proletariat and the trades unions will kick out the last Socialist and tell him to go to China.

For instance, the Western Federation of Miners is surely a Socialist union. But if the members of that union would take a vote whether they are in favor of unlimited Chinese and Japanese immigration, I dare say they would vote 100 to 1 in favor of absolute exclusion.

And on this question we propose to stand to the bitter end by the American Federation of Miners and by the proletariat of America and against Hillquit, Lee & Co.

Hillquit did not ask the American proletariat nor the Socialist party for our opinion before he voted on the matter.

He did not get a credential from the National Executive Board for that purpose. He got it because he could afford to take the trip to Stuttgart.

It is not simply a question of keeping away Chinese strike-breakers.

The Frenchman who defended the resolution said that in his country they organized the Italians, Belgians and Spaniards who came to France. That is easy. In all probability that Frenchman never saw a Chinaman except in a picture-book.

For the next twelve generations no one can organize Chinamen on a Caucasian basis. The Chinese civilization is at least 10,000 years older than the European (or the American civilization). And a tree like that does not yield in a generation or two. Chinese habits have become a matter of atavism.

Even the Japanese civilization is only European on the surface. They have been taught by German officers how to handle guns and by American exploiters how to use child labor. But scientists tell us that the anatomy of the Jap is different from ours—it is more simian (ape-like). This may be an advantage, but we can not change our anatomy in many generations—and we do not want to, nor do we want to get off the earth.

Today the question of Asiatic labor is only a Pacific coast question.

It is a scheme of the Canadian Pacific railway and the Great Northern to get more dividends and make more profits. It is a scheme of lumber barons and big exploiters, and also of railway contractors and mine owners.

But if we do not stop this immigration now it will soon be a question for all North America.

Of course, we understand that the capitalist papers all over the country, and particularly in the west, shriek and threaten.

Says the Seattle Post-Intelligencer in regard to the Japanese question:

"All these exclusion agitators are expected to do is to obey the law, and they will not be begged to do that. They will be forced to do it."

Let them try force. They will not try it long.

It is well that those rough western laborers have in their own way focused the intention of both the United States and the British Empire upon the Asiatic question.

And it can be settled in only one way.

For the kernel of the question after all, is whether the United States and Canada are to remain a white country or become peopled

by a yellowish black race with a white admixture.

America is a nation in the making. No one can claim that the policy of this country—and particularly of the proletarians of this country—towards immigration has not been the most liberal possible.

We have welcomed 6,000,000 immigrants to the United States during the last six years. Most of these were Slavonians, Greeks, Italians and Russian Jews. All of them foreign to our way of thinking and our mode of living.

We have received 1,400,000 of that kind of immigrants during the past year.

Only a crazy man or a crook could claim that this immigration has not lowered the standard of living of the American workingman. It has lowered it.

It has pushed our workingman down everywhere, in the mine, in the mill, in the factory.

Yet organized labor has stood for it. But all workingmen, organized and unorganized, will draw the line at the Asiatic immigration.

The United States and Canada must remain a white man's country, say the trades unionists of America, if we are to have a white man's standard of living, be it even, to begin with, a Sicilian's or a Russian Jew's standard.

Open the doors to Chinamen, Japanese and Hindoos, and we can not have even that standard.

The United States and Canada must remain a white man's country, if we are to have Socialists before many generations; say the Social-Democrats. We can teach Sicilians, Greeks and Russian Jews.

Open the doors to Chinamen, Japanese and Hindoos, and we shall not have Socialism in 500 years. There has not been any perceptible change in the modes of thinking of the masses of Chinamen, Hindoos and Japanese in a thousand years.

There is also another aspect. As we said before, 1,400,000 immigrants came here last year.

Open the door to the Chinamen, Hindoos and Japanese, and you will get 4,000,000 Asiatic immigrants and China, India and Japan will not feel it.

Besides, the standard of a yellow man or a Hindoo is such that he can easily support six children where a white man can not support one.

It will simply be a "survival of the fittest," or of the misfittest, if you please.

Even the negroes, as we know, multiply a good deal faster than the whites in this country. Open the doors to the Chinese, Japs and Hindoos and within thirty or sixty years, that is, within a generation or two, they will easily outnumber us.

Now some may say that this is the survival of the fittest. They are simply superior, economically and physically. They can live on so much less and multiply so much faster.

That may be true. But we want none of that superiority and none of that fitness. We will not permit them to conquer us either by their lower standard of living or by their great fecundity.

If they want to conquer us, they will have to do it by force of arms.

I know very well that the capitalist does not care what becomes of the nation, as long as he can make 50 per cent instead of five on his "investment."

And certain preachers simply want to catch souls for their church.

But the Socialist party is the political organization of civilization. It is the party that has to look out for the future.

It was easy for the delegates from Belgium and from France and even from Germany to stand for a phrase in Stuttgart. There will never be any Chinese or Japanese immigration to these countries. They are mainly countries with an emigration, not an immigration. But our country has only twenty inhabitants to the square mile. There is room here for 200,000,000 Chinamen, Japanese and Hindoos.

In the past when the International Congress wanted to instruct the Germans to stand for this or that measure, the Germans indignantly declared that the International Congress had no right to do so.

We now take the same stand. The race question in this case is equivalent to the economic question. It is equivalent to the social question. It is equivalent to the question of civilization.

And it is a question which will not budge one inch, no matter what the International Congress may "resolute."

We hope that the next convention of the party in America will have wisdom enough to take the common sense stand on this question.

We will not yield.

Progress of a Progressive Organization

Growth of the Workingmen's Sick and Death Benefit Association of the United States.

Membership increases from 116 in 1885 to About 37,000 in 1906.

Twenty-Second Annual Report of the Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America contains some very interesting data. We herewith publish the portion relating to the growth and capability of the organization since its formation which we believe will appeal to the comrades and the working people in general:

GROWTH AND CAPABILITY SINCE FOUNDATION.						
Year.	Number of Branches.	Members.	Male		Female	
			of Death	of Death	of Death	of Death
			Benefit Paid.	Benefit Paid.	Benefit Paid.	Benefit Paid.
1885	2 in 1 state	116	...	\$150.00	...	\$25.90
1886	3 in 2 states	293	4	100.00	4	1,452.10
1887	4 in 2 states	500	27	100.00	27	2,864.60
1888	15 in 3 states	972	61	1,000.00	61	5,111.22
1889	25 in 4 states	1,607	129	600.00	129	8,943.75
1890	41 in 7 states	2,919	252	1,650.00	252	16,216.00
1891	55 in 10 states	4,433	514	8,000.00	514	30,454.25
1892	68 in 11 states	5,918	788	10,550.00	788	44,836.50
1893	94 in 15 states	7,493	1,115	14,150.00	1,115	57,185.50
1894	107 in 17 states	8,740	1,434	17,075.00	1,434	64,332.75
1895	128 in 18 states	10,992	1,924	22,206.00	1,924	79,022.50
1896	139 in 18 states	13,262	2,332	25,160.55	2,332	97,634.00
1897	153 in 20 states	15,625	2,696	31,570.01	2,696	117,456.00
1898	161 in 21 states	17,810	3,180	31,767.44	3,180	133,679.00
1899	172 in 21 states	20,328	3,742	39,936.05	3,742	159,134.00
1900	179 in 19 states	21,616	4,123	49,716.30	4,123	183,649.25
1901	186 in 20 states	22,475	4,417	58,501.36	4,417	180,707.70
1902	192 in 20 states	23,534	4,767	55,681.58	4,767	166,930.75
1903	200 in 22 states	25,159	5,152	65,750.00	5,152	193,569.05
1904	208 in 22 states	26,561	5,498	72,376.67	5,498	208,578.75
1905	219 in 22 states	28,470	5,912	81,700.00	5,912	210,776.25
1906	231 in 22 states	30,745	6,297	85,291.67	6,297	219,584.35

Total death benefit paid in 22 years, \$673,032.63.

Total sick benefit paid in 22 years \$2,182,644.17.

Average assessment male member per year since 1891, \$10.96, or 91c per month.

Female member, per year, \$2.20, or 18c per month.

This organization continues to enjoy a steady growth, both in the number of new branches organized each year, as well as a substantial increase in members, as is evidenced by the organizing of 12 new branches and a gain of 2,660 members.

Among the numerous features of this society is one which must not be overlooked, inasmuch as it is of great importance to both the

organization as a whole as well as the individual member, viz.: The branch physician. Each branch engages a reputable physician, whose duty it is to examine every new applicant for membership, for which he receives a fee of \$1. This physician also visits each sick member and administers to his physical wants for a very nominal sum, which latter fee varies among the different branches from \$1 to \$2 per year, which, however, must be paid by each member, whether sick or well, but each member can call upon the physician at any time he may feel ill or have a slight injury, which necessarily does not confine him to his bed.

Branch No. 71, St. Louis, Mo., was organized March 11, 1893, and at this day has 500 members. Like all other branches and the general organizations, it is founded and conducted along progressive lines. Imbued with the spirit of solidarity, its membership emanates from the Trade Union and Socialist movement. In fact, the Socialist Trade Unionists were the founders and organizers of this institution. On March 7, 1908, Branch No. 71 will celebrate its 15th anniversary.

The secretary of Branch No. 71 is Phil H. Mueller, 2244 North Market street.

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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 ap-
pearance.

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

LID ON DAILY PRESS

When 20,000 shoe workers went on strike four weeks ago, the
local daily papers, without exception, published lengthy and de-
tailed reports about the strike situation. These reports continued
for about a week. Suddenly the lid was put on the shoe workers'
strike. None of the papers, except the Star-Chronicle, would pay
any more attention to the great struggle of the 20,000 shoe work-
ers, and the people of St. Louis were kept in ignorance as to
whether the fight was still on, or whether the men had returned
to work.

The fact soon leaked out that the united shoe manufacturers,
backed up by the leading Washington avenue merchants and the
Citizens' Industrial Alliance, notified the leading daily papers to
put the lid on the shoe workers' strike "for the best business in-
terests of St. Louis."

And the lid was put on tight and strong.

But it did not break the strike of the shoe workers. The
twenty thousand men and women, boys and girls continued the
fight, much to the unpleasant surprise of the short-sighted man-
ufacturers. Last Tuesday afternoon the daily papers came out with
quarter-page ads. announcing that 75 per cent of their former
employees could get their old jobs back when reporting for work
on Wednesday morning. The 75 per cent failed to report, how-
ever, and the strike will go on to the bitter end.

At last Sunday's meeting the Central Trades and Labor Union
authorized its president to appoint a committee of five to investi-
gate the newspaper lid on the shoe workers' strike and report at
a future meeting.

Gradually the organized wage workers will see the importance
and necessity of the bona fide union and Socialist labor press.

BORAH'S ACQUITTAL

Senator Borah, who transacted the bulk of the official work in
the land frauds committed by the Barber Lumber Co. in Idaho, was
found "not guilty" on the charge of having conspired to defraud the
government of valuable lumber land.

Borah is not a common man. Aside from being a United States
senator and friend of Theodore Roosevelt, he is a "desirable citizen"
and a lawyer.

As a lawyer he can not defraud anybody. He may transact the
official business of the defrauding corporation and receive good pay
for such fraudulent transactions, but he is doing no wrong, commit-
ting no crime, because he is the lawyer.

Lawyers may be accessories to rotten work, to fraudulent and
criminal work, but they are "not guilty," because they are lawyers.
Few people will believe that Borah had no knowledge of the
fraudulent transactions of his client, the Barber Lumber Co., but
men with his backing are very seldom found "guilty."

Speaking of the Borah case, the Mirror says:

"Senator Borah was acquitted of participation in land frauds. He
was acquitted in the same town in which he failed to convict Hay-
wood of the murder of ex-Governor Steunenberg. Borah's acquittal
is all right—as a fact accomplished. But it does look as if his trial
was perfunctory and as if those who conducted it had in view the
discomfiture of the district attorney who secured the indictment rather
than the conviction of the defendant. Two special men from
Washington conducted the trial—two special men put on the job
after Secretary Hitchcock had surrendered the interior portfolio.
The meagerest reports of the trial indicated that things were greased
for Borah and there was a suspicious change in the testimony on the
stand of the men who gave the evidence upon which the indictment
was secured—a complete about-face in two or more instances. There
was no case against Borah at all. Not even enough probability of
guilt to base an indictment upon after the hearing of only ex-parte
testimony. It is absurd to believe that any United States district
attorney would have sent a man to bar on such a case as was pre-
sented against Borah, and therefore the suspicion is strong that the
case in court was changed radically from what the case was in the
grand jury room."

And the Appeal to Reason concludes its comment on Borah's
acquittal with the following remarks:

"There are many striking differences between the cases of Wil-
liam E. Borah, the corporation attorney, and William D. Haywood,
the working class leader, but the one which will be remembered, and
which will bear valuable lessons to the future, is that in the case of
Borah all the forces of combined capital and all the powers of gov-
ernment, state and federal, were used to acquit, while in the case of
Haywood they were used to convict. In other words, Borah's ac-
quittal was due to the power of corporate capital, while Haywood's
was procured in spite of it. Senator Borah stands vindicated accord-
ing to the law, but he nevertheless goes to Washington a smirched
official, and all the courts of the land, with Roosevelt and Taft
thrown in, can not cleanse the senatorial toga which he will wear for
his last as well as his first term. With characteristic cowardice the
capital gang of free-booters unloaded the whole responsibility of
the land frauds of Idaho upon the dead Steunenberg. Corpses can
not be convicted. They do not kick. The spirit of capitalism is so
wolfish that when one falls he is the legitimate prey of the rest.
Borah is innocent; Steunenberg is the criminal. Borah is alive and
Steunenberg is dead. Strange, is it not, that the idolized Steunen-
berg now turns out to be an infamous timber thief, and that not one
of his erstwhile pals, least of all Senator Borah, his bosom friend,
will brave the attempt to rescue his name from obloquy?"

Civic Federation Syphilis

The St. Louis Times of last Saturday published the following
item in its "Labor and Industry" department:

James B. Conroy, business agent for the Brotherhood
of Stationary Firemen in St. Louis, has been appointed to
attend the conference on "Trusts," which will be held in
Chicago Oct. 25, 26 and 27. This conference is to be held
under the auspices of the National Civic Federation, and will
bring together many representative employers and labor
union men. Besides Mr. Conroy the firemen's organiza-
tion will be represented by its president, Timothy Healy
of New York, who is a very ardent member of the Civic
Federation. Mr. Healy was a member of the commission
which visited European countries to investigate conditions
relative to public ownership. It is expected that Samuel
Gompers and other representative leaders of labor will also
attend the meeting.

In view of this great trust-killing convention of the Civic Fed-
eration, and in view of the fact that the St. Louis Times sees fit to
mention the junketing commission of which Timothy Healy was
a member, it will be quite in order to republish a lengthy dispatch
which appeared in the St. Louis Republic of Oct. 10, and according
to which August Belmont and Thomas F. Ryan, two corporation
managers, paid \$20,000 toward the Civic Federation expenses. It
was caused by creating the "Municipal Ownership Commission," of
which Mr. Healy was a member. Said commission went to Europe,
"investigated," and came back with a report practically condemn-
ing municipal ownership, which report was "very satisfactory" to
Belmont and Ryan.

To give our readers an idea what underhand capitalist work is
going on in the National Civic Federation, we republish in full the
special dispatch above referred to:

"New York, Oct. 9.—Another of the manifold channels through
which Thomas F. Ryan has stamped his impress on civic affairs and
has permitted the Metropolitan Security Co. to pay the bill was re-
vealed when William M. Ivins today resumed the Interborough-Met-
ropolitan inquiry before the Public Service Commission.

"About a year and a half ago the National Civic Federation un-
dertook, on a somewhat ambitious scale, to make a thorough investi-
gation of the utility of municipal ownership in its application, espe-
cially to public service corporations.

"For that purpose the Civic Federation sent abroad, at an ex-
pense of nearly \$90,000, a commission of more or less eminent ex-
perts, who made a study in Europe of municipal ownership as ex-
emplified in various civic centers, and then collated the results of
their observations. The members of the commission found it diffi-
cult to agree on a single report, and two minority reports were actu-
ally filed. None of them, however, came out in favor, unreservedly,
of municipal ownership, and the first conclusion registered in the
report of the majority read thus:

"Public utilities, whether in public or private hands, are best
conducted under a system of legalized and regulated monopoly."

Ryan Backed Inquiry.

"There was much surprise today—and that surprise will doubt-
less be shared by many, if not all, of the eminent experts who went
abroad, when Mr. Ivins disclosed from documents that, in co-opera-
tion with August Belmont, who is president of the National Civic
Federation, Thomas F. Ryan was largely responsible for that in-
vestigation of the municipal ownership problem and personally guar-
anteed its expenses to the amount of \$20,000.

"As Mr. Belmont needed the funds for the purposes of the Fed-
eration, he asked for them in installments of \$5,000, and H. H. Vree-
land, acting for Mr. Ryan, sent to Mr. Belmont checks drawn to the
order of the Federation on the account of the Metropolitan Securi-
ties Co.

"There was one other guarantor who also pledged himself to the
amount of \$20,000 toward defraying the expenses of this inquiry. The
name of that particular capitalist has not yet been revealed in evi-
dence, but there is good reason to believe he was and is closely as-
sociated with Mr. Ryan in the city's transportation systems.

"In addition to the \$40,000 jointly guaranteed by these two finan-
ciers something like \$30,000 was raised by subscription from other
sources toward sending the Civic Federation's commission on its way
rejoicing.

"Mr. Ivins recalled to the witness stand Edward W. Sayre, sec-
retary and treasurer of the Metropolitan Securities Co., and resumed
the inspection of vouchers cashed by him. The examiner produced
three checks for \$5,000 each, drawn to the order of August Belmont,
and dated, respectively, May 8, June 15 and Nov. 23, 1906. Mr.
Sayre said Mr. Vreeland had instructed him to draw the checks and
to charge them to the account of miscellaneous general expenses.

"Mr. Sayre also identified certain correspondence that had
passed between Mr. Belmont and Mr. Vreeland on this subject,
as has been supplied to Mr. Ivins by the company.

Work "Satisfactory."

"Mr. Belmont wrote Mr. Vreeland under date of Nov. 30, 1906,
for the third installment of \$5,000 pledged and also took occasion to
assure him that the work of the commission, which the railway com-
pany had helped to finance, 'is very satisfactory.' Mr. Belmont
wrote:

"I saw the chairman of the public censorship committee, Mr. In-
galls, today, and he told me that the report of the commission will
be very voluminous and will most likely be out of the printer's hands
by the middle of next January. The work, as far as I understand, is
very satisfactory."

According to this St. Louis Republic special, Timothy Healy,
the great "fireman," and his colleagues of the Municipal Ownership
Commission, enjoyed the European junketing trip at the expense of
Ryan's and Belmont's corporation, and on returning to New York
showed their gratitude by submitting "more or less" anti-municipal
ownership reports.

This Timothy Healy commission, to which reference is made
in the St. Louis Times, had the nice little sum of \$70,000 to a "live
on," every cent of which was furnished by capitalist corporations.

The St. Louis Republic says so! A reliable Democratic paper!
Since Mr. James B. Conroy may meet his friend Timothy Healy at
the Chicago conference, he might ask him about further particulars.
Great trust-busters!

Great in protecting the trust's best interests!

SOCIAL PICTURES

Last Sunday Rabbi Leon Harrison, in his lecture at Temple
Shaare Emeth, said:

"The intellectual awakening among women today,
their clubs, their classes, their higher education, tend not
to make the women less feminine, but a happier wife, a
wiser mother and a true helpmeet. By intellectual equality
the wife becomes the companion of the husband in every
way.

"The economic danger is vital and central. The affec-
tions of the fireside perish through starvation by poverty,
or by stupendous wealth. Hovels can not long be homes.
Statistics prove that the percentage of marriage varies with
the rate of wages. Sordid squalor pinches not alone flesh
and body, but heart and affections. Jacob Riis has just asked
you, How can there be manhood when there is no childhood?
How can pigsties breed men? How can griping poverty foster
or sanctify homes?

"And can those, apoplectic with riches, whose scanty
children are the nurslings of hired servants, whose splen-
did palaces contain everything but domestic coziness and
peace, whose millions can purchase everything but content-
ment; whose touch gilds fatally, like Midas', can they
safeguard and champion domestic simplicity?

"The marriage of convenience often comes under this
head. In such instances the unspoken but inner marriage
vow often is: 'I take thee, oh, bank account, with houses
and lands and large dividends, and vow to be loving and
faithful as long as the money shall last.'

"What wonder that the second enemy of the home—the
evil of divorce—should arise? With America registering
in twenty years 328,000 divorces, what are we to think of
the domestic future of the country?

"To examine the terrible problem it may be acknowl-
edged that divorce is a safety-valve; that it prevents or
relieves others far worse; that in countries where divorce
and remarriage are impossible or restricted to a scanty
minimum, the moral tone of society often unspeakably is
depraved."

The Globe-Democrat of Monday, October 14, published a list
of the gentlemen and ladies listening to Rabbi Harrison's lecture
at Shaare Emeth.

Guess the first name on the attendants' list!

Madame Moses Fraley (and her husband), the same lady who
wore the \$68,000.00 dress at the recent Veiled Prophet's ball.

Observations

BRAVO, ST. LOUIS SHOEWORKERS! You are making a
splendid fight for the cause of Organized Labor!

COMRADE BEBEL, the German Socialist leader and leading
parliamentarian of Europe, may speak in St. Louis during next
year's national campaign.

THE FREE BRIDGE for which the citizens of St. Louis
voted in June, 1906, is like the man in the moon. We can see it, but
can not reach it. 'Tis far, far away!

THE FIRST MEETING of the Central Trades and Labor
Union at its new headquarters was not a very creditable one. Of
course, this is not the fault of the new headquarters.

BEN TILLET, the British labor leader and Socialist, is ex-
pected to speak in St. Louis some time in January. Local St. Louis
has already applied to national headquarters in Chicago for one or
more Tillett meeting dates.

THE PUBLIC BE DAMNED! These words should be in-
scribed over the entrance to the St. Louis House of Delegates' cham-
ber. If these misrepresentatives have it within their power, the peo-
ple of St. Louis will never get a free municipal bridge.

IF THE SHOE MANUFACTURERS of St. Louis had the least
interest in the welfare of their 25,000 employes, they would not hesi-
tate a moment to grant the nine-hour workday and abolish the "three
days' notice" penitentiary rule, which is a disgrace to American citi-
zenship.

MORGAN IS A GOOD MAN! At the recent general Episcopal
convention held in Richmond, Va., J. Pierpont Morgan of New York
and G. C. Thomas of Philadelphia gave \$100,000 each to the offer-
ings, and the total offering from all sources aggregated \$775,000.
This will entitle J. Pierpont Morgan to a front seat in heaven, when-
ever he is ready to leave his terrestrial possessions for the celestial
regions.

A MEMORIAL CELEBRATION was held last Saturday at the
Miners' Union cemetery in Mount Olive, Ill., in honor of the brave
boys who lost their lives during the battle in Virden, Oct. 12, 1898.
The speakers of the occasion were: Secretary-Treasurer W. B. Wi-
son of the United Mine Workers, Sub-District Secretary-Treasurer
Frank J. Hayes and Chris Rucker of St. Louis Cigarmakers' Union
No. 44.

NELSON MORRIS' will was filed for probate last Monday. The
petition accompanying the will estimates the Morris estate at about
\$20,000,000. Mr. Morris saved his money, and within a lifetime he
saved for himself and his family. Some wise anti-Socialist may tell
us that if the many thousands of Nelson Morris' employes had been
as frugal and thrifty as their great boss each and every one of them
could have become a millionaire. How many years would it take
the average stockyard wage slave to earn \$20,000,000? Figure it
out, please!

MRS. EVELYN ROMADKE, a Milwaukee millionaire's wife, was arrested for stealing jewelry and other valuable articles from the homes of wealthy families. She would accept positions as servant girl, nurse, etc., and thus accomplish her purpose without much trouble. Undoubtedly, she is a kleptomaniac; as a millionaire's wife she could hardly be anything else. It is different with poor plebeian wretches, you know; they are thieves, pure and simple, never kleptomaniacs.

THE STEAMER LUSITANIA crossed the Atlantic Ocean in four days and nineteen hours. Three hundred and twenty-three firemen, under orders to work to their limit, fed the furnaces between 950 and 1,000 tons of picked British navy Welsh coal each day in order that this result might be obtained. What tremendous revolution in the means of transportation and communication! When will the working class and wealth producers be able to enjoy the benefit of this progress?

A REAL PATRIOTISM. Thomas Paine said: "The world is my country and to do good is my religion." Let me put it this way: The wide world must become one's country when once the purpose to do it good has become his religion. To love one's child or one's country for what one can get out of it at the expense of other children or of other countries is absurd. If Americans want their patriotism appreciated abroad let justice be done at home and in all international matters let justice be done abroad.—Walter Thomas Mills.

THE FIRST FILIPINO LEGISLATURE will be of a radical makeup. Already the contending political factions are showing great activity and at the caucus recently held the first brush occurred over a motion to have the assembly proceedings opened with prayer. This was defeated by one vote, on the broad ground that affairs of church and state should be kept distinct. The caucus was attended by forty-eight delegates. This would indicate that the Filipinos expect very little good from praying; they had enough praying under the three centuries of Spanish rule.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, the much-abused, pious old gentleman, whose oil enlightens the world and makes the country's wheels go around, gave the University of Chicago another \$600,000 to erect the memorial library that the university will dedicate to William Raney Harper, first president of the institution, who died several months ago. This gift makes a total donation to the University of Chicago of \$23,824,322. The Chicago University is the best oiled educational institution in the world; yet the same university produces more Socialist students than any other American university.

PRESIDENT JOHN MITCHELL refuses to accept the nomination for the presidency of the United Mine Workers. Mr. Mitchell seems to be a very sick man. He has given some of his best years to the cause of Organized Labor and the good work he has done for the Mine Workers of America will not be forgotten by those hundreds of thousands of men, women and children who have been directly benefited by said work during the last decade. John Mitchell's name will be honored by future generations, especially in the mining regions, because during his official connection with the organization the United Mine Workers of America have gone through the greatest labor wars in the history of the modern labor movement.

COMRADE CARL LIEBKNECHT will be imprisoned for 18 months for attacking the Kaiser's pet system of militarism. In addressing the judge of the supreme court of Germany, young Liebknecht proudly said: "Your honor, I realize that it is your duty to convict me. It is just thirty-five years ago when my father was standing before this same supreme court of Germany charged with the crime of treason. He was sentenced to two years' imprisonment, but not defeated. Leaving the prison walls, he continued the battle, and he came out victorious. So will we continue the fight against your system of exploitation and militarism. Social-Democracy will yet bury the moloch of militarism together with the system of exploitation of the working class."

ANDREW CARNEGIE A VAGRANT. We read in the Official Bulletin of the United Garment Workers: Declaring that Andrew Carnegie is a vagrant, according to the correct interpretation of the Pennsylvania law, William J. Brennan secured the release in Pittsburgh on Oct. 4 of Elmer Stevenson, who had been sentenced to thirty days in the workhouse as a vagrant. Witnesses swore that while Stevenson did not work he had plenty of money. Then Brennan looked up the law on vagrants and found that it applied to persons who went from place to place and had no visible means of support. "Why, your honor," declared Brennan, "the same charge might be preferred against Andrew Carnegie. He doesn't work, travels from place to place and has no visible means of support, either."

THE NEW ZEALAND WOMEN is a subject interestingly discussed in a new book, "Adrift in New Zealand," by Way Elkington, which should interest our women readers. The author says: "The men and women are on a much more friendly footing than in England. In New Zealand it is possible to have girl friends as safely as men. Colonial girls are splendid fellows; they are strong and healthy, and not given to nerves and hysterics. The New Zealand girl understands men. She requires plenty of freedom. She is not superficial nor merely 'manly,' for she reads much, thinks deeply and is keenly interested in the affairs of the state. She is no mean politician, and can argue without getting cross. She has feelings deep and strong. She is a type of woman that evolution has created and environment has formed. She is the woman who had to come."

WHEN DAVID R. FRANCIS sings hymns of laudation for the great work of General Booth, the Salvation Army must have been recognized as a valuable capitalist institution. It is encouraging for the capitalist employers to see an industrial reserve and half-starved strike-breaker army kept at the Salvation soup houses. They would prefer to have all the working people become regular Salvation Army guests instead of the labor unions and following the advice of agitators and labor leaders. The Salvation Army itself is a permanent monument of shame to Christian civilization. Under Socialism the Salvation Army would find no field of activity, because there would be no system of labor exploitation upheld by David R. Francis & Co., and no slum proletariat dependent on the Salvation Army soup served in the buildings for which speculators of the Francis tribe draw exorbitant rents.

THE LOVE OF COUNTRY. Personally, I am frank to say that nevertheless I love my country. I am not ashamed of my patriotism. I received a letter from an old friend the other day who said he never had been quite satisfied with me, that I always had been "too much disposed to be a law abiding citizen" to be really lovable. I do not know but his criticisms are just, but some way I can not help it. If there is anything in the world that has a place in my heart, which absorbs all its thought, enlists all its enthusiasm, commands all its devotion, that thing is my country. It is the flag that stands for my country. It is the longing for the better outcome of the current industrial and economic conflict. It is the desire to have some worthy share in carrying forward the battles for a juster and wiser order of things which have been fought so valiantly and for so many centuries by those who have gone before.—Saturday Evening Tribune.

THE LOVE OF CHILDREN. On this subject the Saturday Evening Tribune says: I frankly affirm that I love my country, not only because of its good qualities, but in spite of its bad ones. No parent ever loves a child for what it is. It would be impossible to do so. To know that it was to remain forever ignorant and helpless, impulsive and passionate would be the greatest misfortune that could come to one. We love the child in its weakness, its innocence, its ignorance, because of its promise, because while it is perfect in its day, nevertheless its day of perfection is far off. It is because of this love that we strive to have some share in the fulfillment of childhood's promise. It is for this reason that we enter into its sports, into its imaginings, accompany it on its excursions, live over again our own child life for the child's sake, not in order that it may remain forever a child, but that we may have some share in the process by which it shall put away childish things and come to the fullness of its manhood.

THE ANNUAL POLICE PARADE, which took place last Wednesday, as usual, passed the office of St. Louis Labor and the Planters hotel. Compared with former parades of the department, it was an improvement of at least 75 per cent. Socialist influence has brought about a remarkable change for the better even in the St. Louis police department. No riot gun display by the parading policemen! It made the impression of a parade of gentlemen and fellow citizens. In former years the police parades reminded the citizens of Cossack charges in front of the Winter palace in St. Petersburg. Chief Creecy and the board of police commissioners deserve credit for the radical change, which reform is in line with the demands made by the Socialists in recent years. Another reform which will have a good influence on our police force is the eight-hour system, which was also strongly advocated by the Socialist Party. While the bill was pending in the state legislature, copies of St. Louis Labor containing strong eight-hour articles were circulated among the Democratic and Republican legislators to whip the opponents to the eight-hour police bill into line. Now, since the St. Louis police have secured the eight-hour day, we hope they will assist the striking shoeworkers in securing the nine-hour workday.

The World of Labor

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

AGITATION FOR INTERNATIONAL WORKING CARD.

An agitation is on foot among the flint glass workers of Pittsburgh to recognize the union card of the foreign workmen coming to this country. It is proposed to allow these men to go to work on presentation of a card under the jurisdiction of the American Flint Glass Workers' Union.

FIRST ORGANIZATION OF RAILROAD MEN.

The organization of employees of the railway lines of the United States dates from the organizing of the Brotherhood of the Foot-board, at Detroit, Mich., May 8, 1863, by the locomotive engineers, which association is known as the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. Other branches of the transportation service followed from time to time, so that now each branch of the service is organized.

EIGHT HOURS FOR NEW YORK PRESSMEN.

The officers of the New York local of the International Printing Pressmen's Union, which made a general demand for an eight-hour day in book and job offices throughout the country, have announced that the Printers' League of that city has made an agreement to grant the demands. This affects 700 pressmen in that city. No agreement has been made with the Typothetae so far, but a conference with that body will be held soon.

PRESIDENT MITCHELL DETERMINED TO RETIRE.

John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers, announces in the current issue of the United Mine Workers' Journal that he will not be a candidate for re-election as president. He does not regard himself as well enough to attend properly to the office. Mr. Mitchell underwent a surgical operation about six months ago and has not fully recovered. Two more operations were performed at La Salle, Ill., for hernia and appendicitis, both of which were successful.

CONVENTION TO DISCUSS CHILD LABOR.

Gov. Patterson of Tennessee has issued a call for a meeting and conference of the representatives of all textile manufacturing interests and the representatives of all labor organizations and others interested in this movement, from what are known as the cotton states, to meet in the city of Nashville on Oct. 14, 1907, there to consider the question of child and female labor in shops and factories, with a view to adopting uniform laws that will be agreeable and just to the respective parties in interest.

ILLEGAL USE OF UNION LABELS CAUGHT.

For several months the members of the Detroit Clothing Cutters' Union No. 60 have been convinced that certain merchants have been using the union label unlawfully. Recently Lou Weitz, who keeps a clothing store on Gratiot avenue, was caught in the act of placing union labels on non-union garments. The matter was placed in the hands of S. Golden, the well-known labor attorney, who instituted proceedings before Judge Brooks in the circuit court for the granting of a permanent injunction restraining Weitz from the unlawful use of the label. The case was put on trial Wednesday, Oct. 2. After listening to the evidence of Anthony Kallek, the judge granted the injunction. Other firms who are following the same tactics will soon feel the strong arm of the law.

TERRE HAUTE PLUMBERS STRIKE.

On last Saturday morning the union plumbers struck for the enforcement of an agreement which was presented to the boss plumbers last spring. The scale presented at that time asked for 50 cents an hour, but the employers refused to sign the scale and the men finally went to work for 45 cents without any agreement with the bosses. At a meeting held last week the union voted to present the scale again and if it was not signed to go on strike. The committee presented the scale to the proprietors on Friday and only two firms signed it, Schaefer & Raebler and Roy Glenn. On Saturday morning the employees of the other shops walked out. The plumbers claim that their request for 50 cents an hour is not unreasonable, taking into consideration the prices the general public has to pay for plumbing work.

GREAT METAL TRADES UNION IN GERMANY.

Berlin, Sept. 28.—According to statistics, Germany has the largest labor organization in the world, that is, in any one line. It is the Deutscher Metallarbeiterverband. According to the recent report for the past year, there belonged to this union at the close of 1906 not less than 335,075 members, of which 15,000 were women. During the past year alone the membership has increased by 75,383. During the last four years the increase has been more than 206,000. With one or two exceptions every branch of the metal-working industry is represented in the organization. During the past year the union has collected funds to the amount of 7,900,000 marks (\$1,880,200). Various forms of support are provided for needy members—in sickness, when out of work, during strikes, for journeys, and when moving to a new field of employment; also contributions in special cases of need are provided for, as well as payment of funeral expenses. Furthermore, members are guaranteed legal protection. Altogether 4,800,000 marks (\$1,142,000) was paid out of the central treasury for these purposes, in addition to what was paid out of local treasuries in special cases of support.

FOURTEEN THOUSAND BOOKBINDERS JUBILANT.

President Glockling of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders reports that out of a total membership of over 15,000 in the United States and Canada, there are but 1,600 men on strike, the rest having been granted the eight-hour day. The Blank Book and Paper Rulers, both of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, were conceded the eight-hour day in every shop in Philadelphia save one—the Stephen Green Co.—on Oct. 1. Bookbinders' Union No. 2 and the employing bookbinders have reached an agreement, the eight-hour day being conceded for April 1 of next year, and an increase in wages of 5 per cent. The agreement signed is for five years.

One feature of the pressmen and bookbinders' strike in Chicago is the significant fact that not a single shop which has conceded the eight-hour day to the printers has resisted the demands of the other trades. The strike of the bookbinders in Boston for the establishment of the eight-hour workday was given new vigor when 150 bindery girls walked out Monday and joined the Bindery Women's Union. Twenty-one of the 28 binderies in Boston have been signed up. Bookbinders in Chicago report a complete success in their endeavor to secure the eight-hour day. In Dubuque, Ia., the printing offices employing bookbinders granted the eight-hour day without

any walkout or trouble. They also secured an advance in wages of \$1 per week. The Journal and Deitch & Lemar, Sioux City, Ia., have granted the bookbinders the eight-hour day. Bookbinders in Newark, N. J., have succeeded in securing an eight-hour day in every shop except one.

DETROIT EIGHT HOUR ORDINANCE INVALID.

The Wayne circuit judges unanimously declared Detroit's eight-hour ordinance, as applying to city contracts, to be invalid, for the reason that the legislature had at no time given the city authority that would permit the enactment of such an ordinance. The test was brought in the name of Attorney General Bird, on the relation of J. L. Hudson and eleven other taxpayers. It is understood that the Richmond-Bachus Co. was the power back of the suit, it being shown that the contract for bookbinding was given to the Winfield Co. at a bid 47 per cent higher than that of the former company, because the unsuccessful firm declined to bid under the eight-hour day specification. Corporation Counsel Tarsney says that he will appeal the case to the supreme court to determine whether the city can enforce the eight-hour ordinance.

"NO TRADE UNIONIST CAN EVER GO TO HEAVEN!"

E. F. Flood, a general organizer of the A. F. of L., who is now working in Tell City, Ind., says: "It seems that a good many ministers here are opposed to labor unions. One woman who worked in a factory came to me and said she did not want to join a labor union because she wanted to meet her little son in heaven. I asked her what she meant, and she said that her minister had told her that she would never get to heaven if she belonged to a labor union. She said she wanted to go to heaven because her little son had died a short time before and she wanted to meet him." Mr. Flood says that men earn as high as \$7 a week and that some women earn as high as 67 cents a day in the chair factories of Tell City. Such wages can not possibly maintain people above the standard of living of the slum and pauper populations of our great cities, and yet these people are all industrious, hard working.

NOT A NON-UNION CIGAR IS MADE IN BOSTON.

Boston is the banner union cigar center of the United States. It is said that there isn't in that city one manufacturer of non-union cigars. On the other hand the output of union cigars in Boston has reached the enormous total of more than 700,000 a day. In the factories and shops, large and small, only union cigarmakers are employed. There are twenty-five factories which employ not less than ten hands each. One firm employs over 700 hands. Unionism in the cigarmaking trade has had its ups and downs in Boston, as elsewhere. The first union was organized in 1883, eight months prior to the formation of the Cigarmakers' International Union. Today one union, No. 97, has 2,500 Boston cigarmakers on its membership roll. Since 1888 the union has grown steadily in membership and influence upon trade conditions. It goes without saying, that as organization grew in the trade wages and other conditions of employment advanced. Today the cigarmakers of Boston are the best paid workers of their trade in the country.

MOTHER JONES HARD AT WORK IN UTAH.

"Mother Jones has spent the month of September speaking to the laboring men and women of Utah," says the Miners' Magazine. While this aged heroine in the labor movement has been raising her voice in a state that has won distinction for its peculiar religious beliefs, there must have come to her the memory of a time when she was seized by officials wearing the badge of authority in that state, and was forced in the name of law to become an inmate of a pest-house, in the hope that she would become inoculated with smallpox. "Mother" Jones has faced government by injunction, braved the bullpen and deportation without flinching, in the cause of which she has dedicated her life. Her hair is now whitened by the silvery crown of age, which symbolizes the fact that her work is rapidly nearing an end. But when her brave, generous heart has ceased to beat and her eyes are closed in death, millions of men and women will revere the memory of this dauntless woman, whose heroism upon the industrial battlefield nerved faltering men to action in the cause of human liberty.

CHILD LABOR LAWS IN NEW YORK.

Several new laws having to do with the employment of children, which were passed at the last session of the legislature, went into effect on Oct. 1. Among these is one prohibiting the employment of children under 16 in factories before 8 o'clock in the morning or after 5 o'clock in the evening, or for more than eight hours in any one day. A new law regulating the selling of newspapers by children also became operative Oct. 1. By its terms no boy under 10 or no girl under 16 shall sell newspapers, magazines or periodicals. No boy between 10 and 14 shall sell such papers unless he has received a permit and badge from the board of education. Newsboys shall not work later than 10 o'clock at night or before 6 o'clock in the morning. The school authorities have power to enforce the new law, as well as the police. It should not be supposed that these laws will enforce themselves or that their enforcement may be left wholly to the initiation of the public officials. It is the duty of the labor organizations to have competent and energetic committees at work to see that the laws are obeyed and that the officials are forced to act wherever violations occur.

MANUFACTURERS GRANT EIGHT-HOUR WORKDAY.

The annual convention of the Union-Made Garment Manufacturers' Association of America, which was held in New York, was well attended. Aside from the discussion of special trade matters involved in its business relations with the U. G. W. of A., there was much consideration given to the unsatisfactory condition of the cotton market. The proposition for a decrease in the hours of labor to 48 per week and for an increase in wages on a certain class of goods was made to the advisory committee of the association at a meeting of its members and the officers of the U. G. W. of A. at the Thousand Islands in the St. Lawrence last summer, and this committee has formulated its recommendation for their acceptance in resolutions, which the association ratified. Under the agreement between the manufacturers and the U. G. W. of A. the 48-hour week will go into effect in all factories controlled by the association on Nov. 1, 1907, and will continue in force until Jan. 1, 1909. Besides the granting of the shorter workday the manufacturers have advanced the wages in cottonade and other cotton goods, not heavier than eight ounces, by an increase of 10 cents per dozen, and the price of making Khaki drill pants was increased from 10 to 15 cents, and on khaki duck the advance was from 15 to 20 cents. Under the agreement between the manufacturers and the union the status of the relationship now existing between the United Garment Workers and the members of the association as regards the use of the label as now contracted for, wage scale as now agreed between the U. M. G. M. A. and the U. G. W. of A., methods and machinery as now recognized and accepted, to continue undisturbed until January, 1909, by amending all pending contracts as to hours and prices referred to in the agreement and extending the same in force and effect until said date in order to permit fair adjustment to the new working conditions. Several of the manufacturers had agreements with the U. G. W. of A. which were not to expire until next spring, but in order to be in harmony with the other manufacturers they were willing to waive their rights and agree to the plan of having a general agreement affecting all to go into effect on the first of November. The agreement was signed on the part of the manufacturers by A. E. Larned, John McDonald, Thomson E. Goring and J. Weichers, and the signers for the U. G. W. of A. were General President T. A. Rickert, General Secretary B. A. Langer and Board Member Miss Margaret C. Daley. The members of the Union-Made Manufacturers' Association give employment to over 20,000 Garment Workers and their acts show that the association is composed of men who are disposed to be fair with their employes in the matter of wages and good conditions of labor, and it is no risk to assume that the employers get the benefit of their justice in the loyalty and faithful services of their employes.—Bulletin of the United Garment Workers.

Date for Revolution

A Readable and Valuable Work by the Author of The Jungle, That is Weakened by Falling into the Old and Dangerous Error of Prophecy.... A Prophecy That Has No Historic Legs to Stand On.
By E. H. THOMAS

Nineteen hundred and thirteen is the year which Comrade Sinclair has set for the Socialist revolution. In 1912 Mr. Hearst or some other radical Democrat will be elected. A great industrial crisis will be raging, with "strikes of a violence never known before," there may be a "great deal of burning and dynamiting" and probably some assassinations. In the week following the election of Mr. Hearst the "business of the country will have fallen into heaps." And then, all of a sudden, just as soon as Mr. Hearst is inaugurated—or perhaps even before his inauguration—the government will step in, take over the railways and the trusts, and—"such will be the revolution. * * * It is a charmingly simple process," says Comrade Sinclair, naively. "I could do it all myself."

Let's see—where did we hear this before? Oh, yes—it was at the Unity convention at Indianapolis, in 1901. Five years was the space of time given by Gaylord Wilshire for the final breakdown of the capitalist system. It is now six years since the Unity convention was held. The capitalist system has not broken down yet.

Also, only last week Mrs. Lott, the millennial prophetess, solemnly announced that the "Millennial Dawn," when "capital will throw its money into the streets," will come in 1915. Mrs. Lott has the advantage over Comrade Sinclair by two years, during which she can still pose as a prophetess.

Now, of course, all prophets who set dates to their prophecies may be dismissed with a smile. Time so surely proves them false prophets. But Upton Sinclair has told us not only why, but how the revolution will come. And since too many Socialists may think that he is all right about the method, and only off on the date, it may be worth while to consider his reasoning.

Comrade Sinclair starts with a parallel between the conditions which brought on the American Civil War and the abolition of negro slavery. He believes "that our country is now only a few years away from a similar great transformation." And then he falls into the strange error of supposing that the capitalist system can be overthrown all at once, just as negro slavery was abolished all at once.

There could be no greater blunder. There is not the slightest real parallel between the chattel slave system in 1860 and the wage system in 1907. Chattel slavery was an anachronism in 1860—a thing wholly out of date. For centuries it had been replaced in Europe by another social phase—by wage labor. The wage system in 1860 flourished in the larger, stronger and richer part of the United States. That is the reason that the North won out over the South. Its industrial resources were immensely superior. It was the triumph of a system already well developed and appropriate to its age over a system which had not flourished in civilized countries since the days of ancient Greece and Rome, a system which was not even a relic of the Dark Ages when serfdom had already succeeded chattel slavery.

Nothing of this sort is presented in the present industrial struggle. No mature and well developed system is ready to step in and take the place of capitalism, if it should "collapse" in this country. And just at present it shows little signs of "collapsing."

No such simple problem is confronting us as confronted our fathers in the war of the rebellion.

They had but to say, "Let slavery be abolished!" and capitalism, already full grown and organized, came crowding in to fill the vacant space left by the old regime.

We cannot merely say, "Let capitalism be abolished!" We must furnish a system to take its place. We must build up at the same time that we tear down. We must hold the trowel in one hand and the sword in the other, like the Jews in the days of Nehemiah, who rebuilt Jerusalem in the face of the enemy.

"The Socialist Party," says Comrade Sinclair, "is a party of agitation rather than administration." This is the reason why the revolution is to be accomplished, not by the Socialist Party, but by the programless Democratic Party, with the vague and sphynx-like Mr. Hearst at its head!

Is the Socialist Party merely a party of agitation? Wherever it has been given any administrative control, as for instance in some French municipalities, has it not shown wonderful administrative abilities? The workmen of France and some other European countries, where some cities have been carried by the Socialist Party, have found the Socialist officials just as competent to carry out measures for the benefit of the working class as to agitate for such measures.

The Socialist Party of America also will have to become a party of administration if it is to grow or even to live. Under the American form of government it will be impossible for us to shirk responsibility. In America all branches of the government, legislative, judicial and executive, are close to the people. It will occasionally result that some of our men will be elected to one or another of these branches. If the Socialist official knows how to carry his Socialism into practical application in the school board, the council chamber, the city treasury, the county clerk's office or the mayor's chair, the Socialist Party will be entrusted with higher duties by the people. If the Socialist official can only talk about surplus value and the collapse of the capitalist system, he will never be re-elected. The American people are too common sense to vote for a party of mere shouters.

The near future will see whether we can stand this hard test. I have faith to believe that we shall pass triumphantly through this great and growing ordeal, in spite of Comrade Sinclair's low estimate of our destiny.

Our readers must not suppose that these errors make up the whole of Comrade Sinclair's most interesting and valuable book. There are many chapters in Sinclair's forceful style which deserve to be written in letters of gold. This makes it all the more to be regretted that this fine work, which Kaiser Wilhelm has advertised so well by prohibiting it in the German Empire, should be marred by these crude notions. When Comrade Sinclair becomes an older Socialist, he will grow away from them. And we trust that the Socialist movement in America will also grow away from them with a few more years of practical experience. If not, some other party will arise to elbow us out.

Milwaukee, Wis.

Sparks of Light From Capitalist Papers

WOMEN AS MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

From the "World Today" Magazine:

This present year of 1907 marks an epoch in the evolution of womankind, and for the first time in all history women have taken their seat in a national parliament as elected representatives of the people. To Finland belongs the honor of this innovation.

On May 29, 1906, the Finnish parliament extended full suffrage to all men and women 24 years of age, the men to pay a poll tax of 24 cents and the women of 12 cents, and all entitled to vote were made eligible to any office. The law was approved by the Czar July 20 and went into effect Oct. 1. As the women would vote for the first time on March 15, 1907, the leaders among them made extensive preparations to instruct them in their new duties. The suffrage societies, the Young Women's Christian Association, the Social Democratic clubs, the temperance and other organizations arranged for lectures on the new law on proportional representation and on the political issues, while in many instances these were combined

with talks on education, temperance, purity and other social questions. Society women, young lady students, house servants and old market women with shawls over their heads sat side by side, all equally interested. Trial elections were held, halls fitted up with ballot boxes, tickets distributed, speeches made, canvassing boards of women appointed and persons at hand to conduct everything in a legal manner. These halls were crowded and the women entered into the spirit of the affair with keenest interest and enjoyment.

All parties nominated women for parliament and they addressed their constituencies just as the men candidates did, except that it was noted in almost every instance they took up many reform questions and did not confine themselves to politics. The democratic effect of universal suffrage can in no way be so forcibly illustrated as by a list of the nineteen women who were elected.

EIGHT HOURS' WORK ENOUGH FOR ANY WOMAN.

By "Nobody" in St. Louis Republic:

Eight hours' work for women in the office or home should be the average time for women's work, says a writer. In housework this means a few hours rest between times, for no woman can keep continuously at work without some rest. Nervousness is caused by overwork, and leads up to an irritable disposition, fears, pettishness, and this develops into melancholy, insanity and quite often suicide. A woman's brain is associated with every part of her body, it is continuously receiving messages of human afflictions, physical fatigue, and resents a too great abuse of the body. Headaches are caused by worry more than work, and most women worry about their work when all should know that little work is perfect and none of us live without making mistakes. Get away from the daily toil at home, at times when you leave the office, forget you ever worked in an office. If the ironing must be left one day, leave it; and if you are too tired or ill to bake, remember the bakery around the corner. You say your family can not do without home-made bread? Could they do without you? Do your share of work, then let someone else do the worrying. It is advisable sometimes to "set and think" as someone says, and it is doubly advisable at times to just "set" and leave thinking alone.

MODERN FATHERS ARE "MERE SOURCES OF SUPPLIES."

From Woman's Corner in St. Louis Globe-Democrat:
"The world is suffering for fathers" was declared at one of the New York clubs the other day. The father of the present day, it was averred, is "a mere source of supplies." The entire responsibilities of the family, as far as the children are concerned, are shifted to the shoulders of the mother. This "crying evil," the clubwomen think, has determined man to be unfit to hold his place as the head of the house. There is something the matter with the modern system that does not give the father time to take at least a half share in the care of his family. It is one thing to earn the money to buy food and raiment, but man does not live by these alone. Mothers have taken advantage of the fact that the father has so little time to devote to his children, and leave him out of consideration all together. This is probably not as generally the case, as the clubwomen of New York may think.

The rich man, intent upon his "duties" to his business and society, may have little time for his children, but even in New York the majority of people are not rich and there are no doubt thousands of homes in which fathers have as much to say in regard to the management of the children as in early times, to which the ladies refer with so much pathos. We have mothers' clubs and mothers' magazines to be sure, but each father is a law unto himself as to his duty to his child. Rich mothers do not, as a general thing, have any more time than the fathers to give to the children, if they are inclined to neglect them.

Socialist News Review

NATIONAL SECRETARY'S FINANCIAL REPORT FOR MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1907.

National Headquarters, Socialist Party, Chicago, Ill., Sept. 30, 1907.	Printing Bulletin	153 00
	Printing literature and supplies	243 50
	Literature	31 80
	Office equipment	60 25
Receipts.	Speakers.	
National dues from state committees:	E. E. Carr	37 27
Alabama	John Collins	98 75
Arizona	I. Cowen	100 00
California	George H. Goebel	100 00
Colorado	Mr. Hendrickson	50 00
Connecticut	H. W. Houston	10 85
Florida	Gertrude B. Hunt	82 75
Idaho	E. J. Lewis	35 45
Illinois	Guy E. Miller	200 00
Indiana	J. E. Snyder	19 95
Iowa	William A. Toole	13 80
Kansas	M. W. Wilkins	100 00
Louisiana		
Maine		
Maryland		
Massachusetts	Total	\$848 82
Michigan	Lighting	11 36
Minnesota	Rent for September	100 00
Missouri	Buttons	51 00
Montana	Mimeo. supplies	26 10
Nebraska	Press clippings	12 00
New Hampshire	Western Federation of Miners' defense fund	25 00
New Jersey		
New York		
Ohio	Total expenditures	\$2,087 34
Oklahoma	Summary.	
Oregon	Balance on hand Sept. 1	\$ 110 49
Pennsylvania	Receipts for month	2,342 99
Rhode Island	Total	\$2,423 48
South Dakota	Expenditures for month	2,087 34
Tennessee		
Texas	Balance on hand Oct. 1, 1907	\$336 14
Vermont	Assets Sept. 30, 1907.	
Washington	Cash on hand	\$ 336 14
West Virginia	Accounts outstanding against states and locals for dues, supplies, etc	866 66
Wisconsin	Literature in stock	1,017 32
Wyoming	Party buttons	344 55
	Supplies, stationery account, books for locals, etc	1,208 87
	Office fixtures and furniture	661 84
	Total assets	\$4,435 38
	Liabilities.	
	Speakers.	
	I. Cowen	\$ 88 93
	George H. Goebel	68 34
	Guy E. Miller	136 87
	M. W. Wilkins	77 40
	Total	\$371 54
	Whitehead-Hoag Co	45 00
	Judson Emblem Co	75 00
	H. G. Adair	92 00
	Kerwin Bros.	341 62
	Miscellaneous bills	41 41
	J. Mahlon Barnes	102 00
	International dues	125 00
	Total liabilities	\$1,193 57
	Balance net resources	3,241 81
		\$4,435 38
	Unorganized States.	
Georgia		5 00
Hawaii		1 20
New Mexico		10 00
Members at large		20
Total for dues		\$1,346 20
Supplies		\$90 00
Literature		157 20
Buttons		85 57
Western Federation of Miners' defense fund		25 00
National organizing fund		588 03
Miscellaneous		20 53
Total		\$2,312 99
Expenditures.		
Exchange		3 30
General expense		8 07
Express and freight		28 66
Postage		119 53
Telegrams and telephone		17 90
Wages.		
J. Mahlon Barnes		105 00
W. W. Rihl		72 00
F. H. Slick		72 00
J. H. Brower		6 00
M. Flaherty		48 00
J. A. Gavin		44 00
Total		\$347 00

Fraternally submitted,
J. MAHLON BARNES,
National Secretary.

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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Phone: Kinloch 8056; Bell, Olive 1397-L.

Our Book Department

Books On
Socialism, Labor, Science and Nature

Author.	Title.	Cloth.
AVELING	The Student's Marx	\$1 00
BAX	The Religion of Socialism	1 00
BEBEL	Woman and Socialism	1 00
BELLAMY	Looking Backward, a novel, paper, 50c.	1 00
BELLAMY	Equality, a novel, paper, 50c.	1 25
BEALS	The Rebel at Large	50
BENHAM	The Paris Commune, paper, 25c.	75
BLATCHFORD	God and My Neighbor	1 00
BLATCHFORD	Britain for the British	50
BLATCHFORD	Merric England, paper, 10c.	50
BOELSCHE	The Evolution of Man	50
BOELSCHE	Triumph of Life	50
BOUDIN	The Theoretical System of Karl Marx	1 00
BROOKS	The Social Unrest, paper 25c.	1 50
BRENHOLZ	The Recording Angel, a novel	1 00
BUCHNER	Force and Matter	1 00
BUCHNER	Man in the Past, Present and Future	1 00
CARPENTER	Love's Coming of Age	1 00
CARPENTER	Civilization; Its Cause and Cure	1 00
COMAN	Industrial History of the United States	1 25
CONVENTION REPORT	1904, paper, 50c.	1 00
DARWIN	Descent of Man	75
DARWIN	Origin of Species	75
DARROW	Crime and Criminals, paper, 10c.	1 00
DIETZGEN	The Positive Outcome of Philosophy	1 00
DIETZGEN	Philosophical Essays	1 00
ENGELS	The Origin of the Family	50
ENGELS	Socialism, Utopian and Scientific, paper, 10c.	50
ENGELS	Feuerbach	50
ENGELS	Landmarks of Scientific Socialism	1 00
FERRI	The Positive School of Criminology	50
FITCH	The Physical Basis of Mind and Morals	1 00
FRANCE	Germs of Mind in Plants	50
GHEENT	Mass and Class, paper, 25c.	1 00
HAECKEL	The Riddle of the Universe	1 50
HAECKEL	Last Words on Evolution	1 00
HAECKEL	The Evolution of Man	1 00
HILQUIT	History of Socialism in the United States	1 50
HUME	The Abolitionists	1 25
HUNTER	Poverty, paper, 25c.	1 00
INGERSOLL	Shakespeare, a Lecture, paper, 25c.	1 00
INGERSOLL	Voltaire, a Lecture, paper, 25c.	1 00
JAURES	Studies in Socialism	1 00
KAUTSKY	Ethics and History	50
KAUTSKY	The Social Revolution	50
KING	Socialism and Human Nature, paper, 10c.	1 00
LABRIOLA	Materialistic Conception of History	1 00
LAFARGUE	The Sale of an Appetite	50
LAFARGUE	The Right to Be Lazy	50
LAFARGUE	Evolution of Property	1 00
LAMONTE	Socialism, Positive and Negative	50
LEWIS	The Rise of the American Proletariat	1 00
LIEBKNECHT	Biographical Memoirs of Marx	50
LIEBKNECHT	No Compromise, No Political Trading, paper, 10c.	1 00
LLOYD	Wealth Against Commonwealth	1 00
LORIA	The Economic Foundation of Society	1 25
LONDON	War of the Classes, paper, 25c.	1 40
MAYNARD	Walt Whitman, Poet	1 00
MARX	Capital, Vol. I, Vol. II, each vol.	2 00
MARX AND ENGELS	Communist Manifesto, paper, 10c.	50
MCGRADY	Beyond the Black Ocean, paper, 50c.	1 00
MESLIER	Superstition in All Ages, paper, 50c.	1 00
MEYER	The Making of the World	50
MEYER	The End of the World	50
MILLS	The Struggle for Existence	2 50
MORGAN	Ancient Society	1 50
MOREHOUSE	Wilderness of Worlds	1 00
MOORE	Better-World Philosophy	1 00
MOORE	The Universal Kinship	1 00
PAINE	Age of Reason, paper, 25c.	50
PAINE	Rights of Man, paper, 25c.	50
PAINE	Crisis, paper, 25c.	50
PLATO	The Republic, 5 books, each, 15c.	1 25
PLUMMER	Graecia, a Social Tragedy	1 50
PHILLIPS	Speeches, Lectures and Letters	1 25
RAPPAPORT	Looking Forward	1 00
RAYMOND	Rebels of the New South, a novel	1 00
RENAN	Life of Jesus, paper, 50c.	1 00
ROGERS	Work and Wages	1 00
SIMONS	Class Struggles in America, paper, 10c.	50
SIMONS	The American Farmer	50
SCHAEFFLE	Quintessence of Socialism	1 00
SINCLAIR	The Jungle	1 00
SPARGO	The Bitter Cry of the Children	1 50
SPARGO	Socialism	1 25
SPARGO	Capitalist and Laborer	50
SPARGO	The Socialists	50
SUE	The Silver Cross, paper, 25c.	50
TALLEYRAND	Letter to the Pope, paper, 25c.	50
TRAUBEL	Chants Communal	1 00
TEICHMANN	Life and Death	50
UTERMAN	Science and Revolutions	50
UTERMAN	The World's Revolutions	50
VAIL	Modern Socialism, paper, 25c.	75
VAIL	Principles of Scientific Socialism, paper, 35c.	1 00
VANDERVELDE	Collectivism and Industrial Evolution	50
VOLNEY	Ruins of Empires, paper, 50c.	75
VOLTAIRE	The Man of Forty Crowns, paper, 25c.	75
VON SUTTFNER	Lay Down Your Arms	75
WARD	Ancient Lowly; Vol. I, II; each vol.	2 00
WHITMAN	Leaves of Grass	75
WORK	What's So and What Isn't, paper, 10c.	50

The above is only a partial list of books kept in stock. A complete line of pamphlets and leaflets always on hand, also Socialist Party buttons. Books sent postpaid on receipt of above prices. Office open from 8 a. m. to 9 p. m., daily. LABOR BOOK DEPT., 324 Chestnut St., St. Louis, Mo.

Missouri Socialist Party

THE RETURNS on the referendum are coming in very slowly. See that the vote of your local is forwarded in time.

COMRADE PHIL. H. CALLERY, who is attending Columbia University, writes that he expects to be in the field again in 1908.

LOCAL ST. LOUIS has applied to the National Office for a date from Comrade Ben Tillet, of England, who will cross the country on his way home from Australia, about the end of November. The local has just revised its constitution and brought it up to date.

B. S. CURD, of Morley, Mo., who is 74 years young, applies for membership. He does his agitation work in the Farmers' Union.

NOVEMBER 1 is the day on which Comrade Goebel will start to work in Missouri. He speaks in Jasper County on November 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5; Springfield, 6; Nevada, 7 and 8; Ulrich, 9; Kansas City, 10. From Kansas City on the dates have not been set, but will be about as follows: St. Joseph, 11, 12 and 13; Chillicothe, 14; Milan, 15; Novinger, 16; Marceline, 17; Hannibal, 18 and 19; Sedalia, 20 and 21; Eldon, 22; Union, 23; St. Louis, 24 and 25.

AS REPORTED last week, the new local at Valley Park is a live one. The county secretary reports as follows:

"Complying with your arrangements, Comrade Boswell and myself attended the meeting of Local Valley Park on Sunday, October 13. The meeting was called to order, and Comrade Ed. Hughes elected to the chair. Following the preliminary business, the secretary of the county organization took the floor and reviewed at length the workings of a local within itself and also its position in relation to the county and state organizations. Following this, Local Valley Park voted for affiliation with the county organization and elected Comrades Ed. Hughes, J. Bailey and H. Seaton as delegates.

"The feature of the day came when Comrade Boswell, of Local Brentwood, took the floor and delivered an enthusiastic and fiery speech on Socialism. The comrade spoke for over an hour and proved himself a master in logic, argument and deduction. His stirring address did its work with telling effect, bringing in every member of the audience not yet affiliated with the party.

"In conclusion I wish to state that Comrade Boswell and myself were highly impressed with the enthusiasm and efficiency of the organization recently effected at Valley Park. From reports gathered there is ample material to build up the strongest and most powerful organization in the county. It is intended to push the good work at this point to the utmost, and for that purpose we have arranged to hold an open meeting three weeks hence. We have been promised a 'full house' and shall do all in our power to stimulate a general and widespread interest on the subject of Socialism, in preparation for the coming date of Comrade Goebel at this point. Yours for Socialism, DR. A. TSCHIRNER."

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

National Committeemen.	
G. A. Hoehn, 324 Chestnut st., St. Louis	Keota.....F. W. Furley
E. T. Behrens, 110 E. 3d st., Sedalia	Lamar.....H. A. Thomas
	Leadwood.....T. H. McCrory
	Liberal.....Martha Mellor
	Myrtle (P. O. Jail).....J. U. Liebner
	Milan.....R. D. Morrison
	Monett.....U. S. Barnesley
	Marceline.....E. McAllister
	Mountain View (Route 1).....C. B. Hamilton
	Cracklen (Kenton P. O.).....M. E. Davidson
	Neosho.....L. B. Jones
	Nevada (Route 4, Box 106).....W. S. Peters
	Novinger (Box 336).....F. D. Bisbee
	Phelps (Route 2, Miller).....F. A. Bryant
	Pineville (Sulphur Spgs., Ark.).....A. N. Barton
	Poplar Bluff.....Carl Knecht
	Raley Creek (P. O., Galena).....Dick Meyers
	Rushville (Route 1, Poplar Bluff).....F. Riser
	St. Charles.....H. Stredwick
	Sedalia (210 E. 18th St.).....Wm. Tattershall
	St. Joseph (1002 S. 10th).....F. B. Moser
	St. Louis (324 Chestnut st.).....O. Kammerer
	St. Louis Co. (P. O., Ferguson).....T. Schirner
	Springfield 841 New st.....R. G. Hotham
	Turnback (R. 1, Aurora).....H. L. Cottingham
	West Plains.....J. F. Williams

COMRADE POPE REPLIES TO THE POST-DISPATCH.

To the Editorial Writer of the Post-Dispatch.

Dear Sir—I must say that I was very much surprised at an editorial in your paper of Sunday's issue entitled "Socialism's Sensitive Neophytes." I thought that the Post-Dispatch had advanced farther in its learning than your editorial seems to indicate. However, we Socialists are getting used to being called all kinds of names and all kinds of mean things attributed to us. The only reason I write this letter is that I hope you will publish it and that the people who read it will see that the Socialists, if they have a chance, will answer any slanderous accusations; but I suppose you thought that the readers of the Post-Dispatch know no more about Socialism, its doctrines and its teachings than you do; consequently you can make your statement without fear of being called to time. I want to quote what you say: "It is no defense of Socialistic promiscuity to say that other people are immoral. Socialism is the only propaganda in Christendom today whose teachers advise these things in its name without rebuke from its followers." The above quotation has no foundation in fact; it is a pure fabrication of a diseased brain, from a man who is commanded to write falsehoods to support a system of which he is an unfortunate devotee. I challenge you to name any Socialist book or Socialist leader, as you call them, that has ever said by word or writing the accusation you make. Long ago, in 1904, the Post-Dispatch pointed out that a man was very illiterate who connected the Socialists with the Anarchists, yet after four years of time you connect or try to connect the same, Mr. Editor. I protest in the name of the Socialists of St. Louis who read your paper and pay for it, that when you talk about a subject that you please read up on, if you don't read up, don't say anything at all, if you can't tell the truth. I can recite facts and show you, and I will quote one little statement from The Independent, New York, along this line. The article is entitled "Free Love in Theory and Practice." Catholic Socialists should cut the following news item out and paste it in their note books to read to their fellow Catholics who are opposed to Socialism on the ground that it is immoral. This extraordinary editorial note appeared in one of the most independent of its class, The Catholic Citizen of Milwaukee: "At Milwaukee the past week there came before the board of aldermen a question of granting licenses to eleven notorious saloons, most of which are virtually temples of 'free love.' Singular to relate, all of the twelve Socialist aldermen voted against licensing the places, and sad to say, all the Catholic aldermen, except one, voted to license these temples of free love. Evidently it is a condition and not a theory that confronts us." We offer no comment, except to say that it concerns those whom it concerns.—The Independent, New York. All we Socialists ask for, Mr. Editor, is for a fair statement of our position, but we dislike for our so-called greatest paper, the Post-Dispatch, to wilfully and ignorantly misrepresent us. Yours very respectfully, L. G. Pope.

THE CRIME OF BOYCOTTING.

James W. Van Cleave, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, is prosecuting a suit in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to force the American Federation of Labor to cease boycotting the Bucks stoves. The especial aim of the injunction is to prevent labor papers from publishing a list of the "We-don't-patronize" firms. It looks very much as if the Citizens' Alliance had once more bitten off very much more than it can chew. It does not make any particular difference what the Supreme Court may decide, it will be very much in the position that the United States Supreme Court was once before in its history, when Chief Justice Marshall issued a writ ordering President Jackson to do something that he did not wish to do. The gruff old backwoods president is

said to have remarked: "Well, John Marshall has his writ. Now let him enforce it." There are several things that courts can not do. One of them is to prevent the working class from communicating to its members the names of its enemies and combining to punish them. All ruling classes from the dawn of class rule have tried this. They have shot and hung and imprisoned and even burned at the stake and drawn and quartered, but every such effort has only ended in greater solidarity of those attacked. If now the workers of the United States determine to confine their purchases to those products that are made by Organized Labor there is no power on earth can stop them except their own indifference and ignorance. And the beauty of such attacks as this of Van Cleave's is that they remove this indifference and ignorance. Such a suit is only a confession that the boycott hurts. Thousands of workers who have never heard that Bucks stoves were made by scabs until this suit begun are now aware of it and will watch and beware of Bucks label on stoves. Injunctions may be issued on this point until they cover every billboard and work the courts overtime to issue them. The labor papers will publish the injunctions free, and if their members do not have sense enough to know what to do when they read that they are enjoined from boycotting any article, then they are bigger fools than anything in their previous history, except voting for their masters' candidates for office, shows them to be. The only practical result of this crusade would seem to be that the legal publication of the injunction will compel a number of capitalist papers to carry a "we-don't-patronize" list.—Chicago Socialist.

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 unawares 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 of the individual.

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 capitalists' 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.

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, inharmonious 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 as the only class that has the right or power to be.

The Socialist program is not a theory imposed upon 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 pre-

serve 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 program 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.

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, proportioned 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.

Socialist Party of St. Louis

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

Place and Time of Meeting.	Secretary.
First—444 Penrose st., second and fourth Wednesday	Paul Schurig
Second—303 N. Broadway, first and third Wednesday	Fred Rosenkrantz
Fifth—(Unorganized; meet with the Sixth)	
Sixth—S. E. cor. 13th and Chouteau ave., 1 1/2 Sunday, 10 a. m.	E. L. McCormick
Seventh—154 S. Seventh st., first Wednesday	Frank Heuer
Eighth—2215 S. 10th st., (second) Thursday	G. Bolding
Ninth—2875 S. Seventh st., every Tuesday	Wm. M. Brandt
Tenth—Southwest Turner Hall, 1st and 3d Thursday	F. F. Brinker
Eleventh—781 S. Broadway, third Saturday	Rud Stentzler
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—1816 Franklin ave., first and third Friday	Jul. Roth
Sixteenth—146 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. Kindorf, 3946 Herbert St.
Nineteenth—North St. Louis s' Turner Hall, 2d and 4th Friday	F. W. Groetke
Twentieth—2701 Franklin ave., 2nd and 4th Tuesday	Frank Mittendorf
Twenty-First—(Unorganized; meet with Twentieth)	
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 Mohl
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 Gerdel
Twenty-Seventh (South Br.)—524 Easton ave., 1st 3/4 3d Wednesday	Geo. White
Twenty-Eighth—15 N. Kingshighway, third Tuesday	Louis D. Goodman
Twenty-Ninth—2741 Dickson st., 2d and 4th Thursdays	Mary U. Devor

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Socialist News Review

SOCIALIST STATE CONVENTION OF INDIANA.

By referendum a special state convention of the Socialist Party of Indiana has been called to meet Sunday, Oct. 20, in Indianapolis.

SOCIALIST MEETING IN EAST ST. LOUIS.

Last Saturday evening the Socialists of East St. Louis held a successful open air meeting on Main street and Broadway. Comrade Pope of St. Louis was the principal speaker.

COME TO CONCORDIA CLUB HALL THIS EVENING!

This evening, Saturday, Oct. 19, the Socialist clubs of Wards 6, 8, 10 and 13 will give their joint ball at the Concordia Club Hall, 1441 Chouteau avenue. Admission, 25 cents a person.

"THE THREAT OF SOCIALISM."

The St. Louis Citizens' Industrial Alliance commenced its series of "Winter Lectures" against Socialism and Organized Labor at the Odeon last Tuesday evening. A certain Frank Dixon spoke on "The Threat of Socialism."

REVISION OF CONSTITUTION.

Local St. Louis Socialist Party met last Sunday evening at Delabar Hall and adopted the new constitution submitted by the committee. Several changes were made and the document adopted as a whole seemed to satisfy all comrades present.

THE SOCIALISTS OF FRANCE AND SPAIN

are making extensive arrangements for public anti-military demonstrations to be held simultaneously in Paris and Madrid. It will be so arranged that leading French Socialists will address the Spanish meetings in Madrid, while Spanish leaders will speak in Paris.

COMRADE HANFORD IN FLORIDA.

Comrade Ben Hanford of Brooklyn, N. Y., is now in Leesburg, Fla. In a letter to the editor he writes: Give my best regards to the comrades. After two years of almost constant illness I am here to spend the winter in the South and in the country. Feel much better already and expect to be in the scrap next year.

BEN TILLET COMING TO AMERICA.

Comrade Ben Tillet of England is now in Australia for his health. He will probably arrive in San Francisco en route home about the middle of November. Comrade Tillet is willing to speak either for labor organizations or the Socialist Party in about ten cities across the country. Communications should be addressed to the National office.

CONDITIONS IN MINNESOTA.

The conditions on the Mesaba Iron Range, in Minnesota, where the miners have been on strike for several months, are almost intolerable. The minions of the United States Steel Corporation are using every conceivable underhand method to break the strike and destroy the union. The dynamite artists have appeared, and dope can be dug up or found by detectives at any place where needed as a basis for wholesale arrests. The strikers retain unbroken ranks. The bosses are building their hopes of success on jailing prominent members and starving the men into submission by depleting their treasuries with enormous court costs.

NOTICE TO LOCALS EVERYWHERE.

The following is reported by Jas. S. Smith, State Secretary of Illinois: The Illinois Volksblatt Publishing Association and the German Central Committee of the Socialist Party of Chicago publish the German weekly Socialist paper 'Neus Leben.' Mr. Robert Saliel was employed as editor and manager up to June 20, 1907, when he disappeared, without notice, and greatly endangered the regular issuance of the paper. Later it was discovered he had collected bills for advertising for which he made no returns. Further, it was discovered that sixty-three certificates of stock, valued at \$10 each, were missing for the proposed German Socialist daily paper.

NEW SOCIALIST PUBLICATION.

No. 1 of Vol. 1 of **American Manhood**, a new Socialist publication, has reached our office. It is published in Texarkana, Ark.-Tex., with Comrade Luella R. Khebbill as editor, Stanley J. Clark as managing editor and J. C. Thompson as business manager. **American Manhood** is excellently edited and will be not only a means of propaganda, but a means of building up a strong Socialist Party organization in the great Southwest. In its introductory editorial the editor says: "Fellows, if you do not learn to think with your brains you will have to feel with your stomachs after awhile, so you better lay aside your prejudices and get to work and think out these great industrial propositions that will liberate you. You do not deserve either liberty or justice until you learn to think like a man and act like a man of manhood."

LIEBKNECHT SENTENCED TO EIGHTEEN MONTHS' IMPRISONMENT.

An Associated Press cablegram reads: Leipsic, Germany, Oct. 12.—Dr. Carl Liebknecht, the Socialist leader, was today found guilty of treason in writing his pamphlet, "The Curse of Militarism," following his trial which lasted nearly a week. He was sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment as a first-class prisoner in some military fortress. Liebknecht's conviction has stirred Socialists as has nothing in many months. His pamphlet, confiscated by the police, declared the standing army is Germany's greatest menace. He advocated teaching Socialism to young men before they were called on to serve in the army, and to propagate Socialism among older soldiers so that they will some day refuse to obey their officers and answer a call by Socialists to rise and overthrow the present system of government.

"BY MAKING A NOISE LIKE SOCIALISTS."

It is a fact only too evident that the children of workmen have always been given the poorest accommodations in our public schools. The Social-Democrats propose to stop that sort of thing, and insist that the schools in the working class districts shall be just as good, as spacious and comfortable as in the silk-stocking districts. At the last meeting of the Milwaukee city council Alderman Melms (Social-Democrat) introduced a resolution calling attention to the bad conditions in the Eleventh ward, a workingman's ward. The resolution points to the fact that the school building in this ward "has been in a deplorable condition for years, so that school children had to be housed in barracks," and that "hundreds of small children will have to suffer for want of proper ventilation and heating in said barracks and old school building during the coming winter months," and asks to know why the new building is not going up. The consequence of this resolution was that the very next day after it was introduced in the council work began on the Eleventh ward school building. Even while we are a minority party, our men can accomplish many things simply by "making a noise like Socialists."

SIXTY THOUSAND SOCIALIST WORKMEN PARADE IN HUNGARY.

Budapest, Oct. 11.—The general strike and demonstration by the working class of Hungary is on. All the crowned heads of Europe are perplexed at this outbreak from a nation whose workers long have been the most oppressed in the world. In the face of the general strike and the silent parades the army and all the usual weapons of the autocratic and aristocratic rulers are powerless. The demand is for universal suffrage, and the present strike, which has stopped all industry in hundreds of towns and cities, is simply a beginning. Complete success is not expected at once, but the uprising is sure to pave the way for future demonstrations that will bring the results desired. Upward of sixty thousand trade unionists yesterday marched through the boulevards to the Stadtwaldchen Park, where a meeting was held. The march, which lasted three hours, passed off in an orderly manner. Detachments of police stationed in Parliament Square, in anticipation of trouble at the opening of the houses, kept the approaches clear. When the president of the Lower

House, Herr Justh, entered the building a deputation of workmen presented him with a petition which set forth that the House had displayed a lack of understanding in the case of the social reforms needed by the working people, who, animated by patriotism, were enthusiastically working for independence, especially for the economic independence of Hungary. President Justh in reply denied that the House was solicitous of class interests, and said he was convinced that the present Hungarian ministry would solve the problem of electoral reform for the welfare of the fatherland without any outside pressure. There were labor processions also in many of the provincial towns, but no disorder anywhere. The feeling of unrest is growing throughout the country and the ranks of the workers are being recruited constantly. Not only mechanics, but the farmers are reported to have joined in the movement, and a wave of excitement is sweeping over the nation that is considered menacing by the reactionaries. Forty-two of the larger towns of Hungary have held meetings and indorsed the workers' propaganda. Leaders of the movement say that the feeling among the laborers is general that should they win at the polls they will be deprived of their victory by force of arms. Violence is feared on this account. It is reported that 50,000 soldiers are ready for an immediate call to suppress any uprising.

SOCIALIST ALDERMEN FOR STRIKING TELEGRAPHERS.

In the last meeting of the Milwaukee City Council, Alderman Seidel (Social-Democrat) introduced resolutions in behalf of the striking telegraphers. These resolutions stated that, "though the demands of these striking telegraphers seem reasonable, the Western Union Telegraph Co., the Postal Telegraph-Cable Co. (operated by the Mackay companies) and the Associated Press declare they will not treat in any way, shape or manner with their striking employees, but express a determination to starve them into submission," and recounted the damage done to the interests of Milwaukee in consequence, and therefore resolved that "the city council of the city of Milwaukee deprecates the policy of these great companies in condemning their striking employees to starvation or submission," and "declares it to be the duty of these three great employers to meet representatives of their striking employees and to do all that may reasonably be expected in order to adjust the differences, to the end that normal telegraph service may be restored." Of course, these resolutions were much too strong for the old-party politicians in the council. One Republican alderman offered a lame substitute resolution, recommending arbitration "by some unbiased judicial body." This week substitute received the votes of all the aldermen except the twelve Social-Democrats. And yet there are trades unionists who do not vote the Socialist ticket.

SOCIALISM IN THE AFRICAN PRESS.

The aspirations of the native press organs of Africa are frankly in accord with those of the Socialists and Labor Party in this country. The capitalistic exploiter is the economic foe of both black man and white, and this vital fact the leaders of native opinion in Africa have thoroughly grasped. The leading organ of the natives of South Africa, "Iswi Labantu" (The Voice of the People), a weekly periodical printed in Kaffir and English, in its issue of Sept. 3, which has just reached us, contains a column of Labor Notes and a leading article written in fervid English on "Capitalistic Colonization and Colne Valley," the Socialistic tone of which may be perceived from the following extract: "For mark it well, and let there be no mistake about it, there can be no freedom for the black man in his present helpless state until the white man is free. With the emancipation of the white worker must come as a matter of course the emancipation of the black man also, and we can hardly look for rapid change for the better in the condition of the darker races of the African Continent without the aid of the white workers, the Socialists and labor leaders of England, America and Europe. Negro Republicans under Booker Washington's industrial panaceas are all astray right here. They have failed, and will fail on that platform to secure the negro's emancipation. Colonization by capitalists is only another phase of this struggle for liberty, and friends of freedom will also hail the decision of the Stuttgart Socialists' Congress, described by the enemy as an "extremist resolution," that colonization by capitalists must cease.

HOW CONSERVATIVES WISH TO ANNIHILATE SOCIALISM.

A London cablegram in one of our St. Louis capitalist dailies says: Throughout Great Britain the conservative battalions are getting into motion. "Our purpose," announces Commander in Chief Balfour, "is to overwhelm the enemies of the state—those who would carve Ireland out of the United Kingdom, destroy the House of Lords as an ineffective and reactionary chamber, annihilate the church and legislatively bid the loafer plunder the man who works." The papers teem with evidences of a widespread response to this battle cry. The conservatives, expecting a general election in a year or two, have got together the biggest campaign fund ever collected in England. The contributors belong to the aristocratic upper and middle classes who are alarmed at the advance of Socialism, both as a piece-meal practical movement and as a comprehensive political doctrine. "Things have gone quite awry in our country," says Sir Douglas Straight, the famous editor. "Reverence for everything that ought to be revered is disappearing. Presumption and insolence pervade the lower classes and property has come to be regarded as something that has been stolen from the masses and must be returned to them. The conscience of the country must bestir itself to avert a catastrophe." American campaign methods are likely to be outdone in the ensuing educational canvass. The conservatives intend to dispatch hundreds of specially built vans equipped with magic lanterns to carry the old political gospel to the people. Brilliant speakers will accompany these vehicles, holding meetings in the streets and public squares of factory towns and at the crossroad saloons, where the rural population "get theirs." Each van will leave a trail of leaflets and pamphlets explaining the country's saving policy as the conservatives understand it. The party is carrying its organizing war into the enemy's camp by forming a large corps of working class speakers, who will appeal directly to voters of their own station. How the ministerialists will meet their opponents remains to be seen, but the feverish bustle at the headquarters of radicalism in Parliament square indicate that a big fight is coming.

A POST DISPATCH EDITOR SUN-STRUCK AT TEMPERATURE OF 60 IN THE SUN.

For the amusement of our readers we reproduce in full the following editorial from last Sunday's Post-Dispatch: "Socialism's Sensitive Neophytes.—Because the Post-Dispatch expressed surprise at the undoubted fact that belief in Socialism seems to lead many people straight to free love and anarchy, an esteemed correspondent in Girard, Kan., writes that "whether it was meant or not, the editorial is a slander upon the Socialist home." There are some mischievous Socialists in Girard, Kas., who are doing what they can to revolutionize government and society in the United States, but it is readily to be believed that many of their followers are reputable and well disposed. As was remarked the other day, there is nothing in Socialism itself which need necessarily make a man a cutthroat or a libertine. When we have a desire to know something about Socialism, however, we will not make inquiry of the bucolic neophytes who earn a living in a Girard (Kas.) Socialistic publishing house. They doubtless think they are Socialists, but they are not. Socialism in practice leads to communism and communism destroys the home. With the home destroyed there is promiscuity and with promiscuity there is license. Thousands of years before Girard, Kas., was ever heard of this truth was shown in the old world. It is the fatal and the damning blot upon Socialistic philosophy even now. This is not to say that all Socialists are promiscuous or that they would leave their offspring to the tender mercies of the state. It is to say, however, that wherever advanced Socialism appears these theories go hand in hand with it, are a part of it and are inseparable from it. It is no defense of Socialistic promiscuity to say that other people are immoral. Socialism is the only propaganda in Christendom to-

day whose teachers advise these things in its name without rebuke from its followers. There are many estimable people who imagine that they are Socialists and who have no sympathy with the doctrines preached by free lovers and anarchists. They are in bad company, however, and if they live long enough they will discover the fact." The editor of St. Louis Labor will not waste any of his time to reply to this P. D. editorial. Last week's temperature in St. Louis was exceptionally low and it is almost impossible to believe that a P. D. editor could suffer under the influence of the heat when the thermometer registers 60 in the mid-day sun. The P. D. would do well to establish an observation ward in connection with its editorial department.

SOCIALIST "BILLY" CREECH SINGS NO MORE.

Comrade Thomas J. Morgan writes in the Chicago Socialist: "Billy Creech is dead. I attended his funeral, which took place Wednesday a week ago. Bill was a molder in the foundry of the Illinois Central Car Works at Twenty-seventh street and I was a machinist in the same works, and we were close neighbors in the old Fifth ward, which included the stockyard district in 1879. In this territory Bill was known to everybody as the 'Socialist Singer.' While he rammed sand into the molds in the shop his brain was busy making songs that would fit old familiar tunes with a ringing chorus, and at night and on Sunday afternoons on the street corners and in the halls his quaint rhyme sung in a strong, rich Irish brogue drew a hearty response from thousands of hearers. These songs were the first that were written and sung in this city, and perhaps in America, for the Socialist movement. Each of them in simple language had a story which told of the injustice of the industrial system and had a prophecy of a better time coming, as indicated in this refrain to one of his songs about the wage system:

"The old black slavery way,

No more of that we say.

We begin to think the millennium is coming

In the Socialistic way."

"His most active campaign was in 1879, in which the Socialist ticket received about 12,000 votes and Frank Stauber, Christ Meyer, Lawrens and Altpeter were elected aldermen, and Dr. Ernst Schmidt was our candidate for mayor. For this refrain one of his songs had the refrain, 'Morgan shall be the alderman and Dr. Schmidt the mayor,' but the other fellows counted the votes and made the returns 1,750 for Morgan and 1,850 for the Democratic candidate. The Anarchist movement then began and stopped Bill's singing, but in the 28 years that have passed Bill has been a steadfast Socialist, and he sang his songs for the last time in the Patterson meetings on the South Side at Sixty-third and Halsted, where I told the story of his work. Some ten years ago Creech, while riding home from work on the footboard of a crowded Halsted street car, was crushed by a wagon and disabled for life. Fortunately he was in comfortable circumstances and therefore escaped the privation such injuries usually bring to the worker. Bill was one of a group of Irishmen in the stockyard district that publicly represented the Socialist movement in the days when it required the highest physical, as well as moral courage, to mount the 'soap box.'"

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