

ST. LOUIS LABOR

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Workingmen of All Countries, UNITE!

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

VOL. VI

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"Socialism is Practically Dead"

This Time It Died in Australia, and Its End is Dead-Sure. "Weakness in Ideas," Says Globe-Democrat.

The proverbial cat has seven lives. Socialism must have more than seven, because it is made to die at least once every twenty-four hours.

Last Sunday's Globe-Democrat came out with a full column special cablegram (undoubtedly dictated in some Wall street press bureau) with the following very amusing head lines:

END OF SOCIALISM IN AUSTRALIA SURE!

Premier's Outspoken Dealing with Labor Party Shows the Trend! Weakness Is in Ideas!—Farmers' Support Intended Only to Give Him Freehold on Land.

Then follows the cablegram with its striking introductory sentence:

"Melbourne, Oct. 19.—Socialism in the commonwealth of Australia is practically dead. As soon as Mr. Deakin, the premier, returned from the colonial conference in London he was asked what he meant by his speech at De Keyser's hotel. The speech in itself was not of great importance, nor was it meant to be, but the candid way in which he dealt with the future of the Australian Labor party caused a big sensation in this country.

"The reason for the sensation was not all because of the frankness of the statement. It was because it burned up the action, created by the opposition, and passively affirmed by the Labor Party that the Australian government was completely the creature of the Labor Party. The speech marked the entire independence of the prime minister and showed that the Labor Party was not supporting the protectionist ministry from choice, but from compulsion. It is not that the Labor Party in Australia is weak in numbers so much as it is weak in ideas, and it is this weakness which is causing it to drift into the deep water which Mr. Deakin spoke about in London.

"The leaders of the Labor Party in Australia have realized for a long time the drift that has set in, and have also a true appreciation of the cause. The outside leagues have neither realized the drift nor the cause of it; and as the leaders only spoke of it there has been a marked difference between the members of the party inside Parliament and those of the leagues who control them from the outside in their political views.

"The real reason for this is that the men inside know how far the millennium promised by the earlier prophets is failing. The millennial promise of the program has been the whole attraction. It might have remained as undated as the Christian millennium, had not the party three years ago jumped an unripe situation and accepted office for a few short weeks.

"The question which faced Mr. Watson when he led a wholly Labor ministry was whether he could openly pursue the ideal which the Labor Party had been preaching, that of a definite Socialism, and live, and he decided that he could not. Because, apart from some views as to industrial legislation, the Labor ministry had no distinctive policy; the Labor ministry did not live. Its ordinary democratic learnings did not make it, as a party, stand apart in a country which has no history and no leisured classes. Where it could be distinctive was in being openly Socialistic; and this it feared to be, because to be so was to get out of touch with the main body of public opinion.

"Up to this point the Australian Labor conference confessed the creed of "nationalization of all means of production, distribution and exchange" with a light heart. It was like drawing a bill with no due date. After this time began the movement for modifying the creed, because the bill was dated, and the sands were running out, and now, at last, the movement against the Socialists, which began among the members inside Parliament, is spreading to those in the leagues, and there is open talk of cutting the party away from Socialists and Socialistic ideals.

"Some incidental things have intervened to keep the numbers of the party intact, such as the unwisdom of sectarian movements, which have thrown the Irish vote mainly with the Labor Party, but this help will not last long. The last man to be really a Socialist is the Irish colonist with his earth-hunger.

"His ideal is the freehold of his farm, whether it be large or small, and no promises of the great things that will follow from a state tenancy overshadowed this ideal.

"To talk true Socialism means getting out of touch with the Australian working man, whose home instincts are strong. He has as keen a sense of his personal responsibility as any others of the English-speaking race, and it is just where he comes in sight of the antagonism of Socialism to both these senses that he revolts from it.

"The Australian working man is in the beginning of just such a revolt now, and to stay the revolt first the Socialist creed had been thrown overboard, and now preparations are being made to throw the Socialists after it.

"The Socialists joined themselves to the working man and promised to give much. The working man was only concerned with freeing himself from industrial shackles. In a new country, with a universal suffrage, this is not hard to do, so far as legislation can do it. The Australian working man has got far enough on the road to a democracy to be able to see the difference between the liberty of a democracy, if it be well governed, and the slavery of Socialism. He sees Socialism, not as something which is going to give him more liberty, but very much less, and Socialism, which was never more than a plaything of the Australian democrat, is now being strongly denounced.

"The Australians have had their own notions as to what Socialism is. Circumstances have made it wise for the state to build the railways, because no company could have taken the same risks in developing lines that the state has taken; but in all cases where the state owns industrial undertakings, such as railways and waterworks, the state at once denationalizes them in their administration.

"There is practically no difference in principle between the railway administration of an Australian state and that of a railway company, except that the element of competition is eliminated. Socialism has seemed to succeed, first, because it has appropriated as Socialistic certain state actions which were only Socialistic in that they retained to the state certain monopolies, such as the railways, which were yet strictly administered on ordinary commercial lines, possibly less successfully than by a company, but still on commercial lines, and next because it has tailed itself on to a general democratic movement.

"As to real Socialism, which means the entire subordination of individual rights, Australia will have none of it, and does not understand it. How far this is so can be judged by the antics of the real Socialists, led by Tom Mann, a one-time labor leader in England.

"For some time Tom Mann was associated with the Victorian Labor Party, and succeeded in giving the platform a twist towards

Socialism. This twist helped to separate the Victorian democrats from the State Labor Party and leave the Labor Party in a helpless minority.

"In South Australia the leader of the Labor Party, Mr. Price, the premier, announces that he is so little of a Socialist that the man who wants to take away from him the modest cottage which is his own house, on his own land, has got to fight him. The Socialist Party, as the term is understood outside Australia, has dropped into the class of unnoticed fads, and it is likely to stay there. The Labor Party, to save itself, must cut loose from it."

We have reprinted the Globe-Democrat "cablegram" in full, because it makes such interesting and amusing Sunday reading for our comrades and friends.

Because the "End of Socialism in Australia" is sure, the G.-D. goes to the enormous expense of securing a full column special cablegram from Melbourne!

Because "Socialism in the Commonwealth of Australia is practically dead," the Globe-Democrat requires a full column "special cablegram" to show that Socialism in Australia is not only not dead, but that it is very much alive, so much so that a St. Louis paper, 10,000 miles away, sees fit to secure a full column "funeral cablegram."

In Australia the working class, at least the organized elements of that class, have declared their independence from capitalist politics, and their influence on the management of the public affairs in the Commonwealth has grown to such an extent that the capitalist speculators and exploiters of labor have become badly scared.

Back to the good, old days when you followed your masters' political mercenaries!" is their advice to the Australian workmen. Too late!

Germany, Austria, France, England, Australia—great Jerusalem!—everywhere the wage-workers are proclaiming their political independence, elect their own men to Parliament to make laws for Labor's protection.

Why, any sensible man or woman will see that such a universal rebellion of the poor wage slaves will just mean hell to the capitalist class.

Hell! Excuse this expression, but that's what it means for them, because it blocks their speculation, robbery and exploitation schemes, which today are solemnly and sacredly sanctioned by capitalist law factories, operated by boodlers and criminals without the striped garment.

The Australian Labor movement is getting down to business. The slaves are waking up. The slave owners stand aghast, with a dark, hopeless future.

Just think of the terrors of Australian Socialists who want to take from Premier Price his modest cottage.

Now, dear readers, we may tell you a little story why the Globe-Democrat published the long "special cablegram."

There is method even in the madness of corporation newspaperdom.

Tom Mann's name is mentioned in the cablegram.

Who is Tom Mann?

The British labor leader and Socialist!

He spent some months in Australia studying the labor problem.

Now Tom Mann left Australia, not for England, not for the moon, but for San Francisco, in the United States of America!

See the point?

Tom Mann will deliver Socialist and labor addresses in ten of the leading cities of this country.

He will also speak in St. Louis, in the great commonwealth of Missouri where the Globe-Democrat is located, and when considering this, and further thinking of the "social unrest" prevailing in our "free country" today, you may well understand the necessity of proving to the American people that Socialism in Australia, where Tom Mann comes from, is practically dead and that the "End of Socialism in Australia is sure."

MORE INJUNCTIONS

Government by Injunction continues to flourish. The latest injunctions are directed against the International Pressmen's Union and against the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners. A dispatch from Cincinnati tells the story of the pressmen's troubles:

Cincinnati, Ohio, Oct. 21.—The temporary injunction against the inciting of a strike by the International Pressmen's Union for an eight-hour day was made permanent today by United States Judge Thompson, who held that such action on the part of the union officers would be a breaking of a valid contract.

The injunction was sought by the United Typothetae of America and certain publishing firms in New York, Chicago, St. Louis and Massachusetts to prevent the defendants, officers and members of the pressmen's union from inciting and carrying on a strike which was in effect the breaking of a contract entered into last May and running till January 1, 1912. According to this contract the pressmen were to have a nine-hour day until Jan. 1, 1909, when the eight-hour day was to go into effect, but the union had demanded the immediate acceptance of the eight-hour day.

When the case was argued ten days ago the defendants raised the question of jurisdiction, and the complainants moved to amend the petition in certain respects to eliminate parties not indispensable to the suit, which motion was sustained today, the court holding that it had jurisdiction in the case. That the demand by the international union officers for an eight-hour day prior to the date agreed upon was violative of their contract was the opinion of the court, but he said the men, as individuals, could not be enjoined from striking.

One of the points sought by the petition was to enjoin the paying of strike benefits. The attorneys for the union pleaded for the beneficiaries of the strike fund, but the court sustained the petition, and the injunction as issued forbids the payment of strike benefits or any action by the officers of the union that would incite a strike in contravention of the contract.

Opinions returned in St. Paul by the Federal Court of Appeals reached the office of the St. Louis district Monday. In the case of the Fox Bros. Mfg. Co. against James A. Shine, to have members of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners restrained from interfering with work on buildings in which the mill work was made by the Fox company, which conducts an open shop, the lower court's restraining order was sustained.

Thus the capitalist injunction courts are doing their work against Organized Labor. They are playing with fire, however. It was the Taft Vale decision that aroused the labor movement in England to independent political action which resulted in the election of fifty labor representatives to Parliament.

In the Cleveland injunction the pressmen are even enjoined from paying strike benefits to their union members.

This is a free country!

TO SHOE WORKERS EVERYWHERE

Stay Away From St. Louis! Strike Is Still on and Strikers are Making a Brave Fight. Don't be Deceived by Untrue Reports Circulated by the Manufacturers and their Agents.

The strike of 20,000 St. Louis shoe workers is still on. The situation is unchanged. The strikers are making a brave and heroic fight for a noble cause.

Shoe workers everywhere are requested to stay away from St. Louis until the strike is settled.

Advertising For Men and Children.

The manufacturers are exerting every nerve to deceive the public about the present demoralized condition in the St. Louis shoe industry. In the want columns of the daily papers they advertise for men to learn shoe cutting and other work, and for children to do all kinds of work. Last Friday and Saturday the firms sent out thousands of letters and postal cards to strikers, inviting them to return to work on Monday morning, at the same time intimating that the strike was a thing of the past. Some of the foremen and foreladies were sent to the houses of strikers to talk to them about the strike and induce them to come back to work the following morning.

However, the boys and girls are determined to fight to the bitter end, and all the flattering inducements and sweet promises could not change their minds.

Prosperous Bosses For Ten-Hour Slavery.

It can not be repeated too often: The St. Louis shoe manufacturers, who for many years have been priding themselves with the assertion that St. Louis has become the center of the American shoe industry, are still upholding the ten-hour workday and the "Three Days' Notice System," which practically makes a chattel slave out of every man, woman and child employed in the local shoe factories.

The Strikers' Meetings Enthusiastic.

As usual, the striking shoe workers meet regularly every day at Lightstone's Hall and Walhalla Hall on Franklin avenue, at the hall on Franklin avenue and Twenty-first street and at the New Club Hall on Chouteau avenue and Thirteenth streets. These meetings are even more numerous attended and as enthusiastically conducted as on the second or third day of the great strike.

The Daily Press Serving Manufacturers.

All the daily papers of St. Louis, with the exception of the Star-Chronicle have been bought up by the manufacturers in this great strike. For the last week the strikers' press committee had been trying to get a paid announcement asserted next to the manufacturers' want ad., but none of the papers showed a willingness to publish it; all the strikers wished to say in their announcement was that the strike was still on. Neither of the capitalist dailies (Star-Chronicle excepted) make any mention of the strike, thus deceiving the public as to the real situation.

Even on such papers as the St. Louis Times and Westliche Post the lid has been put tight and strong by the shoe manufacturers. In last Saturday's "Labor and Industry" columns, where insignificant items from everywhere were reported, not one line on the great shoe workers' strike in our own city could be discovered, which shows conclusively that Mr. McCullen, the "industrial editor," himself is suffering from the lid pressure, for without this lid pressure he would hardly have ignored the noble and heroic struggle of twenty thousand people in our own city.

Arbitration Board Says Strikers' Demands Are Reasonable.

The Missouri State Board of Arbitration made strenuous efforts to induce the manufacturers to meet with the board in conference and endeavor to bring about a settlement of the troubles. But, like Millionaire Pullman during the Pullman hunger insurrection, the St. Louis shoe manufacturers declared: "There is nothing to arbitrate!" They snubbed the State Board of Arbitration and acted like men bare of any human feelings.

The State Board of Arbitration made a report, which was signed by Joseph Pope, representative of capital, and Ford A. Allen, representative of Organized Labor, the only two members who attended the hearing. C. P. Thomas, the neutral member, was not there.

The findings of the board were as follows:

1. We do not consider the demands made by the workmen either unfair or unreasonable in comparison with the hours or wages existing in like trades in other cities.

2. We would urge that hereafter in all cases of disagreement which can not be mutually adjusted, such differences be submitted to arbitration without resort to strike or lockouts on the part of the workmen or the manufacturers.

Certain Policemen Do the Bidding of the Employers.

While most of the police officers stationed near the factories act like gentlemen, there are some who act like private gendarmes of the Shoe Manufacturers' Association.

The manufacturers will make an effort to stop the strikers from doing picket duty. The pickets walk up and down in front of the factories to watch all who enter. The bosses claim this prevents many from going back to work, so they ordered the police to keep them away from in front and near the factory.

The strikers claim their right to walk the streets as private citizens, so they will permit one of their men to be arrested and will make a test case of it.

Court decisions in this and other states make picketing legal, so long as no threats or intimidation are used.

Twelve Strikers Discharged in Police Court.

Twelve strikers who were arrested while doing picket duty at the factories of the Peters Shoe Co. and the Roberts, Johnson & Rand Shoe Co., on Wednesday, were dismissed by Judge Saunders in the Dayton Street Police Court Thursday of last week. The police who made the arrests testified that they were not disturbing any one's peace, and were not even loitering in front of the factories, but kept moving all the time. They were instructed by Judge Saunders not to make arrests under such conditions again. The police said they made the arrests on the complaint of the managers of the shoe factories, who complained that their peace was being disturbed.

"No one can prevent a citizen, not a police character or idler, from occupying the street or prevent him from walking up and down the street so long as he is behaving himself, and not disturbing the peace of others," said the court.

Officers Should Be More Careful.

A police officer ought to have common sense enough to know when a man is violating the law; he should not follow the disorderly advice of a manager or agent of the bosses.

Down on Ninth and Carroll streets a police sergeant became so officious that he threatened to arrest a citizen (not a striker) for standing on the street corner waiting for a north-bound car. This

kind of "police protection" looks to much like official lickspitting with the employers.

The Police Have the Eight-Hour Day.

The police, after years of hard efforts, have secured the eight-hour day; they should be the last ones to assist the shoe manufacturers in their determination to continue the ten-hour slavery in their factories. And, after all, nearly every policeman is a member of the working class.

Another Decoy Letter Sent Out.

St. Louis, Oct. 21, 1907.

All of our factories are in operation under the same conditions as in the past, and your old position is now open to you, and we hope you will take same before it is filled by someone else. We guarantee to all securing their positions first the fullest protection in the matter of holding their respective places as long as their services are as satisfactory as formerly; and we also will use all our resources to protect each one against any annoyance from any source.

Yours very truly,

BROWN SHOE CO.

The above letter, received by several thousand striking shoe workers Tuesday, shows that strenuous efforts are being made by the manufacturers to induce their former employes to return to work.

At a meeting of several hundred women workers, held at Twenty-first and Olive streets, Monday evening, a resolution to stick was unanimously adopted.

Trying to Provoke Strikers.

That the manufacturers are endeavoring to stir strikers to violence is the belief at union headquarters, Eleventh street and Franklin avenue. Tuesday teamsters for three of the manufacturers paraded around the block in which the union headquarters are located with drays of empty shoe boxes. These men would drive past the union headquarters and after going a short distance would return over the same route with the same load. One dray was watched and in a period of less than an hour it passed three times in front of Eleventh and Franklin with the same load.

Grand Benefit Ball For Striking Shoe Workers.

The striking shoe workers have made extensive arrangements for a grand benefit ball to be held Friday, Oct. 25, at Hashagen's Auditorium, Broadway and Lami street. Admission: Gents 25 cents, ladies 10 cents. The friends and sympathizers of the striking shoe workers are invited. Remember, that this is for the benefit of the strikers.

Every Tuesday and Friday evening at skating rink, Jefferson and Locust, also for the strikers' benefit.

To the Labor Press Everywhere.

The labor papers throughout the country are requested to spread the news of the St. Louis shoe workers strike. The daily papers put the lid on all news concerning this strike and the manufacturers are trying hard to get outside shoe workers to St. Louis.

Lese Majeste and Censorship

Criminal Proceedings Against Appeal to Reason. Front Page of Paper Censored by Coup d'Etat Bonaparte.



This week's Appeal to Reason has come out with one-fourth of its front page censored, or "confiscated," as the old Bismarckian police censors would call it.

In the midst of the big white space is printed the announcement:

"This space is censored by special order of Chas. J. Bonaparte, Attorney General of the United States. Criminal proceedings against the Appeal; particulars next week."

The St. Louis Post-Dispatch of last Tuesday, in a special dispatch, publishes the story which the Appeal promises for next week. Here is what the P.-D. reports:

"Girard, Kas., Oct. 22.—Acting under special instructions from Attorney General Bonaparte, United States District Attorney Bone of Topeka has begun criminal proceedings against the publishers of the Socialist paper, The Appeal to Reason, Fred D. Warden, editor; Eugene V. Debs, editorial writer, and other members of the staff, because of a cartoon and article which, it is stated, were objectionable to Mr. Bonaparte and President Roosevelt. This order was issued after the district attorney investigated the case and reported to the Department of Justice that there were no grounds for indictment. The first article to which the administration at Washington objected was written by Eugene V. Debs, and was a denunciation of the president for his attitude in the Haywood case in Idaho. Another article specified is an offer of a reward for the kidnaping and return to Kentucky of William Taylor, fugitive ex-governor of that state, after the United States Supreme Court in the Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone habeas corpus appeal "had decided kidnaping to be an act of legality." It was pointed out that President Roosevelt had personally contributed to the defense fund of Caleb Powers, the defendant in the Goebel murder case, while branding the Idaho prisoners as "undesirable citizens."

"After the matter had been dropped for lack of sufficient grounds, as the District Attorney said, on which to base an indictment, The Appeal to Reason published a cartoon by Ryan Walker caricaturing both Attorney General Bonaparte and President Roosevelt, after which the Attorney General ordered the case reopened.

"The action against The Appeal to Reason is based upon section 4988 of the Federal statutes, which it is hoped to so construe as to define the first page of any paper as its 'cover and wrapper.' The law prohibits the mailing of any paper when there appears upon such 'cover or wrapper' any delineations, epithets, terms or language of a scurrilous, defamatory or threatening character, or calculated by the terms of manner or style of display to reflect injuriously upon the character or conduct of another, and provides a penalty 'for each and every offense' of five years' imprisonment at hard labor, or \$5,000 fine, or both.

"Postoffice Inspector Chance of Fort Scott informed the Appeal management that the case has been closed on the records of the Postoffice Department, but that it had been reopened at the direction of Attorney General Bonaparte. The Appeal to Reason management argues that a conviction would establish a precedent which would enable the administration to exercise a rigid censorship over all papers during a national campaign next year, suppressing 'undesirable' cartoons and eliminating unfriendly matter from the first page.

"The editor of the Appeal to Reason is already under indictment in the federal court for publishing and mailing articles reflecting on President Roosevelt. His trial will be called in the November term of the United States District Court at Fort Scott."

Where are we at?

Theodore Roosevelt is in bad company; he is being bonaparte-

ized in short order, and ere long we may see history repeat itself, not as a tragedy, but as a comedy-farce.

It was the first Bonaparte, the Napoleon Buonaparte of Corsica, who established the dictatorship in France, suppressed the revolutionary and opposition press, abolished all republican institutions, and finally had himself solemnly crowned and ointed as "L'Empereur des Francais."

Another adventurer of the Corsican tribe, Louis Bonaparte, in attempting to imitate the "Grand Empereur," conspired against the second French Republic, played his "coup d'etat" and had himself proclaimed as "Emperor Napoleon III."

There used to live in Baltimore a shyster lawyer by the name of Charles Bonaparte, who tried to improve his chances by taking a hand in local politics, which, by the way, was then as corrupt in Baltimore as in any other American city. Baltimore being but a half hour's ride from Washington, this lawyer became acquainted with some White House politicians, and finally attracted the attention of Theodore Roosevelt, who invited him to accept a portfolio in his Cabinet.

As a matter of course, Mr. Bonaparte accepted, and thus this narrow-minded, bigoted Baltimore lawyer and peanut politician became Attorney General of the United States. As such he imagines he is possessed of the power of a Napoleon Bonaparte, or of the adventurer Louis Bonaparte. Inasmuch as Mr. Charles Bonaparte prides himself with being related with the Corsican Napoleon it is easy to understand how this latest parvenu of a "great statesman" is trying hard to make a record for himself. Why, give Theodore Roosevelt a third term and his pigmean Attorney General will put the Lese Majeste clause on the Federal Statutes and in real Bonaparte style he will have imprisoned every editor or public speaker who may undertake to criticize "His Majesty" in the White House.

Napoleon Bonaparte found his St. Helena!

Louis Bonaparte found his Sedan!

Charles Bonaparte will some day be retired from public life; despised and forgotten he will have to "go way back and sit down."

Humor in Standard Oil

John D. Rockefeller Tells His Story of Benevolence and Love. "We Are All Socialists in a Sense!" Says the Pious Old Philosopher. Some Amusing Sparks of Standard Enlightenment.

New York, Oct. 22.—John D. Rockefeller, in the course of a long interview at his home in Pontico Hills, had this to say of Standard Oil:

"Standard Oil is always giving somebody a hand, helping somebody over a bad place. We don't divide our profits. We lay them aside. To be sure, you hear talk of big dividends, but does any sane man imagine that the \$160,000,000 of our stock represents all the actual capital of Standard Oil? No. We have to lay by vast sums. What would happen if at a time like this, say, we were to suspend the maintenance and improvements, operations on which we spend millions annually?

"And it is not our own people only whom we watch out for. No one knows what Standard Oil has been to hundreds of men and concerns in tight places.

"The best philanthropy is to give men regular work. Sixty-five thousand men draw their pay from the Standard Oil Co. regularly year in, year out, good times or bad.

There have been ill-managed and even immorally managed corporations.

"But it is poor logic to find against the whole idea of corporations because of these few failures. There were bad machines when we first began to use machinery, but we did not, on that account, throw the good machines out of the window.

"The attitude of many toward the corporations is for the moment not as friendly as it should be. I attribute this to the same causes that act to oppose every step of advance. We have come into a new economic era. In the future business is going to be carried on more and more by aggregations of capital. It can not be otherwise. The day of individual competition is past and gone. It is simply and solely a question of efficiency.

"The well-managed corporation, with ample capital, is economically superior to the individual. History does not move backward. We can no more return to the day of individual competition than we can to that of hand labor.

"It is altogether a question of efficiency producing the best goods for the least money. The Standard Oil is the most efficient economical machine in the world. That is the sufficient account of its success. We have offered to furnish every item of our raw material to competitors, guarantee them the same facilities of transportation and delivery and sell our product at a fair margin of profit at the figure which it cost them to produce it.

"I want to say this: No man, no concern, was ever forced to come into the Standard Oil Co. Not one. The charge is false. Other concerns have been offered the opportunity to come in, but the spirit in which the invitation was given them was one of friendly service.

"I have gone to men and have said to them: 'Neighbor, we are up against a difficult situation. Things are not going well and are not going to go any better on the present basis. It lies with us to put the oil business on a sounder foundation. Better methods are possible. We must find means to make our product more economically, and to make it better and to handle it more efficiently. We have some ideas. Possibly you have some. It means more capital, the concentration of effort and harmony. Wouldn't it profit you to come with us? Now, don't make any sudden decision in the matter. Go home and think it over, and then let us meet again.'

"There was no threat in that, was there?

"Well, some of them did come and were not sorry for it—and the biggest ones, mind you.

All Socialists in a Sense.

"You know most of the talk against us comes from the smaller concerns that did not join us and have been sorry ever since, and talk of that kind about us is the way they show it. At this time it behooves the large business interests of the country to so comport themselves that they will convince foreign capital of the desirability of investing here. Time was when we thought we had enough capital of our own. Now we realize that we need money from abroad. It ought to be coming to us. And furthermore, and not less seriously, it is incumbent upon them to convince our own people that they are worthy of their full confidence as observers of law and conservators of the genuine public interest. This is important. We are all Socialists in a sense. I certainly am a Socialist in a sense. We understand that all men are bound together in vital relationships from which there is no escape. The interests of one are those of all.

"But the error of Socialism is that you can create by formal enactment what must be a natural development, and carry on through the agency of men selected by some political method what must be carried on by men selected by nature. (Selected by God, like Divine Mr. Baer of Pennsylvania.—Editor of St. Louis Labor.)

"I am happy to say that in Standard Oil we don't know anything of the dispute between capital and labor.

"The conduct of the Standard Oil Co. has been in the hands of high-minded, honorable gentlemen. No brighter, better men, animated with a finer spirit, were ever brought together. They have carried on this great business on the highest level of honor.

"It takes a practical mind to make a fortune. Men have often said in my hearing: 'Oh, how I wish I were rich. If I had money I should do this great work or that. Now, those men will never be rich. They haven't got the purpose and practical bent of mind for it. They think of the fruits of victory without the struggle. I fear it is

necessary to fix the mind pretty firmly upon the making of money before it is possible to plan its spending. You know, there is a great deal of folly shown in the distribution of benevolence. If substance is a trust, then it is very serious business the matter of dispensing it. One can not simply get rid of it and have a free conscience. A responsibility attaches to the distribution. I have an idea on that point to this effect: Let us have benevolent trusts, corporations, to manage the business of benevolence. Yes, I am quite serious. Indeed, I have been full of the idea for some time."—Amen!

DAY AND EVENING CLASSES!

Individual Instruction.

If you want to learn English, thoroughly and quickly, join Mrs. S. Woodman's private classes. One course of private instruction will help you more than many months in the public night schools. Call on Mrs. Woodman, 2106 Lafayette Ave., for particulars.

IT IS NOT NECESSARY for you to collect the money for a new subscriber who lives in St. Louis. Just send the name and address to Labor, 324 Chestnut street, and we will collect the subscription some Sunday morning later on.

WHEN YOU BUY

Mercantile and "305" CIGARS

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

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

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Always Insist that the

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Remember, no CIGARS are
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BOOK AND JOB PRINTING

Colored and Union Work a Specialty

PH. MORLANG, MGR. All Work at Reasonable Prices.

DRINK ONLY UNION BEER.

(See Sample of Our Label.)



This Label is pasted on every barrel and box as a guarantee that the contents are the product of Union Labor.

NEU AND LIND STRICTLY UNION.

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More Union Label Goods

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LADY, HOW CAN YOU PAY YOUR BILLS?

By VICTOR L. BERGER in S. D. Herald.



This is for you, lady. It interests your husband, and your grown-up son, of course, but it interests you even more. Because you are the mother of your children. And because you have to feed your family.

How do you manage to make ends meet with the money you get? Did you ever think about it? Of course, you did. You could not help thinking. Especially at the end of the week. I am not going to trouble you much with figures. I will give you only a little government statistics.

A year ago last spring, when prices were not nearly so high as now, the United States Bureau of Labor made a composite study of 19 carefully selected families in Washington, D. C.

There families were sober, industrious people, doing their best in the struggle with want. There was among them a painter, a janitor of a church, a tinner, a street paver, a clerk, an employe in a box factory, a teamster, etc. They were all steadily employed.

The actual accounts were kept of the earnings and expenses of these families for a whole year.

The average yearly earnings for these men were \$651.32. Now it is found that food was the most important consideration for every one of these families. More than half of their total income was spent for food.

And that is natural enough. Before all things, one must eat. The rent may be "stood off." Clothing may be patched. The family may be cold.

But the children must eat, and so must the grown people. For meat, the average family eats sausage, cheap stew meat, pork, and the cheapest round steak. And they are mighty glad to get that. Half the year the family uses no eggs.

The only luxury is tobacco for the head of the family at about twenty cents a week. And in one of the families selected, an occasional pint of beer.

The family lives, on the average, in four miserable rooms, in every case without a bathroom.

The house is usually furnished on the installment plan. The family is always making payments on some installment purchase, on a chair, a bright rug, a stove, a bed, or a sewing machine.

This is the only way that such things can be gotten by a family of this type. The sewing machine costs \$60 on the installment plan, when it could be bought for cash for \$25 or even \$18. And other things in proportion.

The family pays 75 cents a week for industrial insurance and "burial." Enormous profits are made by the industrial insurance companies on the poor.

The average family of those selected also pays on account of an old debt incurred when the last baby came. This debt originally amounted to \$45, and is drawing interest at the rate of 180 per cent. That is the rate that is charged by the Shylock loan companies with which the poor are forced to deal. The money is furnished by big capitalists in the east.

There are about 50 of such loan companies in Washington, D. C., where this investigation was made with the nineteen sober and industrious families above-mentioned. And there are about sixty-five companies of the same type doing business in Milwaukee.

After paying for food and rent and incidentals, there is very little money left for clothes. In one of these absolutely decent and selected families a boy had to be sent to the industrial school to save expenses.

There are no entries on the miscellaneous accounts of the average family of that type for postage, stationary, magazines, amusements, excursions, travels and toys. Most of these families do not take a daily newspaper steadily.

Because they are poor, the average of these selected families is unable to practice such ordinary economics as the middle class think most necessary.

The wife buys one cake of soap for 5 cents, when 25 cents would buy six cakes. She pays 8 cents for a quarter of a peck of potatoes (that means \$1.28 a bushel), when 80 cents would buy a bushel. She buys one can of tomatoes at a time for 10 cents, when three cans may be bought for 25 cents, etc.

For the average family of the workingman who earns \$651.28, which is more than the average workingman earns, we can say the following:

It is underfed on poor food; is almost ragged; is cold in winter; is huddled, seven persons in four rooms; is without sanitation; is weighed down by debts; is a prey to Shylocks; is in wretched surroundings; it is in a daily race with starvation. And it has no escape from this condition.

This is the case of a selected, temporary, industrious family in an era of wonderful, unprecedented prosperity—and according to an investigation made by the United States government.

And average conditions in Milwaukee today, if anything, are worse. In the first place, the average wages in this town are not as high as in Washington, D. C.

Second, these nineteen families were selected families. Only one family used any intoxicating drinks, and that one used them very moderately.

And, furthermore, this investigation was made a year and a half ago.

Since then the cost of food has risen enormously.

According to a computation in a Milwaukee paper, the price of food has gone up 52 cents since August, 1906. And since 1897 the rise has been 91 per cent. Potatoes and other vegetables, eggs, butter, cheese and meat have gone up fearfully. If you want to understand the meaning of this hold-up, just take dairy products alone—butter, cheese and eggs.

Take the quantity that you could buy ten years ago for a dollar. Five years ago, the same amount cost \$1.29. Last year it cost you \$1.45.

Now it costs you \$1.85.

Then take vegetables. Buy what you could get for a dollar ten years ago. Last year this cost you \$1.31.

Now it costs you \$1.81.

On fruit, berries and apples the price in some cases has even more than doubled.

No wonder that the housewife's purse is getting so thin.

No wonder that even the higher-paid clerk and the smaller business man have to sacrifice the habit of eating certain fruits and vegetables and of enjoying an occasional chicken or a beefsteak. They now have to save on bread, which is going up continually. And on milk.

And what are you going to do about it? Certain papers are beginning to print all sort of fine recipes; how can you live on cornstarch alone, for 3 cents a day. But I would advise you not to try it.

Others tell you how you could live on nuts alone. But nuts have gone up fearfully of late. You would better cut them out.

So what are you going to do about it?

This is a great country, and produces all we need. We produce so many things of all kinds, particularly foodstuffs, that we send them all over the world. And if there should not be enough, we could easily produce ten times as much.

Wise men tell us that the Mississippi Valley alone could raise food enough to feed the inhabitants of the whole world.

And yet even the above selected list of steady, industrious working people, earning more than the average Milwaukee workingman, make hardly the barest kind of a bare living.

And that is your case also, if you are the wife of a workingman, of a clerk, of a teacher, a clergyman, or a small business man.

And do you know the reason for this ungody rise of the means of livelihood? Do you know it is not a bad harvest, that it is not because things did not grow, nor because cattle can not be raised?

It is simply because everything is in the hands of a few trusts. They not only control the packing houses, but through their cold storage houses and magazines control also the poultry, the butter and the fruit.

And through their elevators they control the wheat, which naturally influences the price of bread.

The railroads do the rest. The trust owners, of course, need the money.

The average New York plutocrat spends \$300,000 a year for his household and living expenses—that means 461 times more than one of the workingmen's families selected by the government.

There are 100 women in New York who each spend \$30,000 a year for dresses, and 1,000 who spend \$15,000 a year each.

Quite a number of our millionaires own plates of solid gold, and there are rich families who boast of china costing \$5,000 a dozen.

A hundred thousand dollars would not even pay the interest on the money spent for trinkets which are worn every evening at the Metropolitan opera by the rich women in the boxes. There are a number of New York women who boast that their jewelry costs them half a million dollars. A single pearl necklace was recently sold at Tiffany's for \$200,000. There are fifty New York men who wear link cuff buttons worth \$5,000 a pair.

So the capitalists need the money.

Miss Gladys Vanderbilt, whose engagement with the Hungarian Count Laszlo Szechenyi was just announced, had a trousseau already prepared at the cost of \$67,150—not to mention jewelry, china, etc.

So you see they need the money. The stables of the horse and the dog kennels of the millionaires are infinitely nicer than your house.

There are some poodle dogs that wear diamond studded necklaces costing \$10,000 or more.

And no matter how pretty and good your child may be, it will never have as good a living in this world as a millionaire's dog or horse—if capitalism is to last.

There is only one way in which we can stop this starvation brought about artificially by a handful of sharks in human form.

The nation must get possession of the trusts, and thus get possession of the most necessary means of livelihood for the people.

We have spoken to your husband about this. Maybe he understands, but it is also possible that he has not given any thought to this matter.

Now we want to speak to you. We know you have at heart the welfare of your children, the welfare of your family.

We want you to think of your present condition. We want you to think of your future, of your old age.

We want you to think what will become of you and your children if your husband should get out of work.

What will become of you and your children if your husband should become sick, if he should die?

Think of all this, if your husband does not. And then answer this question: Is the Socialist party right or not, when it tries to unite the workingmen and the poor people generally in order to change this system, so that you and your children and your neighbor and her children shall be taken care of now and be assured for the future?

At any rate, we want you to see that your husband, or your grown-up son gets some reading matter about the Socialist party.

It is the greatest workingman's party in the world, and has done much good for the workingmen and the poor people all over the world. And it has also made a good record in Milwaukee.

This literature will explain how the Socialist party intends to proceed so that the nation may get possession of the trusts and return to the common people what is their natural heritage, because it is the working people who have made it all.

And remember, madam, every vote for the Socialist party is a knock for the trust and a boost for you and your children. Every vote for the Socialist party helps to make your bread cheaper, and your old age more secure.

Tell your husband to get that reading matter. It will cost you nothing. And it can not hurt him or you. If you do not agree with us, you need not accept our ideas.

But if you do then help us to make this life better, nicer and more worth living.

VICTOR L. BERGER.

Merrie England's Shake-Up

Two Thousand Socialist Meetings Arranged All Over England, Ireland and Scotland. Liberal and Conservative Parties Badly Frightened by the Awakening of the British Proletariat.

The labor movement in England is moving. Every old party politician is on the "qui vive" as to the meaning of the political unrest in labor's ranks. Fifty labor representatives in Parliament, practically under Socialist leadership, look to the average politician like a volcano in full eruption, with no prospect of an early stop.

Men like Lord Roseberry and Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman are scheming about ways and means to keep the labor vote in their political nets. The Liberal-Labor membership in Parliament, the old-time backbone of the Liberals in the industrial centers, is giving way to the independent labor representatives.

In a lengthy special correspondence to the New York Evening Post the writer says:

Struggle with Socialism.

"In Scotch politics there is one indication that they grasp the political future more clearly than we do in England. The lower middle class, the 'bodies,' have foreseen the coming struggle with Socialism quicker than have our 'bourgeoisie.' Everywhere in Scotland the Liberals have recognized that no real co-operation is possible between them and labor, and in the Glasgow and Dundee elections there was no pretence of it. With us the fiction of a Liberal-Labor alliance is still tenderly cherished. If it breaks down at Jarrow or Huddersfield it is maintained at the recent bye-election at Liverpool.

"The premier's leading henchman in Scotland, the master of Elibank, the Scotch Liberal whip, has long ago endeavored to dislusionize his countrymen. He has never minced matters with the Socialists. Speaking only on Monday at Paisley, after his chief, he declared that he regarded the Socialists not as allies, but as enemies whom he was prepared to fight anywhere, and that in Scotland the Radicals would always beat them. In other words, he was prepared to rely for the future on the lower middle class, who had been for fifty years the governing class in Scotland.

"In my opinion, this anticipation comes nearer to define the real political struggle of the future than the official program of the heads of the party. It is doubtful whether the position of the House of Lords in our Constitution is so critical a question as the premier would have us believe it to be. As a body, it has no real strength. It never pretends to resist the nation. It aspires only to interpret the result of the next general election. Already Socialist speakers up and down the country have begun to speak of the campaign against the Lords as illusory, as a will-o'-the-wisp designed to lead the people away from more important issues.

"The point is always cropping up in all political speeches, and is

useful as a distinguishing shibboleth of those labor leaders who still co-operate with Liberals and those who throw them over. Mr. Shackleton, the cotton spinner, is still a good Liberal, and his speech last night was full of the House of Lords, as the great enemy. But Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, probably the biggest head in the Socialist band, does not trouble about them. He knows that they will go easily enough before the greater movement which he is at present concerned to inaugurate.

Socialist Activity.

"The greatest new fact about British politics is the extent and vigor of the Socialist autumn campaign in this country. Many men interested in questions, such as temperance or women's suffrage, which as a rule labor members are glad to support on the platform, have told me that for the next three months no labor member will help them or speak for them. And no wonder, for over two thousand Socialist meetings have been arranged for October, November and December. This agitation concentrated on the nationalization of the land and of all instruments of production or exchange, and particularly on old age pensions, throws into the shade the efforts of all the old-fashioned politicians. It will bring to the front issues, which at present are almost new to British politics. But whether the energy of the Socialists will have the immediate results, which their leaders confidently anticipate. I am not at all sure. If we have no 'bodies' in England, we certainly have a lower middle class."

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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

SAME OLD STORY

St. Louis has another boodle sensation. Some years ago our
Council and House of Delegates were composed of boodlers. Democ-
ratic and city fathers alike were arrested, tried, convicted and
sent to the state penitentiary. Some of the councilmen and alder-
men escaped punishment owing to the "statute of limitation," some
disappeared and some died a natural death.

Circuit Attorney Joseph Folk was then the terror of the bood-
lers; their misfortune became his political fortune. The boodle trials
procured for him the reputation necessary to lift him into the guber-
natorial chair.

With Mr. Folk in the Jefferson City mansion, some of the
boodlers in the Jefferson City penitentiary, the rest of the boodle
gang out of political business, what was more natural than to im-
agine that St. Louis was now free from boodle, and that our City
Hall, formerly a hell of corruption, had now become the temple
of civic virtue and wise statesmanship.

"Good men" were nominated and elected by both old parties
at the following election and the people were assured that every-
thing was O. K.

Last Friday afternoon the House of Delegates was in session.
A certain bill, which had been held up for months, was suddenly
passed. A few minutes later two delegates, Fred W. Priesmeyer
of the First Ward and Ferd Warner of the Second Ward, were
arrested on the floor of the House by order of the Circuit Attorney.
For getting a certain bill passed Priesmeyer and Warner had ac-
cepted a bribe of \$500 from Henry Ascher, a West End business
man. Mr. Ascher, who asserts that he had to give up \$500 for his
garage bill, declares that Delegate Warner informed him that the
"combine" had the city by the throat, and their financial representa-
tive had endeavored to negotiate with him after he had visited War-
ner with the object of getting the measure passed.

Warner is reported as having made the statement that only
fools could think a man would spend \$2,000 to get elected to the
House of Delegates, and then be satisfied with \$25 a month.

This is business talk, pure and simple, without any sentiment
and hypocrisy!

Now to the point: Priesmeyer is a Republican, Warner a Democ-
rat. One is as corrupt as the other, one as purchasable a quantity
as the other.

Both are saloon keepers.

The average business man will not accept a \$25 a month po-
litical job and neglect his business. With the saloon keeper it is
different. His business is such that he can serve as alderman and
attend to the "raising of customers" at the same time. Once elected
he takes the everyday business morality for the basis of his political
and public work and under the device, "business is business," he
makes out of his political job as much as the bribe-givers may be
willing to offer him.

To expect that capitalist politics will ever be anything but a
money-making business scheme, is to expect figs to grow on thorn-
bushes and oranges to bloom at the north pole.

Capitalist patriotism in politics is rot. Make money! honestly
if you can, but make money! This is also true of capitalist politics.

What is needed in the City Hall is a good strong minority in
the House of Delegates that will make things lively and interesting,
and who will act as watchdogs over the people's interests and the
public welfare.

From Hell to Heaven

The great Italian poet, Alighieri Dante, author of the "Divina
Commedia"—the Divine Comedy—was compelled to live the life
of hell on earth. Pope and king and princes combined against him.
Dante, one of the greatest minds the world ever produced, had to
spend his best years in exile. He died in exile! Persecuted and
cursed in life, he was cursed and damned in death by the men in
power.

Today, nearly seven hundred years after his death, the world
honors his memory, and his name has become as sacred to every
thinking man and woman as the name of an Olympian god was to

the ancient Greeks. The Italian Dante Society is about to carry out
an idea which will doubtless appeal to all lovers of Dante the world
over. The idea is two-fold and has been enthusiastically received
by the municipalities of Florence, where Dante was born in 1265,
and of Ravenna, where he died in 1321. The scheme is to have the
people of Ravenna contribute toward a lamp which shall be hung
over the poet's monument in the Santa Croce in Florence and for
the Florentines to contribute to a lamp which shall be hung above
the poet's tomb in Ravenna. Both lamps will be kept burning al-
ways, as a symbol of the great poet's undying fame and influence.

The lamps are to be made in Venice in the Byzantine-Venetian
fashion, the bottom of each shapel in the form of a "conca," from
which Dante got his idea of the geography of hell. They are to be
made of brass and the glasses of the Ravenna lamp will be in the
old ducal colors, while those of the Florentine will be according to
the ancient colors of Florence. Again, the former will bear the arms
of Dante's last host and patron, Guido Novello da Polenta, while the
latter will have on it the arms of Dante's own family of the Ali-
ghieri.

What makes the idea of the mutual contribution of the two
cities particularly appropriate is that Dante, while on his mission to
Rome in 1302, was fined 8,000 lire and condemned to banishment
from Florence for two years. On the 10th of the following March
he was again sentenced, this time to be burned, if taken. He never
saw the city of his birth again, except, possibly, from the heights of
Fiesole. From that time on he became a wanderer, until, in 1320, he
sought asylum with Guido Novello da Polenta in Ravenna. In the
following year he was sent by his patron on a mission to Venice,
and, on his return, discouraged at his failure, he soon afterward died
from fever contracted on the way.

Dante was buried in the Franciscan Convent opposite the house
in which he dwelt. The street running between is now called the
Via Dante, and in a corner of the convent wall there stands a
little chapel with the monument and two inscriptions, one of which,
composed by Bernardo Canaccio, concludes with the following
couplet, in translation:

"Here I am inclosed, Dante, exiled from my native country,
Whom Florence bore, the mother that little did love him."

In the Santa Croce in Florence there is a vacant tomb below
the monument erected by Ricci. The Florentines have again and
again requested the bones of the poet from Ravenna, but Ravenna
has declined to part with them. The last request was made in 1864.
The first was in 1337, when Taddeo Gaddi completed his portrait
of Dante in the lower figures of the "Paradise" painted by Giotto
on the walls of the chapel of the Podesta. Gaddi probably had for
his model a sketch made by his master, Giotto, from life.

The weakness of mankind is their reverence for the past, their
ignorance of the present, and their carelessness as to the future.
Like in Dante's period, today in our enlightened age, so called, the
best and greatest men are persecuted by a prejudiced, stupid world
until they fall exhausted and sink into the grave, after a life of
trouble and suffering.

When bedded in the chilly chamber of rest in the ground eight
feet below, the first recognition of their work becomes apparent,
and somebody will pass the subscription list for the erection of a
monument "in honor of the great man whose death was a serious
loss to all mankind."

SOCIALISM ONCE MORE DEFEATED

As usual, Socialism is defeated at every labor convention, ac-
cording to the capitalist press reports. At the recent Illinois Fed-
eration of Labor convention several radical measures were voted
down. Ergo: the Socialists were badly defeated! Speaking of this
convention the Chicago Daily Socialist says: That a sufficient num-
ber of Socialists have been sent to the body this year to make it
impossible to carry through the old schemes without exposure is a
decided victory for Socialism and the cause of Labor.

Those who are really interested in the cause of the working
class, in furthering the battles of Organized Labor, might gain a
lesson by noticing which of the Chicago newspapers are rejoicing
most heartily over the imaginary "defeat of Socialism." They are
the same papers that have helped to break every strike in Chicago
for years. These are the papers that call the scab a hero, that joined
in the chorus against Haywood, that at all times and in all places
are on the side of capitalism and against the workers. A mere in-
dorsement of the Socialist Party would mean nothing. The adoption
of a resolution indorsing Socialism might be equally meaningless.
It takes more than resolutions to make Socialists. It takes an in-
telligent knowledge of the wider phases of the labor problem, and
a fidelity to the cause of the working class that is willing to place
that cause above immediate personal advantage when the two shall
clash. But just because the Socialist does not place the cause of
the workers above personal political advantage, because he objects
to the use of the organized workers as political trading stock to be
hawked about in the markets of their enemies, therefore he insists
that steps shall be taken to deprive those who would so dicker their
corrupt stock in trade.

No one ever trades in the labor vote of Germany, Belgium, Den-
mark or Austria. No one ever heard of a Socialist trading in the
labor vote.

This is not necessarily because the Socialists are all honest, al-
though it is a strange fact that every faker that has been kicked out
of the Labor movement of America for the last five years has been
a vicious antagonist of Socialism. It is because the men who vote
for Socialism think for themselves and can not be sold out. Once a
man has learned to vote for himself and his class he can no longer
be used as trading stock. It is just because the trade unionists who
have entered into the Socialist Party can no longer be used to be-
tray labor and elect its enemies that that party is fought so viciously
by the labor politician.

The union man who is voting the Republican or Democratic
or Independence League or any other ticket that is financed and con-
trolled by the exploiting class, is doing so ignorantly, and therefore
can be used by the demagogic politician inside or outside the ranks
of union labor. When he has come to know that these parties are
opposed to the interests of Labor, when he realizes that only by
demanding control of the government and the things by which he
lives can there be any hope of progress, he is lost forever to the
trader in labor votes.

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.

Editorial Observations

THE RAILROAD STRIKE in Cuba is still on. Attempts to
put imported American strike breakers to work in the places of
Cuban strikers has caused general indignation in labor circles. What
must the poor Cubans think of us "free Americans" when we come
to the island to break their strikes!

THIRTY THOUSAND SHOEWORKERS in St. Louis in these
days of "prosperity" have rebelled against ten hours. They are strug-
gling for a nine-hour day, but the bloated and haughty exploiter can
see no justice in such a demand. To paraphrase slightly the language
of Holy Writ: "The poor should be contented with their lot."

SOME OF THE RADICAL MEMBERS of the Filipino Legis-
lative Assembly are to be expelled; some of these radicals belong to
the labor unions of Manila. Taft's spirit seems to have permeated
the reactionary Filipino elements and it looks like the proposed ex-
pulsion of seventeen of the delegates is a made-to-order affair.

THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT party is charged with hav-
ing its election list full of names of dead men, in whose names the
Czar's Indians have to vote. It did not Russia very long to "Amer-
icanize" its public election system. The "American Indian" has
found competition in the "Russian Indian." Ere long "Indians" will
be imported from the Czars domains.

SOCIALISM IN 1908? or in 1912? Revolution within three or
five years? Just to suit yourselves. Please, stop that nonsense!
The American Socialist movement has had enough of it. Let us get
down to sensible work in the Proletarian class struggle. Let us build
up a good, reliable Socialist movement today, and we may then safely
continue our good work tomorrow without fear of exploding—like a
balloon in mid-air.

SENSATIONALISM AND YELLOW Journalism in the So-
cialist press should be discouraged. Elements that can only be
moved to action by feverish sensationalism and red flag auctioneering
will make a very poor material for building up a solid Socialist
Party movement. Instead of Socialists and soldiers for the prole-
tarian class struggles we'll get an army of nervous somersaulters and
hysterical talking machines.

IT HAS ALWAYS BEEN THE PRACTICE of the ruling
classes to go a-fishin' among the rebellious "lower classes" and buy
up some of the smoothest leaders. We have seen this in the labor
movement for the last twenty-five years. After the labor movement
had given them a chance to gain a little influence and social prestige,
at the expense of the movement, the wretches would jump the fence
and feed at the well-filled troughs of slick capitalist speculators.

THE DAILY PRESS ORGANS are sore at Wm. Jennings
Bryan for saying that the great metropolitan dailies are controlled
by the trusts and their columns are open to the highest bidder. Mr.
Bryan later denied that this was a correct report, asserting that many
of the metropolitan dailies were so controlled. He said he would
discuss the matter more at length later on. Mr. Bryan may finally
send a public apology to the corrupt metropolitan papers and with-
draw even his "qualified statement."

ANDREW CARNEGIE SENDS a gloomy message from Ire-
land. Before leaving Queenstown on board the steamer Baltic the
steel king predicted a financial crisis in America. He believes it
has already begun, in fact. It will extend to England, too, he says.
The Laird of Skibo regards the coming flurry with composure, how-
ever, because he thinks its ultimate result will be good by restoring
actual values and putting a stop to the general craze for specula-
tion. The fear caused by the predicted crisis may explain the uni-
versal warning and howling against Socialism.

ORDER DOES NOT YET REIGN in Russia! There won't
be any more of the ordered dictated by the Czar and his robber aris-
tocracy. The Russian Revolution is running its natural course. Rus-
sian capitalism will be instrumental in removing the old prehistoric
feudal conditions and will create an industrial proletarian army des-
tined by its very law of existence to lead in the class struggle against
Czarism and Capitalism. Formerly a tool in the hands of feudalism,
the throne of the Czar will become a means of strengthening the
capitalist industrial and commercial power of Capitalism and assist
in the fight against the modern labor movement and Socialism.

THE GREATEST GRAFT OF ALL! writes Walter Thomas
Mills. The seven millions of acknowledged theft, in connection with
the state capitol, is not even a bagatelle in comparison with the
public loss which the citizens of Pennsylvania and of the United
States each year endure because these same corporations which are
controlling the public powers of Pennsylvania are also controlling the
coal mines of Pennsylvania. The court, the military, the prison and
the gallows have been ruthlessly used to hold the working class of
Pennsylvania in subjection to those industrial masters. These wrongs
are not done by the state in spite of the protest of the business
interests of Pennsylvania.

A MONUMENT OF ORIENTAL civilization! The report that
the Pekin Gazette has been suspended means that the second oldest
newspaper in the world has suffered this fate. Started so long ago
as 911 it was then a monthly. In 1361 it became a weekly, at the
beginning of last century a daily and latterly—as "latterly" goes in
China—it has published three editions in 24 hours. There is, how-
ever, another newspaper published in Pekin, the Tsin-Hao, which
is about two hundred years older than the Pekin Gazette. How we
"whites" spread ourselves when tell the world that We, or one of
US, invented typesetting less than five centuries ago. Some day in
the near future China will teach the world a lesson.

A HINT TO SOCIALISTS by Walter Thomas Mills: The
greatest centers of European population are rapidly coming under
the dominance of the political control of labor parties and these la-
bor parties are almost everywhere organizations of the national and
international Socialists. The Socialist movement in America unfor-
tunately has been given too largely to the distribution of dogmatic
literature, contentions over the meanings of phrases, to warfare
about the cant of Socialism rather than to definite and constructive
programs for winning distinct victories for the working class. It
will be worth while to keep an eye on Milwaukee. It will be worth
while for the Socialists who criticize Tom Johnson, to spoil Tom
Johnson's program by doing Tom Johnson's work better than Tom
Johnson can do it himself.

BRAVO, BRAVE WOMAN! We read in the Public: Those were true words of Margaret A. Haley's at the Women's Trade Union League of Illinois on Sunday, when she said: "It it were not for the organized teachers the Chicago Board of education, the 'business' board, would treat the children of the schools in the same manner in which the business interests handle the children of the factories." If the public school children are to be protected from the sordid spoliations of those Big Business interests that know not of God and care not for man, the teachers who alone in the whole system come in immediate personal contact with the children, must be organized—if not within the system itself as an autonomous advisory board, then parallel with the system as a trade union. And this is true of all large cities as well as of Chicago. The latter method is being forced upon teachers by the domineering policies of "business" boards.

HERE IS AN EXAMPLE of real, bona fide American capitalist patriotism. The railroads which E. H. Harriman and associates are building down the Pacific Slope of Mexico has more cosmopolitan, or world-wide features, in its construction than any railroad in the world, it is said. The ties for the road are being brought from Japan; the steel rails come from Bilbao, Spain, and from Belgium; the coal that is used in the locomotives is brought all the way from Australia; the grading machinery is from Germany, and the laborers have been imported in ship loads from Russia, Japan and China. These foreigners work side by side with Yaqui Indians in the construction of the line. Comparatively little of the material used in the construction of this new road has been brought from the United States. The whole world has been searched over in an effort to find the cheapest country and place in which to buy the various kinds of material necessary for the construction of the line, and it is always purchased where it can be had at the lowest cost. Cheap labor! The ideal of Capitalism!

FUEL FAMINE A YEARLY FAKE. In an exhaustive review of the fuel situation in San Francisco a current number of the Chronicle of that city deals at length with the way the "fuel famine is cleverly worked" by the coal trust which allows a shortage to occur every fall, while it delays orders for British Columbia, Japanese, Newcastle and Australian coal, and absolutely keeps Utah and New Mexico coal off the market. Details of the game are given, including the assertion that the importing firms found there was not so much profit in Utah coal retailing at \$15 per ton as in Australian coal, and they have agreed to bring in shipments from here, these mines refusing to sell to any independent shippers in their territory in return for concessions made by them not to compete in this territory. The artificial famine, it is claimed, is never broken each fall until the price is where the trusts want it, and then the shipments are ordered to leave the respective coal centers from which the fuel comes. As a remedy it is urged that the trust bunkers be thrown off the city docks, and the city erect its own bunkers, for lease at a fixed rate to all comers.—Deseret News.

PROF. ADOLPH C. MILLER of the University of California seems to be disgusted with the students in economics. He has been with the university for five years and is popularly regarded as the ablest authority on economics on the coast. After the failure of his class to answer a question in economics Prof. Miller said: "Teaching a class in economics at the University of California is like taking a dog by the neck, opening his mouth, pouring in some dope and forcing it down his throat. While you have poured it in, you have not the satisfaction of knowing whether it went down. A Russian student would put an American student to shame in his knowledge of economics. The West is so far behind that we are not even living in the twentieth century. We are so far behind that we, like some clergymen, do not know that Darwin lived 50 years ago. Even a freshman entering an Eastern university would know more about the study of economics than any student of a Western university. In fact, Westerners are bourgeois. I have made up my mind that I will not teach a class of undergraduates in economics next year. They have not the intelligence to grasp the subject."

THAT BOISE BORAH demonstration, out of which capitalist papers tried to make so much capital, is pictured by the "Weiser American" as follows: That great demonstration over the acquittal of Senator Borah at Boise, which caused the Statesman to fall over itself in ecstasies was nicely planned and executed by some of his friends. As soon as the verdict of the jury became known, the whistles blew, the fire bells were rung, the fire department called out, and it was telephoned all over the city that the Idanha hotel was burning. The entire city turned out to see the big blaze, and when a sufficiently large crowd had gathered Senator Borah was introduced and told the people that he had been unjustly charged, that he was a martyr to injustice and prejudice, and the government was to blame for its lands being stolen, because of its laws, which offered temptation to those who had fallen. How deplorable that such laws should exist, and that Senator Borah should have to resort to such methods to secure an audience to whom he could tell his awful tale of woe. But he didn't tell how the whole matter was fixed when he made such a frantic rush to Washington when it became known that he was indicted.

SPEAKING OF THE INJUNCTION issued against the International Molders' Union for the benefit of the Steel Trust, the Nashville Labor Advocate comments as follows: "The injunction evil as it affects Organized Labor furnishes ample food for serious thought by trade unionists, as the injunction has been used in some instances to deprive the working people of the right to band themselves together for the purpose of resisting the efforts of those who allow their greed and avarice to so far overshadow their humane instincts as to create a desire and willingness on their part to make serfs of their employes. It is, indeed, surprising that high-minded, intelligent judges should permit themselves to be thus victimized into furthering schemes which have no foundation or purpose other than that of placing the shackles upon labor and then tightening them to the limit of endurance. Steel is cold and hard, but it is as fleecy as wool as compared with the heart of the man of power who takes a position against labor which would make it subservient to any conditions desired by grasping employers, no matter how degrading and intolerable such conditions might be to labor." (Read the resolutions adopted by the International Molders' Union, which is published in full under the World of Labor in this week's St. Louis Labor.—Editor.)

CUBA'S PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS are poorly paid. This is generally admitted even by the leading daily papers of Havana. A committee of school teachers from Matanzas called on Gov. Magoon Friday to protest against the reduction of their salaries. We are not acquainted with the teachers in question, says the Havana Post, but we are acquainted with the fact that the teachers throughout all Cuba are paid pitifully small salaries, and if the teachers of Matanzas have had their already small salaries reduced, they have every reason to go to Gov. Magoon and seek relief. Cuba's public schools are far from what they ought to be. While there are many brilliant teachers who are attracted to the profession through their love for it, and teach because the salary is not the principal object, there are many able teachers lost to the schools for the reason that the income from teaching is too small to permit of their following it. These small salaries then, result in many schools being supplied with teachers who are mentally deficient and thoroughly unfit to start young children along the paths of school learning. The paying of larger salaries to teachers would do a great deal toward doing away with this evil, because it would then be possible for a better element to enter the schools. While Gov. Magoon is planning for Cuba's present and future benefit, it will be well for him to consider how he can render the school children. Cuba's future citizens, the assistance of better teachers to guide them in their first steps toward acquiring an education. The best way to do this is to place the salaries of teachers at such a figure that will permit the obtaining of capable teachers.

DANIEL GUGGENHEIM (the head of the smelter trust and brother to the gentleman who purchased from the members of a Colorado Legislature a seat in the United States Senate) was in Denver last week, says the Miners' Magazine. Daniel was easily approached by the newspaper reporters, and he did not hesitate to declare to the scribes that now was the psychological time for the advocates of silver to get together and urge the necessity of legislation that would bring about the rehabilitation of the white metal. Daniel admitted that there was a financial depression and a moneyed stringency, due to the fact that "the people have been too extravagant and the country has been too prosperous." If the logic of Daniel holds good, then it seems somewhat dangerous for the people to institute measures that might bring upon us more of that "prosperity" that breeds "financial depression and money stringency." When Daniel was asked as to what member of the Guggenheim family lost \$4,000,000 on steel stock, the smelter magnate replied with considerable force: "We are not gamblers." There are a number of gentlemen scattered all over the West who have lost heavily upon smelter stock, who will require more proof than the mere, unsupported statement of Daniel to convince them that the Guggenheims are not "gamblers." The Guggenheims are recognized by the fleeced brethren as players in a game where the smelter trust has a "cinch."

THE COAL QUESTION IN THE NORTHWEST is commented on by the Saturday Evening Tribune in Seattle in the following language: "Everywhere there is anxiety concerning the coming fuel famine. In Seattle the Central Labor Council is making large deliveries of coal each day, thus effectively carrying out its plan of providing fuel for its membership at cost. But something more than this voluntary effort, notwithstanding its splendid results within the limited sphere in which it is possible for it to operate, must be done. The city of Seattle owes more to itself, to its spirit, to its great opportunities, to its rapidly growing population, to its metropolitan position on the Northwest coast. Seattle can not afford an hour's delay in providing for itself and for its people the fuel necessary for household comfort and for manufacturing power. Upon this fuel, cheap, abundant, always within reach, depends largely the future greatness, as well as the present prosperity and comfort of the city of Seattle. The public market for farm products has been opened and great results have already been achieved. Great permanent markets, well distributed over the city and providing for the selling of more things than farm products will necessarily follow the public market already inaugurated. A public coal market has been proposed in the city council. These markets should be established throughout the city. They should be thoroughly equipped for doing the business, and this should be done at once."

THE CONTROL OF TUBERCULOSIS has become a most vital question for the millions of wage workers who furnish the majority of the victims for this deadly disease. The third annual report of the Henry Phipps Institute of Philadelphia, whose work is the study, treatment and prevention of tuberculosis, as summarized by Charities and the Commons, presents many items of interest and encouragement to those who are seeking to arrest the ravages of consumption. One is the racial susceptibility to the disease. Foreign-born citizens brought to the institute form nearly one-half the burden of its work for the year. The countries which sent it the heaviest burdens in order of sequence were Russia, Ireland, Germany, England, Italy, Austria and Scotland. The same order holds good for the cases which came from the second generation, namely, the children born of immigrants. Only 31.3 per cent of all the patients treated were of native ancestry one generation back. Children born of mixed parentage most frequently became victims when the union of parents was between Irish and native born, and next between Irish and English. The claim often made that tuberculosis does not exist to any great extent among the Hebrews is partially borne out by the mortality statistics in large cities; that is, while the disease is very prevalent among the Hebrews it seldom takes on a fatal form. There seems to be a racial immunity against the toxine of the tubercle bacilli, but not against its growth. The institute finds that the frequency with which residence is changed by the consumptive poor constitutes a menace to public health and furnishes a strong argument in favor of registration of tuberculosis. It is also urged that disinfection of houses when vacated by consumptives, whether by death or removal, should be practiced everywhere. It is interesting to note that in Philadelphia every ward in which an institution for the treatment of tuberculosis exists showed a reduction of the death rate from the disease, while some of the adjoining wards have had an increase.

The World of Labor

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

A PRIEST'S VIEW OF THE STRIKING TELEGRAPHERS.

"We said in the beginning that the telegraphers' strike was worse than foolish; its success would be a crime. The boys are just now coming around to our way of thinking. We did not object to the demand for shorter hours or higher wages; it was the closed shop that in our eyes was ridiculous."—Father D. S. Phelan, Editor of Western Watchman.

CHICAGO'S UNION LABOR.

The labor directory for Cook county and Chicago has been issued, showing that there are 628 labor unions in the county and 290,000 employes enrolled in labor organizations. Of these 55,000 are building employes, 20,000 belong to the railroad brotherhoods, 30,000 are independent and 185,000 are affiliated with the Chicago Federation of Labor. Of the latter 15,000 are women, represented in 15 locals.

INJUNCTION OUTRAGE AGAINST A LABOR PAPER.

Another injunction has been issued at Wheeling, W. Va., where unionists are prohibited from aiding electrical workers on strike. The labor paper there is prohibited from publishing the news of the strike, as it is held to be against the employers' interests. Freedom of speech and press are supposed to be alienable constitutional rights, but, as the political boss remarks, "what is the constitution amongst friends?"

PROPOSING LAWS AGAINST UNION LABOR.

In consequence of the recent disastrous strike of the engineers and firemen on all railroads in the Argentine Republic, and of the strike now existing of the laborers in the port of Buenos Ayres, both of which have been seriously detrimental to the prosperity of the country, the government has had under consideration certain repressive measures to be submitted for congressional sanction. Then there will be trouble.

MARTIN FOX OF INTERNATIONAL MOLDERS' UNION DEAD.

Word was received of the death of Martin Fox at his home in Cincinnati, O. Members of the Iron Molders' Union in this city, who knew the veteran trade unionist personally, regret to hear of his death, especially the older members, who well remember the many battles the deceased had been engaged in for their cause. Martin Fox was one of the builders of the present great international union of iron molders and a tower of strength for many years in the American labor movement. For seven years he was secretary of the national union. From the secretaryship he was elevated to the presidency, which position he held for eleven years. About five years ago he was compelled by failing health to retire from a position which required, and always received from him, close and strenuous application. Upon his retirement he was granted a liberal pension for life by the international union.

MOYER BACK IN BOISE, IDAHO.

The Idaho Unionist writes: President Charles H. Moyer of the Western Federation of Miners, who has been in Denver the past two weeks, returned to Boise Sunday, and is conferring with the attorneys for the defense in the Pettibone trial, which is set for the 15th. He was accompanied by Mrs. Moyer, who has been visiting her sisters in Iowa since she left Boise. Mrs. Moyer is much improved in health, and will remain here with Mr. Moyer till he returns to Denver.

C. W. POST SUED BY COLLIER'S WEEKLY.

C. W. Post, manufacturer of cheap breakfast foods at Battle Creek, Mich., has had suit brought against him by the publishers and editor of Collier's Weekly for a scurrilous advertisement reflecting on that publication. The total damages asked for amount to \$750,000. Post's advertisements denouncing union labor was much more vicious, and it looks like the Michigan exploiter could be made to pay for these slanders also if suits were brought against him, says the Cleveland Citizen.

PLANNING DAILY LABOR PAPER.

The Labor Unions of Saginaw, Mich., are seriously discussing the question of publishing a daily labor paper. Several conferences of delegates from the local unions have been held and the opinion was expressed that Organized Labor could get no justice from the capitalist press. No matter how friendly and "fair" a capitalist paper might be, the moment the unions get into serious struggles, the daily press will try to be "neutral" and quietly do the dirty work for the employers against Union Labor.

UNION PRINTERS LOCKED OUT IN KANSAS CITY.

The Kansas City Labor Herald reports: It seems too bad to see a man that has been a union man all of his life, receiving all of the courtesies that a union can bestow upon him, lock the union men out of his office. But that is what has occurred again in Kansas City. Guyette & Bolles, who have heretofore employed union men with entire satisfaction to all, concluded last Monday that they would try a bunch of the rodent variety, and started out with a one-armed strike-breaker and two women. Well, may be there'll come a time.

BOYCOTT ON EAGLE PACKET BOAT CO.

Don't patronize the Eagle Packet Co.'s steamboats The Alton, The Spread Eagle, The Bald Eagle, The Grey Eagle and Cape Girardeau. All friends of Organized Labor are requested to refrain from patronizing these boats until proper recognition is obtained. By order of the Local Joint Executive Board of H. & R., E. I. A. & Bartenders' Int'l League of A., Waiters' Union Local No. 20, Cooks' Union Local No. 203, Colored Waiters' Union Locals No. 353, Bartenders' Union Local No. 51 of St. Louis. Indorsed by the Central Trades & Labor Union of St. Louis and Vicinity.

MEMBERS OF TEAMSTERS' LOCAL NO. 700 EMPLOYED AT THE MANNEWALL-LANGE BISCUIT CO. WENT ON STRIKE LAST SATURDAY.

Their grievance is that the firm refused to pay the scale and compelled the drivers to work one and one-half hours' overtime daily without compensation. The firm has found only three men willing to scab on their fellow workmen. No doubt the employers of teamsters long for the old conditions under which the driver's work, like the poor servant girl's, is never done. But the organized teamsters have decided that they, too, are men, with the responsibilities of men to themselves and families, and intend to end the drudgery formerly considered inseparable from their calling.

DRUBBING VAN CLEAVE.

An official of Local Stove Mounters' Union No. 86 reported to St. Louis Labor a general response from central bodies throughout the country that are taking a hand in boycotting Van Cleave's Buck Stove & Range Co. Hannibal, Mo., reports that these stoves are not on sale now in that city as a result of the last year or two of boycotting by the Hannibal unions.

St. Louis dealers have been visited by the striking stove mounters and all except one or two large dealers responded favorably to the union. The large dealers are to be placed on the unfair list if they reject the final request of the union this week.

ILLINOIS FEDERATION OF LABOR.

The Illinois State Federation of Labor convention was held at Rockford. The convention re-elected E. R. Wright of Typographical Union No. 16, Chicago, president. Election of other officers is at a deadlock. Peoria has been selected as the new place of meeting. The federation adopted resolutions demanding the prohibition of the sale of cigarettes; asking for a more complete suppression of sweat shops by the authorities; urging the Legislature to stop the manufacture of prison-made goods for the open markets, and instructing a committee to query candidates for the Legislature as to whether they will favor a constitutional legislative amendment for the referendum.

THE STRIKE MOVEMENT IN ITALY.

A capitalist paper reports: After a stormy contest, which threatened at one time to produce a crisis in the affairs of the nation, matters seem to be assuming a more pacific aspect throughout Italy. Dispatches from Rome state that the general strike has been officially called off at Milan and Bologna and work has been resumed in both cities. The call for a general strike at Turin and other places met with only a half-hearted response. It is understood that the action of the labor leaders in calling off the strike was the result of a promise by Premier Giolitti that the government would punish the carabinieri who fired on the strikers, if it should be proved they were not justified in shooting into the mob.

INJUNCTION AGAINST BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.

St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 19.—The United States Circuit Court of Appeals today confirmed the decision of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Missouri, holding that it was proper to enjoin a labor organization from boycotting a manufacturing company by forcing contractors to discontinue the use of its products or to do without laborers.

The suit was brought by the Fox Bros.' Mfg. Co. of St. Louis, whose products were boycotted because they ran an open shop, all union carpenters refusing to work on buildings on which the Fox goods were used. The unions appealed the case to a higher court.

ST. LOUIS LABOR TEMPLE COUNCIL.

Three new locals, affiliated with the Central Trades & Labor Union, went into the Labor Temple Council, at the monthly meeting Sunday afternoon in Aschenbroedel Club Hall, No. 3535 Pine street. They are Hatters' Union No. 21, Mound City No. 3 of Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, and Mailers No. 3. These locals came in under the new plan and scope adopted by the council. In order that the locals which have not yet voted on the matter or those which have taken unfavorable action may be induced to take or reconsider action, a circular letter has been mailed. The unions which already have adopted the plan represent more than 2,000 shares of stock, or more than \$10,000, under the per capita tax basis.

UNION BOOKBINDERS WIN OUT.

The value of thorough organization and of honest and capable leadership was demonstrated when the Blank Bookmakers, Local No. 161, and the Paper Rulers, Local No. 46, both of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, were conceded the eight-hour day in every shop in Philadelphia save one. The negotiations for these two unions have been carried on by Harry Metzger of No. 161, a member of the national executive board of the I. B. of B., and Alexander M. Fasy of No. 46, the secretary of the Philadelphia Allied Printing Trades Council. These negotiations have been carried on for the most part through the joint local executive board of the five Philadelphia locals, of which Messrs. Metzger and Fasy are both members, but the final settlement was due to their efforts, backed, of course, by the united membership of the two locals. At a final joint meeting

of the two unions, which the employers were accorded the privilege of attending, the latter endeavored to secure the postponement of what they recognized to be inevitable sooner or later—the inauguration of the eight-hour day. But the unions stood like adamant for the demand as made by the I. B. of B. for the first day of October, and the employers gracefully consented.—Eastern Laborer.

LUTHERAN CLERGYMAN AS STRIKE-BREAKER AGENT.

New Britain, Conn., Oct. 20.—The largest mass meeting ever held in this city took place in Turner Hall. Gallery, stairway and aisles were packed, and the cheering could be heard for blocks away. The purpose of the meeting was to express the feeling of the workmen of New Britain about the Rev. Martinson, a Swedish Lutheran clergyman of Eveleth, Minn., who has come to this city in the interest of the steel trust to get men to take the places of strikers in the iron mines of Northern Minnesota. Mr. Martinson's cheeks should burn at the manner in which this prostitution of his clerical influence to capitalist interest was denounced by the speakers, amid enthusiastic applause. One thing is sure: Mr. Martinson will get no scabs from New Britain. A. Kelley of New York and Miss Luella Twining were the speakers.

TOOLS OF POLITICIANS AT SEDALIA CONVENTION.

Tools of Senator "Snake" Kinney of St. Louis and Representative Steele Campbell of Springfield were very active at Sedalia in their efforts to defeat two members of the legislative committee for re-election. Evidence is to hand that the fight was made on Roberts and Fear because they had dared to expose these two friends (?) of the working people to the union men of the state. The record speaks for itself and when men chosen to do the work of organized labor do that work well, they should be upheld. The defeat of Al G. Roberts for re-election by the Missouri Federation of Labor at Sedalia, in face of the good and faithful work he performed, does not reflect credit on the delegates in attendance at the state convention. The victory of the "Snake" Kinney and Steele Campbell combination at Sedalia was a set-back for organized labor in the state.—Kansas City Labor Journal.

THREE THOUSAND WORKMEN GET PROSPERITY.

Pittsburg, Pa., Oct. 21.—Because, he stated, of lack of orders, 3,500 men employed in the Pittsburg district were laid off Saturday. The Sharon plant of the American Sheet and Tin Plate Co. was closed down completely, and the officials would give the men no satisfaction as to when the plant would resume. The Westinghouse interests laid off 1,500 men. The Westinghouse Air Brake plant was placed on half time, and 800 employees were allowed to go. The Union Switch and Signal Co. dispensed with the services of 700 men. It is stated by the Westinghouse interests that both plants will resume soon on full time, and that needed repairs is partly responsible for laying off the men. The members of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers say that the closing down of the Sharon works is because of a determination on the part of the United States Steel Co., of which the tin plate company is a subsidiary, to place non-union men in every plant operated by the company.

A LABOR PAPER ON PINKERTON LABOR SPY.

"The Pinkerton Labor Spy—a Plot on the Nation's Honor"—is the heading in the Globe (Ariz.) Miner, which concludes with the following remarks: "Just as the life insurance companies have to keep hustling for new business to keep afloat, so do the private detective agencies sent out their operators into new fields to make business. Three of these gentry are at present working in Globe, and every move of theirs is being carefully watched by the Miner and others whom these spies least suspect. We can promise that they will not blow up any business man for the present, though what the future may have in store the law alone can tell. There is a remedy for all things, however. It is up to the members of organized labor and all other honest citizens to find one that will meet the situation. We are informed that the states of New Jersey and Delaware will not allow these murderous agencies to ply their nefarious trade within their borders. Arizona must follow. Other state and federal laws must be enacted and the snake of Pinkertonism will be killed. Let us all get together and wipe the foul fiends off the face of Arizona by legal enactment at the next legislature."

PRESIDENT GOMPERS DEFIES INJUNCTION COURTS.

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 20.—Defiance of the federal courts to restrain him from exercising his rights of free speech was uttered today by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor. The labor leader attended the meeting of the Chicago Federation of Labor in the afternoon. He told the delegates of the injunction which the National Association of Manufacturers has asked for, to restrain himself and other labor officials from publishing a list of manufacturers who are considered unfair to Organized Labor. "No matter what the outcome of the injunction may be, if I have my health and strength, I shall continue to exercise my right of free speech," said Mr. Gompers. "It may be well for the newspapers and magazines to take notice of this injunction, for if it issues in the regular form of the petition, it means that the right of free speech and free press is abolished in this country. If this injunction is issued it may not be long until we find some of our weekly and monthly publications restrained from publishing certain subjects." The injunction attacked by Mr. Gompers was sought about two months ago by James R. Van Cleave of St. Louis, president of the National Association of Manufacturers.

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF INDUSTRIAL INSURANCE EMPLOYEES.

International Headquarters, 105 Portland St. Boston, Mass. Boston, Mass., October, 1907.

To Organized Labor:

Greetings—On July 19, 1907, the Life Insurance Agents assembled in Faneuil Hall, Boston, the result of which was the launching of a new organization known as the International Union of Industrial Insurance Employees. During the time which has elapsed since that convention the general officers therein elected have received very valuable assistance from trade unionists everywhere in the difficult work of organizing, and for the same we are deeply grateful and thoroughly appreciate what a wonderful help the moral support of the unions means to us. Now, brothers, our work is but half done and can never be completed without a continuation of your help and support. You can help us in many ways without any great effort upon your part. Most union men carry life insurance with some of the big life insurance companies upon themselves and families; it surely is not too much to ask a true union man to insist upon the insurance solicitor or collector who calls at his home being a union man. The union agent will be known everywhere by a button displayed upon the lapel of his coat with the month for which his dues are paid printed across the center. An agent who can not show this button you will know (no matter what excuse he may offer) is an opponent of unionism, or, in other words, a scab, and not worthy of the patronage of any true union man. The best way to proceed when you desire to apply for insurance to any of the companies and can not find a union agent to write your application, write directly to the nearest office of the company you desire a contract with and request that they send you a union agent; if they fail to respond to your request, send a postal card to Union Headquarters, 105 Portland street, Boston, Mass., and General Secretary John D. Williams will send a union agent to your house at once upon receipt of your card. Should you already be carrying insurance on your family, insist upon your collector being a union man, and if he can not show a union button with the current month printed across the center, write at once to the company's office and request them to send a union collector to your house. Brothers, in this way you will be helping to build up an organization which may prove in time

to be a very valuable addition to the great labor movement and which will return whatever help you render it now fourfold. In closing this circular we once more appeal to you to give it your kindest and earnest consideration and not let it pass from your minds until each individual member who carries insurance is satisfied that the agent he is doing business with is a union man in good standing. And now, brothers, believe us fraternally yours for the ultimate triumph of Labor, Andrew P. Hickey, General President; John D. Williams, General Secretary-Treasurer; Harry A. Flint, Member of Executive Board; John A. McDonald, Member of Executive Board; James Nelson, Member of Executive Board; E. O. Garneau, Member of Executive Board, John Moran, Member of Executive Board; John Fitzpatrick, member of Executive Board.

THE FIRST STRIKE IN A SOUTHERN COTTON MILL.

Gilson Gardner writes in the Chicago Journal: "The first strike, as they tell me, that has occurred in a Southern cotton mill chanced to occur on the day of my arrival in Gastonia, N. C. It lasted one day and resulted, as often is the case with strikes, in a victory for both sides. The trouble was over a 12-hour workday in the Loray mill. The employes wanted that reduced by just four hours a week. After the walkout the company called a meeting of strikers and told them that outstanding contracts made it impossible to reduce hours. However, these orders would be out of the way by January or thereabouts, and then the company promised the hours would be lowered to 11 a day. The strikers accepted this, and in the meantime 12 hours constitutes a day's work. Twelve hours a day for little children under 12, because many of the employes are children. Twelve hours for little girls, with no place to sit down. From 6 to 6. No school, no play, no rest or hope of deliverance. There are no unions in the southern cotton mills. Consequently no real strikes. And the mill hands are singularly helpless. The fact that so many of them are children makes them more so. A child of 9 or 10 can not fight a mill. The Loray represents a million dollars invested in machinery and buildings. In the grip of such an institution a child is nothing. And the mill cares nothing for the child, except the yarn the little hands turn out."

MACHINIST GEORGE H. WARNER'S FINISH.

The secretary of District 15, International Association of Machinists of New York City, has sent out the following statement regarding the unseating of George H. Warner at the national convention of that organization: "The protest against his (Warner's) seating was on the ground that he had accepted money from officials of the Erie railroad for the purpose of betraying the association. Warner admitted receiving \$22,500 from the Erie, but denied the statements of the officials of that company that the money was paid for the prevention of strikes, claiming the payments were for work in opposition to the widening and deepening of the Erie canal. In contradiction of his story, it was shown that the New York legislature passed the law providing for the expenditure of \$101,000,000 for the widening and deepening of the canals in April, 1903, notwithstanding which Warner continued to draw quarterly payments from the Erie until May, 1907, receiving five payments of \$2,500 each after the enactment of the canal law by the legislature. He was unseated by a vote of 372 to 66. In further disproof of the statement emanating from Warner that his unseating was not a result of the charges made against him, but because of the fact that he had not been working at the trade for a number of years (several delegates at the convention have not worked at the trade for years, and their seating was not objected to) the convention before it adjourned went further and adopted a resolution ordering his lodge to expel him within thirty days. This resolution was adopted by an almost unanimous vote and shows clearly that the convention considered he was proved guilty of the charges, otherwise they would not have gone to the extreme of ordering his expulsion."

MACHINISTS' CONVENTION IN CLEVELAND, O.

Cleveland, O., Oct. 19.—The convention of delegates representing all railroads controlled by the New York Central held in this city resulted in much good being done for the International Association of Machinists, all the lines having consolidated into one district and the different lines were divided into different sections of the district. Provisions have been made for the employment of a business agent of the district to be elected by a referendum vote. As soon as one is elected a good live campaign will be inaugurated to more thoroughly organize those lines, and in future a joint agreement of all the lines will be presented to the company. The convention will meet annually, the meeting place next year being Buffalo, N. Y., in October. During the stay of the delegates in this city they were shown a good time by Lodges 532 and 83 in the way of automobile rides around the city and trips to the theaters. All expressed themselves much pleased with our city except the unorganized condition of our machine shops. Lodge 83 is again doing good work taking in new members, and the many delinquents paying up is a very good sign for the future efforts to be made in those shops which have not yet granted the nine-hour day. Since Oct. 1 the following firms have fulfilled their agreement and gone to the nine-hour basis: Hydraulic Press Steel Co., American Machine Co., the Long Arms Systems, and last, but not least, the Royal Motor Car Co. put up a notice that nine hours will constitute a day's work until further notice. I trust the members will notice the "further notice" clause, and remember that with paid-up books in the pockets of the machinists the further notice will mean eight hours, but without them it will certainly again mean ten hours. So we hope that all will keep in good standing and prevent any of those shops which have granted the nine hours from going back to ten hours, and also assist in bringing the ten-hour shops down to nine. Let us all pull together.

PETTIBONE TRIAL TO BEGIN OCTOBER 28.

When the court convened the other morning Mr. Pettibone was present with his attorneys, and stated prior to entering the court room that he felt better than he had for many months. Everything seemed to be in readiness to proceed with the trial, but the trial did not proceed. Judge Wood announced that the case would be continued till the 23d. Mr. Darrow then announced that if it was the intention of the court to continue the case at all, he would prefer that it be set for hearing on the 28th, as he had some business to attend to about the time mentioned by the court. This date was agreed upon, and if nothing prevents the trial will begin on Monday, Oct. 28. The prior announcement by Judge Wood that he intended to appoint a commission to examine Mr. Pettibone and ascertain if his health was in a condition to permit him to go to trial, seems to have been abandoned. Mr. Pettibone says he has been examined by no committee, or anyone else than his regular physician. The Unionist called up Dr. Collister, the attending physician, by telephone, but he had not been interviewed by Judge Wood or anyone else as to Mr. Pettibone's physical condition, and the doctor asserted that his patient was very much improved in health. That he was able to go to trial now as he will ever be under present conditions, and he believed he could stand the trial very readily. The court advanced no reason for continuing the case, but continued it upon his own motion. The case was set for Oct. 1, continued to Oct. 15, and again continued till the 28th. The first continuance was to let the court and the attorneys have a rest after the hearing of the Haywood case; the second to permit the court to hold a session in Boise county, but the last continuance remains to be explained. Much speculation is being indulged in as to where the money is coming from to finance the prosecution of the Pettibone case. The fund appropriated by the legislature and set aside for the prosecution of these cases has been expended, with the exception of about \$3,000, and this would not be sufficient to pay more than a half dozen or so of the Colorado or San Francisco witnesses, to say nothing of attorney fees. At the least calculation it will cost the state \$50,000 to try the Pettibone case, and most of this money will have to be put up in advance.

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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.

THE TELEGRAPHERS' STRIKE SITUATION

A Stirring Appeal to the People Who Are Making a Gallant Fight Against the Western Union Telegraph and Postal Telegraph Monopolies.

The Chicago Daily Socialist has been doing more for the striking Commercial Telegraphers than any other paper in Chicago. In one of its recent issues the Socialist publishes the following stirring appeal:

STEADY, BOYS, STEADY.

The telegraphers' strike is just passing through its most critical phase. The next few days and perhaps weeks require steady heads and careful consideration.

The Daily Socialist is always modest about giving advice to men and women who are engaged in a death grapple with capitalism. No matter how close our sympathy, no matter how thoroughly we realize the identity of our interests with those of the working class, still we can not know all the details of such a battle.

But from the very beginning the Daily Socialist has not hesitated to warn the telegraphers against any dickerings on the part of their general officers with the political go-betweens of the employers. This paper has consistently maintained that there were only two parties concerned in an industrial controversy—capitalists and laborers, and that every member of society is interested in the victory of one of these and the defeat of the other, and hence is in no position to be an impartial arbitrator.

Today it would seem that President Small has been coming into altogether too close contact with Neill and other intermediaries of capitalism for him to maintain either his courage or his honesty. Which has given way is not for us to say.

That he saw fit to inform the companies of his weakness before consulting the men who had elected him to office, and who were looking to him for that leadership in battle which means the holding of the foremost place of danger, that he permitted his weakheartedness to become public in just those places where it could work the most injury to those whose battle he was being paid to fight, at just the time when it would do the most injury, shows that the least that can be said of him is that he was the wrong man for the position and that the Executive Board has done wisely in removing him.

That the telegraphers have stood with unbroken ranks after a test such as this defection of their leader brings is the highest tribute that could be paid to them. It came just at that most critical of points in every industrial battle where the first enthusiasm of conflict has died away, when the first pinch of privation is felt, before the general rally comes all along the battle line of labor. That rally is now under way, and the funds are pouring in from the whole great army of Organized Labor. With a steady head and a firm hand for the next few days, the strike will enter upon that second phase, which the employer has long ago learned means his defeat.

That the treachery or incompetence or cowardice of the national officer should have been felt at this critical moment is unfortunate. That his weakness or wickedness has failed to shake the ranks of the telegraphers is a magnificent tribute to the solidarity and intelligence of the rank and file.

There is a lesson in this that even the heat of the conflict should not permit us to lose. There is a tendency on the part even of those labor officials whose honesty is undoubted to come into too close personal association with those who have been chosen by the capitalists for the purpose of defending their interests through chicanery, corruption and personal persuasion.

At this critical moment the forces of corruption are brought to bear. This does not mean that money, or any other direct consideration, is exchanged. It is easily possible that the official influenced may never realize that he has been corrupted, but he gives way and the organization that has supported him and looked to him for help is betrayed.

The only safeguard against this is to insist that there be no dickerings with the emissaries of capitalism.

The official of a labor union who consorts with the professional procurers of capitalism—with the Neills, the Easleys and other men of a similar ilk—is endangering either his intelligence or his integrity.

Civic Federation banquets and tete-a-tetes with government officials are not the best sort of treatment to instill enthusiasm for the cause of labor or fidelity to its interests.

The official of a labor organization that hobnobs with those whose trade is corruption, whose business is deception, must expect to be the object of suspicion.

But here, as always, the important thing is not the action of the leaders, but the attitude of the rank and file.

Leaders have been made and unmade a thousand times, and can be made and unmade again by the turn of a hand, but to painfully build up an organization of workers and train them for the industrial battle is a matter of time and pains.

Now is the time for the telegraphers to stand firm, retain their organization and snatch victory from the very jaws of defeat. For, mark it well, the employers have played their last card. They chose what they considered the dramatic moment to drive Small into this action. If that fails the battle is with the telegraphers.

Now is the time for steady heads and firm hands at the rudder. Maintain the organization! Stand together, and make every demand and every action the demand and the act of the united membership.

The determined attitude taken yesterday throughout the United States will do more to force the employers to terms than any other event in the whole course of the battle.

Stick and fight! You have nothing to lose and all to gain.

INT. MOLDERS' UNION ON INJUNCTION EVIL.

The twenty-third convention of the International Molders' Union very forcibly expressed itself upon the injunction iniquity. The Committee on Injunctions, in its report, which was adopted, said in part: "We have acquainted ourselves with the history of the birth and rapid growth in our American courts of this legal fiction, which outwardly, and with a semblance of legal sanction, has been used to strip the American workman of his rights as a citizen and place him helpless and without protection before those powerful corporations and associations of employers who seek to destroy the workingman's only defense, the trade union. Your committee is of the opinion that the writ of injunction is a most necessary and beneficent power of a court sitting in equity, but the experience of recent years indicates that certain courts sitting in equity have usurped power never intended by law or the American constitution. These courts have, by their action in granting certain injunctions directed against members of trades unions, restrained the right of free speech, denied the law-abiding citizen the right of peaceful persuasion, and prevented him by a legal fiction from enjoying many of those rights of protection through association which are granted by our constitution and engrossed on the statute books in many states of this Union. By law we have a legal right to organize; by law we have a legal right to strike; by law we have a legal right to express our sentiments and plead our cause. Yet these rights, so sacred and so necessary if the workman is to improve his social and industrial condition, are being set aside by certain courts, who, with self-arranged power and authority, are destroying and tearing down that structure erected by the founders of this nation for the rights of man and the protection of the weak. Your committee would further recommend that the Iron Molders' Union, in convention assembled, strongly urge its local unions and its entire membership to labor unceasingly and determinedly for the passage of such anti-injunction legislation as will prevent the issuing of injunctions or other court decrees which in any way deny or interfere with our constitutional right of free speech, peaceful inducement and lawful association."

CAPITALIST AND LABORER and Modern Socialism, by Chas. Kerr & Co., as Standard Socialist Series volumn. Like Spargo's other writings, this little book is a valuable addition to our Socialist literature in the English language. Price, 50 cents. For sale at Labor Book Department, 324 Chestnut street.

SOCIALISM, POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE. By Robert Rives La Monte. Published by Chas. Kerr & Co., Chicago. This latest addition to the Standard Socialist Series is a fine little volume which we can recommend to our readers. It contains some new points and some old questions presented in a new light and more popularly presented. Price, 50 cents. For sale at Labor Book Department, 324 Chestnut street.

Missouri Socialist Party

SECRETARY GIBBENS of Jasper County writes that they have arranged dates for Goebel as follows: Carterville, Nov. 1; Joplin, 2; Carthage, 3; Webb City, 4; Duenweg, 5. The other Goebel dates will be as announced last week. The application for an additional date in Jasper County and one from Local Turnback was declined as being too late.

COMRADE BEHYMER of Puxico is organizing a local at Zalma and says that Puxico will soon get to work again.

V. A. MOORE has been elected secretary of Local Holland in place of W. M. Tucker, who has moved to Medley. Comrade Tucker is trying to organize other points in the neighborhood.

ALL RETURNS on the Referendum must be in this office on Oct. 27 to be counted.

LOCAL POPLAR BLUFF remits dues for three months in advance. This is a good example for some locals that are usually two or three months in arrears. The secretary should keep stamps on hand, if possible, so that every members gets a stamp on payment of dues.

COMRADE CALL, who will speak in Missouri during December, has written another pamphlet entitled "Justice," sample copies of which have been sent to various locals.

Principles of Socialism

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

II.

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

III.

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

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

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

IV.

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 preserve itself. The captains of industry are appalled at their own inability to control or direct the rapidly socializing forces of industry. The so-called trust is but a sign and form of the developing socialization of the world's work. The universal increase of the uncertainty of employment, the universal capitalist determination to break down the unity of labor in the trades unions, the widespread apprehensions of impending change, reveal that the institutions of capitalist society are passing under the power of inhering forces that will soon destroy them.

Into the midst of the strain and crisis of civilization, the Socialist movement comes as the only saving or conservative force. If the world is to be saved from chaos, from universal disorder and misery, it must be by the union of the workers of all nations in the Socialist movement. The Socialist Party comes with the only proposition or 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 be by the people in common be owned and administered. It means that the tools of employment shall belong to their creators and users; that all production shall be for the direct use of the producers; that the making of goods for profit shall come to an end; that we shall all be workers together, and that opportunities shall be open and equal to all men.

V.

To the end that the workers may seize every possible advantage that may strengthen them to gain complete control of the powers of government, and thereby the sooner establish the co-operative commonwealth, the Socialist Party pledges itself to watch and work in both the economic and the political struggle for each successive immediate interest of the working class; for shortened days of labor and increases of wages; for the insurance of the workers against accident, sickness and lack of employment; for pensions for aged and exhausted workers; for the public ownership of the means of transportation, communication and exchange; for the graduated taxation of incomes, inheritances, and of franchise and land values, the proceeds to be applied to public employment and bettering the conditions of the workers' children, for the equal suffrage of men and women; for the prevention of the use of the military against labor in the settlement of strikes; for the free administration of justice; for popular government, including initiative, referendum, 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.

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

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Socialist News Review

THE SOCIALIST PARTY OF ALABAMA

Has issued an appeal for financial aid to the Socialists of America. All contributions should be sent to Thos. N. Freeman, Secretary Socialist Party, Fairhope, Ala.

NEW LOCALS ORGANIZED.

National Organizer George H. Goebel recently organized locals at Flagstaff and Winslow, Ariz. National Organizer Guy E. Miller organized locals at Midland, Snyder, Colorado, Red Bluff and Cottonwood, Texas.

THE VINCENT ST. JOHN CASE DISMISSED.

The cases against Vincent St. John and other members of the Western Federation of Miners, charged with conspiracy to murder one Silvet at Goldfield, Nevada, were dismissed upon motion of the district attorney.

THE PETTIBONE CASE.

The prosecution at Boise, Idaho, is again responsible for the postponement of the trial of Geo. A. Pettibone. The new date set is Oct. 28. Meanwhile the continued confinement is breaking down the prisoner's health.

A SUCCESSFUL SOCIALIST ENTERTAINMENT

Was given last Saturday evening at the Concordia Club Hall on Chouteau avenue, under the auspices of the Socialist Clubs from Wards 6, 8, 10 and 13. The hall was crowded and the comrades are very much pleased with the success.

THE SWISS SOCIALIST PRESS.

The Socialist press of Switzerland includes 46 papers—of these 18 are political, 22 trades union, 3 co-operative, 2 women's papers and 1 comic paper. Six political papers appear daily, the others once or twice a week, 34 are in German, 9 in French, and 3 in Italian. There is one calendar which appears annually, the Gruetlikalender, which has a circulation of 30,000 copies.

ANOTHER VICTORY IN MILWAUKEE.

The Milwaukee Social-Democrats have at last won out in their fight for an elective school board. The school book trust and their tools have made an obstinate struggle for an appointive board, which can be more easily swung for the trusts and various crooked interests. At the last meeting of the Milwaukee City Council the Social-Democratic resolution in favor of a school board election carried by a large majority, many of the old party aldermen not daring to vote against a measure which has been demanded by mass meetings of the citizens.

BILL KILLED BY OLD PARTIES.

The Social-Democratic resolution demanding closed police vans has been killed by the Milwaukee City Council. The practice now is to cart arrested persons to the police station in an open van, thus exposing them to staring crowds along the route. The Social-Democrats contended that persons who are supposed to be innocent till they are proven guilty should not be submitted to this publicity and ignominy. The old party politicians, as usual, saw the matter in a different light, and unconvicted citizens, male and female, will still have to endure this public humiliation.

BEBEL WILL BE WITH US NEXT YEAR.

It is now an assured fact that August Bebel will, unless some unforeseen circumstances make it impossible, visit the United States next year, probably in May, and will address a number of meetings in some of the principal cities. The veteran German Socialist will be greeted with hearty enthusiasm by his comrades in America, and there can be no doubt that his visit will attract widespread attention and do much to strengthen the position of the party at the opening of the presidential campaign. It will not be possible for Comrade Bebel to make an exhaustive tour of the country, and the national organization will have to decide in which of the larger cities and industrial centers he will be most useful.

COMRADE ARTHUR MORROW LEWIS LECTURES IN CHICAGO.

Comrade Arthur Morrow Lewis' lectures at the Chicago Garrick Theater are very successful. The attendance is good and the collections surpass all expectations. Comrade Lewis' topics are varied and interesting. The series opens with a debate on "Socialism versus Individualism." Mr. Lewis' opponent is to be chosen by a national individualist lecture society. Then there follows a course of six lectures on the various theories of evolution as advanced by Lamarck, Darwin, Weismann, De Vries, Krapotkin and Haeckel. The remainder of the lecture topics are given over to sundry scientific, philosophical, historic and also a few popular subjects. We are informed by Comrade Lewis that his lectures will be published in the Peoria Socialist.

SOCIALISTS CAUSE CLOSING OF CITY JAIL.

In Seattle, Wash., the mayor and the chief of police had made up their mind to run the Socialist speakers off the streets and lodge them in the city jail. For weeks this outrageous persecution has been going on, until the following happened: Being locked up in jail these Socialist trouble makers looked around and investigated the sanitary conditions of the bastille. Horrible conditions were disclosed and the Board of Health was promptly notified. The Health Commissioners looked over the situation and concluded that the Socialists claim about the poor sanitary conditions were borne out by the facts. After some deliberation the Board of Health ordered the City Jail closed until further notice. Just imagine: Seattle is now without a jail and the chief of police may be compelled to imprison Socialist evil-doers at a first-class hotel.

MRS. AND MR. WM. ENGLISH WALLING ARRESTED IN ST. PETERSBURG.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 21.—The United States Embassy called peremptorily on the Russian authorities today for an explanation of yesterday's arrest of William English Walling, the American millionaire and Socialist, his wife, formerly Anna Strunsky, a well-known Russian novelist, and the latter's sister, Rose Strunsky. It is believed the police do not intend to hold the trio, but took them into custody that they might have a better chance to extort information from them concerning their associates. Their early release is looked for, coupled with orders, however, for their immediate departure from Russian authority. Walling, his wife and sister-in-law were arrested here while at dinner with a party of Finns. Walling has just returned to St. Petersburg from the Socialist Congress in Germany and France. He also spent several months in Geneva, where he frequented the headquarters of the Russian revolutionists, with whom he is intimate. Their apartments were searched from top to bottom. Whether or not the search resulted in the finding of anything incriminating can not be learned. The police say the party was arrested because of their association with members of the Finnish Progression party. They also declare that Walling has given financial aid to the revolutionists. The American Embassy found the prisoners in separate quarters. Mr. Walling was sent to the detention prison, his wife to the woman's prison, and Miss Strunsky, who is apparently regarded as the most important captive, to the new jail recent built for the secret police. The Finns with whom they were associating were also arrested. A later cablegram reads: St. Petersburg, Oct. 21.—Mrs. Walling and her sister, Miss Rose Strunsky, who, together with William English Walling of Indianapolis, were arrested here yesterday, presumably on the charge of aiding the Terrorists, were released today from the separate prisons to which they had been taken. They returned to the Hotel de France, where

the police took them in custody yesterday, and are expecting the release of Mr. Walling, who was confined in another prison. Mrs. Walling and Miss Strunsky had a great reception from the female political prisoners in the prison to which they were taken. They were kissed and embraced and dinner was given them at the expense of the other prisoners. It was a spontaneous welcome to companions in misfortune. No notification has yet been given of the release of Mr. Walling. He is known to be a sympathizer with the Socialists, and is friendly with many Russian political suspects.

BISHOP WORKED UP ABOUT SOCIALISM.

Even some reverend gentlemen, claiming to be possessed of the best university education, lose their heads sometimes, especially when the progress of Socialism is mentioned. The following dispatch, published in a capitalist paper, is the best proof of our assertions: Pittsburg, Pa., Oct. 17.—Visiting prelates to the Eucharistic League, in session here today, are discussing the views of Bishop Michael J. Hoban, of Scranton, Pa., that many Socialists are atheists, particularly members of the Western Federation of Miners, and that "Socialism is well which calls each man a brother, but that which says, 'be my brother or I will kill you,' is dangerous." Bishop Hoban thus expressed himself before an audience last night, and in a subsequent interview he declared many Western Federation members scoff at Christianity. The next conference of the League will be held at Notre Dame University, at Notre Dame, Ind., in August, 1908.

COMRADE THOMPSON'S SUCCESSFUL AGITATION TOUR IN THE EAST.

Comrade Carl D. Thompson is meeting with general success on his Agitation tour in the eastern states. By his lectures he seems to have inspired a great deal of enthusiasm by his account of the constructive work done by the Social-Democrats in the Wisconsin Legislature and Milwaukee City Council. Comrade Kirkpatrick writes us from New York that 3,000 people at the ratification meeting of the New York Socialists at Cooper Union "were thrilled with the message." The occasional Socialists, he writes, who think Socialists in office can do nothing, and should do nothing till they can do everything, "will grow beautifully fewer when Thompson's message has been presented and understood. When he closed 3,000 people had greater faith." The other speakers were Comrades H. L. Slobodin, candidate for the bench, Joseph Wanhope and Mrs. Lewis. Comrade Slayton of Allegheny, Pa., writes that Thompson more than made good in that city in his lecture on "Constructive Socialism." "The step at a time" program took on a new phase after he had spoken. "He gave us a lesson we shall not soon forget," he says, "a lesson that was and is poignant with so many suggestions that our mental horizon has broadened, not to some Utopian scheme, nor to the exclusion or even obscuration of the co-operative commonwealth, but rather to a clearer vision thereof, and a more definite program or line of action that seems likely to assist in all the sooner realizing our ultimate, or objective desire, the complete reconstruction of society, revolution realized." Comrade Thompson returns to Wisconsin the first week in November.

AMERICAN POLICE SERVE CZAR IN CITY OF BROTHERLY LOVE.

The Czar's government has a long run and is ever on the alert, not only to strike at the revolutionary movement at home, but also to check, if possible, any sympathetic action in other countries. Our Lithuanian comrades in Philadelphia have just had a proof of this. Two members of the Lithuanian Socialist Federation in that city have been arrested for selling on the streets copies of "Kova" (The Struggle) and "Zavija" (The Dawn), Socialist papers in the Lithuanian language, which are published in Boston and in Lithuania, respectively. These papers were sold near the Lithuanian Catholic church on Wharton street, near Third, and members of the congregation eagerly bought them when going or coming from church. The two comrades, P. Dubiskas and A. Battusaitis, were arrested on complaint of the priest of this church, who alleged that they were selling anarchistic literature with the object of breaking up his congregation. It could easily be proven that there was nothing in the papers about this congregation or about religion in any form, but the capitalist police authorities were ready to do the bidding of the priest, who was doing the bidding of the Czar. When the prisoners were brought before the magistrate the charge was suddenly changed to "breach of the peace"—a phrase which may mean anything or nothing, and which is notoriously used as a mask for illegal persecution. The comrades were "bound over to keep the peace" under bonds of \$50 each. At a largely attended protest meeting held in Washington Hall on Sunday afternoon resolutions were adopted assuring the Lithuanian comrades of the support of the Philadelphia Socialists.

SOCIALIST PARTY NOMINATIONS.

The Socialist party of Schenectady, N. Y., has nominated a full municipal ticket, as follows: assembly, Russell R. Hunt; county clerk, William A. Ericson; mayor, Herbert M. Merrill; comptroller, Timothy W. Burns; city treasurer, Fred W. Bamberg; president of the common council, Thomas J. Cleary; assessors, long term, Wesley E. Cole, Henry G. Bell; short term, Charles H. Lambert. The conditions of work in Schenectady seem to very discouraging. From a circular issued by the Socialists we copy the following sentences: Thousands of men idle on account of the industrial depression. Over four hundred and fifty homes broken up in less than three months. Tone and tons of furniture being stored and moved out of the city every day. Hundreds of men wandering the streets in a vain effort to find something to do to earn an honest living for themselves and their families. Local papers apparently in conspiracy to remain silent in order to hide from the public what they can of the awful results of the present inhuman industrial system. Schenectady is one of the first cities to feel the effects of the industrial depression. Hundreds of men are being laid off without receiving any encouragement whatever regarding future employment. Old men and young, men with families to support and homes half paid for, and men with no homes at all, are wandering the streets in a vain effort to find something to do to earn a living. Four thousand is a conservative estimate of the number of men that have been laid off indefinitely in that city within the past four months. Over four hundred and fifty homes have been broken up in less than three months. Every storehouse in the city is literally packed with furniture, and each day sees carload after carload leaving the city, while the laying off still continues without any indication of a let-up. Such are the conditions prevailing in Schenectady at the present time. Yet in the face of all this suffering the press of that city, while posing as the standard of truth, honesty and morality, have maintained absolute silence regarding the matter of their desperate effort to hide from the public the awful results of the present competitive industrial system.

WHAT DOES THIS REALLY MEAN?

We have been requested to publish the following editorial from the "Montana News," of which Comrade Ida Crouch-Hazlett is the editor: "Local Great Falls sent in a resolution, which it reported was passed after a long and thorough discussion, and which will be published later, condemning the Appeal to Reason for the issuance of a begging circular for another enormous fund. It seems that this circular has been sent by mail all over the country to persons that were thought liable to bite. Careful inquiry has been unable to unearth any in Helena, where the Appeal promoters doubtless instinctively know that the atmosphere is not particularly congenial to such devices. This circular letter is a call for a fund of \$25,000 to enable the Appeal to Reason to establish a dual headquarters at Washington this winter for the purpose of forwarding the candidacy of W. D. Haywood, whom the Appeal is pleased to call its candidate for the position of president on the Socialist ticket next year. In this circular the Appeal states that the verdict of the Idaho jury has vindicated Haywood and the Appeal to Reason; that Haywood is the candidate for the Socialist presidency, nominated by the

Appeal. (Ye gods! a Socialist party is evidently superfluous.) A burning call then follows for \$25,000 with which to carry on this great Socialist work. This is a greater amount of money than the national organization has ever called for or ever had to work with. It is an enormous sum. It will come out of the pockets of the Socialists of the country. It will not go to the collective Socialist movement of the country, but will go into the hands of an irresponsible individual, who can do anything that he chooses with it. He can use it for Socialism, or for his own private purposes, or for what he wants. There is no protection over this money whatever once it has passed out of the hands of those who donate it. This is the special province of the Socialist party organization so that all Socialist funds may be handled in a way that can be absolutely depended upon. If the Appeal draws this money out of the American Socialist movement it will cripple the national finances for our entire campaign. Socialists have no unlimited resources from which to draw. When they have given a certain amount they have reached their limitations. The letter that caused the discussion in Local Great Falls was sent to Mrs. Nevills. She was about to send the money as per request, which is one dollar a month for twelve months, when Mr. Nevills stepped in, and when he observed her intentions, suggested that if she had any money to give to the Socialist campaign she send it to the national office, where she could rely upon what was done with it. The matter was then brought up in Great Falls local with the result that a very explicit resolution was passed condemning such methods of exploiting the Socialist movement."

WILSHIRE IN CITIZENS' INDUSTRIAL ALLIANCE EMPLOY.

There was a time, many years ago, when Gaylor Wilshire published a nice, clean magazine. That was years ago. Today Wilshire's has degenerated into a rotten speculation sheet, a sheet which has a demoralizing and corrupting influence on the movement, and which disregards the very first principles of decency and solidarity toward the great labor movement. Over a year ago the Socialist Party of St. Louis passed strong resolutions against Wilshire's for publishing the Postum Cereal Co. adv. of C. W. Post, the leader of the anti-union Citizens' Industrial Association of the United States. Wilshire did not care a continental for that protest and continued to assist Citizens' Alliance Post in his fight against Organized Labor. Next came the Gold Mine speculation. To be a good Socialist with common sense and some money in the pocket was impossible, unless part or all of that money was exchanged for shares in the Bishop Creek mining stock. Now Wilshire's appears with a new Postum Cereal Co. ad. headed "The 'Yell-Oh' Man and One of His Ways," which starts out with the following introduction: "To call a man a liar seems rude, so we let the reader select his own term. Sometime ago the manager of Collier's Weekly got very cross with us because we would not continue to advertise in his paper. We have occasionally been attacked by editors who have tried to force us to advertise in their papers at their own prices, and, on their own conditions, failing in which we were to be attacked through their editorial columns. The reader can fit a name to that tribe. We had understood that the editor of Collier's was a wild cat of the Sinclair 'jungle bungle' type, a person with curdled gray matter, but it seems strange that the owners would descend to using their editorial columns, yellow as they are, for such rank out and out falsehoods as appear in their issue of July 27, where the editor goes out of his way to attack us, and the reason will appear tolerably clear to any reader who understands the venom behind it." A wild cat of the Sinclair "jungle bungle" type—that's good! Yet Wilshire was straining every nerve to get Sinclair's wild cat "Jungle" into circulation. A Socialist paper which publishes the ads. of a Citizens' Industrial Alliance Post should be kicked out of every proletarian's home, because it is a danger to the labor movement. Let Wilshire sail under his own capitalist scab colors, but not under the banner of the Socialist movement!

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