

ST. LOUIS LABOR

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

Workingmen of All Countries, UNITE!

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

VOL. VI

ST. LOUIS, MO., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1907

NO. 353.

Socialism in Ireland

The Movement Spreading in the Emerald Isle.

Belfast, Oct. 20.—In the great fight for Socialism upon which the I. L. P. is just entering, Ireland will be well to the fore. After many years of hard struggling failure, and consequent despair, the I. L. P. has at last secured a firm foothold in the Emerald Isle.

It was only in May of this year that one more attempt was made to form I. L. P. branches in Belfast. The thing had been done before. Branches had been formed, had languished, and then died. However, this time there is to be no languishing or dying. The I. L. P. has at last "caught on" in Ireland, and will ere long be a power to be reckoned with in the political life of the sister island. Ireland will soon be known as the island of Saints and Socialism.

In Belfast we have now six fairly strong branches of the I. L. P., and in Dublin—of all places of the world—a start has been made with the formation of a branch during the past few days. In Belfast, which is, of course, the center of Socialist activity, so far as Ireland is concerned, we are going to make things "hum."

With a view to concerted action on the part of the new branches, a Central Council has been formed to look after the very important work of seeing that, so far as lies in their power, no man or woman shall remain in ignorance of what Socialism really means. For that purpose arrangements are being made to secure the services of the best exponents of Socialism during the next few months. A series of propaganda meetings every week-end will be varied with occasional raids into the enemy's country in and around Belfast. By-and-by we hope the outcome of this increased activity will be the formation of new branches in every important town in Ireland. However, I am looking far ahead, and it may be as well to get nearer to the present.

Of the past events, the most important was last Wednesday's great meeting under the auspices of the North Belfast Branch. The speakers were Pete Curran, M. P., and William Walker, and in the chair was—whom do you think? A real live parson, by name Rev. Ernest Walde, who startled everybody by declaring himself an out-and-out Socialist. A Socialist parson is such a rarity in Ireland that everybody in Belfast has been talking about it since.

The success of this meeting has so alarmed the local Tories that the press have ever since been loud and insistent in their demand that the local Young Men's Christian Association, in whose hall the meeting was held, shall never again allow that sacred building to be defiled with the presence of vile Socialists—even though two of them were parsons. I have no doubt the hint will be taken, and never again shall we be allowed the use of this particular hall; but we are not down-hearted on that account. We are used to evictions in Ireland.

As an illustration of the misrepresentation we have to put up with, let me give one instance at this particular meeting. William Walker, in the course of his speech, happened to say, "Take Harland and Wolff's," meaning, of course, take it as an illustration. Next day one of the local Tory papers came out with a leading article written in the "I-told-you-so" strain, calling on their readers to remember that these Socialists, by their own confession, wanted to "take" Messrs. Harland and Wolff's. "There's richness for you," as that distinguished ornament of the Tory party, Mr. Squeers, used to say.

But enough of the past. Let one get back to the future. On the 13th of November we are going to have an old-age pension demonstration, addressed by Mr. G. H. Roberts, M. P., Mr. Frederick Rogers and a man who has been much before the public of late—Mr. Victor Grayson, M. P. Later on we shall have a visit from Mr. James Parker, M. P. R. R. STOCKMAN.

SHOE WORKERS GAIN FIRST VICTORY

Four Hundred Men in Goodbar Shoe Factory Secure Nine-Hour Workday—The Strikers Continue Firm Stand and Meet With Encouraging Support From Other Unions.

The first victory in the great shoe workers' strike has been won after a seven weeks' determined struggle. The four hundred employes of Goodbar Shoe Co., on Laclede and Vandeventer avenues, returned to work last Tuesday pursuant to an agreement effected by officials of that company and a delegation of employes of the factory Monday afternoon. It was stated after the meeting that terms had been agreed upon satisfactory to both sides. The Goodbar Shoe Co. worked cutters on the piece basis, and a general percentage basis of increase in wages was necessary. The terms were not arbitrated on the flat proposition, namely nine hours a day and a minimum of \$18 a week. The increase granted the Goodbar employes is approximately 15 per cent. Nine hours will constitute a day's work. The executive board of the shoe workers' unions authorized a committee of Goodbar's own men to meet the company's officials. They say the men acted under the supervision of the board and that the terms were sanctioned by that body.

In the other factories the strike is still on and will be pushed with as much determination as ever before. Committees of the strikers are visiting the labor organizations of St. Louis and vicinity and appeals for financial support have been sent to the labor organizations throughout the country.

Last Sunday afternoon several mass meetings of strikers were held, even the last Monday's Globe-Democrat having had to take notice in the following language:

Shoe Workers Continue to Strike.

"Three mass meetings were held simultaneously by the striking shoe workers yesterday afternoon, and at each meeting those present decided by unanimous vote to continue the strike. The three meetings were held because no hall could be found large enough to accommodate those who desired to attend. As it had been announced that a vote on the continuance of the strike would be taken, each of the three halls engaged, two at Eleventh and Franklin avenue and one at Tenth street and Franklin avenue, were filled to overflowing."

Strike meetings were held every day at the various headquarters of the unions, where the strike committees submitted their reports. The striking shoe girls are as enthusiastic today as ever before, and determined to stick to the bitter end. Hamilton-Brown, the Brown Shoe Co. and the Peters Shoe Co. still refuse to make any concessions or to consider any proposition for a settlement with the shop organization.

Last Monday the stitchers met at Harmonie Hall, Olive and Twenty-first streets; the meeting was very enthusiastic. Of the men who returned to work very few are skilled mechanics.

Wednesday evening, Nov. 13, the striking shoe girls will have a dance at Harmonie Hall, Olive and Twenty-first streets. Gents' tickets, 25 cents. The friends and sympathizers of the striking shoe workers are cordially invited.

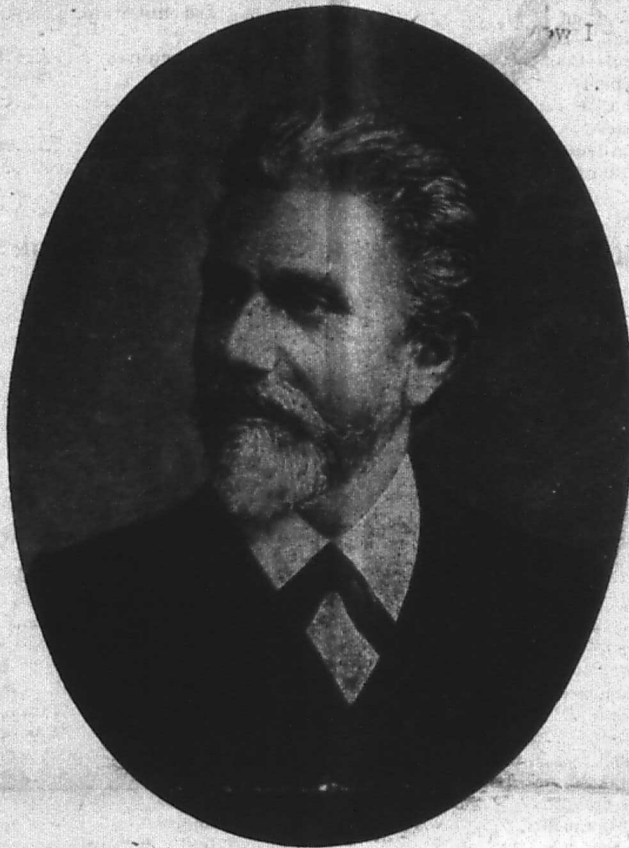
POSTAL MONEY ORDERS are always safe. Confidence or no confidence, the postal money order is good. Money orders are always welcome at the business office of St. Louis Labor. Send them in, boys, as soon as your subscription is due.

SOCIALISM'S GREAT LEADER COMING

Bebel of Germany Will Lecture and Study in America—Often in Prison—Will Speak in St. Louis.

(From Post-Dispatch.)

Herr August Ferdinand Bebel, one of Germany's greatest men and the acknowledged foremost figure in Socialism in the world, is soon coming to America on a lecture and study tour that is expected to include St. Louis. It is thought he will at first lecture



here, if he does not remain here for some time to continue his observations.

Herr Bebel wishes to study the workingmen organizations here, also the politics of the American Republic.

Herr Bebel will lecture in all the cities he visits. He expects to spend considerable time in the coal and iron regions and the great manufacturing centers to learn first hand how the American workman is treated.

Herr Bebel is himself a wealthy man, as wealth is counted in Germany. His possessions are said to aggregate \$200,000, acquired largely by bequests from wealthy admirers, which business thrift has augmented.

Tramp Workingman in Youth.

August Ferdinand Bebel is now 77 years old. He was born in Cologne, the son of a German army corporal. In early boyhood he was apprenticed to a turner. After serving his apprenticeship he tramped about the country as a wandering journeyman at his trade. He later opened a shop in Leipsig, and there joined the workingmen's movement.

As early as 1870 Herr Bebel attracted the attention of the government to his radical utterances on Socialism, and he was put in prison for his teachings. In 1872 he was arrested with the Socialist Liebknecht on a charge of high treason, and was sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the fortress of Hubertusburg.

Altogether Bebel has been behind the bars 57 months for political offenses.

In the Hubertusburg fortress Bebel and Liebknecht were together, and had leisure to work out their ideas on Socialism. There Bebel wrote his best-known book, "Woman in the Past, Present and Future," in which he ardently advocates the equality of the sexes.

Exiled From Home City.

After the passage of a Socialist law in 1878, and the extension of the minor state of siege to Leipsig, Bebel was forbidden residence in that city. He was forced to dispose of his profitable business there. Since then his life has been devoted solely to the Socialist propaganda, and with a success attained by no other man.

For 30 years Bebel has been a member of the State Parliament of Saxony and has sat in the Reichstag for the Second District of Hamburg.

In all the time Bebel has been in the German Parliament—back to the days when his skill in debate was picturesquely shown in contests with Bismarck—his utterances have never failed to cast a spell upon his hearers. The Reichstag wakes up when Bebel talks, whatever the theme, whether opposition to expending more money for warships or bold denunciation of the Emperor and the Crown Prince, who love not the Socialists, or the usually dry subject of the tariff.

Herr Bebel believes thoroughly in theoretic Socialism as taught by Carl Marx. He explains his ideas as follows:

"I mean by Socialism an entire reconstruction of society—a change, for instance, far greater than that from feudalism to the present free capitalistic regime. It would take too long to go into all the details of the matter, but I will give you some of the main points. In the Socialistic state, or society, as I prefer to call it, all land and the means of production, as well as transportation, are to be exclusively in the hands of the people, and not, as now, in the hands of a particular class. Everybody will have to work. There will be no drones and renters, and each person is to be paid according to his work, be it of the hand or brain. But money will not be the means of payment. A simple exchange of goods or service is to take the place of it, and these goods and services are not to be appraised according to their wealth in money. Only the work expended on them will determine their exchange value, and no middleman or commercial exploiter will be allowed to enhance it. Indeed, such persons will not exist when Socialism is in working order, for society is to be the one and only entrepreneur and employer."

Wants Cortelyou to Resign

A San Francisco Paper Goes After the "Financier" and President Roosevelt.

The San Francisco Star, in an article headed "Cortelyou Should Resign," publishes the following arraignment:

George B. Cortelyou, Secretary of the Treasury and Chairman of the Republican National Committee, denounces as "false and mendacious" the New York World's account of the collection and expenditure of the so-called Harriman contribution to the Republican campaign fund of 1904.

Does Mr. Cortelyou deny, asks the World, that after a conference between himself, Cornelius N. Bliss and Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., he asked Mr. Harriman to raise \$200,000 for the Republican campaign fund?

Does Mr. Cortelyou deny that in order to give Mr. Harriman assurances that the administration would not "run amuck" he arranged for an interview between Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Harriman?

Does Mr. Cortelyou deny that the interview took place, and that, in Mr. Roosevelt's own words in a subsequent letter to Mr. Harriman, "you and I were both so engaged in the New York political situation that we talked of little else?"

Does Mr. Cortelyou deny that immediately after this interview Mr. Harriman and his associates raised \$260,000, the principal contributors being Mr. Harriman, Senator Depew, James Hazen Hyde, H. McK. Twombly, H. H. Rogers, William Rockefeller, J. Pierpont Morgan, John D. Archbold, George W. Perkins and Cornelius N. Bliss?

Does Mr. Cortelyou deny that this money was turned over to him by Mr. Bliss and that eight days before the election he gave \$200,000 of it to Mr. Odell to influence the state election?

Does Mr. Cortelyou deny that the campaign was over at that time, that the money was intended to corrupt voters, and that Mr. Harriman was able to boast afterward that with the help of money his friend Odell succeeded in turning 50,000 votes in New York city alone, "making a difference of 100,000 votes in the general result?"

If the World's account be "false and mendacious," confirmed as it is in part by Mr. Roosevelt's own letter to Representative Sherman and Mr. Harriman's letter to Sidney Webster, Mr. Cortelyou can prove such falsehood and mendacity by opening the books of the Republican National Committee. The World challenged him to do it during the 1904 campaign. I thus challenged him repeatedly since He has always refused.

More scandalous than these contributions, more scandalous even than the uses to which the money was put, is the fact that George B. Cortelyou, former grand inquisitor of corporations, who knew their secrets, who solicited this contribution from Mr. Harriman, who arranged the interview with the president, who brought tainted money up to the very doors of the White House, should now be Secretary of the Treasury of the United States and in a position to give or withhold financial favors from the men and interests who contributed or refused to contribute to the campaign fund which he collected.

Mr. Cortelyou should resign. In any other civilized country he would be forced out of office.

Fancy an English Chancellor of the Exchequer holding office in and Cabinet after such a series of exposures as that which has pursued Mr. Cortelyou since he laid aside his duties of Secretary of Commerce to fry the fat from the corporations his department had full power to investigate! Fancy a French Minister of Finance impudently trying to weather the storm that would there follow such revelations as these!

Not only should Mr. Cortelyou resign, but Mr. Roosevelt owes it to himself to insist on at least one act of atonement by compelling the Republican National Committee to return to Edward H. Harriman the \$50,000 that went into the Republican campaign chests and presumably came out of the pockets of the stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad Co.

TO FIGHT SPEAKER CANNON

The American Federation of Labor Says He Is Opposed to Organized Labor.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 28, 1907.—To all Organized Labor, Greeting—Dear Sirs and Brothers—The first Monday in December, 1907, the 60th Congress will convene. The members of the House of Representatives will proceed to elect a Speaker upon that day. Usually the candidate of the caucus of the majority party is elected Speaker. The Hon. Joseph G. Cannon has been speaker in the past two Congresses, and unless the well-known opposition to his methods, even in his own party or other parties or elements in the House, is brought into co-operation, Mr. Cannon will unquestionably be again elected to that position, and that election will practically mean an indorsement of his past, and give him full range to carry out that policy in the future.

Recognizing all that Mr. Cannon has stood for in opposition to progressive legislation in the interest of labor, hence in the interest of all the people, we address the men of Organized Labor of the country, so that by common concert of action of all, some Representative in Congress may be elected Speaker who is more in harmony with the trend of progressive, reformatory legislation; who will aid in restoring the House of Representatives to the important position as a deliberative assembly, representing the people of our country. We ask the co-operation of labor of the United States to accomplish the desired result.

It would be vain to attempt here to give even a brief account of all of Mr. Cannon's actions and attitude in which his hostility to the interests of labor and the common people could be recounted. Time and space and your patience forbid. But it is not amiss to indicate a few instances which are of general interest. And this, too, not only as Speaker, but also as a member of the House of Representatives.

During the 56th Congress a pretense was made to secure amendments to the Sherman Anti-Trust law. The representatives of labor were apprehensive that the purpose of the amendment to that law would be to afford no relief to labor, and therefore suggested an amendment which it had drafted. Labor's amendment came before the House for a vote, and was adopted by a vote of 259 to 9. The conspicuous member voting against it was Mr. Cannon. (Daily Congressional Record, June 2, 1900, page 6994.)

Labor secured the passage of a law to save the lives and limbs of employes on railroads, commonly known as the Safety Appliance law. This law provides for uniform, automatic car couplers and power brakes on railroad trains. In the 57th Congress the enemies of that humane law made strenuous efforts to fritter away its safeguards by authorizing a reduction of the number of air brakes to

be used on trains. The parliamentary situation was such that the only way to prevent the passage of such a provision was to secure from the House the passage of a motion instructing its conferees with the Senate committee to recede from it. Such a motion was made and passed, but the Hon. Joseph G. Cannon voted against the interest of labor and humanity. (Daily Congressional Record, Feb. 23, 1903, page 2704.)

All interests of important character, other than labor, are represented in the government of our country by separate departments, each with its chief executive officer, a secretary, who is a member of the president's cabinet. Labor has, therefore, for years sought the creation of a Department of Labor, with a secretary who, in the president's cabinet, could represent in the name of the vast interests of labor.

During the 57th Congress a bill was introduced to create a new Department of Commerce and Industries, and to absorb the Department of Labor. If we could not secure a separate Department of Labor, Organized Labor was opposed to the Department of Labor being made a subordinate bureau in the then proposed new department, and we asked that the Department of Labor be left free and independent, until such time as Congress might see the wisdom and necessity of making that department executive in character, and that its chief officer be a member of the president's cabinet. When the bill was under consideration in the House, a member, one labor's friend, moved to recommit the bill, with instructions to report a bill to retain the Department of Labor as a separate and independent department, with a cabinet officer at its head, but the Hon. Joseph G. Cannon voted against this proposition. (Daily Congressional Record, Jan. 17, 1903, page 958.)

On behalf of all Organized Labor of the United States, all central bodies and all local unions are requested to pass resolutions requesting the Congressmen from their respective districts to vote against the re-election of Mr. Joseph G. Cannon as Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Respectfully yours,
SAMUEL GOMPERS, President.

- Attest:
FRANK MORRISON, Secretary.
JAMES DUNCAN, First Vice-President.
JOHN MITCHELL, Second Vice-President.
JAMES O'CONNELL, Third Vice-President.
MAX MORRIS, Fourth Vice-President.
D. A. HAYNES, Fifth Vice-President.
DANIEL J. KEEFE, Sixth Vice-President.
WM. D. HUBER, Seventh Vice-President.
JOS. F. VALENTINE, Eighth Vice-President.
JOHN B. LENNON, Treasurer.

Executive Council American Federation of Labor.

Observations

A LITTLE FAMILY LIBRARY is an essential feature of the workingman's home. Come and examine our Labor Book Department, 324 Chestnut street.

DURING THE LAST MUNICIPAL campaign each and every one of the present members of the House of Delegates was an honest man and faithful citizen. Today the entire outfit is denounced as corrupt and as purchasable as old rags.

WOMEN MAY GO TO CHURCH, work for the Church, support the Church, but that's all. The biennial convention of the Universalist Church met in Philadelphia last week and placed itself on record against the enfranchisement of women and declared for a uniform divorce law.

COUNCILMAN LINDE resigned, paid his \$500 fine for misconduct in office, and quit politics. Warner and Priesmeyer, the members of the House of Delegates, are not half as sensitive as Linde. They stick to their political graft job, thinking with old Vanderbilt: The public be damned! or with the Puck: What fools these mortals be!

THE SHOE WORKERS' STRIKE is still on. St. Louis Times and Post-Dispatch, Globe-Democrat and St. Louis Republic, Westliche Post and Abend-Anzeiger are not publishing a line about it. These sheets are in the employ of the Shoe Manufacturers, Citizens' Industrial Alliance and Financiers of this community. That's what the union men and women get for supporting the capitalist press!

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY GUILTY OF FRAUD. John M. Stephens, recently elected Prosecuting Attorney of Dent County, Missouri, and former judge of the Probate Court in that county, pleaded guilty in the United States District Court to charges of taking fraudulent depositions relating to government homestead lands in Reynolds County, Missouri. He was fined \$250 on each of the two counts of the indictments. The fine was paid at once by Chas. E. Peers, his attorney. Public honesty!

HERE IS A SAMPLE of the industrial prospects. Last Tuesday's Globe-Democrat reports: Building Commissioner Smith yesterday received a letter from Arthur F. Remeck, an architect of New York City, asking if the building conditions in St. Louis were as bad as they are in New York. He said things were "on the bum" there. The answer sent by Mr. Smith was in a similar strain. He said the general condition was indicated by the October building permits, which showed a falling off as compared with the same month last year of more than 50 per cent.

UNCLE SAM WILL NOT accept checks. The Globe-Democrat of Nov. 5 says: "The withdrawal of the United States Subtreasury at St. Louis from Clearing House operations, coupled with the refusal of the internal revenue collector to longer accept certified bank checks in payment for revenue stamps and taxes, threw some new complications into the financial situation at St. Louis yesterday. While the bankers are sanguine as to the outcome and confident that St. Louis is fortified against any emergency, it was obvious yesterday that the tightness of the money market has not relaxed, and leading bankers were not forecasting any immediate relief from the tie-up of currency. Appearances seemed to indicate that St. Louis and the southwest are in for a siege with the currency famine extending at least thirty days, and perhaps until January 1." There you are!

GREAT U. S. SENATORS for the next term! President Roosevelt, if not renominated for a third term, may take Senator Platt's seat in the national temple of corruption known as the United States Senate. Governor Folk of Missouri seems to have a burning desire for the U. S. senatorial honors. With Roosevelt and Folk in the Senate the country would be safe, because these two sons of Republican and Democratic morality and of political honesty, integrity, sincerity and wisdom would send their golden rays from the Senate chamber in Washington, D. C., to the Puget Sound and Alaska, to the Gulf of Mexico and Panama. American Capitalism would be made as morally sound as the archangel Gabriel; the labor and social problems would be solved, and the capitalist machine would once more run smoothly without disturbance and interruption.

W. R. HEARST, "THE WORKINGMAN'S FRIEND," has fused his Independence League in New York with the Republicans. Just a year ago there were no words in the dictionary mean enough to be employed by the G. O. P. against Hearst and vice versa. Even Roosevelt sent Root into New York state to declare Hearst's teachings were responsible for the assassination of McKinley. Last year the unions in many parts of the Empire State were stampeded into endorsing Hearst, and in a number of places animosities were created that have not yet been lived down. This year there are none so poor as to do him reverence. Hearst's Jamestown speech, in

which he preached the identity of interests of labor and capital, and how his fusion with the Republican machine are acts that have sickened many of those unionists who formerly swore that he was sincere.—Exchange.

"I TOLD YOU SO!" Our friend Wilshire, who prophesied the revolution within three years at the Indianapolis unity convention, and who announced panics and crises every other month, has finally succeeded in hitting it right, like the Madame Clairvoyante told the young lady all about the nice young man who would appear some day to woo and marry her. In the November issue of his magazine he says: "Over twenty years ago I forecast the trust. The trust is here. A year ago I forecast a panic in Wall Street. It is here, and so on, I might multiply the predictions and forecasts of myself and other Socialists, which time after time have been verified and with each verifications thousands upon thousands have come to see things our way." The only question involved here is this: Whether "I and other Socialists" or "Other Socialists and I" have been forecasting the concentration of capital, and the gradual trustification of industry and commerce.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR OCTOBER.

J. MAHLON BARNES, National Secretary.

Receipts.		Expenditures.	
For dues:			
Arnett	\$ 1 00	Supplies, Dexter	1 00
Bevier	1 90	Supplies, St. Louis County	4 00
Burlington Junction	1 40	Supplies, St. Louis City	40
Chillicothe	1 00	Total receipts	\$87 90
Commerce	70	Expenditures.	
Elk River	50	Due stamps	\$40 00
Flat River	1 50	Rent, October	5 00
Kansas City	10 00	Bulletin, October	5 00
Milan	50	O. Pauls, October salary	30 00
Myrtle	1 00	Postage	3 65
Mountainview	1 60	Express	2 46
Pineville	1 00	Supplies and literature	5 40
Popuar Bluff	3 30	Total expenditures	\$91 51
St. Louis City	40 00	Total receipts	87 90
St. Louis County	7 40	Deficit for October	\$ 3 61
Springfield	6 00	Balance of Sept. 30	36 37
Schell City	1 30	Total receipts	87 90
Turnback	80	Leaves balance Oct. 31	\$32 76
J. W. Adams, at-large	1 10		
R. I. Short	50		
Total dues	\$82 50		

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

National Headquarters, Socialist Party, Chicago, Ill., Oct. 31, 1907.

National dues from State Committees:	Julia A. Gavin	48 00
Alabama	W. J. Crosby	22 50
Arizona		\$382 50
California	Printing Bulletin	\$ 92 00
Colorado	Printing literature and supplies	200 00
Connecticut	Literature	115 63
Florida	Office equipment	1 65
Idaho		
Illinois	Speakers.	
Indiana	Isaac Cowen	\$ 88 93
Iowa	Geo. H. Goebel	30 00
Kansas	Lena M. Lewis	153 67
Kentucky	Guy E. Miller	200 00
Louisiana	M. W. Wilkins	75 00
Maine		\$547 60
Massachusetts	Lighting	\$ 7 12
Michigan	Rent, October	100 00
Minnesota	Party buttons	120 00
Missouri	International dues	121 88
Montana	Supplies	3 50
Nebraska	Stationery	8 51
New Hampshire	Mimeo supplies	49 15
New Jersey	Chicago Daily Socialist	300 00
New York	W. F. Miners' Defense Fund	39 15
Ohio	Russian S. D. L. P. Fund	22 55
Oklahoma		
Oregon	Total expenditures	\$2266 53
Pennsylvania		
South Dakota		
Tennessee		
Texas		
Utah		
Vermont		
Washington		
West Virginia		
Wisconsin		
Wyoming		
		\$1672 10

Unorganized States.		
Nevada	\$25 00	
New Mexico	3 00	
North Carolina	5 60	
Virginia	4 00	
Members-at-large	7 30	
Total	\$1717 00	
Supplies	\$127 00	
Literature	294 78	
Buttons	52 74	
W. F. Miners' Defense Fund	39 15	
Russian Fund	22 55	
Nat. Org. Fund	164 20	
Subs. Daily Socialist	122 00	
Miscellaneous	15 60	
Total receipts	\$2555 02	
Expenditures.		
Exchange	\$ 3 80	
General expense	12 57	
Express and freight	15 57	
Postage	116 80	
Telephone	6 55	
Wages.		
J. Mahlon Barnes	120 00	
W. W. Rihl	72 00	
F. H. Slick	72 00	
M. Flaherty	48 00	
Fraternally submitted,		
J. MAHLON BARNES, National Secretary.		

THE MACHINISTS' STRIKE DECLARED OFF.

Whether the rank and file of the Machinists' International Union agree with the capitalist corporation editorial in the St. Louis Times of November 4 we do not know. Whenever your enemies laud your action, it is time to pause for a few moments and ask yourself: Have I made a blunder? The St. Louis Times editorial reads as follows: "Sensible Action of Machinists! The action of District No. 9, International Association of Machinists, whose jurisdiction embraces St. Louis and vicinity, in declaring off the strike which has prevailed in this section ever since last May, has everything to commend it. Officers of the union announce that their sole motive for this action lies in their wish to relieve the strained financial and industrial situation of any condition tending further to embarrass it. That the existence of the machinists' strike was such a condition must be at once conceded by everyone interested. Mutual congratulations between employers and employees in this instance are being extended and are heartily deserved. When all labor gets busy again there will be no further talk of tight times."

AUSTRIAN RAILWAY STRIKERS VICTORIOUS.

Vienna, Oct. 20.—For three weeks the railway employes here have waged a real warfare against the various railway authorities. Their demands had been ignored or refused, so they decided on passive resistance. All the antiquated red-tape rules and regulations

are being carried out to the letter, and not a train arrives in time; many express and local trains have been struck indefinitely off the time table, the transfer of goods on many lines is quite stopped, and the capitalists are beginning to feel a very uncomfortable "draught." Last week an opera performance in Dresden had to be postponed an hour, as the prima donna, traveling in a delayed train, lost the connection at the frontier junction. She had to get into the dress of her role play in the railway carriage; otherwise the performance would have been two hours late. The government commission in Vienna to investigate and settle the matter was engaged till midnight consulting with the delegates of the employes over the points in dispute. The struggle is now at an end. The state and other companies have capitulated all around, and long lists of the increase of wages for railway servants of all ranks are given in the newspapers. Thus the passive resistance of the railway employes and under officials has ended in a signal victory.

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Mercantile and "305" CIGARS

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

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

F. R. RICE MERCANTILE CIGAR CO.,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

You Help the Cause of Labor by Buying Only

Union Label Bread

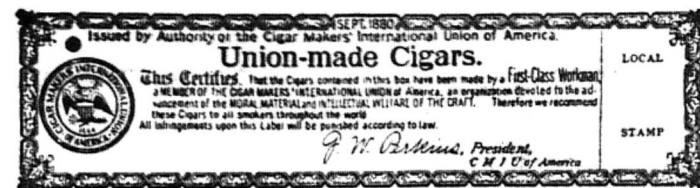
Always Insist that the

Union Label

...is on...

EVERY LOAF YOU BUY

Remember, no CIGARS are Genuine Union-Made



UNLESS THE BOX BEARS THE

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Colored and Union Work a Specialty.
PH. MORLANG, MGR. All Work at Reasonable Prices.

DRINK ONLY UNION BEER.

(The bottle of Our Label.)



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

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SOME GOOD ADVICE

From a Veteran Socialist Organizer—Carry on the Work Vigorously and Get New Members Constantly.

(By National Organizer M. W. Wilkins.)

The chief function of a Socialist local is to advance the cause of Socialism in the community where it is located. Its secondary function is to aid the general work of the party by hearty co-operation with the state and national offices. Failing in these two points a local has no real excuse for existence.

A local, having been organized, how shall it be kept alive and doing valuable work for the cause? The answer to this question involves considerations of the mistakes too often made by Socialist locals.

The national secretary, writing to the Socialist press, said, speaking of the intellectual side of the local: "Make it an attractive local." Let me add with emphasis, **Make the local meeting place attractive.** This can be done with but very little extra expense and work. Keep the meeting place perfectly clean; see that it is properly ventilated; that it is conveniently seated.

Cut out the tobacco, throw out the spittoons. Tobacco is a poison to many men and most women.

Have nothing in your meeting place that will offend the sensibilities of the most refined woman.

None better than Socialists understand the influence of environment. It may be inspiring or deadening. From talk with many people in many places, I feel sure that the quality of their meeting places has had a harmful effect on the life of many locals.

Let me most earnestly impress that when you meet in your local, be sociable, be cordial. Give every member a hearty welcome. Make him feel that he is amongst comrades and friends. You who have had the most social experience, make things pleasant for the more bashful and diffident. Especially welcome the stranger comrade within your gates and make him feel at home. Wear your good clothes and carry your best behavior to the meeting. Make your local a school for social training, for bringing out the best in each other. Make the word "comrade" mean something.

A fine time to illustrate comradeship is when a member is out of work, or there is sickness in his family. The result of this will be harmony, strength and good will for the cause.

Get from the national office a supply of the leaflet, "How to Arrange Socialist Meetings." Read and practice most carefully. It will add greatly to the value of your work. At the same time it will lighten the task and strengthen the hands of the speakers who come to you.

Doubtless it would interest you to hear a group of Socialist field workers talk along this line. Often a speaker does poor work from very heaviness of heart at the conditions he finds and the reception he gets. It has been my experience—other speakers tell me earnestly that it is their experience. It is something easily remedied, and for the sake of the cause it should be.

In the very beginning of your work get a Roberts' Rules of Order and learn to do business in a parliamentary way. It will facilitate work. It will sweeten controversy.

Enforce its rules, and the rag-chewing, nagging, bitterness and invention that mar the work of too many locals will be a thing of the past.

Train your members in parliamentary usage. Fit each one to preside over a meeting. It will make you stronger and more capable men, and the cause will profit thereby.

In the past four years I have found many locals that were organized on the plan of all the offices to one man. I have never seen a vigorous local that followed that practice. If the "one man" tries to do all the work he soon becomes tired and discouraged. The others, because they have **nothing to do**, lose all interest. Result: the local dies.

Organize always on the plan of **one office to one man.** Give every member something to do, and see that he does it.

Create standing and special committees, and enlarge them if necessary, until you have provided every member with a field of work. The strength of your local is not measured by the number of members, but by the number of its **active workers for Socialism.** Better have one active member at large in a community intelligently co-operating with state and national officers than an idle local of any size.

Hold business meetings of the local regularly and often—not less often than twice a month—and special meetings when needed. Many locals follow the practice of meeting but once a month. There may be exceptions, but I have never known such a local to be really vigorous and active.

The business meeting is the **most important meeting** of the local. It is there that the work for the cause is planned and ways and means provided to carry it out. It is also a time for renewal of interest and courage. Don't let the gaps between meetings become too broad.

Keep your business meetings to yourselves. No one has a right to be present unless a member in good standing. "What is everybody's business is nobody's business." A local is not a secret order, and it has nothing to hide, but the work of any society is hampered by the presence of outsiders, especially those who have a hostile interest. Socialism is not yet either strong or popular. Its capitalist opponents are often unscrupulous. If possible, keep them and their tools on the outside. The open door has broken up many a good local.

Be on the lookout for good members. Don't leave the work of getting members to the local organizer alone. Every member should be a recruiting officer. He should have blank application cards in his pocket. See that the applicant reads and understands the party pledge himself, and pays a month's dues in advance. Remember that not every one who proclaims himself a Socialist is fit for membership. A man with a criminal record escapes notice in an old party. Let him join a local and our opponents declare him "a typical Socialist." Once I wrote: "Remember that the fellows who are doing the dirty work in capitalist parties will be pretty likely to continue serving the old masters if allowed to join a Socialist local."

Elect a financial secretary who has both the sand and the will to collect dues promptly and save trouble. A quarter doesn't look very large, but a dollar sometimes looks like a cart-wheel. A slipshod collection of dues usually means a slipshod local.

Carry no deadheads. If a member, because out of work, or sick, can not pay his dues, remit them, and save him embarrassment and the local a member. If a member can but won't pay his dues, let him lapse and get out. People who will give no support to a cause should have no voice in its councils.

Have your officers and committees report promptly the affairs of their offices. Don't let them get into the habit of using that stereotyped phrase, "No report." See also that your local secretary reports promptly each month to state secretary on cards furnished for that purpose. Insist on the prompt answering of all letters on party affairs from authorized party officials.

If you want good business meetings have your secretary or organizer refresh the memory of all members when a regular or special meeting will be held.

Have an occasional social gathering of the members, each family contributing something in the way of simple refreshments. Invite Socialist sympathizers and those who are friendly and their wives. Make it an orderly, pleasant, cordial occasion. Don't permit heated arguments or rag-chewing. Distribute some good free literature. If you can, have a short program of vocal and instrumental music, recitation, etc. Let people know that Socialists are quite as reasonable and respectable as other people. In the summer time have a picnic or two, conducted along the same lines.

This article is written after long and careful observation of the workings of locals in many different states. It is based on the

belief that a body of even common laborers—ditch diggers and street cleaners, for instance—can quickly learn to conduct the affairs in as business-like, dignified and courteous a way as a body of professional or commercial men. I will not give one particle of encouragement to the idea that workers of necessity must conduct the affairs that concern them in a crude and blundering way.

Socialism is a righteous cause. No discovery of man contains more for human good. It is scientific; it is reasonable; it is in harmony with common sense and common justice. It is in the highest degree defensible. Such a cause should have vigorous life and growth. If it does not we may well look to our methods to find out the reason why.

Knowledge for the Workers

By Emil Seidel, Socialist Alderman in Milwaukee

You just maturing youth! You male or female! Remember the organic compact of these states, Remember the pledge of the old thirteen thenceforward to the rights,

life, liberty, equality of man * * *

Remember government is to subserve individuals, Not any, not the president, is to have one jot more than you and me, Not any habitant of America is to have one jot less than you and me.

Thugs sings Walt Whitman. Young man, young woman, have you received what is yours? What do you know of the world in which you live? Your heart is full of hope; but "Hope without action is a barren undoer," says Feltham.

As a Socialist you hope to see the day that you shall receive the product of your toil. Ambitious as you are you expect to receive your reward.

What are you doing to bring about the realization of your pet dreams? Ptolemy, it is said, wished to learn geometry. He inquired of Euclid if there is an easier way of learning geometry than by studying the elements. Euclid replied: "There is no royal road to geometry." If you are doing nothing to realize your hopes, you hope in vain, for understand: "There is no road that leads an indolent ignoramus to liberty."

Do you know that this fair city of ours pays for the education of the children the sum of \$22.95 per capita per annum. This only up to 14 years of age. After that nothing more is spent by the city for the workingman's child unless the public library is figured in.

For the education of a high school pupil, however, the sum of \$48.60 per annum per pupil has been spent. What share had you in this? None excepting that you worked ten hours per day to help to pay the taxes that go to support the high schools.

It is no fault of yours that this has been so in the past. But the blame would rest upon you if you permit this to continue in the future.

Young man, young woman, the future belongs to you; but you must prepare yourself for it. If the tyranny of capitalism shall, i. e., that of the intellectuals, you and your class must insist that education and knowledge become more and more democratic.

Possession alone can not suffice. With possession must go the understanding, or, as the genial Goethe puts it: "What is not fully understood is not possessed." If today the working class was given possession of all the means of production and distribution, and were not properly prepared to direct the forces, what would it avail?

It is folly to presume that a better education degrades its possessor to the level of a more willing subject of exploitation. An intelligent working class can not be pressed into submission.

Many of the faults prevalent in and connected with municipal or national ownership spring from the fact that the working class, most vitally interested, has not been able to get control of the managements.

"Knowledge is power," says Bacon. The working class with its legions supported by the power that comes only from knowledge—where is the force that could resist it?

Knowledge broadens the view. Acquiring it is as climbing a mountain peak. From its lofty heights we observe not only the immediate surroundings, but also that which lies beyond.

Knowledge aids us to master adverse conditions. A savage is a Hercules if he can handle a stone of two hundredweight. A modern worker handles with great ease castings of that many tons and thinks nothing of it.

The gods of old had voices like thunder. Our whisper is heard a thousand miles. Knowledge makes us master.

Knowledge gives pleasure. A man without knowledge is as an ornamental vase. It may be beautifully decorated, but there is nothing in it. Knowledge gives contents to life.

In speaking of knowledge Curtis says: "The sure foundation of the state is laid in knowledge, not in ignorance, and every sneer at culture, at book learning, which is recorded wisdom of the experience of mankind, is the demagogue's sneer at intelligent liberty, inviting national degeneracy and ruin." If this is true in a bourgeois capitalist society how much more with a co-operative commonwealth? Every worker that becomes more proficient in some one of the many branches of arts or techniques, and applies his knowledge as a lever to elevate the standard of the working class is a true benefactor of mankind. Such leave the imprints of their work long after they have passed.

We need not learn everything, nor could we, but what we learn we should learn well.

Let it be understood that the ghost of the ossified guilds which ever and anon stalks through the land and can not come to rest, has nothing in common with the education that is needed by the modern workingman or woman.

In the days of the guild the shoemaker was a shoemaker. His life's efforts were required to become proficient at the craft. Governing was left to the rulers.

Quite different today. The machine does that work. No years of hard training necessary to learn these trades today. In principle, if not in fact, the worker today shares in the governing. Rulers at their best, are pernicious to the welfare of a people, and therefore always undesirable.

The working class has, or should have, time to learn something more than to make footstools for others. The arts are to the average workingman and woman an impenetrable mystery. They have not even a suspicion of the treasure there hidden to them. We come into life doomed to toil, pass through and away, and do not even realize that we have lived.

The education that a worker should aim at must be of the kind that will enable him to make life worth living for him and his kin. If ever, now is the time to democratize the sciences and the arts.

Talents die, barely born, and geniuses starve, while imbecility and degeneracy dote upon the treasures gathered by masters of the past ages.

Pseudo-science has become a mop for a corrupted class, ditto scientists have become lickspittles.

Science, the true Goddess, is seeking refuge—she knows not where.

Young men and women! Open your eyes and ears and hearts and minds! Bid her welcome! She will liberate you.

Then once more shall we have a renaissance, a real democratic renaissance.

Are you willing?

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

SOCIALIST VOTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

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

SOCIALIST VOTE OF THE WORLD.

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

IN FINLAND

When in the great commonwealth of New York the state legis-
lature passed the Ten-Hour Bakeshop Act some two years ago the
united boss bakers of the state appealed to the Supreme Court. The
law was declared unconstitutional, and thus it was killed and buried.

Now comes little Finland—a Russian province!—and claims the
leadership in the great work of labor legislation. In the Berlin
Vorwaerts of Oct. 16 we find the following little special dispatch:

"Helsingfors, Oct. 16.—In today's session the state legislature
of Finland passed the Bakers' Bill which makes the Eight-Hour
workday obligatory in all the bakeries throughout Finland. The
same bill provides that night work in bakeshops be prohibited."

Where is the state legislature in the United States of America
that will follow the example of the legislature of little Finland?

We must not overlook the fact, however, that there are 83 So-
cialists in the Finnish Parliament, nine of whom are working women.
Get 83 Socialists and a dozen women into any American state legis-
lature and you will be in a position to make the same labor laws as
your brothers and sisters in Finland.

TEDDY WILL BE GOOD

Queer, indeed! The sluices of President Roosevelt's proverbial
eloquence are tightly closed during these days of financial embar-
rassment!

For months Theodore the Desirable made himself the center
of attraction in the public arena and the presidential speeches were
as plentiful as vaudeville songs at the summer gardens.

With trumpet sounds and glory, hallelujahs, President Roosevelt
went to the bear-hunting grounds in the Louisiana swamps; he re-
turned to Washington quietly, and he has kept quiet ever since.

According to the latest information from the White House, the
president has promised to be a good boy and not to stir up any more
bad feelings.

Washington dispatches published in local daily papers tell the
little story:

"Washington, Nov. 2.—President Roosevelt is seriously consid-
ering a decided modification of that part of the rough draft of the
message he will send to Congress in December relating to great or-
ganizations of capital. The financial situation of the past week has
caused him to gravely reflect upon the subject, and there is reason
to believe that he doubts the wisdom of urging any extreme views
upon the Senate and House at this time. It is impossible to say
definitely now what course the will ultimately follow, but that he is
giving ear to suggestions from certain influential quarters there
seems to be no question. It has been pointed out to Mr. Roosevelt
that he should make it plain to the country that, in his pursuit of
a few dishonest 'high-up' officers of combinations of capital, he has
no intention of striking a blow at small stockholders, nor to make
institutions in which they are interested suffer."

A second dispatch contains the following information:

"Washington, Nov. 4.—President Roosevelt today held impor-
tant conferences on the financial and business situation, one with
E. H. Gary and Henry C. Frick of the United States Steel Corpora-
tion and the other, which lasted more than an hour tonight, with a
committee of bankers from St. Paul and Minneapolis, who came
here to speak for the needs of the Northwest grain country. Official
explanations of conclusions arrived at either conference, if any,
were lacking, in spite of persistent solicitation tonight. It can be
stated, however, that the president gave Messrs. Gary and Frick
assurances that no radical steps will be taken by the administration,
and no strong language used in the annual message to Congress,
of a nature likely to effect adversely the business conditions. The
steel trust officials and the visiting bankers alike were told that the
president will do his utmost to obtain legislation this year which
will afford a currency adequate to the increased business needs of
the country, and will give a national foundation upon which to de-
velop a national guarantee and standard of value of securities of big
corporations. It is known that the New York visitors and the Min-
nesota bankers agreed with the president that it would not be ad-

visible to call an extra session of Congress at this time. Such ac-
tion, it was said here, might be construed as meaning that the gen-
eral situation is far worse than it is."

Where is Roosevelt? asks the Chicago Daily Socialist, and this
is the answer:

"Roosevelt has been tamed. He has been taught to eat out of the
hands of those whom he was supposed to be hunting to their death.
He is being shown that under capitalism capitalists must and will
rule, and that any interference with that rule while capitalism re-
mains brings only confusion and disaster. These, with several other
little reasons, are being painfully taught to little Theodore, and he
is sitting like a good boy, studying his lesson and doing no talking.
The great kings of finance have taken advantage of the necessary
reorganization of finance and the disturbance naturally resulting
from a big scrap among themselves to stop the flow of rant and
demagoguery that has been proceeding from President Roosevelt.
They have succeeded in making him believe that this panic is due
to his efforts—not a very difficult thing, since he has such an ex-
aggerated opinion of his own prowess that if he were told that his mes-
sages had caused a reversal of the tides he would probably believe
it. When, therefore, he is told that if he is not good there will be a
panic he believes that also and proceeds to be good. Moreover, he
is so badly frightened by the possibility of the downfall of the men
and the system that he has pretended to be fighting that he dare
not utter the mildest sort of a complaint. Rockefeller, Morgan, Har-
riman—they are all honorable men, and Roosevelt as trust buster
has ceased to exist."

THE FINANCIAL FLURRY

It may interest our readers to read the expression of a middle
class business journal on the present financial situation. For this
reason we republish the following editorial from the "Butchers' and
Packers' Gazette":

"When the public becomes justly aroused to the insecurity of
public banking institutions, and especially when caused by reckless
and criminal misuse of funds, it is useless to try and allay suspicion
and lack of confidence. Especially is this true when depositors are
face to face with the fact that they can not obtain their money even
on checking accounts, except in limited amounts.

"This is a condition, not a theory, that confronts depositors, and
so long as it continues they have just cause for alarm. That there
is something radically wrong with the banking system of the United
States is manifest, otherwise the criminal recklessness of 'wild cat'
institutions in New York City would not affect and engulf the whole
country in financial stringency.

"The forced merging of the Missouri-Lincoln Trust Co., St.
Louis, is still fresh in the public mind, and when the banking insti-
tutions from the Atlantic to the Pacific are compelled to suspend full
payment, because of a notoriously rotten trust company in Gotham,
there is evidence of a centralized condition of banking interests that
does not augur well for the public good.

"It were better far to allow these mismanaged institutions to go
to the wall, for the financial atmosphere would have been cleared of
them and the effect would have been local, not national, supposing
of course that the individual banks are independent and not central-
ized in a trust.

"If, on the other hand, the banking fraternity is exaggerating
conditions in order to prove the need of further currency expansion,
it is a serious blunder, for laws will surely be the outcome of this
financial stringency to prevent, if possible, further repetition of such
conditions.

"The best, quickest and only way to restore public confidence
is for the banks to resume full currency payment and thus relieve
business men and their employes from the intolerable conditions of
the check system."

Editorial Observations

SIXTEEN THOUSAND MINERS in Indiana decided against
accepting checks instead of cash on their pay day, Nov. 10.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT quietly sanctioned the Repub-
lican fusion with Hearst's Independent League in New York County
during the recent elections. Practical politics!

EVERY BOODLER IN THE HOUSE of Delegates is either
a Democrat or a Republican, i. e., all the boodlers were nominated
and elected by the Democratic or Republican parties.

A financial system that can work such mischief over night as
the latest panic is certainly rotten to the core; and an industrial and
commercial system built on such a financial foundation is equally so.

THE LEGAL EIGHT-HOUR WORKDAY for the journeymen
bakers in Finland and prohibition of night work! That's what
the workingmen get for attending to their own business and electing
their own Socialist representatives to the lawmaking bodies of the
country.

THE FREE BRIDGE MOVEMENT has reached a stage
where it becomes a farce and a lie. Democratic and Republican
"statesmen" are interested in preventing the building of the bridge;
the citizens act like dummies in the attempt to compel the municipal
assembly to take decisive action.

THE SOCIAL DEM. HERALD asks: Which are the real and
which are the faro banks? is the question that is troubling a good
many people just now. Anyhow the capitalist financial system is of
capitalism's own get-up. And just now it seems to be tangling up
its own crowd. Labor will get its dose later.

SOME MORE OF GOULD'S MILLIONS wanted! A Paris
cablegram says: The long-rumored engagement of the divorced
Countess de Castellane, formerly Anna Gould, to Prince De Sagan,
Count Boni's cousin, is affirmed in French society as a fact, and it
is said the engagement will soon be publicly announced.

THE POST-DISPATCH CONDEMNS ex-Councilman Linde
for mixing business with politics. Has the P.-D. ever done anything
else? Every political move of the P.-D. is a business move. As so-
called "independent" paper the P.-D. works the business end of pol-
itics more effectively than any of the regular party organs.

ELEVEN PEOPLE KILLED in four railroad wrecks during
the night of Nov. 3—five on the Iron Mountain, near Little Rock,
Ark.; two on the B. & O., near Cumberland, Me.; one on Jersey
Central, near Scranton, Pa.; three on the Queen & Crescent, near Mor-
ganville, Ga. Human life is cheap on the American railroads!

EDITOR E. A. TATE of the Galesburg Labor News was con-
verted at Billy Sunday's latest revival meeting. The man must have
been very much in need of conversion. Since Rev. Sunday received a
"free will offering of \$5,600," we suspect that the converted editor
was financially interested in the revival meeting and in his own
conversion.

ST. LOUIS HAS GREAT STATESMEN! George C. Linde,
former councilman, pleaded guilty Monday to malfeasance in office,
and was fined \$500 by Judge Wilson A. Taylor of the Court of Crimi-
nal Correction. The fine was in accordance with the recommen-
dation of the grand jury. Linde at once gave his check for \$516, which
covered the fine and costs, and was discharged.

THE PANIC IS OVER, but the Crisis is on. What's the use
of hiding the fact that the financial, industrial and commercial con-
ditions throughout the country are most serious! There are no runs
on the banks! Of course not. When the banks and trust companies
unlawfully lock up the people's money and try to satisfy the de-
positors with checks, how can there be a run on the banks?

A BRAVE WOMAN HANGED. In disregard of the wishes
of the man she killed, Mlle. Ragozinnokova was hanged Oct. 31
for assassinating Director Maximoffsky of the Prison Department,
Oct. 28. Mlle. Ragozinnokova was arrested immediately after the
shooting and court-martialed, convicted and sentenced the next day.
Her victim begged on his death bed that her life be spared.

THE SOCIALIST MOVEMENT must be shaking up old
England. No doubt the fifty labor representatives in Parliament
have a great deal to do with this Socialist scare. Formerly the cap-
italist politicians had it all their own way. Conditions have changed,
however, and the voice of labor is heard in the same sacred halls
of legislation where Cromwell led his party against feudal royalism
and plutocracy.

CONFIDENCE! By Order of the High Finance. The ortho-
dox priest says: Have faith! Faith in the Invisible, in the Impos-
sible, in the Supernatural! The financiers have another name for
faith; they call it confidence! One is as flimsy as the other, because
there is nothing to show and nothing to prove that the confidence
preached to the masses is really worthy of the confidence of any
sensible man or woman.

WANTED: a Napoleon to lead the capitalist class of America
out of the present financial Sahara! A Napoleon or Roosevelt to
lead our national colors against some bankrupt foreign power!
Another Spanish war with San Juan Hill Rough Rider feats and
another Dewey Manila victory might get us over the worst troubles
for the time being. McKinley gave us the Spanish war; Roosevelt
gave us the prosperity, but who gave us the recent panic and the
present crisis?

THE STEVE ADAMS TRIAL. Rathdrum, Idaho, Nov. 2.—
The routine work of securing a jury to try Steve Adams for the mur-
der of Fred Tyler is still in progress here. Between 25 and 30 wit-
nesses have reported up to date. It is understood that a number of
others have been subpoenaed. Charles Moyer, who was arrested
with Haywood and Pettibone, is in constant attendance, and occu-
pied a seat at the side of Steve Adams today. Mrs. Adams also oc-
cupied a seat by her husband.

WHAT STRONGER ARGUMENT is necessary for the estab-
lishment of Postal Savings banks than the condition existing
throughout the country just now? asks one of our exchanges. While
the vast majority of the people want such a system, the banking in-
terests are arrayed against it, and as they have representation in
Congress who will do as they bid, the establishment of Postal Sav-
ings banks can not be hoped for until the wage workers elect men
who will make laws in their interest.

IT'S DIFFERENT! exclaims the Mirror. The president has
nothing to say against the fusion between his friend Parsons and
his foe Hearst in New York. He believes in Home Rule there, but
he was only "deighted" to butt in on home rule in Cleveland and
force Theodore Burton into a candidacy for mayor against Tom L.
Johnson. The president's policy in practical politics is hregulated by
geographical considerations. It is disingenuous, but then Roosevelt
is no more a political saint than was Lincoln, and that's why Roose-
velt is the best politician in the United States today.

IN ORDER NOT TO STRAIN CREDIT, the House of Dele-
gates of St. Louis has agreed among its members not to accept or
pass any marked \$500 bills for a brief season. Some of the members
are hoping that the jury before whom they will appear will give
them clearing house aid. It's strange how far-reaching are these
financial flurries.—The Mirror.

MISS VANDERBILT'S TROUSSEAU is said to be worth
\$67,150. This sweet piece of human flesh has twelve fur coats, the
most expensive an ermine Russian sable valued at \$10,000. A dozen
tailor-made suits are quoted at \$2,400 and her hats to match each
gown \$4,000. The twelve dozen handkerchiefs were made in a
French convent, costing \$400. The wedding gown is valued at
\$10,000.

CAPITALISM DESTROYS THE FAMILY! The United
States census figures seem to prove it. The Census Bureau has gath-
ered statistics showing that in the last ten years 1,300,000 suits for
divorce have been begun in this country, or at the rate of 130,000
a year. The forthcoming report on these statistics will contain an
analysis of the different complaints on which separation was asked.
It is estimated that two-thirds of the cases were successful. There
remain about 40,000 cases to be investigated, and the whole subject
is to be brought to the attention of Congress.

THE RUSSIAN CZAR'S Government Alcohol monopoly re-
ceived a severe kick from the legislature of Finland, as the following
cablegram will show: Helsingfors, Finland, Nov. 1.—The Diet to-
day adopted unanimously, without a roll call, the alcohol bill, pro-
hibiting absolutely the manufacture of alcohol in Finland or its im-
portation into Finland. As the measure affects Russia's tariff rela-
tions with foreign countries, it is not certain that the Emperor will
sanction the measure. In view of the passage of the bill, temperance
celebrations are being held in every part of the country.

AN ENCOURAGING FEATURE in our local Socialist Party
movement is the fact that the active members, i. e., the dues-paying
membership in Local St. Louis, has been steadily increasing during
the last four years. Without any general hurrah propaganda we
find that in 1907 our Local can show a fine increase in membership
over 1906. Our ward clubs, some of which came out of the last elec-
tion campaign with considerable debts, are getting into fine working
order for the national campaign, and our city executive board de-
serves credit for its systematic work of getting the St. Louis party
movement into a militant position for the great campaign of 1908.

GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANKS needed! In England ev-
ery postoffice is also a savings bank, says the Chicago Daily So-
cialist. Interest is paid on deposits regularly. There is absolute secur-
ity of the funds deposited. The person who wishes to transact any
business with the bank finds it always convenient. He is never con-
fronted with any "sixty days' notice" when he is most in need of his
savings. Such a move has always been opposed by the great bank-
ing interests of the United States on the ground that it savored too
much of "paternalism." But these same bankers have not protested,
or talked of paternalism when the government poured gold out like
water in a spring flood to save private banks.

THE ST. LOUIS POLICEMEN are now enjoying the Eight-
Hour system. Yet some of them seem to find a special satisfaction
in arresting innocent shoe workers who are on strike for the Nine-
Hour day. Let the police of this city remember that the Socialists
and union men were instrumental in securing the three platoon
system. When that bill was up for final action in the state legislature
several hundred copies of St. Louis Labor were circulated among
the Jefferson City Solons in which the Eight-Hour day for the po-
lice force was vigorously advocated. What is sauce for the goose is
sauce for the gander, and if the Eight-Hour day is a good thing for
the police it must be a good thing for the shoe workers also.

The World of Labor

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

METAL WORKERS ARE VICTORIOUS.

Verviers, Belgium, Oct. 25.—The metal workers of this district who had been on strike have returned to work, their demand for higher wages having been granted.

A WEALTHY ORGANIZATION.

It is reported from London headquarters that the Amalgamated Society of Engineers now has a membership of 110,000, with the enormous sum of \$3,662,500 in the treasury.

THIS LOOKS LIKE PROSPERITY!

Watertown, N. Y., Nov. 1.—The New York Air Brake Co. today issued notice that commencing Nov. 1 the salaries of all employes from superintendent down would be reduced 10 per cent. The company employs 3,000 men.

FIVE HUNDRED MEN OUT OF WORK.

Pittsburg, Pa., Nov. 5.—The Pittsburg Steel Foundry Co. at Glassport, employing about 500 men, closed down. One of the men said this action was due to lack of orders. The foundry will resume shortly on half time, it was said.

ATTEMPT TO CRUSH UNION LABOR.

A hard fight is on at Kenosha, Wis. The employers set out to crush Organized Labor and five unions are battling for their lives. The National Association of Manufacturers, National Foundrymen's Association and National Metal Trades' Association are backing up the local bosses.

GLASS WORKERS' UNIONS AMALGAMATE.

Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 2.—An international alliance for common defense between 60,000 American and Belgium glass workers was effected in Cleveland today by Arthur L. Faulkner, president of the Amalgamated Window Glass Workers of America, and Edmond EIGHT HOURS FOR BAKERS AND ABOLITION OF NIGHT WORK.

Helsingfors, Finland, Oct. 17.—The state legislature of Finland, in yesterday's session, passed the Bakers' Eight Hour bill which prohibits all night work in bakeries and which establishes the eight-hour workday for all journeymen bakers in Finland.

WARNING TO EUROPEAN LABOR.

Socialists and trade unionists in Canada are writing letters to England warning working people from being decoyed into emigrating to Canada, where competition is growing greater and there is no work for plasterers and bricklayers and very little for other trades. Protests are growing against workers in other countries being deceived as to the true state of affairs.

STREET RAILWAY STRIKERS WIN OUT.

The strike of the employes of the Union Railway Co. of Yonkers came to an end Monday night. The company agreed to recognize the union and arbitrate the wage dispute. The strikers had the support of most of the citizens, as repeated attempts to operate the cars with non-union men proved a failure. The railway officers endeavored to secure the services of the state militia and, failing in this, they surrendered to the men.

Giles, president of the Belgian Glass Workers' Union.

CLEVELAND STEAM ENGINEERS GET EIGHT HOURS.

Engineers' Local No. 81 has again showed its strength after negotiating with the Cleveland Electric Railway Co. over eight months, having brought about their conceding the eight-hour workday to its engineers and firemen at the various power houses throughout the city. This is what organization accomplished.

IRON MOLDERS HAVE 90,000 MEMBERS.

The Iron Molders' Union of North America, which has 90,000 members, 25,000 of whom have agreements with the Stove Founders' National Defense Association, as to wages and conditions of work, reports that it has obtained a number of advances in wages without strikes, from the association.

STRIKERS PLAN TO BUILD CIGAR FACTORY.

A Pittsburg (Pa.) correspondent writes: Three hundred strikers of the L. B. Miller Cigar Co. plan to build a large cigar factory and run in opposition to their former employers. Refusing to return to work at the old wage, the 300 employes who went on a strike a week ago have decided to form a company for the purpose of building another cigar plant. Subscriptions for about \$8,000 worth of stock have been obtained. The gift of a site has been promised.

CARPENTERS' UNION SUPPORTS STRIKING SHOE WORKERS.

Local Union No. 257 of St. Louis, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, by a vote of its members, gave the striking shoe workers \$200 and the striking telegraphers \$100, to be used as a defense fund. Z. T. Parshall, one of the officers of the carpenters' local, said that the money had been given in cash.

THIRTY-FIVE HUNDRED MEN LAID OFF.

It is reported from Pittsburg that because of lack of orders 3,500 men have been laid off from work. The plant in Sharon of the American Steel & Tin Plate Co. was closed down completely and the officials gave the men no satisfaction as to when the plant would resume operation. The works employed 2,000 men. The Westinghouse air brake plant was placed on half time and 800 of its employes were sent away.

TAILORS' UNION MASS MEETING.

A well attended mass meeting under the auspices of Tailors' Union No. 11 was held at Druids Hall, Ninth and Market streets, last Monday evening. After the transaction of some routine matters the chairman, Bro. Reznicek, adjourned the business meeting and introduced G. A. Hoehn as the speaker of the evening, who delivered an address on "The Necessity of Unionism and the Object of the Labor Movement." Addresses in German and Bohemian were also made.

SHOE WORKERS ELECT OFFICERS.

Brockton, Mass., Nov. 4.—John F. Tobin of Boston has been re-elected general president of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, the result of general election being announced in this city today. The officers elected are as follows: Vice-President, Collis Lovejoy of St. Louis, secretary-treasurer, Charles L. Bain of Boston, General Executive Board—Z. Lesperance of Montreal, C. E. James of St. Paul, Fred W. Lee of Chicago and George Bury of Cincinnati.

MORE MEN OUT OF WORK.

The Republic Iron & Steel Co.'s East St. Louis plant closed down, throwing 1,350 men out of employment. The plant was formerly the Tudor Iron Works and became part of the bigger corporation several years ago. C. P. Burgess, an Eastern representative of the corporation visited East St. Louis and gave a written order for closing down to the superintendent of the plant. The word was passed along the line to the foremen and workmen. Dull times and stringency in the money market are given as reasons. Nothing is said as to when the works will resume.

STOVE MOUNTERS SECURING THE NINE-HOUR DAY.

The stove mounters' nine-hour strike has been carried on so quietly that the great mass of people never know that any such movement was in progress. Vice-President Ed Fay of the International Union is in a happy mood. He informed the Citizen this week that the fight, which began on Sept. 9, is practically over. On the latter date the firms in Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, Hamilton, Akron, Rochester, Rock Island and Geneva, N. Y., conceded the nine-hour day and in many instances advances in wages. Strikes

were called and won in Cincinnati, Albany, Portsmouth, O., Allegheny, Pa., Piqua, O., and Aurora, Ill. In St. Louis all the shops except the Van Cleave Buck Stove & Range Co. made the concession. Van Cleave will be fought to a finish. The only other place in the country where trouble is still pending is in the Schuylkill Valley, Pa., but the employes in that district can hardly be classed as stove mounters. The international union surely deserves to be congratulated for the clean-cut and successful fight that it has made.

TWENTY-FIVE HUNDRED MEN DISMISSED.

The Rock Island railroad system has laid off 2,500 men from its construction and track forces. Although the road centers in Chicago, the order did not affect any employes in that city and the maintenance crews were not disturbed. The construction crews in every state where the road goes, from Illinois to Texas, were reduced. President B. L. Winchell said the order did not mean there was any trouble or that traffic or freight was any less this year. He admitted that the financial situation had something to do with it, as the cutting down of the force usually does not come until the latter part of November.

SPIES AT WORK IN MINERS' STRIKE.

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

RAILROADS PROPOSE TO LAY OFF MANY EMPLOYEES.

In connection with the meeting of the American Railway Association in New York City reports are spreading of the intention of many of the railroads to curtail expenses by the discharge of large numbers of workmen, especially those who have been engaged in improvement and extension work. Indeed, this movement has already commenced, as the Union Pacific discharged more than 4,000 men on Oct. 29, thus practically putting a stop to every piece of construction work on the system. It is said that none of the operating force has been discharged and probably will not be for some time.

HOW ORIENTAL WORKINGMEN ARE EXPLOITED ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

The Seattle Times recounts a story of sharp practice on the part of the officials at Hoquiam, Wash., who arrested forty-five Orientals some ten days ago, fined them \$10 apiece upon a general charge of gambling and opium smoking and then turned them over to the local salmon cannery with the understanding that they would be rearrested if they left that company's employ before the end of the season, but in the event of their remaining steadily at work the company would deduct the fine and costs from their wages and turn the same over to the city. Comment is unnecessary.—Saturday Evening Tribune.

SHORT STRIKE AT UNION SHOE FACTORY.

Last week about 100 cutters in the union factories of the Wertheimer-Swarts Shoe Co. went out on strike as a result of the fake arbitration game which the manufacturers tried to play on the union. The strikers are all members of the Boot and Shoe Workers' International Union. Last Monday the following announcement appeared in the daily papers: "M. T. Flahive, representing the Boot and Shoe Workers' International Union, stated Monday that the union had announced to the 100 striking shoe workers at the Wertheimer-Swarts Shoe Co. that if they had not returned to their places by noon Monday each would be assessed a fine of \$10. Pursuant to this order, Flahive stated, all the strikers returned to work Monday."

BREWERS AND MALTSTERS HAVE SUCCESSFUL ENTERTAINMENT.

Brewers' and Maltsters' Union No. 6 gave a very successful ball at Concordia Club Hall last Saturday evening. In spite of the fact that almost no public announcement of the festival was made, Concordia Club Hall proved to be too small to hold the immense crowd of visitors. The members of the National Executive Board of the United Brewery Workers attended the entertainment and seemed to get considerable enjoyment out of it. The following members constituted the various committees: H. Adler, G. Schuessler, J. Oswald, Louis Bauer, J. Hauser, A. Oswald, G. Zibold, J. Esswein, A. Schulte, H. Denger, J. Glader, J. Hahn, J. Herleth, F. Wirth, T. Bang, H. Schwarz, G. Hauser, F. Behm, J. Schield, H. Schwalb, F. Sperlich, A. Schober.

THE WAGE WORKING SLAVES IN THE STROKE HOLE.

The Lusitania's record-breaking trip across the Atlantic evoked a really remarkable volume of enthusiasm and gush. Public attention was concentrated on the vessel, says a London paper, and the liner's achievement was hailed with acclamation and rapture. But what this achievement meant to the men who were grilling in the inferno of the stoke hole—well, that was quite another matter. What the firemen's condition was may be realized from the following passage contained in a press message from a Reuter's New York correspondent: It appears that on Tuesday night when the turbines were working at top speed, the heat in the stoke hold was so intense that one of the firemen temporarily went out of his mind and became so violent that half a dozen other stokers were called to carry him to the ship's hospital.

CHANCELLOR DAY REBUKED BY UNION MAN.

Chancellor Day of the Syracuse university was handled without gloves by Stuart Reid of Chicago, national organizer of the American Federation of Labor, in an address which he delivered at Bangor, Maine. Mr. Reid took up the remark alleged to have been made by Day that "the working classes were not prosperous because they drank too much beer." "That is a piece of infernal impudence," he declared. "Why, at the very dinner at which this remark was made, the money spent for wine alone would have supported twelve workingmen and their families in comfortable circumstances for an entire year! The working classes are poverty-stricken not because they drink too much beer, but because they are not permitted to enjoy the blessings the good Lord intended should be theirs. This broad land teems with both the necessities and luxuries of life, but the workingmen are denied them. Why? Because they are not yet fully alive to the strength and power which came through organization."

AN AMERICAN TAFF VALE CASE.

The Rocky Mountain Bell Telephone Co. adopted another foreign and un-American method of fighting organized labor. Not content with trying to run the state and the government by injunction plan, it now is trying to use the English plan of breaking up the unions by attacking their treasuries, says the Rocky Mountain News. In the past corporations used the Russian methods to break strikes by securing the militia to do the dirty work, but conditions are changed now, the day of the militia in strike-breaking is past, and to the courts the corporations have turned to secure the doing of the dirty work, via injunction and union treasury robbery. The Bell Telephone Co., which is commonly known as the scab phone, has commenced suit in the federal courts for \$75,000 damages against the Montana Federation of Labor, the Helena Trades and Labor Assembly and all affiliated unions of both organizations, which practically means a suit against the majority of the unions of the state, exclusive of the Western Federation of Miners. This method of fighting organized labor originated in the heads of English capitalists and was first put in practice some years ago by the British railroads, when the Taff Vale railroad sued the Railway Men's Union and received damages to the amount of \$250,000. The railway men fought the case through every court in the British Isles until it

reached the House of Lords, which is the highest court in Britain, and the noble lords, bishops, some of whom are inmates of lunatic asylums, rendered a decision in favor of the corporation, thereby making a new precedent in English jurisprudence. Anything that is good for English corporations is not long in being adopted by the American corporations, especially if it is an effective weapon in fighting labor. When the British wage workers elected fifty trade unionists and Socialists into Parliament at the following elections the capitalists changed their mind and the law on which the Taff Vale decision was based was promptly repealed.

CENTRAL LABOR UNION TO BUY COAL MINE.

Seattle, Wash., Nov. 3.—If plans considered at a meeting of the Central Labor Council, held at the Labor Temple, are matured, that organization will soon be the owner of a coal mine of its own, and will work the property for the benefit of the union men of the city. An offer has been made to the organization for the sale of a mine within a short distance of the city, and if the plans can be matured this mine will be bought. With hardly an exception those present at the meeting pledged themselves to purchase stock in any corporation that may be organized for the purpose of buying a mine. The union men also declared themselves strongly in favor of the proposition of the establishment of a public market. Another meeting of the organization will be called on the coal question within a few days, and by that time it is expected that matters will be so in hand that some definite action can be taken regarding the purchase of the mine offered, or another.

DISCIPLINE OF THE CUBAN RAILROAD STRIKERS.

In a humorously gotten-up editorial, the Havana Post, a capitalist daily, publishes the following editorial: Look at the difference! People who consider that the strike of Havana is very badly managed and the government is not giving the necessary protection to the companies, should read the account of this morning of some of the things taking place in New Orleans. Owing to the stevedore strike there, wheels are taken off a wagons in the streets and employes trying to make a dollar are intimidated and made to desert their charges. Have not the strikers here been better behaved, and have they not been more roundly berated? So far we have not heard of any of the railroad strikers playfully taking off any of the wheels of locomotives and lifting the remaining parts of the engines off the track. About the worst charge laid to the Cuban strikers up to the present is a little good-natured threatening of the strike-breakers, the exploding of an apparently harmless bomb under an engine and the firing of a revolver at an engineer near Guanabacoa, none of which, however, has been proven. Really Cuba has not so much to complain of. If this were the United States the Monterey workmen would have been given a warmer reception than they received here.

IMPORTANT INDUSTRIAL CONVENTION.

A remarkable convention was recently held at Nashville, Tenn. It was composed of representatives of Organized Labor and employers, and they were called together by the governor under instructions from the state legislature. The purpose of the convention was to secure uniformity of child labor and other laws in the southern states. The resolutions that were adopted requested the various legislatures to enact as follows: Limiting the age of child labor to 14 years, that a maximum of 60 hours constitute a week's work for women and children, that night work of children be prohibited, that school attendance be compulsory and books be furnished free, that it be a misdemeanor for able-bodied men to depend for support upon female minors and males under age of 18 years of age, that there shall be birth registration, and also women factory inspectors. The convention favored laws providing for the proper sanitation, ventilation and lighting of all manufacturing, mechanical and mercantile establishments and workshops, for the erection of adequate fire escapes, and to provide for any other disaster arising, the installation of proper and adequate appliances for protection against dangerous machinery, beltings, hatchways, elevators and stairways; the screening of all stairways used by female help, and separate toilet, dressing and wash rooms for members of opposite sexes; the furnishing of blowers or fans to carry off dust and smoke in all cases where such dust or smoke shall be injurious to the health of the employes, and the installation of a sufficient number of seats for women and children, to be used by them at such time in the performance of the work at which they are employed. That labor agents from other states be required to pay a license of \$1,000.

SHOW PRINTERS GAIN A VICTORY.

The following encouraging news for the printers is reported by the Nashville Labor Advocate: The business committee of Erie Typographical Union No. 77 reports that the Erie Lithograph and Printing Co. and the Walker Show Print have signed the scale of prices of that union and agreed to the eight-hour day in its composing room. These firms refused to recognize the union printers two years, and after an energetic campaign for union show printing, the union printers come out with colors flying. Union printers now preside over the composing room of the formerly non-union plants. Oliver R. Johnson, one of the original strikers, went back on his old job. Harry Ramsay, recently of the Ashby Printing Co., has also accepted a position at the Erie Litho Co. plant. Thomas Allen and Harry Skinner are the other union printers working at the Erie Litho plant. It is said that in the near future several other members of No. 77 will be given employment at that place. Much of the success in unionizing the Erie Litho and Printing Co. and the Walker Show Print must be given to the shows using show paper from these firms. They were insistent in their demands that union men preferred union show printing and did not delay in making their desires known early and often. Among the theatrical syndicate interested in No. 77's fight was the Clarence Bennett Productions Co. of New York, whose several companies used Erie printing exclusively. Undoubtedly the large amount of work given out by that syndicate had a great effect upon the final unionizing of the composing rooms of the Erie Litho and Printing Co. Union men throughout the country will take great pleasure in boosting the Bennett productions, prominent among them being "The Holy City," "The Royal Slave," "Under the North Star."

OVER 100,000 RAILROAD MEN DECIDE IN FAVOR OF STRIKE.

London, Nov. 5.—One hundred thousand men employed by the railroad companies in the three united kingdoms of Great Britain have decided to walk out on strike. The final decision was taken today at the secret meeting of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants. This union has always been regarded as the most conservative and wisely led labor organization in the country. Its leader, Richard Bell, is a member of parliament. He is noted for his opposition to strikes and for the fairness of his attitude toward employers. His sanction of this strike, which, if carried into effect, is certain to have serious if not disastrous effects upon every class in the community and on the commercial interests of the nation, is taken to mean that conciliation is beyond hope and that only a battle between the railroads and their employers can settle the question in dispute. The principal demand made by the railroad employes was recognition of the union, and this demand has been unwaveringly opposed by the railroad companies. The question of wages and hours entered into the dispute, but the railroads have absolutely refused to treat with the men through the union on these subjects. This determination of the railroads is the active cause of the strike, according to the resolution adopted by the executive committee of the railroad employes' union today. For a number of weeks the big railroad companies have been making extensive preparations for the strike. The seriousness of a railway tie-up in the United Kingdom is difficult to overestimate. It not only will paralyze the industries, but will starve out the inhabitants of all the interior cities of England, where there is only a few days' food supply on hand. An important conference of Railway Men's Trade Unions was held in Manchester to consider the question of taking united action together in the present struggle. In addition to delegates from the Amalgamated Society, which

is by far the largest organization, and is the one which has carried forward the agitation, there were delegates from all the other railway unions. The following is an indication of the strength of the societies represented:

Amalgamated Society	100,000
Engine Drivers and Firemen	13,000
General Railway Workers' Union	8,000
Pointsmen and Signalmen	3,000
Railway Clerks	10,000
Telegraph Clerks	500
Total membership	134,500

UNION LABEL MAY BE USED.

The full bench of the Massachusetts supreme court recently handed down a decision that the union label may be used on all stationery and printing done by the municipal printing plant. The court dismisses a petition for a writ of mandamus brought by Albert W. Finlay and others against Thomas A. Whalen, superintendent of the municipal plant, and the city of Boston, for the purpose of preventing the union label being used on stationery and printing used by the city. Finlay is the manager of the open shop printing establishment owned by George Ellis, president of the United Typothetae of America. Hard luck this for people who don't like the "looks" of the union label. President Ellis don't know "the last ditch" even when he falls into it.—Worcester Labor News.

MINERS REFUSE CHECKS AND QUIT WORK.

Danville, Ill., Nov. 4.—Because the operators wish to pay them in checks on Chicago and New York banks, which the local banks refuse to handle, more than 3,000 miners employed by the Deering Coal Co. and the Kelly Coal Co., the largest concerns in the Danville district, refused to return to work this morning. Only one of the large mines, where wages are paid in cash, was in operation today. A mass meeting was held yesterday, which was addressed by leading business men, who promised to accept the checks in payment for merchandise, but refused to advance any cash on them, but the miners refused to accept any compromise. The coal companies pay out about \$80,000 on the 10th of each month to their employees, and heretofore have always paid them cash. Owing to the financial stringency, they have been unable to get Chicago or New York banks to furnish them cash for their pay rolls, and the local banks have decided not to honor their checks. Their opposition to this method of payment is strengthened by an experience had by the old miners during 1895, when a large coal company at Grape Creek paid its men in checks just before failing, leaving their employees holding worthless paper and many of them destitute. Strong efforts are being made by business men to effect a compromise by raising sufficient money to pay part money and part checks.

STRIKING TELEGRAPHERS REMAIN TRUE TO THEIR CAUSE.

For the last two weeks the capitalist press has made every possible effort to break the telegraphers' strike by publishing false and misleading reports. The Chicago Daily News reports the following: Local strikers discredit the Associated Press report from New Orleans in the Daily News of last night saying that the strike had been called off there and that the strikers would return to work as individuals on the best terms obtainable. The sight of nearly 1,000 strikers packed into Uhlich's hall yesterday afternoon pleased Mother Jones, who had gone to the hall to cheer the strikers because she had heard that they were weakening. "I see by the Daily News, the Chicago Tribune and the Record-Herald that you went back, but it don't look like it. If you have, the companies must be very kind to give you time in the afternoon to attend the strike meetings," said Mother Jones. Mother Jones said the Tribune had lied for forty years and was still at it. She said that the strikers were no doubt used to it by this time and would not be influenced by its lies. At this meeting a vote was taken to test the strength of the "stick" faction. If there were any weak ones in the hall they did not vote. It was voted unanimously to continue the strike until concessions were granted by the companies. The result of the vote was cheered loudly.

THE PRESSMEN'S EIGHT-HOUR FIGHT.

That the eight-hour day is practically an assured fact in the printing industry is the opinion of John F. Geckler, general organizer of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America. Mr. Geckler was seen at the Hotel Normandie by a representative of the Michigan Union Advocate. Being questioned regarding the situation, he said: "About 95 per cent of the compositors are working eight hours, and I have been informed that the bookbinders are successful in their fight all along the line, about 85 per cent of them have secured the eight-hour day. The pressmen and feeders are not going to be far behind, as about 60 per cent of our members are on an eight-hour basis. In the last few weeks such cities as New York, Chicago, Milwaukee, Albany, Dayton, Topeka and a number of others have fallen into line. In connection therewith it must be remembered that the date set for the inauguration of the eight-hour day in press rooms is still several weeks off, viz., November 18. We do not anticipate a great deal of trouble. In fact, I don't think that over 5 per cent of our membership will have to walk out on a strike. Very few employers will entrust their valuable machinery to incompetent and unskilled workmen. The thinking men and women of this country recognize the justice of our contention. In that connection I might say that the great political leaders are with us, notable Mr. Bryan and Mr. Beveridge. In their great debate, covering every question before the people, these representative statesmen have come out squarely in favor of the eight-hour day for the laboring classes of this country. Why should we not feel optimistic? The hope and dream, of many years, of the working classes is almost completely realized. The referendum vote is being tabulated and the result will be known shortly. There seems to be no question but that the vote will be in favor of the immediate inauguration of the eight-hour day and union shop in all those plants and cities where it has not already been established. On Nov. 18 the Employing Printers' League of New York city, will put the shorter workday in effect in pressrooms that employ over 700 pressmen.

CENTRAL FEDERATED UNION ON PRESSMEN'S INJUNCTION.

The following resolution was introduced by Albert Abrahams, delegate of the Franklin Association of Press Feeders and carried at last Sunday's session of the Central Federated Union of New York: "Resolved, That inasmuch as the International Printing Pressmen's and Assistants' Union is at present in a struggle with the employing printers, Typothetae, for the purpose of establishing humane conditions for themselves, and inasmuch as the employing printers, the Typothetae, have secured from the United States Circuit Court through Judge Thompson a most sweeping injunction, which strikes a blow not only at Organized Labor, but at the liberty and rights of every American citizen, and inasmuch as the injunction seeks to compel the International Printing Pressmen's and Assistants' Union to live up to an agreement signed by a few individuals without authority and which was never ratified by rank and file of said organization; therefore, be it Resolved, That the Central Federated Union condemns the injunction as not only unjust in law but merely another use of judges and government in the interests of predatory wealth, and that all political parties and judges that use injunctions which have no basis in justice be condemned as the enemies of labor." Delegate Abrahams stated that it was the intention of the Pressmen's Union to carry the question on appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States. At the same time it is his opinion and the opinion of a growing proportion of the members of that and other unions, that the essential thing is to appeal to a yet higher tribunal, to the whole body of voters at the polls, asking for a clear declaration in favor of the right of the organization, in the form of an in-

creased vote for the candidates of the Socialist Party. The two old parties have records as like as two peas in the matter of issuing injunctions against labor, and the Socialist Party has consistently and persistently opposed such judicial usurpation.

PATTERNMAKERS ORGANIZING.

Patternmakers of Davenport, Ia., Rock Island and Moline, Ill., have organized a local union to be known as the Tri-City Union of the Patternmakers' League of North America.

FURRIERS' UNION MAKES CONTRACTS.

The Furriers' Union has made contracts with three factories in St. Paul. The basis on which the settlement was made was an equalization of the piece workers' prices and an increase of the week workers' pay of about 10 per cent.

REGULATION OF SUNDAY WORK.

Under the new law which has just gone into effect in Massachusetts it is unlawful for any person or corporation to require an employe to work on Sunday unless the employe is allowed 24 consecutive hours without labor during the six days ensuing.

FAVORS GENERAL UNIFORM UNION LABOR.

It is stated at the American Federation of Labor convention to be held at Norfolk, Va., this month an effort will be made to secure the adoption of a national label instead of the hundred or more now in use. The wisdom of this move can not be successfully questioned if the union label is made what it was intended to be, viz., a sign manual of organized labor and a protection against unfair conditions, the sweat shop and scab labor. Let us have one striking emblem so plain and clear that none may be deceived and then have it patented and copyrighted so that a "just as good" will be forgery, and the strongest weapon of organized labor will be more than doubled in power.—Michigan Union Advocate.

MOTHER'S WAY



From Detroit Free Press

Mother makes a lot of fuss when the children start to play; Says they kick up such a muss, keep her working all the day. Never gets a minute's rest, always overturning chairs; Says the children are a pest, and the worst of all her cares. But I've noticed many a day, she is sad when they're away.

Through the parlor, how they run, rumpling rugs where'er they go; Mother's work is never done, chairs are lined up in a row. Dust is flying everywhere, curtains rudely thrown aside; Children never seem to care, back and forth they run and hide, But I've found when they're away she would call them back to play. Never knew a mother who didn't scold her romping boys, For the mischief that they do, and their clatter and their noise. Seems it always is her way, just to scold, as mothers will; But she always dreads the day when the house is hushed and still. Seems she'd rather work all day than have her little ones away.

Why Children Need Voting Mothers

BY FLORENCE KELLEY.

Schools cost money and boards of education are composed chiefly of business men, men eager to keep down the taxes and willing to have children work. According to the latest report of the department of education the per cent of our population in the public schools has diminished during the past five years. The cotton fields of the south call for black children, the cotton mills, wherever found, summon the white children. In the middle states the sweatshops of the great cities, the glass works and the Pennsylvania mines absorb the boys and girls.

According to the census of the United States there were in 1900 579,947 illiterate children between the ages of 10 and 14 years. Of these about 511,000 were in the thirteen southern states and about 70,000 were scattered throughout the other states.

It may be a mere coincidence (but an interesting one) that illiteracy looms largest where women have least power, and grows less where they vote. Of the twenty states which have fewest illiterate children women vote in eighteen.

Not only is the per cent of our population enrolled in school diminishing, not only have we a half million illiterate children, we have also nearly two million children working for their living. In this we rank with Russia, not with the enlightened states of western Europe.

These general facts concerning the children and the republic are disheartening. We are not gaining upon child labor, or upon child illiteracy. These grave evils are gaining upon us. There are more illiterates, more child laborers, a smaller per cent of the population upon the rolls of the schools.

Why are these things true? First, they are true because our industrial system calls for cheap labor. And to the employers labor seem cheap.

Second—They are true, because the mothers, the teachers, the women fitted by nature and by training to guard the welfare of the children, are prevented by law from electing the officers who enforce the laws.

For instance, the laws of New York are in some respects the most drastic and enlightened laws in the republic. But the magistrates in New York City will not fine fathers who break the child labor law and the compulsory education law. The head of the city truancy department excuses his own incompetence, and the futility of his subordinates, by pointing out the fact that the magistrates dismiss the few offenders whom he brings before them.

The commissioner of health makes no attempt to prosecute merchants and telegraph companies who employ children at night or without "working papers." The present commissioner of police has not punished one parent for flagrant and wholesale violation of the "newsboy law," which forbids boys to work after ten at night or before they are ten years old.

Finally, the notorious Judge Duel (unfavorably known in the Town Topics scandals) is one of the judges of the juvenile court. This judge was one of three who recently handed down a decision that the beneficent statute is unconstitutional, which has for twenty years protected women and minors under the age of 18 years from night work in factories.

If the mothers and teachers voted in New York City, none of these things would occur. The same eager interest which has placed the child labor law, the compulsory school attendance law, the newsboy law and the juvenile court law upon the statute books, would elect a mayor pledged to the enforcement of those laws.

The same inference applies fairly to the whole country. Until women are enabled to perform their full duty in the selection of officials who enforce laws, their efforts to persuade legislatures must remain in large degree fruitless.

Today women (outside the four states—Wyoming, Colorado, Utah and Idaho) are confined to persuasion and publicity as means of gaining protection for the weaker classes in the community. To this must be added full political responsibility.

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.

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New Jersey Socialist Party Platform

Adopted By the Last State Convention
in Trenton.

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES.

The Socialist Party of New Jersey affirms its steadfast adherence to the program and principles of international Socialism, as expressed in the national platform of the Socialist Party.

We hold that the development of our industrial system, together with the wonderful progress in the tools of wealth production, has so revolutionized the manner of producing wealth, that no single member of society should want for the necessities and comforts of life.

In remarkable contrast to the stupendous progress in the methods of wealth production stands the woeful and hopelessly inadequate method of wealth distribution.

We live in an enormously wealthy land and yet are confronted with the fact of poverty as being the lot of the masses.

The men, women and children, who produce the wealth of the land by their brains and hands in mill, shop and in the mines, at inhumanly long hours, receive but a fraction of the wealth which they alone produce.

Under the present system of society the non-producer is enabled to seize the lion's share of the wealth produced by the working class.

This unjust levy upon the labor of the workers can be traced to the private ownership of the means of life. The land, the railroads, the telegraph lines, the mines, the great productive industries and in fact, almost the entire tools of production and distribution have been monopolized.

The primary object of the owners of these monopolies is not the production of wealth for the use of the people, but the making of profits, dividends or interest.

In short, the means of production now mainly function as the means of exploitation.

The workers are the exploited class and the capitalists are the exploiting class.

We hold that there can be no true peace between the exploited and the exploiters. The class struggle raging between these two classes will not down.

We realize that the capitalist class not only control the means of production and distribution, but the legislative, judicial and administrative functions of our national, state and municipal governments as well. The capitalist class exercises this control, through the fact that they are the masters of the dominant Republican and Democratic parties.

We contend that the working class must have a political party of its own, a party free from the control of the exploiting capitalist class. We hold that the only way by which the working class can put an end to the system of exploitation now prevalent, is by gaining control of the national, state and municipal governments. This control, once gained, must be used to overthrow the might of the capitalist class, and this might can only be overthrown by converting the privately held means of production and distribution into public or collective property.

This briefly, is the program and final aim of the international Socialist movement.

The advent of Socialism would mean the complete emancipation of the worker from wage bondage and from a life of insecurity. It will mean that wealth will belong to those who create it; that long hours of labor for men and women shall come to an end; that child labor will be entirely abolished and that all human beings will have equal opportunities in the pursuit of life, liberty and happiness.

The triumph of Socialism will spell the doom of war and bloodshed and it will mean that the implements of carnage and murder shall be converted into useful implements for the production of wealth.

A new, a brighter, a better and a nobler civilization will dawn with the abolition of capitalism and the coming of Socialism.

IMMEDIATE REFORM MEASURES.

The Socialists of New Jersey are aware that Socialism can not be introduced in one single state at a time or that it can not be introduced piecemeal. The inauguration of Socialism presupposes a victory of the working-class at the ballot box, upon a national scale.

Pending a complete victory of the working class over the exploiting class, the Socialist Party may succeed in gaining partial control of governmental functions and for such exigencies the Socialist Party of New Jersey presents the following program as a guide for the activity of Socialist officials in our state, county and municipal governments:

First—The absolute prohibition of the employment of children under the age of sixteen years.

Second—A state law enacting that eight hours shall constitute a legal workday in the mines, mills, factories and upon the railroads within the confines of this state.

Third—The enactment of more stringent laws for the protection of the life and limb of the workers on the railroads and in the industries of the state. We also pledge ourselves to strictly enforce all such laws.

Fourth—The erection of modern dwellings by the municipalities and the renting of same to working-class families without a profit.

Fifth—The establishment of municipal coal, wood and ice depots where these necessities are to be sold at cost price.

Sixth—Improvement of our public schools and increases in the pay of teachers.

Seventh—Equal suffrage for men and women at all elections.

Eighth—The abolition of the appointive and veto powers of the governor.

Ninth—We are in favor of voting machines as a simple and expedient method of exercising the right of suffrage. A higher grade of machine shall be introduced if those now in use do not function properly.

Tenth—The amendment of the State Constitution if any of these proposed measures conflict with the same.

These demands are presented merely as an indication of the ideas of Socialists upon the functions of government. Any other measure of interest to the workers would be supported by the Socialist Party and any measure in opposition to the workers' interests would be consistently opposed by us.

Workingmen of New Jersey! The Socialist Party is your own party! It is controlled by the working class and its principles and program speak for the working class. All workingmen true to their class interests will support the Socialist Party next election day.

Workingmen of New Jersey, wake up! You have nothing but your poverty to lose and prosperity to gain by a victory for Socialism. Vote for and join the party of your class—the Socialist Party.

THE SOCIALIST PARTY, ITS PRESS AND ITS ORGANIZATION.

Comrade John C. Chase, state secretary of the Socialist Party of New York, writes:

Our Socialist press reaches hundreds of thousands of people who are Socialists or semi-Socialists, and yet we have only 30,000 organized Socialists in the United States. What is the reason? The trouble is this:

Too many people who call themselves Socialists do not understand that it is necessary not only to be a Socialist in sympathy and theory, but in practice. To be a Socialist in practice one must be a member of the organization of Socialists. It is the organized effort that counts and counts big. When we look about and see how strongly entrenched are our capitalist masters; when we see the power of a political machine like Tammany Hall in New York or a republican machine like the United States senate, we ought to realize that if we are to triumph over them we must be perfectly organized. The Socialist who can do most for the cause of Socialism now, and in the presidential campaign of next year, is the one who will become

a trained and active worker in the organization and get others to be the same. The campaign of next year will test our capacity to the utmost. We will be obliged to meet the enemy face to face and we must be prepared to meet organization with organization. You Socialists who read these lines, bear this in mind: You are not going to get Socialism until you are well enough organized to handle it by joining the Socialist party and become trained in organization work. A member added to the Socialist party now is better than a dozen converts to the theory of Socialism. Converts to the theory of Socialism are being made by the thousand, while the number who are being brought to an understanding of the necessity of organization are limited. Get busy, comrades, and get into the party and be an active worker for the emancipation of your fellow men.

Missouri Socialist Party

A LOCAL with 13 members has been organized at Shell City by Frank Gray. This makes two locals in Vernon county.

COMRADE BEHMEYER of Puxico has organized a local with nine members at Zalma, in Bollinger county. The secretary is Wayne Brasier.

A CALL for nominations to fill the offices of State Secretary and two National Committeemen has been sent to all locals in good standing. Nominations close on Nov. 21. To get on the ballot, nominations must be in the state office on or before Nov. 21.

THE CALL for nominations for National Secretary and seven members of the National Executive Committee has also been sent to all locals. These nominations close on Dec. 5, and must be sent direct to J. M. Barnes, 269 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.

LOCALS IN EACH congressional district should proceed to elect a State Committeeman for 1908. At present most of the districts have no committeeman, but this should be remedied by prompt action in electing one.

THE RECEIPTS for dues at the National Office for October were greater than for any other month in the history of our party. Some of the locals in Missouri that are away behind in their dues please take notice. Do your share of the work; at any rate pay your dues and keep the local going.

THE ST. LOUIS COUNTY Central Committee has called a joint meeting of all branches for Sunday afternoon, at Valley Park. They will make nominations for State Secretary and National Committeemen and elect three county organizers. Valley Park comrades promise a fine meeting and want everybody to attend. A group photo of the meeting will be taken. Comrade Boswell and others will speak and a rousing time generally is in prospect. Train leaves Union Station at 11:55 P. M.

Principles of Socialism

The Principles of Our Movement as Set Forth in
the National Platform Adopted at Chi-
cago, 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 has sprung all the miseries, inharmonious and contradictions of our civilization.

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

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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Socialist News Review

PREPARE FOR BEBEL'S RECEPTION.

The German Central Committee of Cook County, Illinois, are already engaged in making arrangements to receive and entertain Comrade Bebel at the time of his visit to this country next spring.

SOCIALIST PRESS AND FAKE MEDICAL ADS.

The Social-Democratic Herald says: "Out with the fake medical advertisements! This should be made the demand of the subscribers to Socialist papers." We second the motion and hope that prompt action will be taken by the rank and file.

A RECORD BREAKER IN DUES PAYMENT.

The receipts for dues for the month of October, 1906, exceeded by over one hundred dollars the receipts for any preceding month in the history of the party. The receipts from the same source for the month of October just closed amounted to \$1,717, breaking all previous records.

SOCIALISM IN BRITISH INDIA.

In a London Socialist paper we read the following: Socialism in India? Yes. The Socialist movement has at last been inaugurated in that historic land of Southern Asia—Hindustan. And it is all owing to Keir Hardies visit. This has been commemorated by the inception of a Social-Democratic League in Calcutta, with Mr. K. Chowdry (formerly of Owens College, Manchester,) as the secretary. To our Indian comrades we send our heartiest greetings, and congratulate them on being the first to raise the Red Flag in India. We look to them as propagandists in the greatest of causes, and we look forward to the raising of the Socialist banner in every city in Bengal.

SOCIALISM IN THE CAUCASUS.

The Russian autocrats have been deluding themselves with the thought that they had dealt a blow at the power of Socialism in the Caucasus. In the last Duma there were no fewer than ten Socialist M. P.'s from that region, but this time the constituencies have been so jerrymandered and the number of representatives so much reduced that it was expected no Socialist would be able to survive the ordeal. Alas for the Czar and his courtiers! Socialism is simply irrepresible. Among the 57 primary electors of Kutais, Tiflis, and Baku, there are found no fewer than 32 Social-Democrats. In Kutais alone 20 out of 38 fly the Socialist colors, so that the return of a Socialist M. P. for that district is now assured. Force and fraud can not do everything—even in Russia.

ENGLAND IN NEED OF A SOCIALIST DAILY.

Under the caption "The Need of a Daily," the London Labor Leader says: Our contemporary, "Vorwaerts," has been commenting on the result of the Kirkdale election, and on the present position of the anti-Socialist campaign in Great Britain. The need of the times in Great Britain, according to our German colleagues, is a Socialist daily. There is no Socialist paper to "appeal every morning to the 'man in the street,' and to counteract daily the insidious attacks of the capitalist press. Without a daily paper," so the article concludes, "the fight which is now pressed against us on every hand, can scarcely be effectively carried out. What is necessary just now is not a theoretical discussion but concrete illustrations of what our demands would lead to. This we must do for ourselves, for we can not reckon longer on fair play at the hands of our adversaries."

REOPENING OF THE SCHOOL BOARD FIGHT.

The fight for an elective school board in Milwaukee, which seemed settled last week, has been opened again. The boy mayor has vetoed the City Council's measure, introduced by Comrade Melms, providing for a school board election at the same time as the primary election. Now the war goes on merrily, with a new proposition for a special election, and it remains to be seen what the Boy Wonder will do with it. The city attorney (Republican), summing up all other objections to a school board election, gave the real objection in a nutshell in these words: "It is always added, sub rosa, that besides, if the matter is now thrown open to popular vote, the Socialists may elect an entire board. Query: If the Socialists outnumber all others in votes, why are they not entitled to elect a school board the same as they are, under like conditions, to elect a mayor, a common council, a governor, or a judge?" The fear of a Social-Democratic board is the real reason for the opposition to an elected board.

THE DUKE OF RUTLAND ON SOCIALISM.

The Duke of Rutland, in a letter to a Conservative dinner party in Liverpool, held in recognition of Alderman Salvidge's services in connection with the Kirkdale election, made the following pronouncement on Socialism: "I am absolutely certain that when Englishmen realize that the Socialist program is one of undiluted atheism, theft and immorality, and that the once great Liberal party has become only the kept party of the Socialists, and has ceased to have any identity of its own, then they will at the next general election make such a clearance of the Graysons, the Keir Hardies and such like as will astonish the whole electoral world." In a subsequent letter addressed to Mr. Faulkner, the secretary of the Southport Socialist Society, who wrote requesting the Duke to explain his letter, his grace says: "The only addition to my letter I should like to make is that I know of no language sufficiently potent to explain fully my absolute detestation of what I believe to be the most poisonous doctrine ever put forward—namely, Socialism." It is certainly encouraging to hear a Duke of Rutland denounce Socialism. Under Socialism there is no room for dukedom.

SOCIALISTS REND BRITISH POLITICS! SAYS THE CABLE MAN.

(Special Cablegram to the Globe-Democrat.)

London, Nov. 2.—There is great Unionist jubilation throughout the country over the so-called rout of the Socialists in yesterday's municipal election. There never was a greater misnomer for the result of national polling, and no broad-minded English politician is deceived by it, least of all the leaders of the Unionist party. What has happened or is happening is a complete change in the political complexion of the British electorate. The loose grouping of radicalism has now fallen apart, as was inevitable after the overwhelming victory in the last general election. The secession of the laborites was expected, but the change which actually has taken place is of far greater significance. Socialism, pure and simple, began a widespread propaganda about a year ago, and its effects were first manifest in the result of yesterday's election. So active have been its disciples that there are now an average of 1,500 meetings held weekly throughout the country. So-called non-political organizations have been formed everywhere. There are scores of these in London alone, with a membership of from 700 to 2,000 each, which did not exist a year ago. The leaders ignore or repudiate the mistakes of municipal ownership which caused the overwhelming defeat of the Progressive party of London and other cities last spring. Those mistakes were accounted for by saying that they were made by amateur or unpractical imitators of real Socialist principles. They nominated candidates for the first time in England in the local campaign which was closed yesterday. The wonder is that they elected anybody, for certainly they did not expect to do so. They actually captured six seats in various places. They did succeed, however, in changing the whole complexion of the municipal bodies. They split in halves the anti-Unionist vote of the country. The result was a great Unionist triumph, although the successful Unionist candidates in most cases received considerably short of the majority of the votes cast. The emptiness of the Unionist success thus becomes apparent. It by no means follows that Socialism is destined to capture England. On the contrary, an opposite prophecy is safe. One thing it does signify, however, and that is that the political situation in this country has

become entirely changed. Socialism is to become a great national issue. Lord Balfour proclaimed it in his appeal a few weeks ago, when he called on citizens of all parties to organize to meet it. The machinery of both the Unionist and Liberal parties is in a condition of demoralization and disintegration. There is no real leadership on either side.

A SOCIALIST JUDGE IN MILWAUKEE.

Something new in America! A Socialist judge on the bench for three days! A Milwaukee judge of the District Court, going on a hunting trip, called Carl P. Dietz, Social-Democratic justice of the peace, to occupy the bench till his return. For three days Comrade Dietz had the distinguished honor of being the only Socialist judge in the world outside of Switzerland. While three days were not long enough to revolutionize our wretched judicial system, the humane conduct of Justice Dietz to the prisoners before the court excited comment. "Mild in the Penalties He Imposes Upon the Unfortunates Brought Before Him for Trial and Sentence" was the headline in one of our capitalist papers. "In accepting the duties of this office," said Comrade Dietz, "I realize that I must administer the laws as they are, even though they may conflict at times with the theories of Socialism. I am bound by the existing laws until such time as the Socialist Party is strong enough to repeal them and enact new laws. But of course I shall interpret the laws with humanitarianism, taking into account the circumstances and surroundings of each defendant." One of Justice Dietz' decisions was very characteristic, in the case of some disorderly men and women brought before him. Instead of letting the men go free, and loading all the penalty on the women, the Socialist judge imposed the heavier fines on the men. This gave capitalistic justice such a jolt that she almost dropped the bandage from her eyes and took at last one unprejudiced look on the victims of society.

SOCIALISTS IN CHAIN GANG.

Seattle, Wash., Nov. 5.—Eight Socialist speakers and a like number of sympathizers were arrested here one night last week for speaking on the streets. The arrests were caused by the defiance program of the Socialists of Seattle, who have arranged for their speakers to appear on the streets every night and attempt to hold public meetings. Mayor Moore has declared that he will not allow street meetings. The Socialists in turn have secured about forty speakers and will continue the meetings so long as the volunteers last. The speakers were not permitted to speak more than a sentence before they were bundled into a patrol wagon and placed in the chain gang. Among those arrested were Mrs. Hattie Titus, wife of Hermon F. Titus, editor of "The Socialist." The comrades of Seattle are planning an extensive campaign in defense of the right to use the public streets for open-air meetings. The fight means much for them, for the climate of Washington is so mild that street meetings can be held nearly every month in the year. Many comrades for miles in the vicinity of Seattle are volunteering to speak and to go to the chain gang if necessary. Since the health board condemned the jail Mayor Moore is using the chain gang instead. The long struggle of the Seattle comrades is a severe drain on their resources, and now that the elections are nearly over, locals elsewhere should render what assistance they can to the Seattle comrades. Contributions may be sent to the States Secretary, Richard Kruger, 2305 1/2 Pacific avenue, Tacoma, Wash.

NO TIME FOR PLEASANT PARLOR DISSENSION.

It appears that the Socialists of Rhode Island have been trying the dubious experiment of a unity conference. It presents the same earmarks as the wonderful conference held some time ago by comrades in New Jersey, and the "momentous" questions considered are the same: party press ownership, S. L. P. unionism and discipline. It were better far for our comrades to keep their eyes on the almost boundless opportunities and duties that confront our movement than to waste time trying to reconcile the irreconcilable. Such bootless conferences merely give prominence to the wily "issues" of the moribund S. L. P. in its despairing effort to prolong its life by working upon our party members. The question of press ownership is one for localities to settle according to the local situation. With but two notable exceptions our party press is owned under party auspices, and we notice, too, that the members know more about the finances of these papers than do the S. L. P. men about the means by which their one party paper is kept afloat. As to trade unionism, the attempt to set up an opposition organization to the existing labor federation in this country, by "using" the principle of industrial organization as a means to that end, has now about died the death that it was bound to die, and time will doubtless heal over the injuries it did to the propaganda of Socialism in the eyes of trade unionists. So this is no time to galvanize such a corpse. And the agitation for industrial unionism inside the existing organization, and as fast and as successfully as actual conditions will permit it, for it must be a growth like everything else. And the question of discipline means, from the S. L. P. standpoint, rule from the top, so that our party, being democratic, need waste no time haggling over it with opponents. In a word, this is hardly the time for wrangles over artificial and craftily raised points, any more than it is the time for mere abstract academic discussions. We must not fiddle while Rome is burning. There is a great deal of work to be done, constructive work, and we must, as Socialists, apply our minds to it. The days of ease are past, we must leave our pleasant parlor discussions to those who are afraid of constructive work, and take up the big task—or be brushed aside if we are not capable. The work of reconstructing society is already before us.—S.-D. Herald.

NEW FORCES IN EUROPE—HOW SOCIALISM GROWS.

Comrade J. H. Harley of London, England, writes in the London Labor Leader: Two documents which are beside me throw a highly interesting light on the progress of Socialism abroad. The first is an article in the principal organ of the German Trade Union movement. It tells a wonderful tale of progress. The German Trade Union movement is now the strongest in the world. It numbers in all its branches 2,300,000 members—more than they do in Great Britain, "the classic home of labor organizations." Evidently the people are looking alive in the Fatherland. But, like the writer of the article, what we are chiefly interested in is that part of the movement which is more especially associated with the Socialist movement. At the end of last year the Trade Unions connected with the great central organizations numbered 1,799,293 members, or an increase of 369,000 over the preceding years. The women in the movement numbered 132,821, as against 89,500 last year. The total receipts amounted to over £2,100,000, and the expenses to over £1,600,000. Strikes and lockouts cost about £950,000; while sickness and out-of-work pay only absorbed £350,000. Journals and newspapers which are read by over two millions subscribers all over the country, represent that intellectual side of the movement which is always so influential in Germany. Surely this is a wonderful tale of progress. It makes one understand why the German authorities persecute Dr. Karl Liebknecht, and endeavor to keep from thoughts of a general political strike an organized movement of the people, which is thus becoming every day more numerous and influential. For a time the young Liebknecht disappears into a fortress prison; but to bind the German movement indefinitely to sit still and do nothing would obviously be as easy to submerge the I. L. P. by a wave of tariff reform. Socialism only grows stronger under the stress of persecution. In fact, persecutions seem sometimes as if invented in order to enable it to grow strong. This lesson of history is strongly borne home on me as I read the second of my two documents—a memoir which has just been addressed to the International Socialist Bureau by the "Bund"—the Socialist organization which represents the Jewish workers of Russia, Lithuania and Poland. It would almost have seemed impossible for the Jews of Russia to do much for the progress of Socialism. They were a persecuted race. They spoke a different language from that used by their fellow-workers in Holy Russia. They wore a different dress. They had

a civilization and a type of thought and feeling all their own. The priest of the orthodox Church passed them by on the other side; and when an Israelite professed Socialism, he appeared only to be attracting a thunderbolt from two parts of the sky instead of one. Nevertheless, Socialism has spread and flourished among the Jews of Russia, and on Tuesday of last week the "Bund" celebrated its tenth anniversary. Ten years ago it began at Vilna, with only four other centers of adherents throughout the rest of the country. Socialism was absolutely new to its working-men, and it confined its demands simply to the most obvious reforms in Labor politics. Soon a Socialist paper, "Der Judischer Arbeiter," brought the more distant demands of Socialism home to an increasing body of readers. Strikes broke out in the Jewish factories, and the "Bund" finally emerged on its career of progress. Since then the Jewish Socialist movement has gone on from more to more. In 1903, 4,467 persons were arrested on the charge of belonging to the "Bund." But still fresh adherents were placed on the books of the branch secretaries. In 1905, when that general strike was proclaimed which seemed to herald the coming of a new day, the Jewish proletariat were among the most enthusiastic and immovable of those who fought for liberty against the devices of the bureaucrats. To-day the "Bund" is strong in courage and hope. It has three secret printing presses at work—two in Russia, and one in Geneva. It has a daily paper pledged to the propagation of Socialism; 40,000 members are enrolled in the books of its Trade Unions; 30,000 workers stand in line in the ranks of its political societies. Since the different national organizations have been federated in Russia the "Bund" has sent two delegates to the N. A. C. of the Social Democratic Labour Party of Russia. The movement in Russia and Germany has survived something much more formidable than the blast of a few journalistic horns! One has only to look at the history of Socialists to believe in the future of Socialism.

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You haven't got the organization to win, and that's a fact. When you sap the resources of the enemy by making Socialists and party members of working men who now support capitalism you will have some chance. Dreamers, rightly named, are those who give no thought to organization, and imagine the enemy will fall before their individual knowledge and effort. The Socialist Party started the last Presidential campaign with 15,975 members, made some noise, and had 409,230 Socialist votes counted. The party membership now numbers about 30,000; it can be made 40,000 before the end of the year. If the vote in the next campaign is proportioned, as previously, to the membership, America will take her rightful place in the international procession and STAND A MILLION STRONG. Are you a member? If not, then do something worth while, join the party and have the President of the United States talking about you in his next speech. Here is an application blank. Below you will find your State Secretary. Do it now; today.

Application for Membership in the SOCIALIST PARTY.

I, the undersigned, recognizing the class struggle between the capitalist class and the working class, and the necessity of the working class constituting themselves into a political party, distinct from and opposite to all parties formed by the propertied classes, hereby declare that I have severed my relations with all other parties; that I endorse the platform and constitution of the SOCIALIST PARTY, and hereby apply for admission to membership in said party.

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