

Workingmen  
of all  
Countries, Unite

# LABOR.

You Have Nothing to Lose but your chains, and a World to Gain.

SIXTEEN PAGES:

OFFICE: International Bank Bldg. 4th. & Chestnut.

Phone: Kinloch, A1283.

VOL. IV.

ST. LOUIS, MO., SATURDAY, NOV. 28, 1903.

NO. 147.

## AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

### The Most Important Transactions of the 23d Annual Convention.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 23.—The following is a synopsis of the principal business transacted by the A. F. of L. convention:

#### THE BOTTLERS.

On the complaint of the Bottlers' union against giving jurisdiction over their union to the brewery workers the committee reported in favor of giving the latter jurisdiction in the matter, and the convention concurred.

#### ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The election of officers took place Saturday. Samuel Gompers was nominated by Delegate Kramer. Delegate De Barry, of St. Louis, placed in nomination Delegate Ernest Kreft, of Philadelphia.

Gompers received 12,449 and Kreft 1,236 votes. Executive board—James Duncan first vice-president; John Mitchell, second; James O'Connell, third; Max Morris, fourth; Thomas I. Kidd, fifth. John W. Slayton was also nominated for vice-president, receiving 2,677 votes, while Kidd received 10,654 votes. D. J. Keefe and William Spencer were elected as two additional members of the executive board.

Frank Morrison was re-elected as secretary, and John Lennon, treasurer.

W. D. Ryan and D. D. Driscoll were elected fraternal delegates to the British Trades Union congress; John H. Richards was elected as fraternal delegate to the Canadian Trades Union congress.

The next convention of the A. F. of L. will be held in San Francisco. San Francisco received 8,193 votes, Indianapolis 4,482, St. Louis 284, Chicago 29, Milwaukee 69 votes.

#### THE BREWERY WORKERS' CONTROVERSY.

We recommend that the Cincinnati agreement be affirmed, that all parties concerned be instructed to abide by the terms thereof, and that failure in this respect shall work the revocation of the charter of the organization or organizations so failing.

With reference to the statement in the report that "the officers of the United Brewery Workers' International union called a special convention of that organization with the evident design of defeating the purpose of both the New Orleans convention resolution as well as the agreement," we find that the evidence disproves that statement, and we therefore absolve the officers of the organization named from the charge of bad faith therein contained. (Resolution No. 265, by E. J. O'Neil and G. Fosdick, of the Incorporated Assembly of Denver, Col., is covered by the foregoing.)

Delegate Kemper made an eloquent plea for the brewery workers, which was supported by logical arguments and facts. By a vote of 7,922 against 5,169 the committee's report was concurred in. The vote of the miners' delegation, 2,173, the largest in the convention, was cast for the brewery workers' side. Mr. Mitchell had not arrived in the hall when the vote was taken, and Secretary-Treasurer Wilson responded for the delegation.

#### CLARK RELEASED.

At the forenoon session of the con-

vention Vice-President Duncan brought up the case of Ephraim Clark, a sailor convicted of mutiny in 1875, and pardoned yesterday by President Roosevelt. He recited briefly the history of the case, and the efforts of the A. F. of L. for many years past to secure Clark's release. He moved that a message of congratulation be sent from the convention to Clark, and that the thanks of the convention be tendered to President Roosevelt for listening to the representation of the A. F. of L. on the matter. The resolution was adopted.

#### THE BREWERY WORKERS' RESOLUTION.

The resolution introduced by the brewery workers read as follows:

Whereas, The International Union of the United Brewery Workmen was chartered in the year of 1886 under the title, "Journeymen Brewers' Union;" and

Whereas, On March 4, 1877, on application of the Brewery Workers' union a new charter was issued to said body under the title of "United Brewery Workers' Union of the United States," thereby extending their jurisdiction over all employes of breweries; and

Whereas, The official booklet of the American Federation of Labor, entitled "Instructions to Organizers," contains the following in reference to the International Union of United Brewery Workers of America, viz.: "All brewery workers are eligible to membership in this organization, with the exception of foremen, bosses and office help. Charters are granted to ten or more brewery workers;" and

Whereas, The brewery workers have since the issuing of said charter, organized all branches of the brewing industry, including brewers, drivers, bottlers, freight handlers, oilers and helpers, in fact all help not excepted, as per instructions to organizers; therefore be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of this convention that the jurisdiction granted by charter issued March 4, 1887, and since extended in order to cover all America, be hereby reaffirmed and permanently established.

#### REFERRED TO EXECUTIVE BOARD

Resolution No. 25—By Delegate Aug. Buthe, of the Granitoid and Cement Concrete Workers' Union No. 8172:

Whereas, We, the Granitoid and Cement Concrete Workers' Union No. 8172 of St. Louis and Vicinity, have been affiliated with the American Federation of Labor since the date of our organization, which was March 1, 1900; and

Whereas, Ever since the formation of our union our work has been classified as the following: All granitoid work, all cement concrete work, all concreting for fire-proofing and illuminating tile work, except footing under masonry work; and

Whereas, There was chartered in April, 1903, by the American Federation of Labor, an organization known as the International Hod Carriers' and Building Laborers' union, and with a classification of work which encroaches to a great extent upon ours; now,

therefore, be it

Resolved, That the above-mentioned Hod Carriers' and Building Laborers' union be compelled to change its constitution, so as not to conflict with ours, and the same to become a law at a date not later than 90 days after the sessions of this convention.

Committee on grievances reports unfavorably.

Moved that the report of the committee be concurred in.

Delegate Buthe suggested that the resolution be referred to the executive council.

The committee accepted the suggestion, and the resolution was referred to the executive council.

#### FOR WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE.

The convention put itself on record in favor of the union shop everywhere, and adopted the report of the committee.

#### WESTERN MINERS' FEDERATION.

After considerable discussion it was voted that a committee of the A. F. of L. visit the convention of the western miners' association this year, with a view of bringing that body inside the organization, the other portion of the resolution that a visit be also paid to the American Labor Union convention, being eliminated.

#### AGAINST THE OPEN SHOP.

When the Miller case was reported by the committee on resolutions it was speedily disposed of.

The committee reported in favor of submitting testimony to the president both against Miller and on the open shop question, and if the charges brought against Miller are found to be true, either in whole or in part, that a demand be made to the president for the dismissal of Miller from the government service.

Mr. Hoehn was opposed to the recommendation of the committee on the open shop question, because he thought the convention ought to go on record as opposed to the open shop everywhere, whether in the government employe or elsewhere. He hoped that would be made plain in the action of the convention.

Mr. Kreft, of Philadelphia, moved an amendment that the convention place itself on record as in favor of the union shop everywhere, whether in state, city or federal employment, as well as in private enterprises.

Mr. Duncan, for the committee, accepted the amendment, and the report as amended was unanimously adopted.

#### GIFTS TO FRATERNAL DELEGATES.

A very pleasant incident was the presentation, on the part of the delegates, of a handsome gold watch, suitably inscribed, to each of the two fraternal delegates from the British Trade union congress, William Mullen and James O'Grady, and a diamond ring to the Canadian delegate, James Simpson.

#### THE JURISDICTION FIGHTS.

Two of the strongest fights of the last day took place on this question. The first work was on the acceptance of the report of the committee on grievances, on directing the carpen-

ters to withdraw from work on which any union of the United Society of Carpenters had struck work. After some debate, the report of the committee was laid on the table. Then followed a dispute between the Amalgamated woodworkers and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, which was finally settled by a vote of 7,943 to 3,315 in favor of the report of the committee, sustaining the report of the umpire, P. J. Downey, of Albany.

Discussion followed on the recommendation of the grievance committee referring to the executive council the question of the dispute between the bridge and iron structural workers, the sheet metal workers, the wood and wire workers, with a recommendation that the council more clearly define the line of demarcation between the various trades.

Delegate Buchanan of the Bridge and Structural Ironworkers' union accused the metal workers of being a trades unionism, and a "pirate on the sea of unionism." He also declared that they were in league with the Iron League.

Delegate Sherman, of the United Metal workers, replied in a heated manner and declared that the organization would discipline any member found doing sheet metal workers' work.

The matter was referred to the executive committee, in accordance with the report of the grievance committee.

The dispute between the boilermakers and iron shipbuilders and the Brotherhood of Boilerworkers and Iron Shipbuilders, was referred to the executive council.

The difference between the Amalgamated Woodworkers and the painters' union was referred to the local unions.

#### PLUMBERS AND STEAMFITTERS.

The dispute between the steamfitters' and the plumbers' unions was then taken up, the committee recommending that the plumbers and steamfitters both be given jurisdiction, and that the steamfitters' charter be returned to them as a separate organization.

Delegates John B. Lennon and James Duncan spoke against the report of the committee, and in favor of the award of the arbitrator, who reported in favor of the jurisdiction of the plumbers. Delegate Morgan, of the steamfitters, argued for separate jurisdiction.

When the vote was put on concurring in the report of the committee the chair declared the result in doubt. A roll call resulted in 2,998 for and 8,238 against, and the report was not concurred in.

Delegate Duncan moved that the report of the arbitration committee be indorsed, and this was carried.

#### AGAINST LOBBY IN WASHINGTON.

There was a spirited debate on the report of the committee regarding the legislative committee at Washington. J. M. Barnes, Socialist, of Philadelphia, alluded to the "labor lobby" at the capital, and said that the only thing they ever had to tell was "I regret to report."

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

"There are a number of persons here who are opposed to the lobby committee," he continued. "In Pennsylvania I know that a district convention of mine workers voted to abolish the lobby committee. The next day the governor wired them, asking them to send a committee to confer with him on desired legislation. The committee was sent and received some fair promises and some platitudes and sophistry from the governor. All but three of the bills failed of passage, and those three were vetoed by the governor. If you really want to keep out of politics, as you say you do, why don't you do it?"

Vice Pres Max Morris and James Duncan replied hotly to Mr. Barnes.

Delegate Hoehn said that instead of sending men as lobbyists we should send them as congressmen, so they could fight Labor's battles on the floor of congress.

Delegate Fursuth of the legislative committee said:

"I could speak for an hour on what the legislative committee has done and what it has prevented. Time and time again it has sent out reports, absolutely true and without regard to personality or party, though they often seem to have no effect upon the ranks of labor.

"There is in the senate of the United States a party without a name that is taking, step by step, from the workingman any right he now has, and is making his legislation of no use. It is creating conditions which will make all your legislation in other directions of no use.

"There are certain men that you want to watch. You want to watch Platt of Connecticut, Lodge of Massachusetts, Hanna of Ohio, Morgan of Alabama and others."

The report of the committee indorsing the work of the legislative committee in the past, and favoring the continuance of the committee, was then concurred in by an apparently large majority.

#### PRESIDENT GOMPERS' CLOSING REMARKS.

When the business had been cleaned up three cheers were given "for the A. F. of L. and Sam Gompers," and motions to adjourn were shouted by the hungry delegates. But President Gompers prevailed upon the delegates to wait and hear a few words from him in closing.

They listened attentively while he said:

"This convention has unquestionably been one of the most significant and memorable in the history of the American Federation of Labor. Unquestionably matters of great import have been decided, which will enable the work to be carried on better in the year to come than in any previous year.

"Only once has it been necessary to call a member to order for language unparliamentary. I doubt if any other great parliamentary body in the world can equal that record. We are not perfect; we are simply trying our best to help our fellow workers. With a steadfast purpose we go from this convention, determined if possible to still more strongly uphold the banner of union labor.

"I have been asked what the financial expense of this convention has been. The good of a convention like this can not be counted in cold dollars and cents. Much has been done to break down prejudice and opposition. The kindness and courtesy of the press and public of Boston who have attended our sessions reflects interest and respect even from non-unionists."

The president's address was applauded, and upon his suggestion, all joined in singing "Auld Lang Syne," led by delegate "Tom" Kidd after which, at 9:25, President Gompers declared the convention adjourned sine die.

G. A. H.

#### THE ST. LOUIS SHOE WORKERS.

No Action Taken by the A. F. of L. Convention.

One of the last resolutions reported on by the committee at the Boston con-

vention of the A. F. of L. was the resolution concerning the differences between the St. Louis Shoe Workers' Union and their national executive board. On the second day of the convention Delegate G. A. Hoehn introduced a resolution asking for a committee of five to assist in bringing about a settlement of the St. Louis troubles. Owing to the fact that the representatives of the B. and S. W. Union failed to appear before the committee the resolution was not reported back till the last hour of the convention i. e. at a time when the appointment of such a committee would have been of little or no avail.

The committee reported unfavorably and moved to non-concur in the resolution, claiming that the convention could not interfere with this case under the existing conditions.

Delegate Hoehn took the floor and opposed the committee's recommendations. He said he regretted very much that he was compelled to openly discuss the matter in open convention. For two weeks the St. Louis delegation, six of whom were delegates of the Central Trades and Labor Union, tried to bring about an understanding between the St. Louis boys and the general executive board, but it seemed that President Tobin and his colleagues were determined to get about fifteen or twenty men outside of the organization—the very men who have been, and still are the backbone of the St. Louis Shoe Workers' movement. He condemned the discipline with the club and said that in his opinion Ex-Secretary-Treasurer Horace Eaton is mostly responsible for the trouble. As superintendent of the so-called union factory of Hamilton-Brown and as ex-officer of the B. and S. W. Union he seems to have the idea that he can run the Shoe Workers' Unions for the interest of the firm that employs about three hundred union men and 1,700 or more non-union men. The same firm had a regular kindergarten factory on Souard Market and the St. Louis Shoe Workers did not feel inclined to endorse everything which had been done against their own interests.

President Tobin replied that the St. Louis unions had violated the constitution and rebelled against the national organization and its management and the action of the G. E. B. was fully justified. He stated that five of the nine unions had already been reorganized, the rest of the members would soon fall in line and everything would go as formerly.

Delegate Debarry's amendment to have the matter referred to the executive board of the A. F. of L. was declared out of order and the committee's recommendation concurred in.

#### The Cracker Trust and the Union.

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

More courage is needed. The world holds a coward in contempt.

#### What Labor Can Do.

Labor sows, but others reap.  
Labor creates capital, but has none.  
Labor builds palaces, but lives in hovels.

Labor garners the grain, but eats the chaff.

Labor weaves fine vestments, but is clothed in rags.

Labor has the ballot, but doesn't know how to use it.

Labor manufactures pianos and plays the Jew's harp.

Labor builds palace trains and automobiles, but walks.

Labor elects representatives, but has no representation.

Labor manufactures guns and is shot down with them.

Labor makes books and libraries, but reads penny newspapers.

Labor builds labor-saving machines, but labors harder than ever.

Labor builds schools and universities, but remains in ignorance.

Labor digs coal from the bowels of the earth, but shivers with the cold.

Labor makes furniture, but eats a cold meal out of the "full dinner pail."

Labor builds streets and public highways, but is not allowed free assemblage upon them.

Labor digs diamonds and precious metals from the earth, but wears brass beads and brass jewelry.

Labor has brains, ability and the power to change and remedy all this, but is afraid of its own power. z

#### Assist the Tobacco Workers.

To Organized Labor and Its Friends—Greeting:

Fellow-Workers—We have now entered upon the eighth year of our contest with the American and Continental Tobacco trust, still fighting for our rights. This concern, like all trusts, having no use for unions, sought to wreck us, but with the assistance of Organized Labor, we have been able to main our organization against this trust. And with a still greater assistance from the consumer, we will be enabled to win our fight. It is to this end we appeal to you to accord to us your co-operation, by refusing to purchase any tobacco made by the Tobacco trust or non-union tobacco firms. On the accompanying cards are listed some of their principal brands of tobacco and cigarettes. Do not use any of them.

We have another important matter to which we desire to call your attention, and that is our Blue Label. We are endeavoring to create a demand for tobacco and cigarettes bearing our label, and the agitation we have kept up for it has been responded to by Organized Labor throughout the country very generally, which we assure you, is fully appreciated, and we believe you can and will further assist us in establishing our Blue Label in the market, and in impressing upon the minds of the users of tobacco and cigarettes to ask for and demand union-labeled tobacco. Insist upon your dealers getting it for you if they haven't it already in stock; or if you send a member of your family to buy tobacco, require them to ask the dealer for union-labeled tobacco, and to take no other. It is a well-known fact that dealers are always ready to cater to any demand their customers make upon them for any particular kind of goods. There is a large variety of union-labeled tobacco on the market now.

Thanking you in advance, in the full belief that you will give us the co-operation we ask of you, we are, yours fraternally,

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

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

## Current Literature

THE PEOPLE OF THE ABYSS. By Jack London, New York. The Macmillan Company, 1903; Cloth, 319 pp., illustrated. Price, \$2.

It is not a new thing that Jack London has done in writing "The People of the Abyss," though it is a new thing for him, a departure from the fields in which he has made a name for himself. So many have visited the "submerged tenth" of the great cities and written of their life—or, let us rather say, their wretched existence—that more books of the sort seem superfluous. Yet it must be admitted that Jack London differs much from all the others in his point of view, in which there is nothing of smug bourgeois philanthropy, no patronage, no futile sentimental gush and no goody-good moralizing, but a frank recognition of human and proletarian fellowship with the most degraded victims of commercial civilization. He writes as a thinking workingman, telling a plain tale of the uttermost miseries of his class, and one who is doing his share to put an end to the whole system that breeds the horrors he describes.

The author spent the summer of 1902 among the poorest of the poor in the East End of London, living as one of them, earning a few shillings now and then by casual jobs, sometimes accepting the relief and bitter insults of organized or individual charity, sometimes sleeping in the park, sometimes sharing a crust and a bed of rags with some of the city barbarians—and silently escaping, now and then, to the luxury of a bath and clean sheets. Of course no man who knows that he can go back at will to comfortable and respectable society can fully enter into the feelings of those who are actually "down and out." But our author at least succeeded in passing among the People of the Abyss as one of themselves and hearing them speak their own thoughts in their own words, as no one whom they considered an outsider could do.

It did not need Jack London's book to tell us what dire miseries exist in the poorer quarters of the world's greatest city, but his book does make us see more clearly than do other books of the sort why such miseries exist, that they are the inseparable pole to the splendors of good society, and how idle it is to expect the eminent citizens and reformers and philanthropists, however well intentioned, to remedy or appreciably to relieve them.

It is of an English city that he writes. But to American cities he can say: "De te fabula narratur."

Eugene V. Debs writes strongly and wisely on "The Negro in the Class Struggle" in the November number of the "International Socialist Review." The article is timely and his insistence that we have nothing to do with "race questions" because they are merely outgrowths of the one great question of Labor against Capital or else bogeys set up to frighten men away from the path of progress will undoubtedly do much good. Dr. A. T. Cuzner and Clarence Melly write on the same subject and, while treating the subject from varying points of view, both hold to the same strict Socialist principle. A considerable part of the magazine is devoted—and very profitably—to accounts of the deliberations and conclusions of the recent national convention of the German Socialist Democrats at Dresden, and the fifty convention of the French comrades at Rheims. Other articles are: "The Socialist Ideal," by Paul L'argue; "Materialism and Socialism," by Charles H. Chase,

—The receipt of a sample copy of this paper is an invitation to subscribe.

# Woman's Forum.

Edited by KATE EMMET.

## SUFFRAGE FOR WOMEN.

BY WENDELL PHILLIPS.

Addresses Delivered at the Tenth Woman's Convention at Cooper Institute, New York, May 10 and 11, 1861.

(Continued.)

### WOMAN'S RIGHTS AND WOMAN'S DUTIES.

Ladies and Gentlemen: I am very glad that all that will be required of me this morning is to answer to the roll call—to say, "Yes" to my name. You know you can not have more than the whole of a subject. That is not possible. I have only had the pleasure of listening to the last address, by our friend Henry Ward Beecher; and I think if he had left a suggestion unmade, or any part of the field unexplored, I would have made an effort to supply the omission. But as I watched him step by step, it seemed to me that Gen. Grant could not have covered his camp and his lines more effectually, from center to outpost. Oliver Wendell Holmes said once that there was always a representative man who went out of every lecture room at a certain period, at all seasons of the year, and in all parts of the country. The lyceum lecturers held a consultation to learn the cause, and Holmes, being a surgeon, performed an autopsy, and found that the reason was that the man's brain was full; and when he came to that state, he went out. I think you must all have come to that state. There is no speech left for us who follow to make; but I hope you will allow me a single suggestion.

I think our friend touched the very kernel of the whole subject when he reminded you that suffrage was not alone woman's right, but woman's duty. I believe that to confer the ballot will add but little to the influence of women. I am interested in this question, because I wish to put recognized power where there already exists unrecognized influence. I think unrecognized influence is always dangerous. It acts under no adequate sense of responsibility. Society does not attempt to check it. It is unheeded and unwatched. Consequently it is always doubly liable to corruption.

I believe that to-day it may be said, more truly than of any other cause in our social philosophy, that woman's rebellion? Women did not make it; but without the enthusiasm and the frenzy of women on its side, it never could have been made. What was the potent influence that almost tore the republic asunder? Woman's. Yet that widespread, deep-anchored force had swayed the southern mind for years—under no sense of civil responsibility, neither watched nor educated, never in the eye of day, never feeling that it was doing anything which needed to be summoned before the tribunal of conscience.

Our friend said that if woman could vote, she would shut up the groggeries of this city. She could shut them up to-day. Albany is nothing compared with fashion. What is the legislature compared with the ton that permeates society—the throne that woman first founded, and has ever since filled? More than college, stronger than church, weightier than trade, more controlling than all put together, woman is its recognized queen. If she issued her edict to-day, unflinching, unmixed, undoubting, there could nought but submission follow. A vote is a great thing; legislation is a large power—but money is a larger power. Why do not women make money? They have the faculty. The brother comes into this city; no man knows his name; his purse is empty; his word would not

be worth five dollars, and his opinion less; he lives here a dozen years, walks up and down Wall street, and finally his name counts for millions. Why was it? He clutched at all the opportunities which society gave him; he made himself a force; he garnered around himself the influences of life and business connections. Why should not woman? Albany does not hinder her. There is nothing on the statute-book to forbid. One large, ugly irreconcilable fact of a woman worth ten millions by her own toil, would be worth quartos of statute-books. Why does she not make it? Because you do not let her; because it is reputable for a boy to go and make money; and it is not reputable for his sister, because fashion says to the girl that earns her own bread: "You are tabooed;" while fashion says to the boy that does not earn his own bread: "You are a poppinjay." The consequence is that one earns his own bread, and his place in the world's panorama besides; the other lacks it. Where is the remedy? You can not be legislated into it. Nothing can help you up at Albany. No ballot box will help you, except indirectly. Issue your edict.

The medical profession is full of prizes. The men that gain them occupy a large space before the world. Why does not woman obtain some of them? Why does she not clutch the largest culture and discipline, and gain the greatest prizes? If every woman said: "When I need, in extremest peril, the aid of science, I will take it only at a sister's hand," do you suppose there is a college in the broad United States that would dare to shut the doors of its opportunities against a woman? Not for an hour.

I want to urge upon your attention that large as is the ballot, broad as legislation is, behind it are broader opportunities and a larger influence; and the only thing that blocks the door to those paths is your opinion—an opinion that you can change. The edict of woman's decisive opinion will close the groggeries of New York city much quicker than the metropolitan police can close them.

The singularity of this cause is that it has to be argued against the wishes and purposes of its victims. The slave stood behind us, the irresistible pulsations of his heart agonizing for his rights. The unrepresented millions of England swell the voice of John Bright; and as our friend told us, Aristocracy trembles before their half-uttered wish. But when you come to the Woman Question, the first great abiding difficulty is that woman herself is the obstacle—that she fills the chair most potent and irresistible in this discussion, that of popular opinion, and she utters her verdict against us. I would not belittle the ballot, nor fail to appreciate legislation; but I would remind woman that legislation is but a circumstance in the broad circle of the forces that make and mold civil power. Business, professional distinction in society, education—these are as much the elemental creators of our civilization as the law-book. Indeed, the law-book is nothing but the vane on the steeple, and these are the winds that set its direction. So when we find vault with the prejudices of this class or that, against conferring the ballot, it is to be remembered that after all, in the largest and most emphatic sense, it is woman herself who is against us. Sometimes they say: "That is very true; but do you expect us to initiate an opinion on this subject while man remains unconvinced?" That argument acknowledges your inferiority.

The course of the world's history is, first, the government of force; first, brute strength. An old Hindoo dreamed

that he saw the human race led out to its varied fortunes. And first, he saw men bitted and curbed; and the reins were of iron, and went back to an iron hand. And he dreamed on, the legend says, until he saw men led by invisible threads that came from the brain and went back to an unseen hand. The first was the government of force; the last was the government of ideas. In this government of ideas, in the struggle upward, we have something more noble than selfish interests or party averages to govern the country. Woman's brain, if our cause rests on a sound and enduring basis, is to be as prompt and influential in establishing the future as man's. There have been but five or six times in the history of France when fashion in the salons of Paris would not have unseated any king; yet woman never had a vote. When Napoleon banished Madame de Stael from France, he acknowledged the power of the throne she filled, and that his could not withstand her influence. If the genius of Madame de Stael is the representative to any extent of the force that woman can wield in modern society, then this cause rests upon you first, and almost last upon fashion. A sneer at woman's making her livings, a lack of recognition because she earns her bread, just that flavor of unfashionableness which work stamps upon woman—in that impalpable, almost invisible, indescribable power, is the magic that binds Albany in the chains of male legislation.

The legislator votes from the streets of New York. You may as well attempt to whisper back Niagara as to change this by legislation; yet there are forces that can change it. The very force that gave it food can give it poison. The sister comes to New York. The prizes of life are before her, and her brother wins them—large wages, ample opportunities, breadth for development, every career open—he takes them. He smothers the first stimulus to vice, and cultivates ambition. If he fails once or twice he gets up again, and having driven out of the chamber the Devil, he fills it with honorable aspirations, with ambition to be worthy of his father, and to do something for the world into which God has sent him. The sister comes into the city, and she finds starvation wages—wages at such a rate that they offer no rise even in the future to what her soul aspires to. Vice comes with gilded hand, clad in velvet, attended with luxury, in the chariot of ease, and says: "An hour, and all is yours."

Give men honest wages, and ninety-nine out of a hundred will disdain to steal. Given woman what the same labor gives to man, and ninety-nine out of one hundred will disdain to purchase by vice. (Applause.) But you will never fill up that grave until you enable women to stand before the competition of the crowded streets of this city and make their choice as men do—not crowded by your religious bigotry, born of a mistaken and ideal Saint Paul, or a fastidiousness which will not allow women to work into a few occupations, but with every door open to them. Let the fifty thousand women that must earn a living have a choice of five hundred occupations, and dictate terms, instead of standing trembling at the doors, and taking work at one-tenth the price of male labor. Then you cure vice because you withhold the food upon which it lives. Legislation can not do that. You can not legislate the tailor into high wages, when a thousand needle-girls stand at his door begging for the work of which he was only enough to fill the hands of a hundred. The Sermon on the Mount, put into the statute-book, would not change it a half-cent; but if fashion, respectability, and the public opinion of a kind sisterhood will say to those thousands of girls: "It shall be as honorable to you no matter where you earn your bread as it is to your brother. We trample mistaken Judaism under one foot, and our absurdly ideal Saint Paul under the other; nothing to us is the old, false, so-called delicacy, which was the Moloch to which

religious bigotry and mistaken opinion offered up the virtue of two-thirds of the sisterhood. In spite of all; go out; earn your living in some two hundred or five hundred vocations." Then, at his door, the tailor will find fifty women when he wants a hundred, and they will dictate terms from the outside, instead of he from within.

Albany can not help you. Political economy can not help you. Help never will come while shrinking woman tries to save respectability by clinging to the needle, and labors only in the secrecy of home. Gild her pathway with your approbation, no matter where she walks in honest business. (Applause.) Greet her with the most honorable recognition, no matter what she does, provided it be what her brother might do—an honorable man under the same circumstances. That immedicable wound of a great city, that social vice before which modern civilization stands aghast, unable even to suggest a remedy, will lie helpless and conquered in the hands of a correct public opinion, that shall allow woman to make her way upward to ease, to honor, to wealth, to all that the human soul craves, unchecked by morbid fashion; and it is you that make public opinion.

The tempter to vice in the streets of New York is not the roue; it is the absurdly fastidious, the bigotedly religious sister that lives in a warm mansion within half a mile. (Applause.) She is the one that binds the limbs that God made alert, and the powers that God made strong, and hands the victim over to the utmost control of the tempter. Go home and reform yourself; go home and let there emanate from each one of you that influence in society which is the cradle of the realm—at once the creature and the creator of public opinion, the spur and the reward which gathers into its broad circle all the influences of modern civilization of which Greece and Rome knew nothing, which even the New Testament, with its manhood and equality, could not produce, which took its birth in Paris, born of a woman's edict, living solely by the inspiration of the sex—more potent in shaping the literature, the religion, and the policy of the last two centuries than any other force.

We have adequate illustration of the effect that I am prophesying. Take literature, for instance, to which a conclusion has been made. Woman is an equal in the literary republic; genius knows no sex. Men count women as readers—even more of women than of busy men. What is the result? The literature of the middle ages, that was not readable, that had to be expurgated, is lifted to a higher level; its tone is broader, and its perception finer; it is the diapason of the instrument before which the classicism of Greece and Rome was heavy and dull. Woman's influence is felt in literature, and what is the result. As much as the average level of the race will permit, literature is the proof that there are some dark lines to be added.

Potent and equal in this, as woman has been, there is much yet to be cured. Give woman the ballot, and I do not count on the millennium the next day. No; it will come very gradually. In the church, woman has had a recognition, but not an equality. Christianity has given her much more than the law did. She has a large representation there, and to some extent a vote; but her authority is anchored two hundred years behind the nineteenth century in spite of it. It did not save the church; it would not save the state. The church cut short her power, and limited her influence much more than literature has done; and her marvellous effect is better seen in the literary republic than in the religious. Both show the almost immeasurable and inexpressible potency of the presence of this element of public opinion mingling with ours. But the largest symbol of what woman can do, is her own exclusive sphere, and that is fashion—in society, omnipotent.

(To Be Continued.)

Socialism will abolish child labor.

# REPORT OF THE NATIONAL QUORUM.

## Meeting Held at National Headquarters, Omaha, Neb., November 14, 15 and 16.

The second meeting of the present national quorum convened at national headquarters, Omaha, Neb., November 14, 1903, with quorum members Berlyn, Reynolds, Work and Berger present, Dobbs absent. The first session was called to order at 10:30 a. m., by the national secretary.

Moved by Berger that a different chairman be elected for each session. Carried.

Berlyn was then chosen chairman for the first session. After which W. E. Clark was elected secretary for the entire meeting.

The first order of business was a verbal report by the national secretary on the condition of the various state organizations, and also the condition of the locals in unorganized states; with a review of the questions to be considered by the quorum.

The national secretary reported that he was continuously receiving applications from comrades desiring appointments as lecturers and organizers. Moved by Work that chairman appoint a committee of two to draft a statement regarding organizers and lecturers, and present it at the next session. Motion carried, and Mally and Berlyn were appointed as the committee.

Communications were read from the secretary of the International Socialist bureau, relative to our financial standing with the bureau.

Moved by Berlyn that 250 francs be sent in two installments, three months apart, to the International Socialist bureau, with a letter setting forth the reasons why no larger sum can be paid.

Another communications from the secretary of the International Socialist bureau was read, relative to negro lynching in the United States. Work and Reynolds were appointed to draft a resolution to be presented to the quorum at its next session.

The national secretary presented reports published relative to fusion in Santa Barbara, Cal.

Moved by Berlyn that the attention of the state organization of California be called to the Santa Barbara case, and that it be requested to take action in conformity with the following resolution adopted at the last national committee meeting:

Whereas, The history of the labor movement of the world has conclusively demonstrated that a Socialist Party is the only political organization able to adequately and consistently conduct the political struggles of the working class; and

Whereas, All "radical and reform" parties, including the so-called "Union Labor Parties," have, after a brief existence, uniformly succumbed to the influence of the old political parties, and have proven disastrous to the ultimate end of the labor movement; and

Whereas, Any alliance, direct or indirect, with such parties, is dangerous to the political integrity and the very existence of the Socialist Party and the Socialist movement; therefore be it

Resolved, That no state or local organization, or member of the party shall, under any circumstances, fuse, combine or compromise, with any political party or organization, or refrain from making nominations in order to further the interests of candidates of such parties or organization."

The state secretary of California is to be asked what action has been taken in reference to the elimination of the fusion clause in the state constitution.

Communications were read from National Committeeman Healey, of Florida, relative to irregularities in the office of the state secretary's office of Florida.

Moved by Reynolds that the nation-

al secretary be instructed to send some one conveniently situated to Florida as a representative of the national committee to investigate the conditions of the present state organization and report to the national secretary as soon as possible. Carried.

Communications were read from various locals in the state of Kansas, complaining against the inattention and neglect of the present state secretary. The national secretary reported that he had not yet received a reply from National Committeeman Mills to the communication calling his attention to the complaints of locals regarding the state secretary.

The national secretary was instructed to send to the members of the state committee of Kansas a statement of the conditions of the state secretary's office, so far as this office is concerned, with copies of letters from locals in Kansas complaining of the inefficiency or inability of the state secretary of Kansas.

Communications were read from the state secretary of Pennsylvania relative to the revocation of the charter of Local Luzerne county on account of fusion.

The quorum approved the action of the state committee of Pennsylvania in summarily dealing with fusion in Luzerne county, Pa.

The national secretary announced the result of national committee's action upon the Utah case and asked for instructions from the quorum as to the method of procedure in dealing with the locals in the state of Utah.

Because of the action taken by the national committee, the state of Utah has been placed on the list of unorganized states; and the locals in Utah were instructed to deal direct with the national office until such time as a new state organization can be formed.

Berger requested that, owing to the importance of the coming municipal elections in Wisconsin, the national office assist the state committee in securing speakers for the election campaign.

Moved by Berlyn that as near as possible the following speakers be furnished in rotation to the Wisconsin state committee for the eight or nine weeks immediately preceding the municipal election, the state committee of Wisconsin agreeing to pay \$200 toward the expenses of same: J. Mahlon Barnes, Jas. F. Carey, W. S. Dalton, Max S. Hayes, Geo. D. Herron, Silvio Crigo, F. E. Seeds, A. M. Simons, John W. Slayton, S. M. Reynolds, John M. Work. Carried.

A national organizer will be furnished to the Wisconsin state committee for work in the northern and northwestern part of the state for a period of three months, beginning in January and ending in March.

The national secretary reported that Harry M. McKee had done excellent work in Arizona, that his cost to the office had so far been nothing, but there would be some expense and loss of time incurred in returning to his home in California.

Fifty dollars was ordered paid McKee for expenses and loss of time from Yuma, Ariz. to his home in California.

The national secretary reported the result of referendum of the locals in the Indian territory upon the question of a territorial organization.

Moved by Reynolds that the national secretary be instructed to write to the locals in the Indian territory, urging them to develop their local work before attempting to effect a territorial organization. Carried.

Moved by Reynolds that a committee of two be appointed to draft resolutions governing the acceptance by locals of persons expelled from the party in other states. Carried. Work and Berger appointed.

Communications were read from Louis Coaziou relative to the formation of a French Socialist Federation.

Moved by Berlyn that the matter of forming a French Socialist Federation under the direction of the party be deferred until the next national convention; and that a French organizer be appointed to work among French speaking people and to organize them into locals, such locals to become affiliated with the regular party organizations. Carried.

Comrade Saltiel, of Sheboygan, Wis., was appointed a German organizer.

Letter was read from the Coming Nation offering the national committee a lecture van to be used under the direction of the national office.

Moved by Work, that as the national constitution prohibits the national party from becoming connected with any paper, the offer of the Coming Nation be therefore declined. Carried.

Communications were read from the Bohemian branches of Chicago relative to the appointment of a Bohemian organizer.

Moved by Berlyn that a Bohemian organizer be appointed to begin work under the direction of the national office, the 1st of February, 1904; the Bohemian branches to be requested to submit three names from which organizer shall be selected. Carried.

On report of the closing of Hanford's tour on account of sickness, Work moved that Hanford be paid up to November 14. Carried.

A communication as read from National Committeeman Kerrigan, of Texas, containing a motion to the effect that the national committee open negotiations with Comrades Hagerty and McGrady with a view to securing their services as national organizers.

The national secretary was instructed to communicate with all well known speakers throughout the country relative to acting as lecturers and organizers under the direction of the national office, and that they be requested to state their terms and furnish other information required.

Work and Reynolds reported the following resolutions on lynching, which were adopted on motion of Berger:

"Whereas, The International Socialist Bureau has made an inquiry regarding the position of the Socialist Party on the subject of lynching in the United States, especially the lynching of negroes; and

"Whereas, The frequent lynchings which have been occurring in the United States are bursts of animal passion calculated not only to do injustice to the victims, but also to still further brutalize the participants and the people in general; and

"Whereas, The economic conditions under the present capitalist system of industry cause the race hatred which leads to many of the lynchings, and also foster the brutal instincts which lead to lynching in general and to the crimes from which lynching is perpetrated; therefore be it

"Resolved, That it is the sense of the quorum that the Socialist Party of the United States abhors and condemns the practice of lynching, both of negroes and whites, and that it abhors and accuses the capitalist system, which begets freaks instead of types, and then when the natural moral sense of society is outraged by someone of them, a portion of society becomes resistlessly enraged, and the mob and lynching follow. The Socialist Party points out the fact that nothing less than the abolition of the capitalist system and the substitution of the Socialist system can provide conditions under which maniacs, kleptomaniacs, sexual maniacs and all other offensive and now lynchable human degenerates will cease to be begotten or produced."

Communication was read from Chas. W. Casson relative to taking up the work of lecturer.

Moved by Berger that he be engaged to act as lecturer for the party as soon as an opening would justify. Carried.

The national secretary was instructed to issue four page leaflets on "The Significance of the Organization of

Capital Against Organized Labor," "Are Socialists Practical?" and "The Trusts and Socialism."

The national secretary suggested that beginning in January, not less than ten per cent. of the monthly dues receipts be set aside as a basis for the presidential campaign fund. Moved by Berger that the suggestion be adopted. Carried.

Berlyn submitted that organizers would not be able to do effective work during the month of January and could do very little during the last week in December, owing to the holidays. Moved by Berlyn that organizers who would not be at work during January be paid salary until January 1. Carried. Note.—This motion relates only to organizers who are at work until after December 15 and who will not be in the field during January.

The national secretary reported that the Party Manual would probably be published in January.

The national secretary reported having sent invitation to Comrade August Bebel to visit this country, but had not yet received a reply.

The national secretary was empowered to appoint an additional clerk at a salary not to exceed \$15 per week.

Work and Berger submitted the following, which was indorsed on motion of Berlyn:

"To insure the stability and integrity of the Socialist movement in America, which will encounter more difficulties and dangers from the personnel of the membership as the party grows; and to prevent the influx into other locals of dangerous and undesirable political elements after they have been expelled in one place, the quorum proposes the following regulations:

"First—Every member who moves from one locality to another shall be required to deposit his membership card with the local into which he seeks admission.

"Second—The names of members expelled by a local or state organization shall at once be reported to the national secretary, with the reasons for expulsion, and the national secretary shall, in his next weekly bulletin, report same to the party membership.

"Third—Applicants for membership in party locals shall be required to state whether or not they have been members of the party before, and if so, to give the reasons for having severed connection with the party. The quorum also suggests that the membership application blanks contain such questions as to secure the above information."

Berger moved that the quorum call renewed attention of the party membership to the following paragraph of the trades union resolutions adopted at the last meeting of the national committee, held in St. Louis, January, 1903:

"The Socialist Party will continue to give its aid and assistance to the economic struggles of organized labor regardless of the affiliation of the trade unions engaged in the struggle, and will take no sides in any dissensions or strifes within the trades union movement. The party will also continue to solicit the sympathy and support of all trade organizations of labor without allowing itself to be made the ally of any one division of the trade union movement as against another." Carried.

Berger then moved that the quorum adjourn, with an expression of appreciation for the work that is being done under the direction and supervision of National Secretary Mally and Assistant Secretary Clark. Carried. W. E. CLARK, Secretary.

Excessive work, lack of work, the dissolution of the family—these are the gifts which the capitalist system of production carries to the proletariat at the same time that it causes that class to swell from day to day, and its condition to spread perceptibly, more and more, over the whole population.

The worker does not receive his product. The employer or master gets it and gives in return a small portion of its value as wages.

**CHICAGO LABOR DEMONSTRATION**

**In the Great Coliseum.**

The Socialist Party of Cook County and Illinois is arranging a "Great Labor Demonstration" for Sunday, December 6, 1903. The doors will be open at one o'clock.

The programme is a grand one. No expense will be spared to make this occasion one long to be remembered. Theodore Thomas' and Adolph Rosenbecker's artists (40 in number) will render high-class revolutionary music until four o'clock.

The chairman on this occasion, Comrade James H. Brower, Elgin, will then deliver his address, after which Comrade Eugene V. Debs, the orator of the day, will be introduced. Comrade Debs will lay particular stress upon the fierce class struggle now raging under the "stars and stripes" in "The Land of the Free and the Home of the Brave," its past and present history, its cause and remedy.

The procession of the workers will be one of the grandest sights to behold. Scores of trades unions, representing a great many crafts, have given assurance of participating with banners of their respective locals. All will here unite in the spirit of class solidarity and march under the banner of Socialism. The demonstration will be held in the Coliseum, which seats 15,000 persons.

A hot, well-cooked supper will be served in the annex, where 700 persons can be seated at one time. The price for same will be very moderate.

The grand ball will start early enough to give all a chance to "trip the light fantastic" and to make merry to their heart's content. An admission of 25 cents will be charged.

THEO. MEYER, Secretary.

**COUNTESS OF WARWICK A SOCIALIST.**

London, Nov. 19.—The jaded chaps of the British aristocracy have been severely jarred by the action of one of the most popular members of the nobility.

Back in British history the house of Warwick was quite extensively engaged in the business of kingmaking, and no matter which royal personage wielded the scepter, Warwick castle was the seat of great power and influence, and at court the ladies and gentlemen of this house were usually stationed pretty well in the front rank.

In the later years of Queen Victoria's reign the most beautiful and popular lady at court was generally acknowledged to be the present Countess of Warwick. She is tall and graceful, a blond of that English type of which poets and painters rave, with deep blue eyes, perfect Grecian nose, finely chiseled lips and firm, commanding chin.

Aside from her beauty and rare intellectual attainments and charming mannerisms, the countess is one of the wealthiest women in the United Kingdom, being the largest land owner in Essex, and has several elegant establishments in London and at watering places.

Under these circumstances it was hardly to be expected that Lady Warwick would have any other ambition than the usual one of being the foremost leader of society. But she became interested in and a student of the sociological problems that are now holding attention. One of the first acts that caused the old aristocracy to wonder was Lady Warwick's enthusiastic espousal of the cause of secular education, and it can be readily imagined that the adherents of the established church and the non-conformists as well were anything but pleased. In this work she came in contact with Bridges Adams, the only woman and Socialist member of the London school board, and a warm friendship has sprung up between them. In fact, Lady Warwick has given the social butterflies a rude shock by financing free lectures tours

through the country for Mrs. Adams to deliver addresses on education, woman and child labor, Socialism and kindred subjects.

She has little patience with the patch-work land reform schemes that are advocated by different sets of politicians. "I feel that all these proposed reforms are useless," she said to a friend lately. "We must strike at the SYSTEM of land tenure.

Lady Warwick does not disguise her disdain for the policies of the Conservative and Liberal parties, and her opposition to their leaders. When Pete Curran, Will Thorne and other Socialists stand for election to parliament, she esteems it a privilege to preside at a mass-meeting during the huntings.

At the recent British Trade Union congress in Leicester, Countess Warwick was one of the most interested spectators. She entertained prominent delegates at dinner every day during the session, addressed a mass-meeting and entered into the spirit of the occasion like a true democrat. Her keen sympathy and intelligent comprehension of labor affairs have won the respect and admiration of the trade unionists and Socialists.

The countess is 42 years of age—she looks 10 years younger—and is the mother of three children, the oldest son having just come of age. Although Lady Warwick is one of the busiest women in England, she assured me she would visit America in a year or two for the purpose of studying political and economic conditions.

MAX S. HAYES.

**Attention! Unions.**

October 28, 1903.

Organized Labor, Greeting:

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

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

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

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

Additional information or credentials furnished on application.

Fraternally submitted,

JOHN T. SMITH,

Secretary-Treasurer.

Attest:

E. T. BEHRENS, President.

**THE WORK FOR LABOR.**

**How to Build Up Our Socialist Press.**

What have you done since the last copy of LABOR reached you? Have you secured a new reader, or have you not tried? Failed to try because you thought it would be done by someone else? The men or women who labor at your side must be reached by you. No one else can do that so well as you. Don't wait till someone else takes up the subscribers in your pathway. Don't think it is someone else's special duty to get the people, whom you know, to subscribe. That is your business, and unless you attend to it, maybe no one else will. In this work rests the growth and permanency of our movement. Neglect this and you neglect the most vital work connected with the movement. Agitate and push the circulation of our local press and the growth of our organization will be apace and, above all things, permanent. Let us not be aimless, either, in this work for our press. Our aim is to increase the power and influence of our paper until we can wield them against the entire array of corrupt, commercialized, capitalist journals. This can and will be done. It will be done in due proportion as you bring in the readers. Get readers for your press—get them in sufficient numbers, and you will have created a weapon for the working class which it can pit successfully against the ghoulish daily press of to-day. That is the aim we should keep in mind. As the lines are drawn clearer between labor and capital, the wage earner sees the treachery and misrepresentation of his daily paper and realizes the need of an organ representing labor's interest. He and thousands of others need the weekly LABOR for its encouraging comments on the struggles of labor from week to week—he and hundreds of thousands will a short time hence need a daily LABOR, and will get it, just as we got our eight-page LABOR and now our 16-page LABOR, namely, by determined, persistent and steady efforts. By carrying our propaganda into the home, the shop and social gatherings, 16-page LABOR may now attract those with whom you failed before. Try again, and, always remember, it is you who gather in the new readers, who are doing the constructive work, building the foundation for a powerful press for our cause.

**Boycott the Scab Cigar Firm.**

The following circular has been issued by the cigar makers:

To the Public:  
Your attention is called to the unscrupulous attempt of the Globe Cigar Co. (Isaac Tocker, proprietor), located at 1241 South Broadway, in endeavoring to impress upon the smoking public that they are operating a union shop by virtue of the fact that they are displaying a few boxes of union cigars, while in reality they are operating a non-union factory, and are employing non-union people, boys and girls who are not practical cigar makers, and who in most instances should be in attendance at school.

If you favor a shorter workday and a fair day's wages, we are convinced you will refuse to in any manner patronize this concern. Don't patronize

**TRADES UNIONS**

- Foster education and uproot ignorance.
- Shorten hours and lengthen life.
- Raise wages and lower usury.
- Increase independence and decrease dependence.
- Develop manhood and balk tyranny.
- Establish fraternity and discourage selfishness.
- Reduce prejudice and induce liberality.
- Enlarge society and eliminate classes.
- Create rights and abolish wrongs.
- Lighen toil and brighten man.
- Cheer the home and fireside and

The workingman who erroneously believes that the Socialists want to divide up would not lose anything if a division was made. The division that takes place under the present system leaves him so small a share of the value of his product that he is unable to accumulate anything except debts.

The power of the capitalists come through their control of the functions of government. When the workers realize this they will capture the government and use the power thus gained to protect the interests of their class.

Prejudice is a wall built up in the mind by false education, which marks the boundary between slavery and freedom.

**LABOR in POLITICS**

Call to Action for the Presidential Campaign in 1904. Address delivered by E. V. Debs at the Gross' Park Picnic of the St. Louis Socialists has been published in a splendid pamphlet in English and German, together with the Socialist Platform, Trades Union Resolutions, etc. Price, 5c a copy. Every Union Man should read it. 100 copies \$3.00. Order at the LABOR office.

**ARE YOU GOING TO THE World's Fair 1904?**

OF COURSE YOU ARE.

Then Why Not Go Without Any Cost to You?

**BUY World's Fair Coffee 25c a POUND.**

1 coupon with each pound. 10 pounds will give you one ticket of admission to the World's Fair

**JULIUS THIELE,**

2238 NORTH MARKET STREET.

Telephone Orders promptly attended to. TEL. KINLOCH D-1233.

**...WALHALLA...**

**Central Trades and Labor Union Headquarters.**

**Melvin G. (Doc) Bollinger, Propr. N. E. Cor. 10th and Franklin Ave.**

Lemp's Celebrated Pale and Standard Lager on Draught.

**L. KLEINLEIN**

**FLORIST**

Phones: Bell, Tyler 714 M Kinloch, D 494

**Cut Flowers and Funeral Designs**

**Artificial Hanging Baskets and Palms**

**2502 North 14th St.**

Bouquets for Balls, Parties and Weddings

**DR. L. H. DAVIS,**

Office and Residence

**1017 PARK AVENUE.**

Office Hours From 7:30 to 8:30 a. m. 12:20 to 1:30 p. m. 7 to 8 p. m. Telephones: Kinloch A 1594. Bell, Grey 1492.

**STEPHENS & WALSH LIVERY CO.**

**Carriages Furnished at all Times**

T. C. STEPHENS. E. WALSH.

Res. 2618 Geyer Ave. Res. 2203 Park Av. Phone: C-1011. Phone: A-2007.

## MORE THAN ALL.

When the night weighs down my eyelids  
till I slumber,

Then it seems

Earthly bounds my weary spirit no more  
cumber,

And in my dreams

I can see you coming, coming, with your  
hands outstretched and glad;  
I can see the hills around us, and the  
valleys autumn-clad,

And your eyes look into my eyes with the  
same sweet look and glad,  
In my dreams.

Then the night-time's velvet curtains  
softly falling

Shut the day

From my eyes and I am happy. Softly  
calling

Down the way

Come remembered voices coaxing, there  
are voices from the glen

Where the little tads went swimming, I  
can hear them laugh again;

And I hear the waters gurgle as they used  
to gurgle then,

That far day.

And I'm happy, more than happy, I can  
hear the

Wild bird's call,

And again I see you sitting, sitting near  
the

Waterfall;

More than perfume of sweet clover softly  
blowing from the lea,

Stronger than the hills and valleys where  
I wandered wild and free,

More, ah, more, than dreams of boyhood  
is your memory to me!

More than all!

—J. M. Lewis, in *Houston Post*.

## LEAVES ON THE RIVER PASIG.

BY W. O. MCGEEHAN.

THE Boulong casco lay off the Qulapo market, which is on the left bank of the Pasig, just below the suspension bridge. The Chinese junk—tradition says—was modeled after a whimsical emperor's shoe, consequently the cascos of the Philippines, being really junks without sails, are not very dainty bits of naval architecture. As a rule they are not accorded the dignity of a name; but this one was known as the "Boulong casco," because it was owned and manned by members of one family. Santiago Boulong was steersman, his three sons were polemen, and Simplicia, the daughter, was el capitan—her father said, affectionately. The permanent home was a little nipa-thatch shelter at the stern of the vessel.

The men had gone ashore shortly after the mooring—the father on business, the sons on pleasure bent—and Simplicia, much to her disgust, was left on board. She was a Tagalo girl, of the light-complexioned type, pretty even when judged by our standards, of which fact she was aware.

"The river, the river," she said to herself, petulantly, "always the river. I was born on the river, and I have been going up and down the river all my life. When we come to Manila I may go ashore for a few hours only, and then the river again—and the lake. And Ramon is a fool!"

It was a clear, warm night, and the rippling water of the Pasig glistened in the moonlight, so that she could see the leaves rush by in clusters. Ramon had said: "Think of me when you see the leaves on the river—the bright green leaves from the dear lake country. It seems sad to think that they must float down past the city where the water is fouled, and then out—far out—to be lost on the big salt sea." But Ramon was always saying queer things that she could not understand.

The murmur of drowsy voices came from the crowded huts of the market-place. Oh, how long till morning! She wanted to buy some bits of finery there, and then to stroll through the city, especially along the Escolta where there were stores that exhibited splendors from all countries. She hoped that one of her brothers would hire a carametta the next evening, and take her to the Lunetta, where the wealthy of Manila congregated to enjoy the cool night air and the con-

cert. A band of Americanos played there every evening.

They were wonderful men, these American soldiers, much taller than Filipinos or Spaniards, and many of them had blue eyes and hair of the color of gold. The pride of kings was in their stride, and they looked as though they feared nothing.

Farther on down the river at the Alhambra cafe, where the Spanish officers once gathered to hear the music of Spain, the orchestra played a new air that delighted her. There was a burst of cheering. The music was "Dixie," and the demonstration was made by some Tennessee volunteers. From the Cuartel Infanteria, across the river, the American bugles began to shrill a "tattoo." Their music was wonderful—everything pertaining to these big, bold men was wonderful, she thought.

Something bumped against a side of the casco, and Simplicia hurried over to order away a supposed ladrone. She leaned over the side with such abruptness that the wooden comb slipped from her heavy mass of black hair. It fell like a dusky curtain, and brushed the upturned face of a man. He was not a little brown Filipino, but a tall Americano, fair and yellow-haired. He laughed a soft, pleasant laugh. She drew herself backward with a frightened cry, but his eyes held hers. The man was standing in a small canoe, steadying his craft by holding on to the casco.

"Buenos noches," he said, smiling. He spoke Spanish, but not like a Spaniard or a Tagalo. Simplicia smiled faintly. She knew that she should go into the nipa cabin, but this handsome man looked so kind and—Ramon was a fool. And her father and brothers were selfish, and—

So Simplicia returned the salutation and stood leaning over the bulwark tasting the delirious delight of her first flirtation. The man—he was a college boy until the United States government gave him a suit of khaki and the right to bear the former designation—thrilled with joy at the delicious novelty of the situation. He was in a city that was at once the tropics and the orient, and over which hung the glamour of departed mediaeval days. For several hundred years guitars had tinkled on that river, and voices had been lifted to latticed windows. The air was laden with ghosts of everything but common sense and scruples.

A bugle across the river caused the man to recollect that he was under certain restraint. "I must go," he said, but he did not release his hold on the casco.

Simplicia's eyes were big and bright in the moonlight. He stretched out one arm and drew her face toward him. She tore herself away and stood breathing hurriedly through parted lips.

"Manana por la noche," said the soldier. He plied the paddle vigorously and the canoe glided away. But he looked back, longingly, for Simplicia's lips were very soft and warm.

She stood gazing after him till the canoe vanished into the shadow of the Cuartel Infanteria. The unseen bugle softly wailed "taps," the call that bids the soldier to rest. It is also sounded over graves.

The sun beat down fiercely on the Pasig. Canoes toiled up and skimmed down the river. Lumbering cascos, their crews naked to their waists, were poled painfully along. The Quiapo market was astir with a babble of tongues, the barking of dogs, and the incessant challenge of hundreds of game-cocks. The little brown people bought, sold and bargained with the full strength of their lungs.

Simplicia, as purser of the casco, was in the market purchasing provisions, but she spent most of her time near the stall of a Chinese vender of fabrics. After much haggling she became the possessor of a dainty bodice of silk and pina cloth.

Most of the girls who visited the market-place seemed to be drawn to that spot, for there Simplicia met a friend who had left the lake country a little later than herself.

"Ramon will come down the river to-night," said the friend, breathlessly,

delighted to carry a message of that sort. "He has written something that he thinks they may print in *La Libertad*. Isn't that wonderful? You must feel so proud of him. For a man to be able to write at all is wonderful—but for the papers!"

Apparently there were no words in the Tagalo dialect strong enough to express the girl's admiration. Simplicia tossed her head, loosening the hair, a frequent happening. She caught the heavy tresses quickly, and almost forgot for an instant everything but the last time they had fallen.

"Are you not pleased?" asked the other girl, in astonishment. She was dark, and not pretty from any point of view.

"Oh, yes," drawled Simplicia, "but Ramon is very tedious sometimes, and the lake country is very dreary. We will go into the city this afternoon and see the Americanos."

They saw many Americanos—state volunteers clad in blue shirts and khaki trousers. The city was full of them. They occupied all the barracks formerly the quarters of the Spanish soldiers, and they crowded the drinking-resorts. Along the Calle Real they came upon companies drilling, and on the Lunetta they saw an entire regiment on dress-parade.

Simplicia, though she scanned every soldier's face, did not see the stranger of the previous night, nor did she see a face that seemed nearly as handsome.

"They say," mused the other girl, "that the men of Aguinaldo will drive these Americanos out of Manila if they do not go of their own accord soon."

Simplicia laughed scornfully and pointed toward the troops. The men were in battalion front, standing at "present," and the sun glistened on 1,000 bayonets.

"But there are only a few Americanos and there are many thousands of Filipinos," said the girl.

"The Americanos will take what they want and nothing can stop them," announced Simplicia, decisively. "Let us go to our cascos."

The twilight gathered on the river. In the north the sky was lit by continuous flashes of lightning. Myriads of stars were overhead, and the southern cross was viceroy of the heavens, for the moon had not yet come into her kingdom. The water noisily gurgled by and Simplicia waited. Which would come first, the tedious Filipino schoolmaster lover or the stranger? Would the Americano come again?

She watched every canoe that passed, but they were all going up or down. The moon appeared and clearly revealed the river's surface. Simplicia fixed her eyes on the shadow of the Cuartel Infanteria. Something emerged from it and glided rapidly through the stream. It was a canoe, and it was being paddled with strong, sure strokes toward her. Her heart beat tumultuously and she almost cried out in her delight.

He came, and, fastening his canoe, swung himself aboard the casco. Her arms were about his neck in an instant, and her beautiful tresses escaped the comb again.

They sat in the shade of the nipa thatch talking in low tones. His arm was round her waist. Her head rested on his shoulder. He puffed with deep breaths of enjoyment a cigarette that she had daintily lit for him. The intoxication of the country was in his brain—the devil that whispers, "There is nothing but pleasure, and no time but now."

The plunk-plunk of a guitar close by startled them both. Simplicia trembled violently.

"It is a foolish man who is always singing to me," she explained.

A clear, musical voice rose in a song, and the soldier checked a question to listen, for the voice and the song charmed him from the first note. The song was in Spanish, and, though he was by no means perfect in the language, he caught the meaning and spirit of it. It ran something to this effect:

Bright are the leaves and the blossoms  
that grow in the beautiful lake country.

They fill the place with brilliance of  
things celestial.

Some of them drop or are thrown to the  
river,

Helpless they drift on its swift running  
surface.

Down past the city through sliminess foul,  
Out they are whirled to waters eternal,  
Lost and forgotten forever and ever.

Blossom I cherish; I'll hold thee.

Never shalt thou leave the lake country.  
But my heart, it is sad for the leaves on  
the Pasig.

The last words died on the air like the sob or the faint cry of a passing spirit. The soldier sat mute, like one bewitched by fairy music. Simplicia's lips, pressed against his cheek, brought him back to her.

"I do not care for him. On my soul, I do not!" she whispered. She was pretty, and her arm tightened coaxingly about his neck. His better nature was conquered, and the devil in his blood reigned supreme. The situation suddenly seemed highly amusing, and he laughed a suppressed laugh of recklessness. To be serenaded by a native poet while the arm of the troubadour's lady love encircled his neck—verily he would have a great tale to tell some day.

There was a faint sound of a footfall on the deck of the casco. The soldier disengaged himself. A face peeped in through an opening in the thatch, and the American struck it a sharp blow with his fist. He would have rushed after the intruder, but Simplicia held him.

"It is only a foolish man," she said, "do not follow him. It would make trouble."

"I would not bring you any trouble," he said. "What is the matter? You tremble."

"It is nothing," she replied. "I love you."

The soldier's conscience smote him. He swore that he loved her, and tried to believe that it was true. She seemed almost happy again.

"To-morrow the casco goes up to the lake again, and we will be gone three days. Oh, that is so long!"

"Very long," he assented.

"But you will wait and think of me always."

"Yes, I will watch the leaves on the river—"

She shuddered.

"No! no! Do not speak of them. Madre del Dios! I hate the river, and I hate the leaves it drags along. I think I hate everything but you."

The soldier was young, and this was his first experience with hysteria and woman, which combination often disturbs even wiser heads. It disturbed him exceedingly, but he soothed her finally with the wildest vows and many kisses. He kissed a tress of her long hair as he stepped from the casco's poing platform into his canoe.

For the second time she watched the canoe till it glided into the shadows. Then she shivered violently, chilled to the bone.

A sergeant of a certain regiment of United States volunteers was prowling along the brink of the Pasig, outside the Cuartel Infanteria's walls, looking for a pet monkey that had disappeared. Something in the long grass caught his eye and he stopped. He stepped back quickly and hurried around the corner of the wall, returning with four soldiers.

He parted the grass with his arms, and they saw the dead body of a Filipino girl. Her face was concealed by a disordered mass of black hair, and pinned to her breast by a rudely fashioned knife that was buried to the hilt, was a miniature insurgent flag.

They tenderly bore the body to the pathway, and the hair fell from the face. One of the soldiers let go his hold and tottered to the ground.

"Harrison's a softy," grunted one of the men. "Take hold, sergeant. He's fainted, I guess."

The form was placed in an unused storeroom. When the news went round the men came to view it, not out of curiosity, but to show respect such as they would pay to their own dead.

"This is the way I make it out," said the sergeant, sagely. "The girl was killed by Aguinaldo's gang, and it must have been because she spoke a good word for our people."

"And we'll take it out of their hides when the time comes," said one of the soldiers, snapping his jaws together, which resolution the regiment unanimously adopted. Even the chaplain refrained from chiding when he heard of it. He knew his flock.

There being no way of finding out anything about the girl, a fund was quickly collected and arrangements made for the funeral. Several hundred soldiers followed the hearse to the cemetery at El Paco.

The regimental chaplain read the regulation burial service, while the men stood with bared heads. They placed at the head of the freshly made mound a plain board that read:

FOUND IN THE PASIG.

After the last soldier had gone, a cowering thing walked unsteadily up to the grave, and, kneeling beside it, laid down a cluster of green leaves.

"By God! I did love her. I did," he muttered, continuously. He drew a pencil from his pocket and scratched her name on the board: "Simplicia."

And his youth was buried there.—San Francisco Argonaut.

The Brooklyn "Eagle" never had much space to spare for the discussion of Socialism and had still less for presenting news about the movement, until last week, when the Massachusetts Socialists received a temporary setback. Then the "Eagle" editor got out his goose-quill and wrote an article about it. He is mightily pleased, of course. Of course, also, he has to tell a few falsehoods, in order to make our loss in Massachusetts appear bigger than it is. Of course, again, he quite ignores the growth of our vote in New York and other states—even in his own city and borough. But best of all is his explanation of the defeat in Massachusetts. "The Socialists and the labor unionists are one," he says, and are much given to blowing up houses, shooting into street cars, and other like diversions, disturbing to the peace and dignity of the community. That is why we lost. He adds: "Socialism, pure and simple, has much to commend it, especially to the weak and unfortunate, but a Socialism ruled by the walking delegate, that put the intruding shoe laster above the resident banker, merchant, lawyer, doctor, teacher and preacher, was no Socialism and so thinks Massachusetts. . . . It was believed that if Socialism proved itself possible, the first trial of it would be in Massachusetts. This election promises breathing time, and it also indicates what the public is beginning to think of labor unions." Oh, wise "Eagle" editor! For this helpful information, much thanks. Now tell us why Socialism gained in New York, please, and we shall be doubly grateful.

—When you have finished reading this paper, give it to a neighbor. After giving him two or three numbers, get him to subscribe. Then start in on another man.

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

**BARTENDERS' MASQUERADE BALL**

For Benefit of Sick and Death Fund.

Bartenders' Union No. 51 will give their eleventh annual ball at the West St. Louis Turn hall, Beaumont and Morgan streets, Tuesday evening, December 3, 1903. The proceeds of the ball will be placed in the sick and death benefit fund, which has suffered severely the past year, on account of the number of deaths and sickness. Besides the amount of money that was expended by the local to relieve the suffering bartenders and their families, who were flooded out upon the east side, was considerable.

This union, at the present time, has a membership of nearly 1,200. They can not get insurance in a company, except at exorbitant rates, and as there is a constant drain upon this fund, the masquerade ball is given annually, and the proceeds of same used to help the needy members. The officers of this union are: John P. Malloy, president; Frank Green, vice-president; Anton Mayer, secretary-treasurer; W. Edward Horne, business agent; John Merrett, S. of A.; E. Matter, guard. The office and headquarters are in the Imperial building, 918 Pine street. Tickets can be purchased there or from members. This is for a good cause, and we want your patronage. Fraternally,

ARRANGEMENTS COMMITTEE.

Statistics of Labor in Missouri.

Some interesting information concerning labor unions in this state are furnished by advance sheets taken from the forthcoming report of State Labor Commissioner William Anderson for the year 1902. Among other data, these sheets show that the total membership of the 636 unions of the state is 79,443. Of this number only 2,835 are females. The increase the unions made in membership during the year is shown to be 28,852. The report shows that in the organized trades and occupations 80.56 per cent. of the persons employed therein are members of organizations. The report shows that a gradual reduction in the hours constituting a workday is taking place. In 1901 the average number of hours constituting a day's work was 9.5, while in 1902 they were 9.26. The rate of wages, it is shown, has increased from an average of 25.39 cents per hour in the 1901 to 27.77 in 1902. During the year 1902 the labor organizations of the state expended in "out of work," "sick," "death," "strike" and "accident" benefits \$185,081.50. During that year there were 159 strikes and lockouts, and of these 110 were settled in a manner satisfactory to the unions which were involved in them. Of the others, 25 were compromised and 24 were lost. The total number of persons involved in strikes was 30,049. The total amount expended by the organizations in support of strikes during the year was \$45,711.10. The estimated amount of wages lost to the members of these organizations through strikes during the year reached \$142,844.35. Seventy unions report increase in wages. Thirty-four report a reduction in the hours of labor. Seventy unions made appeal for arbitration and fifty-nine of these appeals were so settled. The total number of accidents reported for 1902 was 1,491, of which number 144 were fatal.

The cry of "No politics in the union" is one of the most ridiculous phrases ever used to conjure ignorant minds. We can not if we would, and should not if we could, keep the struggle between employer and employe from being affected by the political framework within which it is being waged.

The employer does not pay wages in advance for work performed, but the employee must work a week or a month before receiving his wages.

The average workingman's wife is the slave of a slave.

Volumes of laws have been enacted to protect property rights, but very few to protect the natural rights of man, and the latter are seldom enforced.

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

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

**Barnes' Business College** PREPARES THOROUGHLY FOR BUSINESS, and obtains desirable situations for all graduates of complete commercial course. Eight regular teachers are employed, and personal instruction given throughout the course. Our graduates are in demand because we start them right by giving them a thoroughly practical training. No matter what work you propose to follow, a few months spent with us will enable you to render better service. Write or call for 50-page illustrated catalogue. Address Barnes' Business College Co., St. Louis.

Do not throw your vote away by voting against your class interests.

The place to defeat the enemies of organized labor is at the ballot box.

WE SELL THE **Best \$3.00 Hat** MADE **Wm. H. Roetter Hat Co.** 518 Pine St.

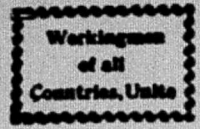
**Whenever You Want Either:** Fire or Cyclone Insurance; to buy a house or lot; to sell a house or lot; to loan money, to have deeds and mortgages drawn up; Notary work done, then go to **TOMBRIDGE.** He will treat you right, do the work right and give you satisfaction and PATRONIZE YOUR PAPER. Office 324 Chestnut St., St. Louis, Mo. Both Phones.

**Federal Labor Union 6482, A.F. of L.** Meets First Friday in every month at 8 p. m., room 7, 324 Chestnut Street. **DAVID ALLAN, Secretary.** Every wage earner whose craft or calling is not organized should belong to this union.

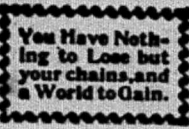
**LARGEST UNION FACTORY IN THE WEST** ASK FOR **F. R. Rice's MERCANTILE** 10c. Cigar **AND F. R. Rice's "305"** 5c. Cigar **Be sure and call for them, and assist Union Labor** F. R. RICE MERCANTILE CIGAR FACTORY, 305 N. FOURTH STREET

**Men's Shoes Buy Your Ladies' Shoes. Union Made Shoes Shoes.** AT **Bolte's Shoe Store** \$1.50 TO \$4.00. \$1.50 TO \$4.00. **1932 South Broadway.** Try a Pair. We Sell the Best. All Solid.

**PEN MAR - 10c SUN RISE - 5c CIGARS.** BRANDT & STAHL...319 WALNUT STREET



# LABOR



Published Every Saturday by the

**SOCIALIST PARTY OF ST. LOUIS.**

SUBSCRIPTION—One Year, \$1.00. Six Months, 50c. Three Months, 25c. Single copies, 2c.

Office: International Bank Building, Fourth and Chestnut Streets,

TELEPHONE: Kinloch, A1283.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Entered at the Post Office at St. Louis, Mo., as second-class matter.

**LABOR PRESS COUNCIL: LABOR AND ARBEITER-ZEITUNG**

are the official organs of the Labor Press Council.

A. J. LAWRENCE, Secretary,  
2521 Benton Street.

## CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

Subscribers changing their residence are requested to promptly notify this office of new address. Also state old address.

## A VAST MURDERING MACHINE.

**Fifteen Million Militiamen—All Union Men Members—All Scabs, Too—No Protest From Gompers' Begging Legislative Committee.**

Have you, as a union man, or as a friend of the trade union movement, any scruples against belonging to the militia?

Has your trade union a by-law to expel any of its members who join the militia?

If you have no such scruples this is not written for you. But to all who have enough humanity, enough fraternity, enough love for their fellow-toilers, to resent any invitation to shoot down their fellow-workers while on strike, to all such these lines are expected to be a **COMMAND TO ACTION**. But read the facts first, and then resolve.

On January 14, 1903, the United States senate, by a unanimous vote, every democrat and every republican voting for it, passed house bill No. 11,654; a week later it was signed by the president, and became the law of the land. This law makes every able-bodied man, more than 18 and less than 45 years of age, a member of the militia! It gives the president power to call this militia out for nine months' continuous service! It provides for the court-martialing of all who refuse to serve! Do you realize the appalling extremes of these provisions? Fifteen million men under the exclusive command of the president, to "enable him to execute such laws as he may think proper in any part of these United States!" No waiting for the governor of any state to sanction or to invite! The ancient states' rights clap-trap of boodle democrats wiped out by their own votes. But it will wipe out more. You union men, you who have been and are still voting the democrats and republicans into power, have by your votes made yourselves **SCAB MILITIAMEN!** YOU are responsible for the infamous universal militia law! YOU are responsible for Roosevelt! YOU, the sluggish, immovable workingman; YOU, who vote merely from force of habit; YOU, who vote for daddy's and granddaddy's party with pride; YOU, who repeat that silly phrase: "I don't want to throw my vote away;" YOU sluggards in thought and action, whom a pat on the back and a glass of beer from a politician buys; YOU dullards born to freedom in name only, and lolling dully till awakened with the bayonet's prod, it is YOU who betrayed the workers into the militia drag net.

The first act in the national tragedy, wherein striking workmen were destined to be the victims from the very inception of the legislative plot, is now history.

House bill No. 11,654 was put to practical use against the miners of Colorado this week, as will be seen by the contents of the following dispatch:

Washington, Nov. 25.—The war department has honored the requisition of the governor of Colorado for 1,000 Krag-Jorgensen rifles and clothing and other equipment for 1,000 men.

The supplies were regularly issued under the provisions of the Dick bill (house bill No. 11,654), for the arming and equipping of the organized militia of the states and territories. It is stated at the war department that the state of Colorado is merely receiving the supplies to which she is entitled under this law, and they are undoubtedly issued at this time because the Colorado militia has been ordered out by the governor for the purpose of preserving order in the districts affected by the labor strikes.

All the supplies asked for are in stock and will be delivered to the state authorities at once.

Formerly every state had to bear the expense of its own militia,

and as the state treasuries are often at low ebb, the state authorities were slow to incur the heavy financial drain, and thus brute force was not always applied against strikers. But now Uncle Sam will pay the bills for cold lead and bayonet-prodding, thanks to the workmen who voted for them.

The militia is divided into two classes, the "organized" and the "reserve" bodies. To the first belong those who voluntarily enlist in the state militia, now known as the National Guard. The "reserves" constitute all the remainder of the able-bodied men between the ages of 18 and 45. The United States census reported 13,000,000 men of militia age in 1890; this would indicate 15,000,000 for 1903.

Will YOU vote the same daddy and granddaddy ticket, or will you soon realize that the old must go and the new—Socialism—must come? Are the foregoing facts your command to action?

## Editorial Notes and Comments.

### CITIZENS' ALLIANCE, ATTENTION!

The attention of the Citizens' Alliance is directed to the significant facts contained in the John Meier Shoe Co. ukase to its employes, commanding them to at once make application for reinstatement in their union and generously agreeing to pay all reinstatement fees amounting to nearly \$500.

The Citizens' Alliance of St. Louis is surely unacquainted with the harmony existing between Jno. Tobin, Collis Lovely & Co. and the shoe manufacturers of St. Louis. The Citizens' Alliance has no inkling it seems of the commercial value of some unions or it would nicely discriminate and make exceptions of the Tobin-Lovely brand of unions. However, the members themselves have now decided to end the Tobin-Lovely plan of bartering the stamp and appointing the shoe manufacturers as union dues collectors.

### CHURCH IN POLITICS.

The following appeared in the Cleveland Plain Dealer, under date of October 17, before the November elections:

Columbus, O.—T. B. Monahan, chairman of the law committee of the Ohio Federation of Catholic societies, has issued the following circular to all Catholic societies in the state:

"Existing conditions at this time in Ohio, make it eminently proper and practical that the state federation, following the lead of the national body, urge upon Catholics generally throughout the state to take all proper means in their power to arrest the spread of Socialism, whose insidious and pernicious doctrines, if permitted to poison the popular mind, especially of the working classes, must inevitably lead to the overthrow of popular institutions and to the enthronement of anarchy, the dread enemy of all constituted authority and even of Christianity itself. We therefore urge upon the Catholics of Ohio, who have now the practical opportunity to do so, to make a vigorous and determined effort by uniting with right-minded citizens, to arrest the further spread of Socialism within the borders of the state.

"Executive Board of the Ohio State Federation of Catholic Societies, by

"T. B. MONAHAN, Chairman,

"ANTHONY MATRE, Secretary,

"ANTHONY P. DUNLAP,

"Chairman of Laws Committee."

### THE AVERAGE SOCIALIST PAPER.

"The average Socialist paper is run by one man, who writes the editorials, hustles for advertisements, sets up the type, pulls the old hand press, mails out the papers, fights the bill collectors, argues Socialism with his wife, and makes fresh promises to the children." (Adv. of Appeal to Reason in Wilshire's Magazine.)

Granting that the above be true, though it sounds extremely harsh, and would be appropriate language for our enemies to use when desiring to refer contemptuously to the Socialist Press, these are the beginnings of institutions which will be reared gradually in ev-

ery stronghold of capitalism. When the Socialist Press begins to measure swords with the venal press of capitalism, when the party has arrived at that stage of its growth where it can and must hurl the shafts of a daily journal into the enemy, when that time comes it will have been these "average Socialist papers," above referred to, which laid the foundation.

Socialists in the large cities must develop and build their own press. They must fight their battles with their own weapons whether in Chicago, St. Louis or New York.

The press of the capitalists in St. Louis can not be answered by the weekly propaganda papers published in Cahokia, Kalamazoo or in Girard or some other country town. Such an idea seems however to be entertained by many comrades. A little reflection ought to show its puerility. This plan suits those Socialists who are looking for short cuts to Socialism, it is so easy.

### PUTRID CAPITALISM AND ITS GOVERNING INSTITUTIONS.

The following dispatch indicates the hopeless corruption in republican Philadelphia:

Philadelphia, Nov. 23.—This city is confronted to-day with a \$5,000,000 theft.

Only the most heroic measures can stay the hand of the plunderers. The plot to loot the city treasury of this vast sum is concealed in the \$25,000,000 loan bill that is to be railroaded through the council, and, if necessary, passed over the veto of Mayor Weaver.

The corrupt political practice machine that dominates the entire municipal government has hatched it for the sole purpose of making the greatest raid it has ever had the effrontery to undertake.

So cunningly has the loan bill been formed by the machine's henchmen that in every provision is a loophole for "grafting." Incidentally, it conceals a trap which is intended to ensnare Mayor Weaver.

The leaders of the Republican city organization are using this bill to force him to show his attitude toward the machine.

The \$25,000,000 loan is to be used for building school houses, water works, filtration of other big city improvements, all of which are to be done under the gang's supervision.

The people vote on the subject in February, and arrangements for casting 85,000 illegal votes are said to have been discovered.

It requires a verdant mind and a surplus of self-contented ignorance to expect any attention for workingmen's questions from the boodlers or from those who wish to reform those Democratic and Republican methods. None of them have any time for workmen, neither the thieves nor thief catchers. The fight on the thieving system by Socialism, through the Socialist Party, is the only positive remedy. To talk of getting rid of the putrid Democratic and Republican government now ex-



isting by electing "good Democrats" or "good Republicans" reminds of the answer made to the "good Injun" exponents, and adapting it by paraphrase, we can say so far as regards their "goodness" to the working class: "The only 'good Democrat,' the only 'good Republican,' is, like the 'good Injun,' a dead one." It is in the power of the working class to make democrats and republicans politically dead. Have riot guns, injunctions and policemen's clubs not furnished enough incentive yet to make them politically dead?

#### STILL IN SENATOR COCKRELL'S "CLASS."

The election abortionists, assassins of the ballot, and conspirators against suffrage are bringing their beneficiaries to testify to their "character."

Washington, Nov. 23.—Senator Cockrell left for St. Louis at three o'clock this afternoon, and will testify in the Morrow trial Wednesday morning. Before leaving, the senator said he had absolutely no knowledge of the merits of the case, and could testify to nothing but the previous good character of Morrow, who was raised in Warrensburg, the senator's home town, where Morrow used to go to Sunday-school and was a member of Senator Cockrell's class.

Last week we presented the spectacle of an archbishop testifying in behalf of these ballot-box thieves. It was not reported whether the testimony was specific as to the number of times these assassins of suffrage attended "divine" service, their contributions to the many charities, their services to their clergy and church institution were not reported in detail, but suffice it to say, in the eyes of Archbishop Harty, of the Philippines, they were "GOOD MEN."

The next day these "GOOD MEN" were adjudged guilty of the blackest crime ever perpetrated against society—a crime which breeds Czolgoszs.

This week another pair of election abortionists are before the court, and we are to be told how diligently one of these ballot thieves went to Sunday-school under Senator Cockrell's tutelage in the village of Warrensburg.

This assassin of the ballot, along with Dolan, Barrett and Garrett, is to have a certificate that he is a "GOOD MAN."

#### ROBBERY BASED ON PRINCIPLE.

•• "The interior department, therefore, decided to erect a mill of its own and manufacture the cement. This decision aroused the cement manufacturers, who contend that as a matter of principle the government should not embark in the cement industry in competition with private parties." •• (From a dispatch in the G.-D., November 25.)

The threat of the government to go into the cement business was due to the excessive robbery of the capitalist robbers in that business. Their robbery, they claim, is a matter of principle. So is Socialism, but it is the antithesis of the principle contended by the cement capitalists. The Socialists will not threaten with public-owned cement mills; they will go and install them along with all other kinds of mills and industries, and the tribute now going to the private capitalist robbers will go to increase the wages of the workers.

#### St. Louis Monthly Party Meeting.

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

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

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

#### Pertinent Paragraphs.

(By W. W. Baker.)

The scab is a traitor to his class.

Capitalism destroys the home of the worker.

Each family will have a home under Socialism.

The worker should demand his rights at the ballot box.

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

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

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

Socialism will legalize the workers' inheritance to the earth and the fullness thereof.

When the workers really desire freedom they will attempt to learn the methods necessary to achieve it.

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

The strike is working class rebellion against capitalist class injustice, and is also a striking proof of the class struggle.

There are a great many workingmen who are Socialists, but who have been too busy working to take time to discover the fact.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Trades Unionism vs. Socialism.

### THE SOCIALIST PARTY ATTITUDE STATED IN PLAIN LANGUAGE.

"Whereas, the organization of the Western Labor union into the American Labor union at its recent convention in Denver, and the declaration of said body in favor of Socialism and independent political action has brought the Socialist Party face to face with an important issue concerning our party's attitude towards the trades union movement;

"Whereas, There seems to exist considerable difference of opinion among the party members and comrades concerning this question of policy, and in many instances confusion and lack of proper information and sound knowledge of the historic mission of the trades union movement will tend to work mischief and injury to the cause of organized labor;

"Whereas, The quorum of the Socialist Party National Committee has been repeatedly called upon to state its attitude concerning the newly inaugurated movement of the American Labor union; therefore be it

"Resolved, That we hail with joy the declaration of the American Labor union convention in favor of Socialism and independent political action on class conscious lines and fully appreciate the excellent pioneer work of our western comrades;

"Resolved, That we have full confidence in the honesty and sincerity of the delegates attending the A. L. U. Denver convention and feel convinced that their action was the result of free deliberation and noble inspiration for the good of the wage working class;

"Resolved, That while acknowledging all this and giving the A. L. U. representatives credit for all the good done at their Denver convention, we cannot but sincerely regret their action in constituting themselves a rival trades union federation to the American Federation of Labor.

"Resolved, That the invading of the eastern industrial centers by the A. L. U. will not only retard the cause of organized labor, but will unavoidably mean the inauguration of a fratricidal war and suicidal strife between the forces of the A. L. U. and those of the A. F. of L.

"Resolved, That in our opinion it is the most sacred duty of the Socialists to promote the unity of the labor forces, and for this reason we consider it a very unwise action on the part of the A. L. U. to inaugurate a rival movement that will force our comrades and fellow-workers to waste their time and energy in fighting each other instead of fighting the common enemy

"Resolved, That experience having demonstrated the fact that the trades union movement as well as the Socialist movement in this country has been greatly injured and our progress considerably retarded by a so-called Socialist Trades and Labor Alliance and its S. L. P. promoters that we warn all Socialists against a repetition of this fatal policy.

"Resolved, That in our opinion the American Labor Union, by organizing rival organizations to the A. F. of L. will logically develop in the same direction as the so-called Socialist Trades and Labor Alliance and must finally share the same fate, unless the comrades of the A. L. U. realize and promptly rectify their mistake.

"Resolved, That in our opinion the regeneration of the trades union movement on Socialist lines must come from below, i. e., from the rank and file, not from above, i. e., from the leaders, and the progress made in this direction in Cleveland, Milwaukee, St. Louis and other cities by our comrades furnishes conclusive evidence that no necessity exists for a rival economic organization.

"Resolved, That we appeal to the Socialists throughout the country to use their best efforts and influence among the members of the A. F. of L. and the A. L. U. to prevent a fratricidal

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

#### Use the Post Office for Savings Banks.

In view of the critical financial outlook and the many bank failures, it might be cheaper to use the post office than a trust company as a savings bank. It is absolutely safe. Fill out a postal money order application at your office, PAYABLE to your name, at your own office, and the postmaster MUST issue you a money order for the amount. You can get it repaid any time within a year. After a year you will, when you apply for it, get a check from Washington city on the treasury of the United States for the amount, good for all time, cashable at any national bank. Money deposited so is not liable to any civil suit or garnishment.

#### Our Duties Towards the Socialist Press.

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

Whatever hardships former modes of exploitation inflicted upon the exploited, one boon they left them; the certainty of a livelihood. The sustenance of the serf and the slave was assured at least so long as the life of the master himself was assured. Only when the master perished was the existence of his dependents in peril. Whatever amount of misery and death broke out over the people under former systems of production, such visitations were never the result of production itself, they were the result of a disturbance of production, brought on by failures of crop, droughts, floods, irruptions of hostile armies, etc., etc.

To-day the existence of the exploiter and the exploited are not bound up in each other. At any moment the workman can be thrown upon the street with wife and children, and be given over to starvation, without the exploiter, whom he has made rich, being the worst for it.

To the capitalist, this reserve army is invaluable. It places in his hands a powerful weapon with which to curb and subject the army of the unemployed. After excessive work on the part of some has produced lack of work for others, then the idleness of these is used as a means to keep up and even increase the excessive work of the former. And yet there are people who will contend that matters are to-day arranged at their best!

## Trades Unionism and Socialism.

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

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

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

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

Your vote is your voice in the affairs of government.

# PATRONIZE ALL Union Labels.

### DIRECTORY

## Central Trades and Labor Union

Of St. Louis and Affiliated Unions.

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

DAVE KREYLING, Secretary and Organizer.

### AFFILIATED LOCAL UNIONS.

Name of Union and Place of Meeting.	Time of Meeting.						
	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Th	Fri	Sat
Arch. Iron Workers, 7413-327 Geyer			1-3				
Awning Workers, 9169-504 Market				2-4			1-3
Badge Makers, 9133-505 Park			3				
Baggage Handlers, 104-2003 Clark						1-3	
Bakers (Ger.), 15-Harugari							1-3
Bakers (Eng.), 238-Harugari							2-4
Bakers (cracker), 176-Harugari							1-3
Bakers, 248-Harugari			2-4				
Barbers, 102-Lightstone's							1-3
Bartenders, 51-918 Pine (2d & 4th Fri., 2 p. m)						1-3	
Beer Drivers, 43-Third and Elm		2-4					
Beltmakers, 7221-Dewey							1-3
Billposters, 9312-504 Market	2-4						
Blacksmiths, 12-1310 Franklin							2-4
Boilermakers, 27-Harugari							
Bookbinders, 18-Lightstone's			1-3				
Bottlers (Beer), 187-Dewey							1-3
Bottlers (Soda, etc.), 8514-1029 Chestnut							1-3
Bottle Packers, 9076-3001 S. Broadway	2					4	
Brass Molders, 99-1310 Franklin							1-3
Brass Workers, 66-1310 Franklin					1-3		
Brewers and Malsters, 6-Dewey	2-4						
Brewers (Weiss Beer), 260-504 Market			1-3				
Brew'y Frt. Handlers, 237-3101 S. 7th							2-4
Brew'y Laborers, 262-13th & Wyoming			1-3				
Brewery Oilers, 279-2200 S. 7th			1-3				
Brewery Firemen, 95-2200 S. 7th				2-4			
Brewery Engineers, 246-Burlington			1-3				
Brickmakers, 57-5200 Shaw ave							2-4
Brickmakers, 63-14 S. 9th				2-4			
Broommakers, 45-Harugari							1-3
Brushmakers, 7422-505 Park							2-4
Bldg. Mtrl. Trds. Coun., 1026 Franklin							2-4
Building Trades Council-Druids							
Builders (street car), 8157-Lightstone's			2-4				
Butchers and Cutters, 88-1310 Franklin	2-4						
Cabdrivers, 405-604 Market		2-4					
Candymakers, 248-Harugari	2-4						
Carriage & Wagnwrk, 29-9th & Arsenal			1-3				
Carriage & Wagnwrk, 121-Lightstone's							
Car and Coach Painters, 204-Lightstone's							
Car Wheel Molders, 7229-Bdwy & Laml							1-3
Carworkers, 14-604 Market		2-4					
Clayminers, 8503-5200 Shaw							1-3
Clayminers, 9310-Beck & Morganford rd						1	
Chair Workers, 3-St. Louis					4		
Cigarmakers, 44-Walhalla							2-4
Cigar Packers, 281-504 Market			2-4				
Coffinmakers, 84-Lightstone's							
Cooks, 203-312 N. 12th							
Coopers, 3-Dewey Hall				2-4			
Coopers, 37-Lightstone's							
Coopers, 141-Dewey Hall	1-3						
Coopers, 148-2338 S. Broadway			2-4				
Dairy Employes, 9093-Harugari				1-3			
Egg Inspectors, 8343-902 N. 3d			1-3				
Electrical Workers, 1-1028 Franklin							
Electrical Workers, 2-Lightstone's							
Electrical Workers, 59-1028 Franklin							
Electrical Workers, 189-Lightstone's							
Electrotypers, 36-Fraternal			2				
Engineers, 2-Fraternal							
Engineers, 43-Fraternal							
Engineers, 44-2702 St. Louis							
Federal Labor, 6482-324 Chestnut							1
Fin. and Glders, 41-504 Market	1-3						

	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Th	Fri	Sat
Firemen, 6-1026 Franklin							2-4
Firemen, 122-806 N. 14th						1-3	
Flour & Cereal Mill Employes, 19-Druids	1-3						
Freight Handlers, 9292-1310 Franklin	2-4						
Freight Handlers (In.), 14-1200 Franklin							
Frt. Handlers (In.), 10,570-1200 Franklin							
Galvanizers, 10,164-1310 Franklin						2-4	
Garment Workers, 16-Fraternal						2-4	
Garment Workers, 58-Fraternal							2-4
Garment Workers, 26-Wentzel						1-3	
Garment Workers, 59-Wentzel							1
Garment Workers, 67-Wentzel		2-4					
Garment Workers, 68-Wentzel							2-4
Garment Workers, 98-Lightstone's							1-3
Garment Workers, 105-Wentzel							1-3
Garment Workers, 243-Wentzel						1-3	
Garment Workers, 246-Wentzel							1-3
Glass Blowers, 5-901 Laml	1-3						
Glass Blowers, 6-1026 Franklin			2-4				
Granitoid Workers, 8172-Walhalla							
Hatters (cloth), 14-Wentzel							2-4
Hatters (felt), 21-Wentzel							
Hatters (silk)-Wentzel	1						
Helpers (blksmith), 317-Lightstone's							2-4
Helpers (boiler), 8523-2338 S. Broadway		2-4					
Helpers (molders), 7413-327 Geyer							1-3
Helpers (mch. blksm), 8463-Lightstone's							2-4
Helpers (nlesetters), 1277-Lightstone's							
Helpers (steamfitters), 33-Lightstone's							
Horseshoers, 3-Lightstone's				1-3			
Laborers, 9954-806 N. 14th							2-4
Leather Wrkrs (horse goods), 30-Walhalla			2-4				
Leather Wrkrs., 87-Harugari				2-4			
Lithographers, 5-Druids					2-4		
Machinists, 41-1310 Franklin	1-3-5						
Machinists, 85-1310 Franklin						1-3-5	
Machinists, 308-2817 Chouteau	1-3-5						
Machinists, 394-1310 Franklin			1-3-5				
Machinists, 602-1310 Franklin Ave				2-4			
Mailers, 3-Fraternal			4				
Marbleworkers, 1-1310 Franklin							
Metal Mech., 46-1310 Franklin		2-4					
Metal Polishers, 13-1026 Franklin							
Met. Tra. Coun.-1310 Franklin	1-3						
Millwrights, 7473-Fraternal							2-4
Molders, 59-Walhalla							
Molders (stove), 10-Walhalla				1-3			
Musicians, 2-1733 Olive							
Musicians, 44-1102 Franklin			1-3				
Packg. Rm. Empl., 9464-1200 Franklin							
Painters and Decorators, 23-Lightstone's							
Painters (sign), 74-Lightstone's							
Painters (carriage), 204-1026 Franklin Ave							
Painters (glaziers), 513-1116 Franklin Ave						1-3	
Paperhangers, 341-Lightstone's							
Pat'n Mkr Assn.-1310 Franklin		1-3-5					
Paper Box Mkr, 8972-327 Geyer			2-4				
Paper Carrier, 5783-Fraternal					3		
Paper Rulers, 32-504 Market						2-4	
Pavers (stone), 7602-2338 S Broadway							2-4
Postal Clerks, 10654-Walhalla							2-4
Pressmen, 6-Lightstone			2				
Pressmen (web), 2-Fraternal			4				
Printers, 3-201 S 3rd			2				
Printers, 8-Walhalla	1						
Press Feeders, 43-201 S 3rd						1	W
Retail Clerks, 80-Fraternal				1-3			
Retail Clerks, 84-Fraternal		1-3					
Retail Clerks (gro.), 424-Fraternal					1-3		
Retail Clerks (shoe), 836-Fraternal						2-4	
Riggers, 8919-Harugari			1-3				
Sewer Laborers, 9151-3700 Easton				1-3			
Sheet Metal Workers, 247-1310 Franklin							
Ship Carpenters, 8283-B'wy & Laml						1-3	
Shirt Makers, 103-Walhalla			3				
Shoe Workers Council-907 N 22nd							
Shoe Workers, 25-907 N 22nd							
Shoe Workers, 126-907 N 22nd							
Shoe Workers, 200-2036 Franklin							
Shoe Workers, 207-907 N 22nd							
Shoe Workers, 221-2036 Franklin							
Shoe Workers (Custom), 246-925 Franklin				1-3			
Shoe Workers, 338-907 N 22nd							
Shoe Workers, 346-2036 Franklin							
Soda Water Wkrs., 8514-1029 Chestnut						1-3	
Stage Hands, 6-918 Pine st			1-3				
Steam Fitters, 29-Walhalla							
Steel & Cop. Pl. Printers-Gross							2-4
Steel & Iron Wkrs, 1-Broadway & Laml							1-3
Steel & Iron Wkrs, 4-Brighton							1-3
Stereotypers, 8-201 S 3rd	1						
Stove Mounters, 34-1310 Franklin							2-4
Tailors, 11-Druids	1-3						
Teamster (coal), 24-1026 Franklin					1-3		
Teamsters (frt.), 27-1026 Franklin							1-3
Teamsters (ice), 28-1026 Franklin			2-4				
Teamsters (pro.), 40-1026 Franklin	1-3						
Team (pkng. house), 42-1026 Franklin							1-3
Teamsters (furn.), 51-1310 Franklin	1-3						
Teamsters (bagg.), 54-1026 Franklin	1-3						
Teamsters (lumber), 64-1026 Franklin				1-3			
Teamsters (hay), 66-Lightstone's	1-3						
Teamsters (brick), 71-1200 Franklin					1-3		
Teamsters (bakery), 74-Lightstone's	1-3						
Teamsters (stone), 75-1200 Franklin					1-3		
Teamsters (laundry), 79-1200 Franklin					2-4		
Teamsters (piano), 84-Lightstone's						1-3	
Teamsters (movers)-Lightstone's	1-3						
Terra Cotta Wkrs, 80-5759 Manchester			2-4				
Tobacco Wkrs, 1-505 Park		2-4					
Trunk & Bag Wkrs, 1-Walhalla							1-3
Typefounders, 5-416 Elm							1-3
Tuck Pointers, 131-Lightstone's							
Undert. & Liv., 10742-3000 Easton							
Upholsterers, 21-Fraternal			1-3				
Walters, 20-312 N 12th							
Waitresses, 249-204 N 9th							
Woodworkers, 2-Walhalla							
Woodworkers, 12-Walhalla							
Woodworkers, 54-2338 S Broadway	2-4						
Woodworkers, 76-1026 Franklin							
Woodworkers, 84-1026 Franklin	2-4						
Woodworkers, 125-1026 Franklin							
Woodworkers, 149-1026 Franklin							1-3-5
Woodworkers, 204-1310 Franklin		1-3-5					
Woodworkers, 221-20th & Dodier							

Meetings every week



**N**ovember, Eighteen hundred and three:  
Miss Betty drives in the Squire's big sleigh  
Through the drifted snow to the meeting-house  
To thank the Lord on Thanksgiving Day.

**T**hen home to dinner, after grace,  
[More thanks for turkey and pumpkin  
'I shan't be sorry,' Miss Betty sighs,  
When this dull Thanksgiving Day has passed.

**B**ut at "Roll-the-platter" and "Basket of Bread"  
Miss Betty's boredom wears away.  
After all, she confides to Cousin John,  
"There is some use in Thanksgiving Day."

**T**hanksgiving, nineteen hundred and three:  
Miss Betty Richards (fourth of the line)  
Rides after the hounds of the Broad-side hunt.  
She wins the brush, but can't stay to dine.

**A** bite of a luncheon, and into town  
With a Yale-blue banner to wave at the game.  
Yale wins of course and the half-back says,  
'I told you we'd win out, if you came.'

**A**nd as he waves her off at the train  
With, 'I'll surely be out for your dance tonight,'  
Miss Betty turns to Cousin John,  
'Now isn't Thanksgiving Day just right?'

- Moral -

*Though the Puritan parson shakes his head,  
Plain is the Moral of what you've read  
The times may change but the heart's the same;  
What the dear girls want is the Thanksgiving game.*  
Edith Kellogg Dunton.

## Winter Colors and Materials

**F**ASHIONS in materials, both for dresses and coats, are decidedly "furry." Long-haired camel cloth is made with a sheeny surface that proclaims the presence of mohair. The new fabrics are warm to the eye, smooth and bright, despite their long-haired proclivity. The check patterns are particularly smart, having one check of bright and one square of dull material. Paris sends us over some beautifully soft tartan and striped materials with lines of vivid color blurred by a woolen surface, so that the bright hues are seen under a haze of dark "fluff." Thick mohairs look rather hard, and we have endless new serges, homespuns and hopsacks, all classical and eminently useful.

New colors are not lacking—from the dull, faded plum bloom, to the wine shades and violine, which is a mixture of red and purple. Petunia and heliotrope have their exponents, but tobacco brown, just the color of a good cigar, is a prime favorite. It is much blended with almond green, Parma mauve and deep orange.

Tinted coloring, which is one deep shade, such as fruit red, paling to its faintest expression, and which in this case would be a pale coral, will be much affected, and in ribbons we have an immense variety of these ombre or shaded colorings. Dark blue is blended with apple green, crimson or yellow, but the contrasting color generally takes the form of panne or velvet.

Three colors are sometimes introduced into one dress, such as gray and white, with just a suspicion of yellow or magenta velvet.

Plum bloom, a dull bluish shade of plum, is susceptible of all manner of treatment as to color. It makes a splendid foil for pale blue, straw color or cream, and mates admirably with cer-

tain shades of rose pink. White, ivory,



A DAINTY RECEPTION GOWN.

champagne, and parchment tints are never more seductive than in gloomy winter weather, but such luxuries are reserved for Fortune's favorite's. Very lovely are the soft beaver cloths made in these delicate shades, which combine so well with fur or feather stoles.

Spots of all sizes, from the pin's point to the size of a pea or a large pastille, are in vogue; sometimes the spot is a small bright silk one, raised like an embroidered dot, but oftener it is quite furry, a splash of fur on a light ground, or a disc of plush in a ring of white fur, silvery and long-haired, on a light surface. Pepper and salt fabrics are most effective for short costumes. Sometimes it is only a hairy, silvery surface on the black material, or a stripe raised like a ridge, or an oblong splash of closely-set silvery white fur.

A very smart short skirt is the um-

brella cut into narrow and graduated gores, say nine or 11 gores. With this skirt the coatlet may be a Russian blouse jacket, or a three-quarter tight-fitting coat. The seams should all be strapped with glace silk. The upper part of the coat sleeve might match the dress and end a little below the shoulder line, where the glace silk sleeve balloons out in the fullness provided by its closely-set gathers. Long skirts are more or less of the umbrella type, but many are gathered or tucked at the top.

The present tendency in skirts is the



A CHARMING WINTER HAT.

multiplication of the gores, as many as 11 or 13, or even 17 gores being used. These much-gored skirts fit closely to the knees, then spring out full and important looking at the hem, while they suit soft cloth, satin or silk. Skirts with every variety of hip yoke, also all plaited styles, have as great a following as any. The short skirt is undoubtedly the skirt of the moment for walking and all outdoor purposes. It has proved so useful and yet smart that it is unlikely we shall

ever be without the short skirt again. There is no question that in contradistinction to the light frothiness of the late summer costumes, the majority of present modes make for heaviness and magnificence of effect. Beautiful glowing velvets, the richest and stateliest of brocades, will compose our evening gowns; and furs, deep and soft, are left alone in their glory, for no longer is it smart to adorn them with lace, chiffon, or other flimsy trimmings.

Coats and mantles are too varied to be quoted in detail. There is a feeling in favor of the tight-fitting coat with long basque.

The loose-backed coat is still popular but usually its fullness is caught in at the back waist by a belt which stops short at the side seams. Capes and capelets in one, two or three-fold form, embellish most of the newest coats, the shoulder slope being more accentuated than ever.

Many smart coats are made of a sort of fur cloth with a close moire surface. There is always some flash of bright velvet or pale luminous panne, delicately embroidered, showing in these coats. Cloth of gold, embroidered with silk flowers of the most brilliant hue, is used as an inside facing to the velvet coats.

ELLEN OSMONDE.

### A Welcome Guest.

"Will you have any guests at your Thanksgiving dinner, Mr. Cloverseed?"  
"Well, I've axed a turkey."—N. Y. World.

### On Thanksgiving.

First Boy—We had the minister for dinner yesterday.  
Second Boy—We had turkey.—Judge

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

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

## W. H. PRIESMEYER,

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF SALT

And Manufacturer of

**ELECTRIC  
FRANKLIN  
BULL DOG  
SPIRE**

} LYE.

St. Louis, Mo.

STAR BORDER BRAND

TRADE MARK

★

TABLESALT

IS NOT CONTROLLED BY A TRUST

IT HAS STOOD ALONE ON ITS MERITS FOR 30 YEARS.

ASK FOR STAR BORDER

# UNION

Is the Watchword

# GLOBE

at the

Seventh and Franklin Avenue.

## UNION LABEL CLOTHING

SHOES, HATS, FURNISHING GOODS, Etc.,

Can be Bought for Less Money at the GLOBE than elsewhere. OUR MOTTO—Satisfaction or Your Money Back.

See the Great Line of \$10.00 Suits.

Open Saturday  
Evenings  
Until  
10:00  
O'Clock.

SEVENTH AND FRANKLIN AVE.

OUR  
DOUBLE  
GUARANTEE.

All Clothing Kept in Repair Free.  
Money Back if You Are Not Satisfied.

# A New Outlook in World Politics

FROM THE WORKER

The report from Shanghai that the Japanese are secretly organizing an Asiatic league with headquarters at Tokio, with its influence extending as far west as Persia, is not surprising to those who have followed with some attention the recent history of the Far East and considered the probable reaction against the aggressions of European and American market-hunters, but if the fact prove to be as reported it will work an almost incalculable change in the economic and political situation and prospects of the Western world.

For many decades past—ever since the inevitable limitations of capitalist development, its tendency to recurrent crises of ever increasing severity, became manifest—Eastern Asia has been looked upon as the outlet for the surplus products of European and American industries—a surplus, not over the needs of our own populations, but over their purchasing power—by the conquest of which with gold or with cold steel the capitalist order might indefinitely prolong its lease of life. Japan herself, indeed, from being a purchaser of Western manufactures, has long since become a competitor. So also has India, in some fields and to some extent. But China, with a third of the world's population, and the minor states of Korea, Thibet and Siam, and Persia and Syria in the West, still tempted capitalist economists and statesmen.

"Why this hurrying of troops to and from? Why this battering at the gates of Peking?" asked Senator Dewey two years ago, and answered: "Because the people of the United States produce annually two billion dollars' worth of goods more than they can consume" (he meant, more than they can buy at a profit to the capitalists) "and we must find foreign markets." That is why India was subjugated; that is why opium was forced into China fifty years ago; that is why Japanese ports were opened at the mouth of British and American cannon; that is why the civilized powers united to carry fire and sword to the Chinese capital in 1900; and that is the only reason why the British or the American government looks with disfavor to-day on Russian aggression in Manchuria. Civilization and Christianity are good words to juggle with, but in all the dealings of Western nations in Asia these words are but a euphemism for Profit. The Kaiser was only a little too frank for wisdom when, in 1898, he congratulated the Reichstag on the fact that the killing of two German missionaries in China had resulted in giving Germany the port of Kiao-Chou; that was truly what the missionaries were sent out for.

Japan's position relatively to Asia, geographically and historically, is very similar to that of England in relation to Europe. Capitalism took root in Japan a century or so later than in England, but its progress there has been much more rapid. It is not astonishing that the Japanese ruling class should consider itself destined to rule Asiatic industry and trade and

shape Asiatic politics to that end—Japan to be the leader and organizer of Asia in defense against the Occident and in the development of an independent or a hostile economic world. Nor would it be surprising if Russian political and economic ambition should see its interest in favoring such a movement.

It is easy, of course, to speculate about the future and not wise to predict too confidently. But it is safe to say that the potential force of such a movement as is now alleged to be on foot has not been generally realized in the West and that, if it takes shape and grows in the near future it must have the effect of greatly hastening the débâcle of capitalism in Europe and in America alike.

The capitalist dailies, Republican and Democratic, are a harmonious unit on one point. Commenting on the reduction of wages in the cotton mills, they all unite in advising the workingmen to "take it philosophically." The bosses are taking it philosophically, so why should not the workingmen calmly bow their heads in submission and be thankful if they have any wages at all left them? Philosophy is a most comforting thing—for the other fellow.

## GOV. ODELL WARNS STUDENTS AGAINST SOCIALISM.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 14.—In the presence of an audience of Cornell students and professors that filled the big University Armory, Governor Odell spoke for fifteen minutes to-day on the modern university and its place in the world of affairs. He was introduced by President Schurman, and his remarks were prefaced by a rousing Cornell yell for Odell given by the students. In his address the Governor said:

"There is a need to-day for college men in the world of affairs, to answer the false cry of the Socialist that opportunity for individual effort has passed away."

"This afternoon Governor and Mrs. Odell accompanied President Schurman to the Cornell-Columbia football game at Percy Field."

The above is an Associated Press dispatch. We commend it to those who doubt that Socialism is a growing power in the land. Governor Odell knows that Socialism is growing and that it is the great danger threatening his party and the capitalist interests that his party represents.

As for the college boys—experience will show them what sort of a chance capitalism offers to the individual who has muscle and brain and good will to work, but no capital and no "pull" in capitalist circles. There are college graduates running street cars to-day and glad of the chance to earn two dollars by thirteen hours' hard work. There will be more in the days to come. And there are plenty of college graduates in the Socialist movement to-day and plenty of college students investigating the question—and there will be more of them in the years to come.

Meanwhile, let us welcome Governor Odell to the fray. We are proud of our enemies.

## Postpone National Committee Meeting.

member of the National Committee for Texas I have recently moved that the meeting of the National Committee to be held in January, 1904, be passed. I do this because of the expense attached to a meeting of the National Committee and the demands that will be made on the national organization for funds next year, which makes it of importance that all possible economy in the expenditure of party funds be put in force. Furthermore, without a desire of making myself a Jeremiah, I suppose it would do no harm to say, if present indications count for anything, many a good Socialist who now has a few dimes to contribute to the party will find himself, pushed to meet actual living expenses and have no means of assisting the party. It would not be surprising if party revenues fell off next spring and summer, when money will be needed most for party work. Why not save the amount necessary for a meeting of the National Committee. It would be equal to a donation of \$2,000—quite a sum for a party composed mainly of workingmen.

I ask space in your paper for this article and urge comrades everywhere to call upon or write their National Committeemen asking them to vote for my motion.

There is no question before the National Committee at this time, nor is there likely to be, in my opinion, that cannot be attended to through use of the mails, or deferred a few months until the national convention meets.

JOHN KERRIGAN,  
National Committeeman for Texas,  
Dallas, Tex., Nov. 11.

## ITALY.

The suicide of Italian Minister of Finance Rosano is attributed to the attacks made upon him in "Avanti," the Socialist organ. In this case the Socialists can say: "Suicide is confession." Enrico Ferri, editor of "Avanti," and Socialist leader in parliament, was recently assaulted in the street by the son of Senator Roux, who has been attacked in "Avanti" as the friend of Signor Giolitti, proprietor of the "Tribuna," the leading government organ.

There is a ministerial crisis in Italy, and Signor Giolitti, who is forming a new cabinet, is trying to obtain the support of the Socialists. No Socialist is to enter the Cabinet, but they have promised to support the new ministry generally, if it will reduce military expenditure and abolish the custom of compelling citizens, without trial, to live in places named by the government.

## SPAIN.

At Barcelona, which has always been a centre of liberalism and advanced thought in Spain, there has recently been laid the foundation stone of a "Maison du Peuple" and co-operative store. The ceremony was very well attended and deputies attended from France, Spain and Italy. Very cordial speeches were made and great enthusiasm prevailed. Fortunately the Anarchists were quiescent, though they have generally been very troublesome in similar gatherings.

## Socialism and the Negro.

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

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

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

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

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

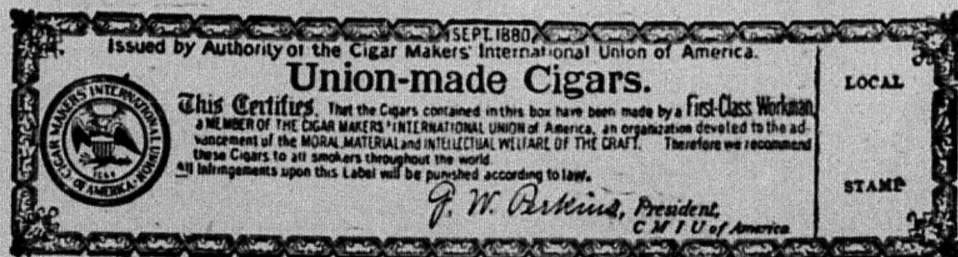
RESOLVED, That we declare to the negro worker the identity of his interests and struggles with the interests and struggles of the workers of all lands, without regard to race or color or sectional lines; that the causes which have made him the victim of social and political inequality are the effects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

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

Labor directs the power applied to machinery.



## Smoke Only Union Made Cigars.

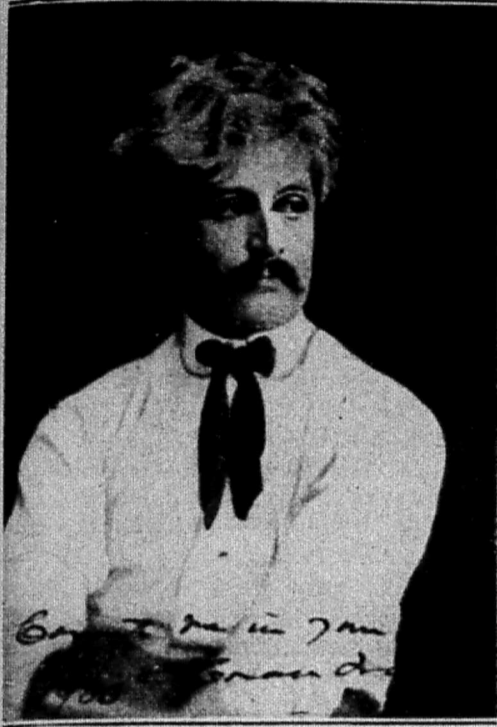


See That Every Box Bears the **Blue Union Label.**

Issued by the Cigarmakers' International Union of America.

# WAS IT WORTH THE PRICE?

By HORACE TRAUBEL



HORACE TRAUBEL.

When I see how slow you are to take care of yourself I wonder why I look to you for results. And then I think the matter over a little more seriously with myself. And then I see that I do not really look to you for results. I look to myself for results. I am to leave you to look to yourself. I am to look to myself. That will keep us both busy. That will keep us both hopeful. Do I look to votes for results? Or to an eloquent sermon? Or to a prophet? Or to an economic soothsayer. If I looked to outward results for results I would get discouraged. I would say: It's no use. I would fritter away my faith. But when I look inside I am always serene. I see my faith there intact at logs holding its own. Whatever the moods, whatever the losses and gains of personal prestige, my faith remains, unshadowed, unshaken, unashamed. So I have got into the habit of appealing from your neglect to my own abounding belief. I see that it is not my business to count how slow you are to take care of yourself. It is my business to count how quick I am to take care of myself.

Election returns come in and come in wrong. Allies desert you. Editors lie. Politicians slander. The heelers count you off the ticket. You do not get into Congress. You are thrown out of a pulpit. You are not invited into parlors. The word of your lips, the thought of your brains, is never popularly welcome. Friends turn away from you. You see business going. You are laid off your job. Money is scarce and gets scarcer. Your clothes are shabby. You do not always have enough to eat. Luxury is prohibited. Your health is impaired. And so on. What is it all for? You live in an atmosphere of defeat. Your creature life is a wreck. You save nothing from the ruins. Nothing? Well, nothing but yourself. Nothing but your faith. Perhaps not even your faith. For often a man's faith goes with the rest of things. Life is a failure. The battle is lost. Was it worth while? You dreamed great dreams. But meanwhile life narrowed. Little by little your earthplan was pared. Does it all pay? Is life on such a plan worth what it costs? These are the results. A long row of ciphers. Ideals hurt and and shattered and dead. The roof sold over your head. The soles worn under your feet. The heart broken between your ribs. Was it worth the price? Was it? Do not answer in your wrath. But answer. Was it worth the price?

Was it worth the price? An awful question. Addressed not to your stomach but to your soul. Not to your

purse but to your love. Was it worth the price? That depends. When you look for results you are anytime liable to track your inventory up to a dust heap. What have you got to do with results anyhow? You have got to do with inspirations. The best, the only, results, are inspirations. The result that is not an inspiration is no result at all. You were looking for results. For street results. For vote results. For preacher results. Well, you got them. They were largely against you. And will be for a long time to come. You are doing for the world what the world needs but does not consciously want. Until you have convinced the world's want as well as the world's need you have got to be satisfied to see all the assets in the hands of the other people. You are driven back upon yourself. If you have not banked enough in yourself to stand the draughts of many postponements you will be unhappy. But if you prove adequate for all demands you will not care what happens against you in the world outside yourself. You will always know that the best things are happening for you inside yourself. Then if you have been weeping you will no longer weep. If you have been doubting you will no longer doubt. No ballot box can outvote you. You are never outvoted until you have outvoted yourself. You will often feel distressed. Every sympathetic man is distressed with the social anomalies. But you will never despair. You will learn where to look for results. You will not scan the voting lists. You will not expect your hope to be answered in immediate majorities. A few voices will say "yes." The most of men will be deaf. They will not hear you at all. Or they will hear you wrong. But you will keep saying your say. And if you say your say often enough the world will hear you right. That is all you have to do. Why should I cut my throat because men do not hear me? I hear myself. That is enough.

I see clearly how slow men are to do that one thing which will repair the social fortunes. I see them robbed. I see them as they love their robbers. I am accustomed to having them hate me for my attempts to rescue them. I am meddling in their affairs. I am an alarmist. So I am. Both. But I imagine that but for some one's meddling history would all be one note. And I think the average man will have to do a lot of meddling on his own account before he gains his proper place in the social order. You have got to meddle with the bosses and the masters. You have got to meddle with the landlords. You have got to kick up a lot of dirt with your angry heels. I hate to see you so slow about your own business. I am often of a mind to stir you up with the flame of a wrathful fire. But I can wait. I will do all I can to wake you. To make you care. But I will not admit any doubt as to the general result. You could not be slow enough to make me despair. Even if you completely stopped my faith would keep on. Hungering, it would keep on. Thirsting, it would keep on. Ragged, it would keep on. Weeping salt tears, it would keep on.

No one seems to care so little for the workingman as the workingman himself. He is faithful to his work. He is faithful to his boss. He is faithful to the formal government. He is faithful to social custom. He is faithless to himself. He is guilty of the crowning disloyalty. Disloyalty to himself. He cares so much about God. He cares so little about himself. Do you suppose God anywhere could be pleased to have you desert yourself to please him? The workman lives in a prison. He moans in this prison. But

he makes no attempt to escape. He thinks imprisonment is wrong. But he does not think the prison is wrong. He sees his children starve. But he refuses to see the cause. He blames himself. He blames the boss. But he goes about his work doing every day all he can to perpetuate the system which is his undoing. The workman lacks in self-respect. He does not value himself consistently. He does not measure himself by adequate standards. If I allowed myself to be swayed by the workman's estimate of himself I would abandon my faith in his enfranchisement. Why should he push his knees down into the ground and apologize for his existence? He has in his bones the substance of final righteousness. He belongs on the right hand of God and the left hand, of God. He belongs where life pursues its holiest processes. I see him as he is. He does not see himself as he is. I know he will one day awake to the potentialities of his own sinew. To-day he seems not to care. He seems careless of his treasure. He wastes himself upon the lords god of the market. He allows himself to be sunk in ships at sea. He allows himself to be shot to death in wars. He allows himself to be choked to death in mines. And so forth. All for the glory of money. If it was for the glory of man who would quarrel? But it is for the glory of greed. It is not a sacrifice of men. It is a sacrifice of slaves. My faith will not permit me to concede that the workers of this world will always be so slow to care for themselves. They will know what they contain. They will know what they signify. They will then refuse to slave. They will be more than ever ready to serve. But they will not serve in another man's right. They will serve in their own right. They take care of everything else first. Then they take care of themselves. But they will shake off this lethargy of their humbler manhood. They will discover that they can best care for others in the right way by first taking care of themselves. All should serve. But no one should slave. Who will take care of the workers if the workers do not take care of themselves? How will the workers bestow if they do not first absorb? I do not choose the hour for them to strike. But I say that when the hour is struck they will find my prophecy on the frontier with its welcome.

## WHY CITY STREETS ARE UNSAFE.

It is pointed out by the "Evening Post" that a large proportion of the injuries to life and limb at the street crossings of New York City—an average of sixty or seventy serious cases a week—as well as a great part of the inconvenience and delay from traffic blockades, is directly due to the employment of boys instead of men as drivers. This is done in defiance of the law, which fixes sixteen as the minimum age for a driver of any vehicle, and eighteen for certain classes of vehicles. As a matter of fact, thousands of mere boys are employed. Why? Because a boy can be had for half the wages of a man. Hundreds of men are begging for work. But the capitalist makes profit by throwing the men out of work and taking the boy out of the school to fill his job. And why has not the "Reform" administration, beloved of the "Post," tried one whit more to enforce this law than did the Tammany administration before it? Because "business interests" dominate both old parties, and law and public safety and the welfare of the working class count for nothing against profit in the eyes of the bi-partizan politicians of the profit-taking class.

## UNDER CAPITALISM.

No doubt we ought to love our work, but sometimes it seems about in the same category with loving our enemies.—Puck.

Whatever may be said regarding women in the trade unions, one thing is certain—they have never been guilty of turning "scab" on election day. But every man who has voted the capitalist party ticket has repudiated his union, sold his birthright to the enemy and helped forge another link in the chains which bind him and his fellow-workers in wage slavery, and again declared to all the world that woman is man's economic and political inferior.

Do you wonder, Mr. Trade Unionist, that women do not see that their salvation is to come through the trade unions? If you, their fellow-worker, will continue to vote for the political parties which class them with idiots, Indians and insane people—the disenfranchised class of America, and to turn against your own interest by so doing, why should they devote their strength and energy in a work which you do not think is worth a vote on election day?

Charity is an insult to a self-respecting man.

## C. CHALLY,

Staple and  
Fancy  
Groceries.

1758 SOUTH 18th STREET.

**BOYCOTT** Welle-Boettler's and  
McKinney's Bread.

It Is Made by NON-UNION LABOR

Only Bread bearing  
this Label is  
**Union-Made.**  
Baker's Council of St. Louis.

HARDWARE.

**CHAS. BLASBERG**

Cor. Linton and Carter Aves.

Hardware, Glass, Paints,  
Oils, Stoves and Ranges.

**COLUMBIA BOX COMPANY,**

19th and N. Market Sts.

**BOXES OF ALL KINDS  
UNION LABEL BOXES.**

**CHAS. SPECHT.**

Manufacturer of  
**UNION CIGARS.**

**BUY** "My Motto," "Town Talk," and  
"Flor de Merit." They bear the  
**BLUE LABEL.**  
708 CHOUTEAU AVENUE.

HIRE ONLY...

**Union Musicians.**

Local No. 2, A. F. of M.

Local No. 8, N. L. of M.

**A Roster of all Union Musicians in  
the City Always on File.**

**Headquarters. 18th and Olive Sts.**

Chas. Spreen Y Cigar Store.

**SMOKE  
"Hello Central"**

**BEST  
5c CIGAR.**

2003 N. BROADWAY

# Trade Unionism.

EDITED BY A SOCIALIST.

## Shoe Workers' Controversy.

The Wertheimer-Swarts Shoe Co. and the John Meier Shoe Co. have issued their ultimatums to their employes in the form given below. The workers in both plants have almost unanimously repudiated the propositions made by the employers. Therefore the situation is practically a lockout by the firm. The following is an exact copy of the letter sent by the John Meier Shoe Co., with an application blank to every one of their employes:

OFFICE OF JOHN MEIER SHOE CO.  
St. Louis, Nov. 21, 1903.

Mr. \_\_\_\_\_:

Dear Sir—The firm presents the inclosed card for your most careful consideration, being extremely sorry that misunderstandings and disagreements exist between the local members and the national officers of the Boot and Shoe Workers' union.

You are no doubt aware the firm has been drawn into this controversy entirely against our will, and we now stand confronted with the ultimatum to either surrender the stamp or have our employes reinstated in the national body. We earnestly request you to sign the inclosed card, in consideration of which the firm agrees to stand the expense of the reinstatement fees, our employes are thereby under no expense whatever, nor compelled to lose any time.

Should this arrangements meet with your approval, signed the application card, and hand same to the superintendent.

If, however, this is not satisfactory, it will be unnecessary for you to report for work Monday morning; and you are requested to remain away from our factory.

We are in hopes that our employes will see this in the proper light, and will be governer by their best interests. Respectfully submitted,

[Signed.] JOHN MEIER SHOE CO.

### APPLICATION BLANK.

No. —

St. Louis, Nov. 21, 1903.

I, the undersigned, employe of the John Meier Shoe Co., do hereby authorize the firm to reinstate me in the Boot and Shoe Workers' union, for which the firm will pay the reinstatement fees.

I further authorize the firm to deduct twenty-five cents per week from my wages as my weekly dues.

Name .....

Address .....

Occupation .....

### WHO CAN LIBEL OTIS?

The Employers' Association of Los Angeles About to Make a Desperate Move.

Los Angeles, Cal.

LOS ANGELES, CAL., Nov. (Special Correspondence).—At a special meeting of the Employers' association, held last week, it was decided to raise a fund of \$5,000 for the purpose of prosecuting Arthur A. Hay, special representative of the International Typographical union, for criminal libel. Having received sufficient warning of this desperate move on the part of Harrison Gray Otis of the Los Angeles Times, who is the chairman of the executive committee of the Employers' association, the Anti-Times committee has made arrangements to furnish the necessary bail and fight the case in the highest courts of the land.

In one sense it is absolutely ludicrous

to note this action of the gang of "Parrysites." In one breath they chaldeance, stating the "boycott is a boost," and in the next issue of the malolorous Times it insists that the unions are persecuting business men, and such lawlessness must be suppressed by Chief of Police Elton.

The specic charge to warrant the arrest of Mr. Hay is to be made on the grounds that that gentleman has criminally conspired with the local labor organizateions to the end that a certain local advertiser in the Times has been boycotted by the labor council.

It is unnecessary to state that in a community where the mayor is as spineless as a jelly sh and the police department is the serville tool of the Employers' association, the authorities will be more than pleased to do the bidding of their master, Otis.

Several arrests have recently been made on misdemeanor charges for publicly denouncing the methods of the Times at open-air meetings, the result having been the formation of the Free Speech League, which purposes to see to it that the Declaration of Independence is upheld.

Should some of the readers of the LABOR chance to see a circular which is being mailed by the thousands, inviting working-people to come to Los Angeles, where, it is stated, wages are abnormally high and opportunities for advancement are greater than in any other section of the country, it would be prudent to investigate. The surplus of mechanics in southern California is greater this winter than ever before, and people who have been lured to Los Angeles and vicinity by these circulars, emanating from the Employers' association, have had reason to regret their action. The sole purpose of flooding this section with mechanics and unskilled laborers is to create an over supply of wage-earners, thus reducing wages and attempting to disorganize the unions.

Anyhow, the local Anti-Times committee is not losing any sleep over this last desperate move of the Employers' association to send its members to the penitentiary for criminal libel, as it considers it a supreme stretch of imagination for anyone to libel the warrior bold of the Los Angeles Times.

### Boot and Shoe Workers' Special Convention.

By a vote of 123 in favor to 2 against, it was decided to hold a special convention of the Boot and Shoe Workers' convention. Eighty-three unions did not vote either way on the question. The convention will meet in Cincinnati, O., on Monday, January 11, 1904. The general president will issue a call for the convention later, which will give full particulars.

If the capitalists were compelled to buy workers (as they do horses) to take the place of those who are worn out by overwork or killed by carelessness, their regret at the loss of a good worker would be keen. But workers are plentiful and cheap, and the supply never runs out.

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

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

## NATIONAL PLATFORM

—OF THE—

### Socialist Party of the United States.

The Socialist Party of America, in national convention assembled, reaffirms its adherence to the principles of International Socialism, and declares its aim to be the organization of the working class and those in sympathy with it, into a political party, with the object of conquering the powers of government and using them for the purpose of transforming the present system of private ownership of the means and production and distribution into collective ownership by the entire people.

Formerly the tools of production were simple and owned by the individual worker. To-day the machine, which is but an improved and more developed tool of production, is owned by the capitalists, and not by the workers. This ownership enables the capitalists to control the product and keep the workers dependent upon them.

Private ownership of the means of production and distribution is responsible for the ever increasing uncertainty of livelihood and the poverty and misery of the working class, and it divides society into two hostile classes—the capitalists and wage-workers. This once powerful middle class is rapidly disappearing in the mill of competition. The struggle is now between the capitalist class and the working class. The possession of the means of livelihood gives to the capitalists the control of the government, the press, the pulpit and the schools, and enables them to reduce the workingmen to a state of intellectual, physical and social inferiority, political subservience and virtual slavery.

The economic interests of the capitalist class dominate our entire social system; the lives of the working class are recklessly sacrificed for profit, wars are fomented between nations, indiscriminate slaughter is encouraged, and the destruction of whole race is sanctioned in order that the capitalists may extend their commercial dominion abroad and enhance their supremacy at home.

But the same economic causes which developed capitalism are leading to Socialism, which will abolish both the capitalist class and the class of wage workers. And the active force in bringing about this new and higher order of society is the working class. All other classes, despite their apparent or actual conflicts, are alike interested in the upholding of the system of private ownership of the instruments of wealth production. The Democratic, Republican, the bourgeois public ownership parties, and all other parties which do not stand for the complete overthrow of the capitalist system of production, are alike political representatives of the capitalist class.

The workers can most effectively act as a class in their struggle against the collective powers of capitalism, by

constituting themselves into a political party, distinct from and opposed to all parties formed by the proper tied classes.

### IMMEDIATE DEMANDS.

While we declare that the development of economic conditions tends to the overthrow of the capitalist system, we recognize that the time and manner of the transition to Socialism also depend upon the state of development reached by the proletariat. We, therefore, consider it of the utmost importance for the Socialist Party to support all active efforts of the working class to better its condition and to elect Socialists to political offices, in order to facilitate the attainment of this end.

As such means we advocate:

1. The public ownership of all means of transportation and communication, and all other public utilities, as well as of all industries controlled by monopolies, trusts and combines. No part of the revenue of such industries to be applied to the reduction of taxes on property of the capitalist class, but to be applied wholly to the increase of wages and shortening of the hours of labor of the employes, to the improvement of the service and diminishing the rates to the consumers.

2. The progressive reduction of the hours of labor and the increase of wages in order to decrease the share of the capitalist and increase the share of the worker in the product of labor.

3. State or national insurance of working people in case of accidents, lack of employment, sickness and want in old age; the funds for this purpose to be collected from the revenue of the capitalist class, and to be administered under the control of the working class.

4. The inauguration of a system of public industries, public credit to be used for that purpose in order that the workers be secured the full product of their labor.

5. The education of all children up to the age of 18 years, and state and municipal aid for books, clothing and food.

6. Equal civil and political rights for men and women.

7. The initiative and referendum, proportional representation and the right of recall of representatives by their constituents.

But in advocating these measures as steps in the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of the co-operative commonwealth, we warn the working class against the so-called public ownership movements as an attempt of the capitalist class to secure governmental control of public utilities for the purpose of obtaining greater security in the exploitation of other industries, and not for the amelioration of the conditions of the working class.

## The Bartenders' Protective and Benevolent League,

NO. 51, A. F. of L.

Wishes to announce to the Trade that reliable and competent BARTENDERS will be furnished on application for all occasions, Saloons or extra engagements, etc. Send all orders to

W. EDWARD HORNE, Secretary and Business Agent, Imperial Building, 918 Pine St.

KINLOCH B-1990.

Don't patronize Saloons where the Union Bar Sign or Blue Union Button is not displayed.

STRICTLY UNION.

Telephone Bell, Sidney No. 810.

## Concordia Turner Hall,

Thirtieth and Arsenal Streets.

HALLS FOR RENT FOR BALLS, CONCERTS, MEETINGS, Etc.

Bar Supplied With Finest WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

I. J. BAUER, Manager.

# VIGILANCE NEEDED

Editor of the Labor—As our movement develops, the question of control will become more and more important. The capitalist class will not gracefully retire from the economic field and wish the working class "God speed" in establishing the co-operative commonwealth. On the contrary, capitalism will contest every forward move of the working class. And, knowing that all labor organizations have had to cope with capitalist hirelings in the past and also in the present, Socialists would be fools extraordinary to imagine that the Socialist Party would ever be free from the tempter's power—capital.

Democracy is as necessary to the Socialist Party as air is to the human body. Publicity is the breath of Socialism. Every act of the party, and especially every act of all party officials, must be known to the membership. In no other way can the membership retain control of the party. When a comrade is elected to any office in the party, the members who have elected him are responsible for his acts. As a party, we Socialists are approaching the time when the capitalists will have to take notice of our movements. Silence will no longer down the rising tide of working class emancipation. Socialism has at last forced the capitalist henchman to openly attack our party. And a study of the recent election returns will disclose the fact that where the fiercest fight was made against Socialism, there our vote decreased or failed to increase.

This brings us face to face with an important phase of Socialist progress. When capital begins to wage an aggressive campaign against Socialism, every trick known to the capitalist class will be used against us. A slush fund, amounting to thousands of dollars, was used in the recent campaign in Massachusetts. Four notorious grafters, who were formerly members of the party, openly allied themselves with the capitalists and did everything in their power against Socialism. Without mentioning names, suffice to say, that these individuals were once looked upon as leaders in the Socialist movement.

[Their names are Herbert N. Casson, F. G. R. Gordon, Martha Moore Avery, and David Goldstein.—Ed.]

We are already in the midst of a crisis. In fact, the entire history of the Socialist movement has been a series of crisis. This one is acute and must be dealt with by the members who compose the party now.

With these introductory remarks, I want to call attention to a condition that must be met. The National Committee being the servants of the party membership, should work under the constant supervision of that membership, but it does not. This leaves the control of the party in the hands of a committee, none of whom make frequent reports of their work to the members.

Now, every member of the National Committee may be as true as steel, but no member of that committee should be permitted to conduct the work of the office without being required to not only make reports, but also to get instruction from the membership. Almost every week the National Committee is voting upon questions of supreme importance to the party. And when it is remembered that the votes of these few men commit the entire party to the position they take, you will see that the majority of the members are kept in ignorance of the National Committee's doings and you will see the danger that confronts us. For instance, in February last the National Committee passed resolutions specifying the method of

procedure in organizing unorganized territories. But the committee took no steps to acquaint the membership with such action; the membership did not demand a complete report of the meeting at which those resolutions were passed; and the ignorance of those instructions has already resulted in much confusion.

The question of party control is up for solution, and will not down. It must be met, not once and settled for all time, but with every subsequent step of our progress. No rigid, artificial rules can be made that will permit the membership to rest secure while the work of the party is carried on by officials. No man, or set of men, is capable of shaping the future of Socialism, in which is incorporated the destiny of the human race. The Socialist Party, in order to be true to its purpose, must ever remain under the direction of the membership, and every state organization in the party will soon be compelled to so amend its constitution as to enable the entire party membership in the state to know at all times just exactly what the various officials are doing.

With such precautions, the irregularity of party officials can be corrected; officials or individuals who imagine themselves the brain of the Socialist movement can be held in check or speedily removed from office. And capital will find it more difficult to retard our work by sending hirelings in to our ranks or by corrupting the morally weak with bribes.

Our party has already become a power. It remains for the membership to keep it so. No single individual is indispensable to its progress. The, as it were, watchdog supervision by the entire membership, and that alone, can assure the Socialist republic.

This means work for every member of the party. And with every member at work, not like anarchists, with no regard to system, thus producing discord, but co-operating with the party organization wherever he or she may be; with such workers we will soon be able to pierce the dark cloud of capitalism and see that it, too, has its silver lining—the bright and determined faces of the working classes, filled with the consuming desire for their own emancipation.

W. E. CLARK.

## GERMANY.

In an action against the "Leipziger Volkszeitung" for majestäts-beleidigung the government has taken the novel course of summoning the entire staff of the paper to give evidence as to the authorship of the offending article, the manuscript of which a careful research of the premises, not only of the paper but of all the editors, had failed to bring into their hands. These arbitrary proceedings have caused the deepest indignation in all ranks. The business premises of the paper had to be closed for some hours during the hearing of the proceedings, as the entire staff were in court. The "Frankfurter Zeitung" wants to know if the readers will be summoned next.

It has been especially satisfactory to note that at practically all the meetings which have been held to consider the report of the delegates to the Dresden Conference strong resolutions have been passed approving of the resolution against revisionism, and that in places where revisionism was believed to be strong it has been shown that that did not represent the proletariat, who remain revolutionary; moreover, organs of the party which had made themselves conspicuous by their revisionist attitude have been brought to book. What has come out since the congress as to the relations

of certain prominent members of the party with the bourgeois press, and the wire-pulling which preceded the congress at Dresden, has completed the discomfiture of the revisionists. The party executive will undoubtedly have to consider how far certain members can be allowed to continue their membership in view of these revelations.—London Justice.

—The Russian paper "Iskra" is of the opinion that the revolutionists are responsible for Minister von Plehve's railway accident, and that they wished to punish him for his cruelty to many persons during the labor disturbances in Ufa.

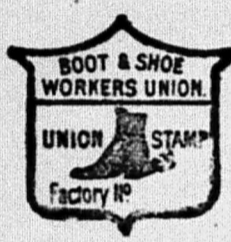
## BEAUTIES OF CIVILIZATION.

"How do you like civilization?" "Civilization," answered the Sultan of Morocco, "is like a bicycle I have been learning to ride. It's great, as long as you can manage to stay on top".—Washington Star.


Two New Propaganda Pamphlets.  
**WHAT WORKINGMEN'S VOTES CAN DO** by Ben. Hanford  
 "One of the very best pieces of propaganda literature we have" (The Worker, New York)  
 "One of the best campaign pamphlets ever printed" (The Toiler, Terre Haute, Ind.)  
 Another good propaganda pamphlet by the same author  
**HANFORD'S REPLY TO HAVEMEYER**  
 With which is printed  
**PATRIOTISM AND SOCIALISM.**  
 24 pages, illustrated pocket size, with red parchment cover. Price 5 cents; 25 copies 50 cents; 100 for \$1.50. To shareholders of the Comrade Co-operative Company at half these rates. Any socialist may acquire by monthly payments of 50 cents a \$5.00 share in the Comrade Co-operative Publishing House and thereby enjoy specialties for the Comrade and other Socialist Literature  
**Comrade Co-operative Co., 11 Cooper Sq. N.Y.**

**H. SLIKERMAN,**  
**Attorney at Law,**  
 1015-16 CHEMICAL BUILDING,  
 N. E. Cor. 8th and Olive Streets.  
 Telephone, Kinloch, B-69.

**AT THE SAME PRICE,**  
**Shoes Bearing This Stamp**  
 Are the equal of others in quality of Material and are **SUPERIOR IN WORKMANSHIP.**  
**BUY THEM TO MAKE YOUR CONSCIENCE FEEL RIGHT.**  
 Buy them to get the **BEST SHOE** for your money.



**DRINK ONLY UNION BEER.**  
 [See Similar of Our Label.]



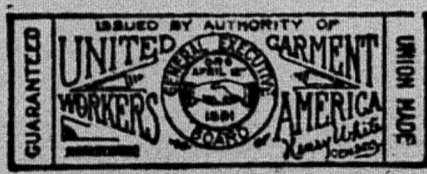

This label is pasted on every barrel and box as a guarantee that the contents are the product of Union Labor.

**HEYDT'S SUPERIOR BREAD**  
**...UNION MADE...**

**JACK RABBIT PANTS ARE GOOD PANTS.**  
 Recommended by United Garment Workers and Local Union Labor Organizations.  
 Made with Union Label.



Ask Your Clothier for Them.

## PRELIMINARY NOTICE

All Comrades and Organizations are hereby informed that a

# Commune Celebration and Ball

BY THE SOCIALIST PARTY

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

**SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 12, 1904**

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

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

## Comrades Attention!

In accordance with the Constitution of the

# People's Fund and Welfare Ass'n

there will be an

**ELECTION SUNDAY, NOV. 29th**

At 2:30 p. m.

At People's Fund & Welfare Hall, N. W. Cor. 11th and Locust Sts.

for electing four directors at large for the ensuing year.

All members of the Association are urgently requested to attend and elect four good directors. All members of a year ago are entitled to vote this year.

Fraternally,

**A. J. LAWRENCE, Treasurer.**

Representing the Central Trades and Labor Union

## PROGRESS OF OUR NATIONAL ORGANIZATION



### WEEKLY BULLETIN NATIONAL ORGANIZING FUND.

National Headquarters,  
Socialist Party,  
Omaha, Neb., Nov. 21, 1903.

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

J. L. Cobb, Palos, Cal.....	1 00
Local Lansford, Pa .....	1 00
W. Marsh, Silverton, Col....	1 00
Robert E. Nicholson, Philadelphia, Pa .....	1 00
Local Lynden, Wash .....	3 00
E. E. Martin, Seattle, Wash..	1 25
Local McCabe, Ariz .....	1 00
Local West Palm Beach, Fla..	1 00
Geo. D. Santer, St. Louis, Mo.	1 00
Local Chillicothe, Mo., nineteenth purchaser of one of the 25 shares of the Chas. H. Kerr Co-Operative Publishing Co., donated by W. E. Walling. This leaves six shares yet unsold.) .....	0 00
Edward R. Clarke, New York city .....	50
Orlando R. Clark, Mystic, Conn .....	25
Henry L. Slobodin, New York city .....	25
W. R. Dawler, San Francisco, Cal .....	50
Geo. A. Keipe, Newark, N. J..	1 00
Samuel Weller, Macon, Ga....	50
<b>Total to noon, November</b>	
21, 1903 .....	\$ 24 50
Previously reported .....	\$2,178 82
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$2,203 32</b>

The regular weekly bulletin is short this week, to make room for the re-

port of the quorum meeting, which should be read by every member of the party.

### TOURS BY NATIONAL LECTURERS.

James F. Carey will begin his western tour under the direction of national headquarters, either late in December or early in January. Locals desiring Carey's services can facilitate the making of arrangements by so writing their respective state secretaries or the national office as soon as possible. Communications about Carey's tour must not be addressed to him personally. For full information about terms, etc., address the national secretary, Socialist Party, Omaha, Neb.

Franklin and Marion Wentworth, of Chicago, will make a lecturing tour through Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York and Massachusetts, beginning in January. There are few more able lecturers on the Socialist platform than Franklin Wentworth, whose editorial work on the Socialist Spirit, and for the Socialist press generally, have attracted widespread attention for their brilliancy and incisiveness. With Mrs. Wentworth, who, as a dramatic reader, has no superior in America, these two make a combination for the lecture platform which can hardly be beat. They will travel under the exclusive direction of the national headquarters, and locals will be appraised direct, either by their state secretaries or the national secretary, of the terms and other information.

Arrangements for Comrades Carey and Wentworth will be made far enough apart, so that there will be no conflict, and locals in the states covered can secure the services of both.

### RATHBUN NOMINATED.

Local St. Louis, at its last regular meeting, unanimously nominated former State Secretary J. H. Rathbun, of Sedalia, for that same office to succeed Comrade Lipscomb. The members all agreed that in Comrade Rathbun, Missouri would have a secretary whose past experience in that office would make him a most efficient official during the presidential campaign year of 1904, with its great responsibilities.

### STATE HEADQUARTERS SOCIALIST PARTY.

Liberal, Mo., Nov. 8, 1903.

Comrades—Since my last report charters have been issued by the state committee to the following locals: Granada, Douglas county, 18 members; Arnett, 8 members; Higbee, 5 members.

The report of state organizer Comrade Clyde A. Berry for work done in the Fifteenth congressional district since October 24, shows \$41.40 expended, collections \$28.90 and a deficit of \$12.50 paid by the state committee.  
**CALEB LIPSCOMB, Sec.**

### JOHN W. BROWN'S TOUR.

John W. Brown, of Connecticut, begins his western lecture tour under the direction of national headquarters at Omaha, November 8, when he will address a meeting held to receive Socialist election returns from all over the country. Dates for Brown arranged so far, are as follows: November 10, North Platte, Neb.; 11th, Gering, Neb.; 12th, Mitchell, Neb.; 14, Cheyenne, Wyo. Colorado—15th, Denver; 17th, Carbondale; 18th, Aspen; 21st, Ouray, Albuquerque, N. M., November 23 and 24. After filling several dates in Arizona, Brown will enter California.

502 East 12th St. K. C., Mo.  
Nov. 3, 1903.

Editor LABOR—Comrade Behrens, of Sedalia, was selected as nominee for national committeeman, over Turner, who were absent in attendance on the Boston convention of American Federation of Labor as a delegate (by our local, to-night). Secretary Palmer was nominated by acclamation for state secretary-treasurer. Local K. C. has increased its membership 256 since opening headquarters June 1. Yours fraternally,

**T. E. PALMER, Secretary.**

### Editor LABOR,

Dear Comrade—The following resolutions were indorsed by a unanimous vote of Local Omaha, in mass meeting assembled October 28, 1903:

"Whereas, Geo. E. Baird, who was expelled from the Omaha local of the Socialist Party of Nebraska, on being

proved a corruptionist and a boodler in the pay of the Republican Party in 1900; and

"Whereas, Said Geo. E. Baird has applied for and received membership in the Jackson County Socialist club of Missouri; therefore be it

"Resolved, That we, the members of Local Omaha, in mass meeting assembled, do hereby disapprove of and condemn the action of the Jackson County Socialist club in admitting said Geo. E. Baird to membership; and be it further

"Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the Socialist press."

Fraternally yours,

**J. ALFRED LaBILLE, Secretary.**

### NOMINEES FOR OFFICE OF STATE SECRETARY DECLINE.

Comrades Coontz and Rathbun have requested LABOR to publish their declinations as nominees for the state secretaryship. This office having no official list of nominations made, it is impossible to state the names of the remaining candidates.

### Banner Branch.

Decided at its last meeting to hold a debate on the subject: "Shall Socialist papers publish capitalist advertisements" at their meeting December 4. The speakers will be J. Young and Aug. Bressert, affirmative; T. L. Savage and Chas. W. Meyer, negative.

The financial report showed, receipts \$3.60, expended \$1.75, balance on hand \$9.45. Comrade Carter was present and made a good speech on Socialism.

**WM. YOUNG, Sec.**

## Socialist Party

Local St. Louis, Mo.

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

**CITY CENTRAL COMMITTEE** meets every Monday evening at headquarters.

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

### SOCIALIST WARD CLUB MEETINGS.

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

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

Seventh Ward—Third Tuesday, 1522 South Eleventh street, Wm. R. Guiber, secretary.

Eighth Ward—Third Wednesday, 2301 South Broadway, G. Bohlring, secretary.

Ninth Ward—First Tuesday, Thirtieth and Arsenal streets, Paul H. Fromm, secretary.

Tenth Ward—Every Thursday, 3734 Oregon avenue, Ed. Ottesky, secretary.

Eleventh Ward—Third Friday, 7119 South Broadway, Wm. Holman, secretary.

Twelfth Ward—Second and Fourth Thursday, 2632 McNair avenue, Otto Bitterlich, secretary.

Thirteenth Ward—Second and last Thursday, 2632 Caroline street, Wm. F. Crouch, secretary.

Seventeenth Ward—Every Wednesday, 2563 North Market street, A. J. Lawrence, secretary.

Eighteenth Ward—First Tuesday, 2108 North Fourteenth street, W. E. Kindorf, secretary.

Twentieth Ward—First and Third Saturday, 2927 Cass avenue, F. W. Wehking, secretary.

Twenty-First Ward—Third Friday, 3619 Lucky street, Charles Lowe, secretary.

Twenty-Second Ward—Second Wednesday, 3204 Pine street, David Allan, secretary.

Twenty-Fourth Ward—First Thursday, 6108 Elizabeth ave., Walter F. Abling, secretary.

Twenty-Seventh Ward—South Branch—Second and Fourth Tuesday, 2524 Clara ave. Chas. Kaemmerer, Secretary.

Twenty-Seventh Ward—North End—First Thursday, 2318 Gilmore avenue, Mrs. Helen Hendry.

**Comrades! Frequent only such places where your Organ, LABOR, is on file, and Patronize such Business Firms Which Advertise in LABOR.**