

Workingmen  
of all  
Countries, Unite

# LABOR.

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

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## AMERICAN FREEDOM BURIED IN COLORADO.

“Wanton Cruelty Only Knits Brave Men Closer Together.”

DENVER, COL., Dec. 6.—During the past week, in the Cripple Creek district, a renewal of military despotism has taken place. The Vindicator explosion has furnished grounds for the state militia, directed by the Mine Owners' association and the Citizens' alliance, to arrest men promiscuously, for no reason or cause save that they are members of the Western Federation of Miners and have taken a prominent part in the conduct of the strike since it was declared. The Mine Owners' association, in conjunction with the Citizens' alliance, entertain the belief that the incarceration and retention of the leaders of the strike in the military “bull pen” will have the effect of discouraging the rank and file of the membership of the Federation, and that relentless persecution will eventually conquer the proud spirit of the miners. The exploiting parasites will be doomed to disappointment. Wanton cruelty only knits brave men closer together, and the story of Colorado Russianism is being told in every city, town and hamlet of America, and is bringing forth substantial sympathy from the organized workers of the nation.

The coroner's jury in the Vindicator explosion have made the most rigid investigation, have listened to all the testimony that was brought before them, and yet the horrible tragedy is wrapped in mystery. The Mine Owners' association, aided by the Citizens' alliance, from the moment that the superintendent and shift boss of the Vindicator mine lost their lives in the explosion, have been busy night and day in giving utterance to sentiments that had for their object the defamation of the Western Federation of Miners. Prominent leaders of the different unions were immediately thrown into the “bull pen,” and the assertions were freely made that among these prisoners held by the lawless might of the armed power of the state, were the criminals who had perpetrated the blood-curdling crime. The mine operators, the members of the Citizens' alliance, and every foe and enemy of unionism have had an opportunity to bring forward their evidence to corroborate their slanderous and villainous allegations disseminated through the columns of the public press, but the murderers of character, absolutely failed before a coroner's jury to point the finger of guilt at any man now held by the state militia, who, under Peabody, have become the hired Hessians of the Mine Owners' association.

Gen. Bell, for the effect it would have upon the public mind, declared that indignation was rampant in the Cripple Creek district, and that the prisoners in the bull pen were glad to accept military protection. Sheriff Robertson punctured the delicious driveling of Bell and declared that at no time was he unable to take charge of the prisoners held by the state militia. The military authorities never manifested the slightest inclination to turn over the prisoners to the sheriff, but have forcibly held them, believing that by so doing the strikers would be provoked through the fever of excitement to commit some violation of law.

The members of the union during all the trying scenes of the past week, have been cool and collected, and have borne the sneers and taunts of military-protected slanderers with an indifference that speaks volumes in defense of their respect for law.

Maj. McClelland, one of the trio who

last week in Cripple Creek and offered an insult to one of the lady operators. The lady resented the insult of the “Homo” who was lost to shame and the brave major pulled a revolver to maintain the reputation of a Colorado soldier. The telephone operator called his bluff and forced the major to take

prominent members of the union have been arrested and thrown into jail. O. M. Carpenter, the financial secretary of No. 63, was likewise a victim of the members of the Citizens' Alliance, who are taking a prominent part in the pointing out of members of the union whom they desire to have held in confinement. Guy Miller, the president of the union, was thrown into jail and held as a prisoner for fifteen hours without being charged with the commission of any violation of law, and when he was released he was told that he was confined in jail because he dared to talk to members of the union through the bars of the Telluride bastille. Mr. Miller is one of the most conservative men in the ranks of unionism in the Rocky mountains. He was appointed by the executive board of the Colorado State Federation of Labor as one of the committee who labored with the last disgraceful legislative body of the state to pass an eight-hour law in conformity with the constitutional amendment, carried by a 40,000 majority. Mr. Miller will in all probability bring a suit against San Miguel county for false imprisonment.

When O. M. Carpenter, the financial secretary, was placed under arrest, it was stated that he had destroyed an incriminating letter that had been written by Secretary-Treasurer Haywood, and that the fragments were collected and placed together, so that it could be deciphered by the hungry sleuths who are striving for a Sherlock Holmes reputation. Gen. Bell, under the pressure of excitement, bawled like a young cow over the sensational letter, but Mr. Haywood took the wind out of his sails by giving a copy of the harmless letter to the Denver papers for publication. Bell can not be muzzled, and having a dream that the state house was to be blown up, gave it out as a fact. His vivid imagination is said to be suffering from exhaustion and it is expected that the people will soon get a rest on account of the approaching mental barrenness of the adjutant general.

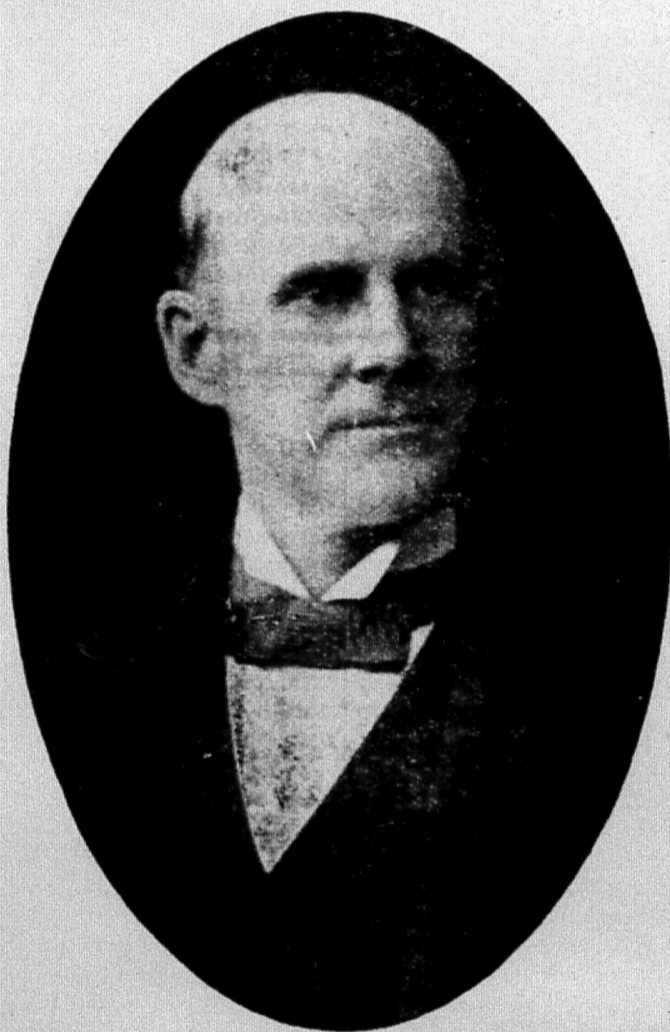
The employees of the cotton mill near Denver have been mustered into the state militia. The mill closed down a short time ago, and as the employees were in a state of destitution, the military authorities took advantage of their poverty and offered them \$2 per day for the first twenty days to carry a rifle in defense of the Mine Owners' association and the Citizens' Alliance. The military authorities have opened a number of recruiting offices in different cities and towns of the state, and these recruiting offices are merely employment agencies, carried on at the expense of the state, to furnish scabs for the Mine Owners' association.

The recruits to the state militia are dispatched to the Cripple Creek district without uniforms, and are granted furloughs in order that they may become strike breakers.

The union men who have been thrown into jail at Telluride had a preliminary hearing before Justice of the Peace Robinson on last Saturday, and Carpenter, Conn, Ridell, Bolni, Tyner and

## 15,000 People at the Coliseum

Debs Addresses a Successful Gathering Under the Auspices of the Socialist Party of Chicago . . .



Chicago, Dec. 7, 1903.

The most successful Socialist demonstration ever held in Chicago took place Sunday afternoon at the Coliseum. There were about 15,000 people in attendance. Comrade Eugene V. Debs was the speaker of the day, and his address was a powerful appeal to the wage workers of America to organize politically under the banner of the Socialist Party.

The speaker spoke of the economic conditions of the country and the impending crisis. He called attention to the corruption in our municipal, state and federal governments, and spoke of the bankruptcy and rottenness of the Democratic Party. The Republican

was sent to the Cripple Creek district to make investigations previous to the state militia being called out, and the same gentleman who acted as the attorney for the state in the habeas corpus proceedings that were brought before Judge Seeds, while on a debauch entered the telephone exchange

Party would lead in the fight for capitalism against Labor and Socialism. Mr. Debs also criticized President Gompers and John Mitchell, and ridiculed the idea that Mr. Gompers had killed Socialism in the A. F. of L. “The oftener Socialism is killed, the stronger it grows!” the speaker exclaimed. Some thirty years ago there was an iron chancellor called Bismarck, who was engaged in the work of killing and burying Socialism. However, Bismarck is dead and buried, and Socialism in Germany is stronger than ever before.”

Comrade Debs was repeatedly interrupted by storms of applause. Great enthusiasm prevailed throughout the meeting.

his exit to the street. The Citizens' Alliance nor the Mine Owners' association have issued no bulletin commenting on the conduct of the military reprobate who was senseless to the respect that is due to a woman.

Since the state militia has invaded the Telluride mining district, the

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

Mohrhardt were held on the charge of conspiracy to break the law, and their bond was fixed at \$750 each. Yorkey, Job, Cigalli, Daldoss and Berlotti were held on the charges of misdemeanor and conspiracy to break the law. Their bonds were fixed at \$250 each on the first charge and \$750 on the second. Eugene Engley, who was attorney general of the state under Gov. Waite, has been employed by the Federation, and has applied to the court for a writ of habeas corpus for all of the union men who are confined in jail.

The outlook for an early settlement of the labor troubles in Colorado is not encouraging, and although the coal miners in the northern coal fields of Colorado have voted to return to work, yet the men in the southern part of the

state are apparently no nearer to an adjustment of differences than when the strike was declared. The people of Colorado are paying an awful price for the defeat of the eight-hour law by a corporation-owned legislature. The strikers in the metalliferous regions, as well as in the coal fields, are standing firm, and are more determined than ever to carry out the will of the people as expressed at the ballot-box a little more than a year ago. The sentiment among the laboring classes for eight hours is growing, and all the power of corporations, backed by a truckling executive, the state militia and the mongrel collection of parasites known as the Citizens' alliance, will fail to silence the demand that is reaching an omnipotence that will be irresistible.

ployes of ten printing firms, members of the Chicago typothetae. The court found that the union was responsible for the acts of its strike pickets; that it countenanced and maintained the picket line which has been the cause of numerous assaults in Chicago's "printing town;" that the union had knowledge of assaults and intimidation perpetrated in violation of the injunction, and that the union still maintained, in defiance of the restraining order, its siege of the printing houses.

#### INDUSTRIAL WARFARE IN NORTHERN ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 4.—Industrial war, long expected, has broken out in the Fox River Valley in northern Illinois. Manufacturers at Batavia, Aurora, Elgin, St. Charles and Geneva have organized and have decided to increase the hours of labor from nine to ten.

The first notice was served by manufacturers at Batavia, and 350 machinists quit work there to-day. The wage earners are united and will resist this attempt to add to the hours of labor without increase in pay.

The industries likely to be affected include many lines from windmills to shirts. The manufacturers in the organization employ, it is stated, 10,000 wage earners.

#### CHRISTMAS CONGRATULATION FOR 65,000 TEXTILE WORKERS.

BOSTON, Dec. 5.—That a widespread curtailment of production by cotton mills in the United States will be found necessary during the next few months, on account of the great cost of the raw material, is the opinion of leading mill men in this city, from which the policy of many cotton mills in the north is directed.

The market for finished material has been unsatisfactory for months, and prices have not risen correspondingly with those of cotton. The mills in New England employ fully 175,000 hands, 65,000 of whom have had their wages reduced ten per cent. this fall, and 15,000 additional will be cut within the next few weeks.

A matter of great interest in New England is the project now on foot in the southern states to bring about a general curtailment. A meeting of southern manufacturers has been called for next Thursday, and if a policy of widespread curtailment is adopted it will have much influence on the future action in large New England mill centers.

Most manufacturers have agreed that the cotton situation is the most critical for 25 years. Arnold B. Sanford, president of the Cotton Exchange here, says:

"The situation is very serious, and the outlook offers no encouragement. I can not see anything but a general curtailment. The conditions confronting the industry, owing to excessive speculation in raw cotton, are the worst in many years. The mills will not manufacture at a loss. They must, therefore, curtail production and reduce wages. This will result, undoubtedly, in great suffering.

There are about 1,300 cotton mills in the United States, with nearly 22,000,000 spindles. Of this number, 570 mills, with nearly 14,500,000 spindles, are in New England. About 2,192,000 bales of cotton are consumed annually in the northern states when the mills are all running.

#### KEEP THE GUN FOR OBSTREPEROUS CALLERS WHO INSIST ON LABOR LEGISLATION!

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Two highly interesting incidents took place in Speaker Cannon's room in the busy minutes just prior to the convening of the house to-day.

A caller, who announced himself as Herman J. Schulteis, of this city, was admitted to the speaker's room. He had been there before, two weeks ago, it was learned, to demand of Mr. Cannon the appointment of Representative Livernash, of California, as chairman of the house committee on

Labor. Mr. Livernash is accredited to the Union Labor Party, and represents one of the San Francisco districts. Mr. Cannon had previously informed him that as Livernash was a member of the minority in the house, under the principles of majority rule it would be impossible for him to be selected.

To-day Schulteis suddenly blurted out in the presence of those in the room that he had heard that the committee on labor was "packed" against labor, and he had come to see about it. Mr. Cannon replied sharply that such a remark was an insulting insinuation, and ordered the man from his office. The other incident was the presentation of Mr. Sidney Bieber, the fire marshal for the District of Columbia, to the speaker of a miniature in brass and steel of the modern deck gun of the navy. Mr. Bieber was in a corner of the room, and heard the interview between the speaker and Schulteis. He said in presenting the gun that he thought it might be good for obstreperous callers. "Keep her trained on the door," said Representative Payne, who, with Representatives Daldoss, Grosvenor and others, was present. Mr. Cannon picked up the cannon and admired it. It was made for the speaker's desk, and will ornament it hereafter.

#### MINERS DECLARE THEY WILL NEVER SURRENDER.

DENVER, COLO., Dec. 5.—The executive board of the Western federation of miners to-day issued an address pledging the moral and financial support of the organization to its members in Colorado, Arizona, California and every other locality where "they are fighting a battle against corporate despotism and for the uplifting of humanity." To the coal miners who have joined in the fight for the eight-hour day, the address says: "We pledge the deathless fraternity of our organization." Concerning Gov. Peabody's action in placing Cripple Creek under martial law, the address says:

"The executive board can find no words sufficiently strong to denounce this action, the most brutal form of coercion, that makes Russian Siberia a paradise when compared to Colorado. We know no surrender and justice will arise from the staggering blows administered by a soulless executive, and the future will record the political revenge of an oppressed people, who are awakening from their lethargy to smite unbridled tyranny a blow that will end in its eternal death."

#### ROOSEVELT WILL NOT GIVE ANY HELP TO WESTERN MINERS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—President Roosevelt again to-day declined to interfere in the strike in the Telluride district of Colorado. He will not go so far even as to order an investigation into the conditions. An appeal from the Western federation of miners was presented to the President to-day by Senators Teller and Patterson of Colorado, urging him to exercise federal authority in bringing about an adjustment of the situation, which has arisen between the miners and the authorities of the state of Colorado. At the conclusion of the conference between the president and the Colorado senators the latter sent the following telegram to President Moyer:

"The president states to us that under present conditions he has neither the power or the right to take such action as you request."

#### MILITARY RULERS STRANGLE THE FREE PRESS.

CRIPPLE CREEK, COL., Dec. 5.—Martial law prevails throughout the Cripple Creek district. While various threats are made by the military as to what they will do to suppress disturbances, there is no sign of any sort of trouble, and the streets of the city are practically deserted. Maj. Thomas E. McClelland, who has been placed in charge of the city of Cripple Creek

## Labor's Christmas Presents.

The Capitalist Santa Claus Will Never Forget Organized Union Labor.

#### ALL CIVIL LAW SUSPENDED BY THE MILITARY RULERS IN THE CRIPPLE CREEK DISTRICT.

DENVER, COL., Dec. 4.—Martial law is in full force and effect throughout Cripple Creek to-night. The civil authorities have been dethroned since the reading of the proclamation at 6:30 this evening. There is no mistaking the seriousness of the situation. Maj. Tom E. McClelland has been proclaimed provost marshal.

The action was foreshadowed last night, when the governor authorized the enrollment of a troop of cowboy cavalry at Lamar, in the southeastern part of the state, where the rough riders have been importuning the governor to accept their services, "if they could have a chance to do something in the way of fighting." This qualified enlistment looks like business, and the advent of these men on the camp will place 500 well-seasoned soldiery at the command of Col. Verdeckberg, who is in charge of the district. Gov. Peabody said to-day:

"I am tired of this continuous performance down there, and mean to put a stop to all lawlessness. The civil courts have been against us all the time, and it is not possible to get justice there on either side. As soon as we turn over prisoners to the civil authorities, regardless of the seriousness of the charge, the men have been released and allowed to go back to the performance of nefarious work. There is a reign of terror in the mines, and men have been deterred from accepting employment though force of threats. The camp is going to be cleaned up. All offenders will be thrown into the bull pen, and kept there at the pleasure of the military. There will be no such a thing as getting freedom through promises of good behavior. These jawsmiths will find themselves gagged."

It is generally understood that the governor acted within the scope of the decision of the supreme court of Idaho in the Wardner case. By that ruling the act of the governor of Idaho in putting into force to a limited extent martial law in the Coeur d'Alene, was in thorough harmony with the constitution of that state.

#### WESTERN MINERS' EXECUTIVE BOARD MEMBERS THROWN IN JAIL.

CRIPPLE CREEK, COL., Dec. 4.—C. G. Hennison, Sherman Parker and W. F. Davis, the executive committee of the Western Federation of Miners of this district, against whom informations were filed yesterday, charging murder and conspiracy to murder, are now confined in the county jail. Their bail has been fixed at \$15,000 each. The accused men say they court the fullest investigation, and assert that the charges against them have been trumped up to get them out of the way.

#### OPERATORS WILL MAKE NO CONCESSION TO UNITED MINE OPERATORS.

TRINIDAD, COL., Dec. 4.—President John Mitchell, accompanied by a number of organizers and district leaders, left here early to-day for Walsenburg, the Huerfano county coal mining center, and later in the day will go to Denver, where he probably will have a conference with Gov. Peabody in reference to the strike situation. Coal operators declare that no concessions involving recognition of the miners' union in any manner will be considered, but that the strike will be fought to a finish. Labor leaders are planning for a sympathetic strike of all members of unions in this city.

#### EMPLOYERS WILL PETITION AGAINST FEDERAL EIGHT HOUR BILL.

DAYTON, O., Dec. 4.—A meeting was held here to-day of the executive Citizens' Industrial Association of America, which included in its basic principles an open shop, no sympathetic strikes, no restriction in the number of apprentices and output, enforcement of the law and strong objection to the walking delegate.

A resolution was adopted, asking congress not to endorse the eight-hour bill, when that document comes up for action.

Another resolution requests all employers' associations throughout the country to affiliate with the national body. The determined stand to be taken by the association is indicated in the passage of a resolution instructing all members of employers' associations affiliated with the national body, not to place the union label on any of their output.

It is proposed to establish a labor information bureau, where will be kept a tabulated record of all lawbreakers and undesirable workmen.

The present boycott methods of unions were bitterly denounced.

#### PRESS FEEDERS DECLARED GUILTY OF CONTEMPT OF COURT FOR APPOINTING PICKETS.

CHICAGO, ILL., Dec. 4.—Judge Jesse Holdom decided to-day that Franklin union of press feeders was in contempt of court as an organization for appointing and permitting pickets to interfere with the rights of individuals who had taken the places of striking press feeders. The union and its officers will be cited to appear tomorrow before Judge Holdom, who, it is said, will impose a fine. This is the first time in the history of trades unionism in this country that a union has been found guilty of illegal acts as a corporate body.

Judge Holdom, in his decision, charged the Franklin union as a corporation with having violated the court's injunction restraining it from interfering with the business of em-

for the militia, has caused the arrest of several persons since taking charge, but no important arrests have been made. The people of the district are looking to the counsels of Maj. H. A. Naylor, who is in general command in the gold camp, in the absence of Col. Verdeckberg, in Denver, to restrain the more radical actions of the younger officers.

Following the suppression of the editorial of the Victor Record, indicated by the blank space in its columns this morning, McClelland threatened to cut off Cripple Creek from the outside world by locking up the correspondents of the Denver papers, and to censor all matter to be sent out. Maj. Naylor stated that to-day a news censor from Denver would arrive in the district, and be in charge of all news to be published in the future. The name of the censor he has not divulged.

He claims he has authority to follow writers outside the state and compel their return. The declaration of martial law paralyzed all business interests in this city, and to-day all that confronts citizens at each street corner is the heavily armed pickets of the national guard.

**CHRISTMAS PRESENT FOR 80,000 TEXTILE WORKERS IN NEW ENGLAND.**

BOSTON, Dec. 7.—The wages of 15,000 cotton mill operatives were reduced about ten per cent. to-day in New Bedford, Fitchburg, Baltic, Conn.; Taftville, Conn.; Fisherville, Mass., and Pawtucket, R. I.

The total number of mill hands who have had their pay lowered up to the present time is 80,000. Five thousand additional operatives in Berkshire county have received notice that their pay will be cut next week. Most of the mills which have participated in the cut to date follow the course of the Fall River schedule adopted November 30. Of the operatives affected by today's notice, about 12,000 are employed in New Bedford.

**AMERICAN TYPE FOUNDERS' CO. WOULD ENJOIN THREE UNIONS.**

The American Type Founders' Co. filed a petition in the United States circuit court asking that a temporary injunction be issued against the Type Founders' Union No. 5, the Type Founders' Trades District union and the International Typographical union, to prevent them from interfering with the company's business. Judge Amos A. Thayer issued a temporary restraining order against the unions named, and ordered that the unions or their representatives appear before him December 11, to show why the injunction prayed for should not be granted.

The American Type Founders' Co. became involved in a strike September 28. The members of the striking unions met, it is asserted, at a hall at Broadway and Fourth street, a block from the company's plant. The Type Founders' company charges that the members of the union persisted in threatening bodily harm to the employees of the company, formed a conspiracy to prevent others from entering its employ, and called upon merchants from whom the Type Founders' Co. bought goods, threatening to boycott them unless they discontinued selling to the Type Founders' Co.

The foundry company declares that, inasmuch as the unions and their members possess no personal property subject to an action in law, they have no recourse in a suit for damages. The application by the foundry company in regard to the first union named contains the names of the officers and all the members as well. In the case of the other two unions, only the officers are cited. The officers of the St. Louis Type Founders' union named in the petition are William Frey, president; Fred R. Koenig, vice-president; Henry H. Schrepel, secretary, and Fred J. Cordes, treasurer. For the Type Founders' Trades District union the officers

named are P. G. Nuereberger, president, and E. P. Legge, secretary. James M. Lynch, president of the International Typographical union, is the only official cited in the third union.

**THE UNEMPLOYED IN GREAT BRITAIN.**

About One Million Men Vainly Hunting for a Job.

**FROM LONDOR SOCIAL DEMOCRAT.**

"The numbers of those out of employment appear to be steadily rising. According to the Board of Trade returns there is a considerable falling off in the general state of employment particularly in the cotton and ship-building industries, and the percentage of unemployed members of trade unions is higher than mean percentage in the corresponding period during the last ten years. In the 226 trade unions with an aggregate membership of 558,508 making returns, 32,179 (or 5.8 per cent.) were reported as unemployed

at the end of September, as compared with 5.5 per cent and 5 per cent in the 221 trade unions, with a membership of 553,870, from which returns were received for September, 1902. The mean percentage of unemployed returned at the end of September during the past decade was 4.5. This is an increase of one per cent on the average of the last ten years. An increase of one percent may not sound very formidable, but it must be remembered that this increase is in the ranks of the best paid and best organized of the aristocracy of labor and means a very much larger increase among those less favorably situated. The numbers given of unemployed in the unions making returns would, if representative of the average in all ranks of the working class, mean at least half a million unemployed, but in the less skilled and worse organized industries the proportion is much higher and there can be little less than a million of men unemployed at the present time—and with the winter before them"

grievances; to sink all personal preference and prejudices, and to make a united effort to rid Haverhill of the damaging notoriety which has been attached to it for the past few years as almost the only stronghold in this country of a party whose theories are "economically so unsound, socially so wrong and industrially, such an impossibility."

**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 manufaceures 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.

**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.

**Socialism Forces Old Parties to Unite**

Frank Admission Made by the Capitalist Press Concerning the Campaign in Massachusetts . .

The daily press organs of last Wednesday morning published the following Associated Press telegram, which contains the significant admission that had each of the old parties made nominations the Socialists would have won. Here is the telegram in full:

**"SOCIALISTS DEFEATED BY COMBINE OF BIG PARTIES.**

"Boston, Mass., Dec. 8.—Elections were held in 20 cities in Massachusetts to-day. The most notable results were the defeats of the Socialist mayors of

Brockton and Haverhill for re-election. In Brockton the plurality against Cullter was 506, and in Haverhill Flanders lost by 37. In both cities the republicans and democrats united against the Socialists. Had each of the big parties made nominations the Socialists would have won."

We hope to see the time when Socialism will force the old capitalist parties throughout the country to drop their masks of political hypocrisy and unite against the party of Labor, i. e., the Socialist Party.

**Mark Hanna's Interest in Haverhill**

The Senator from Ohio in the Fight Against the Socialist Movement . . .

[Special to the Haverhill Gazette.] Washington, D. C., Dec. 5.—Senator Hanna, of Ohio, who is chairman of the Republican national committee, which meets in this city December 11, is watching with no little interest the city campaign now on in Haverhill, Mass., where such a determined effort is being made to defeat Socialism and adding to the laurels already won at the state election, when Representative Carey was supplanted by a republican. Senator Hanna and his associates on the national committee are much encouraged at the decided falling off in the Socialist vote at the Massachusetts state election, and are keeping close tabs on the coming city election, to see if the same decrease continues. If it

does, they promise in next year's political contest to take a pronounced stand against Socialism and put up a strong campaign against it all over the country. This matter will come up at the coming meeting of the national committee.

Senator Hanna is especially noting occurrences in Haverhill and Brockton, and to talk with him one could easily get the impression that he is a resident of either place, so well does he seem to know local politics. Probably no one in Washington, unless it be Secretary Moody, will read the Haverhill returns next Wednesday morning with more interest than the Ohio senator.

H. H. ATHERTON, Jr.

**Gompers' Service to Republicans**

His Boston Speech Used Against Socialism in the Haverhill Campaign . . . . .

[Haverhill Gazette (Rep.) of Dec. 5.] In addressing the Socialist members of the American Federation of Labor at Boston recently, President Gompers used these words:

"I have studied your philosophy. I have read your economics in English and German. I have heard your leaders. I have watched the procedure of your movement the world over, and I have watched your tactics more than thirty years. I have been closely associated with many of you, and know how you think and what you propose. I know what you have up your sleeve. I am entirely at variance with your philosophy and your tactics. Econom-

ically, your are unsound. Socially, you are wrong. Industrially, you are an impossibility."

Probably there has never been a better of more concise characterization of the fallacies and vagaries of Socialism than in these words. It is the whole case in a nutshell, and they are of especial significance to the citizens of Haverhill at this time. We are on the eve of a very important municipal election. The issue is clear and distinct, between Socialism and anti-Socialism.

It is time for all who were interested in the prosperity and welfare of our city to forget all past animosities and

# EDITORIAL

## PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT ON CAPITAL AND LABOR.

In his annual message to Congress President Roosevelt also refers to the subject of Capital and Labor. He says:

"We recognize that this is an era of federation and combination, in which great capitalistic corporations and labor unions have become factors of tremendous importance in all industrial centers. Hearty recognition is given the far-reaching, beneficent work which has been accomplished through both corporations and unions, and the line as between different corporations, as between different unions is drawn as it is between different individuals; that is, it is drawn on conduct, the effort being to treat both organized capital and organized labor alike; asking nothing save that the interest of each shall be brought into harmony with the interest of the general public, and that the conduct of each shall conform to the fundamental rules of obedience to law, of individual freedom and of justice and fair dealing towards all. Whether either corporation, labor union, or individual disregards the law or acts in a spirit of arbitrary and tyrannous interference with the rights of others, whether corporations or individuals, then, where the federal government has jurisdiction, it will see to it that the misconduct is stopped, paying not the slightest heed to the position or power of the corporation, the union or the individual, but only to one vital fact—that is, the question whether or not the conduct of the individual or aggregate of individuals, is in accordance with the law of the land. Every man must be guaranteed his liberty and his right to do as he likes with his property or his labor, so long as he does not infringe the rights of others. No man is above the law and no man is below it; nor do we ask any man's permission when we require him to obey it. Obedience to the law is demanded as a right; not asked as a favor."

Mr. Roosevelt is singing the same old song of "equality before the law," "harmony between capital and labor," etc., nothing but empty phrases, as our daily experience demonstrates.

Has capitalism ever abided by the law when its class interests could be secured by unlawful means? Never!

Has President Roosevelt and his capitalistic congressmen and senators ever paid the same attention and careful consideration to the interests and welfare of the working class as to the class interests and privileges of their capitalist co-exploiters and masters? NEVER!

Have the class interests of the capitalist corporations represented by Roosevelt, Mark Hanna & Co., ever been brought into harmony with the interests of the general public? Never!

Have not the powers of government repeatedly been used by Mr. Roosevelt and his class to crush the forces of organized labor in cases of strikes and labor troubles?

Has not President Roosevelt flatly refused to interfere in behalf of the Western Miners in Colorado who are now suffering under the worst kind of capitalistic anarchy?

Have not Governor Peabody of Colorado and his militia rowdies put themselves above the law?

Has not Roosevelt's administration assisted Peabody and his military anarchists by promptly providing them with ammunition to be used against the brave and noble minded mine workers of Colorado.

Is it not a fact that Federal troops were sent to the mines in Arizona to break the miners' strike, i. e., to interfere in behalf and in favor of the mine operators?

President Roosevelt, the capitalist open shop apostle, will soon enough find out that he cannot check or side track the modern labor movement by his sophistries. Neither can he check the movement by assisting the capitalist anarchist politicians in their rough rider methods as applied at the present time in the Cripple Creek mining region in Colorado.

\* \* \*

## NOW IS THE TIME TO BE GLAD.

Almost at the close of the Boston A. F. of L. convention Mr. Andrew Furuseth, one of the members of the legislative committee, made a bitter attack upon an alleged inside ring in the United States senate, composed of that immaculate friend of Organized Labor, Senator Hanna; Platt, of Connecticut; that good old Bourbon, Morgan, of Alabama, and several others, by charging that these gentlemen were in a scheme to hold up all labor bills presented. Since many of the A. F. of L. officials are members of Mr. Hanna's Civic Federation, we move, in the interest of harmony, that the whole matter be referred to the latter body.

\* \* \*

Mr. David M. Parry is reported as being pleased that the "Socialist tendencies" in the American Federation of Labor have been checked. Senator Hanna is also glad, and a couple of thousand capitalistic organs that never miss an opportunity to call for police, militia and injunctions are saying nice things about President Gompers for having "smashed the Socialists," and no doubt he is also pleased. Since all these leaders of certain elements in our society are glad, the Socialists can likewise afford to be glad because they have brought gladness to the hearts of the vast majority. How can anyone be sad when everybody is glad, especially since the joyous holiday season is approaching—and now is the time to subscribe!

## DON'T BLAME THE BUSINESS MEN.

The modern system of business is essentially hard-hearted and corrupt. One business man benefits by the downfall of other business men. He must try to undersell them, to get their business away from them—he must drive pity from his heart and all feeling of brotherhood from his thoughts. It is a game of dog eat dog. In order to get advantages over others all sorts of questionable means are resorted to. The societies, fraternities and even church membership is made use of to secure business advancement. All sorts of unseen influences are brought to bear. The thing known as "plugging" is now so common that the immorality of it is lost sight of. Business men are forced to pay for favors—and from that there is but a short step to out and out bribery. And business men do not do all these things because they are bad at heart, but because the capitalist system forces them to it. If they do not play the game of business as it is commonly played, they will go to the wall, and no one will give a rap because of the calamity that overtakes them. Understand us well: We do not blame the business man for being a business man, with all that term implies in modern society! But we blame the system, and insist that men will never be able to be upright and good while such a rascally system rules them. The capitalist must be destroyed, root and branch. And that's the job the Socialists have set themselves. They are on the field to battle against it, armed with weapons against which falsehood, slander and cajollery can not prevail. Capitalism's weapons are disgraceful ones, and that's why the Socialists do not fear them. Join the fight, if you are a man. Be a real patriot! Your country calls you! Do not be found wanting in the hour of trial.—Social Democratic Herald.

\* \* \*

## POLITICAL SOUP EDUCATION.

It is reported in the daily press that Senator W. A. Clark, banker and mine owner, has opened a soup house in Butte City, Mont. It is also reported that numerous families stood in line with buckets in their hands, shivering with cold, while waiting for their turn. Butte, Mont., has been recognized as the Gibraltar of unionism in the Rocky mountains, and yet with all the various avenues of labor thoroughly organized, poverty forces the destitute to bid farewell to every vestige of independence, and with their pride smothered by the necessity of want, become beggars at the door of a soup house, says the Miners' Magazine. The people of Montana, as well as the people of every other state, have been voting for "soup," and they should get it. A straight diet of "soup" may have a wonderful effect in removing from the working man's brain some false philosophy that has taken possession of his gray matter, and when his stomach rebels against vagrant "soup" he may cast a ballot for some of the solids that are necessary to make life worth the living. There are a vast number of the working men who stand in need of a "soup" education.

\* \* \*

## 240,000 POLITICAL BABIES IN CHICAGO UNIONS.

In the city of Chicago, while the majority of the police force, armed with clubs and revolvers, were assaulting strikers, the members of the city council, under police protection, were taking favorable action on a recommendation for the extension of the Chicago City Railroad franchise. The previous night the laboring people met in mass meeting and passed resolutions protesting against a franchise extension, and demanding immediate municipal ownership. The resolutions and demands of the laboring people were spurned with contempt by the members of the council. These servants of the people became masters, and guarded and protected in their official rascality by a cordon of armed policemen, brazenly glorified in advertising their inclinations to serve a grasping corporation, that knows no law and laughs in derision at every principle of justice. The laboring people of Chicago have been the most potent factors in placing these conscienceless scoundrels in office. They have voted for the tools of corporations, and by their ballots they have given power to a system that debauches the public servant. Chicago, with its 240,000 members enrolled under the banner of Organized Labor, has no representative in the council chamber of the city, except one, to raise his voice in protest against the criminal dishonor that submerges the gang that profits upon the ability to grant valuable franchises to a corporation, that asks and receives an armed police force to club and shoot down strikers who are waging a bloodless battle for a larger share in the value which this labor creates. The street car strikers of Chicago may profit by the lessons that have been taught them by the aldermanic board in the great city on the banks of Lake Michigan, and when the labor skate in the future howls against politics being discussed in the union the remembrance of the recent action of the Chicago city council and the clubs of corporation-owned policemen may furnish him an argument to meet the Judas who works both sides of the street.—Western Miners' Magazine.

**UNIONS AND CHRISTIANITY.**

At a meeting of ministers recently held in Cleveland one of the reverend gentlemen read a paper on the "Menace of Trades Unions to Christianity." The sentiment met with hearty approval and a number of divines supported the remarks. The influence of the unions was said to be drawing the workingmen away from the churches, and a line of action was decided on to counteract this evil.

The only crime the union can be charged with is that it is the expression of the great class struggle in which the worker is engaged battling for the preservation of his home; and it occurs to us that the Bible applauds the man who careth for his own family. The fault for Christian laxity lies not with the workingmen, but with the church itself. For while the workers are struggling through their unions against an unbearable system of industry which is exploiting and robbing them, the church, too often, meekly folds its hands and preaches submission to the tyranny of kings, tyrants and capitalists.

One minister declared point-blank that the union men are going to hell. The author of "Ancient Lowly," a work dealing with the history of the working classes of former days, declares that Jesus was president of the first carpenters' union ever formed. Be this true or not, the fact remains that He certainly sympathized and perished for the oppressed working class of His day. Christ denounced the church dignitaries of that time for ignoring the cries of the poor. Would He to-day condemn the union struggling for economic justice, or would He not rather censure the church founded in His name for not raising its voice in protest against existing injustice, and for not leading the movement for the uplifting of the masses—of the working class?—Youngstown Labor Advocate.

**EDITORIAL NOTES AND COMMENTS.**

A United States senator has been indicted for selling postmaster-ships to the highest bidders. The indictment is an outrage. Should he have knocked the plums down to the lowest bidder? What is the country coming to? Mark Hanna, Purchasing Agent for the Republican Party, is the highest bidder for the presidency of the United States and it is knocked down to him. He has paid the price—millions of dollars for millions of votes—and takes possession amidst the plaudits of the people. Mark Hanna is a gentleman, a church member and a capitalist, synonymous terms—he is also a representative citizen, a labor reformer and a lecturer upon morals. Not only this, but he stands for law and order and is the relentless foe of anarchy. Who thinks of indicting Hanna as a boodler, corruptionist and criminal? Not one! Compared with Hanna's wholesale debauchery of politics, which lowered McKinley to the capitalist presidency and a premature grave, the petty postmastership sales of Senator Dietrich are as zephyrs to a cyclone.—Eugene V. Debs.

Three thousand five hundred and fifty-three killed; 45,997 wounded. Where? Has a great battle been fought somewhere on this earth? No. The 3,553 killed and 45,997 wounded are the sacrifices on the American railroads during the past year. In the year 1901 the numbers were 2,819 killed and 39,800 wounded. The number killed, therefore, rose 25 per cent., and the number wounded 15 per cent., which is an awful "progress" for one short year.

**People's Fund and Welfare Association.**

Eleventh and Locust Streets.

**PEOPLE'S FUND AND WELFARE ASSOCIATION.**

Dec. 8, 1903.

The "special meeting" called brought out a crowd who engaged in a lively discussion over appropriating "back money" to be turned over to the P. F. W. A. Mr. Milton Turner, however, succeeded fairly well, as chairman, in keeping the orators in bounds, or we might have been in session until morning.

LABOR'S editor was right on the newsboys' question, and made a sensible talk.

Whether the question of appropriating money was a "religious or ethical" phase is debatable.

Mr. David Allan was unable to be with us, as he was quite ill.

The secretary hopes he'll be on hand to cudgel his brains over the location of "credentials" of delegate from the National Workers' Union for the Unemployed," to the P. F. W. A.

Mr. How wants to know—being from Missouri.

The registration and library commit-

tees will kindly meet in Welfare hall Monday, December 14, for consultation with secretary.

In one of the numerous co-operative societies' meetings here, the secretary unwisely suggested owning a horse and wagon. Now, horses are intelligent animals, and our worthy member, Mr. Maschmeyer, has one which walked off to the stable, under the impression, no doubt, that P. F. W. A. was going to co-operate in horse flesh.

Comrade A. J. Lawrence was a welcome member Tuesday night.

Mr. How leads the Brotherhood meeting Sunday, the 13th, at 7 p. m. The subject will be the "Religion of Anarchy."

Mr. A. Hoehn will talk on the "Power of the Press" at 8 o'clock in the evening. Come to these meetings.

It is contemplated to have lectures and lantern talks throughout the winter, and it is to be hoped that everybody will co-operate in an effort to make a successful educational campaign.

In advance, the secretary reminds the association members that Decem-

ber 22 is the date of the regular meeting.

The Junior committee on World's fair headquarters, is composed of Rev. F. Bliss, Geo. Ackermann and Oscar Black, and the "Juniors" ought to be happy, for \$233.33 has been turned over to their treasury.

ELLA C. KELLY, Secretary.

**GENERAL ORGANIZER IN ST. LOUIS.**

G. P. Darth, general organizer of the International Union of Flour and Cereal Mill Employes, and also secretary of the Trades and Labor assembly of Minneapolis, arrived in the city Sunday. The purpose of his visit is to discourage the sale of Washburn Crosby Company's Gold Medal Flour and also ask financial aid of the different locals in the city. He intends to appear before all unions in St. Louis.

He also states that they have over one thousand men out and consequently need all financial aid they can get.

National Headquarters, Socialist Party.

Omaha, Neb., Dec. 5, 1903.

Comrade Chas. H. Coulter, mayor of Brockton, Mass., has brought an action for libel in the sum of \$20,000 against the Million, the anti-Socialist paper published at Haverhill, for false statements made in connection with an attack made upon him by a disappointed office seeker, who formerly claimed to be a Socialist. The attack was instigated in an attempt to defeat Coulter for re-election, every voter in Brockton having received the paper. One of the defendants in the libel suit is F. G. R. Gordon, editor of the paper. The sheriff was placed in charge of the Million office and press, pending trial.

By Kerrigan, of Texas:

"I move that the meeting of the national committee to be held in January, 1904, be passed, and the national secretary be instructed to take such steps as are necessary to ascertain if this be the wish of the party at large."

Yes—Richardson, Cal.; Floaten, Col.; Berlyn, Ill.; Reynolds, Ind.; Work, Ia.; Dobbs, Ky.; Carey, Mass.; Talbott, Minn.; Turner, Mo.; Fox, Mont.; Christenson, Neb.; Hillquit, N. Y.; Barnes, Pa.; Kerrigan, Tex.; Boomer, Wash.; Berger, Wis. Total, 16.

No—Critchlow, Ohio. Total, 1.  
Not Voting—White, Conn.; Healey, Fla.; Miller, Idaho; Mills, Kas.; Fox, Me.; Claffin, N. H.; Goebel, N. J.; Massey, N. D.; Halbrooks, Okla.; Lovett, S. D. Total, 10.

The motion is therefore adopted by a vote of 16 to 1.

The brief comment made upon this motion by national committeemen was in support of Kerrigan's views presented with the motion, and report is therefore not given. Fraternally submitted,  
WILLIAM MAILLY,  
National Secretary.

**TRADES UNIONS**

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- 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.
- Lighten toil and brighten man.
- Cheer the home and fireside and

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

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

**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.

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# MY UNCLE BENJAMIN.

By CLAUDE TILLIER.

Translated from the French by Benjamin R. Tucker, with a  
Sketch of the Author's Life and Works,  
By LUDWIG PFAU.

## CHAPTER XI.—Continued.

"Surely you are making sport of me, Monsieur Rathery; all these things have not the slightest value."

"I know that very well," said my uncle, coldly, "but then you have no bailiff's man to pay. Now here, for instance, is an article worth in itself alone the entire amount of your bill; it is the stone that I extracted two or three years ago from the mayor's bladder; you can have it carved into the shape of a snuff-box; put a band of gold about it and add a few precious stones, and it will make a very pretty birthday present for Madame Bonteint."

Bonteint, furious, started for the door.

"One moment," said my uncle, catching hold of the skirt of his coat. "Don't be in such a hurry, Monsieur Bonteint. I have shown you yet only the least of my treasures. Stay, here is an old engraving representing Hippocrates, the father of medicine; I guarantee it a good likeness; furthermore, here are three incomplete volumes of the 'Medical Gazette,' which will entertain you delightfully during these long winter evenings."

"Once more, Monsieur Rathery" \* \* \*  
"Oh! do not be angry, Papa Bonteint; we have just reached the most valuable article among my possessions."

My uncle then opened an old closet, and took out two red coats, which he threw at M. Bonteint's feet, and from which there arose a cloud of dust that made the good merchant cough, together with a swarm of spiders that scattered about the room.

"There," said he, "there are the last two coats that you sold me! You have outrageously deceived me, Monsieur Fauxteint (Bonteint, good tint; Fauxteint, false tint—Translator); they faded in one morning like two rose leaves, and my dear sister could not even use them to color the Easter eggs for her children. You really deserve to have the cost of the coloring material deducted from your bill."

"Oh, really," cried Bonteint, horrified, "that is really too much; never was a creditor more insolently treated. To-morrow morning you shall hear from me, Monsieur Rathery."

"So much the better, Monsieur Bonteint; I shall always be delighted to learn that you are in good health. By the way, Monsieur Bonteint, you are forgetting your cue-ribbons!"

As Bonteint went out, Lawyer Page came in. He found my uncle shouting with laughter.

"What have you been doing to Bonteint?" he said. "I just met him on the stairs, almost red with anger; he was in such a violent crisis of exasperation that he did not bow to me as he passed."

"The old imbecile," said Benjamin, "is angry with me because I have no money. As if that ought not to disturb me more than him!"

"You have no money, my poor Benjamin! So much the worse, doubly so much the worse, for I came to offer you a golden bargain."

"Offer it just the same," said Benjamin.

"The Vicar Djhiarcos wishes to get rid of a quarter-cask of Burgundy, which one of his devotees has given him, because he has the catarrh and Dr. Arnout will allow him only mild drinks; as the diet is likely to be long, he is afraid that his wine may spoil. He wants this money to furnish some rooms for a poor orphan who has just lost her last aunt. So it is not only a

good bargain, but a good deed that I propose to you."

"Yes," said Benjamin, "but without money it is not so easy to do a good deed; good deeds are expensive, and can not be done at will. But what is your opinion of the wine?"

"Exquisite," said Page, smacking his lips; "he made me taste it; it is Beaune of the first quality."

"And how much does the virtuous Djhiarcos want for it?"

"Twenty-five francs," said Page.

I have only 20 francs; if he wants to part with it for 20 francs, it is a bargain. In that case we will lunch on credit."

"His terms are 25 francs, take it or leave it. Twenty-five francs to relieve a poor orphan from poverty and preserve her from vice—you will agree that that is not too much."

"But if you had five francs, Page," replied my uncle, "we could buy it together."

"Alas!" said Page, "it is a good fortnight since I have seen so much money. I believe that specie is afraid of M. de Calonne; it retires" ...

"It does not always frequent the doctors," said my uncle. "So we must think no more of your quarter-cask."

For sole response, Page heaved a deep sigh.

Just then came in my grandmother, carrying a big roll of linen in her arms, like an infant Jesus. She placed the cloth enthusiastically on my uncle's knees.

"See, Benjamin," said she, "I have just made a superb bargain; I caught sight of this piece of cloth this morning, as I was making the tour of the fair grounds. You need shirts, and I thought that it would just suit you. Madame Avril offered 75 francs for it; she allowed the merchant to leave her, but I could see from the way in which she eyed him that she had a good mind to call him back. 'Let me see your cloth,' said I then to the peasant. I offered him 80 francs; I did not think that he would part with it for that sum. The linen is worth 120 francs if it is worth a sou, and Madame Avril is furious with me for having interfered with her bargain."

"And this linen," cried my uncle, "you have bought, bought?"

"Bought," said my grandmother, who did not understand Benjamin's exasperation; "and there is no way of getting out of it; the peasant is downstairs waiting for the money."

"Well, go to the devil!" cried Benjamin, throwing the roll across the room, "you and ... That is, forgive me, my dear sister, forgive me, no; do not go to the devil; it is too far; but go carry the cloth back to the merchant; I have no money to pay for it."

"And the money that you received this morning from M. de Cambyse?" asked my grandmother.

"Why, that money is not mine; M. de Cambyse has given me too much."

"Too much? What do you mean?" answered my grandmother, looking at Benjamin in amazement.

"Why, yes, too much, my sister, too much, do you understand? too much. He sends me 150 francs for a 20-franc operation; now do you understand?"

"And you are stupid enough to send him back his money? Well, I should like to see my husband play me such a trick as that."

"Yes, I have been stupid enough for that; what do you expect? Everybody can not have the wit that you exact of Machecourt; I have been stupid enough for that, and I do not repent of it. I

will not be a charlatan to please you. My God! my God! how difficult it is in this world to be an honest man! Your nearest and dearest are sure to be the first to lead you into temptation."

"But you miserable fellow, you lack everything; you haven't a pair of silk stockings that are presentable, and while I mend your shirts on one side, they fall to pieces on the other."

"And because my shirts fall to pieces on one side while you mend them on the other, must I fail in probity, my dear sister?"

"But your creditors, when will you pay them?"

"When I have the money, that is all; I defy the richest man to do better."

"And the cloth merchant, what shall I tell him?"

"Tell him what you like. Tell him that I don't wear shirts, or that I have 300 dozers in my closet; he will choose which of these reasons suits him best."

"Oh, my poor Benjamin!" said my grandmother, carrying off the linen, "with all your wit you will never be anything but a fool."

"In fact," said Page, when my grandmother was at the foot of the stairs, "your dear sister is right; you push probity to the point of stupidity."

My uncle rose with vivacity, and grasping the lawyer's arm so firmly in his iron hand as to make him cry out with pain, he said:

"Page, this is not simply probity, it is noble and legitimate pride; it is respect not only for myself, but also for our poor oppressed class. Would you have me allow this country squire to say that he offered me a sort of pour-boire and that I accepted it? Do you wish them to hurl back at us, when their escutcheon is only a beggar's badge, that charge of beggary which we have so often made against them? Would you have us give them the right to proclaim that we too receive alms when they are willing to bestow them upon us? Listen, Page, you know whether I love Burgundy; you know, too, from what my dear sister has just said, whether I need shirts; but for all the vineyards of Cote-d'Or and all the hemp-fields of Pays-Bas, I would not have a single face in the bailiwick in presence of which I must hang my head. No, I will not keep this money, though I needed it to purchase my life. It is for us, men of heart and education, to do honor to these people in the midst of whom we were born; they must learn through us that they do not need to be nobles in order to be men; that they may rise through self-esteem from the degradation into which they have fallen; and that they may say at last to the handful of tyrants who oppress them: 'We are as good as you are, and more numerous. Why should we continue to be your slaves, and why should you wish to remain our masters?' Oh, Page, may I live to see that day, if I have to drink sour wine all the rest of my life!"

"That is very fine," said Page, "but all that does not give us Burgundy."

"Rest easy, drunkard, you will lose nothing. Sunday I am going to give you all a luncheon, with these twenty francs that I have taken from the throat of M. de Cambyse, and at dessert I will tell you their story. I am going to write directly to M. Minxit. I can not have Arthus, inasmuch as I have only twenty francs to spend, or else he would have to dine copiously that day. But if you meet Rapin, Parlanta, and the others before I do, warn them not to make any other engagements."

I must say at once that this luncheon was postponed for a week because M. Minxit could not be there, and then indefinitely abandoned because my uncle was obliged to part with his two pistols.

(To Be Continued.)

The labor news appearing in the capitalist press is censored, cut down to almost nothing, or deliberately falsified. The wise worker depends on the labor press for information regarding the labor movement.

Wages measure the standard of living.

## Pertinent Paragraphs.

(By W. W. Baker.)

Leaders mislead us.

Wages is the price of labor at forced sale.

The Socialist votes for Socialism because of the principle involved.

Under Socialism each person will be a voting stockholder in the world's business.

The worker is looked down on under capitalism; he will be looked up to under Socialism.

While the workers are trying to uphold wages the capitalists continually "hold up" the workers.

There is no appeal from a decision of the United States supreme court except through the ballot box.

More than forty per cent of the money donated to charity is used to pay salaries of those selected to disburse it.

There is more than one cell theory. When applied to boodlers it is cell theory, not a fact, and sell theory, proved to be a fact.

If it is good for the people to collectively own the roads and schools why should they not collectively own the jobs, and thus be free?

The members of the Citizens' Alliance are Democrats and Republicans. How can workingmen consistently vote for and with the avowed enemies of their class.

Every time one of the trusts raises the price of a necessary commodity the purchasing power of the workingmen's wages is decreased, which is the same as a wage reduction.

Some workingmen seem to think the Dick military law is a "jolly," but they will not feel jolly when it begins to operate. The congressman from your district will or should send you a copy of the law on request. Ask for public document No. 33.

The Republicans abolished chattel slavery in order to substitute wage slavery, because the latter is much more profitable. The Democrats have ever belied their name, and would perpetuate wage slavery, even as they would have continued chattel slavery, if permitted to do so. The Socialists demand the abolition of wage slavery. Which do you prefer.

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.

### —National Organizing Fund.—

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

Local Nangatuck, Conn . . . . .	\$ 1 75
Local Goodland, Kas . . . . .	24
W. J. Brown, Greensburg, Kas . . . . .	50
Local Mt. Olive, Ill. . . . .	2 00
Local Stonington, Conn. . . . .	1 00

Total to noon, December 5, 1903 . . . . . \$ 5 49  
Previously reported . . . . . \$2,217 07

Total . . . . . \$2,222 56

The trade unions have adopted the union label as a means of identifying the product of their fellow unionists. Some so-called union men, however, seem to get satisfaction from boycotting their own product.

# The International Movement.

## SOCIALIST AFFAIRS

### IN FRANCE.

A bill to abolish private employment offices has been passed by the French Parliament, with the large majority of 500 against 16 votes. The Socialist deputy, Coutant, a Guesdist, advocated the immediate abolition of the private employment offices, without reimbursement. But the majority adopted the Labor Committee's plan to buy out the offices for a certain price, within five years. The bill empowers municipalities to immediately abolish private employment bureaus.

The shop employes are particularly eager for the abolition of the private employment offices, as they are largely dependent on them for finding places, and have to pay fees which are exorbitant in comparison with the low wages which they receive. They held a crowded meeting in the Bourse de Travail (Labor Exchange) Nov. 5, with other organized workers, to agitate for the bill. Some excitable persons made a disturbance and Prefect Lepine came with many policemen, who broke up the meeting. There was a dreadful conflict, in which seventy workers and over fifty policemen were wounded. The workers and the radical press were very indignant. The matter was discussed in Parliament the next day, and the Socialist deputy Vaillant accused the prefect of barbarous cruelty. The Prime Minister severely condemned the prefect and promised an investigation.

The French workers have been deeply enraged by the utterly unjustifiable action of the police in attacking the Bourse de Travail, and assaulting the members. M. Lepine, the chief of police, whose attitude was condemned by the Prime Minister himself in Parliament, has not been removed from his post, and Jaurès it was who, when the question was raised in Parliament, moved the order of the day in opposition to the resolution of our revolutionary friends. Even Radicals found that too strong, but Ministerial Socialists, says London "Justice," like English Liberal-Labor members, are more subservient Ministerialists than the bourgeois Radicals themselves. It is to be hoped that the eyes of the bulk of the party members will be opened to the dangerous policy of their leaders and that they will see that the only chance for Socialism in France is to join the revolutionary party. Jaurès' opportunism went a step further last week, when he and his faction in the Chamber voted the vote for the secret police. That is certainly strong. Next we shall hear that the political police are a Socialist institution. But it is certainly among the strongest measures which our opportunist friends have permitted themselves to take in thus supporting so vile an institution as the secret political police. Our Russian comrades have certainly much to be thankful to Jaurès and Millerand for in the support lent by these heroes to their worst enemies, the Russian Government; but this crowns all.

The complete report of the French Socialist Party's convention held in Rheims, in September, has been published in octavo pamphlet form and is sold by Comrade Lucien Roland, 7 Rue Rodier, Paris. A single copy costs five cents, and two cents additional for postage.

### ITALY.

The new Italian Ministry will now meet, it is probable, with the unanimous opposition of the Socialists. At first the revisionists, Turati and Bissolati, undertook to support it on certain conditions; but since the Ministry has been constituted, and they have learnt the men who compose it, they seem to

have changed their opinion. Ferri and the "Avanti" have all along denounced the Ministry on account of its complicity with some of the most glaring scandals which have occurred in recent years in Italy. Revolutionary Socialists were never in doubt that their standpoint must be that of opposition. The situation is certainly remarkable. The revisionist section virtually took it on itself, without consulting the party executive or the party organizations, to support the new Ministry, and even to enter into negotiations as to the participation in the Ministry, which, as a matter of fact, fell through. Now, in consequence, however, of this anarchical state of affairs, the opinion is growing and has found expression in a resolution from Mantua, that where things have gone so far an open split would be better than continued internal friction such as exists at present.—London Justice.

### SWITZERLAND.

The ministerial question is temporarily settled as far as the Geneva Socialists are concerned, as despite their alliance with the Radicals, their candidate, the hitherto Minister, Comrade Thiebaud, failed in his candidature. This is in many ways a not unsatisfactory solution, as possibly Geneva comrades may now have time to calmly consider the experience gathered in the years of ministerialism.

### THE REAL FUNCTION OF THE STANDING ARMY.

General Allen advises strongly against the reduction of the strength of the United States army and the capitalist papers applaud his words. One of these, the New York "Times," shows what the capitalists really want a big army for when it says:

"The infantry and cavalry are needed not only as an indispensable nucleus of our national defense, but also for a national police. They are more urgently needed for this purpose in view of the position in favor of free riot taken by many of the labor organizations, and of the efforts of those organizations to weaken the militia. A force unaffected by local or class sympathy, which can be trusted to enforce the law and maintain order, without fear or favor, is all the more necessary."

The German Kaiser would utter a hearty "Amen" to these words, and Tsar Nicholas would chime in. For us, we say that any social system which, under the form of popular government, needs a large and permanent armed force, "unaffected by class sympathy," to protect it against popular discontent, is a bad system for the mass of the people and ought to be changed by them through the prompt use of peaceful methods, lest the day soon come when the iron hand of militant class rule will throw off the velvet glove of constitutional forms and frank despotism become the order of the day.

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.

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

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.

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## 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.

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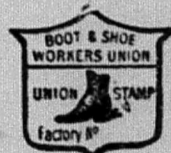
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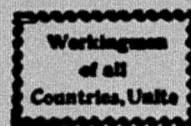
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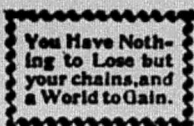
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# LABOR



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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.

## GOD GIVE US MEN.

God give us men! A time like this demands  
Strong minds, great hearts, true faith and ready hands;  
Men whom the lust of office does not kill,  
Men whom the spoils of office can not buy,  
Men who possess opinions and a will,  
Men who have honor, men who will not lie;  
Men who can stand before a demagog  
And scorn his treacherous flatteries without winking.  
Tall men, sun-crowned, who live above the fog  
In public duty and in private thinking!  
For while the rabble, with their thumb-worn creeds,  
Their loud professions, and their little deeds,  
Mingle in selfish strife, lo! Freedom weeps,  
Wrong rules the land and trailing Justice sleeps.

—J. G. Holland.

## HILLQUIT'S "HISTORY OF SOCIALISM."

### "HISTORY OF SOCIALISM IN THE UNITED STATES."

By MORRIS HILLQUIT. Published by the Funk & Wagnalls Co., New York. Price \$1.50. New York Agency: THE COMRADE PUBLISHING CO., 11 Cooper Square, New York.

Hillquit's work is a valuable contribution to the Socialist literature in the English language, and deserves a prominent place in the library of every student of Socialism and the labor problem.

We realize the difficulties of writing Socialist history, especially for the man who himself has been more or less prominent in the struggles that make at least part of that history. Hillquit's book is full of interesting and instructive information, data and facts with which every militant Socialist should be thoroughly acquainted.

It is, however, the duty of the Socialist editor and critic not only to point out the good of a Socialist work, but to call attention to the weak points and criticize those parts that are detracting from the real object and importance of the work.

Part I of the "History of Socialism in the United States" might better be published as a separate booklet under the title of "Utopian Socialism in America." Utopian Socialism, or Communism, if you please, should not occupy nearly half of the entire work, because its historical value is not of such importance as the author would make his readers believe. What had all the isolated religious or communistic colonies or communities to do with the general economic and political development of this country? Numerous as they were, their influence on the outside economic and political world was insignificant. Yet of the 371 pages of the book the author devotes 145 to those Utopian communities and groups. This was superfluous, for the simple reason that a number of works on the same subject are already in existence, as for instance Sotheran's book on Horace Greeley. As a splendid work on Utopian Socialism, we may mention the great work "Die Geschichte des Sozialismus" (History of Socialism), published by the Socialist Party of Germany, in which the development of Socialist thought and sentiment is traced back through the ages to ancient Rome and Greece and the existence of communist colonies in various parts of the old world, and later in America, is carefully reported and described.

Instead of giving so much space to Utopian Socialism on American soil, the author should have paid especial attention to the economic and political development of our country. The struggles of the early colonists for political freedom, the economic development of the colonies, the causes leading up to the American revolution, the

commercial and industrial growth of the country during the first half of the nineteenth century, the economic causes of the civil war and the subsequent industrial expansion that created the modern labor problem—to give a clear exposition of this side of our country's growth and struggles would not only be a more appropriate, but an absolutely necessary part of a history of American Socialism. The American Socialist movement is full of "idealists," and Utopian Socialists who fail to find the connecting links between the economic and political history of the United States and the modern Socialist and trades union movement.

In the introduction to Part II. of his work the author himself says "that the early utopian theories and communistic colonies had but little influence on the formation of the modern Socialist movement in the United States," although some Fourierists manifested a sympathetic interest in the development of the later-day Socialism.

The second part of the work is of great value to the modern Socialist movement. It covers the beginning of the real international Socialist movement, with Marx and Engels' Communist Manifesto as the fundamental programme. The pioneer work of such men as Weitling, Sorge, Sylvius, Dr. Douai, Strasser and P. J. McGuire and others is described by the author in a popular and creditable manner—creditable both to the pioneers mentioned and to the author himself. Of great interest to the younger Socialist element will be the importance put upon the Socialist press by the early pioneers. In 1876 not less than seven Socialist weeklies in English, seven Socialist dailies in German, and six Socialist German weeklies were published in the United States.

While the history of the Socialist Labor Party up to 1886 is told plainly and exhaustively by the author, we felt somewhat disappointed when reading that "epoch-making" decade, which may be called the De Leonite period of the Socialist Labor Party, covering the time from about 1888 to 1898—i. e., the period of transition from the almost exclusively theoretical agitation to the active political party work. Speaking from my own experience, I claim that this De Leonite decade was the most important and most decisive period in the American Socialist movement, and for this reason the author should have paid more attention to it. Of course, it is not a pleasant job to state unpleasant facts and picture occurrences of recent years in their true light. However, history—true Socialist history—can not deal with sentimentalism or make concessions to human weakness and personal friendship. Coming down to the De Leonite period, the reader must get the impression that Manhattan Island and vicinity had monopolized the entire Socialist movement. There, in New York, De Leon reigned, and there the revolution for the regeneration of the Socialist movement was fought. It is unjust and untrue to hold that Prof. Dan De Leon was the creator of De Leonism. De Leon was the product of his surroundings. De Leonism existed in New York before Prof. De Leon ever dropped from the lap of Single Taxism into the Socialist Labor Party. As one of the few English-speaking men in the movement, De Leon was pushed to the front by the very element that helped him to secure the Socialist dictatorship.

The author, in describing the De Leonite period, can not see beyond the waterline that divides New York from the "neighboring" American continent. He tells us of the successful "Revolution of July 8, 1899," in New York, when the historical sentence of "Raus mit ihm!" was passed on De Leon, but he fails to mention the fact that the fight against De Leon and De Leonism had been on for years, that for instance, the old ST. LOUIS LABOR, with a circulation of nearly 6,000 subscribers in all parts of the country, began its opposition to the De Leonite regime in 1893 and continued it until it was sentenced to death by the "memorable" S. L. P. convention in New York in 1896. And it was at that convention, where about 40 delegates, from New York and vicinity, sanctioned De Leon's work, his tactics and all, almost unanimously. Only one or two New York delegates had the courage to oppose him. The July 8th revolution of 1899 was forced upon New York by the growing Socialist movement outside of the S. L. P. Such facts as these should not be omitted in a "History of Socialism in the United States," because we can only learn by experience, and valuable experience in the movement should go down black on white for the benefit of the younger elements in the movement.

By the militant Socialist, who has been in the harness for nearly 20 years, such omissions are naturally more easily noticed.

In conclusion, we wish to repeat our introductory remarks and recommendations, and sincerely hope that our comrades will do all they can to give this work the widest circulation. While we would not herald it as THE history of American Socialism, we are ready to say that it is the most comprehensive and most valuable contribution to the yet unwritten history of Socialism in America.

G. A. HOEHN.

**EVERY WORKING WOMAN SHOULD READ LABOR.**



## ANNUAL REPORT OF "LABOR."

## THE STRUGGLE OF THE BONA FIDE LABOR PRESS ILLUSTRATED BY FACTS AND FIGURES.

At last Sunday's meeting the press committee submitted the first annual financial report of our local official organ, "LABOR," and it was decided to publish the same in these columns for the information of every subscriber and reader.

FINANCIAL REPORT OF PERIOD FROM NOVEMBER 10, 1902, TO NOVEMBER 30, 1903.

## RECEIPTS.

Cash from "Labor Fund".....	\$	7	35
Subscriptions .....		711	37
Advertising .....		1,097	55
People's Fund and W. F. Ass'n. for advertising and copies..		108	00
Extra and single copies sold.....		41	33
Literature .....			50
Campaign Edition .....		153	35
Donations .....		32	45
Proceeds of Commune Festival.....		30	10
Proceeds of Excursion.....		46	15
Proceeds of Picnic.....		249	89
Postage stamps sold.....		3	56
Expressage refunded by Ten Ward.....			50
Photo-Engraving .....		12	00
Telephone Fund .....		20	55
Refunded by Picnic Committee amount advanced for sewing machine .....		7	00
Miscellaneous .....		1	00
Total .....	\$	2,522	65
Cash deficiency (due G. A. Hoehn).....		120	78
Total .....	\$	2,643	43

## EXPENDITURES.

Composition, press work, etc.....	\$	1,774	92
Composition, press work, etc., for Campaign Edition.....		102	00
Electrotype and engraving cuts.....		50	25
Printing show cards (excursion).....		2	50
New York Worker, for matrix.....		16	00
Copy .....		1	40
Mailing .....		111	00
Mailing, old account .....		29	15
Second class mail .....		86	96
Postage .....		13	96
Commissions .....		211	96
Salaries .....		130	00
Office help .....		4	35
Rent .....		24	00
Gas .....		3	50
Subscription cards redeemed.....			50
Stationery .....		12	21
Advanced to picnic committee for sewing machine.....		7	00
Expressage and moving .....		15	75
Signs .....		3	50
Insurance .....		1	75
Telephone .....		31	50
Telegrams .....		2	41
Errata (subscriptions refunded and entries repeated).....		3	25
Miscellaneous .....		3	61
Total .....	\$	2,643	43

## LIABILITIES.

Kellogg Newspaper Co.....		185	00
Mailer and expressage .....		12	00
Rent six months .....		24	00
Salary (editor) 25 weeks .....		125	00
Cash deficit (due G. A. Hoehn) .....		120	78
Total .....	\$	467	53

Average weekly deficit during term of 54 weeks amounting to \$8.50 per week.

THE AUDITING COMMITTEE.

PHIL. H. MUELLER, Sec.

In addition to the above financial statement we deem it timely to call the attention of our Socialist comrades and fellow trade unionists to the importance of subscribing to, and in general assisting the Labor Press.

It has been our experience that whenever we were arrayed in battle with our economic masters, and attempted to place our side of the controversy before the general public through the daily (capitalistic press) we were invariably confronted with the fact that our organization could not pay, and in reality didn't have money enough to open the columns of said capitalistic press to matter of such kind regardless of the fact that nine-tenths of organized labor are subscribers and patrons of the very same press. This is conclusive evidence to us that the daily press at least is true to its class, viz.: the capitalistic interests, while labor on the other hand assists its arch enemy. Almost every issue of the capitalistic dailies contain some ad. of Non-Union Cigars, Tobacco, Bread, Shoes, Clothing, etc., and no effort is made on the part of the laboring masses, causing the removal or rejection of such matter, but silently submit to such a state of affairs. Most deplorable of all is the awful apathy of our fellow-unionists towards their own weapon, the Labor Press, upon which we don't hesitate to make almost any demand involving sacrifices threatening the very existence of same. In times of economic struggles you insist that the Labor Press immediately rush to our assistance by opening its columns to our cause and finally by cancelling all ads that may have the least semblance of unfairness, all of which this very Press has, and will most cheerfully continue to do at all times,

this being part of its historical mission.

In conclusion we desire to call your attention to the obligation and duty which we owe our own press in the defense of the cause we are associated with, and that it demands our undivided and hearty support. Subscribe and secure new subscribers and thereby not only place this weapon in reach of more members of the general labor movement, but likewise acquainting those who may never have had but a scant opportunity of becoming fully conversant with the trade union movement. We appeal to our fellow-unionists to subscribe and assist in building up the Labor Press to the fullest extent of their ability.

FOR THE AUDITING COMMITTEE,

PHIL. H. MUELLER, Sec.

\* \* \*

## REMARKS OF MANAGER AND EDITOR.

COMRADES:—With this week's issue we submit for your information and careful consideration our first annual report. We hate deception and therefore give you the facts as they are.

In November, 1902, local St. Louis was confronted by the fact that our local movement was without an English organ. Right in the midst of the campaign ST. LOUIS LABOR suspended publication. Local St. Louis met and discussed the situation. A bankrupt paper with nearly \$900 debts! What was to be done?

It was decided to continue the publication of ST. LOUIS LABOR. A press committee was elected and your humble servant—the undersigned—was selected as the victim to manage the paper. Two weeks later the manager found himself in the embarrassing position to either stop managing altogether or accept the editorship in addition to the management. He accepted the editorship, for he was anxious to get another job in addition to his work as editor and business manager of our German organ "Arbeiter-Zeitung."

With \$900 debts incurred by the old management the press committee and the new manager started out to republish the paper. Not a cent of money. The credit of our German organ was excellent, and so we succeeded in getting the first edition of ST. LOUIS LABOR published under the new management, on credit. There were over 3,000 names on the old mail list. During the last three months of the old management only \$25 had been received for subscriptions, i. e. less than \$2 a week. After three weeks we were compelled to take about 800 outside subscribers off the subscriptions lists, for most of those people had received the paper for a year or longer and never paid a cent for it. We found that hundreds of St. Louis readers were not bona fide subscribers, but had received the paper through some friends who paid for the first few months' subscription.

We made immediate efforts to clear the mail list and establish a solid subscription system. We organized the regular collectors' system and in this way we have finally succeeded in getting down to the rock basis of a solid subscription list and collection system. At least two-thirds of the original names had to be taken off the list and we are glad to state that we have now built a splendid foundation for our English Socialist press in St. Louis. In spite of the fact that we have doubled the size of the paper, and increased the annual subscription price to \$1, we have to-day nearly 1,700 bona fide, permanent subscribers. Our staff of collectors—Arnold, Crouch, Struckhoff, Hildebrand, Poenak and Co.—are doing most excellent work and it is due to their sacrificing efforts that we have finally succeeded in the radical "revision" of the old mail list.

Hildebrand deserves great praise for his hard work for "LABOR" during the past year. Without his help I could not have done the work. Yet he has rendered his services free of charge. Perhaps few will appreciate it.

For the last 54 weeks "LABOR" has appeared every Saturday morning as regularly as clock work. And it will appear with equal promptness and regularity in future.

While we do not claim that "LABOR" is the best Socialist paper, we do not hesitate one moment to claim that it is one of the best Socialist papers published to-day in the English language. It is not only a Socialist propaganda paper, but an organ of organized labor, fighting the daily battles of the working class.

COMRADES:—We have done our duty to the best of our ability. Now it is up to you to do your duty.

We are to-day engaged in a merciless class struggle. Our Socialist press is the most effective, the most necessary weapon of the working class. Few realize this. Many will realize it in the near future. There can not be any permanently successful Socialist or union movement without a powerful Socialist press, owned and managed by the forces of our own movement.

Do not for one moment believe that it is a snap job to publish Socialist papers, i. e., fearless organs advocating labor's class interests. Without sacrifices on our part there never would be a strong Socialist press.

We have a world fighting against us. A most powerful, a most corrupt daily press, in the absolute control of our enemies, is daily and hourly fighting against the working class. A fearless Socialist paper is as necessary for the wage worker and his family as the daily bread. Only the Socialist press can tell the truth. The capitalistic press is published for profit, and it is paid for suppressing the truth and for misrepresenting the cause of the working people.

A good, solid, Socialist press means a good, solid Socialist movement; it means a most powerful support of the trade union movement. In the near future our press will be engaged in the greatest battles ever fought for the noble cause of labor and humanity. Let us put our shoulders to the wheel and pledge our word of honor as Socialists to assist in this great and noble work of building up the Gibraltar of the modern labor movement, which is the Socialist press.

Yours for Socialism and Labor's emancipation,

G. A. HOEHN,

Business Manager and Editor of "LABOR."

### 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 to 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-Harugarl							1-3
Bakers (Eng.), 238-Harugarl							2-4
Bakers (cracker), 176-Harugarl							1-3
Bakers, 243-Harugarl			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-Harugarl							
Bookbinders, 13-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				1-3			2-4
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-Harugarl						1-3	
Brushmakers, 7422-505 Park							2-4
Bldg. Mtrl. Trds. Coun., 1026 Franklin							2-4
Building Trades Council-Druids							
Bulldozers (street car), 8157-Lightstone's			2-4				
Butchers and Cutters, 88-1310 Franklin	2-4						
Cabdrivers, 405-604 Market			2-4				
Candy makers, 248-Harugarl	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, 8508-5200 Shaw						1-3	
Clayminers, 9310-Beck & Morganford rd					1		
Chair Workers, 8-St. Louis					4		
Cigarmakers, 44-Walhalla						2-4	
Cigar Packers, 231-504 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-Harugarl				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 Gilders, 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							
Gilvanizers, 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			1				
Hatters (silk)-Wentzel		1					
Helpers (blksmith), 317-Lightstone's							2-4
Helpers (bolter), 8528-2338 S. Broadway		2-4					
Helpers (molders), 7413-327 Geyer							1-3
Helpers (mch. blksm), 8463-Lightstone's							2-4
Helpers (tilesetters), 1277-Lightstone's							
Helpers (steamfitters), 33-Lightstone's							
Horseshoers, 3-Lightstone's					1-3		
Laborers, 9964-806 N. 14th							2-4
Leather Wrkrs (horse goods), 30-Walhalla			2-4				
Leather Wrkrs., 87-Harugarl				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			
Mallers, 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, 59-1310 Franklin Ave							
Molders (stove), 10-1310 Franklin Ave							2-4
Musicians, 2-1733 Olive							
Musicians, 44-1102 Franklin			1-3				
Packg. Rm. Empl., 9464-1200 Franklin							
Painters and Decorators, 23-Lightstone's							
Painters (sign), 774-Lightstone's							
Painters (carriage), 204-1026 Franklin Ave							
Painters (glaziers), 513-1116 Franklin Ave						1-3	
Paperhangers, 341-Lightstone's							
Pat'n Mkr's Assn.-1310 Franklin		1-3-5					
Paper Box Mkr's, 8972-327 Geyer				2-4			
Paper Carrier, 5783-Fraternal							
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
Retail Clerks, 80-Fraternal					1-3		
Retail Clerks, 84-Fraternal		1-3					
Retail Clerks (gro.), 424-Fraternal						1-3	
Retail Clerks (shoe), 886-Fraternal							2-4
Riggers, 8919-Harugarl			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), 245-925 Franklin					1-3		
Shoe Workers, 338-907 N 22nd							
Shoe Workers, 346-2036 Franklin							
Soda Water Wrks., 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 Wrks, 1-Broadway & Laml							1-3
Steel & Iron Wrks, 4-Brighton							1-3
Stereotypers, 8-201 S 3rd			1				
Stove Mounters, 34-1310 Franklin							2-4
Tailors, 11-Druids							
Teamster (coal), 24-1026 Franklin					1-3		
Teamsters (frt.), 27-1026 Franklin						1-3	
Teamsters (ice), 23-1026 Franklin				2-4			
Teamsters (pro.), 40-1026 Franklin				1-3			
Team (pckng. 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 (plano), 84-Lightstone's						1-3	
Teamsters (movers)-Lightstone's			1-3				
Terra Cotta Wrks, 80-5759 Manchester				2-4			
Tobacco Wrks, 1-505 Park							1-3
Trunk & Bag Wrks, 1-Walhalla							1-3
Typefounders, 5-416 Elm							
Tuck Pointers, 131-Lightstone's							
Undert. & Liv., 10742-3000 Easton							
Upholsterers, 21-1310 Franklin Ave				2-4			
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				2-4			
Woodworkers, 84-1026 Franklin							
Woodworkers, 125-1026 Franklin							
Woodworkers, 149-1026 Franklin							
Woodworkers, 204-1310 Franklin					1-3-5		
Woodworkers, 221-20th & Dodler							

Notice! If the time or place of your union meeting are not printed correctly in the above directory report same to your next meeting. All changes and additions must be reported in writing to Labor by Secretaries of unions and will then receive immediate attention.

# Vogue of the WHITE BLOUSE



**B**LOUSES of all kinds, to be sure, but the particular vogue of the winter is the blouse of white.

The white blouses are perhaps the best for general utility purposes. They harmonize with any skirt, are universally becoming and clean admirably. Recognizing all this, the makers put their best efforts into the designing and making of the white blouse, and the variety of its forms is really bewildering.

The long shoulder line is, of course, the keynote of the blouse, as of all modish bodices, and the voluminous and whimsical sleeve of the season is found in the blouse; yet many of the blouse sleeves maintain a certain severity, because they are to be worn under tailor coats, and the tailor coat sleeve has not swelled to huge proportions, like the sleeves of more elaborate coats and wraps.

For the house blouse such considerations are nonessential, and here fantasy may run riot in sleeves, berthas, fichus, etc.

White chiffon is the material for many of the most attractive house blouses and the models are indescribably dainty. One that merits especial mention is cut in surplice form and may be worn either slightly low at the throat or with a little transparent guimp and collar.

A line of narrow valenciennes edges all the little frills of sleeves and surplice, but the distinctive feature of the model is the pointed design of leaves in soft greens and browns which runs down each side of the surplice folds.

Hand painting is seen upon many of the imported blouse models, not only in chiffon, but also in satin, silk and even velvet, and one Broadway firm is show-

ing exquisite blouses of pearl gray crepe, simply made, but decorated on fronts and sleeves with delicately pointed little rosebuds in faint pink and green, and butterflies embroidered in white silk.

Of crepe, too, are several other blouses sketched here. One has a gauged yoke and sleeve caps, with inset medallions of lace. One medallion is applied exactly upon the shoulder point, obliterating the upper armhole seam and giving the necessary long droop to the shoulder.

The collarless blouse is well liked by women whose throats will bear scrutiny and many of the house blouses, particularly when they are to be worn by young girls, are made without collars.

Silk in cut out design or broderie Anglaise makes dainty blouses and requires little trimming, save at throat and wrists. Cut out cloth in white or some light shade also offers good blouse possibilities.

Tiny buttons in gold or silk covered are used plentifully upon blouses as upon all bodices, and the note of gold so emphasized throughout the modes of the season is added to the blouses in embroidery, in tiny tassels, or in the gold threaded lace which is especially effective upon velvet.

Old Chinese embroideries are eagerly sought for blouse trimmings, and embroidery in chenille is distinctly fashionable. Canton crepe embroidered all over in self-color is employed for the making of most artistic blouses, and some women have cut up old embroidered crepe shawls for the purpose, but the shawl is forging to the front so rapidly that it would seem wiser to keep such an old time possession intact against the day when it may come into its own.

## Modes for Mademoiselle

**S**OFT flannel fabrics, with floral or Paisley borders, arranged sometimes in harmonizing and sometimes in contrasting colors are among the successes of the winter season, and certain it is that they lend themselves with special amiability to the making of pretty winter dressing gowns and dressing jackets. For young girls' wear these bordered flannels are particularly appropriate, since they afford in themselves a perfectly adequate amount of trimming, whether for blouses or for morning wrappers, without giving any appearance of over-elaboration to the garments in question.

Viyella is one of the most useful of all fabrics for dressing gowns, since it can now be procured with a variety of dainty borders and in a wide range of colors, including many pale and delicate tints as well as the darker and more useful shades. The fact that Viyella does not shrink, if washed with common care, is immensely in its favor, especially in the case of growing girls. There is also a new printed flannel this season, known as flanelle renforcee, which makes

charming winter dressing gowns, and which looks particularly pretty in striped and spotted designs, intermingled with small pompadour wreaths and bouquets of flowers.

In our illustration may be seen a suggestion for a smart walking costume, suitable for Sunday best for one of the elder girls in the schoolroom. The dress, of which only a glimpse is given, might be made in striped tweed or homespun, in one of those useful shades of dark chestnut brown which are in such high favor at the moment. This skirt is simply piped with a paler shade of brown, and trimmed with some few rows of tailor stitching. The coat is made in a new and very ample shape, with large wing sleeves. It is carried out in stone colored box-cloth, lined with dark leaf-green silk, and bordered either with mink, skunk, or silvered fox. The bretelle trimmings, which pass over the shoulders and are allowed to reach to the waist at the back, are made in brown and white silk cord, with tassels to match, while the buttons are of brown and gold oxidized metal. In dark green cloth with chinchilla, or in crimson cloth with black broad tail, this same kind

of coat would be very effective. The hat should be made in smooth silk beaver or in velvet to match the color of the dress. For sole trimming it has a long and very full ostrich feather, which starts from the brim on one side in front, and then curls over at the back, and rests upon the hair.

Large picture hats in soft silk beaver and in long-haired felt are very much worn by girls again this winter, as they were last. When the brims are neatly wired, they can easily be bent about in various becoming ways to suit the faces of the wearers. Nor do these large hats need anything very elaborate in the way of trimming, since, as our sketch proves, one long ostrich feather will amply suffice when the hat is intended for smart occasions. For every day school hats, when a similar shape is used, big choux of velvet or of Louisine silk ribbon may be used, with soft draperies to connect one choux with another, possibly held in place by a bright steel ornament.

Toques of soft beaver cloth, cunningly draped and folded, and trimmed quite simply with a cluster of wings, or a shaded mount, make excellent hats for rough weather, as there is nothing about them which wind or rain can spoil. Very neat also are the round Bretonne sailor shapes, which are so generally becoming, with their wide flat crowns and slightly curved and upturned brims. In soft, long-haired felt, carried out in pastel colorings of all descriptions, these Bretonne sailors require very little in the way of trimming beyond a wide band of velvet to bind the brim and a box-plaited bow or a cluster of wings to finish the shape where it turns off the hair at the back.

The new full skirts are certainly best unlined and worn over a slip or substantial underskirt. The evening petticoat also must not be too flimsy, as it has to support the weight of the heavier fabrics. It requires as much skill in cut-



ting as the overskirt.

Fashions are so varied that they offer opportunities alike to the stout and the thin, to the rich and to the poor. Only there never was a time when dress required more study and care both in the choosing of the garments and in the putting of them on.

ELLEN OSMONDE.

Only One.

Boarder (sipping disapprovingly)—This is singular soup.

Waiter—Yes, it's oyster.—Detroit Free Press.

Subscribe for Labor.

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?

Capitalism destroys the home of the worker.

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?

**W. H. PRIESMEYER,**  
DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF **SALT**  
And Manufacturer of  
**ELECTRIC**  
**FRANKLIN**  
**BULL DOG**  
**SPIRE** } **LYE.**  
**St. Louis, Mo.**



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## The Race Question in the Party.

From THE WORKER.

[We present below two letters concerning the action of the Louisiana state convention in incorporating in its platform a plank demanding territorial segregation of the white and black races, which letters have been laid before the National Committee as arguments on the question thus raised.]

I.—KERRIGAN TO MOLYNEAUX.  
P. Aloysius Molyneaux, New Orleans, La.

Dear Comrade:—As I am responsible, I suppose, for having the charter for the state organization, Socialist Party, for Louisiana held up, I thought best that I write you and present personally what it was that led me to object. You will see from the editorial I enclose taken from the Dallas "News" of Sept. 26 what use can be made of this declaration of the Louisiana Socialists.

I also enclose you a slip that sets forth the position of the party on the negro question. You will see from it that the party is not committed to race equality. Socialism stands only for economic equality. When you have examined the literature of Socialism dealing with the race problem, it will be clear to you that the so-called race problem, like so many others that worry humanity at this time, is simply an outgrowth of capitalism, and when private capital is transformed into social capital under the Co-operative Commonwealth, such questions as the so-called race problem will adjust themselves automatically. We don't at this time object to the negro on the public highways that we use, or the streets of our cities or the mercantile houses where we get our supplies, or the barber shops, or the hotels. Nor do we object to him handling our food as cooks, or washing our person and handling our bodies as attendants in bath rooms. You will notice that the only objection that is raised now is social equality and I think that when you have examined the Socialist position more critically you will find that not only is there nothing therein that would promise to the negro the right to force his society on those that objected to him, but on the contrary the independence that Socialism promises will make it absolutely the prerogative of every human being to associate with those only who are agreeable to him. Can this be said at this time? You know that capitalism never examines the color of the skin when it buys labor-power and I have seen white men working in the streets of the city of Dallas side by side with negroes when the heat of summer was such that if the negro could ever be offensive to a white man he must have been then. Moreover, I have seen white and black working thus under a negro foreman. I have not the least doubt that you have seen the same in New Orleans. More than this, I can show you whites and blacks of the working class forced into being next door neighbors. Why? Because capitalism has forced exactly the same conditions of work and wages upon them and they could not help themselves, although I know personally that the black people objected to it as strongly as the white people, for they said the poor white trash was forever nagging them.

I have been in the South for twenty-five years. I came here with a deep prejudice against the black man. My people were so-called Northern copperheads. But I was not long in learning that the black man in the South corresponded in every economic detail with the poor white man in the North. The meanest and vilest portions of subsistence only was his.

I have talked with intelligent negroes on this subject. My business

has brought me into contact with school teachers and others of that class, and it is the common sentiment among them that if there is any desire on the part of the negro to mingle with the whites it is because the conditions under which the white man lives is so much better than that of the black man. They all agreed that if the black man had as good houses to live in, as good clothes to wear, and as good food to eat, and as good opportunities to get education and recreation, they would prefer to mingle only with black men, as they understood each other better and that subtle attraction of race that makes Jewish quarters and Irish quarters and German quarters and Swedish quarters, etc., etc., in all our large cities would draw them together.

If they imitate and copy the white man now, it is because they see in the white man an ideal they long for, in living, dress and manners. Let him have those things, we Socialists say, they are his by right as is his portion of the highway or the street, then let him seek those to whom he is agreeable. Under Socialism he will have no power to force himself either in the economic or social field on those to whom he is not agreeable.

I regard it as unfortunate that you raised this question in Louisiana. We here in Texas have had the question up in our conventions, brought up by some one who was not clear on the Socialist position, but fortunately it was always thoroughly threshed out, and everyone became clear. We have never touched upon it in our public declarations, knowing that when a man became a well-informed Socialist he would be able to settle this question for himself. We did not feel like placing in the hands of the enemy any weapon that we could keep out of them.

I do not see how, under the circumstances, Louisiana could be admitted to the party with this declaration standing for Socialism, would mean quite a different thing there than in any part of the world, and you know that the boast of Socialism is that whether it be in Dallas, Tex., or St. Petersburg, Russia, Socialism is Socialism.

I am certain that the resolution passed at your convention was a result of a misunderstanding on your part, and the proper steps to take will be to get the exact Socialist position before the party membership, and have the objectionable resolution stricken from the records by a vote of all the branches in the state. I would be very much pleased to hear from you on this subject, and I am anxious to have Louisiana counted as one of the organized states, and will do anything in my power consistent with my convictions to help accomplish this end.

Fraternally,

JOHN KERRIGAN.

Dallas Texas, Oct. 29.

### II.—MOLYNEAUX'S REPLY.

John Kerrigan, Dallas Tex.

Dear Comrade:—Through Comrade Mally I am in receipt of yours of the 29th and beg leave to answer as follows:

I do not doubt for a moment that you acted according to your convictions in protesting against the granting of our state charter and I want you to feel that it was not in a spirit of personal resentment that our Local Quorum requested the names of the protestants.

The editorial you enclose is indeed a caustic and seemingly unanswerable bit of capitalistic criticism, but it is only a rehash of an editorial which appeared in the "Picayune" of Sept. 20 and which has been copied by several

capitalistic dailies throughout the South. I beg to call your attention to the conclusive reply to the "Picayune" editorial which silenced that journal and would, no doubt, put a quietus to such sheets as the Dallas "News" if only the trouble were taken to answer their editorials. I enclose Comrade Hall's letter and commend it to your attention; it may have the effect of clearing up this matter in your mind and making our stand clear.

I can assure you, my dear comrade, that the negro plank in our platform is not the result of a misunderstanding on our part, but on the contrary it is the result of months of careful study of the subject; we realized that some stand had to be taken in the matter and we took the only sane one.

If you doubt for a minute the necessity of the plank, I refer you to the tenth clause in our platform, which demands certain constitutional amendments. These amendments, if passed, will practically enfranchise the negro and it was absolutely necessary that we make our stand clear, that is, clear that we are demanding the ballot for the negro with which to rule himself and secure his industrial independence, and not to rule white men with.

The criticisms of the "Picayune," Dallas "News," and the other capitalistic sheets are indeed very harsh, but such as will do very little harm if properly answered. Such criticism will fool no one or at worst will fool only a few ignorant negroes who can do the party no possible harm.

Now let me point out clearly just what we had to decide. If we had not adopted the tenth clause in our platform, which demands the enfranchisement of the negro, the claim would have been set up that we were not honest in our proposition for economic and political equality, which would have been true.

If we had adopted the tenth clause and had not adopted the plank declaring for the separation of the races, then the cry of "negro supremacy" and "social equality," which has killed the Republican party in the South and has been the cause of the "Solid South" since the Civil War, would have been hurled at our heads and we would have been crushed in our infancy.

Now we claim that the negro must be organized into the Socialist Party, and that we have indicated the only lines along which all workers, both white and black, can be organized as Socialists. Your own expressions cover our views exactly. If the present capitalistic methods which compel negroes and whites to live in the same quarters of the city, and compel them to work, perhaps, under a negro foreman, are strongly objected to by both negroes and whites, then when they are endowed with the absolute right of living as they like, they will unquestionably adopt the method declared for in the ninth plank of our platform.

After reading your letter carefully, I am still at a loss to know on what ground you objected to the granting of our charter. The slip you enclose I have read time and time again during the past two years, and I am thoroughly familiar with the stand of the Socialist Party as regards the negro. You aptly state our position when you say: "Socialism stands only for eco-

nomie equality." Now, Comrade Kerrigan, if you can show me anything in our negro plank which is opposed to the economic equality of all men and women, whether they be white, black, or otherwise, I will say then that there is reason for the National Committee to refuse to grant us a charter and therefore reason for your protest. As it is, I fail to see how they can possibly refuse us a charter.

As to the literature of Socialism on the subject, I can quote so high an authority as J. A. Wayland as taking exactly the same stand on different occasions as we have taken in this matter.

I feel sure that you have not followed your own views to their logical conclusion, and while I feel that our position has been misunderstood, I am glad this discussion has arisen.

I also am anxious to have Louisiana counted among the organized states, and a deal more anxious than you, my dear comrade, but I will do nothing not consistent with my convictions to bring about this end.

In conclusion, I would urge that you vote for the motion to grant us a state charter, and beg to remain,

Yours fraternally,

P. ALOYSIUS MOLYNEAUX.

State Secretary, Socialist Party of Louisiana.  
372 Walnut St., New Orleans, La.,  
Nov. 10.

### III.—TALBOTT'S COMMENT ON HIS MOTION.

It is a well known fact that the majority of the colored people in the South have no vote. North Carolina has already disfranchised more than 500,000 negroes, and nearly all the Southern states that have not disfranchised them have expressed their intention of doing so in the near future. Again, the Republican party is a feeble machine in many Southern states and the Democratic party has used colored votes only to further its own power. Therefore, the colored race has no political party that it can turn to but the Socialist Party, but it cannot even turn toward the Socialist Party for it has no vote in the South. Again, there is positively nothing in this clause referred to in the Louisiana state proceedings that will jeopardize Socialist principles, and therefore I stand for its adoption.

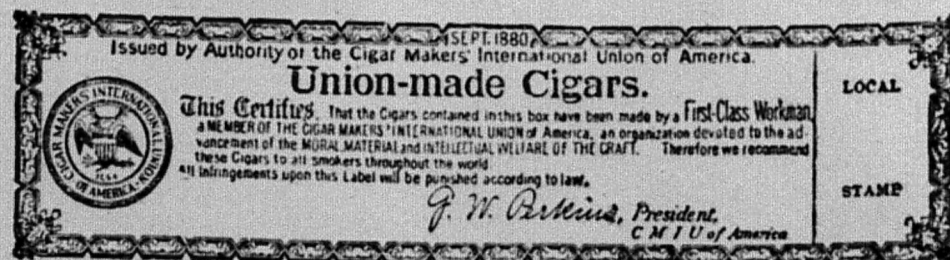
Having lived in the South a number of years, and knowing how astutely ready the Democratic party of the South has been to howl over the slightest hint of "race equality," it is easy to understand why the Louisiana comrades inserted the above mentioned clause in their proceedings. I do not know any of the comrades that drafted the Louisiana state proceedings, but I do know that this single clause in their declaration of principles reflects credit upon them, and proves conclusively that they are Southern Socialist diplomats that know how to hedge in the Democratic party.

### VI.—ANOTHER SOUTHERN COMRADE'S VIEW.

To the Editor of The Worker:—I see by a late issue of your excellent paper that the National Committee has held

(Continued on page 14.)

## Smoke Only Union Made Cigars.



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

Issued by the Cigarmakers' International Union of America.

## Race Question Discussed.

Ever since, some two or three years ago, the Socialist Party began to make considerable progress in the South, it has been evident that, sooner or later—and sooner rather than later, in proportion as our progress was rapid—we should be forced to meet the "race question" or "color question" as it exists there and should be confronted with the alternative of making some concessions to opinion and feeling there prevalent in order to facilitate our propaganda or of setting ourselves to the difficult task of carrying on that propaganda on uncompromising lines in the face of violent opposition on what is actually a side-issue. It is rather surprising that the question did not arise in a definite form in Florida or Alabama or Texas many months ago, and not at all surprising that it has so arisen in Louisiana within the last few weeks.

Our readers already know that the application of the Louisiana locals for a state charter has been held up by the National Secretary with the approval of the Quorum, pending decision by the National Committee, as to whether or not the provision of the proposed state constitution of the party for organization of white and black members into separate locals or branches and the plank declaring in favor of compulsory segregation of the black race in certain states, counties, or other geographical districts are violative of the provisions of the national platform and party constitution and of the accepted principles of international Socialism.

So far as the first of these matters is concerned, it seems to us that it might well be left to the judgment of the comrades in the state concerned. If, as is alleged—and we have no reason to doubt the good faith of those who so inform us—both whites and blacks find that they can work more efficiently in separate branches, they should not be forbidden to follow that plan. We have German, Jewish, Italian, Scandinavian, Polish, Bohemian, Hungarian, and perhaps other nationality branches already in several states, because a good many comrades of these various nationalities think it easier to carry on their work for the cause when so organized. We believe the general experience is that it is desirable to avoid such separate organization so far as possible, but it has not been found practicable altogether to avoid it without virtually abandoning the work of propaganda among immigrants of those various nationalities. Social custom in the South may be as great an obstacle to the working together of whites and blacks in the same branch as differences of speech are to the working together of Germans and Italians in New York City. At the best, however, such separate organization should be tolerated, not encouraged.

The plank in the proposed Louisiana platform is, in our opinion, quite a different and a much more serious matter. Such a plank has no place in a Socialist platform. If the Socialist Party cannot gain votes in Louisiana

without such a plank, then it is better that we should not gain votes there.

Let it be granted that the black race in this country is, in general, as a consequence of its shorter acquaintance with civilization and its sad experience of slavery, inferior to the white. It should be remembered that the black race is not here of its own choice and that the white race therefore owes it a debt of forbearance and helpfulness that it will still take a good many generations to liquidate. To itself also the white race owes the same duty. The negro is here and seems to be here to stay—so long, at least, as capitalism lasts. The idea of compulsorily removing him to a home in some other part of the world, which used to be advanced by some sentimentalists and sensationalists, is as repugnant to principles of common honesty and humanity as it is difficult of execution and as impracticable as it is unjust; in fact, it is nowhere seriously considered. Whether as a matter of duty, then, or as a matter of pure self-interest, it behooves the whites in this country to give their black fellow citizens every opportunity to "make up lost time" in the march of progress; it behooves them not to leave such opportunities to be demanded by the negroes, but rather to co-operate energetically in securing them, that there may be the least possible of friction in the process.

Does anyone seriously imagine that this end would be best served by setting aside two or three states exclusively for the negroes and expelling them from the other states? Would the black race advance in civilization more rapidly if so segregated? Such partial examples as we have do not justify us in thinking so. And would discord be avoided? Impossible. We do not live within state lines nowadays—not even within national lines. While capitalism lasts, such an arrangement would assuredly prove quite unworkable. To realize this, simply imagine Mississippi as a negro state and ask whether the plantation owners and mining companies of Louisiana and Alabama would not insist on having black laborers to do their work; or whether white capitalists would not hold stocks and bonds and mortgages in the negro state and insist on federal legislation to protect their interests there.

While capitalism lasts, the segregation plan is a futile attempt to shirk the issue—futile, because the forces of capitalism itself would oppose it, if for no other reason. While capitalism lasts, it is the duty of the Socialist Party, so far as it deals with the negro question as such, to use its influence in favor of the educational and especially the economic uplifting of the blacks—not to try to treat it as a question apart from the labor question, for that it essentially is not, but to strive for its solution through the solution of the labor question, so far as it can be so solved.

And when capitalism is gone? If there still remains a negro question—as we will not deny there may, though

very far less acute and threatening than it now is, as being a matter of race difference only, not of race difference plus class conflict—why, then will be the time, in the light of knowledge we shall then have, to devise measures for its solution. Any present declaration on such a possible future problem is, in the strict sense of the word, preposterous.

Our comrades, North or South, should not be frightened or confused by the bogey of "social equality." No one proposes to make a law requiring white men to invite black men to their tables or vice versa. We do not find any white landlords or merchants or other capitalists refusing to accept black men's money or showing any scruples about making a profit on black men's labor. They do not hesitate even to employ black laborers to displace white ones at lower wages, when occasion offers. If economic intercourse of this sort is tolerable, then the relations involved in comradeship of the two races in the Co-operative Commonwealth need have no terrors. Workingmen, white or black, have nothing to lose and all to gain by economic equality and solidarity; capitalists alone have reason to oppose it—and they, not as white men or black men, but as capitalists.

The Socialist Party, therefore, has nothing to lose and all to gain by adhering strictly to its economic basis in the class struggle between Labor and Capital, brushing aside all sophisms such as that of "social equality" and refusing to be led into entangling alliances or internal divisions on any other question, great or small, whatever temporary advantage may seem to be offered thereby.

The words used by National Committeeman Talbott of Minnesota—and it is surprising to hear them from that quarter—in moving to endorse the Louisiana negro plank, are sufficient in themselves to condemn the proposition. He seems to argue that because the negroes of the South practically have no votes, we need pay no attention to their desires or their rights and he praises the framers of the plank as "Southern Socialist diplomats that know how to hedge in the Democratic party." For us—and we believe we speak for the party—we do not wish to be led by "diplomats." Diplomacy is the wise policy for parties that are morally and economically wrong. We are right and we have nothing to "hedge" on, no need and no place in our policy for what is commonly called diplomacy.

### THE HORSE WAS NOT RICH.

Socrates told Ischomachus that he would have been ashamed of his poverty if he had not once seen an admiring crowd following a fine horse and discussing its good points. "I asked the groom," he said, "if the horse was rich, and he looked at me as if I was crazy and answered, 'How on earth could a horse be rich?' And at that I breathed again, hearing that it is possible for a penniless horse to be a good horse, if he has naturally a good character."

### WORKINGMEN, BE GOOD.

Whenever President Roosevelt grows eloquent over the beauties of personal holiness, his enthusiasm recalls, for some reason or other, the story of the little girl who prayed, "O Lord, make Martha Smith a good little girl, so that I may take her playthings away from her and she won't make any fuss about it."—The Public

### 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

Each family will have a home under Socialism.

The worker should demand his rights at the ballot box.

## C. CHALLY,

Staple and  
Fancy  
Groceries.

1758 SOUTH 18th STREET.

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McKinney's Bread.

It Is Made by **NON-UNION LABOR**

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

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Oils, Stoves and Ranges.

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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.**  
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HIRE ONLY...

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**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**

# The Race Question in the Party

(Continued from page 12.)

up the application of our Louisiana comrades for a charter on account of the plank in their state platform calling for a separation of the races.

I am considerably puzzled to know why this should be. Do not the comrades of the South know better the conditions that surround the work here and the wisdom needed to carry it on than comrades who have never been here, and who can have no conception of the obstacles to be overcome? I myself am a Northern man, and yet I see the wisdom of the action of the Louisiana comrades.

There is not only no hardship or reflection cast upon the colored race by this demand, but it will when carried out place them in a position of absolute independence. If there is any reflection on either race by the demand, which is the race upon which the reflection rests? You will say, the colored race. But why? The demand separates the whites from the blacks as well as the blacks from the whites. The thing is absolutely equal. Who is hurt?

I have not heard any complaint from the National Committee on account of the Nebraska State Committee refusing to grant a charter to a local in that state because it was composed of school teachers and farmers instead of wage workers in other lines of employment. Here was an injustice that did reflect upon a class, as it made it appear that these farmers and school teachers had not enough sense to be Socialists.

In the South we are doing all we can to bring the negro to Socialism, and are doing some good among them, but we cannot advance any more rapidly by bringing them into the white locals than by allowing them to have and manage locals for themselves. There is just as much aristocracy among the blacks as there is among the whites and they have not altogether ceased looking upon the "po' white trash" in a downward direction. It is just as well to let the comrades here work out this matter in the best way they can according to their light, and as a Northern man, I assure you they have a better conception of the difficulties in the way in this section than you, who have never been here, can have. To explain the color problem would take much more space than you can give me. "The Grander Age" will shortly devote a full issue to this matter, and we then hope to make clear to the Northern comrades that all is not "race prejudice," as many of them think, from life-long reading of Northern papers of "The South Is Again in the Saddle" variety.

Mississippi will doubtless organize early in the spring, and she will probably follow Louisiana's lead. We ask the National Committee to think long and seriously before they conclude to leave us out in the cold to work out our own salvation.

SUMNER W. ROSE,

Bloti, Miss., Nov. 15.

## SOCIALIST PARTY OF MISSOURI.

### RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FOR NOVEMBER, 1903.

Cash on hands .....	\$118 78
Dues Liberal .....	2 70
Dues Luxemburg .....	3 00
Dues Poplar Bluff .....	4 00
Pleasant Hill dues .....	80
Org. Fund Hurt .....	1 00
Dues Bevier .....	4 50
Dues Lynchburg .....	1 00
Dues St. Louis .....	7 00
Supplies St. Louis .....	1 00
Dues Independence .....	1 00
Dues Granada .....	1 60
Dues Chillicothe .....	1 80
Org. Fund McFarland .....	25
Supplies Webb City .....	65
Dues Stott City .....	2 40
Supplies Jeff City .....	15

Dues Higbee .....	50
Dues Arnett .....	80
Dues Kirkwood .....	1 70
Supplies Lewis .....	10
Dues Greenfield .....	80
Dues Hill Side .....	3 60
Dues Argola .....	2 00
Supplies Garver .....	50
Dues Poplar Bluff .....	40
Dues Warrensburg .....	1 20
Dues St. Louis .....	13 00
Dues Olivet .....	2 00
Dues Milan .....	2 23
Dues Webb City .....	1 00
Dues Sedalia .....	1 50
Dues Granada .....	10
Dues Carterville .....	1 00
Dues Kansas City .....	18 00
Dues Aurora .....	1 20
Org. Fund, F. K. Harris .....	25
Dues Dexter .....	2 00
Dues Miller Township .....	60
Dues Mt. Vernon .....	1 40
Dues Joplin .....	5 30
Dues St. Louis .....	6 00
Dues Jeff. City .....	50
Dues Rich Hill .....	1 10
Dues Bevier .....	3 90
Dues St. Louis .....	5 00
Supplies Luenburg .....	25

Telegrams .....	\$ 50
Supplies .....	6 55
Due Stamps .....	100 00
Express .....	25
Postage Stamps .....	4 15
On hands .....	114 71
	\$226 16

Dec. 1, 1903, cash on hands... \$114 71  
 Due stamps on hands, 674.  
 Postage stamps on hands, \$1.45.  
 Supplies on hand, \$4.  
 All bills of every class and kind paid.  
**CALEB LIPSCOMB,**  
 Secretary-Treasurer.

### QUORUM SOCIALIST STATE COMMITTEE OF MISSOURI.

Liberal, Mo., Nov. 29, 1903.  
 Twenty-first meeting of the quorum was held at headquarters with Jones, Blake, Wilcox and Mellor present. Charters granted to Miller Township club with sixteen members, Douglas county, post office Mansfield, also charter granted Carterville, Mo., Jasper county, with ten members.

Adjourned.  
**CALEB LIPSCOMB,** Secretary.  
**M. M. JONES,** Chairman.  
 Liberal, Mo., Dec. 6, 1903.  
 Twenty-second meeting of the quorum was held at headquarters with Jones, Mellor, Benson and Wilcox. Bills allowed are:  
 Telegrams .....

Total .....

### CONTRIBUTIONS TO ST. LOUIS CAMPAIGN FUND.

George Lambert .....	\$ 25
Cash .....	20
F. Sclesinger .....	25
J. M. McCallack .....	25
J. Lewinsky .....	25
F. Rodenwald .....	25
J. Grodberg .....	25
Theo. Jacobs .....	25
Geo. Schramm .....	25
Aug. Dalebar .....	2 00
Employes of H. F. B. ....	1 35
Total .....	\$5 55

When one borrows money from a bank the banker insists on security worth double the loan. When one loans the bank money he gets no security, and if he were to mention such a thing the banker would laugh at him. The banker will not trust you, but insists that you trust him.

The hardest workers are the poorest paid.

# 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 cooperative 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,

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# The Eight-Hour Decision

Explained by THE WORKER.

The decision of the United States Supreme Court, affirming the constitutionality of the Kansas Eight-Hour Law, is as surprising to us as it undoubtedly is to the contractors. It goes without saying that the opinion, is written by Justice Harlan, the oldest and the most liberal-minded of the nine members of the Court. Practically every decision of the Supreme Court in recent years that has not been distinctly on the side of capitalist interests has come from his pen. He represents the older generation of jurists, who had still some respect for traditions of democracy and of humanity. Unfortunately he retires from the bench next year and his successor will probably be a man of the Fuller type.

It is too soon to say with any confidence what will be the effect of the decision. The proverb, "There's many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip," holds good nowhere so well as in the interpretation of the law. The Supreme Court of the United States is regarded by many with a degree of reverence approaching the superstitions. It is naively supposed to be a sacred and infallible repository of wisdom and abstract justice, above the influence of political considerations. When we remember, however, that not so very long ago this wonderful court reversed its own decision on the Income Tax Law—reversed it within two years and without any change in the personnel of the court—we are not inclined to join in worshipping it nor to be very sanguine as to the permanence of any victory that Labor may seem to have won at that bar.

In several states, measures similar to the Kansas law here in question have been declared unconstitutional by the highest state courts. The Prevailing Rate of Wages Law and the Eight-Hour Law in New York are instances. Whether the decision just given at Washington will tend to re-establish the validity of these statutes remains to be seen. In the Kansas case, the Supreme Court simply declares that a state law making eight hours a maximum legal work-day on public work is not in violation of the Constitution of the United States. Whether such a law violates the constitution of the state is a question for the state courts alone to decide. And even though the New York laws, or the similar laws recently invalidated by the state courts in Pennsylvania, Maryland, Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, and other states, be carried to Washington on the question of their consistency with the provisions of the national constitution, we need not be too sure that they will be sustained. The substitution of an up-to-date corporation lawyer for Justice Harlan, which is a probability of the near future, may make all the difference between such laws being sustained and their being overthrown.

Without now commenting on the remarkable doctrines laid down in Justice Harlan's opinion—remarkable, as sound doctrines of political philosophy coming from a source that seldom

gives us such—we may say that this decision suggests two things:

First, that laws are constitutional if the judges say they are and not constitutional if the judges say they are not, and that it is therefore of the greatest importance that the workingmen elect judges who are sure to say that labor laws are constitutional.

Second, that, as Dooley says, "the Supreme Court follows the election returns"—or, in a larger sense, that the courts are influenced by popular tendencies and demonstrations of thought and feeling. The increased aggressiveness of the working class, both on the political and on the industrial field, in recent years—as shown clearly in the rapid growth of the Socialist vote and vaguely in the organization of local "independent labor parties," and as shown also in the increase of the trade-union membership and the vigor of such demonstrations as the anthracite coal strike of last year and the present miners' strikes in the West—has filled the capitalist mind with dark forebodings and inclined the master class, now to violent and stubborn resistance, now to partial concessions. It is not by humility and "sweet reasonableness" that the workers win even the smallest real concessions, but by emphatically demanding the whole of their rights and sturdily fighting for them.

Let us profit by the concessions, by all means; but let us not make the mistake of swallowing the hook with the bait. If the workers are led by this decision to moderate their demands or the vigor with which they urge them, if they allow themselves to be lulled into a mood of hopeful content, then it may be set down as certain that even this small concession will be taken away. If, encouraged by victory in this little skirmish, they press forward to a new attack on the capitalist lines, then new concessions and greater ones will follow.

### A QUESTION FOR THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS.

An important resolution has been set down by the combined Austrian and German Socialists in Switzerland, for the Amsterdam International Socialist Congress, calling attention to the need for greater unity of action between the Socialists of various countries, especially in their attitude towards the various international reform movements, that for example they may shun congresses which are ostentatiously avoided by the Socialists of the country where they meet, such as the Inter-Parliamentary Conference in Vienna, which was ridiculed as a farce by the "Arbeiter Zeitung" and the members of the Austrian party, but in which Socialists from Switzerland, Belgium, and Denmark took part. The same thing may be observed at many such congresses. The subject is one of great interest. I think comrades might well be asked to consider the attitude of the members of their own party in the particular country before attending such congresses, and to act as far as possible in harmony with them. Moreover those who acknowledge the class war must feel that it is a great waste of energy, for the sake of a few "intellectuals," whom we are able to draw

into our ranks from these movements to spend time going to these congresses. Of such movements it may almost be said that those who come to us will come of themselves. It is not lack of knowledge, but lack of will which causes a certain number of people to hover round our movement a lifetime without joining, or who, when they do join it, hang only on to the fringe of it. We have surely better work to do. It is to be hoped, anyway that the appeal to the feelings of solidarity between the Socialists of the various countries will not have been made in vain. Such calls show the extreme value of the International Socialist Congresses, and more especially of the International Conferences which, being smaller, are more adaptable for business; and it is to be hoped that countries which have not been well represented at the latter will see their way to do so in the future. That must, however, be a matter of growth—London Justice.

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)  
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 Another good propaganda pamphlet by the same author  
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## PROGRESS OF OUR NATIONAL ORGANIZATION



### Open Letter to Walter Thos. Mills

New York, Dec. 8, 1902.

Mr. Walter Thomas Mills, Kansas City, Mo.:

Dear Comrade—In your circular letter of November 19, to the comrades of Kansas, I find a statement which I feel obliged to correct out of justice to others. It concerns subjects upon which you must have been misinformed, and will doubtless gladly cooperate with me in correcting.

I refer to the statement that comrades Wentworth, Spargo, Mailley and others, are members of a "Fellowship" which is a special organization, and in no way answerable to the Socialist Party. Let me state that there is not, and never has been, any organization known as the "Fellowship." The term was merely given to a fund set apart to enable a few young men to give their whole time to the Socialist movement for a certain period of time. The distinct and first condition of this fund was that each recipient should be answerable only and solely to the Socialist Party, or the branch of it with which he might be connected. The members of the so-called "Fellowship" are answerable to no organization, or no person, and stand in exactly the same relation to the Socialist movement that every comrade stands or should stand.

In the second place, I think the implication concerning Comrade Mailley is especially unfortunate, as it suggests that he is receiving a salary from the fund in question and also his salary as National Secretary at the same time. Such a statement might be construed as a reflection upon his integrity. The implication is absolutely incorrect. Mr. Mailley's membership in the so-called "Fellowship" ceased, and his meager salary from the fund ceased, when he became established as National Secretary of the Socialist Party, nor has he received a dollar from the fund since then, nor would he receive such a second salary under any circumstances. I think this implication is especially to be regretted, for, if there live a man on the planet of more sensitive or chivalrous integrity than William Mailley, I do not know where to find him, nor do I know where to find a man who is pouring out his life in greater fidelity or unselfish devotion to the Socialist movement. I think the implication is also unfortunate, be-

cause of the fact that we have troubles enough in the Socialist movement without creating any new personal equations or disputes. I deplore all such and wish that the energy which is devoted to personal attack and defense might be converted to the service of the cause itself.

Into the subject matter of your letter in general, I have no desire to enter, and, indeed, my long absence from the country has left me in ignorance of the nature and cause of the various party controversies—an ignorance which I feel inclined to industriously cultivate. And this letter is not intended as any reflection upon yourself, or as any participation in the controversy; it is only written out of justice to the comrades whom you name, and out of justice to the movement in which they work, and I am sure you will be glad to join me in correcting any misinformation which may have come to you upon the subject.

As your letter to the Kansas comrades is an open and published letter, I feel that it is only proper and just that I should also make this correction an open and published letter, and I therefore send it to the Socialist press at the same time I send it to you. Faithfully yours,

GEORGE D. HERNON.

Inquiries for dates for James F. Carey's lecture tour have been received from several states. In Pennsylvania and Ohio the state secretaries will arrange Carey's dates. In Iowa dates will be made direct from the national office. It is now definitely arranged that Carey will begin his tour January 1, to conclude May 31. As the territory to be covered is large, it will be almost impossible to meet all demands for Carey's services, and locals should therefore remember that "first come, first served," and file applications immediately.

Address your state secretary or the national secretary, Socialist Party, Omaha, Neb.

### O'GRADY'S RECEPTION.

The British Delegate Delivers a Masterly Address on Labor's Emancipation Before a St. Louis Audience.

Brother J. O'Grady, delegate of the British Trades Union congress to the A. F. of L. convention in Boston, spoke last Saturday night at Walhalla hall, St. Louis, under the auspices of the Wood Workers' District council. He was given an enthusiastic reception. Brother O'Grady delivered a splendid address on the historical mission of the working class in the great struggle for emancipation, and his remarks were greeted with applause. The speaker proved, by his able address, that he has an excellent conception of the aims and objects of the labor movement.

After the meeting a farewell lunch was served in honor of the esteemed visitor at the wood workers' headquarters. Old Pioneer John Green, Brothers Wm. Brandt, Alexander, Wade, Gebelein, Morris, Brown, Dick De Barry, Scheffler and others made short speeches, sang amusing songs, and "recited recitations," etc. All were applauded very liberally.

It was rumored that the entertainment committee was very near taking out an injunction against "Thiny" Buthe, Billy Brandt and Dick De Barry, who monopolized the lunch table while poor Alexander, of the machinists, was making his speech, and after harvesting liberal applause, he made the unpleasant discovery that "Thiny," Dick and Billy had harvested everything

from the lunch table. Brother O'Grady left St. Louis for a visit to Indianapolis.

### LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS MEET.

Addresses by Alexander and Hoehn at Lightstone's Hall.

The Ladies' Garment Workers' Union held a well-attended public meeting at Lightstone's hall last Sunday afternoon. Brothers Alexander, of the Machinists, and G. A. Hoehn spoke on the question of Trades Unionism and their remarks were appreciated judging from the liberal applause they received. Some new members were secured. The union is in splendid condition and is making fine progress.

### A LADIES' AUXILIARY.

Travelers' Goods and Leather Novelty Workers' Local Union No. 1 has decided to form a Woman's Federation as an auxiliary to their union.

Its main objects are the strengthening of the organization by agitating for its union label. This organization was previously known as the Trunk and Bag Workers.

WANTED—Trustworthy lady or gentleman to manage business in this county and adjoining territory for house of solid financial standing, \$20 straight-cash salary and expenses paid each Monday direct from headquarters. Expense money advanced; position permanent. Address manager, 605 Monon Bldg., Chicago.

After years of struggling and sacrifice the hours of toil have been shortened but a trifle, while labor-saving machinery has increased production enormously.

## 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. Organizational are requested to consider arranging Festivals Accordingly.

THE ARRANGEMENTS COMMITTEE

## FIRST ANNUAL RECEPTION

GIVEN BY

The 7th and 8th Ward **SOCIALIST CLUBS**

At **NEW NATIONAL HALL (Small Hall)**  
Allen Ave. and Dolman Street.

**Saturday Evening December 19, 1903**

Admission, (including gent and ladies) 25c.

## Socialist Party

Local St. Louis, Mo.

HEADQUARTERS—Room 7, International Bank building, Fourth and Chestnut Streets. Wm. Dilno, 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. Wm. Dilno, 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.

Fourth Ward—First and Third Wednesday, Eleventh and Locust streets, Frank Rohan, secretary.

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

Eighth Ward—Third Wednesday, 2301 South Broadway, G. Bohlring, 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, 1900 Lami street, 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 and Fourth Wednesday, 3204 Pine street, David Allan, secretary.

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

Twenty-Seventh Ward—South Branch Second Tuesday, 2812 Arlington avenue, 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.