

Workingmen
of all
Countries, Unite

LABOR.

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

SIXTEEN PAGES:

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NO. 151.

Parry on Unionism and Socialism.

The President of the National Association of Manufacturers
Condems Socialism as Treachery and Denounces the Strike
Boss--Agrees with President Sam Gompers That Socialism
Should Be Exterminated in Unions.

David M. Parry, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, has just published a 32-page pamphlet (printed in a rat shop, of course!) under the caption: "DAVID M. PARRY TO ORGANIZED LABOR," of which we reproduce the following for the edification of our subscribers and readers. Mr. Parry says:

"A great many unionists boast of their belief in Socialism. At the same time they say they love liberty and resent any imputation cast upon their patriotism. But just the same a man who really believes in Socialism is a traitor at heart to his country. Socialism is the direct opposite of the Declaration of Independence. Probably many of you do not realize this, but it is time you were realizing it. You can not be a patriot and at the same time believe in overthrowing your government. This government is what is termed an individualistic government, because it is founded on the theory that every man has a soul of his own; that, this being the case, he is an independent unit responsible for his own acts and possessed of power to govern his own acts so long as he does not interfere with the equal freedom of every other man. Hence arise the well-known axioms called individual and property rights which are the corner stones of our government. Socialism, on the other hand, denies that the individual possesses inherent rights, that is, rights which are born with him and can not be separated from him. According to it the individual must yield up to the state every vestige of individual initiative and every claim of ownership to himself personally or to the property which his energy and talent creates. The issue between individualism and Socialism is as sharply defined as anything can be. To believe in Socialism under the present form of our government is to be guilty morally of treason. If your belief ever carries you to the commission of overt acts in the name of Socialism you certainly must stand as rebels before the nation. Every American will place his country above any organization, and will withdraw his affiliation from any society, labor or otherwise, that is committed to the belief that the government should be overthrown.

"But while there are still a few labor bodies that have not officially declared for Socialism, it is very regrettable to find that even these few are often Socialistic in their ideas and practices, while apparently unconscious of the fact. In their strikes they do not hesitate to give the Declaration of Independence a swift kick whenever they think it profitable to themselves to do so. These unions by their warfare on inherent rights are as assuredly preparing the way for Socialism as are the self-proclaimed revolutionary bodies. Of all classes the workman should be the last to cast aside the American magna charta, for, if they succeed in raising up a despot, it will not make a particle of difference to them whether that despot

is a labor agitator or a man on horseback. The heel of oppression of the one would be indistinguishable from that of the other."

"Your strike boss, when he is not denying that law is violated in strikes, declares that you are justified in trampling on the liberties of other men, because forsooth, you are engaged in a great struggle to uplift humanity. He says, for instance, that the scab knows not what is good for him, and that therefore it is a generous act to force him to recognize his best interests. What noble self-sacrifice this work is of converting the scab!"

"Unionism in the main stands for artificial regulation. So also does Socialism. Socialism in fact means artificial regulation. It would provide a horde of officials to tell every man what to do and to see that he does it. Freedom of individual action and the necessity of thinking on the part of the masses would be done away with entirely. If it were decided that a man should wash dishes, he would have to wash them and grin, whether he liked it or not. In exchange for giving up his independence your Socialist promises every man a living. Thus Socialism differs in no important essential from downright slavery. In fact it would have to be slavery, or else it would not work. The Socialist dictator would have to decide how many men and what men shall make steel, and the same in regard to shoes, brick, farming, etc. He would have to decide how much of the various commodities the country must be content in securing, and it would be difficult not to turn out too much of one thing or too little of another. You know that Socialism intends to do away with the law of supply and demand entirely, and all the bewildering questions that this law automatically settles will be wrested with by human intelligence, or rather by human guess work. And it will be the few and not the many that will do the guessing. No man would want to do any more work than he was positively made to do, and every man would imagine that he was getting the worst of it in the allotment of tasks. Therefore the dictums of the bosses would have to be enforced by the mailed fist. Socialism can not stand the smallest thoughtful consideration by any man with a thimbleful of brains without his seeing that it would be the most disastrous experiment ever attempted. Any nation adopting it would be committing hari-kari. It is the duty of every union man to do a little independent thinking before he rushes pell mell to the support of the Socialists. Blind acquiescence in the inflammatory mouthings of agitators, the most of whom never did an honest day's work in their lives, does not speak well of any man's intelligence.

The unions have not raised the general rate of wages in this country or in any other country. To assert that

A CHRISTMAS POEM.

FREEDOM'S TEACHING.

By EDWIN ARNOLD BRENHOLTZ.

Brothers battling that our burdens be distributed anew,
Brothers pleading that earth's pleasures be no longer for the few,
Brothers, hark! those whispered murmurs growing momentarily more clear
Are the harbingers that hurry in advance of Slavery's bier.

Discontent, divine, is spreading; deepest dark precedes the dawn!
Fair the future, oh, my fellows, when for work we need not fawn!
When the shirker shall not slay us by absorbing what we earn—
Blest the day when further lessons Freedom thinks us fit to learn.

Dreary is the school at present, for it is the school for slaves;
Teaching how the most are slaughtered—worked and worried to their graves
By the Competition Monster, high enthroned and worshiped yet,
Who delights to slay their children—who will slay, 'long as they let.

In the school for slaves, my Comrades, half of learning is not taught,
And the half they never mention is the half that should be sought—
"Two and two make four," they tell us; in a factory they make five,
Is the complementary statement through all time that will survive.

on Competition fatten those for whom you work and fast,
When you listen to their teaching grasp the complementary, vast;
What they teach who gain that fatness, it is safe to let alone;
For there's never room for many on a ruling monarch's throne.

Brothers, mortal life is saddened by your slowness to solve this:
"As to twenty millions starving, so are twenty bathed in bliss."
If to twenty you add "million," will it make proportion just?
Should the starving call it Justice that makes "feast" thus balance "crust?"

When the murmurs and the mutterings multiply a million fold,
There will then be this instruction of stern Freedom for the bold:
"Every rich man is a master; I would have all mortals free—
Rich and Poor are needed never; share alike and follow me.

"Follow me, ye freemen, further—to a broader school beyond;
To the conning of a contract—an indissoluble bond;
To the signing of it freely, to the putting it in force;
'Twixt the worker and his earnings there shall never be divorce."

they have is to make a statement the falsity of which is bare-faced. Industrial development under free conditions is what has raised wages and reduced the hours of employment. Unionism, in fact, has had but one effect upon the gradual upward tendency of wages, and that has been in a deterrent direction.

"Of course it pays to have contented and loyal workmen, but unions do not usually make that kind of workmen. The prime purpose of unionism is to make discontented workmen, to inflame their understanding with the seductive idea that by standing together they can make the employer do almost anything for them. Unionism is for the purpose of plucking the employer, and a feeling of enmity against the employer is encouraged so that there will be no hesitancy on the part of the men when the times for the plucking comes. In view of the blackmail and the many deeds of hostility credited to unionism, it will be very difficult to make the employer any too enthusiastic in the future on the proposition that Organized Labor will supply them with contented, loyal workmen. In fact, one of the reasons why the employers are now organizing is to counteract the influences that are making their men discontented without just warrant."

"I am inclined to think that the fight waged by Organized Labor is more of a fight against the accumulation and the utilization of capital under private ownership than it is anything else. In this fight the owners of capital are

not the personal sufferers, as all the hardship and actual suffering fall upon the masses of the people. It is therefore largely a fight of labor against labor, and a realization of this fact ought to cause either the destruction of unionism or its very radical reformation."

If Mr. Parry had studied the aims and objects of the labor movement, if he had read the history of Unionism and Socialism, he would certainly not have gone before the public with such rotten arguments as are contained in his pamphlet. Mr. Parry is possessed of the erroneous idea that his capitalist system of exploitation, his social order of systematic robbery, will be the social order of all times to come. Barbarism, feudalism, capitalism—this is the order in which society developed, and just as sure as barbarism and feudalism were buried in the graveyard of history, so will capitalism disappear and Socialism will be the order of the day—the Social Republic of Labor will displace the despotism of Capitalism. "Socialism is the direct opposite to the Declaration of Independence!" says Mr. Parry.

Let us see.
Socialism says: Nature provides its products free of charge. Labor, and labor alone, creates all values whereby social life, human progress and civilization are made possible. Consequently, labor, the working class, should be entitled to the full fruits of their toil, and no parasites should be permitted to pile up capital on capital which in reality is nothing else but the congealed i. e. unpaid labor

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

power of the wage workers.

Socialism holds that the working class—the people—have the right to institute such government among themselves as will secure their natural rights to life, liberty and happiness, and abolish the capitalist form of government that has become destructive of these inalienable rights.

Now, Mr. Parry, have you really ever read the American Declaration of Independence? If so, you misunderstood it. Your capitalist colleagues hate the Declaration of Independence; they hate the constitution, and recently one of your judge-advocates in Colorado, Mr. McClelland, in fighting the striking miners, exclaimed:

"To hell with the Constitution! We are not following the Constitution." So it is with you, Mr. Parry.

Please read the following lines more carefully. They are taken from the Declaration of Independence:

"We hold these truths to be self-evident; that all men are created equal, with certain inalienable rights;

that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these rights it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it and institute a new government, laying its foundations on such principles and organizing its powers in such form as may seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness."

Mr. Parry, you and your capitalist class, your monopolies and industrial kings, derive your unjust powers of exploitation from the consent of the wage slaves. The moment these wage workers, in their majority, understand Socialism and the rotten basis of your industrial and social system, they will claim the right to abolish it.

Keep this in your mind, Mr. Parry. And there is not the least doubt that before long the trades union movement will accept Socialism as the Declaration of Principles.

mental and physical condition of sloth and lethargy which characterizes individuals who depend upon others to do their thinking. They are the "proletariat" who are encouraged to keep their nose to the grindstone in all patience, for the glory of Daddyism, and be content with the prospect of a better time in the life to come, yielding to a fat, sleek priesthood and the Moloch Patria Protesta the first fruits of all that is nearest and dearest, even the virginity of their wives and daughters.

This is the basic principle of that paternalism, ecclesiastic and civil, which has played with the destinies of human souls and hazarded them without compunction for the attainment of prestige or pecuniary advantage, ever ready to wade through rivers of blood to establish its supremacy, distorting facts and walking roughshod over the rights and feelings of others. If the present reactionary movement is allowed to go to its legitimate conclusion it will not fail to provide a "legendary account of Queen Victoria and her band of 'amazons,' and of how, after a season of unparalleled wickedness, due to the unbridled "license" and emancipation of the women, the church came forward with its "glorious ideal of The Nativity," and the women (of their own volition) went back to that much vaunted state of subjection to their husbands and to the incubator business of "bringing forth children in sorrow."

If the ecclesiastical hierarchy had not been so persistent in its slavish imitation of those grossest and rankest of materialistic conception of the Jewish dispensation, and in its grotesque and futile attempts to blend them with the spiritual teachings of a Christ, it is quite reasonable to suppose that by this time an ideal might have been evolved more in keeping with an advanced civilization that professes to believe in immortality, and the sojourning nature of our existence here. The Jews did not believe in immortality, therefore the desire to live in their progeny—the more numerous the better. But as a consequence of idealizing the lowest type of existence as exemplified by vermin, the race, like its vermin prototype, has always been a lot of parasitic, cowardly poltroons, who, from the inception of their history, have fastened themselves on alien people; and who, while clinging to life so tenaciously as to devour their own offspring to preserve their own miserable carcasses, although they multiplied so prodigiously that they sapped the very life blood of the bodies on which they fastened themselves, and threatened to smother their hosts by sheer force of numbers, yet, from the time of the beginning of their national career, on their exodus from Egypt, six hundred thousand men had to be rescued by the aid of miracles, and until the last, present a spectacle of "weeping" and "murmuring," and ingratitude towards their benefactors never aspired to by the sturdier and braver white races—in fact, they made themselves "stink in the nostrils of their neighbors."

Daddyism, whether of the high-handed, gory red, or the slimy yellow, intriguing kind, follows the same order of development, viz.: Estate, primogeniture, priesthood and imperialism in one form or another—ending here? Echo answers, Where?

Ecclesiastical and civil powers have vied with each other in their greedy, unmerciful pursuit of dominion and gold, keeping up a condition of continual warfare between church and state, a condition corresponding to this being represented by the trusts in this alleged republic. The church, in its political aspect, has not been equaled, certainly not surpassed, in its arrogance, when in the ascendant, as the alleged representative of the eternal and the mundane; and, of course, in order to create a semblance of harmony out of such a hodge-podge of incongruities, dense superstitious ignorance, childlike faith and implicit obedience is essential, and, of course, highly commended by these self-con-

stituted dispensers of providence.

So it may be that the "Word" is death to some and life to others, and that the path of (classic) literature leads backward; but inasmuch as individuals have become enlightened enough to cease worrying over the necessity of breaking each other's heads over the excruciating anachronisms of the Bible, or the Creed of the Apostles (concocted hundreds of years after their demise), it is reasonably certain that, if allowed to get their bearings, they will choose to go forward, rather than retravel the circuitous labyrinth of perplexities, errors and crime, which leads to nowhere, and ends in exhaustion. They will continue to enlighten themselves until they shall come to the conclusion that we are big enough, mentally and physically, to go forward without the assistance of mediaeval leading strings. If course if a too diligent study of the Bible by our "Christian" men is responsible for the fact that the newspapers of to-day read like supplements to the Old Testament, with their chronicles of every crime in the category, from commonplace lying and stealing to incest, murder, mob law and rapine—why, there can be no reasonable objection to putting it securely back into the chains and oblivion in which Luther found it.

So long as men continue to preach brotherhood and practice rowdyism, in its myriad forms, so long will incompetence clamor for the immolation of women. Alas! but it is easier for a camel to pass through the eye of a needle than for an ass of the male persuasion to understand when he does not want to; it should be apparent to every true friend of progress that to make war on either education or women under existing conditions, with a hope of relieving the situation of its evils, real or fancied, is about as rational as the action of Stultor Melitides, who, being bitten by fleas, put out the light, in the hope that they would not be able to find him in the dark. As for the women, being an integral part of the whole, it is presumptuous and illogical, to say the least, to ignore them; and unanswerable folly, as the consequences of every such attempt go to prove.

To raise the issue of race suicide as a pretext for an attempt to sequester and brutalize women is the flimsiest of all. Despite the best education the times could afford, and political activity, which has always been the prerogative of royalty, there has never (or hardly ever) been a dearth of princelets; the queen of Sheba, the illustrious representative of the Moors, could not even pay a cousinly visit to Solomon without taking a living pledge away with her. On the other hand, Sarah, the wife of Abraham; Rebecca, the wife of Isaac; Rachael, the wife of Jacob; Hannah, the mother of Samuel; Elizabeth, the mother of John, etc., are women who were barren until a miracle intervened, and they were not noted for their intellectual attainments or independence of disposition.

But it is not necessary at all to turn to the records of the hoary past, which are legendary, and garbled by an interested priesthood at that, to verify this assertion. All about us, "he who runs may read." Except in the case of a few favored ones, the great majority of the white slaves of so-called Christendom have very little conception of the meaning of the word "emancipation."

In spite of the much vaunted advantages of modern inventions, the monotonous, exacting, treadmill life of the modern housekeeper is something appalling. While labor in some directions may have been lightened for her, the requirements of the individual have more than kept pace with the inventions to supply them, to say nothing of the social aspect of the times, with its exacting requirements of the hostess, the consequences being that the housekeeper is harder worked now than ever before in the history of mankind.

(To be concluded next week.)

Woman's Forum.

Edited by KATE EMMET.

Education and National Cachexia

By CATHERINE SYBEL.

As a natural consequence of a period of strenuous activity, it seems we are, collectively and individually, in a state of cachexia. There seems to be upon us one of those periodically-recurring epidemics of hysterical mental aberrations, which, on the one hand, inspires timidity and a yearning for some strong arm to lean on, and, on the other hand, induces overfed voluptuaries, filled to satiety with the good things of life, in the very ecstasy of their cussedness, to demand that somebody pinch or kick them—hard. The pendulum of public ideality, after swinging back to the bloody impetuosity of the Homeric dispensation, manifesting itself principally in a spirit of rowdyism, brutality and crime in every direction, as well in the celebration of a peaceful historical event with a military pomp and splendor that would make a Zulu or a Tartar turn green with envy—it now threatens to swing backward and usher in the stealthy, treacherous reign or intrigue of superstitious ignorance and bigotry, the black intellectual night of the Dark Ages.

Situations like the present are after the heart and desire of the unscrupulous and dishonest demagogue in whose hands the verdant enthusiast and religious fanatic are pliant tools. From time immemorial conditions like the present have been taken advantage of by ecclesiastical and imperialist schemers and adventurers to gratify their lust for power, dominion and gold; they foster popular discontent and ride on the whirlwind, hoping to direct the storm so as to further their own interests and ambition.

That those so interested in creating and fostering discontent should want to place an interdict on education as to the masses is comprehensible, much more so than a supposedly well-educated people should fail to recognize the earmarks of history and read the signs of the times.

It is also quite obvious why their insidious attacks should be directed especially against women; in their defenseless, voiceless, equivocal legal position they can be sacrificed without risk of personal harm to the would-be imitators of feudal robber barons. Also, when once women are completely submerged and under the hypnotic influ-

ence of the demagogue it is an easy matter to fetter the male guy, who, having permitted the tempter to lull his suspicions to sleep by appealing to his vanity, has been used as a tool to bring about the first step, and before he knows it he will find it in vain, as the women seem to do now, to appeal to a consensus of interested opinion that finds it expedient to limit the means of expression for him into continually narrowing bounds.

The modus operandi of instigating and conducting such movements is always the same, varying only in so far as it suits the intriguers to have it take an upward or downward turn, backward or forward.

The upward movement, which begins at the bottom of society, has a reputable beneficent motive for its basis; and when a community passes through this period, no matter how dire the necessities or hardships, it is as near to Heaven as it is possible to be on this mundane sphere. At such times, when the meaning of "equity" is understood and progress is the watchword, the sexes work hand in hand, side by side. This IS RELIGION, and is good policy and common sense, inasmuch as it recognizes the propriety and necessity of a due regard for justice, even to the least; and it is true education, which, by developing the mental and physical forces equally to their highest capacity to perform well all useful and necessary occupation of everyday life, and which by thus ennobling, labor becomes the most effective safeguard against arrogance and usurpation. The history of every new community proves that what the world needs is that which it has never had, viz.: intelligent, respected FEMININE SUFFRAGE, and not degraded, brutalized mother rule.

The downward movement begins by inducing rowdyism at the top, encouraging vainglorious, jealous bickerings in "society," and fostering a martial spirit, etc., with the hope that it will enable a handful to create and seize the right moment for raising themselves heads and shoulders above the rest, and be able to pose as "the Lord's anointed," nobles, and what not, for those who are now busily engaged in perjuring their souls for the possession of a moss-grown ancestry. For the masses this inevitably means that



BOYCOTT

Against Welle-Boettler and McKinney Bread Co. Indorsed by the A. F. of L.

TO ORGANIZED LABOR:

The Boston convention of the A. F. of L. reaffirmed the boycott against the Welle-Boettler and McKinney Bread Co. Organized labor will please take notice. **BAKERS' JOINT COUNCIL.**

CAPITALIST! CHRISTMAS PRESENT.

Union Business Agents Indicted by Grand Jury.

CHICAGO, Dec. 23.—The grand jury to-night voted indictments against four men prominent in labor circles.

They are: J. E. Johnson, business agent Brassworkers' union; Lee Fisher, secretary International Order of Machinists; R. S. Crane, business agent of the International Order of Machinists, and James J. Lamb, business agent of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

The indictments voted charge conspiracy to wreck the business of the Kellogg Switchboard & Supply Co. in a strike which was productive of much violence last spring.

Testimony was presented to the grand jury to the effect that the four accused men had visited officials of the Kellogg company and threatened to interfere with the business of the concern unless the company came to terms with its striking employes.

While indictments were voted against these men, the grand jury refused to return a true bill against Charles F. Lang, foreman of a local printing house, who shot and killed Emil Reichow, a picket allied with the striking press feeders of the Franklin union.

Those who are so insistent on the enforcement of the law are genally the law violators.

THE CITIZENS' ALLIANCE.

An Application for Membership.

St. Louis, Mo., 190..
PETITION FOR MEMBERSHIP.

I do hereby make application for membership in **THE CITIZENS' ALLIANCE,** And I affirm that I am not a member of any labor organization which resorts to boycotting, or any form of coercion, or unlawful force, and fully agree to discountenance all strikes and schemes of persecution.

I am over twenty-one years of age, and by occupation a..... I agree to abide by the constitution and by-laws of this, or any other Citizens' alliance with which I may hereafter become connected, and agree, on my honor, to keep secret forever all that may be said, or done, by the alliance, or any of its members. **FEE—\$1.**

Recommended by

Name

Address

BAKERS HARD AT WORK.

The McKinney Bakery Co. Boycott Pushed Successfully.

We are informed that the Master Butchers' Association of St. Louis decided that all its members agree not to sell any more of McKinney Bakery Co.'s, Welle-Boettler, Hauck & Hoerr and Freund's bread until such time as said firms shall have recognized organized labor.

It is also reported that Mr. McKinney withdrew all their bread boxes from East St. Louis, which goes to show that organized labor on the other side of the Eads bridge have been doing some effective work.

DO NOT FORGET THE UNEMPLOYED.

Bakers' Union No. 15 will not forget its unemployed members. A Christmas dinner will be served to all unmarried bakers at Harugari hall, on December 25. All married members out of work will receive a gift in cash, so they may celebrate Christmas day with their families at home.

Master Plumbers Sue Unions for Damages.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 19.—The Master Plumbers' association and the Contractors' association of Cincinnati to-day instituted proceedings for damages against the Central Trades council and the Local Plumbing Workmen's union. The decision was reached when the associations heard reports of an assault upon E. N. Black by five strikers. He is a working plumber, foreman for William Hellerbrand & Co., and a stockholder in that firm. He was assaulted while at work and because he continued working. The associations seek first to enjoin the unions from calling out men who may be in arrears of union dues, and from interfering with work where such men are employed. The second proceeding is for \$2,600 damages for calling out the plumbers because men in arrears were working on a new hospital, and for the attachment of benefit funds in the treasuries of the Cen-

tral Trades council and the Local Workmen's union. A third proceeding is against individuals for assaulting Black, for which the warrants have been issued. No question of wages or hours is involved.

Piece Work Objected to by the Machinists' Unions.

CHICAGO, ILL., Dec. 19.—A strike of machinists, boiler makers and blacksmiths on the entire system of the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific lines will be declared by January 1 unless the companies abolish the piecework system. Violation of the agreement, which less than six months ago ended the biggest railroad machine-shop strike the western systems have ever experienced, is held directly responsible for the present trouble by the union leaders.

"The issue is being forced on the blacksmiths, but it will affect the machinists and the boiler makers and their helpers," declared International President Slocum of the brotherhood of blacksmiths. "We ended the other strike on the strict stipulation that piecework should be abolished within four months. Instead of abandoning the piecework the companies are trying to force it upon the men. "We will not submit, and if we strike we will tie the two systems up completely from New Orleans to San Francisco and from Omaha to San Francisco. From information I received from our Kansas City shops to-day I believe immediate action will be necessary."

May Reduce the Wages of 200,000 Coal Miners.

PITTSBURG, PA., Dec. 19.—The Jamison Coal Co., which operates three large mines in the Irwin field and ships from points near Greensburg to Pittsburg markets, has posted notices in its mines to the effect that the wages of all miners will be reduced ten cents a ton, and all others employed will be affected in a corresponding manner. The announcement was received by the 1,100 miners and employes without resentment, and the work went on as usual.

Much depends on this action. The Jamison mines are non-union, but are lively competitors of the Pittsburg operators. If this company is allowed to mine coal at a lower rate than the organized field, there will be a demand on the part of the Pittsburg mine owners for the same consideration when the interstate convention and agreement comes up next month.

The national officials of the United Mine Workers are to be in Irwin next Tuesday.

These officials claim that unless something is done the Jamison company's action will likely bring about a reduction which will affect 200,000 miners.

Claim Company Tried to Get Strikers into Trouble.

Affidavits were filed recently by the defendants in the injunction suit of the American Type Founders' Co. against the St. Louis Type Founders' Union No. 5. The affiants deny that they have assaulted, threatened or attempted to intimidate the employes of the plaintiff company. H. Coy and George Wells made affidavit that on November 9 James Baldwin, a detective in the employ of the company, met them in a saloon on Fourth street, and, after drinking with them, disclosed some of the secrets of his profession, informing them that he was there for the purpose of creating trouble, and of getting them, the affiants, to assault him. He also related his alleged success as a strikebreaker in other places, it is claimed.

Theodore Witte, in his affidavit, alleges that he did not make threats against Alva Ashcraft, a non-union employe, and his wife, as alleged in the petition, but admits that he went to Ashcraft's residence, stating that it was for the purpose of trying to convince Ashcraft that he was doing an

injustice to the members of the Type Founders' union by working during the strike.

Boycott Washburn-Crosby's Gold Medal Flour.

G. P. David, organizer for the International Union of Flour and Cereal Mill Employes, was interviewed on December 19. He stated as meeting with great success in the boycott of Washburn-Crosby's Gold Medal flour.

Several unions, among which he mentioned the Garment Workers and Cigar-makers, have instructed their members to not only not purchase Gold Medal, but to induce their grocers not to handle it. He also stated that he intends to appear before the state federation, which meets in Springfield January 11, 1904. He also appeared before the Belleville Trades council, and secured their support, both morally and financially. He is satisfied that no more Gold Medal will be handled in that city. (Gold Medal.)

Metal Polishers' Buffers' and Platers' Local Union, No. 13.

The third prize masquerade reception of the Metal Polishers, Buffers and Platers' Local Union No. 13 will be held on New Year's eve, December 31, 1903, at the Northwest Turner hall, 3948 Easton avenue. Tickets are 25 cents. The committee of arrangements promises a pleasant time for all who attend this festival.

Nothing Like Unionism.

The office boys' union had adjourned from labor to luncheon, when the walking delegate, after examining the union label on a doughnut, asked: "Has youse kids seen de new calendars?"

"Ah, wa't er yer givin' us now? Wese seen a hundred uv 'em."

"Dat's all right; but has yer read 'em?"

A prolonged yell went up at the idea of reading a calendar.

"I tell yer dis year nineteen-t'ree is the bulliest year yet. Yez see dem red figgers wot shows de Sundays and der holledays—dis time dey comes in pairs. Dere's Washington's birthday—dat comes on Sunday, and we got two easy ones a-runnin'. Den dey puts five Sundays in March dis year. See? Decarashrun day is a Saturday, and we gits two a-runnin'; der Fourt' er July is put down for a Saturday, and we skips de ranch for two days. Labor day is a Monday, makin' two again. Next Christmas comes on Friday, and sure dere's nuthin' doin' fer t'ree days, and de same wid New Year."

"Who makes de calendar?"

"Why, de printer, yer mutt. Don't yer see de union label? Dat's what Organized Labor is doing for us poor workin' men."—Dry Goods Guide.

Bakers' Masquerade Ball on January 9, 1904.

The Bakers' Council of St. Louis and vicinity, composed of Unions No. 15 and No. 238 of B. & C. W. I. U. of A., will give their second annual masquerade ball, Saturday evening, January 9, at South St. Louis Turner hall, Tenth and Carroll streets. Tickets 25 cents a person. Elegant souvenirs will be presented to the ladies and four valuable prizes will be given: One for the most handsome gents' costume, one for the most handsome ladies' costume, one for the most comic Gents' and one for the most comic ladies' costume. This will be the finest ball the St. Louis Bakers have ever held. Don't fail to be present.

Gompers and Mitchell oppose independent political action by the working class. So do Parry, Hanna and all the other opponents of Organized Labor. Draw your own conclusions.

An overwhelming majority of the voters are opposed to panics, but vote to continue the system that is responsible for them.

Against the Building Trades.

The Fight May Soon Be in Full Progress.

The Chicago Inter-Ocean, speaking of the building contractors' proceedings, says:

"Preparations for a gigantic struggle in the building industry, between the contractors on the one hand and the unions on the other, are imminent. They are the outcome of the two days' deliberations of the National Contractors' conference. Last night, at the banquet of the delegates by the Chicago Building Contractors' council, at the Auditorium, utterance of the purpose of the contractors all over the land to preserve the open shop and establish 'a national lockout' was given unreserved publicity by one of the speakers, and cheered to the echo by all of the delegates.

"James R. Strong, of New York, speaking to the toast, 'Benefits of National Organization,' said:

"Power to produce a national lockout is all you need to make you free. This organization we have formed in the last few days will, within a year, make possible a universal close-down in the building trades. When the whole business stops in every city you stagger the labor world, and it will stop when the central committee of forty or fifty men in their wisdom say it shall. We are here to form an organization capable of taking such a step if it is necessary. That is the power we are to form, and we'll form it. We mean to be just to every man, but if that man goes back on his word, then we will soak him."

"F. P. Bagley, of Chicago, made an argument against the closed shop, saying: 'We found in the closed shop deterioration in quantity and quality of work.' That opinion was granted with vociferous acclaim.

"Indeed, freedom was the note of every speech, and when expressed in the verse of a topical song, was received with acclamations."

The Chronicle, Times-Record and other papers give substantially the same reports of the sentiments expressed by the foregoing as well as a number of other speakers.

Despite the protestations of friendliness toward organized labor by some of the delegates to the Chicago convention, including those from this city, the above "eight cardinal principles," in which war is declared against the unions, were unanimously adopted.

It is now up to the organized workers to say what their attitude the coming season will be.

It is for them to say whether all the hard work and large expense required to build up their unions, raise their wages, reduce their hours and regulate working conditions shall come to naught.

It is for them to say whether they will hold the advantages that they have gained at considerable sacrifice, or yield without a struggle and obey the commands of those who declare in so many words that they are absolute masters in industrial affairs.

The Citizen does not believe that the building crafts will meekly surrender and place their liberties and destinies in the hands of the employers' combine.

While the building workers of this city have never united for trouble, and have always been willing to meet the bosses and discuss questions in which both sides were interested, they have sufficient pride and dignity to resist any and all attempts to force them into a condition to helpless slavery.

The unionists should not lose a moment's time from now on. The employers will do all in their power to obtain control over weak-kneed members, and, if possible, sow seeds of dissension in the organizations.

Every effort should be made to keep the unions solidly organized, and mass meetings ought to be held every week

by the various divisions of the building industry for the purpose of discussing the situation, strengthening the locals and outline plans of action.

The only manner in which trouble can be averted is to anticipate the moves of the opposition and prepare for them.

The way to prevent the inauguration of the "open shop" policy is to have all the men in the building trades behind a stone wall of unionism, and it is not likely that the bosses will begin hostilities by going to work themselves.

When the employers are given to understand that the men are united in a compact army it is unlikely that they will be anxious to engage in a losing contest.

The building crafts are confronted by a condition, and not a theory, and, as before stated, they should bend every effort to meet it.

"Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty" now as well as in other periods of history.

CENTRAL BODY MEETS.

Election of Officers To-morrow, Sunday, December 27, at Walhalla Hall.

The Central Trades and Labor union will hold its regular meeting Sunday afternoon at Walhalla hall. All delegates are requested to attend. Election of officers will take place, and other important business will come up for discussion and action thereon.

FROM OTHER COUNTRIES.

Socialist Progress Throughout the Civilized World.

The Socialists of Woesslingen, Baden, have won their first victory in the common council elections. Nine Socialists councilmen were elected. A tenth comrade would have been successful had it not been for the inexact writing of a name.

In Bernburg the Socialists have elected all their five candidates to the city council. In Wernigerode three Socialists have been elected. In Eisenberg three Socialists have been elected. In Alstedt, of six Socialist candidates, two were elected.

The common council of Muelhausen, Alsace, November 15, elected Comrade Emmel representative to the state legislature. He had 17 votes, and the Democratic candidate 13.

In the Fifteenth district of Saxony an election was held, November 17, for a member of the German parliament, to take the place of a revisionist Socialist, Comrade Goehre, who had resigned. An anti-revisionist Socialist, Comrade Stuecklen, was elected with 16,040 votes, against 10,517 which the National Liberal candidate received. The opponents of the Socialists slandered them, and made great efforts to defeat their candidate, but this district, which formerly changed about, is now firmly Socialist. In Saxony, seven Socialist deputies, with 270,654 votes, were elected to the German parliament in 1893; 11 Socialist deputies with 299,190 votes in 1898, and 22 Socialist deputies, with 441,764 votes, were elected to the German parliament in 1903. The only Sax-on member of the German parliament who is not a Socialist is an Anti-Semite. The Anti-Semite Party, based on fanatic race hatred, lost three seats in the last parliamentary elections, and now has only nine deputies to snarl at the 81 Socialists in the German parliament.

Comrade Wackwitz reports that in the Sixth district of Saxony, near Dresden, by energetic work the number of women members in the Socialist Party

has increased from 128 to 230 in the past year. The women were of much service in the campaign. Die Gleichheit (Equality), the Socialist women's fortnightly review, is sent at party expense to all the women members of the Socialist Party. The women's trade organization is progressing well.

The Berlin Workers' school, founded by Wilhelm Liebknecht, and managed by the Socialists, in the past quarter had 369 members, including 45 women.

AUSTRIA.

The Socialists of Graz, Austria, have been very successful in the common council elections, as reported November 20. In the third class, the Socialist candidates were elected with from 1,415 to 1,553 votes, while their opponents had from 1,104 to 1,202 votes. The Socialists hitherto had only three representatives in that common council, now they have nine.

SPAIN.

During the municipal elections in Spain there were disturbances in Santander and Valencia; several persons were wounded and a few killed. According to the latest returns, 4009 Monarchists, 975 Republicans, 80 Carl-ists and 60 Socialists were elected to common councils. Both Republicans and Socialists have gained. Hitherto the Socialists had 45 representatives in 15 towns.

HOLLAND.

Comrade P. J. Troelstra, M. P., has resigned his position as chief editor of the Dutch Socialist journal, Het Volk. With great ability he had edited that paper since its foundation. His duties as member of parliament, representing the Third district of Amsterdam in the second house, and his Socialist propaganda keep him too busy to edit the paper. Comrade P. L. Tak, an experienced journalist, takes his place as editor.

SWEDEN.

In Eskilstuma, Sweden, October 15, in spite of the unjust system of municipal suffrage which gives a rich citizen 100 votes or less, the Socialist candidate, Comrade C. A. Flodin, organizer of the Iron and Metal Workers' federation, was elected city councilman. He received 8,218 votes from 906 persons, the opposing candidate who came nearest to him had 4,602 votes from 104

persons, and a third candidate got 2,892 votes from 52 persons.

The Socialist press of Sweden gains constantly in circulation. Social Demokraten, which is published in Stockholm, now has 15,000 subscribers. Arbetet, in Malmoe, 12,000, and Nye Tid, in Goeteborg, 6,000; these three papers are daily. The following five papers are issued three times a week: Smaalands Folkblad, in Joenkoeping, with 4,000 subscribers; Aurota, in Ystad, with 4,000, Arbetarebladet, in Gefke, with 3,500; Oerbrokuriren, with 3,000, and Landskrona Kuriren, with 1,800 subscribers. The following three papers are issued twice a week: Nye Samhaellet, in Sundswall, with 3,000 subscribers; Lysekis Kuriren, with 2,500, and Arbetaren, in Motala, with 2,000 subscribers. A weekly paper, Folkebladet, with a circulation of 5,400 copies, is published in Stockholm. The 12 Socialist papers already named have 62,200 subscribers in all. Besides these, the young Socialist organizations publish two periodicals, Brand and Fram, each having a circulation of 3,000 copies. The Christmas issue of the Socialist paper, Julfacklen, has a circulation of 45,000 copies, and the humorous paper 'Karbassen, is published weekly, with a circulation of 15,000 copies.

VORWAERTS KEEPING AT IT.

The Socialist Organ Makes it Hot for Russian Police Spies.

BERLIN, Dec. 19.—The newspaper Borwaerts bitterly attacks the German police for assisting Russian secret police agents in the search of houses of Russian suspects domiciled in Germany, and also for facilitating the opening of letters in transit in the mails. The Vorwaerts insists the Russian police do their own dirty work. It is intended to raise the question in the reichstag.

Local Maplewood Will Meet Dec. 30.

Local Maplewood will meet at 3308 Commonwealth avenue, on the 30th inst. All comrades are urgently invited to attend, as business of importance is before the club.

The laws are made to crush the weak and protect the strong. Why?

SECOND GRAND ANNUAL

Prize Masquerade Ball!

GIVEN BY THE

Bakers' Council of St. Louis and Vicinity.

(Locals Nos. 15 and 238 of B. & C. W. I. U. of A.)

SATURDAY EVE., JANUARY 9, 1904,

At SOUTH ST. LOUIS TURNER HALL,

Tenth and Carroll Streets.

TICKETS, 25 CENTS A PERSON.

Elegant Souvenirs for the Ladies. Four Prizes will be given. Everybody Invited.

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. Organizations are requested to consider arranging Festivals Accordingly.

THE ARRANGEMENTS COMMITTEE

A SERMON

By I. UNO

"Wherefore criest thou unto me? Speak unto the children of Israel that they go forward."—Exodus xxiv., 15.

It is a common custom among people in general to complain of existing conditions, and among the great majority there is also a strong tendency to throw the blame upon the Almighty. "Where is God's power? Where is God's wisdom? Where His mercy, goodness and love?" When you intimate to these people that they, themselves, are to blame for the conditions of which they complain, they resent it as an affront. They know of no way by which they can change or help to change these unpleasant conditions, and they can not see that they are in any degree responsible for them. And yet, in most cases, these conditions are the result of wrong-doing; they have the power to change these conditions, if they only knew how, and they have the means of learning, if they choose to use them; only prejudice bars the way. They are therefore responsible as individuals and as members of the community, for they do not act themselves, and are to a greater or less extent hindrances in the way of others.

If ever there was a case where people were, individually or collectively, helpless and irresponsible, it was the one described in this passage of Scripture. The people had started on their long journey in obedience to the Divine command, but are suddenly brought to a halt. The Red sea rolls its briny waves in front of them, hemmed in by mountains on the right hand and on the left. Pharaoh with his hosts thundering in the rear; surely there is no escape save by the special interposition of Providence. God alone is able. He must deliver or all are lost. Moses cries unto God and the answer comes: "Why do you cry to Me? Why do you not help yourselves? Get up and do something—go forward. They obeyed—there was the sea in front; it made no difference—they would go forward; they would try. They went forward, and found peace and plenty. They were saved.

People read the Bible. How few take any thought of the lessons it would teach. The same is true today. People complain of various hardships and discomforts, but, unfortunately, they are not like the Jews. When Moses said "go forward," they might have replied: "We can not, the sea bars the way; it is broad and deep, and we have no boats." That is the answer of only too many present-day complainers. And when better-informed persons try to show them a way out of their troubles, they sink helplessly down and refuse to make any effort, or to really listen to what is told them. They say: "I do not understand, and 'I do not believe,' and that ends it. They will not make any effort to investigate; if they did they would soon learn, and then they would understand and believe.

Fellow-workingman—sister of the sweat-shop! Your life is a hard one; it is full of toil and privation; it is void of comfort and pleasure; there is not a ray of hope for the future? Is there not? There is a knock at the door! Socialism comes to you with an offer of—rest—and peace—and plenty. Admit her, God's messenger. Calmly, quietly, thoughtfully investigate her claims. "Speak unto the children of Israel that they go forward." God has given to the workers the power to redeem themselves. But He requires them to make an effort. What is not worth an effort is not worth having. It is a long and toilsome journey, but Canaan lies before—that land flowing with milk and honey, peace and plenty. Is it worth an effort? Is there any other prospect of improvement in view? "Good things come slowly." If you would win the

prize, you must work for it. Socialism is a philosophy which must be studied in order to be understood, but the means are at hand; no one can justly plead ignorance. There are hundreds of books and papers to be had at a cost so small as to be readily within the reach of all. There are many excellent little books at five cents each, and papers at 50 cents or \$1 per year. And, remember, these papers will fight for you when trouble comes. The capitalist papers will be against you. If you are, or wish to be, anything better than mere cattle (cattle are counted by the head, but you are only hands), give this subject your careful consideration. You must understand that there are two, and only two, classes. That the interests of these are opposed and irreconcilable. That united, class-conscious action is necessary. That our troubles are the effect of adverse legislation. That, therefore, we must capture the powers of government, and use them for ourselves, as the opposing class have done for themselves. This will put an end to injunctions, Pinkertons, posses, police and militia. It will give the workers all they have ever asked for, and more, too, and it will make a worker of every one who is able to work, while those who are not able to work will have no lack. But it requires, long-continued, united, class-conscious action on the part of individuals, acting as individuals, because parties are made up of individuals. We must first learn, and then teach others. We can not get these things until a majority want them, and they will not want them until they understand. You have as much to gain as anyone; do your part of the work. Remember, that when God wanted the Israelites to serve Him He did not tell them to be patient and submissive under their bondage and they should have a glorious Heaven hereafter—He led them out of their bondage; and when the people came to hear Christ preach and were hungry, Christ did not practice any "Christian science" upon them; He did not tell them just to think they were not hungry and they would not be hungry; He got bread and fish and fed them. What is the lesson of these acts of the Almighty? Evidently, that effect follows cause. If you would be free you must free yourself. Do not call upon God, but act. Use the means He has given you; then, but not until then, we can look to Him, in the full assurance of faith, for His blessing.

The inauguration of the Social Commonwealth will be the inauguration of the "Kingdom of God on Earth." It will change this Hell, where every man's hand is at another man's throat, into a Heaven, where peace and plenty, good-will and fellowship, truth and justice among men, and a true, sincere, willing love, obedience and worship of God "will cover the earth as the waters cover the sea."

"Then let us pray that come it may,
(As come it will for a' that),
That Sense and Worth o'er a' the earth
Shall bear the gree an' a' that!
For a' that, an' a' that,
It's comin' yet for a' that,
That man to man the world o'er
Shall brithers be for a' that."
—Bobby Burns.

The educated, refined, cultured person does not want to be lowered to the standard of the ignorant, uncouth laborer. No, certainly not; but have you, Sir or Madam, any objection that both them and yourself shall be raised to a plane far above any to which even you have yet attained?

And now me thinks I hear someone ask: "Friend, how much pay do you get for an article like this?" Not a cent. "Trying to work up a reputation and get an office?" No. "Why, then, do you take all this trouble? What is your incentive?" I will tell you. I want Socialism, and I am trying to get it. I have been studying it some six or seven years. The more I study it the better I understand it, the more I want it and the more sure I am that it is coming, i. e., I know that the workers, the world over, are

learning their lesson, just as I am, and the result is sure to the glory of God and His Anointed. Amen!

I. UNO.

TO STAY OUT OF POLITICS.

Such Is the Latest Order of Pope Pius.

ROME, Dec. 21.—This evening's *Osservatore Romano*, the Vatican organ, publishes an important document signed by the pope on the action of the Catholic laity, which, it is said, is rendered necessary by the proceedings of the recent Catholic congress at Bologna, which showed such opposite tendencies of the Catholic conservatives and the Catholic Democrats.

The document quotes 19 articles and rules, taken from the encyclical of the late Pope Leo, including the following: "Christian Democrats must entirely abstain in Italy from participating in any political action which in the present circumstances and for reasons of a very high order, are interdicted."

Thus the pope destroys all hope entertained by the liberal elements in the Catholic Party that they would be allowed to participate in the political life of the country.

Other important rules mentioned are for the direction of Catholic writers, who must abstain from anticipating the views of the holy see on leading subjects.

They must submit all writings concerning religion, Christian morals and natural ethics to the censorship of their bishops, and they are constrained to do this even in the case of publications on mere technical subjects.

IMPORTANT HISTORY.

DeLeon's Work Told by Lucian Sanial in the Standard.

GREAT EXPOSURE.

Every Socialist in America should read the exposure of the DeLeon S. L. P., written by Lucian Sanial in the *Socialist Standard* of January 1, 1904.

The most important questions concerning the Socialist movement will be presented in their true light. No Socialist should fail to read it.

Order a bundle, one cent per copy. Address *Socialist Standard*, 543 Smithfield Street, Pittsburg, Pa.

Yours very truly,
S. SCHULBERG, Manager.

AT THE SOCIALIST FESTIVAL.

The Seventh and Eighth Ward Socialist Club Gives a Successful Entertainment.

The Seventh and Eighth Ward clubs, Socialist Party, gave a very pleasant and successful entertainment last Saturday night at the National hall, Dolman street and Allen avenue. Dick Debarry, and his lieutenant-governor, Brother Wade, thought this was the "jolliest" affair they ever mixed up with, and our "collector of revenue," Hon. Crouch, was smiling like the full moon on a clear Christmas eve, which was most significant, for it signified success all around. Everybody was talking Socialism. When the LABOR special reporter reached the southeast

corner of the hall where the soda water and soft drinks were being sold, he made the discovery that at least a dozen union cigarmakers were discussing Socialist, and he thought it might be his duty to notify our brother, Samuel, in Washington, D. C., and ask him whether he could not secure some kind of an injunction whereby these Simon-pure union cigarmakers could be kept out of Socialism. As Brother Samuel said in Boston: "I know them. I have been with them! I know what they have up their sleeves!" We don't remember whether he meant the cigarmakers or the Socialists. From our observations at last Saturday's ball we got the impression that the cigarmakers are out for capturing Socialism. Wonder whether Brother Samuel advised them to do so?

The entertainment was a success from every point of view. There were many ladies present, all of whom enjoyed themselves to their hearts' content.

Now, prepare for our Commerce festival, March 12, at South St. Louis Turner hall. Tickets are ready for sale. Ten cents a ticket, including chance for sewing machine raffle.

ARE YOU GOING TO THE

World's Fair 1904?

OF COURSE YOU ARE.

Then Why Not Go Without Any Cost to You?

BUY

World's Fair Coffee

25c a POUND.

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

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NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS

Tax bills for 1903 will have to be paid on or before the 31st inst. The heavy penalties provided by law on delinquent taxes will be enforced after January 1st, 1904.

Payment now will save time and inconvenience to tax-payers.

L. F. HAMMER, JR.,

St. Louis, December 17th, 1903.

Collector of the Revenue

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.

(Continued.)

Susurrans, thus likened to a saucepan, kicked about like a beetle pinned to a curtain. He screamed and gesticulated, crying now "Fire!" now "Murder!"

My uncle caught sight of a Liege almanac which was lying on the mantelshelf. Said he:

"Stay, Monsieur Susurrans; study, writes Cicero, is a consolation in all situations of life; amuse yourself in studying until some one comes to take you down; for I have no time to carry on a conversation with you, and I have the honor to wish you good evening."

My uncle had gone only twenty steps when he met the farmer running up, who asked him why his master was crying "Fire!" and "Murder!"

"Probably because the house is burning and someone is killing your master," answered my uncle, tranquilly; and, whistling to Gaspard, who was lingering in the rear, he continued on his way.

The weather had grown milder. The sky, so bright but a little while before, had become a dull and dirty white, like a gypsum ceiling before it is dry. A fine, thick, piercing rain was falling, steaming in little drops along the stripped branches, and making the trees and bushes weep.

My uncle's hat drank in this rain like a sponge, and soon its two corners became two spouts from which black water poured upon his shoulders. Benjamin, anxious about his coat, turned it inside out, and, remembering his sister's injunction, he ordered Gaspard to do the same. The latter, forgetting Saint Martin, conformed to my uncle's command.

A little distance farther on, Benjamin and Gaspard met a troop of peasants returning from vespers. At sight of the saint on Gaspard's coat, with his head down and his horse with all four feet in the air, as if he had fallen from the sky, the rustics first burst into loud shouts of laughter, and then their laughter turned to hisses. You know my uncle well enough to believe that he would not allow such a crowd to make sport of him with impunity. He drew his sword; Gaspard, on his side, armed himself with stones, and, carried away by his ardor, led the attack. My uncle then saw that Saint Martin was the only party wronged in this affair, and he was seized with such a desire to laugh that he was obliged to rest on his sword to keep from falling.

"Gaspard," he shouted, in a choking voice, "patron saint of Clamecy, your saint is upside down, your saint's helmet is falling off."

Gaspard, understanding that he was the object of all this mirth, could not endure this humiliation; he took off his coat, threw it on the ground, and trampled on it with his feet. When my uncle had finished laughing, he tried to force him to pick it up and put it on again; but Gaspard ran away across the fields, and was seen no more. Benjamin pitifully picked up the coat and put it on the end of his sword. In the meantime M. Susurrans came up. He had sobered off a little, and remembered very distinctly that he had eaten his chickens; but he had lost his three-cornered hat. Benjamin, who was much amused at the little man's vivacity, and who wished, as we professors say, people of evil associations and low tone, to get him a little rattled, maintained that he had eaten his hat; but Benjamin's muscular strength had im-

pressed itself so forcibly upon Susurrans that he squarely refused to take offense; he even pushed his obstinacy to the point of making apologies to my uncle.

Benjamin and M. Susurrans returned to Clamecy together. Toward the middle of the faubourg they met Lawyer Page.

"Where are you going?" said the latter to my uncle.

"Why, you must see for yourself; I am going to my dear sister's to dine."

"Not at all," said Page; "you are going to dine with me at the Hotel du Dauphin."

"And if I accept, to what circumstance shall I owe this advantage?"

"I will explain that to you in a word. A wealthy wood merchant of Paris, for whom I have won an important case, has invited me to dine with his attorney, who he does not know. We are in the midst of the carnival; I have decided that you shall be his attorney, and I was on my way to notify you. It is an adventure worthy of us, Benjamin, and I undoubtedly have not presumed too much upon your genius in hoping that you would play a part in it."

"It is, indeed," said Benjamin, "a well-conceived masquerade. But I do not know," he added, laughing, "whether honor and delicacy will permit me to play the part of the attorney."

"At table," said Page, "the most honest man is the man who most conscientiously empties his glass."

"Yes, but suppose your wood merchant should talk to me about his case?"

"I will answer for you."

"And suppose to-morrow he should take it into his head to pay a visit to his attorney?"

"It is to you that I will take him." "That's all very well, but I haven't an attorney's phiz; at least I so flatter myself."

"You shall assume it; you have already succeeded in passing yourself off for the Wandering Jew."

"And my red coat?"

"Our man is an idler from Paris; we will make him believe that in the provinces a red coat is a part of an attorney's insignia."

"And my sword?"

"If he notices it, you will tell him that you cut your pens with that."

"But who then is your wood merchant's attorney?"

"Dulciter. Would you be so inhuman as to let me dine with Dulciter?"

"I know very well that Dulciter is not amusing; but, if he should know that I had dined in his place, he would sue me for damages."

"I will plead your cause; come, I am sure that dinner is ready; but, by the way, our host urged me to bring with me Dulciter's head clerk; where the devil am I to find a clerk for Dulciter?" Benjamin burst into a mad laugh.

"Oh!" he shouted, clapping his hands, "I have it! Stay," he added, putting his hand on the shoulder of M. Susurrans, "here is your clerk."

"Oh, fie!" said Page, "a grocer?"

"What difference does that make?"

"He smells of cheese."

"You are not an epicure, Page; he smells of candles."

"But he is 60 years old."

"We will introduce him as the Nestor of the corporation."

"You are rouges and good-for-nothings," said M. Susurrans, his impetuous character coming to the front again; "I am not a bandit, nor a frequenter of

wine-shops."

"No," interrupted my uncle; "he gets drunk alone in his cellar."

"Possibly, Monsieur Rathery, but at any rate I do not get drunk at the expense of others, and I will not take part in your filibustering projects."

"But you must at any rate," said my uncle, "take part this evening; otherwise I will tell everybody where I hung you."

"And where then did you hang him?" said Page.

"Imagine," said Benjamin.

"Monsieur Rathery," cried Susurrans, putting a finger over his mouth.

"Well, do you consent to come with us?"

"Why, Monsieur Rathery, consider that my wife is waiting for me; they will think me dead, murdered; they will institute a search for me on the road to Valdès-Rosiers."

"So much the better; perhaps they will find your three-cornered hat."

"Monsieur Rathery, my good Monsieur Rathery!" exclaimed Susurrans, clasping his hands.

"Well, then," said my uncle, "don't be childish! You owe me a reparation, and I owe you a dinner; at one stroke we shall cancel our mutual obligations."

At least let me go tell my wife."

"No," said Benjamin, placing himself between him and Page; "I know Madame Susurrans from having seen her at the counter. She would put you under lock and key, and I do not wish you to escape us: I would not give you up for ten pistoles."

"And my keg," said Susurrans, "what am I going to do with that now that I am an attorney's clerk?"

"It is true," said Benjamin, "you can not present yourself at your client's with a keg."

They were then in the middle of the Beuyron bridge; my uncle took the keg from the hands of Susurrans and threw it into the river.

"Rascal of a Rathery! knave of a Rathery!" cried Susurrans; "you shall pay me for my keg: it cost me six francs; but you shall know what it will cost you."

"M. Susurrans," said Benjamin, "assuming a majestic attitude, 'let us imitate the sage who said: Omnia mecum porto; that is, everything that hinders me I throw into the river. See, there at the end of this sword is a magnificent coat, my nephew's Sunday coat; a coat which might figure in a museum, and which cost for the making alone thirty times as much as your miserable keg. Well, I sacrifice it without the slightest regret; throw it over the bridge, and we shall be quits."

As M. Susurrans was unwilling to do anything of the kind, Benjamin threw the coat over the bridge, and, taking Page's arm and that of Susurrans, he said:

"Now let us be off; they can raise the curtain; we are ready to go upon the stage."

But man proposes and God disposes. As they were going up the steps of the Vielle-Rome, they met Madame Susurrans face to face. Not seeing her husband return, she had started out to meet him with a lantern. When she saw him between my uncle and Lawyer Page, both of whom had a suspicious reputation, her anxiety gave place to anger.

"At last, Monsieur, here you are!" she cried; "it is really fortunate; I began to think that you were not coming home to-night; you are leading a pretty life, and setting a fine example to your son."

Then, surveying her husband with a rapid glance, she saw how incomplete he was.

"And your chickens, Monsieur! and your hat, wretch! and your keg, drunkard! What have you done with them?"

"Madame," responded Benjamin, gravely, "we have eaten the chickens; as for the three-cornered hat, he has had the misfortune to lose it in the road."

"What! the monster has lost his three-cornered hat! a three-cornered hat that had just been done over!"

"Yes, Madame, he has lost it, and

you are very fortunate, considering the position which he occupied, that he did not lose his wig as well; as for the keg, the customs officials seized it, and they have reported the offense."

As Page could not help laughing, Mme. Susurrans said:

"I see how it is; you have debauched my husband, and you are laughing at us besides. You would be in much better business attending to your patients and paying your debts, Monsieur Rathery."

"Do I owe you anything, Madame?" replied my uncle, proudly.

"Yes, my dear," broke in Susurrans, feeling strong under his wife's protection, "he debauched me; he and his nephew ate my chickens; they took my three-cornered hat and threw my keg into the river; he tried also, infamous man that he is, to force me to go to dine with him at the Dauphin and to play at my age the part of an attorney's clerk."

"Away, base man! I am going at once to warn M. Dulciter that you intend to dine in his place and in that of his clerk."

"You see, Madame," said my uncle, "that your husband is drunk and doesn't know what he is talking about; if you take my advice, you will put him to bed as soon as you reach the house, and give him every two hours a decoction of camomile and lime-tree flowers; while holding him up, I had occasion to feel his pulse, and I assure you that he is not at all well."

"Oh! you rascal! Oh! you knave! Oh! you revolutionist! You dare to tell my wife that I am sick from having drunk too much, whereas, it is you who are drunk! Wait, I am going to Dulciter's at once, and you will hear from him directly."

"You must see, Madame," said Page, with the utmost sang-froid, "that this man is talking wildly: you would be false to all your wifely duties if you should not make your husband take camomile and lime-tree flowers, according to the prescription of M. Rathery, who is surely the most skillful doctor in the bailiwick, and who answers this madman's insults by having his life."

Susurrans was about to renew his curses.

"Come," his wife said to him, "I see that these gentlemen are right; you are so drunk that you can not talk; follow me directly, or I will lock you out, and you will sleep wherever you can."

"That's right," said Page and my uncle together, and they were still laughing when they reached the door of the Dauphin. The first person whom they met in the yard was M. Minxit, who was mounting his horse to return to Corvol.

"Stay," said my uncle, seizing his horse's bridle, "you shall not leave here to-night, Monsieur Minxit; you are going to sup with us; we have lost one guest, but you are worthy of him."

"If that will please you, Benjamin * * * Hostler, take my horse back to the stable, and tell them to prepare a bed for me."

(To Be Continued.)

SOCIALIST PARTY OF MISSOURI

Comrade Lipscomb Explains.

Liberal, Mo., Dec. 21, 1903.

G. A. Hoehn, St. Louis, Mo.:

Dear Comrade—I notice in the LABOR that you state that you have been nominated by mistake for state secretary. Poplar Bluff nominated you for national committee, and it was my mistake in reading their letter, and I sent out the certifications in that way. When Poplar Bluff notified me of this error, I asked them to wire me at once if I should leave it as was or change it, and they replied by letter to let it stand as it was. I have been so crowded with work that I could not enter into the details of the business, as I should have done, so I feel guilty of neglect of official duty. Yours fraternally,

CALEB LIPSCOMB,

State Secretary-Treasurer.

PLURAL VOTING

FAIRLY DISCUSSED

Local Louisville, Ky., in a statement sent out to the Socialist press, makes an excellent reply to a circular issued by Local Butte, Mont., against the proposed amendment to the national party constitution and in favor of another amendment, which Local Butte hopes to get to general vote, providing that "in all conventions, committees, or other deliberations of the Socialist Party one vote for one member present shall be the rule and proxies shall not be used nor permitted nor plural voting allowed."

The proposition now before the party provides that National Committeemen shall have a voting power proportionate to the membership they represent. The Butte circular, in somewhat confused language, attacks this proposed plan, as "proxy voting" or "plural voting." The Louisville comrades point out that it is certainly not plural voting and can be described as proxy voting only in a very strained sense of the phrase.

In a certain sense, every representative or delegate may be described as holding a proxy for his constituents. But certainly the Butte comrades do not propose to abolish proxy voting in this sense, for that would be to abolish both committees and conventions.

Properly speaking, a proxy is used only when one person entitled under the rules to vote, whether in a primary body or as a delegate, temporarily entrusts his voting power to another member of the same primary or delegate body. It is a method that has its excuses, but is subject to great abuse.

Voting by representative or delegate is quite a different thing. Where many matters are to be taken up in a course of continuous action, and where a large number of persons are interested and entitled to participate in their decision, it is found advisable to have many of these things decided by the vote of certain chosen representatives of the primary body, rather than to have the trouble and delay of a primary or general vote on each. These representatives—in this case the National Committeemen—are supposed to vote according to the will of their respective constituencies, or the majority thereof, as nearly as they know it; and in this case, by annual elections and the power of recall (as well as of appeal to the general vote) we make it pretty certain that a National Committeeman cannot misrepresent his constituency if that constituency has any will or opinion on the matters he is called upon to help decide.

The vote which Morris Hillquit or Walter Thomas Mills casts in the National Committee is the vote of the comrades of New York or of Kansas. Each of these comrades has been elected with special reference to his ideas of party policies as representing the general ideas of the majority of the party in his state; each of them is subject to instructions and is in communication with the State Committee and the locals in his state; each of

them is subject to recall whenever the comrades of his state think he has ceased to represent them. It is their vote, accordingly, that he casts, as their delegate. If anyone chooses to say he is their proxy, he is free to do so; but that is not what we commonly mean by proxy.

Now as to plural voting. Under the present system the thirty-five comrades of Vermont cast, through their National Committeeman, one delegate vote; so do the thirty-two of Idaho or the ninety-four of North Dakota or South Dakota; so the 1,636 of New York or the 1,418 of Illinois or the 1,246 of Massachusetts. Each comrade in Vermont has a thirty-fifth of a vote in the National Committee; each comrade in New York has one sixteen-hundredth of a vote in the National Committee; and so forth. If the proposed amendment is carried, each state will have a voting power proportional to its membership; in other words, every comrade will have equal voting power. Where does the "plural voting" argument come in? Obviously against the present plan and in favor of the amendment now before the party.

If the National Committee were a body of men elected by the party at large and responsible to and removable by the party at large, it would of course follow that they should all have equal voting power. Representing, as they do, separate and very unequal portions of the party membership, it is just and reasonable that they should have voting power proportioned to their constituencies.

BUBBLE REPUTATION.



"Dey say dat professor of mathematics kin carry 80,000,000 figures in his head at once!"

"Den I must be a wonder! I just beat him out of eight cents change for a paper!"—Chicago Chronicle.

A Query.

"Where, oh, where, has my poodle-dog gone?"

Sobbed the girl to a butcher out east. "Search me!" said the butch, in discouraging tone.

"I never sausage a beast."
—Judge.

Really Sick.

Employer—Mr. Redink, you got off yesterday afternoon under the plea of being ill. I saw you afterwards going to the races, and you didn't appear at all ill.

Clerk—You ought to have seen me after the second race, sir. I was bad enough then.—San Francisco Call.

Why the Club Failed.

"No," remarked Mrs. Spiteful, "our neighborhood club didn't last long."

"Yet I understand that you all had a nice time while it did," said Mrs. Newcomer.

"O, yes," replied Mrs. Spiteful, "but one of the rules was that when the session was over all the guests must leave at once. That didn't give any of them a chance to talk about the others after they were gone, so everybody lost interest."—Cincinnati Times-Star.

Patience.

"There's one thing I will say," remarked Mr. Cumrox, "and that is that my daughter Arabella has a fine disposition!"

"Indeed?"

"Yes, sir. The way she can sit for hours listening to herself play on the piano shows remarkable self-control."—Washington Star.

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

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DAVID ALLAN, Secretary.

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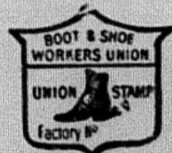
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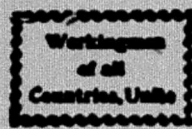


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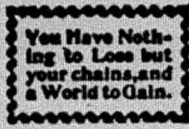
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LABOR



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READ PARRY'S ARGUMENTS.

We hope that our comrades and friends will carefully read Mr. Parry's tirade against Socialism and Unionism on page 1 of this week's "LABOR." We are sorry for Mr. Parry, because we see so plainly how the man is exhausting his vitality in a battle for a lost cause. It is a pity that an energetic fellow like him should be on the wrong side of the fence. Mr. Parry would make a first-class Socialist agitator. He is wasting his time for an ignoble cause. He is working against progress and civilization without knowing it. Nothing new under the sun. The Saul of the Manufacturers' association may some day become the St. Paul of the Socialist movement.

After all, Mr. Parry is doing some good, no matter on what side he may fight. Unintentionally he is helping the Socialist and Trade Union movement.

* * *

PANAMA.

We'll get them! We've got Hawaii. We've got Porto Rico. We've got Cuba. We've got the Philippine Islands—2,600 of them costing us \$250,000,000. We've got Panama.

We are a great nation. We are expanding wonderfully. We—the American capitalists and speculators—we must get more. We expand more. We must get Santo Domingo, and a slice of John Chinaman's country, too.

Indeed, we've got there, after all. We are right in the turmoil of expansion and imperialism. At the head of our national government we have a rough rider who is doing for our American plutocracy what Napoleon the First did for the bourgeoisie of France after the great revolution. We have a rough rider as commander-in-chief of the army. If he feels like it he may do as he pleases, because his command is absolute.

Thus this rough rider and tool of the Wall street speculators has been doing some fine rough riding against the republic of Colombia. By corrupt means he and his masters succeeded in establishing a so-called Republic of Panama for the exclusive benefit of the criminal gang of Wall street speculators.

It is stated by European papers that reports of the birth of the Republic of Panama reached Washington two hours before the republic was "announced" in Panama. If the American people don't wake up soon they may one morning take up their daily papers and read in big headlines the proclamation:

"Emperor Theodore the Second of America, King of Hawaii and of the Philippines." The Republic Abolished. A Strong Government to Suppress Anarchy. Prosperity Assured. The Emperor Unanimously Endorsed by the People. Mob Rule Forever Crushed.

Our American capitalists want a strong government with a strong army and navy. They want "law and order." They want to suppress strikes and "mob rule." They wish to live in peace while robbing and plundering the people. They are ready to accept a dictator Napoleon Bonaparte at any time whenever he can carry out their desires.

* * *

SOCIALISM—THEIR COMMON ENEMY.

(Editorial from the Chicago Chronicle.)

"Massachusetts turns out a goodly number of cranks, but there is a substratum of horse sense in the stock that peopled the old Bay state, and when that is fairly roused it has no hesitation in asserting itself.

Not a few of the active and emotional people of Massachusetts have been more or less infected with the virus of Socialism that has been so industriously disseminated in recent years, and in Brockton

and Haverhill, both of them cities of considerable dimensions, Socialist mayors were elected a year ago for the terms ending with this month.

The sober-minded, thoughtful people of the state warned their fellows that Socialism was not merely evolution, but was revolution, aiming at nothing short of complete reconstruction of civilization. They were willing to try it, though, in the cases named.

In the elections held this week the people "brought forth fruits meet for repentance" and signally defeated both these Socialist officials, who were up for re-election. The significant feature in their defeat is that Republicans and Democrats united in administering it. They still think party difference good for the health of a sound state, but when an enemy appears whose purpose is nothing short of the destruction of the state itself and the substitution of a cast-iron monotony they think health and wisdom dictate the sinking of party differences till the deadly intruder is stamped out. They are right about it and their example should be followed elsewhere."

Commenting on the foregoing the Chicago Socialist remarks:

To the Socialist the expected has happened in Massachusetts, and what happened in Haverhill and Brockton last week will take place whenever the Socialists develop strength enough to endanger capitalism.

The incident which gives the class-conscious Chronicle so much satisfaction has turned Socialist defeat into a victory. It has torn the mask of hypocrisy from off the so-called Democratic Party and revealed it in its true character as one wing of the robber capitalist class. The thousands of honest workingmen in both old parties will soon see where their class interests are. Then there will be a real issue, "Socialism vs. Capitalism." Of the ultimate result on thinking man can have any doubt. The working class will win.

Workingmen, keep your mind on the paramount issue—"Socialism vs. Capitalism."

* * *

CONSISTENCY, THOU ART A JEWEL!

Friday, December 18, the Globe-Democrat published the following editorial note attempting to show that Socialism was buried:

"A year ago the Socialists were bragging over the election of a few city officers in Massachusetts. Last week the pins were knocked from under them. Socialism is one of the things that can't come to stay in this country."

The following morning, Saturday, December 19, the same **Globe-Democrat** appears with an editorial prophesying 600,000 Socialist votes in 1904. Here is the editorial:

SOCIALISTS AND DEMOCRACY.

"Eugene V. Debs, who is entitled to speak to and for the Socialists, tells them to organize for the campaign of 1904, and incidentally he declares that "the Democratic Party is not only dead, but in an advanced state of decomposition." Possibly Mr. Debs' word on the latter point will be disputed in some quarters, but it will be well for the disputants to remember that Debs was a member of the Democratic Party for a good many years. Although nominally a Socialist in 1896, he supported his friend Bryan. Even while himself a candidate for president on the Socialist ticket in 1900, Debs had a strong leaning toward Bryan, and would have been glad to see that chieftain win.

"The recent state elections would seem, standing alone, to show that Socialism was shrinking throughout the country, but the canvass next year may tell a different story. Far more interest will be taken by the Socialists in voting in 1904 than could have been felt in 1903. Debs polled nearly 90,000 votes as the candidate of his wing of the Socialists three years ago. There is a chance that he will be nominated in 1904 also. He is probably the strongest man in his party. As a stump orator he has few superiors in any party in this country. While he attacks Republicans and Democrats alike, his severest assaults are on the Democrats, who, as he says, lack honesty, intelligence and courage.

"If any of the Cleveland element of the Democracy should be nominated in 1904—and the chances are that the candidate will belong to that wing of the party—the Socialists may be relied on to make an active canvass. On the strength of the showing that they made in the state and congressional elections of 1902, predictions were made that they would poll 500,000 or 600,000 votes in 1904. The falling off in their vote in Massachusetts and some of the other states in 1903 portended a decline in their strength, but the Socialists of the country do not show the slightest discouragement at their record in the recent canvass. A Socialist ticket—perhaps more than one, as in 1900—is certain to be in the field next year, its spellbinders are sure to assail Democrats as well as Republicans, and they may be relied upon, especially in their attacks on the Democratic Party, to contribute something to the gayety of the campaign."

Mark Hanna should teach his editors at least a little consisten-

EVERY WORKING WOMAN SHOULD READ LABOR.

cy. To bury Socialism one morning and prophesy 600,000 Socialist votes the next morning is certainly inconsistent.

* * *

ADMIRE THE HUMAN MIND.

David M. Parry's individualism is doomed. Capitalism itself has killed it by establishing the principle of co-operation in production. Every machine is a co-operator, forces the people to leave their old individualistic system of production and become a part of a co-operative process.

Take a modern newspaper with its news collectors in all parts of the civilized and uncivilized world. Take the complicated machinery—the Mergenthaler Linotype, the \$500,000 printing press, the telegraph, the telephone, the electrophone! A most complicated system of co-operative production.

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat reports the following:

Joseph Chamberlain, speaking extemporaneously, began an address in Birmingham at 8:10 p. m. He finished at 10:05; and twenty-seven minutes later the speech in full, transmitted entirely by sound, was printed and on sale in the streets of London, 113 miles distant. On the platform in front of Mr. Chamberlain were electrophones, which distinctly conveyed the slightest sounds in the hall to London. A trunk cable, with two similar cables held in reserve in case of accident, carried the sounds to the London station, where shorthand reporters, relieving each other at two-minute intervals, followed the speaker and transcribed the notes to be handed to the linotype operators. By this means the ordinary telegraph report was anticipated by more than an hour. Live newspapers take great pleasure in such exploits. Their zeal is to be credited for the development exemplified in the best journals. Nothing is too arduous to attempt if worth the while. Whatever is possible and desirable is accomplished by newspapers in their field, which is the universe and its vast concerns.

Admire the human mind! Think of the possibilities under Socialism!

* * *

POLITICAL BANKRUPTCY.

Parkman B. Flanders and Charles H. Coulter, Socialists, gentlemen, citizens of the world, have been defeated for re-election to the office of mayor in the cities of Haverhill and Brockton, Mass.

The capitalist newspapers are proclaiming the Republican victory.

But the victory is not a Republican victory; it is a Socialist victory, because, in stringing its bow with the shaft which struck down Flanders and Coulter, capitalism has lost from its quiver its arrow of supreme efficiency.

When Republicanism is so hard pressed as to be willing to win its victories with Democratic votes, it is itself letting down the drawbridge that is the strategic defense of the Castle of Plutocracy.

What Socialism the most desires is the elimination of the Democratic Party—that fog-bank in the channel; and Plutocracy in a disconcerted attempt to recover its outposts, is clearing the atmosphere for its own undoing.

At every point at which the two old parties seek fusion to accomplish Socialist defeat, the Democratic organization at that point is weakened if not disrupted, and real Democratic spirits are driven thereby to open their minds to the claims of Socialism. It is risky business,—for capitalism.

It is proof of the Socialist's political acumen that he has correctly divined the purposes of the Democratic organization; predicted its action; and published its hypocrisies. When it goes to the service of its plutocratic masters it is doing just what the Socialist expected it to do. If, in abandoning its organization and fusing with the Republican Party, it helps to win an election, such an election is no victory; it is a flight to cover.

Fusion is weakness, an indication of low vitality where parties are honest.

In this case it is an indication of weakening and unsuccessful treachery.

Every plutocratic victory won by fusion publishes to the world the truth which the Socialist has struggled so persistently to make clear; that the Democratic Party is only the left pocket of the plutocratic coat—secretly replenished from the same source as the Republican Party, while professing principles of difference.

When Democracy goes crawling on all fours into the Republican camp, as it did at Haverhill and Brockton, it blackens with infamy its whole history, and uncovers the fact so long concealed, that it has never been the real friend of the workingman, but a mere stalking-horse, prostituted for hire, to politically mislead him.—Chicago Socialist.

* * *

The Socialist "dreamer," however "practical" he may be, has never been accused of having his vote transformed into an injunction. That's no dream either.—The New Time.

EDITORIAL NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Merry Christmas! The savior of Labor is born. His name is Socialism. Millions are listening to his melodiously sweet voice.

* * *

WANTED—Every reader to secure one new subscriber to LABOR within the next few weeks. Can you do it? Try it!

* * *

Under Socialism the average production of wealth will go to those who produce it. There could then be no poverty with any who would work.

* * *

Under Socialism the working class will elect the foreman, managers and superintendents of industry, and make all the rules. There will be no strikes.

* * *

Under Socialism the workers will build beautiful homes and occupy them. Under capitalism they build beautiful homes for the drones to occupy.

* * *

There is not a single one of our readers that can not send in at least one subscriber each week. Increase the circulation of the LABOR and you will do your duty as a Socialist.

* * *

Under Socialism everybody will be interested in every person having the place where they can do the best work. And everybody likes to do the best work they are capable of.—Appeal to Reason.

* * *

We have before us a list of twenty-four men who own and control one-twelfth of the entire wealth of the nation. On this basis 288 men might own and control the United States. Even as the matter now stands, it is quite probable that 500 men or less are in actual control. It is for the working class to decide whether the selfish interests of this handful shall over-ride welfare of the whole people.

Socialism is dead and buried. Yet the Globe-Democrat gives us 600,000 Socialist votes for 1904.

* * *

Both the small-fry Democrats and Republicans of the country are "up in the air" over the trust question. They want to destroy the trusts, but they don't know how to do it. If they realized the tremendous economic force behind the trust they would see the folly of anti-trust legislation. The trust is a labor-saving device. Like the labor-saving machine it is here to stay. It hurts the small business man just as the machine hurts the working man. One will not be destroyed any more than the other. The evil of the trust and labor-saving machinery consists solely in their ownership. The question of ownership will soon be up to the people. How will you vote?—Pineville (Ky.) Labor Advocate.

* * *

THE NON-SOCIALIST WORKINGMAN, either union or non-union, has no right to kick either at the organization of the employing interests or at any of the methods it uses. They believe in capitalism, and capitalism justifies any methods that bring success. If they cultivate the tree they ought not to "make faces" at the fruit. The organization of capital for its own protection is every bit as legitimate UNDER CAPITALISM as the organization of labor. When labor howls at capital, but upholds capitalism, it makes an ass of itself. Capital has the same right UNDER THIS SYSTEM that labor has. As long as labor concedes to capital the right to a share of labor's product, labor only makes a fool of itself by raising a howl when capital organizes to maintain that right.—Los Angeles Socialist.

* * *

THE COLORADO SITUATION.

Gen. Bates of Omaha, who was selected by the war department to investigate industrial conditions in Colorado, has made his report to Lieutenant General Young, chief of staff of the army. The visit of Bates to Colorado was due to a telegram sent to President Roosevelt for the use of Federal troops in the mining districts. While Bates has found no necessity for the calling out of the regulars, yet he endorses the course pursued by Gov. Peabody, who has hired the members of the state militia to the Mine Owners' association. It was not expected that Gen. Bates would render a report offensive to the combinations which are fighting organized labor in this state with all the functions of government at their command. It was very noticeable, while Bates was making his tour of the state, that he confined his associations to the governor, "Blowhard" Bell, the colonels and captains of the state's "tin horn" army, the prominent members of the Mine Owners' association and the mercenary aggregation who worked a graft in supplying the commissary department of the scab protectors. Organized labor could not expect an impartial report from a man who manifested no desire to hear the workingman's side of the story, but who, while in the state showed a weakness for being courted, and wined and dined by the publican element who fatten and grow arrogant as labor falls into lower depths of degradation. Bates knows his class and was loyal to their interests.—Miners' Magazine.

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 neu-

tral 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."

DIRECTORY

Central Trades and Labor Union

Of St. Louis and Affiliated Unions.

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

DAVE KREYLING, Secretary and Organizer.

AFFILIATED LOCAL UNIONS.

Name of Union and Place of Meeting.	Time of Meeting.						
	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Th	Fri	Sat
Arch. Iron Workers, 7413-327 Geyer.....			1-3				
Awning Workers, 9169-504 Market.....				2-4		1-3	
Badge Makers, 9133-505 Park.....			3				
Baggage Handlers, 104-2003 Clark.....						1-3	
Bakers (Ger.), 15-Harugari.....						1-3	
Bakers (Eng.), 238-Harugari.....						2-4	
Bakers (cracker), 176-Harugari.....						1-3	
Bakers, 248-Harugari.....			2-4				
Barbers, 102-Lightstone's N.....						1-3	
Bartenders, 51-918 Pine (2d & 4th Fri., 2 p. m.).....						1-3	
Beer Drivers, 42-Third and Elm.....		2-4					
Beltmakers, 721-Dewey.....						1-3	
Billposters, 9312-504 Market.....	2-4						
Blacksmiths, 12-1310 Franklin.....							2-4
Boilermakers, 27-Harugari.....							
Bookbinders, 18-Lightstone's.....			1-3				
Bottlers (Beer), 187-Dewey.....						1-3	
Bottlers (Soda, etc.), 8514-1029 Chestnut.....						1-3	
Bottle Packers, 9076-3001 S. Broadway.....	2					4	
Brass Molders, 99-1310 Franklin.....						1-3	
Brass Workers, 66-1310 Franklin.....				1-3			
Brewers and Malsters, 6-Dewey.....	2-4						
Brewers (Weiss Beer), 260-504 Market.....			1-3				
Brew'y Frt. Handlers, 237-3101 S. 7th.....						2-4	
Brew'y Laborers, 262-13th & Wyoming.....			1-3				
Brewery Oilers, 279-2200 S. 7th.....			1-3				
Brewery Firemen, 95-2200 S. 7th.....				2-4			
Brewery Engineers, 246-Burlington.....		1-3					
Brickmakers, 57-5200 Shaw ave.....						2-4	
Brickmakers, 63-14 S. 9th.....				2-4			
Broommakers, 45-Harugari.....						1-3	
Brushmakers, 7422-505 Park.....						2-4	
Bldg. Mtrl. Trds. Coun., 1026 Franklin.....						2-4	
Building Trades Council-Druids.....							
Builders (street car), 8157-Lightstone's.....			2-4				
Butchers and Cutters, 88-1310 Franklin.....	2-4						
Cabdrivers, 405-604 Market.....		2-4					
Candy-makers, 248-Harugari.....	2-4						
Carriage & Wagnwrk, 29-9th & Arsenal.....			1-3				
Carriage & Wagnwrk, 121-Lightstone's.....							
Car and Coach Painters, 204-Lightstone's.....							
Car Wheel Molders, 7229-Bdwy & Laml.....						1-3	
Carworkers, 14-604 Market.....	2-4						
Clayminers, 8503-5200 Shaw.....						1-3	
Clayminers, 9310-Beck & Morganford rd.....						1	
Chair Workers, 8-St. Louis.....					4		
Cigarmakers, 44-Walhalla.....						2-4	
Cigar Packers, 281-504 Market.....		2-4					
Coffinmakers, 84-Lightstone's.....							
Cooks, 203-312 N. 12th.....							
Coopers, 3-Dewey Hall.....				2-4			
Coopers, 37-Lightstone's.....							
Coopers, 141-Dewey Hall.....	1-3						
Coopers, 148-2338 S. Broadway.....		2-4					
Dairy Employes, 9093-Harugari.....				1-3			
Egg Inspectors, 8343-902 N. 3d.....			1-3				
Electrical Workers, 1-1023 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						
Firemen, 6-1026 Franklin.....							2-4
Firemen, 122-806 N. 14th.....							1-3
Flour & Cereal Mill Employes, 19-Druids.....	1-3						
Freight Handlers, 9292-1310 Franklin.....	2-4						
Freight Handlers (In.), 14-1200 Franklin.....							
Frt. Handlers (In.), 10,570-1200 Franklin.....							
Galvanizers, 10,164-1310 Franklin.....						2-4	
Garment Workers, 16-Fraternal.....						2-4	

	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Th	Fri	Sat
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				
Granitold Workers, 8172-Walhalla.....							
Hatters (cloth), 14-Wentzel.....							2-4
Hatters (felt), 21-Wentzel.....			1				
Hatters (silk)-Wentzel.....		1					
Helpers (biksmith), 317-Lightstone's.....							2-4
Helpers (boller), 8528-2338 S. Broadway.....		2-4					
Helpers (molders), 7413-327 Geyer.....							1-3
Helpers (mch. bksm), 8463-Lightstone's.....							2-4
Helpers (nlesettors), 1277-Lightstone's.....							
Helpers (steamfitters), 33-Lightstone's.....							
Horseshoers, 3-Lightstone's.....				1-3			
Laborers, 9864-806 N. 14th.....							2-4
Leather Wrkrs (horse goods, 30-Walhalla.....			2-4				
Leather Wrkrs., 87-Harugari.....				2-4			
Lithographers, 5-Druids.....							2-4
Machinists, 41-1310 Franklin.....		1-3-5					
Machinists, 85-1310 Franklin.....							1-3-5
Machinists, 308-2817 Chouteau.....		1-3-5					
Machinists, 894-1310 Franklin.....			1-3-5				
Machinists, 602-1310 Franklin Ave.....					2-4		
Mallers, 3-Fraternal.....							
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 Assn.-1310 Franklin.....		1-3-5					
Paper Box Mkr, 8972-327 Geyer.....			2-4				
Paper Carrier, 5783-Fraternal.....						3	
Paper Rulers, 32-504 Market.....							2-4
Pavers (stone), 7602-2338 S Broadway.....							2-4
Postal Clerks, 10654-Walhalla.....							2-4
Pressmen, 6-Lightstone.....			2				
Pressmen (web.), 2-Fraternal.....			4				
Printers, 3-201 S 3rd.....							
Printers, 8-Walhalla.....			2				
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-Harugari.....			1-3				
Sewer Laborers, 9151-3700 Easton.....						1-3	
Sheet Metal Workers, 247-1310 Franklin.....							
Shp Carpenters, 8283-B'wy & Laml.....							1-3
Shrt 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.....		1-3					
Teamster (coal), 24-1026 Franklin.....						1-3	
Teamsters (frt.), 27-1026 Franklin.....							1-3
Teamsters (ice), 28-1026 Franklin.....							2-4
Teamsters (pro.), 40-1026 Franklin.....		1-3					
Team (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 (piano), 84-Lightstone's.....							

Fancy Masque Ball Costumes



A Bat. Directoire Spanish Dancer.



Breton Girl. Norwegian Peasant. Vivandiere. Ribbons.

THE season of masquerade dances is with us again, and many a young woman is wondering of what she can make an acceptable costume, and one that will be just a little out of the ordinary. We are not going to attempt to explain just how all the dainty costumes pictured by the artist may be made, for there is no need of explanation, the pictures tell their own story. It is safe to say that from those pictured may be found some which will be so far above the average as to stamp the wearer as a girl of originality and

genius. See that of a bat, for instance. Is it not unique enough to suit the most exacting, and can you not imagine how charming it would be when made of gauzy black material that need by no means be expensive. The ribbon girl is another charming costume, that is far away from the ordinary, and is not difficult of construction, nor necessarily expensive. To prove that all of these are late and up-to-date we need only say that our artist sketched them from costumes made for the present New York season, and that each and every one of them will be worn before the beginning of Lent

Gossip of the Winter Fashions

THIS summer saw the lace collar, that was so very wide we had to call it a cape. Too universal, it seemed everywhere, and its original use altogether too popular to be desirable. But there were other possibilities awaiting the lace cape. I saw yesterday a lovely evening coat of pale blue cloth, of which the entire top was formed by a lace cape, the lace, needless to say, dyed the precise pale blue of the cloth. Here is a tip, thought I, for some one with a lace tippet. She can give it to her dressmaker, and instruct her how to contrive with it and some creamy white cloth a most delectable coat. It must be explained that the lace top must be lined with a layer or two of chiffon, under which there should be a warm woollen interlining, and then, of course, the satin that lines the whole coat. There is, on the whole, no more popular idea than the cream cloth coat, especially for theaters.

The sequin smiles, thinking how the sartorial seers have in the past prophesied its doom, for the sequin flourishes undaunted. It knew it was indispensable all the time; and whereas once it was just the black or the silver sequin we now have the saucy thing in every color of the rainbow and in all sorts of substances. The robe cannot exist without sequin, and the world of women cannot exist without the robe. The



A GOWN OF VELOURS MOUSSELINE.

robe has been woman's best solace for the dilatory sins of the dressmaker. With a robe and a maid of average abilities a frock may be called up as if by the wand of a fairy godmother, and no unsophisticated simplicity of a hasty pudding recipe would this be, but something filmy and sparkling and be-

coming. The eternally useful black frock, for example, is almost always fashioned from the sequined robe. I saw recently an altogether good black sequined robe, in which the embroideries enclosed appliques of black Chantilly lace, whilst the bodice pieces were delightfully complete and ample and such a frock could be fitted to slip on over a black foundation or a white foundation, or over a foundation of white with color between—emerald green, for instance—or sapphire blue, or vivid cerise, or mauve.

A chic whim across the "silver streak" consists in elaborately braiding coats with braids of the same color as the cloth; this identical braiding is fascinating, and looks so well with fur facings. The short sac coat of a mole-colored cloth costume I have seen was much braided over with identical braids and faced back with musquash moleskin, the relieving note being found in a waistcoat of scarlet velvet studded with tiny gold buttons. There is infinite charm in this effect of vivid color, gilt studded and just almost out of sight, as it were, or, as one might say, overshadowed, as was this, with furry fronts.

The note of gold that a year or two back invaded everything is getting rampant again, and when it reappears in such attractive whims as bullion embroideries, or tiny gilt buttons, or the galons that border toques and enrich coats, we can but give it a smiling welcome. A tailory toque of fluffy cloth (matching one's tailor costume or the blouse therewith worn) bordered with gold galon and finished with a cockade of the same, is the nicest notion of the moment for morning wear, and the universal whim just now in Paris. Such a hat of emerald-green fluffy cloth with a knitted waistcoat of emerald green looked awfully nice the

other day with a black coat and skirt of severe build. The severe build of tailoring is going to reassert itself, so all the tailory authorities declare, and these cheery, vivid red and green and pink, and blue and white knitted waistcoats seemed to have just timed themselves to the event. If we once again exploit the severe tailor-made, we shall have something better than ever before, something with such a cheery waistcoat, and fitting immaculately, and fashioned of most pleasing cloths and tweeds. We shall supplant with a perfect mould the fascinations of the picturesque tailoring, and who shall say the perfect mould is not as becoming as the picturesque—at least, where that, which is within be shapely or can be rendered shapely?

But I can never see why we should be either only severe or only picturesque; why cannot the two styles co-exist, fulfilling their separate ends—the elegantly severe tailor-made for certain uses and the elegantly picturesque frock for social occasions. A frock of velours mousseline that I saw the other day that had a lace pelerine bodice pleaded most eloquently the cause of the picturesque; indeed, so persuasive are these picturesque costumes, I cannot see how we are going to part with them for the gowns of stiffened and aggressive richness that formerly co-existed with the plain tailor-made. We cherish hopes that Fashion will make a new departure, persuading these two extremes to dwell together to the end, that we may enjoy both. But about that picturesque frock with the lace pelerine. What a nice notion it was! So suggestive a pelerine like that might be fitted over any last season's frock, and the lace might be either exactly the color of the material or else the ordinary cream or twine tones.

Interest is usury.

Did you come out even this year?

Hell can be found this side of the grave.

Self-interest should impel workingmen to become Socialists.

The strike will be unnecessary when workmen vote right.

Parry and Hanna fear the power of the workingmen at the ballot box.

Rent, interest and profit bar the wage workers from opportunities to enjoy life.

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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IN THE DAYS OF DEFEAT

THE WORKER

Had there been no election of 1902, with its unexampled Socialist gains in Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, the vote cast six weeks ago in those two states, as compared with that of 1901 or any preceding year, would have been heralded as a great triumph—and rightly so—and the loss of our two mayoralties and several minor offices in Haverhill and Brockton would have made but little impression. When, in addition, we bear in mind the constant and strenuous efforts that have been made all over the country and especially in Massachusetts during the last year to turn back the rising tide of Socialism, we have no reason to regard the partial reverses of this fall as at all discouraging. The line of progress is never a steadily ascending one, but always wavy or zig-zag, now rising slowly, now taking a sudden upward leap, now falling as suddenly, now slowly or quickly recovering its upward trend. Even in Germany, such has been the experience of our party. From 125,000 votes in 1871 we rose to 850,000 in '74 and to almost half a million in '77; in the following year we lost 60,000 votes and in 1881 we fell to 312,000; not until 1884 did we make a new high record and that surpassed the vote of '77 by only 57,000; then only did we begin to gain steadily as well as rapidly. Twenty-two years ago the word went out that Socialism had received its death-blow in the German Empire; to-day, German capitalism is anxiously estimating the years it has yet to fight a losing battle against the hosts that advance under the Red Flag. Nor will it be different in the United States. Though Hanna prove as strong and as relentless as the Iron Chancellor, he has every likelihood of living to acknowledge his failure, as Bismarck did. Socialism can survive a whole series of "death-blows" such as it has received in the last two months in Massachusetts and Pennsylvania—survive them and profit by them.

And profit by them. How to profit by them? That is the question. It is not enough that we assure each other that we are not much hurt by our little knock-down, not enough that we proclaim our faith in the destined victory of our cause. By faith it is said men have waxed valiant in fight and turned to flight the armies of the aliens, but it was not without deeds to justify their faith. If we have the faith that avails anything, we will show it most in the days of temporary defeat. The same considerations that assure us of our ultimate victory will enable us to see and to remove the causes of our momentary failures, if those causes lie with us, and to see and use the means to overcome them, if they lie without our ranks.

After such extraordinary advances as we made last year—especially when, as then, they were partly "thrust upon" us rather than "achieved"—we are always likely to grow flushed with confidence and either by rashness or by negligence or both to throw away the opportunity of following up our victory and even

to leave our own lines exposed. This is a common human fault, but it is a fault and should be guarded against.

Aside from mere neglect, mere falling asleep on our laurels, the mistake we are most likely to make at such times is that of overestimating the importance of the political side of our work as compared with the work of education and organization—of so fixing our attention on quantitative results as to neglect the quality of our movement. Now in ours, as in every really great movement, quality is everything. The greatness of the German Social Democracy has been shown this year, not so much in its million added votes as in its sturdy refusal to swerve by the fraction of an inch from its strict line of policy in order to appease the clamors of "revisionists" within or to meet the friendly advances of "radicals" without; and if the party had not been of the stalwart quality that it showed at Dresden in September, it would hardly have gained the million votes in June.

What we have ever to bear in mind in times of triumph and of defeat, is that our task is to make Socialists, not only to get votes for Socialism; that we cannot make Socialists by such means as suffice for old-party or "reform" or "independent labor" politics—that things which others may do with impunity or even with advantage it may be all but criminal for Socialists to do and that Socialists must do many things that seem utter folly in other eyes. To the Socialist who is worthy of the name the fidelity of the party to its rigid principles and high ideals is as sacred as to the virgin her maiden honor—not only a thing that must not be grossly sold, but that must not be sullied by light words or equivocal manners or touched with the shadow of a doubt. We are false to "that high light whereby the world is saved" whenever and wherever we seek to please or to avoid displeasing that vague phantom called "the public" by any the least departure from the letter or the spirit of our party law. Socialism is a law unto itself and we owe first and undivided allegiance to it; if our allegiance to other laws or customs conflict therewith, so much the worse for them. And well it is, as true it is, that whenever we for a moment are false to this imperious law, we are quickly and inexorably punished and set right.

In Massachusetts and in Pennsylvania this year—not to speak now of other instances in other states—we have had examples of such laxity. It was but a little fault they committed at Wilkes-Barre and a little one at Waltham—little in themselves, in their intention, and their immediate effect and not to be wondered at, considering the great influx of new and inexperienced men and the intoxicating influence of a tripled or quadrupled vote. But such faults are like "the little pitted speck in garnered fruit" and have a marvelous evil power of growth and infection. It is good to find that the State Committees did not at all hesitate, for any fear of censure, to

den and the righting of the wrong done the cause or to cut off the recalcitrant offenders; and it is to be hoped that the rank and file throughout each state will actively sustain the State Committee in its vigorous action and will, moreover, guard against the repetition of such lamentable errors by turning all their energies to the making of truly revolutionary Socialists not lip-servants of the Revolution, but men who will hate capitalism and every form of capitalist politics and love and cherish the noble traditions of our cause with all the fervor of their being and who will be worthy to say with proud defiance before the world and with modest pride among comrades, "I am a Socialist." A party that has no apologies to make, that is not afraid lest it give offense, that is no respecter of persons, that is right and knows itself right and goes straight forward toward its goal—that is the sort of party that, though it should not so much as elect a village constable, will do more ultimately and immediately to serve the working class than a party that should capture the White House by equivocation; and what is more, that is the sort of Socialist party and the only sort that will make permanent gains even at the polls.

UNION OF FRENCH SOCIALIST PARTIES.

The Three Groups Opposed to Ministerial "Revisionism" Are Definitely Merged as the Socialist Party of France.

The long desired and long delayed unity of the Socialist forces of France—excluding, of course, those who, following Jaurès and Millerand, reject revolutionary principles and policy based on the class struggle and aim at what they consider practical progress through the collaboration of classes—seems to have been definitely accomplished at the recent congress of Rheims, completing the work begun at the conference of Ivry. By this action the alliance of the French Labor Party (Parti ouvrier français), the Socialist Revolutionary Party, and the Communist Alliance becomes a permanent and absolute union under the title of Socialist Party of France, with no recognition in the provisions of its organization of the former autonomous existence of the three bodies.

Guesde and Lafargue and Delory of the Labor Party, Vaillant and Laudrin of the Socialist Revolutionary Party, and the others who took a prominent part in the organization of unity at Rheims have had their bitter fights in the past, and they and the other veterans of the movement in all three divisions must have found it no easy thing to give up the associations and wipe out the animosities of so many years. But they have done it—and apparently to the great surprise of the followers of Jaurès and Millerand.

Among the one hundred and four delegates to the congress were nine members of the national Chamber of Deputies—Bouveri, Constans, Contant, Dejeante, Delory, Dufour, Thivrier, Vaillant, and Walter—six members of departmental general councils, three arrondissement councillors, seven mayors of cities, and seventeen municipal councillors.

The new organization has about 20,000 dues-paying members, organized in thirty-nine departmental federations (France is divided into eighty-three departments), with local groups in twelve other departments. Fourteen of the departmental federations have party papers—one daily, three appearing twice a week, and ten weekly. The central organ is "Le Socialiste," published at Paris.

Among the messages of congratulation received were those of the Executive Committee of the German Social Democracy, of Karl Kautsky, and of George Plechanoff. Kautsky wrote in part: "It is a great and noble task you have undertaken. * * * You will show that implacable opposition to the existing capitalist system is quite compatible with the practical struggle for the present amelioration of the condition of the proletariat; that, in fact, the only way to extort such amelioration from capitalist society is by fighting it, not by reconciliation with it."

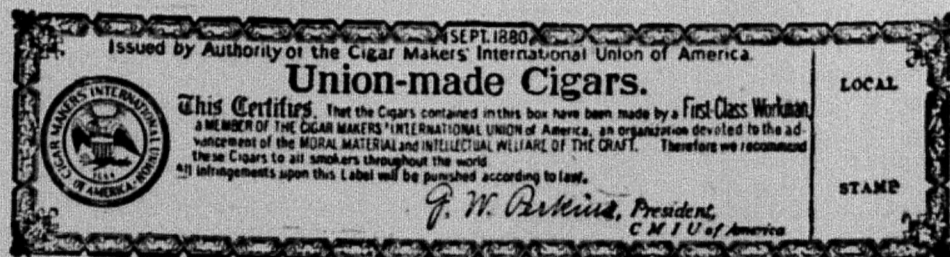
As the antagonism between the ideas held by the Socialist Party of France and the "revisionism" of Jaurès and Millerand will be fought out on the floor of the international congress at Amsterdam next year, it was resolved that another congress of the party be held shortly before the date of the international gathering, to prepare for that conflict.

The question of the general strike as a revolutionary method will also be taken up at that time, and it is significant that the motion to this effect was made by Jules Guesde, who has always opposed that policy as strongly as Vaillant and others of the old Socialist Revolutionary Party have advocated it.

PERHAPS TIMELY.

We wish to say now and to say it with all possible emphasis that, realizing well the terrible stress of the hard times that are already upon us and noting well the policy of reaction and blood-and-iron repression that the capitalist class and its political agents seem resolved to follow, we yet hold that any man who, at this critical time, may counsel the abandonment of the methods of education, organization, and political action followed by the Socialist Party or the adoption of measures of resistance or reprisal by physical force is to be regarded as an enemy of the Socialist movement and a dangerous misleader of the working class, even if he be not suspected as a secret agent of capitalism. This statement may prove timely or may not. In anticipation of things that may be done or said in the name of Socialism by pretended friends of the cause, we make it now and events will show whether it was needful.

Smoke Only Union Made Cigars.



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

Issued by the Cigarmakers' International Union of America.

A PERSONAL NOTE.

My attention has been called to a statement made by National Committeeman Mills of Kansas in a circular issued by him, which would imply that I am still drawing a salary as a member of the Fellowship of the Socialist Spirit. I wish to say that I am not drawing a salary from the Fellowship. My salary as a member of the Fellowship ceased as soon as arrangements could be made to meet the changed conditions brought about by my unexpected election to the office of National Secretary.

The press is requested to publish this note, as the circular in question has apparently had a wide circulation among the party membership.

Fraternally submitted,

WILLIAM MAILLY,
National Secretary.

Omaha, Neb., Dec. 11.

SHAFFER AND OTHERS.

To the Editor of The Worker:—I might add something to your reply to "Steel Worker" of Ashland, Ky., in your issue of Dec. 6, regarding T. J. Schaffer, President of the Iron and Steel Workers.

At the Wheeling convention this year, President Schaffer in his annual report stated that he "wanted it understood that he favored Socialism rightly advocated and understood." This is not literally, but in substance what he stated. He followed it with a condemnation of some vague form of "violent" Socialism, which, of course, exists only in the imagination.

It might be well to state that Gompers is still following his line of tactics which he pursued years ago. It is a well-known fact that Gompers used to proclaim himself a Socialist, but was afraid we were pushing it too fast. Some may think that because of his recent declaration he has given up these tactics, but the writer knows that less than four months ago Gompers, while at Kendallville, this state, told a comrade that he was a Socialist, but, as on former occasions, stated we were "pushing it too fast." These tactics are, I believe, pursued only in the small towns where the Socialist movement is growing among the rank and file, and where the latter have little knowledge of the "diplomacy" of the "leaders." This secures the support of the ill-informed among the Socialists.

Thos. Kidd, another shining light and close confidant of the administration, once claimed himself a Socialist and delivered a fairly good Socialist speech in this city on Labor Day two years ago. He it was that denounced Gompers in the most vigorous terms as being treacherous, when Gompers refused to go to Chicago during the A. R. U. strike. He has since been emasculated by "pure and simpledom." This list might be continued indefinitely.

The question arises, what "Influence" is at work that smothers revolutionary sentiment among the leaders? The rank and file alone will some time answer.

JAMES ONEAL

Terre Haute, Ind., Dec. 8.

A GROTESQUE JUMBLE OF FALSEHOODS.

Our attention is called to an article entitled "Socialism at Barre" in the October issue of "Stone," the trade paper of the employers of the quarrying and stone-cutting industry. The article is a grotesque jumble of inconsistent falsehoods. The writer begins by stating that Barre, Vt., next to Paterson, N. J., is the principal stronghold of Socialism in the United States. follows this with a reference to the shooting affray which occurred at Barre in September, and proceeds with an appeal to the granite manufacturers to unite to blacklist the "agitators" to "keep Anarchists and Socialists from association with honest work-

ingmen." and to "drive these vermin to their holes."

If the motive were not so evident, we might put down to ignorance the ridiculous statement that Barre and Paterson are strongholds of Socialism—Barre with its two or three hundred and Paterson with its four or five hundred Socialist votes—as compared with the dozen or score of cities that have contributed from 1,000 to 20,000 each to the total of about 300,000 cast in the whole country last year. Every one who knows anything about the movement in these two cities know that there is a constant and acute conflict there between Socialism and Anarchism and that this struggle has greatly handicapped the Socialist movement in both places. Further than this, it has been made clear by correspondence in The Worker that the Anarchist movement in Barre is disgraced by an alliance of at least some of its leaders with the middle-class business men and Republican politicians to drive out the Socialists, that the crime to which "Stone" refers was the direct outcome of this alliance, and that the actual victim, Corti, was himself an Anarchist, and the intended victim, Serrati, a Socialist.

We are not surprised at the complete misrepresentation of the facts in "Stone," and we are rather pleased than alarmed by the threat of a blacklist; for, if carried out, it will simply result in hastening the awakening of the working class from their condition of "honest" docility and uniting them for the overthrow of capitalism. Bring on your blacklist, gentlemen.

THE RACE QUESTION.

To the Editor of The Worker:—Very reluctantly, I feel compelled to criticize the general tenor of your editorial on the "Race Question in the Party." You, of course, recognize the shocking incongruity of such a plank in any Socialist platform as the Louisiana "Socialists" have proposed. So far, so good. But you immediately proceed to imply, on a basis of racial or class distinction, first—that the negro is admittedly an "inferior race;" secondly, that being "inferior," it is desirable to build up barriers against him, or, to use your more academic expression, "to segregate him," but that this desirable "segregation" cannot be obtained under a capitalistic regime, but may be obtained under a Socialistic one; thirdly, that it is the duty of the "superior" race to adopt a benevolent policy toward the weaker race and charitably uplift it! Since when, may I ask, have you, a Socialist, become converted to the doctrine of "benevolence" as a working force to bring about the reign of truth and justice?

Not only as a Socialist, but simply as a fellow human being to the negro, do I maintain that no race can be classified as "inferior" that rises to the measure of its opportunities. The Anglo-Saxon race has done no more than this, and has done it only in spots and sections. Innumerable individuals, fortunately situated, have benefited by their opportunities and have achieved great results and produced Shakespeares and Miltons—warriors and statesmen whom the world is satisfied to call great. But vast masses of Anglo-Saxon population—having no favorable environment—have remained sunk in ignorance and poverty, producing nothing but profits for their masters. Judged by the masses whom Jack London describes as the "People of the Abyss," the Anglo-Saxon race is, indeed an "inferior race!"

The so-called "negro race" of America—for the majority of its race are not "negroes" at all, but half breeds and other mixtures of various nation-

alities—can justly be said to have risen to the measure of its opportunities. Where the environment has been favorable, it has produced (from its working class population, too!) in a few decades, an astonishingly large number of educated, refined, self-controlled and gifted men and women, who, in obscurity, and often poverty, are leading blameless and useful lives as teachers, professors, clergymen, writers and artists—not to speak of the still larger class who are producing wealth for their masters as peasants and laborers, and whose so-called "degradation" is certainly not greater than that of the despised peasants and laborers of Russia, Italy and other European countries.

Have we, as Socialists, any right to hold out to the white Southerner the attractive bait of future "negro segregation" as an inducement to his acceptance of Socialism? Is it not on a par with our telling the Irishman that his hated "Dago" rival is to be "segregated" under Socialism—or, as he understands the phrase, to be simply "kicked out?" What an attractive program might we not thus offer to the Christian who objects to the Jews, to the American who objects to the Chinese, and so on!

If we believe in international Socialism, we cannot judge any race by its progress in what is called "civilization." Our civilization must first be cured and purified before we can reproach any race because it has not yet learned to wallow in the foul depths of our own hypocrisy and corruption.

CAROLINE PEMBERTON.

Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 5.

Los Angeles Socialist.

While the information we get from the "People's Paper," of Santa Barbara, is rather vague, it is evident the Socialist Party of there has fused with the Union Labor party by refusing to place candidates in the field in opposition. An editorial says that it is "untrue" that the Socialists have held a convention and nominated a ticket. We are told that "certain Socialists have prepared a list of candidates for whom they may consistently vote." Also that "in those wards of the city where union candidates were already put up no attempt was made to interfere, which, in a sense, would mean that we endorsed them."

Basing our judgment upon this information, we would say that the Socialists of Santa Barbara have disgraced themselves, proven false to the International Socialist movement, and done what they could to kill the only cause that can ever free the toiler from bondage. They have violated both the state and national constitutions, and their charter should be taken away from them just as soon as it can be legally done. The Santa Barbara local has sold out and has no rightful place in the Socialist Party. They have played false not only to the great cause of Socialism, but to the working class. Instead of leading the working class they have allowed the working class to mislead them, and they do not deserve even the respect of that class.

But Santa Barbara Socialists are probably as much to be pitied as blamed, for their town has long been the home of a certain perniciously active fusionist who is now a member of Local Los Angeles, and they have evidently weakly followed his advice. This member has plenty of time for doing peanut politics, but none for Socialistic propaganda on class lines. He is a member of the Socialist Party only to kill the Socialist Party. Local Los Angeles foolishly listened to him last fall as Santa Barbara is listening to him now. But Local Los Angeles has repudiated his teachings, and Santa Barbara will yet learn her error.

"But is he polite and courteous?"

"Well, I should say so! Believe me, he will not even talk to a lady through the telephone without removing his hat."—N. Y. Times.

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.

C. CHALLY,

Staple and Fancy Groceries.

1758 SOUTH 18th STREET.

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

It is Made by NON-UNION LABOR

Only Bread bearing this Label is Union-Made.

Baker's Council of St. Louis.

HARDWARE.

CHAS. BLASBERG

Cor. Linton and Carter Aves.

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

COLUMBIA BOX COMPANY,

19th and N. Market Sts.

BOXES OF ALL KINDS UNION LABEL BOXES.

...WALHALLA...

Central Trades and Labor Union Headquarters.

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

Lemp's Celebrated Pale and Standard Lager on Draught.

HIRE ONLY...

Union Musicians.

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

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

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

Headquarters, 18th and Olive Sts.

Chas. Spreen Y Cigar Store.

SMOKE "Hello Central"

BEST 5c CIGAR.

2003 N. BROADWAY

PROGRESS OF OUR NATIONAL ORGANIZATION.

(Continued from page 16.)

11, wrote the national secretary to suspend vote of national committee upon question of granting charter, but the national secretary, having no authority to suspend a vote upon a pending motion, did not assume it. Comrade Goebel afterward gave a lengthy report of his efforts in Louisiana to have the clause objected to stricken from the platform, how the New Orleans local had voted to strike out the clause and had initiated a referendum of the locals in the state looking to the same action being taken. It is due to Comrade Goebel to state that his efforts have evidently been appreciated by the Louisiana comrades, and it is expected that conditions will soon be such that a state charter can be granted to Louisiana in line with the national committee's action herein reported.

Copies of this report will be sent to Acting States Secretary Molyneux of Louisiana and to the locals throughout the state. Fraternal yours,

WILLIAM MAILLY,
National Secretary.

The wage slave, who is compelled, through competition, to work for his board and clothes, is turned out to perish when incapacitated by age or accident. The chattel slave fared better.

COMRADE MUND.

After a brief illness of typhoid pneumonia, our comrade, Chas. Mund, Jr., died on Monday night at the home of his parents, at 2329 Hickory street. The burial will take place in the family plot at the old home in Columbia, Ill.

Comrade Mund reached the age of 22 years, and will be well remembered by the comrades as one of the enthusiastic young workers of the two last campaigns.

Our deepest sympathy is tendered to the relatives and parents of our departed comrade in this hour of affliction.

The meeting of the Banner Branch of Ward 1 was held Friday evening, at 4449 Penrose street. Comrade Young was chairman. Organizer reported that he had secured the 50 stamps. Committee on each party reported surplus of \$9.90. Decided to have our next meeting on Saturday, January 2, because the regular meeting time would fall on New Year's day. In this meeting there will be a special order of business which includes election and installation of officers.

Receipts	\$12 45
Disbursements	25
Balance in treasury	\$14 55

City Secretary Dilmo made an address on organization.

Comrade Thos. L. Savage spoke in the importance of the local party press.

People's Fund and Welfare Association.

Eleventh and Locust Streets.

"We won't go home until morning," would seem to be an appropriate song for P. F. W. A. members to sing at each meeting, for midnight is getting to be the time for the real "debates" to begin—not end.

As Messrs. Arnold, Kindorf, Baker and other friends slipped out, Tuesday night, the secretary thought they wished to avoid a "Candle" curtain lecture.

If the ladies would follow Mrs. T. Crouch's example and be one of us they would enjoy the lively discussions pantomimes.

How Mr. Hildebrand could preserve such a sphinx like silence, Tuesday, is a mystery to some of us.

So we have contracted with LABOR again, and hope the good feeling will be preserved between P. F. W. A. and "our paper."

The "People's Branch of Sunshine Society" had a delightful time Monday night.

Mrs. Geo. Hanauer and Miss Miriam Lynch contributed vocal selections, and their beautiful voices charmed us all. And Mrs. Trowbridge and Mrs. Steinberg deserve a vote of thanks for their generous supply of good things.

With all due respect to some of our Sunshiners, the secretary doubts the policy of turning an evening into a sort of Sunday school. The hymn, "No, Never Alone," was not quite the kind of sentiment for an entertainment to a "mixed audience," though Mr. Wright, our janitor, sang with a will, for he knew he could never be alone in this hall. Even expected to be on "dress parade" in the sma' hours of morning.

As Mr. Dan Martin is now a member of house committee, there is a lively fear that on Friday nights there will be a "full house."

These "submerged" that many reformers have for subjects, often have no thought beyond a night's lodging, and are willing to subscribe to any doctrine, stand on any platform (political) and embrace the whole humanitarian policy, if necessary, to secure the privilege of being sheltered for awhile.

As to "reports," the secretary was filled with admiration at the blandness with which Mr. Koher stated he always made "reports," and she wondered if, like the "heathen Chinese,"

he had the long-looked-for reports of library committee, etc., up his sleeve. Mr. C. S. Allen has had a burning desire these many moons to get a "report."

At the brotherhood meeting it was voted to ask the P. F. W. A. to appropriate railroad fare for a "brother" from the east, either Mr. Eills or Rev. Geo. Littlefield. The request was granted and we hope to hear one of these gentlemen in the near future.

There was good sized audience Sunday to hear Mr. Raymond speak on "The Coming Day."

Mr. Clark will lead brotherhood meeting Sunday, December 27, at 7 p. m.

Mr. How is still "hammering" away for a junior headquarters at World's fair, and if Mr. Bliss displays the same zeal, he and the rest of the committee will accomplish something.

Mr. A. Maschmeyer has his class each Sunday afternoon, and everyone is welcome to be a member and discuss the lesson.

Mr. Beard still holds Thursday night for a meeting, and never loses an opportunity to impress his hearers with value of searching for the truth, and holding fast to that which is good. If truth had another name, Brother Bohannon would adopt it into the the "Right church."

Mr. David Allan's resignation has reduced the membership of the board of directors. The "little coterie," like the seven sisters, will dwindle away (maybe)!

Mr. Allan has not yet recovered his strength, and does not feel equal to task of serving on some of the committees.

Mr. How's determination to have the colored friends recognized, led to a sort of "press committee" being appointed to confer with Mr. Murray, editor of Advance, with a view to getting "space" in his paper. This paper, it is state, goes into the hands of many of the colored people, and P. F. W. A. items, etc., may awaken an interest.

The secretary does not wonder at Mr. How's wish to have as many as possible share the hospitality of this hall, but trusts that people do not mistake the real purpose for which this association was founded.

ELLA C. KELLY, Secretary.

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 employees, to the improvement of the service and diminishing the rates to the consumers.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Bartenders' Protective and Benevolent League,

NO. 51, A. F. of L.

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

W. EDWARD HORNE, Secretary and Business Agent, Imperial Building, 918 Pine St.
KINLOCH B-1990.

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

STRICTLY UNION.

Telephone Bell, Sidney No. 810.

Concordia Turner Hall,

Thirteenth and Arsenal Streets.

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

Bar Supplied With Finest WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS

J. J. BAUER, Manager.

Pertinent Paragraphs.

(By W. W. Baker.)

Right will be natural under Socialism.

Capitalism is in conflict with natural law.

The unfortunate are generally assisted downward.

The man with two appetites generally lacks a conscience.

The Statute of Limitations was enacted to protect rich thieves.

If you have hell instead of Heaven, it is because you voted for hell.

Work is the only true standard of value. The average rich man, then, is not worth much.

The union man who believes in shorter hours can demonstrate his consistency by opposing over-time all the time.

Rockefeller confiscates from the oil and other consumers with one hand and donates the amount to miseducation with the other.

The examples of some of the millionaires and that of Jesse James leaves about the same impression in the minds of the precocious young.

The charity dinner (the annual square meal) is again a matter of history, and those who partook of it are again counting the days which will elapse before the next.

"Equality before the law" is a transparent lie. The rich thief is protected by the money he has stolen, while the poor criminal is given the full penalty of the law in short order.

Our laws have become so voluminous and conflicting that the most competent judges are unable to decide twice alike. A decision made one day is reversed the next, unless it happens to be a decision against labor.

WEEKLY BULLETIN.

National Headquarters, Socialist Party, Omaha, Neb., Dec. 12, 1903.

—National Organizing Fund.—
The following contributions have been made to the national organizing fund since last report:

Harry Crouse, Moab, Utah.....	\$ 1 00
A. L., New York city.....	25
Sixteenth A. D., New York city.....	2 00
Local Stonington, Conn.....	2 00
James D. Graham, Livingston, Mont.....	25
Arthur Childress, Brownsville, Wash.....	1 00
Local Yelm, Wash.....	1 00
Local Granite Falls, Wash.....	3 00
Local San Francisco, Cal.....	25 00

Total to noon, December 19.....	\$ 35 50
Previously reported.....	\$2,245 86
Total.....	\$2,281 36

The Fon du Lac (Wis.) Commonwealth gives out the startling information that "Socialism is encountering many obstacles in Germany, the recent elections showing a heavy falling off in that party's vote." The American press is always ahead of the world—for lying.

Charles Pergler, of Chicago, has been selected to act as Bohemian organizer, and Robert Saltiel as German organizer. They will take the field under the direction of national headquarters, February 1. Locals requiring their services should make application through their state secretaries or direct to the national secretary, Omaha, Neb. Italian Organizer Origo has been delayed in beginning his tour, but will probably start out in February or March.

Under date of December 16, State Secretary Dial, of Kentucky, reports as follows to the national secretary:

"I am instructed by the state committee of Kentucky to forward a statement of the controversy between Calvin C. Rosa and Comrade F. J. Lavanier, Jr. They request that it be mentioned in the weekly press bulletin. The statement follows:

"In October Comrade Lavanier wrote Comrade Critchlow, of Ohio, stating that Ross, who had been speaking in Ohio, was a fakir, etc., with a penchant for borrowing money; also, that he had been expelled from Texas for similar tactics. Critchlow turned a copy of the letter over to Ross, who demanded a retraction of the statements from Lavanier. Upon Lavanier's refusal to retract or modify his statements, Ross wrote a letter to Local Covington, demanding Lavanier's expulsion for making false statements and accusations against a member of the party.

Local Covington referred the matter to a special committee of three for investigation. This committee secured information, and deeming it sufficient, reported to the locals and were discharged.

"Local Covington decided that, according to the testimony, Comrade Lavanier's statements in his letter to Comrade Critchlow were true, and dismissed the matter to expel him.

"They further decided to send a statement of the case to the national secretary, and request him to insert it in his weekly press bulletin."

JAMES F. CAREY'S LECTURE TOUR.

Dates for James F. Carey's lecture tour have been arranged in Pennsylvania as follows: January 4, Philadelphia; 5, Reading; 6, York; 8, Meadville; 9, New Castle. Carey will then enter Ohio for about two weeks. Applications for dates in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois should be made through the respective state secretaries and in Kentucky, Missouri, Iowa and Minnesota, Michigan and Nebraska to the national secretary, Omaha, Neb.

Attention! Unions.

October 28, 1903.

Organized Labor, Greeting:

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

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

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

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

Additional information or credentials furnished on application.

Fraternally submitted,
JOHN T. SMITH,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Attest:
E. T. BEHRENS, President.

What Labor Can Do.

- 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.

Two New Propaganda Pamphlets.

WHAT WORKINGMEN'S VOTES CAN DO by Ben. Hanford

"One of the very best pieces of propaganda literature we have." (The Worker, New York)

"One of the best campaign pamphlets ever printed" (The Toller, Terre Haute, Ind.)

Another good propaganda pamphlet by the same author

HANFORD'S REPLY TO HAVEMEYER

With which is printed

PATRIOTISM AND SOCIALISM.

24 pages, illustrated pocket size, with red parchment cover. Price 5 cents; 25 copies 50 cents; 100 for \$1.50. To shareholders of the Comrade Co-operative Company at half these rates. Any socialist may acquire by monthly payments of 50 cents a \$5.00 share in the Comrade Co-operative Publishing House and thereby enjoy special rates for the Comrade and other Socialist Literature

Comrade Co-operative Co., 11 Cooper Sq. N.Y.

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

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

DRINK ONLY UNION BEER.
[Fac Simile of Our Label.]

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

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

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

Ask Your Clothier for Them.

Preliminary Announcement! The Third Great WORKINGMEN'S SAENGERFEST of the United Workingmen's Singing Societies of the Northwestern States Will Take Place JUNE 17th to JUNE 20th, 1904, in St. Louis, Mo. ❖ ❖ ❖ ❖ ❖ ❖ ❖ ❖ ❖

PROGRESS OF OUR NATIONAL ORGANIZATION

The official returns of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, shows 1055 Socialist votes, just two votes short of becoming an official party. This means that the Socialists there will again have to gather thousand of signatures; it means many days of labor for the comrades, dollars put into the notaries' pockets, inconvenience, lost time and expense to those who have the courage and manhood to fight the battle of the working class. Of course it may be that every Socialist in Allegheny county voted—I hope so—but if there should be any who did not this should be a lesson to them to never in the future fail to cast their ballot. Every Socialist should stand up on election day and be counted. Our candidates may not win, but Socialism never loses.—Coming Nation.

REPORT OF ACTION UPON APPLICATION FOR STATE CHARTER FOR LOUISIANA.

National Headquarters, Socialist Party.

Omaha, Neb., Dec. 11, 1903.

To the National Committee, Socialist Party:

Comrades—Herewith is submitted report of action of national committee upon motion submitted November 18, relative to the application for state charter for Louisiana. Originally there were two motions submitted upon the question, one of them by Talbott of Minnesota to confirm the acts of the Louisiana state convention and that the charter be granted. This motion was afterwards withdrawn by Comrade Talbott, and his vote, by request, recorded in favor of withholding charter. The question then reverted to the following motion of Work of Iowa:

"That charter be withheld from Louisiana until the negro clause is eliminated from its platform."

The vote upon the motion resulted as follows:

Yes—Floaten, Colo.; White, Conn.; Berlyn, Ill.; Reynolds, Ind.; Work, Ia.; Carey, Mass.; Talbott, Minn.; Turner, Mo.; Christenson, Neb.; Hillquit, N. Y.; Barnes, Pa.; Kerrigan, Tex.; Boomer, Wash.; Berger, Wis. Total, 14.

No—Richardson, Cal.; Dobbs, Ky.; Critchlow, Ohio.; Balbrook, Okla.; Lovett, S. D. Total, 5.

Not voting—Healey, Fla.; Miller, Idaho; Mills, Kas.; Fox, Maine; Fox, Mont.; Chaffin, N. H.; Goebel, N. J.; Massey, N. D. Total, 8.

The motion to withhold charter was therefore adopted by a vote of 14 to 5.

Note.—Richardson, Cal.; Critchlow, Ohio, and Lovett, S. D., voted yes, and White, Conn.; Work, Ia.; Turner, Mo., and Kerrigan, Tex., voted no on Talbott's motion before same was withdrawn.

COMMENT.

Floaten, Col.—I consider that there is neither a color line nor any national boundary lines in Socialism, as these will be wiped out when economic freedom is gained. There will perhaps never be social intercourse between individuals of the same race, but there will be no desire for such, either, when all are equally free. It is forced on society now because it is of advantage to the capitalists. I feel that no public document of a Socialist organization should give any expression on this question except that we seek the emancipation of all wage workers, regardless of race or color.

Berlyn, Ill.—It is unnecessary for

me to state my objection, as Committeeman Kerrigan, of Texas, has fully covered the question in his answer to Secretary Moleneaux, but I desire to call the attention of the national committee to the fact that if they were to admit the state of Louisiana, with their peculiar platform, they would by their action impose upon the party an addition to the platform which is beyond the power of the national committee.

Dobbs, Ky.—In regard to my vote as national committeeman on the Louisiana state application for charter, you may record me as voting against any motion to withhold the charter if there is any motion pending for the granting the charter. My vote in this matter is dictated by the opinion that the plank in the Louisiana platform complained of does not contravene any established Socialist principle or policy. I am frank to state, however, that there is serious doubt in my mind as to the readiness of the Louisiana comrades for organization, in view of the citing by Comrade Moleneaux, of Maryland, as a Socialist authority in support of his attitude on the race question.

Talbott, Minn.—I presume it is too late to withdraw the motion I made pertaining to the Louisiana state charter, but upon investigation I find that my motion is not in harmony with the national constitution, and therefore I rescind my own motion and vote yes upon Comrade Work's motion pertaining to the Louisiana state charter.

SPLendid ARGUMENTS

By Comrade Kerrigan on the Race Question.

Kerrigan, Tex.—I regret that this has come to a vote and could not be settled otherwise, but as it is, the words of the great Leibknecht come to me clear and strong: "No compromise, no political trading," and I obey. To do otherwise would be the equivalent of calling A the letter B, and B the letter A, to appease a wayward child. It is not for us to attempt the impossible. We might as well try to alter the course of the planets. Socialism is a science, having universal application, and is therefore unchangeable. Even if it were possible to make exception in this case, I doubt its expediency, because I have yet to explain the Socialist position, on the race question, to a southern man, and not have him agree that it is the only rational solution of it. Take our local here in Dallas as an example. We have in our membership a graduate of Vanderbilt

university, who inherits four centuries of southern blood. We have another who is a graduate of Harvard, holding a degree of B. A., but born and reared in the south and a member of one of the oldest southern families. Yet another, a graduate of Hanover and the University of Texas, born and reared right here in Texas. Three others, with educations and family connections equally good, and we are all agreed on the negro question. These comrades are all of the opinion (and I agree with them) that it is the illiterate southern white man that is mostly responsible for the race hatred that so often manifests itself. It is true the educated southern white man will tolerate no social equality, but he is as just as it is possible for him to be, under the existing economic order, and is a friend to, and respects the black man "in his place." That this is so, one has only to turn to the works of such southern writers as Thomas Nelson Page, Ruth McEnery Stuart or George W. Cable. On the other hand, if you want to read a true reflection of the ignorant southern white man's attitude toward the negro, read in Miss Marie Van Vorst's book, "Women Who Toil," the description of the only time she saw any evidence of enthusiasm or energy among the overworked cotton mill wage slaves in the mill town outside of Charleston, S. C., was when the cry was raised: "They're huntin' a nigger," or, read what Eugene Debs had to say in a recent number of the Social-Democratic Herald of the lazy louts sitting on the fence, near the station, in a small Texas town he visited on his recent tour. We can expect very little from this class of white men, no matter what concessions we may make them. The intelligent southern white man knows the negro, and the negro knows him. As boy and man they have played and worked together, and I have witnessed many times the reunions of white and black men who were boys together in the old states, and I can say I have never seen more genuine affection displayed than when such purely accidental meetings took place. Mind you, these were true southern men that would draw on you in a moment if you intimated they tolerated social equality.

Socialism has nothing to fear from the intelligence of the south. The race question is quite as easy to deal with from the Socialist standpoint as any other phase of social disorder. This race question in the south leads to all kinds of odd inconsistencies. For example: During the confederate reunion in New Orleans, last April, the negro brass band that was one of those engaged, was denied position in the parade by the marshals or people in authority, and it was only when all the other New Orleans bands refused to play unless the negroes were allowed a place in the line, that the officers in charge of the veterans yielded. It seems the negroes were members of the musicians' union of New Orleans. When one considers that before the war, and after it, negro musicians furnished music for the most exclusive southern dancing parties, this will appear somewhat ludicrous. Another rather peculiar turn the race question took was in the case of a man convicted in an east Texas town of a most atrocious murder. A petition to the governor was circulated and signed by everybody, very nearly, in the county, including the jury and judge that tried him, asking the governor to commute his sentence to life

imprisonment, because "no white man had ever been hung in that county before." I am proud to say the governor refused the prayer of the petitioners.

In conclusion, allow me to ask pardon for the length of these comments, but as the question promises to be more or less of an annoyance in the future, I feel that I should place all the light I can in the way of the committee.

CONCLUSION.

Comrade George H. Goebel, national committeeman from New Jersey and national organizer, who was in Louisiana from November 25 to December

(Continued on page 14)

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. Bohling, 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. Abling, 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.