

ST. LOUIS LABOR

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Workingmen of All Countries, UNITE! **You Have Nothing to Lose But Your Chains, and A WORLD TO GAIN!**

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The Railroad Strike in Cuba

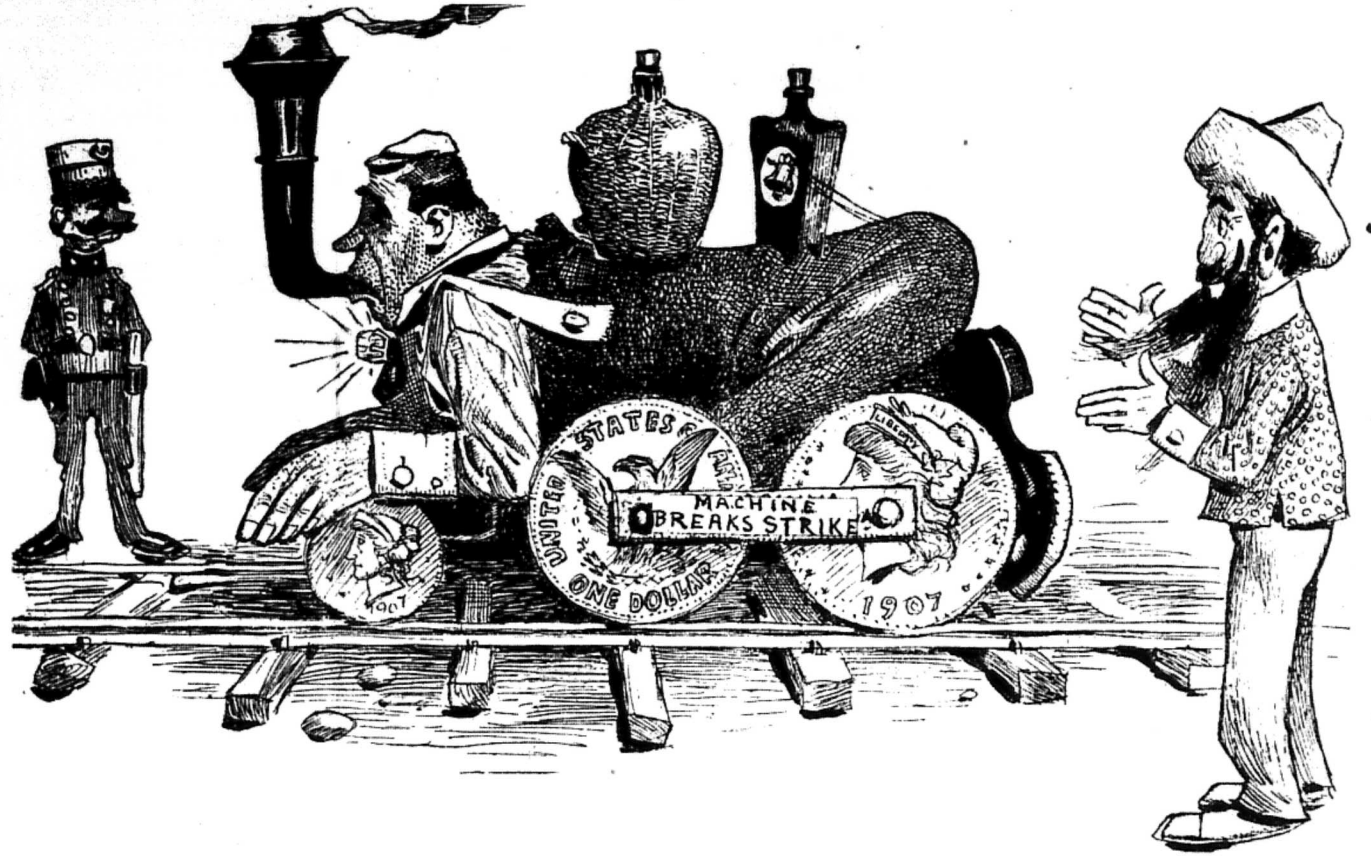
Special Correspondence to St. Louis Labor.

Havana, Oct. 26.—The labor problem is getting more and more acute in Cuba. One of the special features of the Cuban labor movement is the determination, tenacity and perseverance with which the great strikes are carried on. Of the long struggle of the Cuban cigarmakers, which ended in a victory for labor, the readers of St. Louis Labor were kept well informed. During that strike the working class throughout the island proved their spirit of solidarity most surprisingly. Not only the men, but the working women, took great interest in that mighty contest between the forces of Capitalism and Organized Labor.

Next came the great railroad strike, which developed almost into a general strike, and for some time badly crippled industry and commerce.

While the Cuban proletarians were bravely fighting for the improvement of their miserable condition, while thousands of men and women were proudly upholding the banner of Trade Unionism, the capitalists applied to Uncle Sam's liberty-loving domains for help against the "rebellious Cuban rabble." And the appeal was not in vain. The same strike-breaker agency, which was instrumental in breaking the strike on Belmont's New York street railways a year or so ago brought a load of strike breakers to Cuba. This caused general indignation among the Cubans, and labor unions of Havana insisted that the importation of these American strike breakers was in violation of the immigration laws. However, the strike breakers were put to work. The "Comica Politica" took up the fight of the strikers and published the above cartoon on the American strike breaker. The inscription "Machine breaks strike" was in Spanish in the original cartoon, reading:

"Maquina rompe Huelga."



THE ABOVE CARTOON APPEARED IN THE "COMICA POLITICA" IN HAVANA IN HONOR OF THE AMERICAN WAGE SLAVES IMPORTED FROM NEW YORK TO BREAK THE CUBAN RAILROAD STRIKE.

ACT OF CLASS JUSTICE

National Organizer McGee of Foundry Men's Union Sentenced to One Year Imprisonment for "Intimidation" of Strike-Breakers.

Another act of class justice has been added to the long list of judicial outrages against Organized Labor. This time the victim is a national organizer of the Foundrymen's Union, Mr. Frank McGee, who was sentenced to one year's imprisonment for "intimidating" strike breakers. A capitalist press dispatch very tersely reports the case as follows:

New Haven, Conn., Oct. 29.—Guilty on three counts of intimidation was the verdict of the jury in Common Pleas Court in the case of Frank McGee of Worcester, Mass., national organizer of the Foundrymen's Union, growing out of labor troubles at the McLogan foundry here. The trial was on McGee's appeal from a sentence to two years in jail and a fine of \$400.

The court sentenced McGee to four months in jail on each of three counts, and immediately after an appeal was taken.

NO CHANGE IN SHOE STRIKE

Shoe Manufacturers Are Using Police Force in Attempt to Break Strike and Force Men to Return to Work—Entertainment for Strikers' Benefit Tuesday Evening at Lemp's Hall.

Does Chief of Police Creecy endeavor to follow in the footsteps of his predecessor in office? Is he anxious to secure the wreath of laurels from the Citizens' Industrial Alliance? Or is he ignorant of what some of his men stationed at the shoe factories are doing against the striking shoe workers?

Men are arrested by the dozens and brought into the police court where they are, almost without exception, discharged, because the police officers can not prove anything unlawful against them.

An Outrageous Arrest.

Some arrests made during the week near the Peters shoe factory on North Market street are outrageous. One man named Newman, a striker, was arrested by a police officer near the Peters factory under the pretense of "disturbing the peace." Newman was taken to the fifth floor of the factory, ostensibly with a view of inducing the man to remain there as a strike breaker.

Managers Command Police Officer.

The police, in most cases, seem to make arrests by special order of the managers. Several men were arrested for walking near the Roberts, Johnson & Rand factory, Thirteenth and Mullanphy streets. The striking workers assert they are not even permitted to sit on the benches or congregate in the public parks. Several who were found in Jackson Park, Twelfth and North Market streets, were arrested and charged with disturbing the peace. They were discharged in the police court. As evidence that the arrests have been made by the police without justification, the strikers point to the results of the cases. Out of more than 40 arrests but one was fined. His witnesses failed to appear and Judge Tracy, First District police court, on the statement of officers, fined him \$5. Officers of the union called on Chief Creecy and pointed out to him an opinion of the Supreme Court in which picketing was held legal.

The manufacturers are making strenuous efforts to induce their old employees to return to work. Under date of Oct. 23, the Peters Shoe Co., sent out the following letter in hundreds of copies:

The Peters Shoe Co. Letter.

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

The strikers continue to hold their regular daily meetings at

Lightstone's, Walhalla and New Club halls, and at the hall on Franklin avenue and Twenty-first street.

Of the 20,000 or more strikers less than 1,000 have returned to work, mostly unskilled men and children.

Not a single line about the shoe workers' strike has been in any of the daily papers during the last week. The lid is on tight, and there is no doubt that not only the shoe manufacturers and Citizens' Industrial Alliance people are back of this capitalist press list, but also the local trust companies and bank institutions. All for the sake of "confidence!"

After a seven weeks' struggle the shoe workers are showing as much backbone as ever before. These men and women, who are contributing their share to the great work of Organized Labor, are deserving the unanimous support and liberal financial aid of every labor union in St. Louis.

More Strikers Discharged in Court.

Judge Pollard of the Dayton street police court dismissed two striking shoe workers, arrested on charges of disturbing the peace.

James L. Kavanaugh of No. 1213 North Sixteenth street was arrested in Jackson Square while making notes in a book, supposed to be the names of persons passing in and out of a shoe factory. Judge Pollard said that did not constitute a disturbance.

Frank Sip of No. 1518 South Third street was passing a factory near Thirteenth and Mullanphy streets, when a policeman told him to "move on." He looked back and laughed, and was arrested. The judge said it was no offense to laugh at a policeman.

Offer "Living Wages."

Daily papers publish the following amusing "want" ads.:
Shoe Workers.

APPRENTICES—Bright, smart young men, country boys preferred, to learn shoemaking; living wages paid to beginners. Hamilton-Brown Shoe Co., Twenty-first and Locust sts.

What the Outside Press Says.

The Kansas City Labor Herald of last week says: "The shoe manufacturers of St. Louis have only one hope to defeat the strike—that is to starve the 20,000 employees into submission. The outlook for such an ending is not very promising, as the strikers are determined to stay out until the nine-hour day and better conditions are granted them. This strike is destined to last and the people throughout the country will be apprised of the manner in which these wealthy manufacturers have treated the people whose labor rolls up their riches. You will notice that none of the daily papers in this city are devoting any space to what is one of the greatest strikes in the history of the state of Missouri, and if it wasn't for the labor papers with their meager facilities for news, not a wage worker in the state outside of St. Louis would know that such a gigantic struggle was on. Let us hope that our comrades in the Mound City will emerge triumphant from the contest in which they are now engaged."

Indorsing the Strike.

A mass meeting of Hebrew workmen, held in Star Hall last Sunday, passed the following resolution:

"Whereas, 22,000 shoe workers, formerly employees of the St. Louis shoe manufacturers, have been already six weeks out on strike, and,

"Whereas, The said shoe workers are now struggling so nobly and heroically in order to better their economic and social conditions, therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the United Hebrew Workmen of St. Louis, do recognize and indorse said shoe workers' strike, and be it further

Resolved, That we do give moral and financial aid to the shoe workers to the bitter end."

A mass meeting will be held at the same place Friday night, at which donations for the shoe workers will be received.

Benefit Entertainment at Lemp's Park.

Friday evening, Nov. 1, there will be a minstrel show and dance at Lemp's Park, Thirteenth and Utah streets, for the benefit of the striking shoe workers. Admission 25 cents for gentlemen and 10 cents for ladies. Members of Organized Labor and sympathizers are cordially invited.

Assist the boys and girls who are making such a noble fight for the cause of Organized Labor.

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

DOWN WITH WORK

BY A JESTER

A subscriber sends us a clipping from an old issue of The Mirror, captioned "Down with Work!" which contains "many a true word spoken in jest," as the comrade says. We quote:

"Honored Potent and Impersonal Entity—You are, I gather from reading your scintillant editorials, the official Regulator of the Universe, and in that capacity I appeal to you to attend to a few things that you have apparently overlooked—or it may be that you have not yet got 'round to them.

"To begin with, there is the day, which according to one William Marion Reedy, has not in these busy times, enough hours in it. I would modify Reedy's 'plaint by objecting that there are not enough hours in the night; the serene, creditorless, thought-inspiring night, that all too soon for philosophers, poets, pale students, burglars and even such as love the bed, gives place to garish day. A motion for a longer night, I feel, would carry unanimously. Even Labor clamors for an 'eight-hour day' and in so far as this would abbreviate that illuminated, nerve-wrecking division of time, I agree with Labor. I pray you, give us more hours to the night.

"Do not, I beg, infer from what I remarked of it that I agree with Labor in its essentials. Far from it. Labor I abhor. I loathe the name and the thing. In a well-regulated world—in this when the Mirror shall have finished it—there shall be no labor. Labor is at once a sin and a mistake, and unlovely. It degrades. Principally because they have set up labor as a fetish have Christianity and Civilization failed. And evidently, we followers of these practices, misunderstand the intent of their founders. The one provided in the beginning that in the sweat of the brow humanity should eat bread to atone for original sin, and we have long since paid the pre-Adamic debt, I contend. The founders of civilization ordained that labor—"hard labor"—should be a penitential act for crimes committed in the flesh. It is against the very laws of nature that everybody should toil always.

"It is a delusion that labor is necessary to support life. Those who toil least have most, reaping the rewards of the foolish ones who agonize in the workshops. And the savages, who never have nervous prostration, appendicitis nor the "six best sellers" are happier than we, the "foremost in the files of time," though they toil not at all. At least they have no task masters. I call only that work which involves working for someone else. If a man labors in the chase or in nature's vineyards, it is well, so long as he reaps all the fruits of his own endeavor. And labor, as we know it, is absolutely unnecessary. Things grow, do they not? The skies will smile; the rains will fall, in season; and the earth give forth her fruits? And soft will the breezes blow in the spring, moving the heart of man and maid to the sweet intoxicating fluctuations of love—that makes the world go 'round and be glad. Labor and houses and cooks, and "modern improvements" are banes to humanity. Kindly abolish them.

"Another thing is money. There is no need of it. But labor leads naturally to money. As we measure time, abominably, with clocks, so we must measure labor with money. The one evil produces the other. Why measure vanities? Yet we have grown to consider "hours" real; and have materialized the once-myth money. We want neither. What matters what o'clock it is, when there is food and an appetite, drowsiness and a bed in admirable juxtaposition? And can you pay the earth-mother, producer of all food and raiment—yea, life—with stamped paper or metal?

"Labor and money! They enslave us and give us all the greater ills inherited of flesh, and they are monsters that we have created out of nothing. They are excuseless and vain, and entirely execrable.

"I beg to call your attention (the phrase hath a strangely familiar sound, I seem to have heard it before) to an editorial paragraph in the Globe-Democrat of recent date, which comments upon the fact that Maryland farmers are so busy salting down the plenitude of herring that has visited their shores, that they are neglecting to garner their "unprecedented" peach-crops. The paragraph naively concludes: "Plenty always smiles upon the United States, except under a Democratic administration."

"From which I conclude that the Dingley tariff, and the beneficent Roosevelt are responsible for the herring and the peaches. This further fortifies my position as to the needlessness of toil and money. Let us but perpetuate the Republican party in power, and the land

will ever flow with milk and honey—or peaches and herring, according to locality. Why work when nature and Roosevelt are so kind? "Sir, or It, I leave these matters to your kindly consideration.

"Truly yours,
"T. K. HEDRICK."

WHEN LABOR RULES

By J. Keir Hardie, M. P.

That the rule of the worker is on its way there can be no manner of doubt. Of its coming we have many indications. * * * That which at present tells most against the rapid spread of the Socialist movement in the United States is the opposition of some of the leaders of the trade union movement. Five years ago a like remark would have applied to the leaders of British trades unionism. The growth of Socialist opinion, the pressure of economic circumstances, and the open hostility of the law courts to trade unions have all combined in producing a marked change in their attitude to labor politics, until now almost every trade union and trade union leader of any note in England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales is cordially co-operating with the British Socialist organization—in building up a party separate and distinct from existing parties. So great has been the progress already made that nearly one hundred candidates sought election last year, most of them pledged to political independence.

To the Socialist this means legislation which aims at the reorganization of society on the basis of the public ownership of capital and the co-operative production of such commodities as the community requires for its sustenance, comfort, and convenience. Clearly this is a phase of the work of the labor movement in which all who accept the Socialist conception of society may take part, whatever their social position in life may be. Many of the best known leaders of Socialist thought and opinion in every country are drawn from the ranks of the educated classes.

Socialists do not in these days dogmatize on the form which the state of the future will assume. They are content to leave that to the future as a matter which does not concern them. They point to the indisputable fact that the private ownership of capital and the competitive method of wealth production of every country tends to degrade the worker to a condition of industrial servitude and economic bondage in which their reward CAN NEVER RISE MUCH ABOVE THE LEVEL OF A BARE SUBSISTENCE. The ideas of the non-Socialist trade unionist are not so clearly developed. He is mainly concerned with the fact that his masters have been making the laws, and that as a consequence the law usually works out to his disadvantage.

It is inherent, in the nature of things, that the ruling class should use its authority to benefit itself, and labor will be no exception to this universal rule. But under the rule of labor there will be this fundamental difference from the present or the past: that in the past the rulers have been only a small section of a nation who in legislating in their own interests have done so to the hurt and detriment of the welfare of the many, whereas under the rule of labor, and inasmuch as work is the lot of all, save the small parasite class, in legislating for itself labor will be legislating for all. From this definition of labor politics it will be evident to the reader that the term labor is not here used in any narrow or restricted sense, but includes all who are engaged in any useful service, whether it be manual or mental. Only those need fear the advent and success of the party who are anxious to shirk their share of the world's work. There are hoboos at both ends of the social scale, and the idler who inhabits a palace and fares sumptuously every day is a far more dangerous creation than the poor "Weary Willie" who mouches by day and dozes where he may by night. They are both the products of our industrial system, and both will disappear under Socialism.

When labor reigns and property has become a public trust and work a social service, poverty will disappear. One of the most mysterious of the many mysteries of modern life is the persistence of poverty. Back in the misnamed Dark Ages in Europe, ere machinery had been dreamt of and when industry was in its most primitive form, and society was based on the military basis of feudalism, and the accumulation of wealth had scarcely begun, the common people still managed to exist. Now, when steam and electricity and mechanical invention and the great store of capital and the organization of industry have increased the productive powers of labor a thousand fold, the mass of those who toil for a living can still do no more than manage to exist. Millions of them in every land are condemned to a condition of life little, if any, removed from that of the Roman galley-slave. They have to toil laboriously for a wage that will not purchase them paupers' fare, with no hope of escape till death brings them a welcome relief. Millions more are just one degree removed from this condition, and are liable at any moment to be plunged into the pit by accident, sickness, bad trade or middle age. And all these, from the most highly skilled mechanic to the most lowly graded laborer, are parts of an organization which is turning out wealth enough to satisfy a Midas. This is the modern mystery of mysteries—that though wealth accumulates, poverty shows no sign of decay—nay, in Great Britain and the United States of America, is actually a growing quantity. Riches and poverty growing side by side is surely a strange anomaly; strange—yet a fact.

The Socialist has no difficulty in accounting for this puzzling phenomenon. He finds that land and capital are owned, whilst labor is hired, the wages of the hiring being fixed by competition tend always to fall to the point of subsistence; the lower the grade of the worker the keener naturally is the competition for jobs, and the wages of the unskilled therefore are always nearest to the starvation limit. Thus it works out that the common people are always kept poor, whilst the wealth that their toil creates is being filched from them in ever-increasing amounts by those who own capital, without the use of which labor, as things are, is helpless.

When labor reigns militarism will disappear. It is part and parcel of the capitalist system, and will die with it.

When we reflect that in the twenty-eight principal nations of the world there are 33,000,000 men trained as soldiers, of whom 8,000,000 are actually under arms in times of peace, and that the yearly cost of maintaining this huge engine of destruction and oppression in a condition of efficiency, more or less and apart from the actual cost of war is \$1,850,000,000, it is unthinkable that labor which has to bear the cost of war in life and money will not find a more reasonable and humane method of settling such international disputes.

Wars are either the outcome of the ambitions of rulers or of the necessities of certain vested interests. The Russo-Japanese war belonged to the former category, the American-Spanish and the British-Boer wars to the latter. Had there been no American sugar interests in Cuba, and no British gold mining interests in the Transvaal, neither of these wars ever would have taken place.

When labor rules the world not only will class be freed from bondage to class, but nations from subjection to nations. The race is one and indivisible, and freedom can only dwell in the race, and not in selected portions thereof.

Finally, when labor rules, the world, kings, emperors, czars and nobles, and all such mischievous relics of the childhood of the race will be swept into oblivion. Already they have outlived their usefulness.

COMMISSIONER NEILL GIVES UP TRYING TO SETTLE TELEGRAPHERS' STRIKE.

New York, Oct. 22.—Having failed to effect a settlement of the telegraphers' strike, Charles L. Neill, United States Labor Commissioner, who, the strike leaders insisted, came to this city at the suggestion of President Roosevelt, returned to Washington tonight. Before his departure the strikers adopted a resolution to expel as a

traitor any member of the union who should try in any way to discourage the strike, and other measures were taken to carry it on. D. L. Russell was elected delegate to the convention to be held in Milwaukee on Wednesday, when the question of a sympathetic strike of railroad telegraphers is to be considered. He said that Mr. Perham, the grand chief of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, had received a vote of the Denver & Rio Grande railroad telegraphers on the question of a strike, but that he would not sanction such a movement until he had learned the result of Commissioner Neill's visit to New York. Richard Looney, president of the Patrolmen's Benevolent Association of Jersey City, presented a check for \$100 to the strikers, declaring he believed in their cause. An anonymous sympathizer contributed \$60 to the fund, and State Senator Walter C. Burton made an address of encouragement to the strikers. Acting on an appeal from the strikers for financial assistance the Central Federated Union appointed a committee of twenty-five to devise plans for the raising of funds. It was decided by the strike leaders to arrange for a lecture in their behalf by William Jennings Bryan. If a hall can not be leased the lecture will be given at No. 151 Clinton street, and at its end a collection will be taken up. Superintendent Brooks of the Eastern Division of the Western Union Company said tonight: "Withdrawal of the bonuses caused no friction and everything is running smoothly. A general wage advance will be given the loyal men, everyone being paid according to his ability. Commissioner Neill has given up all attempts to settle the strike."

CHILD SLAVERY IN SOUTHERN MILLS

Southern Cotton Kings Grind Life of Little Children Into Capital.

(By Gilson Gardner.)

Gastonia, N. C., Oct. 27.—What about child labor in the south? Is it really true that small children work in cotton mills at night? or are those stories exaggerated?

I came here to see, because Gaston county has more mills than any county in a state that has more mills than any state in the south.

I find: Little girls, of an age to still care for dolls, working all night in the mills, pacing up and down between the long spinning frames, in a jar and roar of wheels. I find bright faced little American girls, 8 to 12 years of age, toiling barefooted in the heat and flying lint. These children tell me they can not read the words on my business card, because they have "most forgot" what they learned in the "second reader."

This is what I find in the magnificent new mills which have sprung up in the south—the little children harnessed in the treadmills which run 12 hours a day and 12 hours a night—to grind out dividends at 33 per cent, not counting sinking funds and new additions.

And yet people in Gastonia have the courage to say that the stories of child labor are exaggerated, and that there is a lot of "sentimental stuff" and "poppy rot." (I quote from the local superintendent of public schools, J. O. Ray, written about this matter.)

I confess to a sentiment when I think or write of what I saw. It is a sentiment in which sympathy and anger mix. It makes me yearn for things impossible—as that one fat statesman might be put in a cotton mill for just one trick of 12 long, heated hours, say in the mill of the Gastonia Manufacturing Co., beside Pearl Thompson, "11 years next birthday, sir."

Pearl has been three years in the mill and could show the statesman how to mend the threads, pick the cotton from the rollers and keep all wiped and clean. And 12 hours, without sitting down, without a recess or luncheon hour (the statesman would, like Pearl, carry a sandwich in one hand and tend the spindles with the other)—maybe this would give the statesman a new point of view on some phases of child labor legislation which will be discussed at the forthcoming session of congress.

I visited all the mills. There are nine large spinning and weaving mills. In every one I found children under 12.

I talked with Ada Sanders at the Clara mill. Ada was minding two spinning frames. There were others like her nearby. She said she was 11, going on 12. She has been nine months in the mill. School? She had been once for several months. Could she read? "Not much." An experiment showed this to be the case. Neither could she write. She did not know just how much she earned. She guessed she might get \$3 "this week."

This pretty little American child has become a "hand"—one of 60,000 under 14 years of age—by which the industry in the south has distanced New England, and the south is forging to the front with a prosperity unknown since slavery was abolished—the slavery, that is, of negroes. The negro race is still free. And now, God save them, the only slaves are white girls and boys.

At the "Old Mill," run by the Avon company, I found the same evening Pearl Thompson and Estelle Phillips, 11 and 13 years of age. I have told you about Pearl. Estelle is a duplicate.

I visited the Modena mill in daylight and talked with several little girls. One said she was "10, going on 11," another that she was "11, going on 12." Both were undersized. They had gone as far as third grade.

In the Flint mill I talked with a number of boys. Bright little Plato Smith said he was 10. In the mills two years. He was running a twisting machine, 25 cents a day. He weighed 58 pounds. He did not look strong. He could not read or write and had no hopes of school.

Walter Walker, 11, who started work four years ago at 5 cents a day, now earns 75 cents to \$1. He is a "doff boy."

I talked to J. M. Jackson, a father of eight, employed at the Loray mill. He told of working two of his under-age girls during the summer. When he attempted to remove them, the "mill people" objected, said they could not afford to let him occupy their house unless the children worked. The mother corroborated this.

"We would rather have the children," explained Foreman Dobbins of Loray mill. "Their hands are more nimble and they earn more than the grownups."

That is the trouble. The mills bid for the children—refuse to give them up—and the schools are emptied. And they tell you that outsiders ought not to meddle, and that congress had better let the states alone.

TO MAKE LOS ANGELES AN IDEAL NON-UNION CITY.

Practical proof of what Van Cleave and the Manufacturers' Association intend to do with that "\$1,500,000 war fund" is quite clearly set forth in the following letter we find in the Los Angeles Citizen: To the Public: A crisis Affecting the Vital Interests of this city is at hand. From the inclosures you will notice that the aid of the American Federation has been requested and presumably will be obtained in an effort to place Los Angeles in the same category with San Francisco, as a ridden city. Nearly \$15,000 a month will be spent by the labor unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor to disturb present conditions of industrial peace in this city and enforce the closed shop on the employers. This movement strikes at the most vital interests of this city. The Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association, realizing the danger that confronts every interest in Los Angeles, has decided to raise a guarantee fund of \$100,000, of which 20 per cent is to be paid at once and the balance as needed, and to be expended under the direction of a special committee of prominent merchants in the battle to preserve industrial peace and to maintain the reputation that Los Angeles has gained as an open shop city. We appeal strongly to your patriotism and public spirit for a contribution to a movement that is of vastly more importance than any to which your assistance has been requested at any time. We believe that it is the duty of every citizen of this community to give us his moral and financial support. With it we will succeed; without it our future prosperity and development will be jeopardized. Kindly make checks payable in favor of "Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association Special Fund." Your truly, Mer-

chants' and Manufacturers' Association. F. J. Zeehandelaar, Secretary, Los Angeles, Sept. 19, 1907. This is supplemented by an editorial from the Los Angeles Times, the paper owned by that prince of strike breakers, Harrison Gray Otis, on a strike in progress last summer in Los Angeles: "When the trouble is over, there are requisites which should be observed. It will be a foolish thing, and an unjust one, if the right course is not followed, and to follow the wrong course will be to lose all fruits of victory. First, the ring-leaders who stirred up this trouble, when put down, should be kept down. Every man of them who has been prominent in creating trouble should be pushed to the wall and then his back kept there for all time to come. No quarter should be shown these rogues, even as they have shown no quarter when they have had a non-union man in their power. Their clamor is that no man should get work but their followers and dupes. Give them a big, bitter draught of their own medicine. Not a man of them should be taken back to work. Every 'leader,' every offensive person among the lot should be denied a job. They should all be blacklisted and their names posted in every place of employment as dangerous men who are not to be tolerated in any shop, mill or factory."

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BULLETIN OF THE COMMITTEE.

Can State Regulation Remedy These Conditions?

The Committee of One Hundred stands for state and local regulation of health. Where the question of health regulation can be handled by local boards, such questions should be settled. That there are problems, however, rapidly developing on account of the growing density of population, requiring federal co-operation with local boards, has become apparent to the officials of state boards. How these conditions can most successfully be solved is a paramount problem for the next session of Congress.

The difficulty of dealing with the following conditions is a source of growing perplexity for local boards:

The Pollution of Our Rivers.

The most important subject for Congress is the pollution of our rivers. How ominous the statistics of typhoid and fevers are, few realize. The Ohio river represents a thousand miles of typhoid fever, and the Hudson river a cloaca maxima from Albany to the sea. The prevalence of death among millions of our people, arising from the contamination of drinking water and of ice, and the rapid increase of pollution of our rivers, the boundary lines between states, which only federal regulation can control, is a menace requiring speedy action. Federal co-operation with local boards is essential.

Shall Tuberculosis Go Unchecked?

Out of 80,000,000 of our people, 8,000 must perish from tuberculosis, the white scourge, which, with proper regulation, enforced by the federal power, can be exterminated as completely as the once dreaded smallpox. The uniform enforcement of national health regulations in all states is absolutely imperative, because infected persons travel from state to state, spreading the disease. If the national government is justified in making appropriations of \$7,000,000 annually to ward off, among other things, cholera among swine, as well as the diseases and blights from other useful animals and plants, conservative health regulation would not seem out of place.

Extension of the National Quarantine.

When the aid of the national government was invoked at New Orleans at the time of the yellow fever epidemic, much good resulted. That such a quarantine should be broadly extended and made permanent would be an effective means of prevention of epidemics.

The Bubonic Plague.

The bubonic plague has already gained such a foothold in California that national aid has been asked. This plague has behind it a history of devastation more terrible than human words can portray. Should once this epidemic gain a foothold in a crowded metropolis, and sporadic cases begin to develop in radiating circles, this disease will cost more in life and effort than the adequate proportions for a great national organization of health operating over the period of a generation. Only by extending the national quarantine can other states be protected against laxity in the enforcement of health regulations by a single recalcitrant state.

Bureau of Health Information.

A federal bureau should furnish reliable information regarding human health. Now the public have no means of obtaining such information, and the thousand questions which anxious fathers and mothers ask themselves go unanswered simply because there is no well equipped office at Washington. If strawberries wilt or lambs fall sick, the Department of Agriculture gives elaborate instructions as to remedies. But two millions of human beings die each year—a large fraction, and literally because they can not find out how to live.

The Life Waste Appalling.

There are four great wastes today, the more lamentable, because they are unnecessary. They are preventable death, preventable sickness, preventable conditions of low physical and mental efficiency and preventable ignorance. The magnitude of these wastes is testified to by experts competent to judge. They fall like the shades of night over the whole human race, blotting out its fairest years of happiness.

Preventable Mortality.

The facts are cold and bare—1,500,000 persons must die in the United States during the next twelve months; equivalent to 4,200,000 persons will be constantly sick; over 5,000,000 homes, consisting of 25,000,000 persons, will be made more or less wretched by mortality and morbidity.

We look with horror on the black plague of the middle ages. The black waste was but a passing cloud compared with the white waste visitation. Of the people living today over eight millions will die of tuberculosis, and the federal government does not raise a hand to help them.

Department of Agriculture Protects Animals.

The Department of Agriculture spends seven million dollars on plant health and animal health every year, but, with the exception of the splendid work done by Drs. Wiley, Atwater and Benedict, Congress does not directly appropriate one cent for promoting the physical well-being of babies. Thousands have been expended in stamping out cholera among swine, but not one dollar was ever voted for eradicating pneumonia among human beings. Hundreds of thousands are consumed in saving the lives of elm trees from the attacks of beetles; in warning farmers against blights affecting potato plants; in importing Sicilian bugs to fertilize fig blossoms in California; in ostracizing various species of weeds from the ranks of the useful plants, and in exterminating parasitic growths that prey on fruit trees. In fact, the Department of Agriculture has expended during the last ten years over forty-six millions of dollars. But not a wheel of the official machinery at Washington was ever set in motion for the alleviation or cure of diseases of the heart or kidneys, which will carry off over six millions of our entire population. Eight millions will perish of pneumonia, and the entire event is accepted by the American people with a resignation equal to that of the Hindoo, who, in the midst of indescribable filth, calmly awaits the day of the cholera.

Infant Mortality.

During the next census period more than six million infants under two years of age will end their little spasms of life while mothers sit by and watch in utter helplessness. And yet this number could probably be decreased by as much as one-half. But nothing is done.

General Mortality Great.

In the United States alone, of the eighty millions living today all must die after having, say, a little more than 3,200,000,000 years of life, on the average slightly more than two score years. Of these years, 1,600,000 represent the unproductive years of childhood and training.

Congressional Health Legislation Probable.

The Yale Medical Journal will say in the November issue: "That the movement for a national organization of public health has gained a momentum which promises early and extensive legislation by Congress, few may doubt."

President Roosevelt Approves.

"President Roosevelt in his speech at Provincetown among

other things said: 'I also hope that there will be legislation increasing the power of the national government to deal with certain matters concerning the health of our people everywhere; the federal authorities, for instance, should join with all the state authorities in warring against the dreadful scourge of tuberculosis. I hope to see the national government stand abreast of the foremost state governments.' This stand taken by the president is in accord with his letter to the Committee of One Hundred."

President Roosevelt's Letter to the Committee of One Hundred.

"In it he said: 'Our national health is physically our greatest national asset. To prevent any possible deterioration of the American stock should be a national ambition. We can not too strongly insist on the necessity of proper ideals for the family, for simple living and for those habits and tastes which produce vigor and make men capable of strenuous service to their country. I can most cordially commend the endeavors of your committee to bring these matters prominently before the public.'

The Labor Vote Important.

In addition to arguments based on statistics of the death rate and morbidity, there are also the more specific points of view, such as the efficiency of the army in times of war and the interests of the labor unions. It has been said that health legislation is the sanest kind of labor legislation. There are two forms of labor legislation, one, although more direct in the public view, is inefficient and superficial. Another, which, although indirect in operation, is far reaching, and virtually effective, actually accomplishing noticeable good for the laboring classes. The eight-hour day is an illustration of widely effective legislation which has been of undoubted benefit. The justification of such labor legislation is on grounds of public health. Although much labor legislation on legal grounds is both desirable and of great value to prevent injustices to the wage earning class, nevertheless, labor legislation which has its justification on grounds of public health, is of immediate and pressing importance. On account of the gross inequalities in health regulations that are in operation among the various states, resulting in certain cases in actual injury to the industries living up to the requirements

Federal Regulation Imperative.

among the more progressive states, it is for the interest of capitalists also that health regulations shall be made uniform. That adequate labor legislation should be passed by the present Congress with the result that by a transference of bureaus a powerful national organization shall result is the opinion of many people. By such an organization only can the pressing problems be met—such as the pollution of our rivers, by means of which contamination of whole populations happen, and as a result typhoid is in constant occurrence; the infection of whole populations by travelers; the dangers of the bubonic plague, which already has a foothold in California; the extension of the federal quarantine and kindred questions. The progress already made in pure food legislation should also be maintained. There can be no question that laws regarding child labor and female labor, adulteration of drugs and food, contamination of water supply or such destructive scourges as tuberculosis, are amply justified on the grounds of public health, and at the same time result in legislation that is of incalculable benefit to the laborer.

The Committee of One Hundred.

"A strong tendency is developing at present for legislation taking the form of increased federal control. This is an important cause for which the Committee of One Hundred stands, a committee of one hundred citizens. It serves as a nexus of co-operation among many of the great associations, which are capable of wielding vast influence and represent the possible power requisite for accomplishing definite objects. More than one hundred and twenty powerful associations are represented on the Committee of One Hundred. Separate sub-committees have been appointed by the Committee of One Hundred on legislation, finance, publicity, organization of local health clubs, and co-operation. To the latter committee belongs the task of working out effective co-operation to secure mass action and definite results.

"In the way of legislation many measures are under consideration by the National Legislative Council of the American Medical Association, by various members of Congress, and by other associations, as well as by the sub-committee on legislation of the Committee of One Hundred.

Practical Legislation.

"The practical work of legislation falls naturally into three groups: (1) The readjustment of all bureaus now carrying on or having powers useful in public health work together with their unification and co-ordination in a single existing department; (2) the determination of the department best adapted at present for carrying on the work of the national department of health. A recent suggestion made by the Popular Science Monthly is for the utilization of the Department of the Interior for this purpose. With the transference of pensions from the Department of the Interior to the army and navy, where they belong, there would be left the Department of the Interior free to become essentially a department of science, education and health.

The Department of the Interior Available.

"(3) Under the Department of the Interior, twelve to twenty bureaus could then be established for carrying on such work in public health as should be assigned to each by congress. Among these there should be separate bureaus on infant hygiene, education and schools, sanitation, pure food, registration of physicians and surgeons, registration of drugs, druggists and drug manufacturers, registration of institutions of public and private relief, correction, detention and residence, organic diseases, quarantine, health information, immigration, labor conditions, research requiring statistics and research requiring laboratories. At the head of these bureaus, which should be separate, should be experts of the first class. With the establishment of such an organization, a powerful organization would result without increasing the number of cabinet secretaries now in existence.

Missouri Socialist Party

THE VOTE on the National Referendum A, 1907, which closed at the State Headquarters on Oct. 27, is as follows:

Local.	Yes.	No.	Local.	Yes.	No.
Dexter	8	1	St. Louis	56	
Elk River	6	1	St. Louis County	12	4
Hannibal	6		Springfield	11	3
Kansas City	12	17	Sedalia	12	
McCracken	5		G. W. Coles	1	
Poplar Bluff	11		Totals	140	24

The vote of Local Bevier, 7 in the affirmative, was received too late to be counted.

COMRADE GARVER says they have secured the Circuit Court room for Goebel's meeting in Chillicothe.

ON NOV. 3 the St. Louis County Central Committee will meet in Ferguson. Among other business they will elect fraternal delegates to meet with the Executive Board of Local St. Louis. On Nov. 10 an open meeting will be held at Valley Park. Local speakers will address the meeting and everybody in the county is invited to be present.

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Street.

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

SOCIALIST VOTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

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

SOCIALIST VOTE OF THE WORLD.

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

CONFIDENCE

Panics in Wall Street!

It was a panic, a real panic, which created general excitement in
financial circles throughout the country.

There was a run on the banks in New York and other cities.
The Pittsburg Stock Exchange had closed its doors at the request
of the Pittsburg clearing house when it became known that the
Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co., the Westinghouse
Machine Co. and the Nernst Lamp Co. went into receivership in-
volving the Security Investment Co.

The Knickerbocker Trust Co., the second largest financial in-
stitution in New York, with deposits amounting to at least \$60,000,-
000, could not resist the "run" and closed its doors. It required the
energy of 800 policemen to keep the excited depositors in front of
the Knickerbocker building in line. A number of people were badly
clubbed by the police and arrested.

Such treatment might shake the strongest "confidence" of any
depositor!

William Turnbull, vice-president of the Knickerbocker Trust
Co., declared that the disturbances in the money market are caused
by a man who, for the last six months, in public and private speeches,
has systematically undermined the credit of this country. Last night
our financial institution was in good condition, but the credit and the
confidence of our customers were destroyed in one night. This was
done by a man who does not even understand anything of our credit
system."

It is easy to see who is meant by Mr. Turnbull; it is an effort to
put the responsibility for the panic on President Roosevelt.

Prompt action was taken to check the storm. J. Pierpont Mor-
gan, T. F. Ryan E. H. Harriman, Henry C. Frick, Norman Ream,
Paul Morton, George F. Baer, James Stillman, E. H. Gary, Hamilton
Fish (assistant secretary of the U. S. treasury) and other financiers
held a conference to discuss the critical situation. Secretary of the
Treasury, Mr. Cortelyou, who spent most of his time at the New
York sub-treasury, had several conferences with some of the above-
named financiers.

The crash in New York and Pittsburg was followed by the
news that the Southern Steel Co. in Birmingham, Ala., capitalized at
\$25,000,000, had failed.

Failures of smaller banks were reported from New York and
several cities in the West.

Cortelyou, as secretary of the U. S. treasury, took it onto him-
self to throw \$25,000,000 of the public funds into the financial breach
in order to avoid worse calamities. J. Pierpont Morgan placed \$20,-
000,000 at the disposal of the New York Stock Exchange, and John
D. Rockefeller appeared in Wall Street, depositing \$10,000,000 in
the Union Trust Co.

Everything possible was done by the magnates to relieve the
money market of the panicky condition and "restore confidence."

The next move was to check the "run" on the banks and pre-
vent the otherwise unavoidable crisis all over the country.

First, the daily press in East and West, in North and South,
was ordered to blow the trumpet of confidence with all possible vigor.

Our capitalist press promptly obeyed the masters' order. Im-
portant news was suppressed and for the rest every possible and
plausible argument in favor of confidence was unloaded on the news-
paper reading world.

When out in Nevada a bank and trust company went into bank-
ruptcy, the Bankers' Association called on the governor of the state
to declare a 72 hours' official holiday in order to prevent the run on
the other banks and their possible crash.

In Oklahoma the governor came to the rescue of the bankers by
declaring a full week's holiday.

Next, the New York Clearing House Association, composed of
seventy or more of the leading banks of the city, decided to stop
the cash transactions between the banks by issuing clearing house
certificates, thus relieving the money stringency. This method of
transacting the bank business was promptly adopted by practically

all the clearing house bankers of the larger cities throughout the
country. In St. Louis the announcement was made in the Sunday
papers that the 30 and 60 days rule for the withdrawal of deposits
would be enforced, beginning with Monday morning.

Thus the run on the banks was forestalled, the unavoidable im-
mediate crisis throughout the country prevented and "confidence re-
stored."

Big industrial establishments now pay their employes off in
checks. The employes may go to the saloonkeeper, grocer or butcher
to get their checks cashed; but where are those business men to get
the necessary money for cashing these checks?

Restored? No. Confidence was enforced by the drastic meas-
ures heretofore mentioned.

Under date of Aug. 28 President Roosevelt sent the following
letter to Secretary Cortelyou:

The White House, Washington, My Dear Mr. Cortelyou: I congratulate you upon the admirable way in which you have handled the present crisis.

I congratulate also those conservative and substantial
business men who in this crisis have acted with such wisdom
and public spirit.

By their action they did invaluable service in checking
the panic which, beginning as a matter of speculation, was
threatening to destroy the confidence and credit necessary to
the conduct of legitimate business.

No one who considers calmly can question that the un-
derlying conditions which make up our financial and indus-
trial well-being are essentially sound and honest. Dishonest
dealing and speculative enterprise are merely the occasional
incidents of our real prosperity.

The action taken by you and by the business men in
question has been of the utmost consequence and has se-
cured opportunity for the calm consideration which must in-
evitably produce entire confidence in our business condi-
tions. Faithfully yours, THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

HON. GEORGE B. CORTELYOU,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Eastern labor papers, like the Philadelphia Tageblatt, a Socialist
daily, seem to agree with Mr. Turnbull of the Knickerbocker Trust
Co., that Roosevelt's "corporation reform work" had a great deal to
do with this latest panic. In a carefully prepared editorial the Phil-
adelphia Tageblatt says:

"Roosevelt's aims and object to punish American Capitalism
is not worth a crisis. Roosevelt's corporation reform is botchwork,
of even much less value than Cleveland's fight for the repeal of the
'Silver Law,' which fight, as will be remembered, also caused a
strike of the High Finance. At that time the situation involved a
real, actual danger for the monetary system of the United States,
while today Roosevelt, with his hobby, 'regulation of corporations,'
unnecessarily puts everything upside down."

Then the same paper goes on to say:

"Mr. Turnbull of the Knickerbocker Trust Co. is not quite
wrong in his remarks about Roosevelt, but he failed to tell the whole
story. If Roosevelt is guilty, then the capitalist system is doubly
so. Take the Knickerbocker Company as an example: This concern
had a capital of \$1,200,000, but accepted deposits amounting to
a total of \$60,000,000. The capital, with the alleged surplus of \$5-
500,000 added, was out of all proportions to the enormous business
transactions of the institution. With other people's money the concern
did a brilliant business. From 25 to 40 per cent dividends were
paid on stock and big sums were paid into the reserve fund. In
order to do all this the deposited funds had to be invested as much
as possible, and but a comparatively small cash reserve was kept.
Before the crash came eight million dollars were paid out; that's
what the concern claims, but it may safely be accepted as a fact that
the cash on hand was much less than eight million dollars—very
little, at any rate, when compared with the deposits. Half of the
deposits were loaned on papers. When the market value of these
papers fell during the last few weeks, the trouble was apparent, and
since the "borrowers" were naturally not working less strenuously
than the trust company, they were unable to pay up or offer addi-
tional securities. When, furthermore, the fact leaked out that the
Knickerbocker Company owed seven million dollars to the Bank of
Commerce, and that the latter had refused to transact any further
business for the concern, it was only natural that the depositors'
suspicion became aroused—they were anxious to draw their money
and the trust company was not in a position to pay. President Roose-
velt is surely not responsible for these transactions; the responsibil-
ity must be traced back to the frenzy of making from 25 to 40 per
cent dividends on other people's money. It is the robbery system
of Capitalism which, in the final instance, leads to the unavoidable
crash."

The daily capitalist press has good reasons to write lengthy
editorials with a view of restoring confidence. Here is the situation
in a nut shell:

The entire capitalist industrial and commercial system of today
is conducted on credit. Suppose there is a general run on the finan-
cial institutions. Suppose the depositors suddenly wanted to with-
draw their money. These many millions of dollars deposited in the
banks were loaned out on papers and deeds of trust and can not
be brought back in cash over night. Hence the banks would be com-
pelled to close their doors. With the bank credit gone the indus-
trial and commercial life would be paralyzed, the industrial crisis
would be on in all its seriousness, with the masses of the wealth-
producing people to foot the bills by privations and misery.

While the capitalist press is busy restoring public confidence in
the damnable system of capitalist speculation and exploitation of
the people by a gang of financial highway robbers, it is high time
to arouse the working people of America to action. There is no
doubt that after the "restoration of confidence," united and system-
atic efforts will be made to shift the cost of the panic on the should-
ers of the working class. Old Hypocritus General Booth an-
nounced some weeks ago that American labor must prepare to work
for less wages than heretofore, in order that American Capitalism
might successfully compete in foreign markets. Our capitalists ap-
plauded.

We hope that Organized Labor will resist every attempt to cut
wages or lengthen the hours of labor. Be not bluffed or scared!
Always remember the word **Confidence**.

Have Confidence! Confidence with a capital C.

Have Confidence in your union!

Have Confidence in the labor movement!

Have Confidence in the power of Organized Labor!

Have Confidence in the right and justice of labor's demands!

Have Confidence in the great International Socialist and Labor
movement!

Editorial Observations

THE CAPITALIST CONFIDENCE MEN are hard at work
to restore "order" in their system of robbery.

THE FLURRY IS OVER! Yes, the flurry is over until the
next flurry comes along and shakes the capitalist system in its very
foundation.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY MILLION dollars was spent
by American tourists in Europe during the last year—\$150,000,000
in one year! How much of this amount goes on your account, Mr.
Wage Worker?

DURING THIS WEEK of financial crisis the capitalist papers
all over the country were doing their level best to break the Com-
mercial Telegraphers' strike, but these institutions of intellectual
prostitution failed to accomplish their purpose.

EX-PRESIDENT SMALL of the Telegraphers is getting
smaller every time he opens his mouth. Last Monday he once more
announced for the benefit of the Western Union Telegraph and Pos-
tal Telegraph monopolies that the strike was over.

KING ALFONSO OF SPAIN is reported as being afflicted
with tuberculosis. He certainly did not contract the disease by
working twelve hours a day in a cotton mill, like so many thousands
of Spanish proletarians whose health and life is sacrificed on the
altar of capitalism.

A COURT SCANDAL ROCKS the Throne of the Kaiser! ex-
caims a local daily paper. Never mind. If court scandals could
rock the thrones of the world there would not be any left by this
time. What will rock the Kaiser's throne in its very foundation is
the Socialist movement of the Vaterland.

AN INUNCTION AGAINST JOHN MITCHELL, preventing
him from organizing the 1,000 slaves employed by the coal mining
corporations in the Wheeling district, is the very latest judicial ur-
rage. The name of the man who granted the freak of an injunction
is Federal Judge Dayton of Philippi, W. Va.

THE GREAT CHICAGO TRUST CONFERENCE met and
adjourned, and that was about all. A general talkfest for the benefit
of capitalist exploitation! Undoubtedly there were some well-mean-
ing people among the delegates, but some day they will reach the
conclusion that they were simply the victims of deception and fraud.

THE ST. LOUIS HOUSE OF DELEGATES of today is as
corrupt as the old Lehman--Gutke-Kelly-Madera-Murrell boodle
gang. Recent developments show conclusively that our municipal
assembly chambers are a political Board of Trade where public fran-
chises are sold to private corporations and individuals like commodi-
ties in the market.

JUDGE O'HALLARON OF THE CITY HALL Police Court
fined a man for saying "damn" and another man for saying "damned."
Why not fine every Christian preached in town every Monday
morning, because the Bible is full of "damn" and "damnation," and
every time the preacher of the gospel quotes from the holy book he
is liable to get mixed up in some "damnation." Let us have "Equal-
ity before the law!"

BY AN OVERWHELMING MAJORITY the citizens of St.
Louis decided in favor of a free municipal bridge. This was in
June, 1906. Now the same citizens pray, beg and petition their rot-
ten House of Delegates not to kill the Free Bridge movement. This
is the result of Democratic and Republican boodle rule. Serves the
citizens right! Who elected the boodlers? The same citizens who
are today fooled by them.

ANNIE MOHR OF CORONA, L. I., made her seven-year-old
daughter sleep in the basement with a mongrel house dog. Some
Newport society ladies accommodate their dogs in the parlors and
richly furnished sleeping apartments. Thus we see on the one side
the child thrown to the dog, and on the other side the dog residing
in Newport reception rooms hugged and kissed by the ladies of the
"better class." Capitalist civilization!

IS THE LID ON THE STEVE ADAMS trial? Not a line in
the daily press! The last information we received read as follows:
Spokane, Wash., Oct. 23.—The second trial of Steve Adams, a
member of the Western Federation of Miners, charged with the mur-
der of Fred Tyler, is expected to begin at Rathdrum, Idaho, to-
morrow. Clarence Darrow has been chosen as chief counsel for the
defense. Considerable difficulty in securing a jury is expected.

MCPARLAND HAS LEFT ORCHARD upon Gooding's hands,
and the governor of Idaho is at a loss to know as to what dispo-
sition can be made of the converted sinner that the Pinkerton evan-
gelist abandoned after grafting the state for \$30,000. Harry's story
as fixed up by McParland cost Idaho \$147,000, and the end is not in
sight. Gooding should convene the legislature in extra session and
again ask for an appropriation on the grounds: "They will never
leave the state of Idaho alive."—Miners' Magazine.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S general utility man Bonaparte
confiscated some of the goods of the Tobacco Trust. According to
capitalist ethics this is a serious interference with private property
rights. But, 'tis all right. The Socialists will remember this little
confiscation trick, and some day when Republican politicians may
ask them: "How are you going to change private property into pub-
lic property?" the socialists will reply, "Please ask Roosevelt or
Bonaparte about it!" What is sauce for the goose, is sauce for the
gander!

JUST TRY AND GET YOUR money from the bank, if you can.
You can't get it. It is your duty to believe in "confidence," whether
you like it or not. Confidence is the God who will lead American
High Finance out of the Red Sea of "financial flurrish." Their con-
fidence, what is it? Why, they are confident that the great mass
of the people are always great fools, and so long as these fools can
be kept confident that the confidence man is not a confidence man,
the moment he swindles his victims of millions of dollars, everything
will be well and good.

ROCKEFELLER, MORGAN AND CORTELYOU, by throw-
ing about \$100,000,000 into the "money market," checked the financial
panic in the East. The situation is still very "panicky," however,
and governors in the West were compelled to declare all-week holi-
days in order to prevent the people from starting the run on the
banks. The glass house still stands; the throwing of rocks will be
continued by the financial robber knights and some day the glass
roof may come down with a crash that neither Rockefeller, Morgan
nor Cortelyou will be able to prevent.

A SHORT TIME AGO the daily press contained a lengthy report relative to the dead body of Jack Simpkins being found in the woods. His gun with his name engraved upon it was found near the body. It was supposed that Simpkins lost his life by being caught in a blizzard. A few days afterward there was another report in the daily press to the effect that Simpkins had been set upon the streets of Spokane and interviewed by a newspaper reporter. It is now about time that Simpkins should bob up again, and be seen at a swell function of a Mine Owners' Association.—Miners' Magazine.

DON'T HIDE YOUR MONEY in the stocking! will be the next advice to the dear public until "confidence" is restored. The Globe-Democrat takes the lead by saying: "Foolish Hiding of Money! The best place for a money balance is a good bank where it draws interest. It is safer there, as well as more productive to the owner and the community. Money hoarded by the individual performs none of its functions until it gets somewhere into the current again. The losses of hoarded money by accident and crime are heavy. A large number of persons have the mistaken idea that small savings are not worthy carrying to a bank."

LAST WEEK THE GOOD PEOPLE from the Mississippi to the St. Lawrence valley and the Atlantic coast, were all up in the air following the big balloons coming from our St. Louis World's Fair grounds. While "everybody" was engaged in the neck-breaking work of watching the spots in the skies the high financiers of the country were working overtime in their efforts to prevent their whole "system" getting up in the air and exploding with terrific noise. The much-abused pious old John D. Rockefeller was the first one to come to the highway robbers' rescue, and he was promptly assisted by Pierpont Morgan and by the official high priest of American finance, the Secretary of the United States Treasury, Mr. Cortelyou.

"YOUNG MEN WITH BIG ACQUAINTANCE and large following of friends, and who have some experience in selling men's furnishings, shoes or hats, might find an A-1 position and excellent chance for advancement. Apply in person or by letter to Leo Landau, Globe, Seventh and Franklin avenue." Understand, we do not charge for the foregoing item. It is the exact copy of a want ad. taken from the "Want" columns of a local capitalist Sunday paper. The young man who is anxious to get the job has to bring customers along, too. Since the Globe is supposed to be a strictly union house, it is only logical to expect that the "young man" wanted by Leo Landau must be of "strictly union make-up." Modern Commercialism!

THE FRENCH ARISTOCRATS are getting almost as bad as our American lardocrats and oilcrats. A Paris cablegram in last Sunday's Globe-Democrat reads as follows: Paris, Oct. 26.—The trousseau ordered by Prince Roland Bonaparte for the marriage of his daughter, Princess Marie, with Prince George of Greece will rival in magnificence those prepared in the Rue de la Paix for wealthy American brides. The cost of the trousseau will exceed \$300,000. The princess has always had a strong predilection for the empire style. This will be the predominating note in the trousseau, and fashion leaders of Paris are already predicting that the appearance of the royal bride's new frocks will bring the empire style again into immediate fashion.

PRESIDENT GOMPERS OF THE A. F. OF L. and his colleagues of the General Executive Board will soon have to answer for their "crime" of placing Mr. Van Cleave's Bucks Stove and Range Co on the boycott list. On Oct. 28 Chief Justice Clabaugh of the District of Columbia Supreme Court issued a rule on application of the Buck Stove and Range Co. of St. Louis against the American Federation of Labor to show cause on Friday, Nov. 8, why an injunction should not issue against it and its subordinate organizations to prevent the publishing of the company's name on its "We Don't Patronize" list, and "in other ways harassing the company" pending the hearing of the equity proceedings instituted against the labor organization last August.

A FUNDAMENTAL DISTINCTION between Socialism and Anarchism is given by Walter Thomas Mills: Socialists are not Anarchists. They are not Anarchists of any sort or variety. We are told there are many classes of Socialists and many classes of Anarchists. All classes of Anarchists would destroy the State. All classes of Socialists would capture and use it. This distinction is fundamental and it puts the Anarchists and Socialists as far from each other, from any mutual relations in their propaganda, from any common purpose in their organizations as two distinct political movements could possibly be placed. The Socialists have no reason for complaining because the Anarchists attack Socialism. The Anarchists ought to stop whining when the Socialists talk back, and if the Socialists are not Anarchists they would better do more talking back when Anarchism attempts to pass itself off for Socialism.

ELIHU ROOT'S LAWYER RECORD has some black spots. Under the caption "Our Honest Lawyers," the Mirror says: "Elihu Root was also around with his hand out when the Interborough Metropolitan Railway was dishing out the dough to the lawyers to bamboozle the people of New York. Mr. Root's share of the loot was \$20,000. But it is grievous to note that Lemuel Eli Quigg received \$217,000. We had not thought that Lemuel was that much better a lawyer than Elihu. Lawyers are officers of the courts. As officers of the courts they betray the people by and for whom the courts are instituted. They do it for money! They do it for selfish and grasping public interests. And the best lawyers, morally, are often caught and retained that their reputation may cover and protect the operations of the crooks. Even Edward M. Shepard and John Ford were on the Inter-Met. pay roll. They were paid for work that was legitimate and clean, but their names made a 'front' behind which the legal crooks and 'con men' did the dirty work of securing franchises. The legal profession needs reforming."

LET US HAVE THE PUBLIC SCHOOL children for—cotton picking. Just read this little Democratic St. Louis Republic dispatch which tells such a nice little story about conditions in the Great Democratic South: "McKenzie, Tenn., Oct. 26.—To raise funds to provide the school buildings with blackboards and other necessary equipment, the teachers and pupils of the public school here adjourned the session for two weeks to pick cotton. They got employment from Arthur Pates, who has a plantation near McKenzie, and picked 2,000 pounds in a few hours, averaging about twenty pounds to the pupil. The majority of the children are less than 12 years old, and had never been in a cotton patch before. They are paid 65 cents for every hundred pounds they pick, and a nice sum is being realized. The novel sight was witnessed by scores of spectators, who remained outside of the boundary lines of the cotton patch." How Mr. Van Cleave's colossal heart will beat with joy when reading of this cotton-picking demonstration by Tennessee school children. O, we love the little children! Their labor is so cheap, and cheap labor has a balsamic effect on any capitalist heart suffering with the deadly disease of Anti-Unionitis.

THE GUARDIAN, a Boston paper published for the elevation of the Negro race, says: "If the nomination and election of Theodore Roosevelt for a third term as president of these United States was left entirely to the South he would have as great a triumph in 1908 as he had in 1904. In the early party of his administration, President Roosevelt won for himself the laurels of the world by a manly defense of the rights of his black fellow countrymen. His platitudinous 'square deal,' 'door of hope' and 'all men up' still linger to season the just rebuke of a betrayed and outraged people. His seeming honesty of purpose aroused the enmity of the South, an enmity so bitter that when he made his first trip through Dixieland he was closely guarded by a network of secret service men. In his desire to placate the South he heaped every evidence of disrespect and disregard upon the colored American people. He called the attention of the South to his short list of federal appointments among colored

men. He totally disregarded Negro men who helped to elect him and chose for his advisor a man, Booker Washington is his name, who boasts that he has never cast a vote, and therefore does not appreciate the rights of franchise, and who advised him not to appoint Negroes to federal positions in the South. In asking for an inferior scheme of education for negro youth and offering the grossest insult by his insinuations upon the moral life of our people, President Roosevelt manifested to the great delight of the South that he does not believe in the colored people. His last effort, the outrageous discharge of the 'black battalion,' crowned him the hero of the southern heart, and when he reached the South a few weeks ago a complete revulsion of feelings greeted him. In no part of the country was he ever so enthusiastically received. The wild men of 'darkest America' waxed wilder over him. Roosevelt had redeemed himself. To do so he sacrificed the triumph of justice and the right to selfish partisan ambition. He courted the southern vote and won his love. He has lost, however, the reliable negro vote and alienated the affections of a loyal people."

THE ST. LOUIS STAR-CHRONICLE is getting quite radical in its condemnation of our honorable boodlers in the House of Delegates. In an editorial on "The Test of Good Citizenship" the paper says: "The investigation in the boodling in the municipal assembly has reached that critical stage when the circuit attorney and the grand jury are entitled to the unqualified assistance and support of every citizen who has the interests of St. Louis at heart. The forces of graft and corruption are organized effectively. They stop at nothing to disrupt the forces that work for law and order. Already they are seeking to split into factions the state's forces. How well they will succeed depends—not upon the crooks and grafters of high and low degree—but upon the honest men of the community. Seeds of jealousy will be sown in official fields. Men who should work together will be at each other's throats in factional quarrels. Witnesses will be intimidated by threats or influenced by sentiment. It will be hard to resist all these, but the best things in this life are accomplished only at the expense of energy and pain. It is up to St. Louis to prove, this time, that the city is not the hotbed of graft and corruption, and it can be done only by convicting not only the little boodler, but the eminently respectable one as well."

CARDINAL GIBBONS IS DENOUNCING the boycott by the Trades Unions. His Eminence seems to forget that the organization of which he is the ointed head has been practicing the most rigid boycott for centuries. The International, of which Monseigneur Gibbons is the American leader, has its closed shop, its union rules, its boycott, its blacklist. No priest can serve who is not a member of the Catholic Priests' Union; no teacher can teach who is not strictly adhering to the Priests' iron rule; no preacher or teacher will ever have a chance of returning to work after having once been placed on the official blacklist. Here is what Cardinal Gibbons says: "I am persuaded that the system of boycotting, by which members of labor unions are instructed not to patronize certain obnoxious business houses, is not only disapproved by an impartial public sentiment, but that it does not commend itself to the more thoughtful and conservative portion of the guilds themselves. Every man is free indeed to select the establishment with which he wishes to deal, and in purchasing from one in preference to another he is not violating justice. But the case is altered when by a mandate of the society he is debarred from buying from a particular firm. Such a prohibition assails the liberty of the purchaser, and the rights of the seller, and is an unwarrantable invasion of the commercial privileges guaranteed by the government to business concerns. If such a social ostracism were generally in vogue, a process of retaliation would naturally follow, the current of mercantile intercourse would be checked, every center of population would be divided into hostile camps, and the good feeling which ought to prevail in every community would be seriously impaired. 'Live and let live' is a wise maxim, dictated alike by the law of trade and by Christian charity." We might remind His Eminence of the fact that he would absolutely refuse to permit the selling of a burial place on a Catholic cemetery to a non-Catholic family. This is boycott. In some of the mining towns in Illinois the Church refused to have union men and women buried at its congregation cemeteries. In Mount Olive, for instance, the Miners' Union today owns a "Miners' Union Cemetery" as the result of this ecclesiastical boycott system. The labor union boycott is for the material, intellectual and moral uplifting of the workingmen, women and children, and in spite of all protests it will continue to fulfill its mission in the great labor movement.

The World of Labor

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

AMERICA'S LARGEST BARBER'S UNION.

There are nearly 1,500 members in the Boston Barbers' Union, which makes it the largest Barbers' Union in the country.

LATHERS' UNION GAINS 5,000 MEMBERS.

During the past year International Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' Union has gained 5,000 members.

BRITISH BOILERMAKERS WELL ORGANIZED.

British boiler-makers and iron shipbuilders had a total membership at the close of 1906 of 52,056, an increase of 2,426 in the year.

ANOTHER CONCERN UNIONIZED.

The Potter Wall Paper Co., Hoboken, N. J., is now operating a union establishment and is removed from the "We don't patronize" list.

INCREASE OF WAGES GRANTED.

Telegraph operators on the Kansas City Southern railway have been granted an increase of \$5 a month. This makes the second increase since Jan. 1.

MINERS PROPOSE SIX-HOUR DAY.

Miners at Hynes, Ia., have started an agitation for a six-hour day. They call upon their fellow-members all over the country to make that question the issue at the next convention rather than the matter of wages.

TWENTY-FIVE HUNDRED MEN WILL BE DISCHARGED.

The Detroit plant of the American Car and Foundry Co. is on the point of curtailing its working force to a very marked extent, and not less than 2,500 men will be laid off about Dec. 1. This means a decrease of 15 or 20 per cent in the working force.

EMPLOYER FINED FOR COERCION.

Boston Upholsters' Union won the first case of its kind when Benjamin Scheinfein appeared before Judge Wentworth in the municipal court, and on two counts of coercion was fined \$25 each. He was charged with coercing two employes of the Globe Upholstering Co. into a verbal agreement not to join a labor union as a condition of their continuing in his employ.

A BERTH FOR PRESIDENT MITCHELL.

A dispatch from Indianapolis says that "there is reason to believe that John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers, who is not a candidate for re-election, is to be pushed for a high political office, not only by his labor organization friends, but by some powerful financial interests. It is known that President Roosevelt will make a high place for Mitchell if the latter will accept it, and this the labor leader will probably do if he health is restored.—Michigan Union Advocate.

JOURNEYMEN TAILORS, ATTENTION.

There will be an open mass meeting of custom tailors Monday evening, Nov. 4, at Druid's Hall, Market and Ninth streets. The meeting will be held under the auspices of Journeymen Tailors' Union No. 11, and will be addressed by well-known speakers in English and German.

LENIENCY TOWARD CHILD LABOR EXPLOITERS.

John Williams, the new commissioner of labor for New York, has announced that he will extend no leniency to employers in the enforcement of the child labor law. If this announcement means anything, comments the New York Worker, it means the law has been repeatedly violated in the past or there would be no necessity for the statement.

STREET CAR MEN WANT MORE PAY.

The street car men at London, Ont., have asked Manager King for a standard rate of 20 cents per hour. Motormen and conductors now start at 16 cents an hour for 10 hours' work a day; second year, 17 cents; third year, 18 cents. The men say that after a man has been running two or three months he is just as good as a man who runs for twenty years. The matter will be laid before the directors.

SKILLED AND UNSKILLED LABOR.

There are about 6,000 men in the Illinois Steel Co.'s plant in Chicago, who depend upon 300 skilled men in the rail, plate and converting departments. Their wages range from \$6 to \$30 a day, the latter figure being for the men who tell when the blast of the furnaces is ready for pouring. There are at least 1,000 helpers in these departments, who work for less than \$2 a day.

PROSPERITY FOR WAGE WORKERS.

Wheeling, W. Va., Oct. 25.—Industrial prosperity in the Ohio valley is threatened by the shutdown yesterday of the Bellaire steel plant and mingo works of the United States Steel Co., employing 4,000 men. The Laughlin tin plate and Aetna standard sheet mill of the same company at Martin's Ferry, employing 6,000 men, will also undoubtedly close as they get stock from the two first-named mills.

COAL MINERS, ATTENTION!

The Miami Powder Co. in Fayville, Ill., is putting a so-called union label on its products. On the label we find the following inscription: "United Powder and High Explosive Workers of America," with the words "Union Label" in the middle. We are informed by union miners that there is no such union in existence, and that the Miami Powder Co. is working a graft on the union mine workers. Please read this in your United Mine Workers' local meeting!

LABOR'S PROTEST AGAINST REV. STRIKE BREAKERS.

The largest mass meeting ever held in New Britain, Conn., took place last week, when a big hall was packed to suffocation for the purpose of expressing the feeling of the working people against a Rev. Mr. Martinson of Eveleth, Minn., who had come to town as a scab procurer for the United States Steel Corporation. He wants scabs to work in the Minnesota mines. The clerical prostitute got none. But he did get an awful scoring. The cheers could be heard for blocks.

OLD-AGE PENSION IN AUSTRALIA.

In the matter of old-age pensions the latest act of the state government of Victoria (Australia) is calculated to inspire one with the deepest envy. Whilst in England cabinet ministers dawdle and trifle with the question of a state superannuation scheme of 5s per week, the government of Victoria, which has been giving old-age pensions of 8s a week, has now increased them to 10s, thus raising them to the same figure as in the neighboring state of New South Wales.—London Labor Leader.

FREEDOM FOR CUBAN WAGE WORKERS.

A Havana cablegram says: In order to minimize the chances for disorder and to prevent the coercion of men who are willing to work in the places of strikers, the mayor has forbidden open-air meetings and authorized the railway companies to employ armed guards to protect their workmen. Re-enforcements of policemen are guarding buildings under construction. The men "willing to work" are a bunch of Farley scabs formerly employed by August Belmont, president of the Civic Federation.

SWITCHMEN ASK FOR HIGHER WAGES.

A Buffalo correspondent writes: Representatives of every railroad switchman on the Niagara frontier have completed plans for the presentation of their demands for a further increase in wages of six cents an hour, double pay for Sundays and holidays and time and a half for overtime. Last fall the men made a similar proposition, naming an increase of 10 cents an hour. The companies granted an increase of four cents, but held up the rest of the request. The formal demand on the companies will be made Monday.

SHUT-DOWN SURPRISES LABOR.

Following orders from Boston, the C. D. Balaklava Copper Co. at Coram, Cal., stopped construction work on the big smelter now nearly completed at a cost of \$1,000,000. Every man in the company's employ was dismissed, save enough to care for the machinery yet arriving. All accounts are to be closed, and nothing will be done towards completing the smelter or reopening the mine until the copper market is more favorable. The town of Coram, with a population of 1,500, was thunderstruck at the situation.

BREWERY WORKERS' EXECUTIVE BOARD IN SESSION.

The National Executive Board of the United Brewery Workers met in St. Louis during last week to consider some internal business affairs of the organization. The members of the board are: J. Proebstle, Abdam Huebner, Louis Kemper, John Hollenbach, Albert Colnot, Charles Stalf and Philip Basler, all of Cincinnati; A. J. Kugler, Newark; Edmund F. Ward, Boston; Fred Meyer, Detroit; George Burkhardt, San Antonio; James Griess, Kansas City; Emil Muri, San Francisco; Peter Schaefer, Philadelphia, and Joseph Oberfell, Indianapolis.

JOHN MITCHELL "INJUNCTIONED" FROM ORGANIZING.

What is said to be the most sweeping injunction ever issued against Organized Labor was granted at Philippi, W. Va., by Federal Judge Dalton. The injunction, which is temporary, restrains John Mitchell, president; T. L. Lewis, vice president, and the district officers of the United Mine Workers of America, from organizing or interfering in any way with about 1,000 non-union miners employed by the Hitchman Coal Co., Glendale Coal Co. and the Richland Coal Co., located in the Wheeling district. A hearing in the case will be held in Parkersburg next month.

ST. LOUIS CENTRAL TRADES AND LABOR UNION.

Met last Sunday at Aschenbroedel Hall, 3535 Pine street. The meeting was not as well attended as the preceding one and little business of importance was transacted. A report on the Free Bridge question was submitted by the Legislative Committee, and the delegates were called upon to attend the public hearing before the Public Improvement Committee of the House of Delegates, which was held last Thursday afternoon. Secretary Kreylin reported that not a single reply had been received to the letters sent by him to the members of the Municipal Assembly urging immediate action on the Free Bridge bill. Communications from the Brewery Workers' International Union and from the Stationary Engineers' Association on the New Orleans jurisdiction and strike troubles were read. Motions to table both documents were promptly voted down, and the motions to receive and file prevailed. Several amendments to the constitution of the Missouri State Federation of Labor, adopted by the

recent convention of that body, were ratified by the local body. The delegates who attended the convention of the State Federation made a joint report of the proceedings of the state body. Among other things, the report recommended that the central body institute a campaign in favor of the initiative and referendum constitutional amendment. The recommendation was adopted.

BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.

General Secretary John Duff of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners has published his report for the year ending June 30, 1907. At the end of the fiscal year the organization had 199,823 in good standing and about 50,000 in arrears with the payment of their dues from three to six months; 141 new local unions were organized and the membership increased by 29,831 during the year. The organization has \$280,476.79 deposited in banks; \$247,140.57 was paid during the year for sick and death benefits, and \$69,659 for strike benefits. The official organ, The Carpenter, is printed in 60,000 copies.

WORKINGMAN, PASTE THIS IN YOUR HAT!

Members of trade unions and toilers in general, whether affiliated with Organized Labor or not, should paste in their hats and read over frequently the following advice from the Dayton (O.) Eight-Hour Advocate: "The unions are stronger than at any time in the history of the world. Would that be the case, after all of these years of agitation, if there was not a use for the union? Have you ever known of any organization existing after the use for its existing had been done away with? The abolition organizations faded away in a night after the issuance of the emancipation proclamation." Could any stronger argument in similar space be presented in favor of affiliation with Organized Labor? If you are not a member of a trade union, why are you not?

WICKED UNION MEN, BEWARE!

Just listen to this from Father D. S. Phelan, editor of the Catholic paper, The Western Watchman: "In this age of unions and labor trusts men are found who would willingly surrender their immortal souls for an assured wage of seven dollars a day. It has been said that the rich defile wealth; it is evident that the poor have divinized high wages." Speaking of the workingman and his interests this priest says: "His pretensions having become insufferable and his claims impossible, the sensible portion of his fellow men simply leave him to his own devices, with the result that he is becoming a beggar, while the treasuries of his union bursts with wealth. He has been whistling before the mast of progress for the wind of ever higher wages and ever shorter hours; the wind has come at last, but it is a hurricane that threatens to engulf him and his ship."

WAR CLOUD OVER COAL MINES.

An Indianapolis dispatch, dated Oct. 25, says: The first step in the great impending war between the miners and operators of America was taken today by the national executive board of the United Mine Workers, Vice President T. L. Lewis presiding, when the board decided to have the officers of the state organizations in the central competitive field meet with the operators Oct. 29 to decide whether an interstate convention for the purpose of making a new scale shall be held in January. In March, 1906, this famous interstate agreement was abrogated by the failure of the miners and operators to get together. Afterward and due solely to the influence of John Mitchell, a two-year agreement was made, but it did not mean the restoration of the interstate agreement. The absence of President Mitchell is deplored, as his influence with the operators is strong.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION GENERAL VOTE.

The subordinate unions of the International Typographical Union are having a referendum vote on many important amendments to their constitution. The following propositions are being voted on: First Proposition—To relinquish jurisdiction over newspaper writers. Second Proposition—To increase the bond of the secretary-treasurer from \$20,000 to \$50,000. Third Proposition—To increase salary of international president from \$1,800 to \$2,000 a year. Fourth Proposition—To increase salary of International Secretary-Treasurer from \$1,800 to \$2,000 a year. Fifth Proposition—To increase the burial fund from \$70 to \$75. Sixth Proposition—To provide a pension of \$4 per week to aged and superannuated members. The votes no doubt will be large, as much interest is being shown.

MILITIA ASKED FOR TO CRUSH STRIKE.

Street car men of Yonkers, N. Y., who have been on strike for higher wages, are threatened with militia by the company. Strike sympathizers are active, and up to the present all attempts to run street cars have been unsuccessful. President Maher of the Yonkers Railway Co., who defied the union before the strike, has been arrested upon complaint of the organization, charged with violating the sanitary code in housing men employed to break the strike. Several arrests of strikers and strike sympathizers have been made during the trouble. All were charged with minor offenses, except one striker, who was committed to jail for six months on a charge of carrying concealed weapons. The arrest of President Maher has so antagonized the company that officials declare they will stop at no extreme to put down the strike. Militia has been asked for, and it is thought the request will be granted.

STRUCTURAL IRON WORKERS' CONVENTION.

At the eleventh annual convention of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, held recently at Indianapolis, Ind., considerable interest in the election of officers was aroused. The results, however, were all decidedly in favor of what was called the administration ticket, as shown by the following results: President, F. M. Ryan (Chicago); 63; D. J. Jennings (Cleveland), 19. First vice president, E. Clancy (San Francisco), 55; M. Cummar (Philadelphia), 25. Second vice president, J. E. Barry (St. Louis), 63; M. Meegan (Buffalo), 17. Secretary-treasurer, J. J. McNamara (Indianapolis), 69; H. Gillian (Pittsburg), 13. Members of executive board (four highest elected), J. T. Butler (Niagara Falls), 57; Legleitner (Pittsburg), 55; Frank Webb (New York City), 47; Hochin (Detroit), 53; J. P. Cary (Rochester), 18; P. Smith (Cleveland), 15; Joseph Brett (Milwaukee), 9. Delegates to American Federation of Labor convention (three highest elected), F. M. Ryan (Chicago), 65; D. J. Dwyer (San Francisco), 61; J. T. Butler (Niagara Falls), 59; George Boyd, 18; J. P. Gillian, 17. It was decided to hold the 1908 annual convention also at Indianapolis, that being the international headquarters and a central point.

SEAMEN'S UNION WILL TEST INJUNCTION.

The injunction secured some time ago by the Hammond Lumber Co. against the Sailors' Union of the Pacific, Marine Firemen, Oilers and Water Tenders and Marine Cooks and Stewards, which was appealed to the United States circuit court of appeals, was affirmed by the latter tribunal in a decision rendered by Judge Gilbert at San Francisco on Oct. 7. Judge Gilbert's reasoning and conclusions are in keeping with the usual results in such cases, and are therefore no disappointment to the seamen. All that remains to be done is to "carry the case up," and this, of course, will be done immediately. It will be noted that Judge Gilbert alludes to the fact that "the use of the writ of injunction for the purpose sought in the bill in the present case has not been countenanced by any decision of the supreme court of the United States." In order that the principles involved in the Hammond injunction may be finally determined, so far as the courts can do so, the case will be appealed to the supreme court of the United States. That body will be asked to rule upon the question as to whether or not, in the legal point of view, labor is "property." As laborers, the organized seamen contend that labor and property are separate and distinct things, and that they can not rightly be classed together in law for the purpose of vesting in an

employer rights which are repugnant to and subversive of human liberty. Whatever may be the result of the appeal, the battle for the indication of personal liberty is on, and it will be maintained until it is won, as it surely will be, if not in the courts, then in Congress. The Hammond Lumber Co. has secured a verdict which enables it for the time to treat its employes as so much property. However, that concern is likely to realize the truth of the old adage that he who would go into litigation should be prepared to stay a long time. The Seamen's Unions of the Pacific Coast, having been forced into a struggle in defense of their rights as men and citizens, will maintain the issue until it is finally settled.—Coast Seamen's Journal.

STRIKING TELEGRAPH OPERATORS FIRM.

A resolution pledging themselves NEVER to return to work unless they can do so as union men, with the closed shop and other of their principles recognized, was adopted without a dissenting vote by the St. Louis local of the Commerica Telegraphers' Union of America Wednesday night.

Resolutions Adopted.

Whereas, The paramount principle at stake in this strike is the recognition of our right to join an organization of our craft, such organization to be conceded the right to choose representatives to conduct our collective business affairs in the same manner and under the same conditions as those under which other organizations manage their business affairs. This is a citizenship right which we insist upon;

Whereas, The Western Union Telegraph Co. in particular, the Postal Co. and the Associated Press, incidentally, deny us this right and insist upon tying up the country's business affairs in order to starve the rank and file of our union into submission rather than concede us recognition; therefore,

Resolved, That this local, No. 3, C. T. U. A., declare our determination never to return to work until we return as union men, with our full rights as above stated recognized under the closed shop.

Resolved, That these resolutions be recorded in the minutes of our organization and a copy mailed to the vice president and Acting President Beattie in Milwaukee at once, and after that he be requested to read them before the special convention now in session at that place.

LEST WE FORGET

By Robert Blatchford

Looking over a Sunday paper, I came upon reports of two cases of starvation. George Wright, a music copyist, age 49, was found dying on a doorstep, was taken to the Whitechapel Infirmary, and there died. He had been very ill for months, and had been "lying about the streets."

In the course of an inquest held at Hackney upon a newly-born baby, found dead in bed, the coroner asked the father of the deceased "How is it you are so poor?" To which the father gave answer as follows: "I have only done about six weeks' work since Christmas. The boot trade is very bad in London. I went on the road to try and get work."

Dr. Brown said "the place" (the "home") of these poor people was very clean, but almost empty, the poor woman having only a counterpane on the bed. The people seemed absolutely destitute. The coroner kindly granted a sovereign out of the poor box.

These are facts; common, horrible facts. Not until "the slave ceases, and the master of slaves ceases," not while there is a single case of poverty in this nation will the genuine Socialist be content.

The Socialist ideal implies a great deal more than old-age pensions, doles for the unemployed, and the municipal ownership of trams.

The Socialist ideal means the nation for the people. It means more even than that. It means freedom of thought and speech for the people. It means education, and health, and justice, and self-respect for the people. For all the people. It means revolution; the greatest revolution the world has seen. It means political, social and economic revolution. It is mere weakness and unworthy subterfuge to pretend that Socialism means less than this. Not a jot, not a title less than this does it mean.

For, if there are to be no slaves, how shall there be any masters? If the land is to belong to the people, how shall it remain the property of the landlords? If no worker is to remain poor, how shall any idler remain rich? If every man is to have self-respect, how can he submit to be hirerling of a lord or of a class?

The Socialist ideal is not a compromise. Between liberty and serfdom there can be no compromise. The Socialist ideal is not a party expedient. It is a religion. It is the religion of the emancipation of mankind from tyranny and exploitation in all their forms. This religion means that the human race shall own the earth, the whole of it. It means that every woman and man on the earth shall be master of her or his own body and soul. It means that no class privilege, no pride of caste, no old law nor convention shall be allowed to stand against the freedom and the welfare of the race.

To pretend otherwise is cowardice, or treachery. It is this we Socialists mean, and nothing else. We dare not prevaricate nor pretend. We dare not attempt to make our religion palatable to the most benevolent and amiable peer, or priest, or soap boiler, or pawnbroker, or plutocrat, or self-made man amongst the crowd of superior persons who will do anything for the poor man except get off his back.

Socialism means that intellectual and legalized brigandage shall follow physical and illegal brigandage into the limbo of the past. The slaves shall cease.

And what shall the superior person get for his superiority? He shall get—his superiority. He shall have the superior right to do superior. He shall prove himself superior by living up to the motto of all true princes, "I serve." But as a slave owner, a money-raker, an idler, or a poseur, he shall find no demand for his services. Of such superiority Socialism will have none.

We want the world for the people; we want freedom, and plenty, and honor, and knowledge of all. We are Socialists, and we want Socialism. We decline to be respectable, and politic, and conciliatory, while men are dying on door-steps and women have no clothing to keep their babies alive.

O why and for what are we waiting?
While our brothers droop and die,
And in every wind of the heavens
A wasted life goes by.

How long shall they reproach us
Where crowd on crowd they dwell,
Poor ghosts of the wicked city,
The gold-crushed hell?

Through squalid life they labored,
In sordid grief they died,
Those sons of a mighty mother,
Those props of England's pride.

They are gone; there is none can undo it,
Nor save our souls from the curse;
But many a million cometh,
And shall they be better—or worse?

William Morris puts to us straight questions. What answer can we make? Something is being done for labor; in dribbles.

What are we doing for Social-Democracy? What have we done with our Social ideal?
This is what Socialism means. This is what we stand for when we call ourselves Socialists. It is well in these times to make our purpose and our meaning clear, "lest we forget."

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WILL IT COME IN 1913

By E. H. Thomas

1913 is the year which Comrade Sinclair has set for the Socialist revolution. In 1912 Mr. Hearst, or some other radical Democrat, will be elected. A great industrial crisis will be raging, with "strikes of a violence never known before," there may be a "great deal of burning and dynamiting" and probably some assassinations. In the week following the election of Mr. Hearst the "business of the country will have fallen into heaps." And then, all of a sudden, just as soon as Mr. Hearst is inaugurated—or perhaps even before his inauguration—the government will step in, take over the railways and the trusts, and—"such will be the revolution." * * * It is a charmingly simple process," says Comrade Sinclair, naively, "I could do it all myself."

Let's see—where did we hear this before? Oh yes—it was at the Unity convention at Indianapolis, in 1901. Five years was the space of time given by Gaylord Wilshire for the final break-down of the capitalist system. It is now six years since the Unity convention was held. The capitalist system has not broken down yet.

Also, only last week Mrs. Lott, the millennial prophetess, solemnly announced that the "Millennial Dawn" when "capital will throw its money into the streets" will come in 1915. Mrs. Lott has the advantage over Comrade Sinclair by two years, during which she can still pose as a prophetess.

Now, of course, all prophets who set dates to their prophecies may be dismissed with a smile. Time so surely proves them false prophets. But Upton Sinclair has told us not only why, but how the revolution will come. And since too many Socialists may think that he is all right about the method, and only off on the date, it may be worth while to consider his reasoning.

Comrade Sinclair starts with a parallel between the conditions which brought on the American Civil War and the abolition of negro slavery. He believes "that our country is now only a few years away from a similar great transformation." And then he falls into the strange error of supposing that the capitalist system can be overthrown all at once just as negro slavery was abolished all at once.

There could be no greater blunder. There is not the slightest real parallel between the chattel slave system in 1860 and the wage system in 1907. Chattel slavery was an anachronism in 1860—a thing wholly out of date. For centuries it had been replaced in Europe by another social phase—by wage labor. The wage system in 1860 flourished in the larger, stronger and richer part of the United States. That is the reason that the North won out over the South. Its industrial resources were immensely superior. It was the triumph of a system already well developed and appropriate to its age over a system which had not flourished in civilized countries since the days of ancient Greece and Rome, a system which was not even a relic of the Dark Ages when serfdom had already succeeded chattel slavery.

Nothing of this sort is presented in the present industrial struggle. No mature and well developed system is ready to step in and take the place of capitalism, if it should "collapse" in this country. And just at present it shows little signs of "collapsing."

No such simple problem is confronting us as confronted our fathers in the war of the rebellion.

They had but to say "Let slavery be abolished!" and capitalism, already full grown and organized, came crowding in to fill the vacant space left by the old regime.

We can not merely say "Let capitalism be abolished!" We must furnish a system to take its place. We must build up at the same time that we tear down. We must hold the trowel in one hand, and the sword in the other, like the Jews in the days of Nehemiah, who rebuilt Jerusalem in the face of the enemy.

"The Socialist party," says Comrade Sinclair, "is a party of agitation rather than administration." This is the reason why the revolution is to be accomplished, not by the Socialist party, but by the programless Democratic party, with the vague and sphynx-like Mr. Hearst at its head!

Is the Socialist party merely a party of agitation? Wherever it has been given any administrative control, as for instance in some French municipalities, has it not shown wonderful administrative abilities? The workingmen of France and some other European countries, where some cities have been carried by the Socialist party, have found the Socialist officials just as competent to carry out measures for the benefit of the working class as to agitate for such measures.

The Socialist party of America also will have to become a party of administration if it is to grow or even to live. Under the American form of government it will be impossible for us to shirk responsibility. In America all branches of the government, legislative, judicial and executive, are close to the people. It will occasionally result that some of our men will be elected to one or another of these branches. If the Socialist official knows how to carry his Socialism into practical application in the school board, the council chamber, the city treasury, the county clerk's office or the mayor's chair, the Socialist party will be entrusted with higher duties by the people. If the Socialist official can only talk about surplus value and the collapse of the capitalist system, he will never be re-elected. The American people are too common sense to vote for a party of mere shouters.

The near future will see whether we can stand this hard test. I have faith to believe that we shall pass triumphantly through this great and growing ordeal, in spite of Comrade Sinclair's low estimate of our destiny.

Our readers must not suppose that these errors make up the whole of Comrade Sinclair's most interesting and valuable book. There are many chapters in Sinclair's forceful style which deserve to be written in letters of gold. This makes it all the more to be regretted that this fine work, which Kaiser Wilhelm has advertised so well by prohibiting it in the German Empire, should be marred by these crude notions. When Comrade Sinclair becomes an older Socialist, he will grow away from them. And we trust that the Socialist movement in America will also grow away from them with a few more years of practical experience. If not, some other party will arise to elbow us out.

That Capitalist Press Howl

The Western Miners Magazine on the Assassination of Ex-Sheriff Harvey K. Brown.

The capitalist press throughout the West is still heralding through its columns the damnable accusations that the Western Federation of Miners is responsible for the assassination of Sheriff Brown of Baker City, Oregon. The capitalist press can look in no other direction for the assassin or assassins of Brown, save the Western Federation of Miners. No other element in society is supposed to be acquainted with the use of explosives save the men who handle dynamite in the bowels of the earth. No other element in society is prompted by an incentive to kill, save the man who is immured in the dark dungeons of the mines. It is only the miner and a member of the Western Federation of Miners whose heart is callous to the shedding of human blood. Sheriff Brown, during his term of office, made a fight against the gamblers and saloon keepers, and forced this element to respect and obey the laws. It is even admitted by the capitalist press that Brown was the uncompromising foe of the gamblers and saloon keepers, and yet, the capitalist press can not conceive for a moment that a gambler or a saloon keeper should thirst for the blood of a man who enforced the law against gambling or made the saloon keeper conduct his business with some degree of decency.

The Portland Oregonian declares: "The gambler is never, or is hardly ever, a murderer. He is merely a type of petty thief and

sneaking parasite, who is too lazy to live by honest labor and too cowardly to adopt the bolder methods of the burglar or highwayman. The saloon keeper as a rule takes his revenge on an obnoxious public officer at the polls."

The above is the far-fetched reasoning of a capitalist journal that prostitutes itself in painting the gambler and the saloon keeper as petty criminals, in the hope that it may be able to impress upon the public mind that the Western Federation of Miners must be guilty of the death of Brown. The people of intelligence will not swallow the sophistry of the Oregonian and give credence to the fallacy that a gambler or saloon keeper becomes paralyzed before the divine injunction: "Thou shalt not kill."

The records of the jails, prisons and penitentiaries will not bear out the crafty and cunning logic advanced by the Oregonian.

The following appeared in the press dispatches of the Capital News of Boise, Idaho:

"Baker City, Ore., Oct. 4.—While funeral services were being conducted over the remains of Harvey K. Brown, Detective Swain discovered that the two assassins implicated in the murder were watching the event from nearby steps. Not wishing to make arrests at that time, as he hopes to get the full gang within a few hours, he had the two men shadowed for hours. He claims that he has full knowledge of the plot.

"Swain does not believe that the Western Federation had anything to do with the committing of the dynamite outrage. He thinks that Harvey Brown had many enemies, who have bitterly detested him for his campaign against the gamblers and bad men of the town. Brown, according to Swain, had kept up his crusade against the toughs, and there were many of the most desperate of them who had silently held a deep grudge against the ex-official.

"In an interview today Mrs. Harvey Brown declares that the Western Federation of Miners did not have a hand in the killing of her husband, but she believes she knows who did."

Detective Swain, who has no love for the Western Federation of Miners, places no faith in the charge or accusation against the Federation. Even the wife of the dead sheriff casts no suspicion upon the organization. Reasonable thinking men and women will not for one moment point their finger in the direction of the Western Federation of Miners.

Men and women of intelligence will recognize the fact that the Federation had everything to lose and nothing to gain by the assassination of Brown.

Moyer, Pettibone and Adams are charged with murder in the state of Idaho, and the man or men who killed Brown were either his personal enemies or else the assassin or assassins concluded that Brown's death would jeopardize the lives of the men who are still facing a charge of murder.

Again, Brown was a witness for the defense in the Adams case, and his testimony was considered valuable by Attorney Darrow. The howl of the capitalist press over the assassination of Brown will fail to inflame the public mind against the Federation, as the howl is but the frenzy of a venomous press struggling to earn the price of mental prostitution and dishonor.—Miners' Magazine.

Principles of Socialism

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

II.

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

The Socialist movement therefore is a world movement. It knows of no conflicts of interest between the workers of one nation and the workers of another. It stands for the freedom of the workers of all nations; and, in so standing, it makes for the full freedom of all humanity.

III.

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

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

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

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

IV.

The Socialist program is not a theory imposed upon society for its acceptance or rejection. It is but the interpretation of what is, sooner or later, inevitable. Capitalism is already struggling to its destruction. It is no longer competent to organize or administer the work of the world, or even to preserve itself. The captains of industry are appalled at their own inability to control or direct the rapidly socializing forces of industry. The so-called trust is but a sign and form of the developing socialization of the world's work. The universal increase of the uncertainty of employment, the universal capitalist determination to break down the unity of labor in the trades unions, the widespread apprehensions of impending change, reveal that the institutions of capitalist society are passing under the power of inhering forces that will soon destroy them.

Into the midst of the strain and crisis of civilization, the Socialist movement comes as the only saving or conservative force. If the world is to be saved from chaos, from universal disorder and misery, it must be by the union of the workers of all nations in the Socialist movement. The Socialist Party comes with the only proposition or program for intelligently and deliberately organizing the nation for the common good of all its citizens. It is the first time that the mind of man has ever been directed toward the conscious organization of society.

Socialism means that all those things upon which the people in common depend shall be by the people in common be owned and administered. It means that the tools of employment shall belong to their creators and users; that all production shall be for the direct use of the producers; that the making of goods for profit shall come to an end; that we shall all be workers together, and that opportunities shall be open and equal to all men.

V.

To the end that the workers may seize every possible advantage that may strengthen them to gain complete control of the powers of government, and thereby the sooner establish the co-operative commonwealth, the Socialist Party pledges itself to watch and work in both the economic and the political struggle for each successive immediate interest of the working class; for shortened days of labor and increases of wages; for the insurance of the workers against accident, sickness and lack of employment; for pensions for aged and exhausted workers; for the public ownership of the means of transportation, communication and exchange; for the graduated taxation of incomes, inheritances, and of franchise and land values, the proceeds to be applied to public employment and bettering the conditions of the workers' children, for the equal suffrage of men and women; for the prevention of the use of the military against labor in the settlement of strikes; for the free administration of justice; for popular government, including initiative, referendum, proportioned representation, and the recall of officers by their constituents; and for every gain of advantage for the workers that may be wrested from the capitalist system, and that may relieve the suffering, and strengthen the hands of labor. We lay upon every man elected to any executive or legislative office the first duty of striving to procure whatever is for the workers' most immediate interest, and for whatever will lessen the economic and political powers of the capitalist and increase the like powers of the worker.

But, in so doing, we are using these remedial measures as means to the one great end of the co-operative commonwealth. Such measures of relief as we may be able to force from capitalism are but a preparation of the workers to seize the whole powers of government, in order that they may thereby lay hold of the whole system of industry, and thus come into their rightful inheritance.

To this end, we pledge ourselves, as the party of the working class, to use all political power, as fast as it shall be entrusted to us by our fellow workers, both for their immediate interests and for their ultimate and complete emancipation. To this end we appeal to all the workers of America, and to all who will lend their lives to the service of the workers in their struggle to gain their own, and to all who will nobly and disinterestedly give their days and energies unto the workers' cause, to cast in their lot and faith with the Socialist Party. (And we appeal only to what we, and the men and women whom we represent, are ready to give and have given.) Our appeal for the trust and suffrages of our fellow workers is at once an appeal for their common good and freedom, and for the freedom and blossoming of our common humanity. In pledging ourselves, and those we represent, to be faithful to the appeal which we make, we believe that we are but preparing the soil of the economic freedom from which will spring the freedom of the whole man.

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Socialist News Review

CAMPAIGN WORK IN BUFFALO.

The Socialists in Buffalo will distribute a special campaign edition of the Buffalo Herald of 20,000 copies. Comrade Klenke will speak in Rochester Nov. 1.

NEW SOCIALIST LOCALS ORGANIZED.

Charters were granted by the National Office to Locals Gastonia, N. C., six members; Willard, N. M., five members, and Estancia, N. M., ten members.

BEN TILLET'S AGITATION TOUR.

Applications for dates for Comrade Ben Tillett of England, who is expected to reach San Francisco the middle or latter part of November, have been received from several points in California, St. Louis, Mo., and Cleveland, O.

COMRADE BEBEL'S AMERICAN TOUR.

National Secretary Barnes announces: Many letters are being received applying for definite dates for Comrade August Bebel, involving an enormous amount of unnecessary correspondence. Comrade Bebel will surely not arrive in this country before April next, probably not till May. About January or February applications will be solicited and no information regarding dates can be given before that time.

THE SOCIALIST VOTE IN OKLAHOMA.

Official returns of the recent election in Oklahoma from all but four counties show a Socialist vote of 9,476. The Socialist vote in the last presidential campaign was 4,443.

Comrade Andrew Jacobson of Oklahoma City, who was a member of the state executive committee for two years, died Oct. 13. He was a member of the Tailors' Union and one of the most active and fearless workers in the cause of Socialism.

PREPARING FOR CAMPAIGN WORK IN ST. PAUL.

Local St. Paul, Minn., is making good headway. The finance committee is arranging to have the members visit all delinquent members and induce them to renew activity. Socialist papers will be sent to several hundred addresses for three months. An entertainment will be held at headquarters Saturday. Guy Williams, national committee member for Minnesota, will lecture at Central Annex Hall, Sixth and Washington streets, Sunday at 3 p. m. Subject: "Hard Times; Their History, Cause and Remedy."

SOCIALIST DEMONSTRATION IN LIVERPOOL.

The great Socialist demonstration was held in the Queen's Theater, Liverpool, on Sunday evening, Oct. 6, under the auspices of the Clarion Club. Long before the hour of meeting the place was packed, and an overflow open-air meeting was held in the neighboring street. Mr. Robert Blatchford presided and was supported by Mr. Victor Grayson, M. P., Mr. Cunningham Graham, Councilors Sexton and Morrissey, Sam Reeves, R. T. Manson, A. K. Bulley and others. The Clarion Choir led the singing and gave selections during the evening.

PROPAGANDA WORK IN WISCONSIN.

Comrade George R. Kilpatrick will speak in Racine Nov. 16, Kenosha Nov. 17 and in Milwaukee on the 18th and 19th. Comrade F. W. Weaver of Whitewater is now giving in Milwaukee a series of lectures on "Child Labor," illustrated with a stereopticon. He will then proceed to tackle Waukesha county, which, as a rich farming county, is one of the hardest propositions in Wisconsin. But as it forms a part of a congressional district, the other part of which is composed of the most Socialistic wards of Milwaukee, its importance from a Socialist standpoint will be readily seen.

PREMIER CLEMENCEAU MAD AT THE SOCIALISTS.

Old Clemenceau is getting mad at the Socialists, because they refuse to get into his band wagon. In a speech made at the unveiling of a monument at Oct. 18, M. Clemenceau, the French premier, took occasion to make a sensational attack on Socialism. He repudiated in the strongest language the Unified Socialists, who have pledged themselves to anti-militarism. He denounced their doctrines as a "monstrous delirium," and as "huge blasphemies," and declared that the Socialists were merchants of absolute happiness who had nothing but illusions for sale, and who dealt in Utopian nonsense instead of common sense.

INDIAN SOCIALIST WOMAN IN NEW YORK.

Mrs. Bhikhaji Rustom Cama, the Parsi woman who is now in New York and who had an interview in the Sun last Sunday on British misrule in India, was a delegate to the International Socialist Congress in Stuttgart. Her purpose in her present visit to America is to spread information about and enlist sympathy with the movement for Indian independence, which has gained so much ground in the last two or three years, and which, while not distinctly a part of the International Socialist movement, has important economic as well as political bearings upon the matter. Mrs. Cama will make a number of addresses in New York and other cities.

COMRADE MANCE IN CANADA.

St. Thomas, Ont. Oct. 27.—A. W. Mance, former editor of the Chicago Socialist, is holding Socialist meetings in Canada and meeting with great success. At a recent meeting he gave interesting data showing the magnificent Socialist advances made in Europe. In Finland universal suffrage has been adopted and 87 Socialist members sent to the Finnish Parliament. Manhood suffrage has also been granted by the government of Austria, with the result that at the first election 80 Socialist representatives were sent to the Austrian Parliament. At the last election in England 55 Socialists were sent to the House of Commons. Mance goes from St. Thomas to London, Ont., where he has spoken before, and is assured a hearty welcome.

SOCIALIST ACTIVITY IN CANADA.

The Socialists of Manitoba, at Winnipeg, have elected their provincial executive committee. It consists of Mr. Houston, N. Ragowsky, Mr. Zaltzman, H. Arvin, K. Betchword and M. Cameron, with H. Hoop, secretary. The duties of the committee will be to conduct the business of the party in Manitoba and incidentally to find suitable candidates at the forthcoming civic elections. The Ruthenian branch now consists of 225 members, has its own printing office and will start publishing a paper in Ruthenian on Nov. 1 for propaganda purposes. The Russian branch is composed of 34 members. It has a library and club rooms. The executive is now organizing a German branch, with 64 members, and the organizer of the Winnipeg Ruthenian has been engaged in forming a branch among his compatriots in Portage la Prairie.

SOCIALIST WOMEN'S DEMONSTRATION IN EDINBURGH

Edinburgh, Scotland, Oct. 19.—What in many respects was the most successful demonstration of united Women's Suffrage Societies yet held, took place in Edinburgh last Saturday. The proceedings began with a procession which passed through the heart of the city. The women represented all classes—working women, traders, painters, writers, nurses, students and women of society. Drum and fife bands headed the various contingents, and there were private carriages and brakes, formed in line with the marching women. In the carriages were Mrs. Despard, Lady Frances Balfour, Lady Steel, Mrs. Snowden, Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, Mrs. Billington-Greig, Mrs. Cobeen Sanderson, Miss Christabel Parkhurst and other active members of the women's union. After the procession a meeting was held in the Synod Hall, which was packed.

AGAINST FREE SPEECH, BUT MORE POLITE THAN OVER HERE.

The London Labor Leader reports: For the past fifteen years meetings have been held at West Bromwich in the Dartmouth Square without any interference on the part of the police. The L. L. P. meetings have always been of the most orderly character. However, on the 23d of last month, when the usual weekly meeting of the party was being held, the names of Councillor Holland (chairman of the meeting) and Organized Titt (speaker) were taken, and they have to appear to answer a charge of obstruction. The meeting in question, which was a record one, was of the most orderly kind. At the meeting held on the 30th our comrade Micklewright's name was taken. This meeting was to have been the last of the season, but now the branch has decided to go on, as they consider (and rightly so) this to be a blow at the right of free speech.

THE FRENCH SOCIALISTS AND CLEMENCEAU BLOCK.

The news that the French Radicals and so-called Socialistic Radicals (not Radical Socialists, as it is commonly mistranslated), have adopted a resolution repudiating anti-militarism and condemning the socialists for their advocacy of universal peace, has been distorted by the American daily press into a statement that the French Socialists have split on the question of anti-militarism and that the Socialist party has been excluded from the "bloc" or alliance of government parties in the Chamber of Deputies. The foreign news editors of these papers, says The Worker, must have been neglecting their business for about three years if they do not know that the Socialist Party has not been in the "bloc" since its unification in 1904 and that it has repeatedly been in extreme opposition to the ministry headed by M. Clemenceau and supported by a coalition of bourgeois Radicals and Republicans. When this ministry has advanced progressive measures, the Socialists have supported it; but they have held themselves free to oppose the reactionary portion of its program.

DISGRACEFUL WORK OF CAPITALIST PRESS.

The capitalist press of Milwaukee never took a more disgraceful stand than in the case of the investigation of a disreputable saloon, with which the chief of police was mixed up, before a committee of the Milwaukee City Council. Alderman Seidel (Social-Democrat) instituted the investigation. He said before the committee: "Whenever I see anything that seems wrong to my conscience I will combat it to the fullest extent of my powers. As alderman it is my duty to watch over the actions of other city officials, including the chief. I will not be intimidated by any threats, be they by individuals or by the press. I am also here as a father, and as such no man shall dare to stand between me and my child. I stand here as a citizen and as a man, and will fearlessly stand for the welfare of our youth and a clean city." To the charges brought forward by Comrade Seidel, the chief of police only replied with the most unprintable billingsgate. And yet the capitalist papers next day gave no report of what Alderman Seidel said. They printed the more printable part of the chief's abuse, and announced in big headlines: "A Hard Turndown for Socialist Alderman," a "slaughter," an "ignominious defeat," etc. Thus the capitalistic papers array themselves against a Socialist who is trying to protect the youth of Milwaukee, and in the next campaign will have the audacity to claim that "Socialism seeks to destroy the home!" Verily, the logic of the non-Socialist is fearfully and wonderfully made!

SOCIALISTS IN NEXT TUESDAY'S ELECTIONS.

General elections will be held next Tuesday, Nov. 5, in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Maryland, Mississippi, Kentucky, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Nebraska, Utah and California. Important local elections take place in New York County, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Salt Lake and San Francisco. In New York County Hearst's Independent League fused with the Republicans. In San Francisco the Republican and Democratic parties combined against the Union Labor Party. The Socialists have tickets in the following states:

Kentucky—Governor, Claude Andrews; Lieutenant-Governor, Lucian V. Rule; Attorney, Gen. F. E. Seeds; Auditor, Daniel C. Eisner; Treasurer, Henry Parton; Secretary of State, Walter Lanferstiek; Superintendent of Public Instruction, James Pocock; Commissioner of Agriculture, Dallas Lamb; Clerk Court of Appeals, H. C. Kundert.

Massachusetts—Governor, John W. Brown; Lieutenant-Governor, Robert Lawrence; Secretary of State, John Hall, Jr.; Auditor, George G. Hall; Attorney General, John McCarty; Treasurer, Chas. G. Hitchcock.

New Jersey—Governor, Frederick Kraft.
Nebraska—Justice Supreme Court, Lucian Stebbins; Railroad Commissioner, E. F. McClure; Regents State University, George C. Porter and J. N. Carter.

New York—Associate Judges, Court of Appeals, Thomas Crimmins, Thomas A. Hopkins; Justice of the Supreme Court, Albert L. Purdy.

Rhode Island—Governor, William H. Johnson; Lieutenant-Governor, James B. Allen; Secretary of State, John F. Fletcher; Attorney General, Frederick Hurst; General Treasurer, H. F. Thomas.

Cincinnati—Mayor, Nicholas Klein.
Cleveland—Mayor, L. Cheynay.

Salt Lake City—Mayor, A. E. Jarmen.
In San Francisco the Union Labor Party candidate is Patrick H. McCarthy.

SOCIALISM IN ENGLAND CREATING GREAT INTEREST.

London, Oct. 19.—To the Socialist movement of Great Britain comes the call to advance. After many years' journeying and toil we have now arrived close up to the enemy's lines, and our further progress is challenged. Amazed and alarmed at the formidable character of our host and the vast extent of ground which we already occupy, the enemy realizes that it must at once close up its ranks and fight. It has even assumed the aggressive, and has charged upon us with flying squads. What is our reply? Our reply is the word—Advance! Advance! The word has already been received with rejoicing throughout the entire Socialist movement. The zest of the contest has inspired our speakers and workers with new life. For the Independent Labor Party we can speak. The I. L. P. is at present the best organized and equipped propaganda force in the country. There is scarcely a town with over 10,000 inhabitants that has not a branch of the party, and in most industrial villages there are at least a few men and women who are in touch with our movement, and are acting as centers of Socialist agitation. The work that the I. L. P. has been carrying on during the past six months has been on the scale of a general election campaign. No such political propaganda has ever been known in our country. At the meeting of the I. L. P. National Council, held in London, reports relating to all departments of activity in the organization were presented, which were, without exception, most gratifying. An increase alike in the number of branches and meetings, the sales of literature, and distribution of leaflets, and in the general financial resources of the movement were announced. No less than three-quarters of a million books and penny pamphlets were sold during the past six months. The Council resolved that the next six months should see this striking rate of progress more than sustained. A new organizing department and new literature department at headquarters have been created, and additional financial assistance is to be given to branches and federations engaged in special propaganda work. Twenty or more organizers will be in the field all through the winter. In order to secure that the party will be in a position to meet every call upon its resources, a National Socialist Campaign Fund will be started immediately after the November elections. We have not the least doubt that the response will be a record one in the history of the movement.

Dr. Liebknecht's Trial Farce

Another Act of Class Justice in the Land of the Kaiser.

Berlin, Oct. 15.—Karl Liebknecht is condemned, and with that a fresh example is given of class justice in the fatherland. Liebknecht gets eighteen months' imprisonment and has to pay the cost for an offense for which had he not been a Social Democrat he must undoubtedly have been acquitted.

When the president of the court asked Liebknecht what answer he had to make to the indictment all he could say was to ask which indictment was meant. In the course of the proceedings, as it was seen how weak the case was, the charge was actually altered, without acknowledgment, no less than four times, and up to the last no one knew what he was actually charged with.

Liebkecht Defines Treason.

In brilliant fashion he and the able advocates working in his behalf tore to rags the paltry plea put forward by the public prosecutor and the presiding judge, and he scored a very neat point over the former by pointing out that the definition of treason offered in the present case contradicted that laid down by a well-known authority. The president thereupon asked him who was his authority, to which he replied: "The public prosecutor himself in a text book on the law of treason."

A great deal was made by the prosecution and the court out of the opposition which Liebkecht's views have found at various party congresses and notably at the International Congress from Bebel and Vollmar. Bebel came and gave evidence in Liebkecht's favor, but I must confess my astonishment at seeing what he said there. Speaking of the Stuttgart resolution on the question of militarism and referring to the fact that the German Socialists had refused to be bound as to what actual measures they would take in a given situation, he said, "The French may do what they like, we are not bound." I do not know of these words are correctly reported or not, but whether or not they are likely to cause the French Socialists a great deal of trouble, and will assuredly not make the international work of the French Socialists easy.

It was understood that though the German party were not bound to do all they could to prevent war. And if Bebel objected to the interpretation of the resolution given by Vandervelde as reporter for the commission surely he ought to have said then what the German party means and not to have left the congress under a mistaken impression.

Prisoner's Brilliant Defense.

In his concluding speech, which was a very fine performance, Liebkecht came to speak of the charge which had been jumped on him at the last moment, and by the president, after it was seen that the other charges which had been successively raised had all been broken down in turn—a fact that is destined to make this trial stand out even in the history of the legal persecutions to which the German proletariat movement has been subjected. This charge accused him of attempting to paralyze the authority of the Kaiser as the head of the German army.

Liebkecht gave a very drastic, though by no means uncommon example, of what the authority of the Kaiser means. During a certain strike the troops present were commanded by a green raw officer who was not even of the rank required by the constitution—he had been ordered by the over-president of the province.

Had he advised the men under those circumstances not to obey, he would have been conspiring to paralyze the authority of the Kaiser.

The public prosecutor had accused him of cowardice and of holding opinions which were dishonorable for a German. He asked how in view of the way in which he had behaved in this case the public prosecutor dared to talk of honor. He said: "You can destroy my existence and that of my family, but my honor you can not touch." As for cowardice, he pointed out that it required more courage for an advocate to take a wife and family and a practice, to put his whole existence at stake than for a public prosecutor to raise an indictment.

Liebkecht indeed did not require to repudiate this ridiculous charge of cowardice, which only a hireling without a spur of self-respect, a lackey without trace of convictions of his own, could have dared to raise. Liebkecht never for one moment allowed the case to degenerate into a personal defense—all his endeavors were directed to putting the principles of the party in the clearest light and to defend him against misrepresentation, and he declared that he was proud to be allowed to represent in his person—the principles of the International Socialism, that is of international peace against militarism. Bravo, Karl! The movement will not forget the service you have rendered.—F. B. Askew.

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