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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WIN NINE-HOUR

Shoe Workers Determined to Abolish the Ten Hour Slavery System Under Which Thirty Thousand People in St. Louis Shoe Factories Are Compelled to Work.

Strikers Are Firm in Their Just and Reasonable Demand-Brave Stand Taken by the Several Thousands of Girls--United We Stand!

The great St. Louis Shoe Workers' strike is still on. Twenty thousand men and women, boys and girls, are making a brave and determined fight against the unfair, unjust, inhuman system of employment practiced by the St. Louis shoe manufacturers for years.

Aside from the arbitrary treatment meted out to them by their employers these many thousands of shoe workers had to work ten hours a day. Among this great army of wage workers in the St. Louis shoe industry are about five thousand women and girls, and perhaps as many young men and boys under 18 years of age, who

are compelled to work ten long hours every day.

Our St. Louis shoe manufacturers are building up their "market" at the expense of the health and life of their 25,000 or more em-

Today the eight-hour workday is firmly established in most of the principal industries in this and in all other great cities and industrial centers.

For many years the cigarmakers are enjoying the eight-hour workday.

The carpenters, bricklayers, stonemasons, hodcarriers, plumbers, gasfitters, painters, roofers, in fact, all the building trades, enjoy the blessings of the eight-hour workday, not only in St. Louis, but all over the country.

Nearly five hundred thousand coal miners do not work more

State legislatures have passed laws prohibiting more than eight

Within the last year several state legislatures established the

legal eight-hour workday for all railroad telegraphers.

But what about the St. Louis shoe manufacturers, who still insist that their 25,000 employes shall continue to work ten hours a day? Let the people throughout the country know what conditions of employment our local shoe manufacturers are anxious to uphold and to force! We know what the result will be: The St. Louis shoe industry will soon experience a serious setback, because the rank and file of the American working people will not support an industry the success of which is based on long hours of toil and low wages for tens of thousands of men, women and girls.

Even the St. Louis policemen, after many years of agitation,

have secured the eight-hour workday.

And the twenty-five thousand St. Louis shoe workers are ex-

pected to continue to work under the ten-hour system!

ALL THE STRIFLYG SHOE WORKERS (exclusive of the outlook for the cutters) DEMAND IS THE NINE-HOUR worday. Will any stroet than it is today.

For the first manufacturer dare to publicly defend his refusal to grant the Nine-

Hour workday? Among intelligent, right and justice-loving people it is generally admitted that no woman or child employed in any factory or hands across the border line of all lands, and in joyous acclaim workshop should be allowed to work more than eight hours a day. voicing the inspiring sentiments, "We are brothers all" and "War Yet the striking St. Louis shoe workers are not demanding

Eight Hours; all they ask is the Nine-Hour day. The St. Louis shoe manufacturers claim that they can not afford

to grant this reasonable demand. This is a subterfuge, hypocritical way of deceiving the public.

Within a few years these gentlemen made millions upon millions, built factory after factory, warehouse after warehouse. Their business reports and announcements in the daily press told the story of their success. At their annual banquets they sang the songs of their business prosperity. Everywhere it was announced in great fashion that St. Louis had taken the lead in the American shoe in-

But, alas! The moment twenty thousand of their employes present the most reasonable demand we hear the same prosperous shoe manufacturers whine: "We can not afford to grant these unreason-

able demands! We run our own business!" etc. The great strike is on, and all indications point to a determined fight on the part of the strikers. Of course, the employers claim that they would never submit to the "dictates" of their employes.

labor organizations of the country. These meetings will be continued is not, in my mind, the shadow of a doubt. during the coming week.

Generally speaking, the strike situation is unchanged, but the strikers are confident of an early victory. They are in possession of a letter, apparently written by the Peters Shoe Co. to some of their customers, in which the firm asks shoe merchants to bear with them on account of the closing of the factories during the strike. This letter states that the strike not only affects the manufacturers, but the dealers, because if the factories accede to the demands of the strikers it will cause an increase in the price of shoes. The letter also states that the Peters Co. will have to substitute other makes of shoes in order to supply their customers. This, more than anything else, leads the strikers to believe that victory is in sight, as the manufacturers have been claiming all along that they had enough shoes in stock to hold out indefinitely. The strikers say if the manufacturers have to substitute other shoes for the own make the end is in sight.

The State Board of Arbitration and Mediation made several attempts to induce the manufacturers to bring about a settlement of the strike, but in a very rude and plutocratic way they refused to

listen to any recommendation.

Vice-Chairman Ford A. Allen of Kansas City had submitted this proposition to the manufacturers and to the Executive Board of the Independent Boot and Shoe Workers:

"The following suggestions are submitted for your considera-

"First—That the association and the Conference Committee of the unions meet and discuss the causes which led up to the strike "Second—That the committee of one or two from each side be

arranged for this joint committee to select an umpire within two days and the difference be submitted for adjutsment. "Third-That two or three representatives be selected by each

side to meet with the Arbitration Board, such points only as can not be agreed upon by such representatives to be adjusted by the State Arbitration Board."

"United we stand!" is the motto of the striking shoe workers Under this motto they will win!

The striking shoe workers and all their friends and sympathizers feel proud of the thousands of women and girls who so bravely and enthusiastically uphold the banner of Unionism in this great battle for labor's rights and fair play.

EUGENE V. DEBS By George Bicknell

Here comes a man with one free call; He shouts aloud nor does he fear The foolish threat of deafened ear; Nor does he heed who would enthrall.

Here comes a man with lovefor men, As pure and broad as boundless space; He gathers light from every race, And sheds it on the world again.

His joy is not alone for self;
His life makes gladsome whom he meets
By turning bitter galls to sweets And shaming every show of pelf.

Here comes a man whose like is rare: A kindred heart for hearts that bleed: A refuge in dark hours of need; A burdened world his greatest care:

His call the call to Love and Faith, To Love and Faith and Liberty: But some decry, and some there be, Who say: "A Dream;" "A soulless wraith."

Yet though his call be but a dream, The love he sheds in spreading this Will give the world much lasting bliss, And purify a Hate-filled stream.

Then hail to him who loves so well! The Brother of the Poor; the Friend Of them that labor without end. And hail the dawn he dares fortell!

Social Unrest And World Ideals BY EUGENE V. DEBS IN STEEL'S MONTHLY. | 2348

There are those who deprecate unrest and would silence all discontent. They do not rightly interpret the meaning of these manifestations, which are but the symptoms and foreunners of change.

Society, the product of centuries of evolution, though seeemingly stationary, is never so for a single moment. Agitation is the order of nature. Eternal change is the law of progress and the vital principle of civilization. During countless ages the human race has struggled, sighed, despaired; and renewed the struggle to subdue the earth, to conquer evil, to achieve freedom and enjoy the blessings of true civilization.

The way has been long and dreary since man first emerged from the cave of his ancestor, but there has never been a time when the outlook for the happier day for humanity was richer with promise

For the first time in human history a great fraternal movement is sweeping over the face of the earth and the millions of loyal adherents, social crusaders in the true sense of that term, are clasping shall curse and stain fair earth no more."

The whole modern world is seething with discontent. In faraway Russia the last autocracy is crumbling to the earth. In all the monarchies of the old world the common people are arousing from their lethargy, taking counsel of themselves; and touched and thrilled by the holy aspiration to be free, are swelling the grand chorus of universal freedom.

In our own country the struggle for freedom, gloriously begun century and a half ago, is now approaching its culmination. Political freedom and religious freedom can only be fully expressed through economic freedom. The human being who is dependent in an economic sense upon another is not free in any sense of that term, and without freedom there can be no real civilization.

The tendency of the whole world today is toward democracy industrial democracy, political democracy, social democracy, spiritual democracy. The rule of man by man has dwarfed the race and imbruted its rulers. Self-rule and self-development go hand in hand. Today the great mass of the people are still in ignorance and therefore poor, intemperate, weak, helpless and almost hopelesss. But Well-attended strike meetings were held every day during the mighty forces are at work to arouse them, and in the triumph of last week, which were addressed by representatives of the leading these, however painful and agonizing the processs may be, there

At the very basis of society these forces are eliminating friction and strife, and converting industry, the means of modern life, into an organic, harmonious whole.

The trust is the forerunner of industrial democracy. The people will try in vain to arrest its conquering march. No artificial restrictions can stay the progress of the economic forces that are paving the way to a grand new social order, based upon co-operative in-

Fraternity in industry, the very foundation of modern society will fraternize the social world. This is only possible on a world scale. No nation, nor any of God's children, can or will be excluded.

Class-consciousness is the beginning of race-consciousness. We are one, and only when we recognize this divine truth, this sublime reality, will we come into perfect harmony with the universal laws of our being; and only then will the earth become the prayed-for paradise and smile with peace and blossom with joy.

The greatest crusade of all the ages is organizing for its world mission. Its name is Socialism; a beautiful word, a noble expression, a divine ideal.

It is infinitely sweeter than Individualism. The ferocious instinct of the brute must be supplanted by the enlightened philosophy of man. Each for self must give way to all for all. This is brotherhood, so long an ideal and so long denied because conditioned upon There can be no partial brotherhood of the human race. It must be complete, all embracing; all comprehending.

Until its universality is recognized and admitted, brotherhood remain an ideal, cherished, hoped for, dreamed of, but unrealized.

Only in co-operative society, when the mutual interests of the children of men are recognized and harmonized, will true individuality express itself. Then, and then only, will each human being unfold and flower obedient to the unfettered laws of his own divine

being.

The truly civilized human being, in such society, would scorn to use his larger brain, if thus he be dowered, to oppress and exploit to use his larger brain, if thus he be dowered, to oppress and exploit to use his larger brain, if thus he be dowered, to oppress and exploit to use his larger brain, if thus he be dowered, to oppress and exploit to use his larger brain, if thus he be dowered, to oppress and exploit to use his larger brain, if thus he be dowered, to oppress and exploit to use his larger brain, if thus he be dowered, to oppress and exploit to use his larger brain, if thus he be dowered, to oppress and exploit to use his larger brain, if thus he be dowered, to oppress and exploit to use his larger brain, if thus he be dowered, to oppress and exploit to use his larger brain, if thus he be dowered, to oppress and exploit to use his larger brain, if thus he be dowered, to oppress and exploit to use his larger brain, if the brain to use his larger brain, if the brain to use his larger brain, if the brain to use his larger brain to use his larger brain, if the brain to use his larger brain to use his l mated and inspired, as he will be, by his enlightened self-interest, he will consecrate himself completely to the service of his fellow-men, and reap such riches of heart and brain and soul as the greatest caplitalist on earth has never known.

Judicial Usurpation and

"And Employers Has A Property Right In the Services of His Workmen in His **Business Which Right is Protected** By Sanction of Our Criminal Law,'
Says Wise Judge.

The limit of judicial usurpation and tryanny is being reached. We do not believe that the courts can go any further than to reaffirm the famous (or, more properly, the infamous) Dred Scott decision and uphold the vicious principle that some men have a right to claim ownership in other men.

That is precisely what has occurred, and in the United States courts at that, says the Cleveland Citizen, and commments as follows: Federal Judge J. C. Jones, in the case of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad against the Alabama Railroad Commission, has just handed down an opinion that spells slavery in every line. The state of Alabama had attempted to compel the Louisville & Nashville railway to obey the laws of that state and arrested some of the employes. The corporation secured an injunction restraining the state officials from interfering in its business. In rendering a decision, the court declared, among other things:

"An employer has a property right in the services of his workmen in his business. The employer can maintain an action against any one who entices his servant to leave him, or prevent the servant from working for his employer. This property right is protected by the sanction of our criminal laws also.'

If that is not plain and to the point then we do not grasp the meaning of words. We might add, parenthetically, that a similar decision was rendered in Michigan several months ago, where a court ruled, in granting an injunction, that a certain firm (union) had no right to entice the employes from a competitor (non-union), even though higher wages and better working conditions were of-

The importance of this latest decision in Alabama is found not only in the fact that the Michigan precedent becomes more firmly established, but in the thinly veiled threat that criminal proceedings, as well as civil action, may be instituted against any who refuse to obey this newest interpretation of law.

We might question this chattel-slave principle that "an employer has a property right in the services of his workmen," and ask a number of impertinent questions, such as how and where the employer obtained that right, and what are the duties that have been imposed upon an employe, in return for this alleged right, but we realize the almost utter futility of debating the proposition with capitalistic courts. They hold the club and wield it whenever and wnerever they choose. They can read whatever meaning they will into the laws and legislative bodies are becoming mutual admiration societies, to enact or not to enact such laws as are deemed proper by the "fine judicial minds' of our petty czars, called courts for convenience.

It might have happened that such a decision as the foregoing would not escape the attention of the plutocratic watchdogs. The Wall Street Journal prominently displayed the Jones opinion and declared that "the principle might have a very important bearing upon the relations of employers and trades unions." The Wall Street organ also wonders "that larger use has not been made of this property right (by the employer) in disputes with organized labor when there is clear evidence of employes being enticed away from his employment."

It may come to that soon. The employer was probably slow to act because "this property right" was not fully developed. But usage establishes customs, and a few more court decisions along the same lines as the foregoing may thoroughly clinch the "property right" idea, for that is what American capitalism is anxious to accomplish.

This nation is entering a new stage of slavery, no matter what fools or knaves may say to the contrary. Capitalism must constantly gain new power or it will languish and die. And capitalism intends to enslave labor. The vampire shows its victim no mercy.

Labor still has an opportunity to seize the governing power through the ballot box and overthrow capitalism and its courts, but the time is growing short. Soon the ballot may be declared as cap-

Cigar Makers International Appeals

To the Officers and Members of all Unions and Friends.

Greeting: A circular signed by W. H. Riley concerning the Cigarmakers' International Union and the stogie makers, and claiming to give a history of the whole question has been sent broadcast throughout the labor world. On all previous occasions when the international union has been attacked by this same source we have maintained a dignified silence. However, this last attack is so manifestly unfair, so misleading in its statements and constituting as it does an attack upon cigars as such and upon the Cigarmakers' International Union that we deem it necessary to state the facts. We do this not because we fear the stogie makers or that we anticipate any hostile action on your part. We believe that our position in the labor world is so well known to you that even explanations are not necessary in connection with this case. However, you should know the real facts.

We will pass over the miserable attack upon the cigar and the cigar industry as unworthy of notice first, and secondly because we are concerned only as workmen and not boosters of the trade of either cigars or stogies. Mr. Riley says the stogie makers joined the Cigarmakers' International Union in 1879, but left because we would not give them the use of our label. The facts are we did not adopt the union blue label until September, 1880, and it was not used at all before 1881.

We now have stogie makers as members and give them all the

rights and protection accorded any other member.

Our label stands for fair wages. We have thousands of members who have not succeeded in getting the minimum scale, and of course, do not have the use of the label, but receive all other benefits and protection accorded any member. There are many unions which do not have a label of any kind. But they protect their members just the same as we do.

At a conference held with a committee of the stogie makers in Cleveland, O., we urged the stogie makers to join the International Union and offered them a special label for stogies. They flatly refused, claiming their members would not consent to work eight hours per day and that they could not afford to pay the dues of 30 cents per week.

The American Federation of Labor has repeatedly decided that our claim of jurisdiction over the stogie makers was justifiable, right and in accord with the principles of trade unionism as set forth and

adhered to by that organization, the highest authority and court of last resort in the American labor movement.

We have been organized since June 22, 1864. Our laws provide that all cigar and stogie makers shall be eligible to membership. We do not ballot on candidates. We, under our self-made laws, must accept all journeymen. We are constantly striving to organize all the workers in our trade and will ultimately do so. We have worked under the eight-hour law since May 1, 1886. You know what a dual organization means. If you believe in the eight-hour day and fair dues, can you encourage an organization that works ten hours per day and pays less dues than ours? Encourage this organization and you will do more to disrupt the Cigarmakers' International Union than the combined opposition of the trust and cheap john nonunion manufacturers have or ever can.

The time is here, especially in our trade, when we need harmony and a united effort to successfully combat the trust and other hostile influences. We have the universal eight-hour day, about 47,000 members, a fund of about \$800,000. We have, by improving economic and sanitary conditions, reduced the per cent of those who die from tuberculosis in our trade from 51 per cent to 24 per cent. We have paid out over \$7,313,257.29 in benefits. On our record as a loyal trade union, standing squarely on that record, we ask your continued sup-

With assurance of profound appreciation for the splendid support you have given us in the past and an acknowledgment of its beneficial results, without which we could not have made our present showing, and anticipating your continued good will, we are, with best wishes for your success, yours fraternally,
G. W. PERKINS, Pres. Cigarmakers' Int. U. of A.

BLUNDERS OF A

BY SHERLIE WOODMAN.

An ecclesiastical dignitary of the highest rank-nobody less than the Lord Bishop of London-has been selected by Kind Edward VII. of England as the bearer of a Bible presented by his Majesty to the Bruton Parish church at Williamsburg, Va.

While the delivery of this token of royal amity to our republic is the ostensible errand of Bishop Ingram, he is incidentally allowing himself to be numerously interviewed, in order that the benighted American public in general, and the benighted American workingman in particular, may be duly instructed and edified.

We are informed, in a gushing article, by one of the Bishop's admiring interviewers, that the church dignitary in question has recently been promoted from the "slums to a palace," and that he now finds it somewhat difficult to make ends meet on a yearly salary equal to that enjoyed by our strenuous president.

If this be true, it reminds one of the old adage in regard to putting "a beggar on horseback," and also makes one sympathize with the Irishman who; being asked what kind of work he would do if given his choice, replied: "Fath, for a foine, clane, aisy job, I'd loike to be a Bishop.

It seems, however, that this follower of the "meek and lowly Jesus" owes his promotion from poverty to affluence to his devotion to the "working classes."

He poses as a Christian Socialist, and he tells us that Socialism

is impossible without Christianity.

Inasmuch as the "Socialism" which the Bishop favors apparently finds its only expression in settlement work, boys' clubs, athletic clubs, country outings, reading rooms, coffee houses, etc., any thing and everything to beat the public house," it is quite possible that "Socialism" of this character does need the fostering care of Christianity, but inasmuch as the Bishop seems to have no conception of the real causes which draw the workingmen to the "public house;" since his ideas on the social question are summmed up in this characteristic remark: "A man should become and acquire all he can, but he should administer his possessions for the werrare of his fellow men," we hope and believe that this particular brand of allleged "Socialism" is equally impossible and undesirable, with or without "Christianity."

But in the course of the aforesaid interview the Bishop has something to say about "Jamestown." He says: "I've been reading up quite a bit on your early history, and I've been struck with the fact that the Jamestown colony was at first a failure. Why? Because it was sheer Socialism. Everybody was working for the community and nobody for himself; so the sluggards and the wasters dragged it

This is a piece of information which American Socialists should certainly appreciate. It is a pity that the interviewer did not ask the learned Bishop for the titles of the histories in which he had been "reading up a bit." It seems to us that he should read up another "bit"—in fact, several "bits."

The fact is that early colonial society, especially in Virginia instead of being socialistic, was practically a survival of feudalism, except that the service required by the manorial lords, the rich tobacco planters of their dependents-the negro slaves and the white indented servants, the latter of whom were mostly transported convicts-was of an industrial instead of a military character. The great planters lived isolatedly and (as capital, in other forms, still continues to do) on the labor of their fellow beings. Instead of working for the community—a thing which practically did not then exist
—every exploiter exploited on his own account. Each planter's esevery exploiter explo tate was virtually a separate kingdom, where he was indeed "mon-arch of all he surveyed."

There was no such thing as public spirit. The caste lines were drawn hard and fast. There were four distinct classes: First, the in which they were assisted by indented white servants, and occawhite indented servants, and last of all, the poor negro slaves, who were indeed and in truth the "pariahs" of society.

Agriculture was the only occupation; there were no mechanics, except that some of the negroes were trained to do little odd jobs, in which they were assisted by intented white servants, and occasionally by a traveling tinker. Even the most ordinary articles in the shape of household furniture and utensils were imported rrom

England.

With industrialism in such a crude and undeveloped condition, how could even the most embryotic conception of Socialism possibly materialize? Even Plato's "Ideal Republic" or the "Utopia" of Thomas Moore would be aeons in advance of such a semi-barbaric state of civilization. Socialism, as every Socialist, and every Socialist student knows, requires for its achievement the most highly developed, conceivable form of industrialism. Only when industry is thoroughly organized is Socialism possible. Yet this learned Bishop, this luminary of the Established Church of England, this protege of King Edward, asserts that Socialism existed in colonial Virginia in the 17th century. Evidently this Bishop should "read up a bit" on the subject of Socialism, for his acquaintance with the latter would seem to be on a par with his knowledge of American history

But admitting, for argument's sake, what we know to be equally false and absurd, that in colonial Virginia "everybody worked for the community and nobody for himself," pray how could one work for a community without working for himself? Does not the greater include the less? Does not "the community" comprise every indi-

vidual member thereof?

But the Bishop further says: "Everybody was working for the community and nobody for himself, so the sluggards and the wasters

dragged it down.

Now, as far as the "wasters" are concerned, they exist under our present competitive system, and they waste, unfortunately, the commodities which they themselves never produced. But how there can be any "sluggards" in a "community" where "everybody" works is a mathematical conundrum which we should be pleased to have the Bishop solve.

anity. There must first be a Christian spirit on the part of everybody before we can dispense with the need for individual incentives.

Two inferences are inevitable from this remark. The first is that terribly stale chestnut that Socialism does away with individual incentive; the second that the Christian spirit is so excessively altruistic that those imbued with it no longer require individual incentives to right action. Are these inferences sustained by facts? Let us see.

Now, what people mean when they say that Socialism offers no individual incentives is, that in a state of society in which there would be no exploiting and no exploited class, where no one could profit by another's misfortune, there would be no inducement for

people to do anything.

They believe that the satisfaction of his material wants is the only thing for which man is capable of striving, and that, when these are secured, all desire for effort ceases. They hold that slavery of some sort-chattel slavery or wage slavery-is a necessary condition for the rank and file of humanity, and that economic and industrial freedom would degrade, rather than elevate, men. They are incapable of conceiving of any higher incentive to human en deavor than the piling up of dirty dollars. But these ideas are a libel on humanity. Freedom is better than serfdom, and a man is the superior of a slave.

The Bishop says: "A man should become and acquire all he can," and we answer that the two statements are incompatible. No man can become all that he can become, when he is devoting all his life to acquiring. And under Socialism a man's incentive will be to become more and more of a man; to gain more knowledge, and to develop his powers indefinitely-morally, mentally and physically.

Today this earth which should be our home, is our prison; our life, which should be a dream of joy, is anightmare of care and

drudgery and privation.

No incentive under Socialism? Ah, yes, there will always be the incentive to excel our felllows; to surpass them in mental and moral achievements; always the incentive to immortalize one's name, to be loved and admired and our memories cherished by our fellow men and by posterity. No individual incentive? Oh, such incentives as we, poor money-grabs of today, can hardly conceive of, such incentives as, in all ages of the world, have inspired a few to rise above the vulgar herd, and such as the Rockefellers, the Goulds and the Vanderbilts of today, wielding their filthy muckrakes, have never even imagined.

But is the second inference we draw from the Bishop's remark at all warranted by the facts?

Is it true that the "Christian spirit" prompts men to do things "righteousness' sake," without regard to individual incentives Then how about the Rockefellers and the Baers and other noted

Christians? Are they not imbued with this true Christian spirit? Oh, but they undoubtedly come under the head of Christian stewards, because the Bishop tells us that "until" men become thus interpenetrated with the Christian spirit (but he gives us no hint as to when this is to take place) "we must teach Christian stewardship.

But were ever men so filled with the "Christian spirit" (altruism) as to ignore all thought of personal advantage, when leading the Christian life?

Well, we are told that "the righteous have the promise of the life which now is as well as of that which is to come." Certainly a personal incentive.

In another place the saints are exhorted in this wise: "Trust in the Lord and do good, so shalt thou inherit the land and verily thou shalt be fed." Another strong personal incentive.

True, he warned his disciples against laying up treasure on earth, where all sorts of things were likely to happen to it, but he admonished them to lay it up in heaven, where the vaults were

rust and burglar proof, or words to that effect.

Also, when the "rich young man" came to him, asking what good thing he should do that he might inherit eternal life, Jesus told him to go and sell all that he had and give it to the poor, and he should have treasure in heaven," but the young man was cautious, and, declining to "deal in futures," went away sorrowful.

Then again, the Apostle Paul tells us of the early converts to istianity and what was done to them. He says: "They were Christianity and what was done to them. He says: stoned, they were sawn asunder; they wandered about in sheepskins and goatskins, of whom the world was not worthy. Why did they suffer all this? What was the "incentive?" Devo-

tion to what they held to be the truth? A desire to show the world how Christianity had power to render men insensible to torture and death? The aim to set a glorious example to those who later should espouse the faith? None of these things-not a bit of it.

They endured all these afflictions that "they might obtain a better resurrection." They were not so cautious as the rich young man; they did not hesitate to "deal in futures," and, it is to be feared, they shared the fate of many who follow that line of business at the present day.

So the inference is not warrantable that, either in the past or present, "The Christian spirit" prompts men to act without a personal incentive, and the incentives which have appealed to them when thus dominated have been of a sordid, mercenary characternot so pure and lofty as those which will inspire men under the new and glorious dispensation which Socialism will inaugurate, and e the perfect realization of that which is destined to

"One far-off divine event To which the whole creation moves."

The good Bishop has blundered in theology as well as in history and sociology, and we therefore take the liberty of recommending him "to read up a bit" in the Book which he brings us-the gift of the royal Edward.

Pettibone Seriously Sick

Further Incarceration in Ada County Jail May Cause His Death. Justice and Humamity Demands Either Speedy Trial, Giving of Bail or Dismissal of Case.

George Pettibone is dangerously sick. He has been removed from the county jail to the hospital, where he is under medical treatment, and it is believed that a surgical operation may be necessary He has become afflicted with a disease of the bladder since his

imprisoned, which disease, it is stated, has been brought on by the lack of necessary exercise, and by sleeping upon jail bunks. Setting of a date for the hearing of this case has been delayed

because of his inability to be present in court. The case was called Monday, continued till today, and again continued until next Thursday, on account of Mr. Pettibone's condition being such that he could not appear in court.

Certificate of Dr. Collister. Following is the physican's certificate in reference to his con-

"George Collister being first duly sworn, deposes and says: That he is a practicing physician residing in Boise city in said county, and that he has practiced medicine in said county and city for more than 20 years last past; that he has been attending said George A. Pettibone for some time; that said Pettibone is afflicted with ulcer of the bladder and has been suffering from said disease, as appears from a diagnosis thereof and from information obtained by affiant for at least two (2) months last past; that said Pettibone's general health is bad and that if said affection from which said Pettibone is mathematical conundrum which we should be pleased to have now suffering is not checked and his general health restored it will bishop solve.

"Socialism," says the Bishop, "is impossible without Christi-" and the pleased to have ultimately lead to his death is the opinion of affiant; that said disease has a firm hold on said Pettibone and does not appear to yield the pleased to have ultimately lead to his death is the opinion of affiant; that said disease has a firm hold on said Pettibone and does not appear to yield the pleased to have ultimately lead to his death is the opinion of affiant; that said disease has a firm hold on said Pettibone and does not appear to yield the pleased to have ultimately lead to his death is the opinion of affiant; that said disease has a firm hold on said Pettibone and does not appear to yield the pleased to have ultimately lead to his death is the opinion of affiant; that said disease has a firm hold on said Pettibone and does not appear to yield the pleased to have ultimately lead to his death is the opinion of affiant; that said disease has a firm hold on said Pettibone and does not appear to yield the pleased to have ultimately lead to his death is the opinion of affiant; that said disease has a firm hold on said Pettibone and does not appear to yield the pleased to have ultimately lead to his death is the opinion of affiant; the pleased to have ultimately lead to his death is the opinion of affiant; the pleased to have ultimately lead to his death is the opinion of affiant to have under the pleased to have ultimately lead to his death is the opinion of affiant to have under the pleased to hav

easily to treatment; that said Pettibone was removed to the hospital from the county jail on recommendation of affiant, for the reason that affiant deemed longer confinement in the county jail, in view of the present condition of said Pettibone, as exceedingly dangerous to said Pettibone's health and life, and that said removal to the hospital was absolutely necessary; that at the time of said removal said Pettibone's condition was such, from the effect of said disease, that it appeared a surgical operation would be necessary in order to save said Pettibone's life, that said Pettibone has improved some since his removal to the hospital, but is still in a dangerous condition from said disease and a surgical operation may yet be necessary to prevent fatal results from said disease; that affiant can not tell the outcome of said disease at this time; that the acute, critical

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1622 Franklin Ave.; Plissch, 2295 Franklin Ave.; Carr. 6 S. 16th St.; Doughty, 40:8
Shenandoah Ave.; Fuhrman, 2013 Franklin Ave.; Nicola & Co., 1 3 St. George St.;
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stage, which existed at the time of said removal from said jail to said hospital, may return any moment and make necessary a surgical operation; that said Pettibone's general health as in such conditions, resulting from his long confinement in jail, as to make a surgical operation inadvisable, except in an extreme case, and it is therefore impossible for affiant to tell the result of such surgical operation with any cartainty was thought in many to sheal state a present to impossible for affiant to tell the result of such surgical operation with any certainty, even though it may be absolutely necessary to perform the same; that affiant is of the opinion that long confinement of said Pettibone in jail would aggravate said disease and jeopardize his life; that to retain him in said county jail would undoubtedly in the opinion of the affiant, be very injurious to his health and in all probability would bring about the recurrence of the difficulty which appeared to make the surgical operation necessary, and would probably lead to his death from said trouble.

(Signed)

"GEO, COLLISTER."

Liberty or Death.

Justice demands that Mr. Pettibone be either placed on trial, given bonds or the case against him dismisssed. He has lain in jail without trial for nearly two years, and now it is proposed to continue his case again while Mr. Hawley, the state's special prosecuting attorney, defends Senator Borah.

Brutal Murder.

Senator Borah has never been arrested, is at liberty and a slight delay in his case will not jeopardize his life or health, as is the case with Mr. Pettibone. If the latter is innocent, as the evidence in the Haywood case has demonstrated that he is, it is downright brutal murder to hold him in jail, without trial or bond, till his health is destroved for life.

The Innocence of One.

The prosecution took its stand upon the proposition that "the guilt of one was the guilt of all." It selected the one against whom it had the strongest case, and the jury declared him innocent. Upon the basis of their own argument the other cases should have been dismissed, for the innocence of one was the innocence of all charged with the same conspiracy, and especially so when the one proven innocent was the one the prosecution had its strongest case against. Gooding Has Been Tried.

The people of Idaho have donated \$104,000 to Gov. Gooding to enable him to make good his word that "these men are guilty." He in turn has handed over more than \$31,000 of this money to detectives, with orders to "get the evidence." They have paid witnesses as high as \$900 each to testify against Haywood, and the jury said Haywood is innocent.

It is enough. Gooding has failed. Detectives have fattened. Idaho has paid the bills. The union miners have suffered imprison-

ment for nearly two years.

Let the farce stop!—Idaho Unionist.

Cleave's

"Do Not Fail to Remember That the Buck's Stove and Range Co. of St Louis is on the Unfair List of Organized Labor.

(Editorial by Samuel Gompers in October Number of American Federationist.)

During the session of the executive council of the American

Federation of Labor, Aug. 19, at Washington, D. C., the Buck Stove and Range Co. of St. Louis, through its president, Mr. J. W. Van Cleave, served notice of injunction proceedings citing the entire ex-

ecutive council and others to court as follows:

The American Federation of Labor, a voluntary association, The American Federation of Labor, a voluntary association, having its office and headquarters at Nos. 423-5 G street N. W., Washington, in the District of Columbia, many of whose individual members reside in the District of Columbia; Samuel Gompers, of said Washington, individually, and as a member of, and the president and agent of, and a member of the executive council of the said. American Federation of Labor; Frank Morrison of said Washington, individually and as a member of, and the secretary and agent of, and a member of the executive council of said American Federation of Labor; John B. Lennon, of Bloomington, Ill., individually, and as of Labor; John B. Lennon, of Bloomington, Ill., individually, and as a member of, and the treasurer and agent of, and a member of the a member of, and the treasurer and agent of, and a member of the executive council of said American Federation of Labor; James Duncan of Quincy, Mass.; John Mitchell, of Indianapolis, Ind.; James O'Connell, of Washington, D. C.; Max Morris, of Denver, Col.; Denis A. Hayes, of Philadelphia, Pa.; Daniel J. Keefe, of Detroit, Mich.; William D. Huber, of Indianapolis, Ind., and Joseph F. Valentine, of Cincinnati, O., indvidually and as members of, and the vice presidents and agents of and members of the executive council. vice presidents and agents of, and members of the executive council of said the American Federation of Labor, who with the said president, secretary and treasurer, compose the executive council of said the American Federation of Labor, and having their offices and headquarters as such executive council at Nos. 423-5 G street, N. W., in said Washington; Rodney L. Thixton, Clinton O. Buckingham, Herman C. Poppe, Arthur J. Williams and Edward L. Hickman, all of said Washington, D. C., and Samuel R. Copper, of Falls Church, Va., as individuals and as officers and agents of and members of the Electronic Molders' and Finishers' Union No. 77 and members of the as individuals and as officers and agents of and members of the Erectrotype Molders' and Finishers' Union No. 17, and members of the International Stereotypers' and the Electrotypers' Union and members of the American Federation of Labor, and the Electrotype Molders' and Finishers' Union No. 17.

The bill of complaint alleges that the patronage of the Buck's State and Panga Co. of St. Louis has been greatly lessened in many

Stove and Range Co. of St. Louis has been greatly lessened in many Stove and Range Co. of St. Louis has parts of the country and is threatened with ruination, all because the executive council of the American Federation of Labor approve the executive council of the International Brotherhood of Foundry Employes in declaring the product of the Buck's Stove and Range Co. unfair, and because that fact was published in the "We Don't Patronize" list of the American Federationist. A lot of immaterial matters are incorporated in the bill of complaint, and counsel for the American Federation of Labor have made motions to strike these out in order that the case and particularly the principle involved may be fully

tested in court.

The executive council of the American Federation has decided to make this a test case if it possibly can be done, and if necessary, to bring it upon appeal to the supreme court of the United States. Of course, it is well known that the National Association of Manufacturers and the so-called "Citizens' Industrial Alliance" (both of which Mr. Van Cleave is president, as well as being president of the Buck's Stove and Range Co.) have raised a war fund of \$500,000 for this year, and propose to raise another million dollars within the coming two years to crush organized labor.

When Mr. Van Cleave recommended to the National Association of Manufacturers the creation of this fund, and the convention of the association adopted the policy, we pointed this out. How much of the \$500,000 available for this year's campaign of "education" by the manufacturers' association is to be utilized in its suit against the executive council of the American Federation of Labor we are not certain, but this we do know, that long after the Van Cleave war fund has been exhausted, and the ignorant, hostile National Association of Manufacturers has gone out of existence, Labor will give its patronage to its friends and withhold it from its enemies. In other words, Labor will utilize every lawful weapon within its power to protect its rights and to advance the cause of justice and humanity.

So long as the right of free speech and free press obtains, we shall publish the truth in regard to all matters. If any person or association challenges the accuracy of any of our statements, we are willing to meet him or them in the courts and defend ourselves. So long as we do not print anything which is libelous or seditious, we propose to maintain our rights and exercise liberty of speech and the liberty of the press. If for any reason, at any time, the name of the Buck's Stove and Range Co. does not appear upon the "We Don't Patronize" list of the American Federationist (unless that company becomes fair in its dealings toward Labor), all will understand that the right of free speech and free press are denied us; but even this

will in no way deprive us, or our fellow workmen and those who sympathize with our cause, from exercising their lawful right and privilege of withholding their patronage from the Van Cleave Co.-the Buck's Stove and Range Co. of St. Louis.

So far as we are personally and officially concerned, we have fully stated our position in the American Federationist and else-

Do not fail to keep the Buck's Stove and Range Co. of St. Louis in mind and remember that it is on the unfair list of organized labor

The Buck's Stove and Range Co. of St. Louis (of which Mr. Van Cleave is president), will continue to be regarded and treated as unfair until it comes to an honorable agreement with Organized Labor. And this, too, whether or not it appears on the "We Don't Patronize" list.—American Federationist.

So Labor must not use its patronage as it will—that is, if Van Cleave of Buck's Stove and Range Co. fame has his way. But what vested right has that company in the patronage of labor or of labor's friends? It is their own to withhold or bestow as their interest or fancy may direct. They have a lawful right to do as they wish, all the Van Cleaves, all the injunctions, all the fool or vicious opponents

to the contrary notwithstanding. Wonder whether Van Cleave will try for an injunction compelling union men and their friends to buy the Buck's Stove and Range Co.'s unfair product? Until a law is passed making it compulsory upon labor men to buy Van Cleave's stoves we need not buy them, we won't buy them, and we will persuade other fair-minded, sympathetic friends to co-operate with us and leave the blamed things alone.

EIGHTEEN THOUSAND MEN IN CHICAGO FACTORIES DISCHARGED.

Chicago, Sept. 29.—Fruits of retrenchment by various big manufacturing concerns are becoming evident in Chicago. It is said that fully 18,000 men are now out of employment, due to this cause alone. Trimming down the forces at the stockyards has thrown 5,000 workers on the market. The factories of the International Harvester Co., including the McCormick plant, the old Deering factory in the city and the old Deering plant at Burnside, has dropped about 4,000 men. The Griffin Car Wheel Co. has dispensed with 2,000 men; the Western Electric Co., it is said, has released fully 7,000, and the Pullman and other big concerns have reduced forces materially. The telegraph strike contributes a small number to the army of idle, and, in addition to the operators, their strike necessarily throws many men connected with the business in other capacities out of employment.

Announcement!

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PRESIDENT.

Referring to the above announcement, the

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SOCIALIST VOTE OF THE UNITED STATES.
1888 2,000
1896 36,000
IQ00
1904
SOCIALIST VOTE OF THE WORLD.
1867 30,000
1877 494,000
1887 931,000
18932,585,000
18984,515,000
1903
1906 over 7,000,000

WASHINGTON AS A BOYCOTTER

History repeats itself. During the Colonial days King George and his British capitalists compelled the American colonists to consume their products.

There was the Navigation Act forbidding America to trade with foreign nations, thereby compelling the colonists to buy only from England. Naturally enough, this caused a storm of indignation, and the colonists agreed to boycott the products of English manufacturers. Boston soon became the headquarters of the Colonial boycotters. Other towns followed the examples. Then came the Stamp tax, decreed by the House of Commons. This made things worse and the man or woman who would not join the boycotters was considered an enemy to the Colonies. To boycott English products was to be a hero and a true friend of American freedom.

King George and his clique of commercial exploiters were declared unfair in about the same way as Mr. Van Cleave's Buck's Stove and Range Co. is placed on the "Unfair List" of Organized

This colonial boycott agitation developed into a rebellion spreading all over the colonies. In Boston the people paraded the streets shouting "Death to the man who offers a piece of stamped paper to

Stamped paper meant boycotted paper. So threatening became the boycott agitation that the King George's stamp masters fled in consternation, and many resigned.

. In the House of Commons in London he took the floor and in honor of the American boycotters uttered those memorable wrds, which startled the British statesmen: "I rejoice that America has resisted!'

Thanks to Ben Franklin's energetic work among the Commoners, the Parliament repealed the stamp act.

A victory for the American boycotters! King George and his capitalist co-operators prepared for revenge. Soldiers were quartered in Boston. Not long after new duties were imposed on tea,

paper, glass and other products. The next step was that the Colonists organized boycott associa-

s for the express purpose of getting rid of the goods of English manufacture and English trade. George Washington took a leading part in this systematic boy-

cott campaign. The boycotted tea acumulated in the English warehouses like Van Cleave's stoves at the warehouses of the Buck's Stove and Range Co.

When the East India Co. endeavored to get a cargo into Boston harbor, the boycotted tea found its way into the waves of the sea.

In American Revolutionary history this "mob act" of the Boston boycotters is known as the "Boston Tea Party." When the assembly of Virginia met, one of their first acts was to pass resolutions of sympathy for the Boston boycotters, and appoint a day of "fasting and prayer.'

This so iritated the governor, Lord Dunmore, that he dissolved the assembly. Washington acted as chairman of boycotters' meetings. He presided at the Fairfax county convention which decided that "No more slaves, British goods or tea shall, with our sanction enter the colony."

Mr. Van Cleave, the Bonaparte of the Citizens' Industrial Alliance, is straining every nerve to have boycotting declared a crime, and every boycotting working man a criminal. The Citizens' Alliance president would do well to spend some of his leisure hours in glancing over the pages of some good American history; he would profit considerably by doing so.

We have before us a volume of the "Life of Washington," by Hon. J. T. Headley, from which the above mentioned historical facts are taken. From what we have shown in this article, it can be seen that the boycott is a genuine American institution.

More than that! The boycott is one of the foundation rocks

upon which our free political institutions are built.

Then to think of the vanity or petty malice of a pigmy Van Cleave to have the stamps of crime and criminal placed on boycott and boycotters! Ridiculous!

To exterminate Socialism and the Socialists in the labor movement was one of Mr. Van Cleave's original hobbies. Somehow he seems to have abandoned his Don Quixotic windmill attacks on So-

his latest war cry. In the old King George style he attempts to outlaw the union men and woman, but his efforts will be in vain.

King George lost out, so will Van Cleave. Washington and his colonial boycott associations won out, so will Organized Labor.

The Trade Union movement will live and Socialism will flourish when Van Cleave and his Citizens' Industrial Alliance will be no more-when they will be forgotten, forgotten.

If George. Washington praised the boycotter as a hero and patriot, we have good reasons to feel proud of every man or woman who will swing the boycott whip over the Buck's Stove and Range Co. until Mr. Van Cleave will have learned to live in peace with Or-

Observations

DID THE ACQUITTAL of Haywood have anything to do with Robert Pinkerton's death? Some people are so sacrilegious as to intimate that poor Robert's heart was so lacerated by the verdict that he "threw up the sponge."-Miners' Magazine.

THE CONCENTRATION of the Banking System is proceeding in the same ratio as the industrial and commercial concentration, The latest is the absorption by the Mercantile Trust Co. of the Missouri-Lincoln Trust Co. The resources of the consolidation are reported at \$42,996,999.

IF THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES refuses to listen to the voice of the great majority of the people and carry out the mandate entrusted to them by popular votes, the people may some day come to the conclusion that patience ceases to be a virtue, and that the corporation tools in the House really deserved to be kicked bodily from the City Hall.

GRAFT RESTRAINED! Judge Fremont Wood has issued an order restraining the state treasurer from paying the last warrant issued to the detectives in the Haywood case for \$2,860.75 for "incidentals." This was upon complaints of Avery C. Moore that the bill was illegal, and that Gooding, Lansdon and Guheen violated their oath of office by allowing the bill in plain violation of the law. A hearing is set for Sept. 27.

THE INTERNATIONAL PEACE Conference has just adjourned its sessions at The Hague, the old Dutch city. A pious young Queen, Wilhelmina, took great interest in this conference. Several days after adjournment we are informed by the cableman that a Dutch punitive expedition killed 114 tribesmen in the Malayan archipelago and wounded several hundred others. This is modern Christianity and Capitalist colonization!

THE "STRIKE FEVER" has reached Cuba. A Havana dispatch under date of Sept. 28 reads as follows: Havana is gripped by one of the greatest strikes in her history. Business is paralyzed by the walkout of the engine drivers on the lines leading out of the city and the men obtained in place of the strikers are afraid to work, even though guarded by police. On trains yesterday detachments of Rural Guards rode on all trains moved.

THE ENTIRE FAMILY is on the road! President Roosevelt is on a business tour, making speeches in Memphis and Cairo, in St. Louis and other western cities. Mr. Taft, the presidential aspirant, is in Japan, kowtowing with the Mikado. Mr. Root is royally entertained in Mexico by President Diaz. 'This is a capitalistic government on wheels-a "General Political Executive Board," with the "general president" and "walking delegates" on the road agitating and organizing for their masters.

WU TING FANG is one of the brightest and most progressive Chinese diplomats. He will return as Chinese minister to Washington. Since his reappointment has become generally known many protests from all over the country against Wu have reached the State Department. His criticism of our manners and customs and even the Christian religion; his repeated disregard of the usual courtesies and forms observed by diplomats, have caused much opposition to the Chinese statesmen. One of his lectures on Christianity and the teachings of Confucius created considerable indignation among Christian clergymen, who seem to be foremost in the present opposition to Wu Ting Fang. But Wu had told the truth, nothing but the truth, in his lecture, part of which was published in the columns of St. Louis Labor.

MORGAN'S GREAT WORK. We read in the New York Worker: The New York Sun announces that "Dr. Lewis H. Morgan, well known to American readers as the author of 'The League of the Iroquois' and 'System of Consanguinity and Affinity of the Human Family,' has lately published a comprehensive and suggestive study of 'Ancient Society.'" The joke is on the Sun. Morgan's great book was published a generation ago. The author has been dead for many years. We heartily wish that his books, especially the "Ancient Society," were "well known to American readers." Unfortunately, his own countrymen, as well as the English, have neglected one of the greatest of sociological scientists and have left it to Germans and Russians to appreciate his work. However, it is pleasing to note the fact that at last a reprint has been demanded and that even the Sun has found it worthy of a rather careful review.

AT THE SAME TIME that the ponderous Secretary of War was making his speeches inculcating respect for the law and defending the injunction in strikes, a judge in Uniontown, Pa., had twelve striking miners arrested and brought before him. He gave them the alternative of paying a fine of \$5 and costs and a jail sentence or return to work. The men being penniless, returned to work and thus the strike was broken, the "law" was vindicated and the mine owners were triumphant. There is no difference between this procedure and the issuance of a legal decree stating that to strike is a criminal act punishable with imprisonment. The alternative of a jail sentence does not conceal the intent of the judge. It only emphasizes it. Such flagrant use of judicial power can only make courts contemptible in the eyes of workingmen, and that is their chief value to the workers.-New York Worker.

THE AUSTRIAN MINISTER of Public Instruction has declared that from the present time girls and women may enter the universities under precisely the same conditions as men; they can give private lectures in clinical hospitals and be appointed assistants by the professors. The minister at once granted the first petition of a lady to act as private lecturer and instructor at Vienna University. This lady, Fraulein Dr. Elsie Richter, 40 years of age, has for the last four years petitioned the professors of the university for permission to lecture upon Roumanian philology. The professors were willing, but the then minister refused his ratification. The female medical doctors also demanded to be allowed appointments as assistants, and the ministry caused an inquiry to be made in all the cialism. He changed his program. "To jail with the boycotters!" is Austrian universities and clinical hospitals. The result of the in- to meet the occasion it will put enough representatives of the work-

vestigation was that only a few professors opposed the admission of academically graduated women as private lecturers and assistants, hence the inquiry resulted in the decree by the minister. The new private lecturer, Dr. Elise Richter, is the eldest sister of Fraulein Dr. Heiene Richter, who has interested herself in the English language and literature, and has made a very admirable translation of Shelley's "Prometheus Unbound," and also published a monograph upon William Blake, which had a very favorable reception from the English critics.

COMING OUR WAY. Robert Hunter, author of "Poverty," has been visiting the various European countries and has been looking at things from the standpoint of the Social-Democrat. Among other things, he writes: "I have been impressed this year abroad with nothing so much as the influence of Socialism in the various parliaments. I had thought before coming abroad that that conspiracy of silence which is used with such effect against us in America was also general throughout Europe. But I have seen that no matter how much the press may wish to ignore Socialism it is forced by the trend of events to give it the most conspicuous place in its columns. Even the most reactionary journals dare not ignore the progress of the movement. It matters not what journal one may pick up in Paris, in Berlin, in London, or in Rome, one is sure to find the latest news of the Socialist movement in the various countries of Europe. One reads of the latest action of the labor party in England, the latest manifesto of the Social-Democrats of Russia, some extracts from a speech of Bebel or Jaures. Whenever there is an election in one of the countries, columns of the press are filled with the subject and with speculation as to the effect of the election upon the Socialist movement. Indeed, so much is written that it is quite impossible, if one wishes to do anything else, to read all of the news concerning the movement."

THE McKINLEY MONUMENT in Canton, O., which was unveiled last Monday, cost only \$600,000! We are a great nation, greater than the ancient Egyptians with their royal pyramids, greater than the Romans with their catacombs! Our modern slavesmen, women and children-may sacrifice health and life in factory, shop and mine, in order to create the wealth which their masters and their masters' obedient political servants confiscate. The act of an anarchist lunatic made a great man and martyr out of him who had little real greatness about him (except that he was great in complying with the desires and wishes of the corporations that furnished the money for his presidential campaign). We owe it to the future generations, and to ourselves as well, not to forget the exciting Bryan-McKinley campaign. The conventional phrases and eulogies by the most "desirable citizen" of the country can not make thinking people forget the means employed against Bryan in 1896. Of course, piety for the victim of the heinous crime of assassination, and the conventional hypocrisy and moral cowardice are strong inducements to suppress our real sentiments and opinions. If, however, the historical truth is systematically suppressed by the leading statesmen who are in a position to know all the insides of the Bryan-McKinley campaign, work, then, we think, it is about high time to speak out in defiance of such hpyocrisy. Two wrongs make no right, and the hideous crime of Czolgosz can not obliterate the records of the Republican campaign workers of 1896.

The Vital Duty of the Day

BY JOHN M. WORK.

Did it ever occur to you that the Socialist vote increases almost in direct ratio as the party organization increases?

It is true.

In 1901, the year in which the Socialist party was organized, we had 4,320 dues paying members.

In 1902 we had 9,949.

In 1903 we had 15,975.

In 1904 we had 20,763.

In 1905 we had 23,327. In 1906 we had 26,784.

And at the present time we have about 30,000.

In 1900, when the separate groups of which the movement was then made up probably had between four and five thousand members, our vote was 96,000. In other words, it was about twenty times the number of members.

In 1904, when we had something over twenty thousand members, our vote was 409,000. In other words, it was about twenty times the number of members.

Although the vote is unquestionably affected more or less by extraneous circumstances, and, within certain limits, is likely to go up or down as the other political parties appear conservative or radical, yet, allowing for all that, there is still a great deal of signifie in these figures.

Every increase in the organization increases the funds available for propaganda. And it also increases the machinery necessary for placing tickets in the field and getting ourelves in position to capture the political powers.

In 1904, when we had 20,763 members, we put up candidates for congress in 179 districts in the country. In 1906, when we had 26,784 members, we put up candidates in 271 districts. It does not admit of a doubt that it was the increase in the organization that enabled us to increase the number of candidates so satisfactorily. A proper increase in the organization before the campaign of 1908 opens will enable us to put up candidates for congress in the entire 386 districts.

Not only that, but it will also enable us to elect some of them and scare the plutes to death.

When a Socialist joins the party organization, his efficiency is multiplied many fold. He gains the power that comes from combination, from co-operation. It is the same power that gives multiplied strength to a regiment of soldiers, to a bunch of football players, or to the Standard Oil Company.

In unity there is strength.

Let's see-twenty times 50,000 is about a million, isn't it?

Well, if you want a million votes in 1908, you better send in a five dollar william to the national secretary for the organizing fund. The national office is using all of its available funds for the purpose of increasing and strengthening the organization to the farthest limit possible before the national campaign diverts our en-

ergies from organization to propaganda. But we have nothing like sufficient funds to push this work of

organization as it ought to be pushed. This is a matter of supreme importance.

If your local or branch has not made a contribution to the national organization fund, see that you—I mean you, now—see that you bring the matter up at the next meeting. If it has made one contribution, get it to make another. And send in your personal con-

Let's push the membership above the 50,000 mark before the national convention of 1908.

SOCIALISTS, GET READY FOR ACTION.

The campaign of 1908 is only about six months distant. That campaign should be a memorable one for the Socialists. It will be a memorable one whatever happens. It will be a campaign that will put the Socialist Party organization on trial. If it rises big enough ing class in the next Congress to make it impossible to sneak any legislation through without the knowledge of the working class. In many cases this publicity will be enough to defeat such legisla-tion. But fundamentally this campaign will tell whether the Socialist Party is capable of expressing and utilizing the tremendous wave of Socialist thought that the agitation of a generation of Socialists and the action of a generation of industrial evolution has created. There are others who are watching that wave of Socialist thought. There are rich rewards for those who can either utilize it to their own benefit or can turn it aside and protect and preserve capitalism against its assaults. The only thing that can prevent this is organization of the Socialist Party. Nor must this work be delayed. The time is now all too short for the needed action. A local less than six months old is in no shape to enter upon a national campaign in an effective manner. During the next few months every energy should be concentrated upon the work of building up the organization, in increasing the membership and educating and training it for the work that is before us. The national office has already taken up this work and is reporting excellent results. Every state and local organization should follow suit. It is an excellent plan to hold mass meetings for this especial purpose, having first prepared the ground by a careful circulation of literature pointing out the necessity and value of organized work. If this is done and an organization of 100,-000 members sends its delegates to the next national convention of the Socialist Party and goes into the campaign thoroughly trained and ready for action there will be a million and more really Socialist votes cast next year, and the United States will take its place well up in the foremost ranks of the International Socialist army.-Chi-

The World of Labor "In Union There Is Strength! United We Stand; Divided We Fall!"

CUBAN RAILWAY MEN'S STRIKE

Havana, Sept. 30.—The employes of the Cuba Central & Western railway have joined the strike inaugurated by the employes of the United Railway trains were run several days by employes of the civil engineering department of the railways.

SIX MONTHS' IMPRISONMENT FOR FOUNDRY MEN'S UNION ORGANIZER.

New Haven, Conn., Sept. 30.—Frank A. McGee, national organizer of the Foundrymen's Union, was found guilty of intimidation of non-union workmen and on each of four counts was sentenced to jail for six months and fined \$100.

METAL WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS.

The International Conference of Metal Workers in Brussels was marked, among other things by a most interesting discussion on the general strike, which was opened by our French Comrade Latapie. All the delegates who spoke, however, in the discussion, including a second French trade unionist, repudiated his advocacy of direct action and defended parliamentarism against his attack. They agreed in advising their colleagues in France to talk less about revolution and to do more practical organization work.

GRANITE CITY LABOR TROUBLE ADJUSTED.

President Peter J. McArdle of the National Amalgamated Asso ciation of Iron and Tin Workers of America, and Vice President Walter Larkin, have spent last week in Granite City, in conference with the management of the National Enameling and Stamping Co. and have amicably settled all wage differences for this. The wage scale of some departments have been signed since Aug. I, but the scale of the tin openers needed a readjustment, and it was necessary for the national officers to be present to reach the agreement, which is now perfectly satisfactory to the workingmen.

PROHIBITING NIGHT WORK FOR WOMEN.

A London correspondent reports: King Edward's international entente has proved advantageous in a new direction. A recent agreement was made forbidding night work in factories by women. The agreement was signed by England, France, Germany, Austria, Italy, Denmark, Spain, Belgium, Portugal, Sweden and Switzerland. will be put in practice in December, 1910, but will perhaps be enforced before that time. The agreement which was signed so long ahead will seriously affect factories employing over ten workers, male or female. A night's rest must consist of eleven consecutive

BRITISH RAILROAD STRIKE POSTPONED.

The threatened national strike of railway employes in Great Britain has been postponed until Oct. 28. Meanwhile a referendum vote will be taken upon the question of withdrawing the union demands or standing pat. The workers insist that their union must be recognized, that the eight-hour day must be granted all trainmen and a ten-hour limit for other employes, and that overtime must be paid at the rate of time and a quarter. The railway magnates stubbornly refuse to make any concessions and wave the employes off by declaring that they are only 25 per cent organized, and really all are satisfied but a few agitators.

A SUPREME COURT LABOR DECISION.

The Supreme Court of the state of Michigan has handed down "Workingmen have a right to fix a price upon their labor and refuse age! Our comrades are trying to help these poor 'rikishamen out to work unless that price is obtained. Singly or in combination they have this right. They may use persuasion to induce men to join their organization, or refuse to work except for an established wage. They may present their cause to the public in the newspapers or circulars in a peaceable way, and with no attempt at coercion. If the effect in such a case is ruin to the employer, there is no redress, for they have only exercised their legal rights.'

RETAIL CLERKS TO ENFORCE SUNDAY CLOSING.

The local joint executive board of the Retail Clerks' International Protective Association appointed a committee of five to enforce the Sunday closing law against shop proprietors who now violate the law. The committee members are: Lee A. Woodward, Edward C. Thies, J. G. Schwarz, Joe Hirsch and Harry Hyman. Max Morris of Denver, secretary-treasurer of the national organization, will reach St. Louis Oct. 1 with organizers to begin a campaign for shorter hours and better pay for retail clerks and salesladies. An effort will be made to organize these employes into a union. The clerks say there are 35,000 salespeople in the city. They ask for equal pay for services regardless of sev. The interactional officers regardless of sev. services, regardless of sex. The international officers will remain in the city indefinitely.

VICTORY FOR UNION SHOP.

Another big victory has been won by Organized Labor after a severe struggle of six months. The members of Marble Cutters' and Setters' Union 50 and Marble Cutters' Helpers and Bed Rubbers' Union 56, Boston, nearly 300 in number, have gained their contention with their employers for a "closed shop." Last February the bosses at the large shops of Boston and Cambridge posted "open shop" notices and informed their men that if they were not satisfied with conditions that they could get their pay and consider themselves out of employment. Several meetings of the unions were held and efforts toward an amicable settlement of the difficulty were made, but to no avail. Finally the men struck. Many left for western cities, where they secured employment. Next, the International Union took up the matter for consideration and voted moral and financial support to the Boston men. The importance of this victory is well appreciated by the members of the craft, for it is the first time since their institution that they have been successful in gaining their requests. In 1888 the men struck, but were unsuccessful after being out nine weeks. The demand for members of this crafe is exceedingly large throughout the country.

BRIDGE AND STRUCTURAL IRON WORKERS.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers adjourned Wednesday, Sept. 26, to again assemble in Indianapolis in 1909. The recent convention was in session nine days, during which time some very important matters pertaining to the craft were taken up. The election of grand lodge officers were as follows: President, F. M. Ryan, of Chicago, Ill.; first vice-president, Eugene Clauncy, of San Francisco. Cal.; second vice-president, J. H. Berry, of St. Louis, Mo.; secretarytreasurer, J. J. McNamara, of Indianapolis. Members of executive board, H. W. Legleitner, of Pittsburg; J. T. Butler, Niagara Falls; H. Hocken, of Detroit, Mich., and H. Webb of New York city. The matter pertaining to the location of headquarters was taken up and t was unanimously decided to retain them in Indianapolis.

TELEGRAPHERS' STRIKE TROUBLES SUBMITTED TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

The following is reported from New York under date of Sept. 29: The announcement was made by Daniel L. Russell, the spokes-man in this city for the striking telegraphers, that the documents which President Roosevelt is willing to receive from the leaders have been mailed to him in the form of a brief by National President Small. These documents, as far as could be learned, refer to alleged violations of the law by the telegraph companies. The coming week will determine, it was generally believed, whether President Roosevelt will think it necessary to ask the side of the companies in the quarrel. If he does not, it is believed he will not intervene actively in the case. Russell said that in case the president has left Washington before the documents reach the White House, they will be placed in the hands of some one delegated to act on them.

BLACKSMITHS STAND FIRM.

No overtures have been made by either side in the strike of 150 blacksmiths, helpers and hammer boys, who walked out Monday afternoon from the plant of the American Brake Co., Second and Tyler streets, according to a statement by Manager Charles C. Higham. The trouble began last week, when C. Rinehart, a foreman in the blacksmith shop, took away the seats used by the hammer boys between "heats." Several boys quit, followed by the helpers. Many of the latter were discharged. The matter was brought to the attention of Manager Higham and all the discharged men except Patrick Cronin were taken back. The foreman said Cronin had tried to assault him. This Cronin denied. When a request to resinstate him was refused, all walked out. Roy Horn, business agent of the Blacksmiths' Union, said that the men expected the strike to last omy a short time.

NEW ORLEANS BUSINESS MEN DECLARE AGAINST STRIKING WORKMEN.

New Orleans, La., Sept. 29.—The action of the general commercial conference this afternoon marks the first step in what promises to be a protracted and hotly contested labor fight on the levee involving 10,000 men in the screwmen, longshoremen, freight handlers and other allied trades. The executive committee of the conference reported on the action of the screwmen, who not only refused to increase the number of hand-stowed bales, but added \$1 a day to their demands, and the committee recommended giving the moral support of the commercial conference to the steamships' agents and stevedores in resisting the demands. The conference was unanimous in adopting the report. Mayor Behrman was present and participated. The agents will begin loading with outside labor, and this means an attempt at a general tie-up.

THE STRIKING TELEGRAPHERS.

In their appeal to the public for aid for the striking telegraphers, the Women's Trade Union League for Illinois makes a startling statement of facts regarding women telegraphers. The wages data are obtained from reports of the department of commerce of the United States, from which it appears that the average wages are only \$10 a week for women telegraphers. Of course there must be wages still lower, in order to make the average. In some commission offices they are as low as \$5 a month, and in many no higher than \$20 a month. The demand upon the nervous force of operators is very great, yet their day is one of long hours. And when their wages are raised, they are often subjected to the trick of the "sliding scale." That is, an operator at a \$60 station, whose salary would be \$66 upon a \$10 per cent increase, may be transferred to a \$50 station where her "increased" salary will be \$55. Added to these considerations is the fact that women operators are forced to submit to insults from coarse customers, or to the alternative of losing their employment. It is highly significant of the web-like character of big business that these plain facts are systematically suppressed by the great daily newspapers.

MAKING PAUPERS BY OFFICIAL JAPANESE DECREE.

The Tokio (Japan) Socialist, edited by our well-known comrade, Katayama, reports the following: The old jinrisha men must quit work after Octobert next. We can not find any reason in this decree. There is no trouble whatever with old 'rikishamen and yet it the fate of irony that he must quit the only work in which he has experience because his years count 55! He may yet be strong mentally and physically as well, and able to endure much with his rikisha, yet he must stop this only means of earning bread and butter or himself and family! He has no other means to earn his living at this age. But in spite of all these pleas and necessities he is to quit the work and can do nothing but starve! There are over 25,000 jinrikishamen in the city of Tokio and at least 10 per cent, or 2,500 of their present trouble and we earnestly hope that the authorities will permit them to work as before, at least till they may get some

other means of earning a living.

A youth of 15 struck by an electric light wire that was exposed, was killed. It is proved to be sheer neglect on the part of the Electric company.

RAILWAY BOILERMAKERS STRIKE.

The boilermakers and boilermakers' helpers employed on the railroads running northwest of Chicago have gone on strike for the shorter workday. The strike extends from Chicago to the Puget Sound country. The boilermakers and their helpers have been working a 10-hour day with all the over-time they were able to stand and decided that a little of the rest cure was a good thing and that one hour less work each day would not work a hardship on anyone The railroads considered that they owned the boilermakers and that the men had no right to say anything about how long the workday should be, hence the strike. The strike is liable to spread to other branches of the railway service. The machinist helpers have handed in an ultimatum to the railroads which must be complied with by the 20th inst. or they will strike. The machinists and blacksmiths have lately signed a schedule with the railroad, but they say that they will not work with scab boilermakers or helpers. The car repairers are also preparing for strike. The carmen are the hardest worked men and the lowest paid for the work done on the railroad. The carmen have a just grievance, the railroads treat them shamefully and will seldom listen to their grievance, and if the carmen strike, they will have the sympathy of all railway workers.

MINERS' CONGRESS OPPOSES RESTRICTION OF OUTPUT The International Congress of Miners, in session at Salzburg, Austria, last week adopted a resolution putting the organized mine workers of the world on record against any restriction of the output of coal. The British and American delegates voted in the majority along with those of various Continental countries. As if this were not a sufficient refutation of the charge, so frequently made by the enemies of the labor movement, that trade unions limit production, at the same time come two other items of news showing that in fact it is the capitalists themselves who restrict the output in order to keep

ber of miners into unwilling idleness and, if the suspension is long continued, into want. All the subsidiary and constituent bodies of the Amalgamated Copper Co., by resolutions unanimously adopted by their boards of directors on Sept. 18, decided to curtain production in their mines "to whatever extent may be made necessary by copper market conditions." It was left to the officers of the company to decide on the extent of the reduction, and the New York Times says: "It may be stated on authority that the output will be reduced immediately to half or less than half of the normal capacity of the mines, and further reductions will be ordered if this first cut off half of their men in order to limit the supply of copper and force greater part of the copper production of the country; and even in this case several of the independent concerns, the Cole-Ryan companies and others, co-operate with it, deciding to discharge or lay off half f their men in rder t limit the supply of copper and force up the selling price. A later dispatch says that some of the Amalgamated mines have been closed completely and the others have reduced their force 50, 60 or even 66 per cent. Altogether, copper production has been cut down to two-fifths of the nominal rate.

"STAY AWAY OWING TO INDUSTRIAL DEPRESSION."

An Omaha labor paper recently gave notice to the carpenters to avoid the following places, owing to industrial depression. The Omaha Journal issues the following request: "Carpenters are requested to stay away from the following places: Owing to trades movements, building depression and other causes trade is dull in New Orleans, La.; Pittsburg, Pa.; Wilmington, N. C.; Seatttle, Wash.; Tacoma, Wash.; Mt. Vernon, N. Y.; Detroit, Mich.; New York City; Edwardsville, Ill.; Memphis, Tennn.; Watertown, Wis.; Chicago, Ill.; Rockford, Ill.; Hendersonville, N. C.; Bridgeport, Conn.; Pueblo, Colo.; Saulte Ste Marie, Mich." It will be noticed that the depression is not confined to a particular locality or small area of teritory, but spreads out over a vast expanse of this country, remarks the Miners' Magazine. The law of self-preservation demands that the carpenters forget the fraternity that they should feel for the unfortunate men out of employment, and warn them to keep away from the towns and cities which can no longer furnish the resident skilled mechanics with steady employment. Such a warning, while men are claiming that the sun of prosperity still sheds it golden rays upon the earth, is significant, and tells in a forcible manner, that the time has come when the victims of wage slavery must prepare to meet the inevitable storm.

THEMINNESOTA MINERS' STRIKE.

It does not appear to observers in whose vision the events under consideration are not tinted by the steel trust's gold that conditions on the iron range are as rosy for the magnates as the subsidized daily papers would have the public believe, and the real facts in the case are not difficult to learn, either. The strike of the miners in this rich but unfortunate industrial hive is by no means broken yet. It is not even seriously crippled, but the opposition is. A body of 350 deluded workmen, who were sent to that region with the assurance that there was no strike there, refused to go to work on their arrival and returned to Duluth. They found the conditions altogether different from what they had been represented to be, and loudly expressed their indignation over the deception by which they had been victimized. Not only did they find here a vigorous strike with the strikers full of spirit and determination, possessed of ample resources and energetic and skillful in the use of them, but they saw the forces opposed to them had assumed a despotic attitude and placed the neighborhood practically under "martial law,' as they termed it. There are 11,000 miners on the range still out on strike, no underground mines are being worked at all, and the force working is so small and feeble that it takes 26 hours to load an ore boat at Duluth or Superior which in ordinary times could be loaded in six. Moreover, the strikers are well equipped for a long and bitter struggle. In fact, they claim they can easily hold out two years yet.

STRIKE IDEAS AND SOCIAL UNREST SPREADING IN CUBA

(From a Capitalist Press Dispatch.)

Havana, Sept. 29.-Not since the revolution of last year, when the country was in control of the revolutionary armies, has the island been in such a disturbed condition as now. The situation is really very serious, not only because of the conspiracy, which has been described in the Globe-Democrat dispatches, but also because of the railroad strike, which is fast leading to strikes by other workers. Today only one train left Havana. All the systems are practically paralyzed. The investigation by the special judges of the Audiencia into the conspiracy continues, but there have been no important developments. More arrrests are expected. There is great political unrest throughout the island. Although the proposed revolution was apparently nipped in the bud by the action of the gvernment in arresting the leaders, there remain many disturbing elements in the country districts, and these may cause trouble, although it is not expected that anything serious will occur. In Santiago one band consisting, according to various reports, of from twenty to thirty men, is being chased. Rafael Guerra, a prominent citizen, was arrested early this morning, charged with conspiracy. The charge against him is the same as that against Parra, Ducasse and Miret. It is said that the conspiratirs held meetings in Guetta's home. Cienfuegos may soon become a trouble zone. The waiters there are on strike and others plan to strike soon. It is reported also that political trouble is coming in that vicinity, where conspirators have been active. decision of great importance to Organized Labor. It is as follows: men (some say 5,000), will be thrown out of work on account of Workingmen have a right to fix a price upon their labor and refuse age! Our comrades are trying to help these poor 'rikishamen out prospects of serious trouble than the threatened revolution. The lightermen of Havana harbor will probably strike tomorrow, and the stevedores in a few days. This will make conditions here serious. The railroad strike came at a rather fortunate time of the year, when neither the tobacco nor sugar crop is moving. So far, the strikers have offered no violence. If the railroad strikers should be induced to participate in the revolutionary movement a bad situation could be brought about, and the politicians may have the nerve to take this step, despite the attitude of the government. Governor Magoon is determined to take drastic action. The orders to the rurales concerning outlays and insurrectors practically are to capture, kill or run them into the ocean. The railroad strike may embarrass the American army in shipping supplies to the troops in Pinar del Rio. General Barry plans to transport forage for the horses by means of wagons, if necessary. Of ordinary goods the troops in all places have about two months' supplies. In the midst of all else the yellow fever situation at Cienfuegos is becoming more serious. One troop of the Fifteenth Cavalry, stationed at the Soledad plantation, a few miles from Cienfuegos, has been transferred to another locality because the plantation has become infected. During the last few days three natives have been attacked by the disease, which tends to disprove the theory that Cubans are immune and that only foreigners catch the fever.

> CAPITAL, a Critique of Political Economy. By Karl Marx. Volume No. 2. The Process of Circulation of Capital. Edited by Frederick Engels. Translated from the Second German Edition by Ernest Untermann. Chicago: Charles H. Kerr & Co. London: Swan Sonnenschein & Co. This book, as well as any other Socialist books and literature, can be secured from the Labor Book Department. The price of Capital, Volume II., is \$2.

CHURCH AND WORKINGMEN.

Rev. D. S. Phelan, editor of the "Western Watchman" and pastor of Our Lady of Mount Carmel Catholic Church in North St. Louis, writes as follows in his issue of Sept. 26:

'Victor Grayson, the newly elected Socialist member of the British Parliament, has just told the world that he believes in the emancipation of the mob. Here we call it the emancipation of the prices and profits up. The American Smelting and Refining Co. announces its decision to reduce the production of lead in the Coeur d' Alene district at least 50 per cent. This action throws a large num-

The Daily Labor Parade

Women Workers Still Compelled to Slave in Factories and Shops Ten Long Hours a Day. Look at the Picture.

In every city, everywhere, there is a daily labor parade. It gathrss its forces in the districts where the working people live and it forms in military procession in the arteries which lead to the heart of trade. It is the industrial blood of the community surging through the veins of commerce. It is intense, noiseless. But it is an armyan army of defenseless women workers marching to the factory door, says a well-known writer.

If you would see this parade, you must rise early. Its vanguard begins in the city streets at about 6:30 in the morning, the main body swings along about 7, and the stragglers follow at about 7:30.

At 8 it is over.

Then you come at 5:30 in the evening, and from then until 6:30 the women marchers have the right of wap. You note they are not so fresh looking as in the morning, and they do not carry their twoinch paper parcels. The contents of those parcels, with a cup of tea, was their dinner. When you learn this you do not marvel at their bloodless faces and their attenuated forms. You wonder rather that they look so well. And the interim in this parade? It is ten hours. Where were these frail girls all these hours? They were working -toiling in the nerve-racking noise of machinery, bending ceaselessly over high-speed machines.

Tomorrow you come again. It is a repetition of today and yesterday. Always the same. There are only three duties in their lives -arise early to go to work, to work, and to return home late from work. Monotony-only monotony-and the anxiety that even that

will not be lasting.

The women of the working class are breadwinners. They have their permanent. It is useless to deny this obvious fact in the face of growing industries where the labor of women is sought. The agitation against women labor is not logical. It is an industrial permanency. It is not true that women are encroaching upon the field of men in industrial occupations. They are simply occupying their natural sphere in life, with this difference: they have been trans-planted from the home to the factory—transplanted without the pro-tection of the home or the regulation of her occupation except in so far as the new factory laws regarding sanitation and safety appli-ances for machinery are concerned. But as a laborer, as a wing of the industrial army, the woman worker is wholly at the mercy of her employers, and whatever liberties she enjoys are due almost entirely to his generosity. And she accepts her lot without complaint because she believes that she is following only a temporary occupation. There is in her heart the feeling that some day the right man will ask her the question. It is her hope. No matter how long she may have waited, no matter that each day of her life removes her further from its realization, she still hopes on. For her it is always tomorrow, though it may be never.

So has the woman factory worker increased. So has the public power and the domination of the factory owner become greater. And the working people have all but abandoned the woman in the factory

to her fate.

Despite the high development of factory machinery and the increased skill of the factory worker; despite the application of electricity to factory production, with a consequent multiplication of the factory products; despite the specialization of industry whereby production is enhanced a hundred fold, the woman factory workers still labor, still toil, still brind ten hours a day, and despite the general social advancement of the organized working people the condition of the women factory workers remains almost what it was 15 or 20 years ago. Without a vote, without a voice in the public forum, without even a realization of their own economic poverty, they are fit victims for the unscrupulous factory lord.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE AS A WORLD MOVEMENT By Ida Husted Harper

A report has been issued by the representative of the Woman's Socialist organization of Germany of the work that has been accomplished by them in the past year. The report is made for the annual conference of the German Social Democratic party, which is to meet in the next fortnight at Essen.

The Socialist Women's Conference, held in conjunction with last year's annual conference at Mannheim, pointed out several tasks which ought to be immediately taken in hand by German Socialist women. There were, in the first place, to bring public opinion to bear on the municipal authorities to take special measures for the protection of child-bearing women, the protection of the children of all ages, the support of agitation among the agricultural women workers and the domestic servants, and also to take an active part in any movement in favor of granting the right of voting to all adults, irrespective of sex.

On their return from the conference the attention of Socialist women was taken up with the burning question of the taxation of food by the government and the unscrupulous exploitation of the employes; also with an attempt on the part of the government by means of a bill which nominally legalized the position of the trade unions to make, among other things, the organization of women

In consequence, however, of the opposition which this bill met with at the hands of the public it had to be dropped. The women Socialists took a very active part in bringing that about, as well as in organizing an agitation, in common with the trade unions, in favor

of the production of home workers.

The sudden dissolution of the Reichstag found the women ready to take their share in the work, although not qualified as voters, they felt as women workers and as mothers that the cause of the workers their brothers and husbands was theirs as against the exploiters of their class, be these men or women. The work of the women Socialists in this respect was not only most useful in getting new supporters for the party, but also in getting new recruits for the woman's movement. For example, in Hanover the woman's educational union has now a membership of 800.

Also in Munich, the women have become very active, since the election, which was later proved during the course of the election to

the Bavarian Landtag.

Among the most difficult tasks before the women workers' movement is that of enlightening and organizing the women workers. In the leading German towns this has been taken in hand, in some in co-operation with the trades councils. In Nuremberg, Mannheim, Berlin, Munich, Leipzig, Bremen, Koenigsberg, Hamburg, Bant, Frankfurt-on-the-main, Jena, Cologne unions exist with a membership of 5,000. In one of these, Hamburg, where a union exists with 2,000 members a registry office has been founded by them, and the example has been followed by Frankfurt, Nuremberg and Bremen. Most of these unions have made subscription to the "Gleichheit" (the woman's Socialist weekly, edited by Clara Zetkin). Compulsory organizations are in way of being started in a large number of places besides those enumerated above.

The German laws place domestic servants in a very unfavorable situation, but in addition to the agitation in favor of a change of the law in this respect, one of the ablest legal minds in the party, Stadthagen, has worked out a model agreement so that the servants may be able even under existing conditions to fully utilize such scanty advantages as the growing strength of their organization com-bined with the disinclination of women for domestic service may place in their way

This idea of having distinct contracts with their employers is

quite new to the domestic servants, but has taken root and is doing much to make the abuse of their poistion on the part of employers impossible. The number of women organized in the trade unions is still small, but it has risen in round figures to 120,000. In many parts of Germany women, especially the Socialist women, are prevented from coming into political meetings where these are called by an association and associations are always being dissolved on the ground that in Prussia women and children are not allowed to join political

Despite all the legal annoyances of the police, the women workers do take a very active part in preparing in co-operation with their brother workers the downfall of capitalism, and the number of places where a paid organizer is appointed has risen from 325 last year to 407 this. The subscription list of "Gleichheit" runs from 46,000 to 70,000, and what the "Gleichheit" has done for educating and training the members of the movement is hard to estimate.

Besides the "Gleichheit" pamphlets and leaflets were distributed wholesale. The report is signed by Ottilie Baader as agent for the woman's Socialist organization of Germany.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

"REINVIGORATION" is a new term coined by David R Francis. In common parlance, it means business stagnation.

SIX MONTHS' JAIL for National Organizer McGee of the Iron Workers for "intimidating" a strike-breaker in New Haven. Connecticut is not a province of Russia!

THE SOCIALIST PARTY has opened its national campaign The work of education and organization for 1908 is on. It will grow livelier and more interesting the closer we get to November, 1908.

THE COMMERCIAL TELEGRAPHERS are making a brave fight for their organization. Their demands are so fair and reasonable that none but a greedy monopoly can refuse to grant them without any opposition.

THE STRIKING SHOE WORKERS, about 25,000 of them, deserve the unanimous support of Organized Labor and the public at large. Down with the Ten-Hour Workday in the St. Louis shoe factories! Nine hours, and not one minute more!

ST. LOUIS LABOR is your paper. It fights your battles. It is fighting for the cause of the working class. The capitalists, as a rule, take care of their own interests by supporting their press. Let the working people protect their interests by supporting their own Socialist and Labor press.

MR. WARNER, MEMBER OF THE HOUSE of Delegates, says he will take his own time in reporting the free bridge bill. The alderman is indignant at the Tenth Ward Improvement Association and other citizens, and seems to be determined to do as he pleases. Alderman Warner may change his mind before he leaves the "public service" in disgrace.

THERE MUST BE some exciting revelations in the Borah-Steunenberg land fraud trial in Idaho, according to the following dispatch: Boise, Idaho, Sept. 30.—Driven insane by the mental strain and excitement of the trial of United States Senator Borah, on the charge of timber land frauds, Peter Neff, one of the jurors, is under the care of physicians, and the trial is delayed indefinitely.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT was in St. Louis. He was received like a king. Although one of the "undesirable citizens," the editor of St. Louis Labor honored Mr. Roosevelt by attending the big reception at the Jai Alai building and listening to the presi-dential speech. We listened very attentively, and we hope to see the day when Theodore Roosevelt will change his mind about the "desirable citizens" and listen to the voice of Socialism as respectfully as the editor of St. Louis Labor listened to him.

PREPARING FOR PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN. A Pittsburg dispatch says: "The big Bessemer departments of the Homestead Steel Works, as well as the Duquesne works of the United States Steel Corporation, have been closed. The Duquesne department will not be reopened. The Homestead Bessemer department will be closed for at least thirty days. This is one of the first move-ments at reducing expenses." This reads like an advance agent of the coming industrial crisis. Possibly it is the first capitalist preparation for the presidential campaign in 1908.

DAVID R. FRANCIS is a great financier and knows what he is talking about. "A pronounced financial tension existed during July and August," said Mr. Francis, "and up to two weeks ago, caused by fear of persecution by the federal administration and also by anticipated stringency in the money market. The feeling is much better in the east now, because, if confidence is not fully restored, it is very much improved. While there are some indications of a falling-off in business, it is not thought the tendency will be material. Consequently the outlook decidedly is better than it was two or three weeks ago. This is attributable to the crops turning out better than had been expeced. There will be no great setback in business, but only a period of rest and recuperation, which should do the country good. Manufacturing establishments are not booking orders as far ahead as they did at this time last year, as the scarcity of money has prevented floating new enterprises, to an extent. The tightness in the money market was due to stringency abroad, but this seems to be easing down now. There will be no pronounced decline in business, but only a sufficient falling-off, temporarily, for reinvigoration. The prosperity of the country will continue." Then Mr. Francis made the statement that a panic in this country is impossible in the present generation." This is mighty sweet talk. Meanwhile the wage worker may pay exorbitant prices for foodstuffs and high rents, and patiently wait for the "reinvigoration."

> "County Fair" donations, belated in reaching the secretary, can be reported as follows: Mrs. Page, cash \$1.00; Mrs. Thompson, cash \$1.00.

ONE NEW SUBSCRIBER TO ST. LOUIS LABOR OR AR-BEITER-ZEITUNG

can be secured by any comrade. Just try it! Don't forget about it. To increase the circulation of our press means to strengthen our party and to help the general labor movement.

Socialist Party of St. Louis

Executive Committee meets every second and fourth Monday evening at 8 o'clock, at 324 Chestnut street. Otto Kaemmerer, Secretary. Cick, at 324 Chestnut street. Otto Kaemmerer, Secretary.

O'clock, at 324 Chestnut street. Otto Kaemmerer, Secretary.

First—4444 Penrose st. second and fourtk Wednesday. Paul Schurig Second—3033 N. Broadway, first and third Wednesday. Pred Rosenkranz Fifth—(Unorganized; meet with the Sixth.)

Sixth—S. E. cor. 13th and Chouteau ave. 1-3 Sunday, 10 a. m. E. L. McCormick Seventh—1504 S. Seventh st. first Wednesday Frank Heuer Eighth—2215 S. 10th st. (second) Thursday G. Bolfing Ninth—2875 S. Seventh st. every Tuesday Wm. M. Brandt Tenth—Southwest Turner Hall, 1st and 3d Thursday Rud Stentzler Twelfth—2623 Lemp ave., first and third Monday. Dr. Emil Simon Thirteenth—Geir's Hall, Mississippi and Chouteau, 1st & 3d Wed. W. H. Worman Fourteenth—(Unorganized; meet with the Fifteenth.)

Fifteenth—1366 Franklin ave., first and third Friday Jul. Roth Sixteenth—146 N. Nineteenth st., first and third Thursday. J. S. Siemers Seventeenth—S. E. Cor. 22d & Madison st. 1st and 3d Friday. W. W. Balker Eighteenth—2108 N. 14th st., second Tuesday. W. K. E. Kindorf, 1946 Herbert St. Nineteenth—North St. Loui Sturner Hall, 2d and 4th Friday. F. W. Groeteke Twentieth—2701 Franklin ave., 2nd and 4th Tuesday. Frank Mittendorf Twenty-First—(Unorganized; meet with Twentieth.)

Twenty-Second—2651 Washington ave., 2d and 4th Friday. H. E. Lindsay Twenty-First—(Unorganized; meet with Twentieth.)

Twenty-Second—2651 Washington ave., 2d and 4th Friday. Max Duerhammer Twenty-Firth—Chouteau and Boyle aves., 4th Thursday. David Alian Twenty-Firth—Chouteau and Boyle aves., 4th Thursday. Max Duerhammer Twenty-Seventh (North Br.)—2318 Gilmore ave., 1st 3a 3d Wednesday. Geo. White Twenty-Eighth—815 N. Kingshighway, third Tuesday. Max Duerhammer Twenty-Seventh (North Br.)—2524 Easton ave., 1st 3a 3d Wednesday. Geo. White Twenty-Eighth—815 N. Kingshighway, third Tuesday. Louis D. Goodman Woman's Socialist Club—2741 Dickson st., 2d and 4th Thursdays. Mary U. Devore

A GOOD CHANCE TO LEARN ENGLISH.

Comrades of St. Louis! Some of you may be acquainted with German-speaking Socialists and friends who are anxious to learn the English language and take lessons either at home or at the residence of the teacher. Comrade Mrs. Sherlie Woodman, an experienced school teacher of many years' practice, gives English lessons at any hour during weekdays and Sundays. Compensation reasonable. Write immediately or call. Address Mrs. Sherlie Woodman, 2106 Lafayette Ave.

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Lot of the Woman Telegrapher

From the Daily Chicago Socialist.

In answer to many inquries, the Woman's Trade Union League of Illinois makes the following statement regarding the wages paid and the conditions under which the telegraphers have to work. The sources of information are the report of the Department of Commerce and Labor and the Census Bureau of 1902, published in 1905, and the officials and members of the Commercial Telegraphers'

According to the report of the government, the average wage of the women operators is less than \$10 a week. This is the average wage, and it is thereby admitted that there are wages still lower. Some of these are found in the so-called commission offices. In some of the hotels in Chicago, in drug stores and other public places, young women are engaged on a commission salary. In a few instances this salary is as low at \$5 a month; in some, it is \$10 and \$15 a month, and in a large number of cases it is \$20 a month.

The average wage received by these operators is not equal to the wage received by ordinary typewriters, while many of them receive

less wage than is paid department store clerks.

The physical demand of the work is such that that alone entitles the operators to a short working day. The nervous strain often causes a paralysis of the right hand as well as a complete nervous

collapse, and occasionally it produces insanity.

Till the 10 per cent increase in March, 1907, there was no raise in wages, though the cost of living steadily increased. This 10 per cent increase, however, has not been fairly administered. To illustrate: A young girl working in one office had been receiving \$60 a month; the 10 per cent increase raised her wage to \$66 a month. She was then transferred to another office, where she received \$50 a month, and the young woman who took her place in the first office was given a wage of \$55 a month. This method has reduced many of the wages of the higher paid operators and thus also the average wage, and was in vogue even before the 10 per cent increase. This is what the telegraphers incorectly term "the sliding scale," and against which they are protesting. The operators must also pay for their own typewriters out of the wage received.

There is another side of the commission question. The young woman is acting as a public official, and she must therefore, send messages even when they are accompanied by familiar attentions often forced upon her by the so-called "sporting element" found at these public places. It is surely intolerable that she should find herself in her ordinary day's work in a position where she can not rightfully resent such acts, and where her wage is dependent on the

toleration she shows.

The striking telegraphers have shown great self-restraint dur ing the past six weeks. No act of violence has taken place, and the trying annoyances to which they have been subjected by the police have been met with quiet dignity. They need your help in this strike for better wages and better conditions and a shorter working day

In an article in American Industries of Sept. 1 it is stated: "The telegraph has a direct and vitally important share in our social life it is closely connected with human misery and human happiness, and the wires with which it networks the entire world would form a necessary link between every phase of activity." That this is true all agree. Why, then, do the operators not receive for this service a corresponding wage? If the service rendered is so necessary ought there not to be some relationship between the value of the service rendered and the wage received?

Why not join with us in making these facts known, so that the public may better understand the position of the striking telegraphers.

MARGARET DREIER ROBINS, President.

EMMA STEGAGEN, Secretary.

Missouri Socialist Party

THERE IS STILL TIME to place a Goebel date. Points in the western and northern parts of the state are urged to apply promptly. Posters sufficient to advertise in a small town will be furnished by the state office. Any two dates in one county will be \$6 each. Surely, any place can raise that amount.

COMRADE F. D. WARREN of the Appeal says the October number of "Studies in Socialism" will be a strong organization number and a good one to circulate for that reason.

INDA HAMPTON is now secretary of Local Greenfield in place of Hazel McInturff, who has moved to Tacoma, Wash.

A LOCAL with six charter members has been organized at Commerce, Scott County, by H. G. Anderson. This is the first local

IF YOUR LOCAL DOES NOT meet soon, then see some of the active members about having Goebel speak in your town. Don't wait, go right ahead and do it. One date is \$7.50, two dates \$12. The state office will furnish posters to advertise with.

Social Unrest In Ohio

Fifty Thousand Men Involved in Labor Troubles Manliy Due to Employers' Opposition to Organized Labor.

Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 27.—The annual report of the State Board of Arbitration submitted to Governor Harris, gives \$2,750,000 as the estimated cost to employes to lockouts and strikes in Ohio during the year 1906. The number of men involved in thees troubles was almost 50,000. The duration of strikes in Ohio for this year ranged from one day to six months. The cost of maintaining the board was \$4,000. The report says that while the board reports only such strikes as are necessary to an understanding the the nature of the controversies, the methods of the board, and the difficulties and obstacles in dealing with labor troubles, it was almost constantly engaged in meeting with employers and workmen throughout the state, endeavoring to remove the cause of disagreement, avert threatened strikes and promote good will and harmonious relations between

The refusal of certain employers to deal with the committee of their workmen or others who may be authorized to represent them continue to be a fruitful cause of strikes and lockouts, which are frequently long drawn out, embittered, most difficult to adjust and usually cause the greatest loss in wages and business.

As a reasonable method to a friendly understanding, the board urges mutual recognition and friendly meetings between the representatives of employers and workmen, being fully convinced that such a course will promote good will between them and make strikes and lockouts less frequent and of short duration.

The board again calls attention to the fact that mayors and probate judges do not, as a rule, notify the board of existing strikes and lockouts, as required by law. Prompt action in this respect and co-operation of municipal authorities will be of benefit to employers,

employes and the community. The Board of Arbitration has emphasized the position of the editor of The Eight-Hour Advocate in the above statement that "the refusal of certain employers to deal with their men directly, or through legally constituted commmittee continues to be a fruitful cause of strikes and lockouts." The board "urges mutual recogni-tion and friendly meetings between the representatives of employers and workmen, being fully convinced that such a course of action will promote good will between them and make strikes and lockouts less frequent and of short duration.

If these certain employers will meet with their men, as they should, fewer strikes and lockouts will occur. When differences come up both sides should get together and discuss them. The old of the means of employment grounds society in an economic stavery which ren-

theory that the employer has all the say in labor matters has passed dera intellectual and political tyranny inevitable away. It doesn't hold good at the present time. The workman has reached the point where he realizes that he, too, has a voice in the matter. He realizes that he is a party to a contract that purchases his labor. The employer can not legally deny him this right When he does so, he becomes arbitrary and unreasonable. When he does so, he denies the workmen the right that he claims for himself And if the employer insists on being arbitrary in this matter he will be responsible for state laws that will compel him to recognize the rights of his workmen. He will be responsible for compulsory arbitration laws whether he wants them or not. Justice and equity will demand fairer treatment by the employer toward his employes.

The State Board of Arbitration realizes the difficulties encountered at the present time in bringing the two forces togther. It is our opinion that the legal powers of the board should be enlarged and a compulsory arbitration law passed by the next General Assembly that will remove the present difficulties of the board to bring about amicable settlements in labor disputes. If such a law were in force in Ohio today these fifty thousand men would be better off by \$2,750,000; the work of the factories, mills and mines would move along uninterruptedly, and the employers themselves would be benefited immeasurably. The interests of the public are indirectly concerned in differences of this character and to the people at large is due certain protection from the arbitrary action of employers who will not treat with their men and effect settlements when they can be made. And the means to secure fair settlements to both sides is through a just and reasonable compulsory arbitration law.

THE ENGINEERS' GRIEVANCE ADJUSTED.

The controversy between the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and the Missouri Pacific and Iron Mountain Systems has been settled. The adjustment covered all points at issue, including eight advanced by the engineers and one by the road. The agreement terminates a series of conferences which has taken place during the week, with Charles P. Neil, United States Commissioner of Labor, as mediator. The management of the road had recourse to Mr. Neill nine days ago, under the Erdman act, suggesting mediation or arbitration. Mr. Neil first took up the matters in dispute with Vice-President C. S. Clarke and General Manager A. W. Sullivan, and then with W. S. Stone, grand chief, and M. W. Gadle, assistant grand chief, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. The independent conference was followed by meetings between Messrs. Clarke and Sullivan, for the company, and Messrs. Stone and Gadle, for the engineers. The representatives of the road and of the engineers held sessions every night last week. Th representatives of the engineers held a meeting with representatives of the firemen. General Manager Sullivan issued the following announcement:

Through mediation of Mr. Charles P. Neil, United States Commissioner of Labor, an agreement has been reached between the Missouri Pacific Railway Co. and the locomotive engineers in its service, represented by W. S. Stone, grand chief engineer, and M. W. Gadle, assistant grand chief engineer, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. Formal ratification of the agreement will be exchanged. The agreement covers all points at issue in the recent controversy between the company and its locomotive engineers. Concessions were made satisfactory to both sides and the prestige of each side has been satisfactorily maintained."

Paragraphs From Idaho

FROM THE IDAHO UNIONIST.

LAW AND ORDER! The \$tatesman is still maintaining its Colorado style of "law and order" by attacking, abusing and blackguarding the officers of the United States district court for Idaho. It is attacking the officers of the law who are prosecuting Senator Borah in exactly the same way it attacked the attorneys who defended Secretary Haywood of the W. F. of M. And all in the name of "law and order."

EXAMINED HIS EAR! One of the Pinkerton detectives, in the employ of the state in the Haywood case, put in a bill for \$10 for "having ear examined by a doctor." The bill was allowed by Gooding, Lansdon and Guheen and paid out of the state treasury. Yet the \$tatesman says the people should not know these things not now-wait till they get another graft!

IT WAS IMPOSSIBLE! If the Pinkertons put in "padded" bills for incidentals. If the state board knew it, and agreed to allow the bills for half the money. If nobody brings suit and makes them return to the treasury the moneys thus paid out for incidentals in violation of law-what is a fat rake-off?

INFORMANTS! Detectives presented bills for \$10 to \$50 for "money paid informants." Who were these informants and what did they inform? The state failed to make a case. What kind of information were these detectives paying such high prices for-or was it just another way of grafting more money-another kind of "in-

Principles of Socialism

The Principles of Our Movement as Set Forth in cago, May 8, 1904.

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

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

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

By controlling all the sources of social revenue, the possessing class i 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 Jublic 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

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 from the fast increasing and successful assault of capitalism upon the liberty of the individual.

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 organitation 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.

The Socialist movement owes its birth and growth to that economic development or world-process which is capidly 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 or 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 con-

This class struggle is due to the private ownerhip 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, inharmonies 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 class as the only class that has the right power to be.

The Socialist program is not a th ory imposed up 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

Into the midst of the strain and crisis of civilization, the Socialist move ment 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 programme 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 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 wrokers to gether, and that opportunities shall be open and equal to all men.

To the end that the workers may selze 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' omen; 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, proportional 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 lct 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

LOCAL ST. LOUIS.

Special Meeting of the Socialist Party.

A special meeting of Local St. Louis will be held Sunday, Oct.

13, at 8 o'clock p. m., at Delabar Hall, Broadway and Elm street, to consider the new constitution for local St. Louis, which will be submitted. By order of Executive Board.

OTTO KAEMMERER, Secretary.

UTAH SOCIALIST CONVENTION.

A state convention of the Socialists of Utah will be held Sunday, Oct. 6, in Federation hall, Salt Lake City, beginning at 2 p. m. BUFFALO SOCIALISTS READY FOR CAMPAIGN.

The Socialist party of Buffalo, N. Y., held a city and county convention and nominated a full ticket. A lively campaign has been

EUGENE V. DEBS AS AN ORATOR.

The Saturday Spectator, a Terre Haute publication, publishes a very interesting write-up of "Eugene V. Debs as an Orator," also a poem by James Whitcomb Riley entitled "Them Flowers" (To my good friend, Eugine V. Debs).

BEBEL WILL COME TO AMERICA.

August Bebel, the speaker of the Socialist faction in the German Reichstag, has accepted the invitation tendered him by the American delegates to the late international congress at Stuttgart to tour America. Bebel will be in this country next May, if nothing extraordinary interferes.

CHANGE OF MIND AT POLICE HEADQUARTERS.

It was recently reported that a misunderstanding existed between the Socialists and the police force regarding street meetings about the same time in the cities of Chicago, Minneapolis and Spokane, and Socialists were arrested. Since that report the local authorities have given second and better thought to the subject and street meetings continue unmolested.

THE STORY OF THE RED FLAG.

This is a timely number of Wayland's Monthly, containing the following articles: The Story of the Red Flag, its Origin, Ancient and Present Place in the History of the World, by G. B. Benham; The Crimson Standard, by Eugene V. Debs; The Working Class Banner, by W. J. Ghent and Moses Openheimer; The Red Flag, by William Francis Barnard. Price 10 cents a copy. For sale at Labor Book Department, 324 Chestnut street.

MELMS DEMANDS ITEMIZED ACCOUNTS.

Aldeman Melms (Socialist) in the last meeting of the Milwaukee City Council offered a resolution that all city officials attending conventions, etc., at the expense of the city, shall be required to submit reports and an itemized account of their expenses. The practice of the old-party politicians has been to make these junketing trips exceedingly expensive to the city, and make no report of the convention or conference which they were supposed to attend-for the simple reason that they did not attend it.

THE FIGHT FOR FREE SPEECH.

The comrades of Seattle, Wash., are having a very interesting time with the local authorities. Chief of Police Waffemstein has issued an edict positively prohibiting Socialist street meetings, while permitting meetings by other organizations. Comrade J. B. Osborne has been arrested four times. On Sept. 19 Comrade Herman F. Titus was jailed for refusing to pay a fine and costs amounting to about \$120. Later Titus was given his choice of paying the fine or working on the "chain gang" in the streets of Seattle.

SOCIALISTS AND "GOD SAVE THE KING."

At the closing session of the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress at Winnipeg on Monday, the Socialist delegates refused to sing "God Save the King." In the provincial Parliament of Vancouver last winter the Socialist members also refused to sing the same national air. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Dominion Premier, was denounced for his attitude on Japanese immigration, and Vancouver delegates said there would be arace war on the Pacific coast if steps are not soon taken by the government to stem the tide of Asiatics.

NEW ITALIAN SOCIALIST DAILY.

On the Continent they contemplate daily papers with a lighter heart than we. In Italy there are already six Socialist dailies, of which three are the property of the Socialist parties, and now from Turin there comes the announcement of a seventh, the "Grida del Popolo" (the Cry of the People). This paper has already been run as'a weekly, but the Socialist and Trade Union movement has grown so strong in Piedmont that it is felt a daily is absolutely necessary. We wish it all success, and only regret that we in this country are not following the example.-London Labor Leader.

PEOPLE BEGIN TO READ.

Thanks to the Socialists, people are now beginning to read history and biography with a proper understanding of the logic events. The penchant for historical research has made the present-day Socialist the most learned man that we have in public life. All sorts of objections are heaped upon Socialism and Socialists-they are "wild-eyed," they are cranks, anarchists-but we have never heard any sensible person accuse them of being ignorant. And it seems the adherents of either of the old parties throws off his ignorance he immediately becomes a Socialist.-Miners' Maga-

THE CAMPAIGN IN NEW ENGLAND.

Boston, Sept. 36.-John W. Brown, Socialist candidate for governor, has gone into the campaign with spirit and energy. Last Wednesday he began his work by addressing a noonday meeting of the workmen in the United States arsenal at Springfield. This was followed by other noon and evening meetings in that city and in Chicopee, Westfield and Holyoke. It is hoped also to arrange a among the speakers.

BOHEMIAN SOCIALIST CONVENTION.

The Bohemian, or Czechish Socialist party, held their annual congress in Pilsen—famous, it may be added, as the source of Pilsener beer. There were present 420 delegates, and all the 24 Czechish delegates in the Austrian Reichstag. It is the first congress which has been held for 13 years. At the last election the party won their splendid success, without any compromise, against an alliance of the entire bourgeois parties. Nevertheless, our comrades obtained 40 per cent of the votes cast in Bohemia, in the country constituencies 30 per cent, and in Moravia 41 per cent, with 24 per cent in country. They got thus 400,000 votes. In addition to that there were 20,000 Czechish votes in other parts. The finances of the party are said to be satisfactory.

SPOKANE FIGHT FOR RIGHT OF FREE ASSEMBLAGE.

The authorities of Spokane must begin to think they have caught a Tartar in the person of Comrade Ida Crouch-Hazlett, whom they arrested on a trumped-up charge of obstructing the streets with her meetings. When they arrested her the populace went, too, and then when she was out on bail she held another street meeting with a when she was out on bail she held another street meeting with a crowd around her of uncountable numbers, and it began to dawn on the officials that they had simply helped her to get a big audience to proagate Socialism amongst. Oddly enough, when she was "run in," the police also nabbed a young man who had been trying to get his brother to give up Socialism, and had followed him to the meeting to try to get him away. Having grabbed him in their crazy efforts to "handle" the crowd, they were forced to trump up a story

to justify the arrest and to provide "witnesses" also. The young man's arrest opened his eyes to the class conflict and he has now proclaimed himself a Socialist, and they say he is a hot one, too Mrs. Hazlett's case has been adjourned, and the Socialists will fight it to the bitter end.

GETTING READY FOR A LIVELY NATIONAL CAMPAIGN.

While the old parties are figuring on candidates for president, the Socialist party is laying the foundation for the most aggressive campaign in its history next year. National Secretary Barnes says that the organization fund has reached \$1,000 in the last few days. This is equal to a million of funds in the hands of old party grafting politicians. Throughout the country there is a stiffening up of organizations. In almost every city, town or hamlet the Socialist organization is doing something. New members are pouring in and the cry, "One hundred thousand members for the 1908 campaign!" is heard from coast to coast. As an indication of the way things are moving, Barnes gives the tours of John M. Work and Carl D. Thompson in the East. Each of these speakers had more applications for work than could be filled. Each is making his own way, and the tours will cost the national organization nothing. Both Work and Thompson will remain in the East until December, and every night is engaged. Thompson will open the New York state city campaign Oct. 5 in Cooper Union, the famous old hall.

FOR THE MEXICAN POLITICAL PRISONERS.

The defense committee of Los Angeles, composed of Socialists and Trade Unionists, have frustrated the designs of the Mexican government by representations to the governor of California which' induced him to refuse extradition papers to Missouri for the political prisoners Antonio I. Villareal, R. Flores Mangon and Librado Rivera. The charge in Missouri was libel and jumping bail. Evidence was submitted proving that the prisoners were not in the state at the time in question. The charge is now changed and based upon an affidavit of Minister Creel that the Mexican government wants the United States to deliver them up for murdering "John Doe" and committing arson in Mexico at a time when they were living in the United States or Canada. The defense committee calls upon all organizations to send resolutions to the president of the United States protesting against their extradiion to the end that a gross miscarriage of justice shall be prevented. The real crime, in the eyes of the Mexican government, of these men, was their activity in organizing the Mexican workingmen. Contributions to the defense fund are solicited, and should be sent to Frank I. Wheat, 810 South Flower street, Los Angeles, Cal.

CLARENCE DARROW AND STAR SPANGLED BANNER.

The Milwaukee Sentinel (Republican) recently contained a blood-curdling account of how Clarence Darrow refused to rise when the Star Spangled Banner was played in a restaurant in Spokane, for which he was hissed by those present. The report was brought by a former Milwaukeean visiting in this city, who is now general immigration agent of the Northern Pacific. "Mr. Darrow," said this gentleman, "is considered the archangel of Socialism in this country. If that is their principle of love and gratitude toward the flag that protects them at home and abroad, it seems to me that the people can do no less than crush Socialists wherever they may appear to spread their doctrine of hatred and discontent. Socialism is a serpent gnawing at the root of the nation." To this effusion Comrade Victor Berger replied: "Clarence Darrow is not now and never was, a member of the Socialist party. But what he did at the Silver Grill is surely not to his discredit. And I believe I might have done the same myself-coming as he did from the trial of W. D. Haywood and seeing what 'patriotism' means in Colorado and Idaho. I personally would just as soon get up when the band plays 'Hiawatha' or 'Hail, Hail, the Gang's All Here,' as for the 'Star Spangled Banner.' 'Hiawatha' stands for a good time, the 'Star Spangled Banner' stood for Hell in Colorado and stands for the same thing in Pennsylvania and other places. The question is, what are we coming to? Here is the 'general immigration agent' of a thievish road-the tool of a Harriman or a Jim Hill-having the criminal insolence to tell people that 'Socialism is a serpent gnawing at the root of the nation; whereas, as a matter of fact, the only persons who gave the sign of the snake were the 'ladies and gentlemen' (including Mr. Mott) who hissed Clarence Darrow. Quo Vadis— plain American citizen? While we are supposed to have a democracy, we are hampered by having an uncrowned king and a senatorial oligarchy—and the well-to-do middle class applauds both. While we have no established church to support, church property is not taxed, and so we are made to support all the churches, whether we want to do so or not. While we have no hereditary nobility, we have a moneyed aristocracy which has now become hereditary. And it is the most oppressive and contemptible the world has ever seen. And while we have the general franchise in this country—we have at the same time the most stupendous political frauds. Six million black men are now disfranchised, and very soon an attempt will be made to disfranchise the poor whites. In short, unless the people will rise in all their might and shake off or kill off about 500,000 human lice which infest our economic and political body, then this country is lost. And the 'Star Spangled Banner' within a few generations, will have about the same meaning as the Green Dragon of

BOOKBINDERS SECURE EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

Conferences will be held this week to determine whether the request of the printing pressmen and press feeders for a wage increase averaging about 25 cents a week will be granted by the Master Printers' Club of St. Louis. The master printers have already reached an agreement with representatives of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, whereby the latter organization will obtain an eight-hour workday. The agreement becomes effective at once, but for the present the bookbinders will work nine hours, receiving pay for overtime. Beginning Jan. I next the bookbinders will receive a \$1 increase per week and on Jan. 1, 1909, the straight eight-hour day will go into effect without any reduction in wages.

The freight handlers of the St. Louis Transfer Co. went on tour for Robert Lawrance, our candidate for lieutenant governor. James F. Carey spoke at Springfield, Dorchester and Waltham. The state ratification meeting will be held in Faneuil Hall, Boston, on Monday evening, Oct. 7. Comrades Brown and Lawrance will be the strike. Only one man received \$65 a month, two others had \$45 a month, two others the pittance of \$40. Although the men had no organization they decided unanimously to strike.

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