

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!

VOL. VI

ST. LOUIS, MO., SATURDAY, JANUARY 25, 1908

NO. 364.

The Socialist Party and Honorable Taft

By Wm. L. Garver, Chillicothe, Mo.

After his speech at Cooper Union, Secretary of War Taft, in answer to the question if government ownership of the railroads and mines could not lessen labor disputes, replied: "No." And then he went on to say that such a policy would centralize too much power at Washington. This is the almost invariable answer of honest and thinking politician, and calls for a candid answer from the Socialists.

Every thinking Socialist realizes that with the government concentrated in the hands of a few, as it now is, government ownership would, in all probabilities, lead to abuses. Government industries might be used to build up a powerful political machine which had for its purpose the perpetuation of the dominant party in power and even lead to a form of despotism. But these conditions would only result because the masses of the people were indifferent to their political rights and duties and neglected to organize to combat them. In other words, we must not assume the risk; it will not do to discard the principle of democratic self-government for fear that it might lead to abuses; these may even be necessary to arouse the people to the intelligent exercise of their long-neglected powers and rights.

But the point that it is particularly desired to bring out in this article is that the objection of Mr. Taft is not applicable to Socialism. Socialism presupposes the organization of the people of the nation into a political party where power, instead of being centralized in the hands of a few leaders, is democratically retained by the masses who make up the rank and file. And until such an organization is perfected and the majority of the people enter into it and administer its affairs, there will be no adequate safeguard against the centralization of power in the hands of the government.

Every thinker who accepts the principles of the Socialist philosophy, realizes the importance of this organization, and believes that the Socialist Party is that organization now in process of development.

The Socialist Party is different from all other political parties without reference to the principles its adherents advocate, but with regard to its methods. Unlike the old political parties, it has a written constitution, which is the law of the organization, and if the Socialist Party ever gets into power this constitution will be the law of the nation. How many Socialists have ever realized the overshadowing importance of this fact: The future constitution of the United States is now in process of formation in the Socialist Party; every amendment or added section to that document is of the most momentous importance, as it may at no distant day be the law of the land.

The Republican and Democratic parties, in fact all other parties than the Socialist Party, have no written constitution. They rely altogether upon a tacit understanding among the leaders, over whom the rank and file have no control. In the Socialist Party every leader, so called, is under the control of the membership through the power of the initiative and referendum provided for in the constitution of the party, which is, as before stated, the law of the organization.

The methods of the Socialist Party are as revolutionary when compared with the old political organizations as the economic philosophy its adherents advocate is revolutionary as compared to the present competitive system.

The four hundred thousand voters who cast their ballots for the Socialist tickets at the last election without becoming active members in the party are simply dreamers. Socialism can never be realized without its revolutionary party, and we mean revolutionary not because of the economic changes it advocates, but because of its party methods.

Not until a man has grasped the full meaning of the Socialist Party organization will he understand the absolute folly of hoping for relief through the old political parties, or the danger of intrusting more power to them in the shape of government ownership.

A critical study and examination of the constitution of the Socialist Party will reveal whether or not it can be trusted with the powers of government: Does it place all power in the hands of the membership by means of the Initiative, Referendum and Imperative Mandate? And has the membership learned to exercise these powers, or do they still retain their habits from the old parties and rely upon leaders?

The Socialist movement presupposes that over half of the voters of the nation are going to become active politicians, not in the sense of propagandists, but as organizers. This means that every act of the chosen representatives of the party will be scrutinized by each member, and every referendum voted upon by the entire membership. It means that every member will want the "Official Bulletin" of the party and a "Who is Who" of the entire membership. It means that every man who really wants Socialism will not only vote for it, but will be an active member in the organization by means of which only it can be brought about. It means that every voter will carry a copy of the party constitution and consider it of even greater importance than the platform.

Let every Socialist realize these facts and know that until the people have their party, a true working class party, all steps toward government ownership are accompanied with risk, and Mr. Taft's objection must have weight.

If the Socialists ever win control of the government it will mean government by the Socialist Party, and the Socialist Party will be governed by its constitution. All leaders, so-called, must be but pliant instruments in the hands of the party, which by its constitution places the democratic mass, the rank and file, in absolute control.

Remember! the constitution of the Socialist Party will be the constitution of the Co-operative Commonwealth. The successor of the so-called immortal document of Thomas Jefferson is now in process of formation. Are you aiding to build the structure.

Chillicothe, Mo., Jan. 15, 1908. WM. L. GARVER.

THE HABIT OF WIPING OUT important laws by means of Supreme Court decisions has developed until it has become a public nuisance and danger. The Pennsylvania Supreme Court, by a vote of four to two, declared the two-cent railroad rate law unconstitutional. In this connection we may quote what the Mirror says on that five-to-four decision of the U. S. Supreme Court which killed the employers' liability act. The Mirror comments: The five-to-four decision of the Supreme Court on constitutional questions is becoming a habit. It may, in time, become a sort of law that any other division of the court on an issue shall become unconstitutional. The constitution's interpretation is now a matter practically of one man's opinion, and rulings on such narrow margin suggest that all the interpretations are but temporary and precarious. A death or a resignation and a new appointment may make constitutional tomorrow what is not constitutional today. A very small hair divides and differentiates the false and true.

Unify, solidify, federate, amalgamate your forces for the great battle against Capitalist anarchy and crime!

SPEECH

By ELLA WHEELER WILCOX.

Talk happiness. The world is sad enough
Without your woe. No path is wholly rough.
Look for the places that are smooth and clear,
And speak of them to rest the weary ear
Of earth; so hurt by one continuous strain
Of mortal discontent and grief and pain.

Talk faith. The world is better off without
Your uttered ignorance and morbid doubt.
If you have faith in God, or Man, or Self,
Say so; if not, push back upon the shelf
Of silence, all your thoughts till faith shall come.
No one will grieve because your lips are dumb.

Talk health. The dreary, never-ending tale
Of mortal maladies is worn and stale;
You can not charm or interest or please
By harping on that minor chord, disease.
Say you are well, or all is well with you,
And God shall hear your words and make them true.

ST. LOUIS SOCIALISTS' NEW HEADQUARTERS

Will Be Opened February 1, 1908—Office of St. Louis Labor and Arbeiter-Zeitung Will Be Located at 212 South Fourth Street.

Spacious Meeting Place on Same Floor—Comrades Busy Fixing Up New Socialist Home—Appeal to Friends for Removal Fund.

Comrades—When over nine years ago the present office of our local party press (the headquarters of the St. Louis Socialists) was secured, the Socialist movement throughout the country was in an almost hopeless condition.

Our local party movement also felt the wave of reaction. There were but a handful of comrades whose faith in our cause remained unshaken and whose courage could not be broken.

The office we have occupied for the last decade was one of small, narrow space, about 14 by 30 feet. There the business of our papers and of our party organization has been carried on; there, in the midst of the business transaction and lively discussion on all possible subjects, the editor had to do his work; from there the central campaign work was managed and directed; there the words "We never sleep" were not only a motto, but almost a reality.

Nine years ago, in the first campaign managed from the present headquarters, our party polled about 500 votes in St. Louis. Today the Socialist Party of St. Louis has reached the 5,000 mark, and ere many years we shall again multiply by 10 and increase our vote to 50,000.

The time has come when we must look for larger headquarters! This was the consensus of opinion of the St. Louis comrades.

The question was discussed at last week's meeting of the Board of Directors of the Arbeiter-Zeitung, and the members and comrades present favored the change, provided the Local Executive Board would so decide.

Last Saturday evening the Socialist Party Executive Board held a special meeting and after careful consideration it was decided to secure the second floor of the building 212 South Fourth street.

Our new headquarters consist of one front office for the business and editorial departments of our papers, 25 by 50 feet, with three big windows in front and three windows in the rear. Then there are two large rooms, connected by sliding doors, which can be used for meeting place, holding at least one hundred people.

For the last three or four days a number of comrades, who volunteered their services, have been busy fixing up the new home of the St. Louis Socialists.

February 1 has been fixed as the day of removal. From that date on all correspondence to city and state secretary, to St. Louis Labor and Arbeiter-Zeitung must be addressed to 212 South Fourth Street.

APPEAL FOR REMOVAL FUND.

Comrades and Friends—The removal of headquarters and office of our papers, together with the fixing up of our new location, involves an expense of several hundred dollars. Office fixtures, stoves, furniture, etc., have to be secured.

We appeal to you to co-operate with us in this important work of fixing up headquarters that will be the pride of the St. Louis Socialists. We assure you there will be no extravagant expenditures. Yet it will cost quite a sum of money to get things in working order by February 1.

Contributions to the Removal Fund will be received in the columns of our papers, St. Louis Labor and Arbeiter-Zeitung.

HEADQUARTERS REMOVAL FUND.

H. Siroky	\$1.00
J. J. Leuenberger	50
Otto Kaemmerer	5.00
David Allan	1.00
Dorr Mason	.50
John Weber	.50
Henry Schwarz	.50
B. Brockmeyer	.50
Wm. E. Kindorf	.50
J. C. Siemer	.50
E. J. Hilliard	.50
E. M. Bassett	.50
Joseph Dialer	.25
Frank Franz	.25
Otto Pauls	2.00
Fred Voss	.50
H. J. Steigerwalt	.50
A. Siepman	.25
H. S., Old Pioneer	1.00
Kellner	.50
Easton Boulanger	1.00
Guillaume Coinard	.50
G. A. Hoehn	1.00
Total	\$20.75

All contributions received after Tuesday evening, Jan. 21, will be published in next week's papers.

DEVASTATION OF OUR FORESTS

Uncle Sam's Natural Resources Robbed or Destroyed by the Millionaire Lumber Kings.

The Forestry Department, a branch of the U. S. Department of Agriculture in Washington, has just issued the following official circular, which calls attention to the devastation of our forests. The circular reads:

THE DRAIN UPON THE FORESTS.

They Are Being Cut Three Times as Fast as They Grow.

Since 1880 the sources of lumber supply have undergone remarkable changes. The first change was in the regions from which the principal kinds of lumber were procured, and this was followed by the substitution of other kinds of wood in their places. Neither the centers of the lumber industry nor the leading classes of woods are the same as they were twenty-five years ago. In 1880 nine states—Michigan, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, New York, Texas, Arkansas, Mississippi, Louisiana and Washington—produced 52.8 per cent, or more than half of the total lumber production of the United States. In 1906 these states produced 51.5 per cent, practically the same proportion, but the changes which have taken place in the output of individual states are very striking. Michigan, for instance, cut 23 per cent of the total in 1880 and but 5.6 per cent in 1906; Louisiana cut 0.7 per cent of the total in 1880 and 7.5 per cent in 1906; Washington furnished but 0.9 per cent of the lumber production of 1880 and 11.5 per cent of that of 1906. The cutting of the virgin timber in the North and East has been followed by increased drains upon the forest resources of the South and West.

Despite these conditions the amount of timber required has increased year by year. The increase in consumption of timber since 1880 has been more rapid than the increase of the population, and greater than in any similar period in the history of the country. This shows in a striking manner how much the nation depends upon forest products, and indicates how greatly all interests must suffer as lumber becomes scarcer and dearer.

Statistics gathered by the Bureau of the Census and the Forest Service show that the quantities of timber used last year for lumber, shingles, ties, pulpwood, cooperage stock, mine timbers, lath, distillation, veneer, poles, tanning, and turpentine and rosin, expressed in board feet, reached a total of approximately 50 billion board feet.

While these drains upon the forest are known with reasonable certainty, there are others of which there is no record. These are the demand for posts, fuel, and domestic purposes, regarding which it is more difficult to obtain information, because the products often pass through no market, but are consumed on the farm where they were produced. Careful estimates, however, place the total of wood used for fuel alone at an equivalent of 50 billion board feet a year.

It will be seen, then, that the present consumption of wood in all forms is above 100 billion board feet annually. Estimating the forest area of the United States at from 500 to 700 million acres, and the annual growth at 60 board feet per acre, the yearly increase is from 30 to 42 billion feet. At this rate, the annual growth barely equals the amount consumed for lumber alone. Considering all the drains, the annual consumption of wood is probably three times the annual growth. Detailed estimates of standing timber range from 1,400 to 2,000 billion feet. Using the larger figure, and considering the annual growth of 40 billion feet, it appears that there is not more than a thirty-three years' supply of timber in this country at present rate of consumption.

At present only about 22 per cent of our total forest area is in state or national forests, the remainder being in private hands. The forest area is being managed, to produce eventually enough to meet all our needs. Yet private owners, as well as governments, must use their forest lands in such a way as to maintain our timber supply.

Circular 129, just issued by the Forestry Department, discusses the drains upon the forests and the need for a public application to the Forester, U. S. Department of Agriculture, D. C.

IMPRACTICA

No, Socialism is not impracticable
Capitalism is impracticable. I
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The City Charter Revision

A Most Vital Subject Which Must Be Taken Up By the Working People of St. Louis—Energy and Determination Required to Secure Progressive City Charter.

Tenth Ward Improvement Association Presents An Exhaustive Report for Consideration.

The Tenth Ward Improvement Association, composed of over 400 citizens residing in that ward, assembled last Sunday afternoon in regular monthly meeting at Fountain Hall, Broadway and Jefferson avenue. Every seat was occupied and there was no more standing room when the chairman called the meeting to order. "City Charter Revision" was the special order of business. The committee appointed at the previous meeting presented a report, printed copies of which were handed to the members present. By unanimous vote the report was accepted by the meeting, and it was decided that copies of the report be mailed to all the Civic and Ward Improvement Associations, Business Men's Associations, Central Trades & Labor Union and Building Trades Council, and to the Turner Societies of the city.

For the information of our readers, and for the benefit of a progressive City Charter revision, we hereby present the report in full, trusting that our comrades and friends will carefully consider and study the propositions submitted to the citizens of St. Louis by the Tenth Ward Improvement Association.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE OF MUNICIPAL CHARTER REVISION OF TENTH WARD IMPROVEMENT ASS'N.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 19, 1908.

The committee on city charter revision appointed at the December meeting of the Tenth Ward Improvement Association begs leave to submit the following report, containing some important changes, amendments and new sections which, in our opinion, should receive the most careful attention in the revision work and drafting of a new charter for the city of St. Louis.

In submitting this report we wish to say that the members of this committee have done their work as conscientiously and loyally as was within their power, and we sincerely hope and trust that the members of this association and the citizens of St. Louis will give their kind and careful consideration to these important questions. In framing a new charter we should constantly bear in mind the fact that we may either forge chains of political servitude, or lay the foundation for a municipal commonwealth which will be a safeguard and guarantee for the welfare of our children.

Summary of Proposed Changes in City Charter as Contained in the Following Amendments, Substitutes and New Sections.

1. The city to own and operate gas and electric light and power plants, street railways, bridges, and ferries, telephones, and other public utilities.

2. The legislative power of the city shall be vested in a "Municipal Council" to consist of thirty-six members, to be elected according to proportional representation.

3. The members of the "Municipal Council" shall be subject to the Imperative Mandate and may be recalled by the citizens in case of disregarding the people's will. The Municipal Council shall have no power to suspend or expel any of its own members.

4. The qualified voters of the city shall have the power to have submitted to a referendum vote for approval or rejection any ordinance which may have been passed by the MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

5. The Members of the "MUNICIPAL COUNCIL" shall receive a salary of fifteen hundred dollars per year.

6. Every member of the MUNICIPAL COUNCIL shall give a certain number of hours daily to the duties of his office.

7. The MUNICIPAL COUNCIL shall elect its own President.

8. The veto power shall be vested in the qualified voters and the Mayor shall have no right to veto any ordinance.

9. The people shall by the Initiative and Referendum have the right to pass upon any ordinance and also initiate laws.

10. To create a Department of Forestry, with a Commissioner in charge who shall become a member of the Board of Public Improvement.

11. The FORESTRY DEPARTMENT to have in charge the purchasing, planting, pruning and caring for shade trees along streets, alleys and places of the city.

All water and gas-pipe, and conduit connections in streets made by the City, such connections to be made before improvement of streets.

Department of a MUNICIPAL ICE PLANT.

The People of St. Louis gain the right from the their own Board of Election Commissioners.

Board of Election Commissioners of five members, each to receive a salary of one thousand dollars and a Secretary of five hundred dollars.

At a municipal Board of Police Commissioners such Home Rule provision shall be secured.

Each member to receive a salary of two thousand dollars and give a certain number of hours daily to the duties of his office.

Police Service and the Merit system to be established.

Hour work day for all city employees.

Police Stations.

Article 1 by inserting the following:

purchase, build, hold, and operate power works to supply the city, with light and power to operate street railways, build, hold and operate as the qualified voters vote, at any regular

as follows:

legislative power of the city shall be styled the Municipal Council.

The Municipal Council shall consist of thirty-six members, to be elected according to proportional representation.

The members of the "Municipal Council" shall be subject to the Imperative Mandate and may be recalled by the citizens in case of disregarding the people's will.

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The members of the "Municipal Council" shall be subject to the Imperative Mandate and may be recalled by the citizens in case of disregarding the people's will.

qualified voters of the City of St. Louis whenever they fail to carry out the wishes of the people.

(d) The petition for recalling any member of the Municipal Council shall be signed by the qualified voters of the city to the number equal to twenty per cent of the total vote cast at the preceding general municipal elections, and if such petition is filed with the Municipal Council and with the Board of Election Commissioners a special election shall be called for the purpose of filling the vacancy caused by the recall of such Council Member; provided, however, that no regular election shall take place within ninety days of such recall, in which case the said vacancy shall be filled at the next regular election. The recalled member shall not be debarred from candidacy for the same office at any of the elections for filling such vacancy.

(e) Limitation of Council's power. The Municipal Council shall have no power to refuse to admit to voice and vote, to unseat, to suspend or expel any of its duly elected members.

Amend Section 14 of Article 3 as follows:

Section 14 of Article 3. Compensation of Members. Each member of the Municipal Council shall be entitled to receive, for his official services of every kind, annually, during his term of office, one thousand and five hundred dollars, and no more; but may be paid his reasonable expenses, authorized and incurred in any such service, to be approved by the Municipal Council of which he is a member. Whenever a member of the Municipal Council is absent without leave from the Council first obtained therefor, for an entire sitting of any meeting, he shall forfeit ten dollars of his compensation, etc.

Every member of the Municipal Council shall give at least eight hours of his time every day in the week, except Sundays and legal holidays, for the transaction of official business; and for this purpose he shall maintain regular office hours at the City Hall, on each of the official working days herein specified, during the hours from 9 o'clock a. m. till 12 o'clock at noon. Whenever a member of the Municipal Council is absent from his office, without leave from the Municipal Council first obtained therefor, he shall forfeit five dollars of his compensation for every day he is found absent from his office during the office hours herein specified.

Amend Section 20 of Article 3 to read as follows:

(a) When ordinances to take effect. No ordinance passed by the Municipal Council, except the general appropriation ordinance, shall take effect or go in force until forty-five days after its final passage by the Council, unless in case of an emergency (which emergency must be expressed in the preamble or in the body of the ordinance), the Municipal Council shall, by a vote of two-thirds of all the members otherwise direct, said vote to be taken by yeas and nays, and entered upon the Journal. Such emergency shall not apply to any bill granting franchises or concessions to private individuals, parties or corporations, or extension of such.

(b) Referendum—when applied to Council Ordinances. If within these forty-five days the qualified voters of the city equal to the number of ten per cent of the total vote cast in the city of St. Louis at the preceding general municipal election petition the Municipal Council to have said ordinance submitted to a referendum vote of the people, said ordinance shall be submitted to the qualified voters of the city for endorsement or rejection at a special or regular election, provided that a regular election is to take place within ninety days after the passage of the ordinance by the Council.

Strike out Sections 22, 23, 24 and 25 of Article 3, concerning the signing of bills, the veto power of the Mayor, the action on vetoes; etc., and substitute the following:

Section 22. Signing of Bills.—Reading Objections. No bill shall become an ordinance until the same shall have been signed by the president or presiding officer of the Municipal Council in open session; and before such officer shall affix his signature to any bill he shall suspend all other business, declare that such bill will now be read, and that, if no objections be made, he will sign the same, to the end that it may become an ordinance. The bill shall then be read at length, and if no objection be made, he shall, in the presence of the Council in open session, and before any other business is entertained, affix his signature, which fact shall be noted on the Journal. If any member of the Municipal Council shall object that any substitution, omission or insertion has occurred, so that the bill proposed to be signed is not the same in substance as when considered and passed by the Municipal Council, and if sustained, the presiding officer shall withhold his signature. The bill, if properly and lawfully considered and passed by the Council and signed by the presiding officer of said Municipal Council, shall become an ordinance within 45 days after such final passage, provided, however, that within these 45 days the qualified voters of St. Louis do not petition to have said ordinance submitted to a referendum vote of the people of St. Louis, for endorsement or rejection, in accordance with the specifications of Section 20 of Article 3 of this City Charter.

New Section to be inserted as Section 23 of Article 3:

Section 23. Initiative and Referendum.—The right of the people to propose, make and unmake laws by direct vote. Whenever the qualified voters of St. Louis to the number equal to fifteen per cent of the total vote cast at the preceding general municipal elections, propose, by petition, any bill, the Municipal Council shall read such bill in open session of the Council, and enter same in full on the Journal of the Municipal Council, whereupon a copy of the bill shall be placed in the hands of the Board of Election Commissioners of St. Louis, who shall instruct the secretary of the Board to order and arrange for the general referendum vote on the proposed ordinance. The result of such referendum vote shall be communicated by the Board of Election Commissioners to the Municipal Council. The President of the Council shall in open session of the Council order the ordinance read in full and affix his signature thereto, and the ordinance shall take effect and go in force forthwith.

Strike out first paragraph of Section 26 of Article 3 and substitute the following, to be numbered Section 24:

Section 24. Legislative power vested in Municipal Council. The Municipal Council shall have power within the City of St. Louis, by ordinance not inconsistent with the Constitution, or any law of this State, or of this Charter—

Amend Clause 5 of old Section 26 of Article 3 to read as follows:

5. or the construction and extension of bridges and viaducts, the purchase, construction, holding and operation of gas and electric light and power works, street railways, telephones, ferries, railroad terminals, depots, and other public utilities.

Insert in Part Second of Section 26 (which we number 24), of Article 3 the following:

to establish and maintain gas and electric light and power plants for fully supplying the city with light and power, and to distribute the same for public and private uses in

such manner and on such terms and compensation as shall be further provided for by ordinance; to establish a municipal street railway service for public and private uses in such manner and on such terms and compensation as shall be provided by ordinance. Such public property as herein mentioned shall never be sold.

Strike out Section 4, Article 4, and substitute the following:

Section 4. Light and Power Commissioner and Street Railway Commissioner. When the city at any time becomes the owner of any gas and electric light and power plant, then there shall be added to the Board of Public Improvements a Commissioner for Light and Power and a Street Railway Commissioner.

New Section to Article 4:

City Forestry Commissioner. There shall be created the office of City Forestry Commissioner, who shall have under his special charge the buying, planting, pruning, superintending and regulating of shade trees along the public streets, alleys and places, excepting the parks, and this City Forestry Commissioner shall be a member of the Board of Public Improvements. The City Forestry Commissioner shall have the power, with the approval of the Board of Public Improvements, to establish municipal nurseries for the purpose of providing the city with shade trees, shrubbery, etc. The shade trees, shrubbery, etc., along the public streets, alleys and places, shall be public property.

Amend Section 13 of Article 4 to read as follows:

Section 13. Board of Public Improvements to Regulate. The Municipal Council shall provide by ordinance that all connections with water or gas pipes or conduits be made by the city, subject to such regulations as the Board of Public Improvements may, from time to time, establish, and that all such connections with the main pipes and conduits in streets and alleys shall be effected before said streets and alleys are improved.

Amend Section 37 of Article 4 to read as follows:

The Municipal Council shall be authorized to pass ordinances for the establishment of municipal ice plants and ice houses in connection with the city water works, and under the management of the Water Commissioner, and under the supervision of the Board of Health, for the purpose of supplying the city institutions and the inhabitants of St. Louis with ice, under certain rules and regulations, and on such terms as shall be stipulated by special ordinance and by the Water Commissioner.

New Section to Article 4:

Elective officials to be recalled. Any public official elected by popular vote shall be subject to the Imperative Mandate or recall by the people.

HOME RULE FOR POLICE DEPARTMENT AND BOARD OF EDUCATION.

New Section to be added to Article 4, as Section 5:

Section 5. Article 4. Board of Election Commissioners.—Home Rule.—To be elected by general vote of the citizens of St. Louis. Majority and Minority Representation on Board.—In case the City of St. Louis at any time secure the constitutional right to enjoy municipal Home Rule in managing and attending to its own public elections and selecting or choosing its own Board of Election Commissioners, then there shall be elected by general vote of the qualified voters of the city a Board of Election Commissioners of five members, to be allotted to the several political parties as follows:—The political party having the highest number of votes at the preceding general election shall have two members on the Board; the political party having the second highest vote at the preceding general election shall have two members on the Board; and the political party having the third highest vote at the preceding general election shall have one member on the Board of Election Commissioners. The Board shall elect its own president.

New Section to be added to Article 4, as Section 6:

Section 6. Article 4. Board to employ permanent Secretary.—Salaries. The Board of Election Commissioners shall employ a permanent secretary to be known as the secretary of the Board of Election Commissioners, who shall receive a salary of twenty-five hundred dollars per annum, and who, with the sanction of the Board, may employ such clerical help as may be required to transact the business of the department. The members of the Board of Election Commissioners shall receive a salary of one thousand dollars a year each.

New Section to be added to Article 4, as Section 7:

Section 7. Article 4. Board of Police Commissioners.—Home Rule. Board to be elected by general vote of the citizens of St. Louis. Salaries of Commissioners.—In case the City of St. Louis at any time secure the constitutional right to enjoy municipal Home Rule in the management of its own police department and selecting or choosing its own Board of Police Commissioners, then there shall be elected by general vote of the qualified voters of the city a Board of Police Commissioners of five members to be allotted to the several political parties as follows:—The political party having the highest number of votes at the preceding general elections shall have two members on the Board; the political party having the second highest number of votes at the preceding general election shall have two members on the Board; the political party having the third highest number of votes at the preceding general election shall have one member on the Board of Police Commissioners. The Board shall elect its own president.

New section to be added to Article 4, as Section 8:

Section 8. Article 4. Police Department under civil service rules.—Salaries of Commissioners.—The Police Department shall be managed under strictly civil service rules, better known as the merit system, and no employee shall be discharged for political reasons or reasons other than set forth in the civil service rules. The salary of the Police Commissioners shall be two thousand dollars a year each, but the Commissioners shall give each day of the week a certain number of hours of their time to the transaction of official business in connection with the department, said office hours to be fixed by city ordinance.

New Section to be added to Article 4:

Civil Service.—Eight hours as a maximum work-day shall be observed in all municipal departments.

New Section to be added to Article 4:

The city shall be authorized to establish public comfort and toilet stations.

New Section to Article 4:

Municipal Employment Bureau.—The city shall have the power to establish a free Municipal Employment Bureau, the duties of which office shall be to assist the unemployed in obtaining employment.

Respectfully Submitted, Committee on Revision—Chris. Brinkop, chairman; F. C. Freiburg, secretary; J. C. Casey, Edwin Rosenthal, G. A. Hoehn.

To Whom It May Concern:

The above report was unanimously adopted by the Tenth Ward Improvement Association at their regular meeting Jan. 19, 1908. F. C. FREIBURG, Secretary. OTTO KARBE, President.

1222 Frisco Bldg.

WHAT CAUSES DISEASES?

BY CHARLES A. TYRRELL, M. D.

First, let us consider what disease is. Study the etymology of the world dis-ease. It is the antithesis of health. It is an impairment of the functional activities of the body. One is either sick or well, although the sickness may vary in degree. As a matter of fact, there is only one disease, although it may manifest itself in various ways, usually selecting the weakest part of the organism for its expression. This statement, I know, is contrary to the general belief, most people imagining that there is a distinct and specific cause for every form of ailment, and medical men generally do not attempt to controvert that opinion.

But what causes disease? I reply, even as there is only one disease, so there is only one cause, the presence in the body of foreign substances, usually the waste products of the body itself. There are numerous contributing causes, or as they are termed by physicians, exciting causes; but there is only one fundamental cause, the retention of waste matter in the system. It may be accepted as a scientific fact that a perfectly clean body—that is, clean internally as well as externally—must of necessity be a healthy body.

The presence of foreign substance in the body is resented by nature, and waste matter is, in effect, a foreign substance. The matter may be in gaseous, liquid or solid form; but it is, nevertheless, a foreign substance, its presence is dangerous to the organism and must result in derangement of function. If the presence of a grain of sand in a watch will retard its movements, if not stop them altogether, what must be the result of an accumulation of waste matter in the human system? Think for a moment of the amount of friction that must be perpetually present in the human organism from this cause! And remember the human body is more delicately constructed than the most cunning example of human mechanism.

Nature has provided three avenues by which the waste products of the body may be expelled; the bowels, the skin and the lungs, but the bulk of the work devolves upon the bowels. There are three factors at work in the process, mechanical, gaseous and absorptive, the last named being infinitely the most pernicious. Let us first consider the mechanical. Nature has beautifully apportioned the space in the abdominal cavity, each viscus having ample room for the performance of its special function; but any abnormal increase in size of any part of the contents of the cavity must necessarily create disturbance. It is impossible to estimate the amount of evil caused by an engorged intestine monopolizing two or three times its allotted space in the abdominal cavity, crowding and hampering the other organs in their work.

But the effect produced by direct mechanical pressure are not the only ones. The accumulations in the colon necessarily arrest the free passage of the product of the small intestine, and that in turn causes undue retention of food in the stomach and consequent fermentation by the distension and by the encrusted matter adhering to the intestinal walls, is simply incalculable. Have we not here the direct and palpable causes of all digestive disturbances?

Undigested organic matter subjected for hours to a temperature equal to that of the stomach and intestines, actively ferments, the result being that distressing flatulent condition, the bane of so many suffering mortals. The effect of these gaseous accumulations in the alimentary canal are not thoroughly understood at present; that is, the pathological effects. The more direct effects as manifested in abdominal distension and the terrible distress that frequently follows eating, are, unfortunately, too well known. What functional disturbances may arise from the presence of these gaseous substances, present in excess in the system, is at present largely a matter of conjecture; but it is known that a stream of carbonic acid gas, or hydrogen gas, directed against a muscle, will cause paralysis of that structure. The expansive force of gases is too well known to need comment, and leads irresistibly to the conclusion that such a force exerted against vital organs must be productive of serious harm. It is not at all improbable that many causes of hernia and uterine displacement may be due to this hitherto unsuspected cause. That they penetrate the neighboring tissues is an established fact, and it is quite conceivable that their action upon the nervous system through the medium of the circulation may lie at the door of many cases of neurasthenia that are now so prevalent.

But the auto-infection that results from the absorption of the foul liquid refuse into the blood supply is by far the most serious feature, for "the blood is life." This pernicious waste is composed of substances for which the system has no further use; in fact, they are the equivalent of poisons. It is known that as much as three-fourths of this foul substance may be absorbed, carrying into the system poisonous germs and excrementitious matter. A circulation is constantly taking place between the fluid contents of the bowel and the blood, which, until the last few years, was unknown, and even now is too little heeded. Prof. Metchnikoff recently stated in a lecture at Paris: "Particularly injurious are the microbes of the large intestine. Hence they penetrate into the blood and impair it, alike by their presence and the products they yield, ptomaines, alkaloids, etc. The auto-intoxication of the organism and poisoning through microbes, is an established fact." How can it be otherwise, when every portion of the blood may, and possibly does, pass several times into the alimentary canal in 24 hours?

Need we look any further for the fundamental cause of disease? Is it any wonder that people sicken and die of the thousand and one maladies that scourge humanity? Are apoplexy, paralysis, dropsy and consumption punishments sent from above, or are they the result of violated natural law? Can it be wondered at that, with a colon overloaded with foul, reeking matter, that dyspepsia should be rife? Or, with a nervous system deprived of proper nutrition through dyspeptic conditions, that nervous breakdowns should be so frequent? If the uric and lactic acids formed in the body, instead of being promptly eliminated are re-absorbed into the system during every moment of existence, until the tissues are fairly saturated with them, is it reasonable to expect to escape rheumatism with its kindred scourges, sciatica and neuralgia?

Now, having shown the unmistakable, prime cause of disease, let me ask you to bring the same intelligence to bear on the method of dealing with it that you would employ in the ordinary business relations of life. With a system loaded with impurities, is it not unreasonable to expect that by pouring a few grains of diluted drugs into the stomach you can purify the blood; even granting for the sake of argument that such a purpose could be accomplished; when, occupying nearly one-half of the abdominal cavity is an engorged colon, reeking with filth, this filth being constantly and steadily absorbed into the circulation? If you were to act as foolishly as that in your business, your friends would quickly apply to the courts for a guardian for you. The practice of increasing the deposits in the physical system by the introduction of drugs (foreign substances) is in direct opposition to physiological law and common sense. It has no scientific foundation whatever.

Now, whether for the preservation of health or the treatment of disease when present, the chief thing is to cleanse the colon. It is useless to attempt to get rid of the effects while the cause is present. When the sewer in a street becomes blocked, what do the city fathers do? Do they palter with the trouble by throwing in a few pounds of disinfectants, in the hope that with the disappearance of the odor the trouble will cease? Not at all. They adopt the simple, common sense plan of "flushing it," thus dealing with the matter in a rational, yet thoroughly practical and effective manner. The colon in the human body is a physiological sewer, and when obstructed the same rule of action should be applied to it as to its city prototype—it should be washed out.

In plain English, the preservation and restoration of health depends entirely upon cleanliness, especially internal cleanliness, and to attain that condition, which we are told is next to godliness, there is nothing to equal the Internal Bath.

Is it not strange that such an obviously common sense proceeding should not be universal.

MILITIA PROTECTION FOR STRIKE-BREAKING OUTFIT OF MINE OWNERS.

The following capitalist press dispatch gives a picture of the strike situation in Goldfield, Nev.:

Goldfield, Nev., Jan. 4.—It is conceded in Goldfield that the strike is practically won by the mine operators, and it is believed that within ten days or two weeks every mine in the district will be in full blast. Several mines started up today with miners formerly affiliated with the Western Federation, but who signed cards renouncing such allegiance. Among the mines were the Mohawk property, the Combination Fraction and several leases on the Atlantic and Florence. The men went to work under the new scale, which reduced wages 20 per cent. General Manager Mackenzie of the Goldfield Consolidated today said: "Conditions today are more promising than at any time since the strike began, and the mine owners have not wavered one iota from their original program of reducing wages and separating from the Western Federation of Miners. Every member of the Federation has to sign a card renouncing allegiance to that union and the mine owners will remain firm in their stand if it takes two years to accomplish their purpose of breaking up the Federation in Goldfield and Nevada. The most hopeful sign of an early settlement is the formation of a new union among the miners, which is to become a state affair, independent of the Western Federation of Miners. The preamble and explanation of the new union was finished today, and almost immediately enough signatures were received to give the new organization a foothold with the encouragement given the movement by the mine owners. The Western Federation leaders are said to be much disturbed over the turn affairs have taken." Of course, the foregoing dispatch was dictated by the mine owners. The fact of the matter is that the Western Federation of Miners are as solid as ever and determined to win out in the long run.

MARTIN IRONS

Men Who Have Blazed the Way.

By E. L. Tucker, Member General Executive Board International Machinists' Association.

Years may come and years may go, bringing new friends, new fancies, new joys, making changes great and many, but leaving many a void and many a place that can never again be filled. Some old-time pictures are lying before me, many of them time-stained and dim, some of them so old that they are becoming shadowy and indistinct, but all of them dear to me because they are all that I have beyond a memory of many an old-time pioneer in the labor movement who has been called from labor to rest. Many of them bring back to my heart many memories of days long gone by with incidents that can never be repeated and scenes and actions that can never come again. Some of them are of young men, strong, vigorous and full-blooded, taken years ago.

"When all the world is young, lad,
And all the trees are green,
And every goose a swan, lad,
And every lass a queen;
Then hey for boot and horse, lad,
And ride the world away,
Young blood must have its course, lad,
And every dog his day."

and although they are still with us, many of them are beginning to show the sear and yellow signs of age, their step is less firm and their eyes not near as bright as they were when the pictures were taken, but although the years have left their marks upon them, their hearts are still young and their labors in the movement as energetic as they were in the pioneer days of yore.

I am going to take these pictures up one by one and tell you about them and of the days when the pictures were taken. This will interest the younger members of our organization and the younger men in the labor movement generally, while they will arouse many a memory in the heart of many a gray-beard. I will take them as they come, for they were all good men and true, every one of them, and although I was not personally acquainted with all of them, I am familiar with their history and what they accomplished in the cause of labor.

Here is one of whom you have all heard and whose memory is kept green in many a loyal and loving heart. He graduated from the machine-shop, and it is therefore eminently fitting that he should be the first one shown you. His name is Martin Irons.

He was born in Dundee, Scotland, in 1832, and came to this country when 14 years of age. Friendless and penniless, he sought employment and became an apprentice in a machine shop, where he worked for many years after learning that trade. As a youth his warm feelings for the weak or oppressed were always evident, and to the end his unswerving fealty to the cause of the poor challenged the admiration of even his enemies. Witnessing an employer's greed on the one side and a mother with her dying child on the other, he is said to have registered a vow ever after to devote his life to humanity—"helping to humanize men and to debrutalize those that have power over the weak." For his efforts in fulfilling this vow, for standing between his class and their oppressors, he was in the end cast adrift to die. After some years as foreman in the machine shop, his accumulated earnings were sufficient to start him in a business of his own. He opened a grocery store in New Orleans, but here again his kindness of heart, which caused him to help the needy so often, was instrumental in causing him to fail and return to Lexington, Ky., where again he worked at his trade. In 1885 he joined the Knights of Labor, and in speaking of the occasion, said: "Not till then did I feel that I had struck the chord entirely in harmony with my soul. When that beautiful watchword of knighthood, 'An injury to one is the concern of all,' resounded through my life and when I learned that knighthood embraced every grade of honest toil in its heights and depths, then I felt that I had reached a field on which I was ready to spend the remaining energies of my life." He saw and felt the injustice suffered by his class and appealed to his fellow workers to resist. He advocated trades unionism, the eight-hour day and oppressed women and child-labor in factories. The name of Martin Irons will recall one of the most disastrous railroad strikes that ever occurred in the United States—that on the Missouri Pacific and four other lines between Missouri and Texas, in 1886. At this time his star of leadership shone in its full brilliancy. As chairman of the executive board of District Assembly No. 101 he ordered the strike, which lasted six weeks and threw thousands of men out of employment. The strike was lost. Members of the Knights of Labor were forever barred from employment on the roads, several were sent to the penitentiary, and not one concession was made by the employers. "A strike that one hour's gentlemanly courtesy on the part of the manager would have averted," were the words used later by Irons. Even though defeated in his own great undertaking, he never ceased exhorting the poorer classes to organize and better their condition. In the struggle for emancipation he nobly did his share. He died near Waco, Texas, Nov. 17, 1901, after many days of suffering, intensified by the pangs of poverty.

THE LABOR SITUATION IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Johannesburg, Jan. 10.—New employment has been found for a number of the Rand Chinese, who will thus not all be repatriated at the conclusion of their agreement. Great shortage of labor has been experienced at Lobito Bay, the port at Portuguese West Africa, whence a railway line is being constructed inland by the Benguela Railway Co. The scheme is a bold one, the ultimate idea being that the Rhodesian railways shall extend their line from Bro-

ken Hill, 657 miles north of Bulawayo, to the Kansapshe mine, where the Benguela railway would connect with it, and that with the starting of a regular service of steamers from Southampton to Lobito Bay a new express route would be created between Great Britain and Johannesburg and other inland towns. The Capetown authorities, seeing the menace to the interests of South African ports, are anxiously watching the progress of the line, which, owing to various difficulties—the chief of which is the shortage of labor—has been somewhat retarded hitherto, although 100 kilometers have been finished. The country generally is very level and favorable to construction. Now, however, the Transvaal has come to the rescue, and about 2,000 Chinese from the Rand and the adjacent districts are to be sent to the railway works. While the production of gold is increasing, the employment of coolies is being steadily reduced. The total number of laborers employed in the Transvaal mines (exclusive of the Robinson group) was 141,237 at the end of November, and of these 103,509 were natives. Apparently the magnates are now quite resigned to the repatriation of the Chinese and have resolved to do the best they can with native labor. Their attitude is no longer one of despair, and, instead of bewailing their poverty, they are increasing interim dividends.

ANNOUNCEMENT

It is unlawful for the American Federation of Labor and its members and sympathizers to

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"Justice Gould in the Equity Court of the District of Columbia, on December 17th, handed down a decision granting the company a temporary injunction preventing the Federation from publishing the fact that the

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THE VANGUARD

A Magazine of
Modern Thought and Social Progress

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

SOCIALIST VOTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

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

SOCIALIST VOTE OF THE WORLD.

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

CHARTER REVISION

The question of revising the City Charter is of most vital importance to the working people of St. Louis.

Under the present City Charter real progress in the management of our municipal and public affairs is almost impossible.

Our present City Charter is good—for the capitalist corporations!

Every labor organization in St. Louis, and, in the first place, the Socialist Party, must take up this problem, discuss it and take decided action in favor of a radical change and a progressive new City Charter.

The machine politicians and their capitalist corporation masters are opposed to Charter revision; the old charter serves their purpose. A week ago we published some recommendations made by the Central Trades & Labor Union. Today we publish the action of the Tenth Ward Improvement Association. It is superfluous to say that each and every one of the proposed changes meets with our hearty approval.

We must impress upon the minds of the citizens of St. Louis that Charter revision means a determined fight for the people's rights. There are powerful corporation interests at stake. There are hundreds of thousands and millions of dollars ready for bribe purposes. Politicians, lawyers, newspapers, etc., will be "influenced" and their minds and opinions "changed" by the almighty Mammon.

Veto Power of the Mayor

The St. Louis Republic is up in arms against the Tenth Ward Improvement Association, because that body saw fit to advocate the abolition of the old feudal privilege of the mayor to veto any ordinance which the 130,000 qualified voters of St. Louis might see fit to enact by means of the initiative or referendum.

Wonderful logic of a paper which pretends to be democratic, and which claims to be the mouthpiece of the Democratic Party! Here is the Republic editorial in full:

Veto Power of the Mayor.

The contention of the Tenth Ward Improvement Association that the mayor's veto power should be revoked would be more timely if we had not before us the spectacle of about the most perverse combine we have ever had in one branch of the Municipal Assembly.

It is true that in the present Assembly the Council exercises a wholesale veto power over bad legislation by the House. But in this respect we are more fortunate than we sometimes are. The possible conjunction of a bad Council with a bad house, free to legislate without restraint of any sort except the fear of popular wrath, is a situation which the city must by all means avoid.

A single Municipal Council consisting of 34 members, whose acts should not be subject to approval by the mayor, might open the door for more mischief than a bicameral Assembly acting without such check. Under the present arrangement, as has already been said, one house acts as a check upon the other. A single Municipal Council, exempt from veto by the mayor, would be subject to no check whatever.

The mayor, presumably being better informed about the affairs of the city than any member of the legislative branch of the city government, is a proper person to have a voice in the enactment of laws for the city. The executive branch of every government is to such an extent the repository of information concerning it that the constitution of the United States not only gives to the president a qualified power of veto over the acts of Congress, but requires him to inform Congress from time to time concerning the affairs of the country.

No city having a Municipal Assembly of a Municipal Council of large membership can dispense with the veto power of a responsible executive head. It is altogether another story in the Texas plan of municipal government, in which there is no mayor and no Municipal Assembly, but government by a select board of half a dozen men, every one of which is a responsible city official.

If the Republic editor had read the propositions of the Tenth Ward Improvement Association, he might not have unloaded on his patient readers such a superficially prepared, shallow editorial. Each and every one of his flimsy arguments is answered by the new charter sections proposed by the Tenth Ward citizens.

Neither the mayor, nor the Council, nor a House of Delegates shall have the right to veto any law. The Tenth Ward Improvement Association insists that the people, the qualified voters, and no one else, shall have the right to say whether a law or ordinance shall stand or fall.

Under the Tenth Ward proposition the people would have a threefold veto power:

1. The right to have a referendum vote on any ordinance passed by the Municipal Council.
2. The right to initiate bills and ordinances.
3. The right to recall any member of the Council in case of disregarding the wishes of the people.

Within 45 days after the passage of any ordinance the people may have that ordinance submitted to a referendum vote. And should the Council attempt to deceive the people by passing any bill and successfully get it over the 45 days' limit, the people could, by means of the Initiative, unmake that ordinance.

Today the mayor may veto any ordinance. This veto power is an old "divine right," a remnant of middle age feudalism.

In Switzerland, or in Germany, the people of a municipality would laugh at the idea of a mayor or burgomaster vetoing any ordinance enacted by the town council.

The president of the Swiss Republic has no veto power—all he has to do is: to sign the laws enacted by the people, as an official formality. That's all!

The idea that one man, little or big, should be given the right to kill a law enacted by the representatives of the people, or directly enacted by the people under the referendum system! Why, such an idea is absurd!

Let us see:

England has a national Parliament, which makes the laws. And the great King Edward has no power to veto or kill any law enacted by Parliament.

Next:

Germany is a constitutional monarchy with a powerful Kaiser at the helm. Germany also has a national parliament known as the Reichstag, which enacts the laws for the empire. Funny as it may seem to people like the editor, the great Kaiser Wilhelm II. has no right to veto or kill any law enacted by the Reichstag.

But here in St. Louis, according to the Republic editor, we must place the great privilege (and very grave responsibility, too!) into the hands of one man! Where does the democracy come in?

O, yes, we almost overlooked the fine point. The Republic wants a "Municipal Government by Commission." That's good! Half a dozen "responsible citizens" to run the municipal affairs, similar to the way of Napoleon Bonaparte's directorate at the time when the great Corsican prepared to kick French democracy into the melting pot of Napoleonic militarism and Caesarism.

Nixie! The people of St. Louis will be on their guard and the "Government by Commission" gentlemen will do well to abandon their little pet scheme.

What is needed is an administration of the people, by the people and for the people. Nothing less!

Editorial Observations

MR. CORTELYOU has been offered the \$60,000 presidency of a trust company. Valuable servants of Uncle Sam!

EIGHT KILLED, FIFTEEN INJURED, Jan. 20, in a railroad wreck near Fairburn, Ga. Human life is cheap under Capitalism!

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT and the Nevada mine owners have finally discovered the "basis" upon which the Federal troops may be kept in Goldfield to assist in the work of breaking the miners' strike.

THE LONDON SUPPRAJUGS are making things very unpleasant for Campbell-Bannerman. Last Friday they gave the Premier a surprise party at Downing street, and the police had to interfere to protect the old man.

"THE BULGARIAN SOCIALIST PARTY, composed mainly of students and young men, has a strong following." This is what P. N. Deskaloff, the editor of a capitalist daily in Sofia, said in an interview in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch of Jan. 16.

WHAT LOOKS QUEER TO US is that Harry Orchard was never caught while executing some of his diabolical work. Was he a fairy, or did the mantle of paid Pinkerton spies shield him, or didn't he really do what he has confessed to?—St. Joseph Union.

THREE TRAINMEN KILLED, Jan. 20, on the Southern Railroad, near Coryden Junction, Ind. The victims were workmen, and workmen's lives are cheap, especially so since the U. S. Supreme Court, by a vote of five to four, killed the employers' liability law.

FROM AN EXCHANGE OF 1950: Harry Orchard died of old age at Boise, Idaho, where for half a century he has been an honored guest of the state. The last forty years he has traveled extensively as a witness, his services being in constant demand in this capacity.—Boise Citizen.

BUSINESS NOT MEN. The Supreme Court of the United States has just decided that the protection of human life on railways engaged in interstate commerce is not subject to regulation or control of national law. It does so on the ground that instead of dealing with questions of commerce such laws undertake to regulate the "dealings of the railways with their employes."—Saturday Evening Tribune.

FOURTEEN THOUSAND DEPOSITORS, mostly working people! Providence, R. I., Jan. 20.—The New England Trust Co. closed its doors today and John D. Hilton, its treasurer, was appointed temporary receiver. During the financial stry the company took advantage of the law requiring depositors to give 90 days' notice. The time limit expired yesterday. The company's 14,000 depositors are mostly working people.

THE COFFERS OF THE PINKERTON Detective Agency can boast of an additional \$50,000, looted from the treasury of the state of Idaho. When corporate combinations can utilize state officials to mortgage taxpayers with an indebtedness to carry on a prosecution of victims that have incurred the enmity of exploiters, simply because those victims have stood unflinchingly for the supremacy of unionism, such taxpayers deserve but little sympathy if they fail to drive the political ring into the limbo of oblivion.—Miners' Magazine.

THE SUNDAY CLOSING CRAZE is moving toward the extreme in Kansas City. The grand jury has returned 46 indictments

against persons engaged in theatrical work, charged with violating the old Sunday closing law, many of those indicted being non-resident actors, who will have to return for trial or forfeit their bonds. Each manager was indicted as many times as he had actors or employes working at his theater the preceding Sunday, on the theory that the employer violates the law as much by forcing his employes to work as does the employe by consenting to work.

NOW, WHAT NEXT? The latest news from Rio de Janeiro is to the effect that anarchists tried to blow up Uncle Sam's world-encircling fleet. This fear of anarchistic anarchy would lead us to believe that our swimming volcanoes of warships, filled with enough dynamite, nitroglycerin and gun cotton to blow the top off Pike's Peak, are after all very weak nutshells. President Roosevelt should secure a Supreme Court injunction against the "undesirable citizens," lest some day he may find the red flag hoisted on the top-masts of his battleships. That would be "nothing new under the sun."

THE IN-LOOK:—

The smallest bark on life's tumultuous ocean
Will leave a track behind forever more;
The lightest wave of influence, once in motion,
Extends and widens to the eternal shore.
We should be wary, then, who go before
A myriad yet to be, and we should take
Our bearing carefully, where breakers roar
And fearful tempest gather: one mistake
May wreck unnumbered barks that follow in our wake.
—Sarah K. Bolton.

"EVERYBODY" AFRAID OF SOCIALISM. A London cablegram, dated Jan. 19, relative to the session of Parliament which opens Jan. 29, says: "Real interest, keener than ever this year, centers in the legislation that the government proposes to introduce and the cost of the social reforms, estimated at many millions of pounds, that the new elements in the political arena, the Labor and Socialist parties, are attempting to bring about. If all the legislation promised for the coming session is forecasted in the speech from the throne, the members of the House of Commons will have a stupendous task before them, and the usual session of six months will hardly afford sufficient time to dispose of it all. The presence of the Socialist and Labor members in Parliament has changed the situation. The old stagnation spirit of the money aristocracy has given way to the waves of the new democracy of Labor and Socialism.

HOW HUMAN LIFE IS SACRIFICED. "One Narrow Exit." Under this caption the Post-Dispatch writes: The phrase, "One narrow exit," which recurs several times in the report of the theater horror at Boyertown, Pa., tells the whole story. Four hundred men, women and children had to pass through "one narrow exit" in a few minutes to escape death by fire. The natural consequence was the death of many, the helpless little children, of course, being the first to suffer. The "one narrow exit" never becomes conspicuous until a panic turns it into a death trap, yet its possibilities as a trap are easily demonstrated by a simple calculation. After each fire which proves the inadequacy of the exits and fire escapes of a theater or hall, there is a brief futile agitation and more theaters and halls with similar inadequate exits and fire escapes are built, while the existing fire traps are practically untouched. No one is ever punished for building or profiting by death traps. Officialdom calmly sleeps between holocausts.

BEFORE THE NEW YORK CIVIC FORUM and a great audience at Carnegie Hall Tuesday, over which Bishop Potter presided, Prof. Paul Milyukoff delivered a message to the American people from the Constitutional Democratic party of Russia. Prof. Milyukoff, who is a leader of that party and a member for St. Petersburg in the present Duma, gave it as his candid opinion that instead of the establishment of a Duma having been the beginning of a rapid movement toward free forms of government, it had been in reality the high tide, and that there had been actual retrogression ever since. The Radicals had tried to rush matters only to meet crushing defeat from the government by the use of the military power. His party aimed at parliamentary power to limit that of the Czar. The liberties of the manifesto had never been recognized by the government, and in the two years since it was issued 18,274 persons had been condemned for political offenses, of which 2,217 were sentenced to death. The revolution had now become a battle of classes—the landholding classes against the peasants and workmen. A majority of the present Duma was elected by 19,000 landlords. Prof. Milyukoff came all the way from the Russian capital to make this one speech and had to start back in two days. He made a hasty trip to Washington to meet prominent congressmen at a dinner given by Mr. Parsons of New York.

CAPITALIST PUNISHMENT DYING OUT. Some interesting information concerning punishments for murder in foreign countries has been issued by the British Home Office. The countries which inflict no death penalty, however brutal or premeditated the crime, are Italy, Holland, Norway, Switzerland, Portugal and Russia, save where the lives of the Emperor, the Empress and the heir to the throne are concerned. The Canton of Zug, in Switzerland, imposes the lowest minimum penalty in the world, three years' imprisonment for willful homicide, the maximum punishment being imprisonment for life. Of those countries which inflict the death penalty, but rarely carry it out, Sweden is the most notable. Capital punishment is inflicted by decapitation, but the penalty imposed for premeditated murder is almost invariably commuted to penal servitude for life. Germany distinguishes between two kinds of murder—one, premeditated and intentional, is punishable by death; the second, intentional homicide, is punishable by penal servitude for from five to fifteen years. Dueling in Germany is a misdemeanor of a special kind. A man who kills his opponent in a duel is not charged with murder or manslaughter, but with dueling, the punishment for which is detention in a fortress for fifteen years. Spain has a death penalty, but rarely imposes it, the customary sentence for premeditated homicide being penal servitude in chains for life. New York Tribune.

GRAFT AND JURY FIXING. In the Social Democratic Herald Comrade Berger writes: The air of Milwaukee was thick with graft and the streets full of grafters. Yet most of them could not be touched. And those who were indicted went free in most cases. Why? Because the grafters, as a class, rule the city of Milwaukee. Because the juries were made up of grafters and grafters' friends and cousins. Because our plutocracy is also graftocracy. And because the graftocracy has also the key to the jury box. Let us see whether this picture is overdone. Of a list of 46 jurors which I had

"the pleasure" of examining personally, 44 were "tainted men," and two were colorless. Not a Social-Democrat was among them, nor any other known enemy of graft. Out of another panel of 31—which recently decided a grafting case by pronouncing the accused "not guilty" of perjury, after he had admitted that he had lied under oath—out of this panel of 31 there were 14 business men, 2 saloon-keepers, 10 farmers, 1 motorman and 5 who did not seem to have any particular classification. It is worthy of note that the "shrewd" Milwaukee county farmer, the man who is putting water and chalk into the milk, is especially favored for jury service when the graftocracy wants "to put on airs"—although the number of farmers living in Milwaukee county is very small compared with the wage-working class. But the skilled mechanic hardly ever gets on a jury. Since the Milwaukee trade unionists have become Social-Democratic, the graftocracy has relieved them from jury duty. A workingman is rarely to be found on the panels, unless he is a conductor or a motorman—and Beggs is not known to have many union men in his service.

The World of Labor

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

DRUG CLERKS ORGANIZING.

Drug clerks throughout the Atlantic states are forming unions, and joining the Retail Clerks' International Union.

BROTHERHOOD OF CARMEN.

The Brotherhood of Railway Carmen now has 455 lodges, with a total membership of 30,451, and a cash balance of \$27,866.94.

THE MEMBERSHIP OF UNION LABOR.

Labor unions not affiliated with the American Federation of Labor have a membership of about 500,000, making the membership of all the labor unions in the United States about 3,000,000.

GALOSKOWSKY AND HIS INJUNCTION.

Circuit Judge Taylor declined to restrain George L. Berry and other members of the Pressmen's Union from interfering with Theodore F. Galoskowsky, editor of the American Pressman, official organ of the society.

THE WORKERS ALONE RESPONSIBLE.

Speaking of the unemployed problem, the Seattle Saturday Tribune says: Since the working class constitutes the overwhelming majority in society, the whole problem of the unemployed resolves itself into a simple question of so organizing the working people that the majority which we already possess we may use effectively in our own behalf.

BAKERS' UNION NO. 4 HAS BIG JOLLIFICATION.

The St. Louis Bakers' Union No. 4 gave their annual ball at Concordia Club Hall Saturday evening. There was an immense crowd in attendance and everybody seemed to be in a general jollification. Business Agent Comrade Beisel, with his glowing red rosette badge and his healthy red cheeks looked like the rising sun on the horizon viewed from the Reservoir Park water tower. The annual ball of No. 4 was a decided success.

WISCONSIN FEDERATION OF LABOR ON BUCK'S STOVE BOYCOTT.

In its semi-annual meeting the executive board of the Wisconsin Federation of Labor took up the Buck's Stove Injunction case. The official proceedings contain the following information: The lawsuit of the Van Cleave Buck Stove and Range concern of St. Louis against the A. F. of L. was discussed. Moved and carried that Organized Labor and sympathizers are requested to consider the above concern still unfair.

THE MINE OWNERS' STRIKE BREAKERS' UNION INCORPORATED.

Goldfield, Nev., Jan. 18.—A charter for the Nevada Miners' Union, incorporated, was filed with the county clerk today. This is the union that is intended to displace the Western Federation in the Goldfield district, and has the moral support of the Operators' Association. The Stars and Stripes have been adopted as the emblem of the Strike Breakers' Union. Will Uncle Sam issue an injunction against this defamation of our national flag?

PRESSMEN ARE WINNING IN THEIR EIGHT-HOUR CAMPAIGN.

A circular issued by President Berry of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union makes a very favorable statistical showing. The number who had secured the eight-hour day stood: Flatbed pressmen, 7,105; press assistants, 6,252; all the web pressmen, 2,104; total, 15,551. Not working eight hours: Flatbed pressmen, 1,895; press assistants, 1,784; total, 2,643. The eight-hour day prevailed in 136 cities and towns; 13 settlements were under way, while 41 organizations had not reported. The pressmen have made further gains since this circular was issued.

BOYCOTT ON STREET RAILWAY CORPORATION.

Capitalist newspapers report about the recent street car strike in Muncie: The town of Muncie, Ind., was freed from rioting by the arrival of troops, and the street cars were operated with strike breakers, but this was not the end of the matter. The striking street car men have instituted a system of boycotts upon the Union Traction Co. so thoroughly that every class of citizens and all kinds of business are affected. So far very few passengers have dared to ride on the cars in operation and thus invite the application of the boycott to their interests.

PARKER TO DEFEND A. F. OF L. AGAINST BUCK STOVE AND RANGE COMPANY.

Washington, Jan. 20.—Alton B. Parker of New York has been retained as senior counsel for the American Federation of Labor in the case of the Buck's Stove and Range Company of St. Louis against the federation, involving the rights of labor unions to boycott and publish in their unfair lists the names of business concerns the unions regard as unfriendly to their interests. The executive council of the federation will meet here Monday and determine the course in defense in the pending injunction proceedings.

THE NEW YORK CHILD LABOR LAW.

The report of Commissioner of Labor P. Tecumseh Sherman of New York refers to the working of the child labor law as follows: "I protest against age as a test of fitness to work, since in many cases children of the required age are physically unfit for their tasks, and also on account of the difficulty in obtaining proof of the age of a child. Physical fitness for the task performed should be made the standard for employment, so that protection might be given children of all ages, and the burden of proving a violation rendered less difficult. The enforcement of the law concerning hours of labor of women and children is extremely difficult, and its provisions should be modified."

BUILDING TRADES, KEEP AWAY FROM DULUTH.

Wanted—Competent carpenters, plumbers, electricians, sheet metal workers, roofers and plasterers. Steady work; good wages; open shop. Apply Duluth Builders' Exchange Employment Department, 505 Lyceum Bldg., Duluth.

Last December the Builders' Exchange locked out 1,800 men in the building trades. This action has since been indorsed by the Commercial Club, Real Estate Exchange and Van Cleave's National Association of Manufacturers. Success means disruption of the trade union movement at the head of the lakes. Workers are warned to

pay no attention to advertisements like the above. Keep away from Duluth and the Northwest. Warn all others to keep away from these alluring baits, as the bosses are already preparing for the spring trade.

C. I. A. SECRETARY LAMENTS HIS ASSOCIATION'S "BAD MOVE."

James A. Emery, secretary of the Citizens' Industrial Association of America, deprecates the attack on Samuel Gompers as a most unwise move on the part of the manufacturers who are fighting Organized Labor. Mr. Emery said he was familiar with the controversy between Mr. Gompers and the National Association of Manufacturers. "I advised against the publication of the attack on Gompers," said Mr. Emery, "because there was but little to base it upon, and even were the charges true, it can have but one effect, and that is to strengthen Mr. Gompers with the trade unionists of the country. I think it a most unwise move from our point of view, and I believe two-thirds of the prominent manufacturers of the country feel the same way about it that I do.—Mine Workers' Journal.

PUBLISHING THE UNFAIR LIST.

We read in the New York Worker: As reported in The Worker four weeks ago, the American Federation of Labor has been forbidden by the United States Supreme Court in its "We Don't Patronize" the name of the Buck Stove and Range Company of St. Louis. The Worker takes pleasure in again calling the attention of its readers to this fact and advising them that a corporation which is afraid to have the truth about its dealings with its employes published in a labor paper does not deserve the patronage of honest workmen. We are of the opinion that workmen and friends of labor and of freedom should be careful not to buy stoves or ranges manufactured by this company. The head of the company, Mr. Van Cleave, it may be added, is also the president of the National Association of Manufacturers, and the peer of Parry, Post, Chancellor Day and Grover Cleveland in his virulent hatred for labor organizations.

UNITED MINE WORKERS' CONVENTION.

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 18.—The anthracite and bituminous coal miners' delegates to the nineteenth annual convention of the union began arriving here this afternoon. The convention, the last over which President John Mitchell will preside as the miners' national leader, will open Tuesday morning. By Monday night fully 1,000 delegates will be in the city, and it is said that 1,200 will be on hand when President Mitchell calls the convention to order. The national tellers are at work still counting ballots for national officers cast by the local unions in December. They will not be ready to report before the latter part of the week. There seems to be little doubt that W. D. Ryan of Illinois has been elected national secretary-treasurer, though John Fahy of the anthracite district has polled a large vote. John P. White of Iowa has been elected vice-president to succeed T. L. Lewis. There continues to be optimism in the ranks of the supporters of T. L. Lewis for the office of president, and they believe that he has been elected by 30,000 majority. Friends of W. B. Wilson also are claiming his election. These forecasts are made on the basis of reports received from friends in the various districts.

THE FAIRMOUNT MINE HORROR.

The Fairmount mine horror happened in a district where union men are tabooed. In speaking of the affair a few days ago the miners' representative in the Ohio State Federation of Labor gave out the following information: "The Fairmount, West Virginia, mine, in which occurred the recent industrial murder, was a typical West Virginia non-union mine, where it is now shown that children 8, 10 and 11 years of age were employed in defiance of laws calling for an age limit of 14. It is also claimed that the mine owners' secret police 'spot' every trade unionist the instant he crosses the Ohio river, and no one is allowed near the stockade with the taint of trade unionism, and that a correct list of the dead will never be known, because of the mine barons' ownership of the entire state. 'No trade unionism and protect the mules' is the iron rule that demands dividends in this hell that makes Dante's Inferno look like a summer beer garden. And still we read about this 'model mine,' where death, spies and the lust for gold employs children in a cursed greed that can find no excuse for orphaning 100 unborn babes."

LYNCH TO STAND FOR RE-ELECTION BY INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.

James M. Lynch, president of the International Typographical Union, is a candidate for re-election. In a letter to the membership, Mr. Lynch says: "I will be a candidate for re-election, and I ask the support of all members of the I. T. U. who believe that my administration has made for the betterment of the conditions under which the members of the I. T. U. work and for the strengthening of the organization all along the line.

"During my incumbency of the office as president it has been my constant endeavor to transact the business of the I. T. U. and administer the union laws in a fair and impartial manner and to accord all equal justice. The last two years have been eventful not only in the history of the I. T. U., but in the history of trades unionism, and I think it entirely excusable on my part if I call attention to the achievements of the I. T. U. during this most remarkable period. The eight-hour day in the printing trade is practically established not only for the I. T. U., but for all printing trade artisans, and the I. T. U. receives the credit for that condition. As far as the I. T. U. is concerned, I would like the opportunity to complete the work of establishing the eight-hour day and bringing the organization to a point as to strength and membership that it has never before achieved."

UNEMPLOYED MARCH TO ARISTOCRATIC CHURCH ON SUNDAY.

Boston, Mass., Jan. 19.—An "army of the unemployed," numbering about 300, under the leadership of Morrison I. Swift, who last week presented petitions for aid at the State House and City Hall, assembled on Boston Common today and marched unexpectedly to Trinity Church, in Copley Square, where Rev. Alexander Mann, the rector, was delivering a sermon before the usual aristocratic congregation. The men filed quietly into the church and were assigned to seats after the ushers had recovered from their surprise. Just before Dr. Mann was to begin his sermon a note was sent to him by one of the visitors asking him to preach "On the duty of the state and city to the unemployed," and to have a collection taken up for the benefit of the unemployed of Boston. Dr. Mann read the communication aloud, and stated that, as a program of the day's services had been made in advance, he could not change it; also, that the collection of the day was for the benefit of foreign missions. He said he was glad the men had come; that he would be willing to talk upon the topic desired next Sunday, and to take up such a collection as was asked for. When the services were over Swift attempted to read a set of resolutions from the steps of the library, but the gathering was broken up by the police. Proceeding to a vacant lot in the Black Bay, he succeeded in getting his resolutions before his followers and in having them adopted. They condemned the governor for having, as they claimed, driven the unemployed from the steps of the State House by his orders last week. The police broke up this meeting, and Swift was placed under arrest for holding a public meeting without a permit. Afterwards, at the station, he promised that the men would disperse, and he was released.

THE UNION LABOR OPPOSITION TO TAFT.

The state branch of the American Federation of Labor of New Hampshire has issued the following in opposition to the candidacy of William H. Taft for the presidency: "We, the executive committee of the New Hampshire branch of the American Federation of Labor, in sentiment and sympathy with union members of all po-

litical parties in this country, hereby declare ourselves unalterably opposed to the nomination of William H. Taft, secretary of war, for the presidency; that we recognize in him, through his public utterances and judicial decisions and opinions, the arch enemy of Organized Labor; that he is the instrument and exponent of capitalistic power; that the writ of injunction which he upholds was never intended and never should be permitted to deprive honest industry of its personal rights; that we object to his methods of campaigning as any one man's man, however exalted and influential may be his master or widespread his own support and endeavor, and that we are determinedly and irrevocably opposed to his candidacy." The Miners' Magazine adds the following comment: The state branch of New Hampshire is merely wasting its time in announcing its opposition to Taft. Taft is but a creature of environments and is a typical representative of the capitalist class. Whether Taft or some other political potentate becomes the standard bearer of the Republican party, it is a foregone conclusion that no man will be nominated in the Republican national convention whose heart beats for the economic freedom of the working class. The vision of the state branch of New Hampshire is contracted when its gaze is focused upon the individual. Taft is a representative of the class of privilege and he is loyal to the interests of the constituency which he represents, and he deserves credit for his fidelity to the interests of Capitalism. When the representatives of the working class realize that only through loyalty to the interests of labor can this murderous system be overthrown, then will the dawn of a civilization come when humanity will enjoy "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

THE BUSINESS AGENTS OF THE EMPLOYING CLASS.

Under the caption: "Our Business Agents," Rev. Charles Stelzle writes:

For an employer to know, personally, a thousand men, and to deal with them individually, is an utter impossibility. Because of the nature of present-day industry, collective bargaining has become a necessity. This must be true at least so far as general matters are concerned. Furthermore, the "employer" may really be divided into a hundred stockholders. It isn't often that a single individual has a cool five millions to put down for the starting of a business enterprise. When this is the case, these stockholders will elect a board of directors, who, in turn, appoint a superintendent or manager, which individual is rarely a stockholder. It is his job to represent the interests of the stockholders. The stockholders have a perfect right to do this, so has the individual employer a right to have a manager represent his interests. It is also perfectly legitimate for a number of concerns to combine and form a so-called trust, which combination of interests may elect a general manager. But the thousand workmen must have the same privilege. They, too, have the right to combine, either as representing the force employed in a particular shop or factory, or they may organize all of the men in their craft in a particular city or section of the country, and appoint or elect a man who will represent their interests in the matters which have to do with their general welfare. He then becomes their business agent or "walking delegate." He is the expert on all matters pertaining to the craft, as they have to do with business relationships. He is the spokesman of those who have elected him. His instructions come from them. He does nothing excepting as it is approved by the body of toilers who have placed him at their head. He not only protects the men by his wider knowledge of the state of business, but he protects those who might otherwise be subjected to punishment because of their active interest in behalf of their fellows in the matter of securing better working conditions. When the business manager or superintendent representing the stockholders declines to deal with the business agent or walking delegate representing the employes, he forgets that he, himself, is simply a business agent or "walking delegate," and every argument which he produces against dealing with the men's representative comes back as a boomerang upon himself.

ORGANIZED VIOLENCE TO SUPPRESS ORGANIZED LABOR.

The state of Indiana has had a strike of some magnitude within its borders. The street railway employes had the temerity to rebel against their masters. The employes of the street railway are members of the Amalgamated Street Railway Employes, and this international craft organization is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. It has been frequently asserted that the Western Federation of Miners is the only radical organization in America, and that all other labor organizations are comparatively "sane, safe and conservative." But when the members of the Amalgamated Street Railway Employes' Union raised the banner of revolt at Muncie, Ind., the exploiters in various parts of the country got busy immediately. Recruiting stations were opened in several large cities, and professional employment agents canvassed the congested districts for material to break the strike. Chicago and St. Louis furnished their quota of Farleyites, and these strike breakers were rushed to Indiana to swell the "scab" army that had enlisted to aid a soulless corporation in forcing its former employes to hoist the white flag. The strike breakers were not welcomed by the masses of the people of Muncie, Ind., but the cream of society, the business and professional elements, to the number of more than 500, armed themselves and proffered assistance to the octopus that coils dividends from a franchise and ill-paid labor. The governor of the state came to the rescue of the Street Railway Company, and several companies of state militia were dispatched to the scene of industrial strife in order that corporate greed might win a victory over the members of an organization that dared to permit a spirit of independence to assert itself. With federal troops in Goldfield, Nev., to force the members of the Western Federation of Miners to accept scrip and a reduction of wages; and with the state militia at Muncie, Ind., to reinforce a corporation in its battle to shatter and destroy a regiment of the American Federation of Labor, we can see but little difference in the treatment rendered by the functions of government to the members of the radical organization or the members of an organization that has earned the adulation of being "sane, safe and conservative." The arming of strike breakers in almost every conflict between employer and employe, and the sudden calls for soldiers upon the most trivial pretext, should teach the laboring masses of this country that the powers of government are absolutely controlled by the capitalist class. Labor will soon learn that the working class can little longer confiscate the elective franchise to keep greed upon the throne of power.—Miners' Magazine.

SHORR-KOLKSCHNEIDER BREWING CO.

Natural Bridge Road and Parnell Street

The "Buck's Stoves and Ranges" Boycott Injunction



This is a fac simile of the trademark of the boycotted Buck's Stove & Range Company, Mr. Van Cleave's firm, which secured an injunction against the American Federation of Labor sympathizers.

Missouri Socialist Party

ROSTER OF MISSOURI LOCALS.

Local.	Address.	Secretary
Arnett		E. J. Lewis
Ava		J. S. Mercer
Aquilla (Route 2, Bloomfield)		Claude Walker
Bevier (Route 2, Box 104)		A. Hildebrandt
Bernie		W. Nightingale
Burlington Junction		E. D. Wilcox
Chillicothe		W. L. Garver
Clarkton		B. J. Turner
Commerce		H. G. Anderson
Dexter		J. W. Sprinkle
Edna		P. E. Daugherty
Eldon		W. T. Mudgett
Fairhaven		Frank Gray
Flat River (Box 277)		G. W. O'Dam
Greenfield		Inda Hampton
Hannibal (107 Grace St.)		Frank Foster
Jasper County Central Committee (210 1/2 Main, Joplin)		J. W. Gibbens
Kansas City Socialist Headquarters (1400 Grand)		J. M. Brazel
Lamar		H. A. Thomas
Liberal		Martha Mellor
Marceline		B. McAllister
Mountainview (Route 1)		C. B. Hamilton
Mountcracken (Route 1, Sparta)		M. B. Davidson
Mt. Vernon		G. A. Cammack
Milan		R. D. Morrison
Myrtle (Jeff)		J. U. Lionberger
Nevada (Route 4, Box 106)		W. S. Peters
Neosho		L. B. Jones
Novinger		Alex Nimmo
Poplar Bluff		Carl Knecht
Parma		W. A. Reid
Fineville Township (Route 1, Sulphur Springs, Ark.)		N. A. Barton
Raley Creek (Galena)		Dick Meyers
Rushville (Route 1, Poplar Bluff)		A. F. Ruser
St. Louis (324 Chestnut St.)		Otto Kaemmerer
St. Louis County Central Committee (Ferguson)		A. Tschirner
St. Joseph (1002 S. Tenth St.)		R. G. Lobb
Scholten		H. Stredwick
Sedalia (210 E. Eighteenth St.)		Wm. Tattershall
Springfield (1057 E. Commercial St.)		E. B. Schofield
Turnback (Route 1, Aurora)		H. L. Cottingham
West Plains		J. F. Williams
Winnipeg		E. F. Nelson
Zalma		Wayne Brasler

LIPSCOMB'S TOUR.

A full report of Comrade Caleb Lipscomb's work in Southwest Missouri will appear next week.

BETTER HEADQUARTERS.

After Feb. 1 the state headquarters will be at 212 South Fourth street, St. Louis, Mo. Secretaries of locals, take notice.

JOHN C. CHASE'S DATES.

The following dates have been arranged for Comrade Chase of New York: Hannibal, Feb. 17; Clayton, 18; Springfield, 19; Jasper county, 20-25; Kansas City, 26; Chillicothe, 27; Burlington Junction, 28.

COMRADE TAYLOR DOING WELL.

In addition to starting the local at De Soto again, Taylor has sold quite a lot of books at his meetings, and the proceeds have about paid all expenses. He orders more books by express, as his stock is sold out.

NEW LOCALS ORGANIZED.

During the week the following locals have been organized: De Soto, 5 members, by C. H. Taylor; Morley, 17 members, by J. H. Branam; Vanduser, 21 members, by J. H. Branam, and Sikeston, 6 members, by J. W. Adams. The last three are in Scott county, making six locals in this county, and still more in sight.

A FIRST CLASS PAMPHLET.

"The New Emancipation" is a 5c pamphlet of great importance to party members, being a practical discussion of how to get the confidence of the working class, and keep it. Every comrade who wishes to see the party go forward and do something will enjoy reading "The New Emancipation." Sent postpaid, 5c. Order of the State Secretary.

ASSESSMENT FOR NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The National Secretary writes as follows: "One 35c assessment is levied upon each member of the party, the same to be paid during the months of February and March. The stamps are to be sold to state secretaries on credit. The state organization is to return all stamps not used, and to pay for all stamps not returned. Final returns of unused stamps and cash should be made not later than April 15. However, earlier remittances, as funds are gathered, will be appreciated."

THE GROWTH IN MEMBERS.

Local Flat River has doubled its membership in the last month, and they want an organizer to work in the county for a month. Raley Creek reports members coming in at every meeting. Jasper county is gathering in new ones, and a number of other points have the same story to tell. Locals Sedalia and West Plains place themselves in good standing again and register their intention of keeping on the firing line from now on. Secretary Barnesley of Monett remits dues and expects to have the local in good standing in the near future.

TO KEEP THE MEMBERSHIP INFORMED.

St. Louis comrades are considering the advisability of sending the minutes of their Executive Board meetings to the locals in the state. The object in view is to afford an exchange of ideas and opinions and show what the local is doing, thereby keeping the membership posted, and possibly giving suggestions that will prove valuable. When the members of different locals are in close touch with each other mischief-making will be impossible, and the comrades can encourage each other in good and effective work.

WANT RETURN DATES.

Every report received on Call's lecture is favorable, and most of them were highly successful. Book sales were good at all points, and the lecture made a deep impression on his audiences. At Springfield the unfavorable weather kept down the attendance, and a late train interfered with the Webb City date to some extent. The Kansas City comrades cleared about \$30 over expenses, and are well pleased with results. Several places want return dates, and if Call decides to arrange a return trip Missouri points will be taken care of.

OUR TICKET AND THE PRIMARY LAW.

At the last meeting of the Quorum, Jan. 20, the choosing of our state ticket was considered in connection with the new primary law. After considering the matter for some time, the Quorum instructed the State Secretary to submit to the State Committee a motion calling for nominations for the state ticket, these nominations to be sent to a referendum vote of the state membership. A copy of the primary law will be sent to all locals and they are urged to study it carefully. The law seems to be a decided improvement on the old one, but unless the comrades are familiar with its provisions, and act in time, we may not get our ticket on the ballot.

BARTENDERS' UNION BALL.

The fifteenth annual ball of the Bartenders' Union will be given, as usual, for the benefit of the "Sick and Death Fund" of this organization. It will be held at West St. Louis Turner Hall, Wednesday evening, Feb. 5, and will be a mask affair.

FIFTEEN DOLLARS FOR THE SOCIALIST CAMPAIGN FUND.

In response to our appeal for contributions, published in St. Louis Labor and Arbeiter-Zeitung, the Workingmen's Singing Society "Vorwaerts," at its last week's business meeting, decided to contribute the sum of \$15 for the Socialist Party campaign fund. The money was forwarded to our secretary, Comrade Otto Kaemmerer.

A MASS MEETING

Is called by the Low Rent Association for Sunday, Jan. 26, 7:30 p. m., at Harugari Hall, Tenth and Carr streets. Good speakers, both in English and Jewish, will address you. Very interesting for your own benefit. L. G. Pope, Attorney, is among the English speakers. **The Committee.**

SOCIALIST SUNDAY SCHOOL.

The attendance on last Sunday taxed the accommodations. Adults were as much interested as the children. Scholars' roll was increased to 25. The exercises consisted of addresses, recitations and music. The Woman's Socialist Club will, during the week, consider the advisability of securing larger quarters. Socialist comrades who have children are invited to attend next Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock and bring the young folks.

DUES-PAYING MEMBERSHIP OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY.

	Dues paid 1907.	Average No. Nat. Member's Com Mem.
Alabama	72.50	121
Arizona	-180.00	300
Arkansas	345.00	575
California	927.50	1,546
Colorado	320.00	533
Connecticut	251.00	419
Florida	94.45	157
Idaho	146.25	244
Illinois	1,501.75	2,503
Indiana	289.00	482
Iowa	443.70	739
Kansas	405.00	675
Kentucky	79.50	133
Louisiana	75.00	125
Maine	117.00	195
Maryland	81.00	180
Massachusetts	884.25	1,474
Michigan	529.65	883
Minnesota	748.55	1,247
Missouri	552.00	920
Montana	325.40	542
*Nebraska
New Hampshire	89.75	149
New Jersey	765.00	1,275
New York	1,610.00	2,683
North Dakota	24.75	41
Ohio	943.95	1,573
Oklahoma	925.00	1,542
Oregon	419.00	698
Pennsylvania	1,391.00	2,318
Rhode Island	105.00	175
South Dakota	108.15	180
Tennessee	65.00	108
Texas	408.05	680
Utah	35.35	59
Vermont	40.50	68
Washington	630.75	1,051
West Virginia	67.65	113
Wisconsin	1,003.75	1,673
Wyoming	180.35	300

*Action pending by N. R. C. and N. C.

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Our Book Department

Books On **Socialism, Labor, Science and Nature**

Author.	Title.	Cloth.
AVELING	The Student's Marx	\$1 00
BAX	The Religion of Socialism	1 00
BEBEL	Woman and Socialism	1 00
BELLAMY	Looking Backward, a novel, paper, 50c.	1 00
BELLAMY	Equality, a novel, paper, 50c.	1 25
BEALS	The Rebel at Large	50
BENHAM	The Paris Commune, paper, 25c.	75
BLATCHFORD	God and My Neighbor	1 00
BLATCHFORD	Britain for the British	50
BLATCHFORD	Merrle England, paper, 10c.	50
BOELSCHKE	The Evolution of Man	50
BOELSCHKE	Triumph of Life	50
BOUDIN	The Theoretical System of Karl Marx	1 00
BROOKS	The Social Unrest, paper, 25c.	1 50
BRENHOLZ	The Recording Angel, a novel	1 00
BUCHNER	Force and Matter	1 00
BUCHNER	Man in the Past, Present and Future	1 00
CARPENTER	Love's Coming of Age	1 00
CARPENTER	Civilization; Its Cause and Cure	1 00
COMAN	Industrial History of the United States	1 25
CONVENTION REPORT, 1904	paper, 50c.	1 00
DARWIN	Descent of Man	75
DARWIN	Origin of Species	75
DARROW	Crime and Criminals, paper, 10c.	75
DIETZGEN	The Positive Outcome of Philosophy	1 00
DIETZGEN	Philosophical Essays	1 00
ENGELS	The Origin of the Family	50
ENGELS	Socialism, Utopian and Scientific, paper, 10c.	50
ENGELS	Feuerbach	50
ENGELS	Landmarks of Scientific Socialism	1 00
FERRI	The Positive School of Criminology	50
FITCH	The Physical Basis of Mind and Morals	1 00
FRANCE	Gems of Mind in Plants	50
GHEENT	Mass and Class, paper, 25c.	1 00
HAECKEL	The Riddle of the Universe	1 50
HAECKEL	Last Words on Evolution	1 00
HAECKEL	The Evolution of Man	1 00
HILQUIT	History of Socialism in the United States	1 50
HUME	The Abolitionists	1 25
HUNTER	Poverty, paper, 25c.	1 00
INGERSOLL	Shakespeare, a Lecture, paper, 25c.	1 00
INGERSOLL	Voltaire, a Lecture, paper, 25c.	1 00
JAURES	Studies in Socialism	1 00
KAUTSKY	Ethics and History	50
KAUTSKY	The Social Revolution	50
LABRIOLA	Materialistic Conception of History	1 00
LAFARGUE	The Sale of an Appetite	50
LAFARGUE	The Right to Be Lazy	50
LAFARGUE	Evolution of Property	1 00
LAMONTE	Socialism, Positive and Negative	50
LEWIS	The Rise of the American Proletariat	1 00
LIEBKNECHT	Biographical Memoirs of Marx	50
LIEBKNECHT	No Compromise, No Political Trading, paper, 10c.	50
LLOYD	Wealth Against Commonwealth	1 00
LORIA	The Economic Foundation of Society	1 25

LONDON	War of the Classes, paper, 25c.	1 00
MAYNARD	Walt Whitman, Poet	1 00
MARX	Capital, Vol. I, Vol. II, each vol.	2 00
MARX AND ENGELS	Communist Manifesto, paper, 10c.	50
McGRADY	Beyond the Black Ocean, paper, 50c.	1 00
MESLIER	Superstition in All Ages, paper, 50c.	1 00
MEYER	The Making of the World	50
MEYER	The End of the World	50
MILLS	The Struggle for Existence	2 50
MORGAN	Ancient Society	1 50
MOREHOUSE	Wilderness of Worlds	1 00
MOORE	Better-World Philosophy	1 00
MOORE	The Universal Kinship	1 00
PAINE	Age of Reason, paper, 25c.	50
PAINE	Rights of Man, paper, 25c.	50
PAINE	Crisis, paper, 25c.	50
PLATO	The Republic, 5 books, ea. ch. 15c.	1 25
PLUMMER	Gracia, a Social Tragedy	1 25
PHILLIPS	Speeches, Lectures and Letters	1 50
RAPPAPORT	Locking Forward	1 00
RAYMOND	Rebels of the New South, a novel	1 00
RENAN	Life of Jesus, paper, 50c.	1 00
ROGERS	Work and Wages	1 00
SIMONS	Class Struggles in America, paper, 10c.	50
SIMONS	The American Farmer	50
SCHAEFFLE	Quintessence of Socialism	1 00
SINCLAIR	The Jungle	1 00
SPARGO	The Bitter Cry of the Children	1 50
SPARGO	Socialism	1 25
SPARGO	Capitalist and Laborer	50
SPARGO	The Socialists	50
SUE	The Silver Cross, paper, 25c.	50
TALLEYRAND	Letter to the Pope, paper, 25c.	50
TRAUBEL	Chants Communal	1 00
TEICHMANN	Life and Death	50
UNTERMAN	Science and Revolutions	50
UNTERMAN	The World's Revolutions	50
VAIL	Modern Socialism, paper, 25c.	75
VAIL	Principles of Scientific Socialism, paper, 35c.	1 00
VANDERVELDE	Collectivism and Industrial Evolution	50
VOLNEY	Ruins of Empires, paper 50c.	75
VOLTAIRE	The Man of Forty Crowns, paper, 25c.	75
VON SUTTNER	Lay Down Your Arms	75
WARD	Ancient Lowly; Vol. I, II; each vol.	2 00
WHITMAN	Leaves of Grass	75
WORK	What's So and What Isn't, paper, 10c.	50

The above is only a partial list of books kept in stock. A complete line of pamphlets and leaflets always on hand, also Socialist Party buttons. Books sent postpaid on receipt of above prices. Office open from 8 a. m. to 9 p. m., daily. LABOR BOOK DEPT., 324 Chestnut St., St. Louis, Mo.

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NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS

To Be Held During the Year 1908 Throughout the United States and Canada.

The time and place of international union conventions this year, as compiled by the A. F. of L., are given as follows:

- Jan. 6, Ballard, Wash., International Shingle Weavers' Union of America.
- Jan. 13, Cleveland, O., International Slate and Tile Roofers' Union of America.
- Jan. 31, Indianapolis, Ind., United Mine Workers of America.
- April 6, Toronto, Canada, International Association of Fur Workers of the United States and Canada.
- May 3, Brockton, Mass., International Union of Cuttin Die and Cutter Makers.
- May 5, Youngstown, O., Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers.
- May 11, New York City, Actors' National Protective Union of America.
- May 11, St. Louis, Mo., American Federation of Musicians.
- May 11, —, United Brotherhood of Papermakers of America.
- May —, Detroit, Mich., International Tin Plate Workers' Protective Association of America.
- May —, York, Pa., National Print Cutters' Association of America.
- June 1, St. Paul, Minn., Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders of America.
- June 1, Detroit, Mich., International Association of Steam and Hot Water Fitters and Helpers of America.
- June —, Washington, D. C., International Union of Journeymen Horseshoers.
- June —, Mobile, Ala., International Printing Pressmen's Union.
- June 1, Columbus, O., Chainmakers' National Union of the United States of America.
- June 1, St. Louis, Mo., International Association of Marble Workers.
- June 8, —, International Ceramic, Mosaic and Encaustic Tile Layers and Helpers' Union.
- June 8, Cincinnati, O., International Brotherhood of Bookbinders.
- June 8, —, International Brotherhood of Tip Printers.
- June 8, Milwaukee, Wis., The Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America.
- July 4, —, Amalgamated Leather Workers' Union of America.
- July —, Atlantic City, N. J., National Brotherhood of Operative Potters.
- July 6, Erie, Pa., International Longshoremen's Association.
- July 6, Buffalo, N. Y., International Jewelry Workers' Union.
- July 6, Cincinnati, O., Brushmakers' International Union.
- July 7, Baltimore, Md., Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada.
- July 7, Buffalo, N. Y., Amalgamated Window Glass Workers of America.
- July 13, Toronto, Canada, International Piano and Organ Workers' Union of America.
- July 13, Indianapolis, Ind., Lithographers' International Protective Association.
- July 13, Minneapolis, Minn., Theatrical Stage Employes' International Alliance.
- July 18, Holyoke, Mass., American Wire Weavers' Protective Association.
- July 20, New York City, International Copper Plate Printers' Union.
- Aug. 3, Buffalo, N. Y., National Association of Heat, Frost, General Insulators and Asbestos Workers.
- Aug. 4, Detroit, Mich., International Glove Workers' Union of America.
- Aug. 6, Detroit, Mich., International Brotherhood of Teamsters.
- Aug. 10, Detroit, Mich., International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen.
- Aug. 10, Boston, Mass., International Typographical Union.
- Aug. 10, Boston, Mass., International Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Union.
- Aug. 11, Indianapolis, Ind., Shirt, Waist and Laundry Workers' International Union.
- Aug. 24, Milwaukee, Wis., United Garment Workers of America.
- Sept. 1, —, Table Knife Grinders' National Union.
- Sept. 2, Milwaukee, Wis., American Brotherhood of Cement Workers.
- Sept. 7, Denver, Colo., International Association of Machinists.
- Sept. 8, New York City, International Photo Engravers' Union of North America.
- Sept. 10, Boston, Mass., Spinners' International Union.
- Sept. 14, Montreal, Canada, Journeymen Stonecutters' Association of North America.
- Sept. 14, Philadelphia, Pa., International Union of Steam Engineers.
- Sept. 14, Philadelphia, Pa., International Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers' Alliance.
- Sept. 15, Salt Lake City, Utah, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.
- Sept. 17, New York City, Pocket Blade Grinders' and Finishers' National Union.
- Sept. 21, Indianapolis, Ind., United Association of Plumbers, Gasfitters, Steamfitters and Steamfitters' Helpers of the United States and Canada.
- Sept. 21, Indianapolis, Ind., International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers.
- Oct. 5, Washington, D. C., Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union.
- Oct. 5, St. Louis, Mo., International Union of Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers.
- Oct. 20, Cohoes, N. Y., United Textile Workers of America.
- Nov. 9, Denver, Colo., American Federation of Labor.
- Nov. 10, Bangor, Pa., International Union of Slate Workers.
- Nov. 12, Vinalhaven, Me., Lobster Fishermen's International Protective Association.
- Dec. 7, New Orleans, La., International Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employes.
- Dec. 7, Brooklyn, N. Y., National Alliance of Bill Posters and Billers of America.

Principles of Socialism

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

II.

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

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

III.

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

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

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

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

IV.

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

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

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

V.

To the end that the workers may seize every possible advantage that may strengthen them to gain complete control of the powers of government, and thereby the sooner establish the co-operative commonwealth, the Socialist Party pledges itself to watch and work in both the economic and the political struggle for each successive immediate interest of the working class;

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

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

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

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.

Ward.	Place.	Time.	Secretary.
1	4444 Penrose, 2nd and 4th	Wednesday	P. F. Schurig
2	3033 North Broadway, 1st and 3rd	Wednesday	F. Rosenkrantz
3	Unorganized, at large.		
4	Unorganized, at large.		
5	Unorganized, meets with sixth.		
6	Thirteenth and Chouteau, 1st and 3rd	Sunday, 10 a. m.	E. L. McCormick
7	1504 South Seventh, 1st	Wednesday	E. H. Perle
8	2213 South Tenth, 1st	Thursday	G. Bolting
9	2875 South Seventh, every	Tuesday	W. M. Brandt
10	Ohio and Potomac, 1st and 3rd	Thursday	F. F. Brinker
11	7801 South Broadway, 4th	Friday	Wm. Klages
12	2623 Lemp, 1st and 3rd	Monday	Dr. E. Simon
13	1000 Mississippi, 1st and 3rd	Wednesday	W. H. Worman
14	Unorganized, meets with fifteenth.		
15	1816 Franklin, 1st and 3rd	Friday	Jul. Roth
16	1446 North Nineteenth, 1st and 3rd	Tuesday	Jul. Siemers
17	2126 Madison, 1st and 3rd	Tuesday	W. W. Baker
18	2108 North Fourteenth, 2nd	Tuesday	W. E. Kindorf
19	3929 North Nineteenth, 1st	Tuesday	F. W. Groetke
20	3129 Easton, 2nd and 4th	Wednesday	F. Mittendorf
21	3129 Easton, 1st and 3rd	Wednesday	C. O. Bishop
22	2651 Washington, 2nd and 4th	Friday	
23	Unorganized, meets with thirteenth.		
24	3129A Morganford Road, 1st	Friday	Otto Mehl
25	4345 Arco, 2nd and 4th	Friday	David Allan
26	3948 Easton, 1st	Friday	M. Duerrhammer
27	South Branch, 5524 Easton, 1st and 3rd	Wednesday	W. F. Abling
27	North Branch, 2318 Gilmore, 1st and 3rd	Thursday	Hy. Gerdel
28	5586 Vernon Ave., 3rd	Thursday	J. K. Savage
	Women's Branch—2741 Dickson, 2nd and 4th	Thursday	Mary Devore

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Socialist News Review

OHIO SOCIALIST STATE CONVENTION.

The state convention of the Socialists of Ohio will be held at Dayton the 6th, 7th and 8th of March.

A NEW SOCIALIST PAMPHLET.

Live Topics. By W. C. Benton, 234 Hasting street, Chicago. This pamphlet contains a number of good short essays on various topics of general interest to the student of the social problem.

THE SEVENTH WARD SOCIALIST CLUB OF ST. LOUIS Will give its third annual entertainment Saturday, Feb. 28, at Neumeyer's Hall, Eighth and Lafayette avenue. Tickets can be secured from the ward club members.

FINNISH COMRADES PUBLISHING ENGLISH PAPER.

The Finnish Publication Tyomies of Hancock, Mich., is now issuing a weekly paper printed in the English language, entitled "The Wage Slave." Comrade A. N. Stirton, editor. The price is 50c per year; address as above.

COMRADE BROWER TO SPEAK AT CONCORDIA TURNER HALL FEBRUARY 6.

Comrade Brower, a national organizer of the Socialist Party, will address a public mass meeting at Concordia Turner Hall, Thirtieth and Arsenal streets, Thursday, Feb. 6. The comrades are requested to remember the date.

ST. LOUIS SOCIALIST CAMPAIGN FUND FOR 1907.

Collected at local meeting Oct. 14, 1907, \$3.40, John Eckel 55c, C. L. West \$1, J. Meyeranowitz 50c, S. Schmoll 50c, collected at three Goebel meetings \$23.92, collected at local meeting Dec. 9 \$3.40, S. Schmoll 50c, J. H. Powell 25c, O. Nelson 25c. Amount previously acknowledged \$210.06. Grand total \$244.33. Otto Kaemmerer, Sec.

THE MILWAUKEE SOCIALISTS AND THE CITY CHARTER REVISION.

The Milwaukee comrades have also chosen by referendum sixteen delegates to the approaching charter convention. According to the law, the Social-Democrats are entitled to 16 out of 49 delegates. The Socialists will thus be in a position to make a good show at this very important convention.

NEW SOCIALIST PUBLICATIONS.

Three new Socialist papers reached us this week. There is the Wage Slave from Hancock, Mich., edited by the Rev. A. M. Stirton; the Rochester Socialist of Rochester, N. Y.; and the Public Ownership Advocate of Duluth, Minn., edited by M. Kaplan. We are pleased to see that it has been through a partial list of the Socialist plate matter that at least two of these have been able to make a start.—S.-D Herald.

THE 35c SPECIAL ASSESSMENT FOR NATIONAL CONVENTION.

National committee motions Nos. 21 and 25, of the year 1907, provided for a special assessment of 35 cents to be levied up on each member of the party, and to be paid during the months of February and March. The purpose of the assessment is to pay the railroad fare of the delegates to the national convention, as provided for by the national constitution.

NO CHOICE ON NATIONAL CONVENTION DATE.

The first ballot by the national executive committee for the selection of time and place for holding the next national convention resulted in the selection of Chicago by the following vote: Chicago, Ill., 34; Detroit, Mich., 1; Indianapolis, Ind., 2; Kansas City, Mo., 2; Milwaukee, Wis., 5; St. Louis, Mo., 3. A majority of the votes not having been recorded for any particular date, a second ballot is necessary to determine the time. Vote will close Feb. 4.

MILWAUKEE TO HAVE A RED-HOT MUNICIPAL CAMPAIGN.

The campaign was opened in Milwaukee by a speech from Alderman Seidel at Liedertafel Hall. Everybody admits that the chances of the Socialists carrying Milwaukee next April are very strong. The old parties are in alarm. They want to unite to beat us out. But to compel Republicans and Democrats to join in a sort of capitalistic fusion party would in itself be a triumph for the Social-Democrats.

ADOPT THE SOCIALIST PLATFORM.

The trades unions of the Province of Alberta, Canada, held a convention at Calgary for the purpose of arranging to take political action along the lines recommended by the last Canadian Trades Union Congress. After a thorough discussion the convention, by a vote of 37 to 10, voted to adopt the platform and name of the Socialist party. An organization was perfected and the unions will in the future act with the Socialist Party of Canada. The combined strength is great enough to carry some districts.

ST. LOUIS SOCIALISTS TO HAVE NEW HEADQUARTERS.

Saturday, Feb. 1, the St. Louis Socialists will open their new headquarters on South Fourth street. Our new meeting place and the office of St. Louis Labor and Arbeiter-Zeitung will be the pride of every comrade and a credit to our St. Louis movement. Formal opening "ceremonies" will take place as soon as everything will be in working order. All the party members and friends will be requested to attend the opening. Announcement of date and further particulars will be announced later on.

FOR SOCIALIST CHILDREN.

The Socialist organization of Germany this year made an appeal to working class parents not to give children Christmas presents in the shape of guns, cannons, uniforms, warships or naval or military trappings. The Vorwaerts said: "Such gifts only poison the child's mind and prepare children for the service of Moloch, at whose command they may some day shoot down their fathers and mothers." The Kaiser's henchmen attempted to offset this appeal by issuing through the German Navy League a "Naval Year Book" for the special purpose of influencing the German youth toward militarism.

WANTS A WOMAN ON NATIONAL LECTURERS' LIST.

Comrade Algernon Lee has submitted the following national committee motion: "That the national secretary and the national executive committee be instructed to make arrangements for placing and keeping in the field at least one woman speaker as a member of the staff of national organizers and lecturers; her duty to be to forward the propaganda for equal civil and political rights, as advocated by the Socialist Party and especially as indicated by the resolution of the International Congress at Stuttgart, and also to assist in the efforts of the party and the trade unions to organize and educate the women wage workers."

EMIL SEIDEL FOR SOCIALIST MAYORALTY CANDIDATE.

The referendum vote on the Milwaukee city ticket has closed. For mayor the Milwaukee comrades have chosen Alderman Emil Seidel, who has made such a fine record in the city council. For treasurer they have selected Charles B. Whitnall, who has voiced the Socialist view of things on the park commission. For comptroller they nominated Charles V. Schmidt. The Milwaukee Social-Democrats will now go through the formality of nominating this ticket at the primaries. Being prepared to "plump their vote"—as the capitalist papers express it—on this ticket chosen by referendum, the Social-Democrats are in no danger of having tricks played upon them at the primaries of the old parties. Otherwise the primaries might be very dangerous for us, under the present law.

INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST REVIEW.

We recommend to our friends the International Socialist Review, published monthly, by Chas. H. Kerr & Co., in Chicago. Subscription price \$1 a year. The January number contains the following contributions: Socialism and Art, by Civalé; The Element of Faith in Marxian Socialism, by Hall; Bernard Shaw, by Cohen; Economic Determinism and Martyrdom, by McPherson; The Class Struggle and the Undesirable Citizens, by Shipley; Planlessness of Production the Cause of Panics, by Downing; A Friend of Labor in Argentina, by Untermann; Bloody Russia, by A. M. Simons; Will Socialism Break Up the Family? by England; Editorial and The World of Labor.

ROUSING HAYWOOD MEETINGS IN NEW YORK AND BROOKLYN.

Secretary William D. Haywood of the Western Federation of Miners spoke in New York last Friday, Jan. 17. The meeting was held at the Grand Central Palace and was attended by over ten thousand people. Comrade Brown of the Cigar Makers' International Union, acted as chairman of the meeting. Comrade Haywood was given a rousing reception. On Sunday afternoon he addressed the New York Federated Union, and later on he spoke in a mass meeting at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum. From New York Haywood went to Indianapolis to address the national convention of the United Mine Workers of America.

WOMAN SUFFRAGISTS SENT TO JAIL.

London, Jan. 17.—Five women suffragists were arrested today and sent to prison for three weeks for attempting a demonstration in Downing street at the first meeting of the government ministers before the assembling of Parliament. The police anticipated trouble and a large force was present, but the women succeeded in making their way inside the residence of Premier Campbell-Bannerman and the five arrests were necessary before order was restored. Some of the demonstrators adopted a novel manner to prevent being carried off by the police. They had attached to their belts stout ropes which, when they saw the police about to lay hands on them, they threw around the iron railing in front of the building and got away.

SOCIALISM FROM THEORY TO PRACTICE.

Cleveland, O., Jan. 20, 1908.—Comrades: Comrade Hillquit's question motion touches the keynote of the future success of our party. Our work is to convince people that Socialism has something to offer them, and we must know the most effective way. I well remember the way in which I was made an undesirable; viz.; Soap box, Bellamy's Equality, Appeal to Reason, party membership, and all kinds of literature since. The Socialists must give the people to understand that they can do something for them here and now, in connection with their eventual emancipation, or step down and out and let some party take their place that can. We have practically all the self-made thinkers in our party now; the biggest task is before us—the making of new ones. Marx and Engels changed Socialism from Eutopia to science. When will we change it from theory to practice? That is the question.

THE SOCIALIST STRUGGLE FOR UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE IN PRUSSIAN LANDTAG ELECTIONS.

Speaking of the recent Socialist demonstrations for universal suffrage in Berlin and other cities of Prussia the Berlin Vorwaerts says: "There will be no quiet in Prussia until universal, equal and direct suffrage has been won. Prince von Buelow's declaration is quite clear. The phantom of a liberal era is ended. The people are warned and they will learn." The paper then asks: "Will the government dare ignore and despise the demand of the people? We await the casting of the responsibility upon the privileged and governing classes. Thirty million out of the 37,000,000 people in Prussia are without property and without rights. Social democracy will organize the 30,000,000 and will make their demand irresistible. The government now has the word, but the people will have the final word." Newspapers of liberal tendencies, such as the Tageblatt, regard Prince von Buelow's refusal as "cruel, harsh and imbued with the worst reactionary spirit."

RHODE ISLAND COMRADES SPEAK OF EXPERIENCE.

Providence, R. I., Jan. 5, 1908.
The following was passed by vote of 75 to 2:
"Whereas committees of the Socialist Party and Socialist Labor Party of Rhode Island held ten conferences for the purpose of finding conditions upon which the two parties could combine, and
"Whereas, The experience convinced us that unity with the S. L. P. can only be obtained by embracing tactics which would disrupt our party, therefore, be it
"Resolved, That the Socialist Party of Rhode Island advise against involving the national organization or membership in a unity conference with the S. L. P.
"Resolved, That a copy of this resolution, with copies of the three resolutions supported by the Socialist Party members of our unity conference be sent to the national secretary, with request that all be published in the Weekly and Monthly Bulletin."
Fred Hurst, State Secretary.

OUR MOVEMENT IN SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Local San Francisco now has 250 members in good standing on the rolls. Organizer Williams complains that many of his best co-workers have left the city to seek employment or homes elsewhere. San Francisco local is organized on the branch plan, only the city central committee meeting weekly at headquarters. There are four branches. Plans are under way to do a large amount of personal and house-to-house work in the way of the distribution of selected literature, such distribution to be followed by a personal canvass for subscriptions to papers and for new members of the branches. Names of Socialists and Socialist sympathizers are to be obtained from the Great Register, which gives the politics of voters at the primary elections. One encouraging feature of the San Francisco situation is the cordial relations existing between the party and the unions. After much bungling in recent years the Socialists there have finally convinced the union men that they are their friends. And they have done this also without sacrificing a single revolutionary principle. The Union Labor party, which is no more and will be no more, did at least one thing: It developed a class-conscious spirit among the unions; it divorced them forever from the old capitalist parties. And now, with their class-conscious spirit, with the old party bridges burned behind them and with their dream of a victorious Union Labor party vanished, and with their growing friendliness for Socialism and the Socialist Party, the future is bright. All that is needed now is a party statesmanship that is wise enough and strong enough to handle the situation.

THE WISCONSIN SOCIALISTS WILL HAVE NONE OF IT.

The S.-D. Herald, official organ of the Wisconsin Socialists, in its issue of Jan. 18, published the following editorial comment on the latest XXX unity proposition: "Beware of the Greeks when they come bearing gifts," is an old saying. Just substitute "S. L. P." for the word "Greeks" and you have a maxim that our party has never observed in the breach without bringing injury upon itself. The S. L. P. has only kept itself alive in the last year or so by making masked sorties into our ranks and carrying off a few emotional dupes at one place or another, and with them also an impossibilist or two that we could well spare. Its most successful trick of this kind was the I. W. W. wave, which it worked with great craft. But so few, after all, were fooled that it did not get the new blood in its veins it was after, and is now again in a dying condition. So it is coming with a gift again: a proposal for unity. We will have none of it. We do not want to unite with a corpse. And we have already seen some 'unity' conferences, and can imagine what a big one would mean right on the threshold of a national campaign. All that the S. L. P. would expect to gain from it would be to embroil our party over a subject entirely foreign to the fight on capitalism that we

have in hand, and trusting that controversies and feeling would be engendered through which there might be a few desertions to its ranks. No, we will refuse to participate in anything so foolish and hypocritical. The rule of action for the individual Socialist now or at any time should be to join the other party if the one he is in does not represent his idea of doctrines or tactics. If any member of our party is attracted by the steady dwindling of the S. L. P., its stagnating tactics and its sectarian spirit, let him go where he belongs. And if there are any members left in the S. L. P. who approve of the tactics and constructive work of our party and its scientific regard for the facts in economics, new ones as well as old ones, and all the facts, they can join with us. That's all there is to the matter."

A CALIFORNIA COMRADE ON THOS. McGRADY'S DEATH.

Comrade W. A. Corey of San Francisco publishes the following lines in Common Sense, our Los Angeles party organ: "In the death, recently, of Father Grady, not only the local movement but the national movement lost a captain of the first rank. It was a sad death from every standpoint. Father McGrady was a comparatively young man, being only 44 years old, just in his prime and with his best years yet ahead. Yet he died suddenly after a very short illness, at least so far as was generally known. The fact that he died in a Catholic hospital has caused various rumors. Some have it that he recanted at the last moment and went back to the church, while others aver that he was virtually kidnapped by the church authorities when helpless and ill and railroaded to the hospital. But I have it from those in a position to come nearest the facts that both these extremes are probably wrong. The fact that he died in a Catholic hospital gave rise to the first rumor, and the refusal of the hospital authorities to allow Socialists access to him gave rise to the other. But he did not choose the church hospital. As I said before, he was taken there probably when unconscious. Hence there is no evidence that he recanted, and while Catholics have no love for Socialists, the fact of Socialists being unable to see Father McGrady is not conclusive of anything, for he was a very sick man and it would have been difficult for anybody to have seen him under the circumstances. He died, it is said, of an organic affliction of the heart. But a lady here in San Francisco, who knew him well, assured me that he died literally of a broken heart. Disappointments and difficulties in his private affairs had something to do with it, while, so this lady told me, disappointments in connection with his work for the cause and especially the fact that many party members seemed not to appreciate his work had more to do with it. Be that as it may, he is lost to us, and a noble soul he was. He did that which only great souls ever do; he sacrificed self for principle. He renounced the religion in which he had been born and bred. He gave up honors, wealth, position, ease. And he faced and endured the opposite of all these for love of humanity and a great principle. He was a brilliant and a great man. But he is gone and the Socialist movement does not know its loss. But the day will come when it will speak his name with reverence and put flowers on his grave."

Organized Labor of England overcame the Taaffe-Vale decision; Organized Labor of America will overcome the Van Cleave-Gould injunction.

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