

ST. LOUIS LABOR

OFFICE: 212 South Fourth Street. PHONE: Kinloch, Central 1577

Workingmen of All Countries, UNITE!

You Have Nothing to Lose But Your Chains, and A WORLD TO GAIN!

VOL. VI

ST. LOUIS, MO., SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1908

NO. 370.

THIS IS OFFICIAL!

RAILROADS LAY OFF HALF MILLION MEN.

As Many as 150,000 Railroad Employees Out of Work in Southern and Southwestern States.

(Associated Press Report.)

Officials of the southwestern and western railroads say that it would be almost impossible to estimate the number of employees they have laid off in the past sixty days. The forces of the mechanical, accounting, engineering and clerical departments have been reduced an average of one-third, and it is expected that additional reductions will be made in the next month or so.

The railroads of the United States employ 1,600,000 men, and, according to reports, about 500,000 have been laid off in all branches of the service.

About 150,000 men have been laid off in thirteen southern and western states, as follows: Missouri, 15,000; Illinois, 25,000; Kansas, 15,000; Nebraska, 11,000; Arkansas, 5,000; Louisiana, 6,000; Texas, 25,000; Oklahoma, 5,000; Kentucky, 5,500; Tennessee, 7,000; Mississippi, 7,000; Georgia, 13,000, and Alabama, 9,000.

The Missouri Pacific and Iron Mountain System has closed its shops indefinitely. At St. Louis 400 men were left without work; at Sedalia, Mo., 600; at Baring Cross, Ark., 1,200; at De Soto, Mo., 500; at Ossawatimie, Kas., 300; at Atchison, Kas., 200, and Fort Scott, Kas., 300. It has also laid off many officials in the freight and passenger departments, closing offices at various points. It has reduced its auditing department force about a third, and has let out clerks in other departments.

The Frisco discontinued work several weeks ago on its new \$1,000,000 shops at Springfield, Mo., and stopped construction work wherever it was in progress. Sweeping changes in the freight and passenger departments were made a few weeks ago.

The Missouri, Kansas & Texas the Wabash, the St. Louis Southwestern, the Rock Island, the Mobile & Ohio, the Southern, the Illinois Central, the Burlington, the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern, the Pennsylvania, the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis, and all other roads operating in this part of the country have reduced their forces, and most of them have reduced salaries.

More Telegraphers.

The reason ascribed for the discharges and reductions is the decrease in traffic. Week by week the traffic has shown a decrease since Nov. 1. The decrease in gross earnings has averaged about 15 per cent a month. It is to overcome this decrease in earnings and to meet future conditions safely that all improvement work has been stopped, the number of employees has been reduced and salaries have been cut. Further reductions in department forces are anticipated.

The new "hours of service law," which is now in effect, is said to have been the cause of a percentage of the shop reductions. The provisions specifying that telegraphers shall not work more than nine consecutive hours in 24 hours necessitates the employment of additional operators, and this extra expense will be overcome partly, by some roads, by reductions in the forces of workmen.

The roads operating from St. Louis have not completed their new telegraphers' time schedule. But the officials of southern and western roads say that while the number of regular operators will be increased somewhat, many stations will be closed.

The Missouri Pacific & Iron Mountain System has 1,100 operators and 1,100 stations; the Frisco, 830 operators and 600 stations; the Wabash, 800 operators and 600 stations, and the Missouri, Kansas & Texas, 500 operators and 300 stations. The number of operators employed by other southern and western roads corresponds to those mentioned.

Some small stations already have been closed. After the new time schedules are finished the managements will know definitely the stations which will be closed. Several thousand stations will be closed in Missouri, Arkansas, Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Louisiana, Texas, New Mexico, Kentucky, Illinois, Tennessee, Mississippi and Alabama.

Exploiting Murder

It is hard to conceive of anything more ghoulish than the exploitation of the murder of the Denver priest by the forces of reaction, says the Chicago Daily Socialist.

In their frenzied efforts to utilize the blood of this victim of a hunger-crazed fanatic against every person who dares to criticize the powers that prey, the most antagonistic elements have been combined in a common denunciation.

All principles of truth and common decency have been sunk in an attempt to rouse the lynching spirit in the great mass of the people and to utilize that spirit to insure the dominance of exploiting greed.

Two things, aside from the ghoulishness previously referred to, characterize this attempt to stampede the American working class into a blind worship and defense of existing privilege. One of these is the dishonesty of those who are leading the attempted stampede. These know perfectly well that there is no connection between this act and the Socialist movement. But they hope that by persistent lying in press and pulpit thousands may be prejudiced against the truth that would free them from the grasp of a system that kills its millions where such insane fanatics as the one in Denver slay single individuals.

The other most striking fact is the assumed ignorance, not to say imbecility, of the great mass of the population. It is taken for granted that those who will read these lying papers and listen to these dishonest sermons will be fools enough to believe that black is white, that Anarchy is Socialism, and that those who are giving their lives to try to rouse the workers to peaceable revolt against the murderous system of today are responsible for an act that can but serve the purposes of reaction.

It seems almost impossible that greed for power, and servility to those who possess power, should produce such dishonesty upon the one hand or that the deadening, narrowing influence of oppression should create such hopeless ignorance upon the other.

We do not believe that it is possible. We can not but doubt that the effort to exploit murder will fail and that the workers of America will be so foolish as to be stopped in their battle for liberty by a crusade based upon such unscrupulous lying.

COMMUNE FESTIVAL COMMITTEE MEETINGS.

The committee in charge of the annual Commune Celebration of the Socialist party will meet regularly every Saturday evening at headquarters, 212 South Fourth street. Admission tickets and announcement cards are ready for distribution.

BUSINESS

We were youthful, crude and foolish when a demagogic ring Had a difference of opinion with a parliament and king, And their reckless agitation set the nation by the ears And entailed a wasteful warfare for the space of seven years—

When the empty name of "Freedom" was the only thing they gained! If we prospered, did it matter whether king or congress reigned? How much better had they listened to the warnings from the throne To preserve Existing Order and let well enough alone!

But they interfered with Business in a most disastrous way; For the Merchant couldn't traffic, the Consumer couldn't pay, And our Credit was as worthless as the echo of a song. Yes, they interfered with Business, which was very, very wrong.

Now, of all Commercial Ventures for the enterprising mind There was none of greater profit than the sale of human kind; Being older than the Pharaohs, 'twas undoubtedly correct Since the Negro had no birthright the Caucasian need respect.

But these Demagogues and ranters they must agitate and rave With their philanthropic twaddle of "the sorrows of the slave," Till they won the Blacks the freedom that was only meant for Whites, And impoverished the nation by destroying Vested Rights.

Aye, they interfered with Business; they invoked the dreadful curse Of a war that drained our life-blood—and our money, which was worse.

With their cant of "equal justice," with their anarchistic din, Oh, they interfered with Business—the Unpardonable Sin!

Don't you interfere with Business, be the Business what it may, Don't you interfere with Business; interference doesn't pay. Don't the briber breed corruption with his foully-gathered hoard; Let the money changers flourish in the Temple of the Lord.

Let the poison vendors prosper, let the franchise grabber cheat; Let the deft financial juggler pile up millions through deceit; Let the sharper tempt the gudgeon with his shining, gilded lure; Let the grafter burst his coffers with the plunder of the poor.

Let the soul betrayers fatten in their depths of native slime! Don't you interfere with Business though that business be a crime! Live in oily, fat complaisance! Be a sweet, submissive clod! Don't you interfere with Business—if the Dollar be your God. —Puck.

Workingman, Help Yourself!

By Robert Hunter.

Bryan and Roosevelt and Hearst can not help us; where shall we turn?

In the last twenty-five years the masses have asked practically the same question in every country of the world.

There is only one answer.

Turn back to yourselves.

If the people can not run a democratic party they can not run a democratic government.

If they can not conduct a political organization without the help of some one powerful individual, then democracy is a failure.

The workingmen of Western Europe are finding democracy a success.

They have their own parties, separate and distinct from all other organizations.

They have stopped looking to others for help, and have settled down to hard labor themselves.

Germany today has a Socialist party that obtains three million votes, and over 500,000 men control that party. It is the same in France, Italy, Belgium, Norway, Sweden, Finland; wherever one goes.

If the workingmen of Europe are big enough to own and control their own political organization, what about the workingmen of America?

Let Labor stop expecting help from individuals.

If it wants to achieve social reform, improvement in labor conditions, the abolition of capitalism, the destruction of predatory wealth; if it wants to curb the trusts, let it join its own organization.

Let every ward and precinct of this country have its group of workingmen.

Let them go to the polls as one man.

And let them see that the corporations and their attorneys and their voice-catching good citizens, and their silver-tongued orators, are kept carefully and securely out of the organization.

The fight in this country is between the people and the men behind Mr. Bryan and Mr. Roosevelt.

Those behind Bryan, and those behind Roosevelt, are struggling for a division of the spoils.

It is Labor, divided and helpless, that is being despoiled.

The Constructive Program of Socialism.

Would you like to know?

1—Why Europe has four hundred Socialists in its national congresses and America has none?

2—Why Wisconsin has over 50 elected Socialists in office and all the rest of the United States less than a dozen?

3—What these Socialists in office can do and Have DONE for the working class and for Socialism?

4—The program, tactics and methods by which these results have been accomplished?

5—The actual concrete measures introduced and carried by the Socialists in the city councils and the state legislature of Wisconsin?

6—And the same as regards the Socialists in cities, states and parliaments in Germany, France, Italy, Belgium, Norway, Sweden—in all countries where Socialism is strong?

If you would, here's where you can get the information, all in a nutshell: **The Constructive Program of Socialism**, by Carl D. Thompson, Social-Democratic Member of the Wisconsin State Legislature. Price, 15c per copy. Social-Democratic Publishing Co., 342-344 Sixth street, Milwaukee, Wis. Ready about March 15. Advance orders taken now at Labor Book Department, 212 South Fourth street, St. Louis, Mo.

Abandon the Scheme.

Owing to the opposition of Judge Pritchard to the proposed reduction in the wages of employes of the Seaboard Air Line, the receivers of that company, who were appointed by Pritchard, have abandoned the plan.

UNITED STATES PRESS MUZZLER PROPOSED BY SENATOR PENROSE

Postmaster General Would Be Empowered to Exclude Any Publication He Pleases From Second Class Mail.

(Special Dispatch to The North American.)

Washington, Feb. 13.—Senator Penrose has introduced a bill to provide for an absolute press censorship, in the hands of the postmaster general.

The bill provides:

"That section 3893 of the Revised Statutes be, and the same is hereby amended by adding: 'And when any issue of any periodical has been declared non-mailable by the Postoffice Department, the periodical may be excluded from second-class mail privileges at the discretion of the postmaster general.'"

The section of the revised statutes amended by the bill relates to obscene books, pamphlet, papers or other matter. But the amendment is not confined to such publications; it covers all publications, without reference to whether they contain obscene or indecent matter. It gives the postmaster general arbitrary power over the public press of the United States.

Penrose will say that his purpose was merely to give the postmaster general power to exclude from the mails vicious publications. This power, however, the postmaster general already has, so that the Penrose proposition must have a deeper purpose.

It can be seen that with such a postmaster general as would be selected by the corporations and their senators, if they obtained control of the government, a law of this character could be used to suppress or harass newspapers which opposed their schemes.

I print herewith an article taken from the Philadelphia North American, an influential republican newspaper, with a very large circulation. I give this republican interpretation of the Penrose bill because, should the Appeal say the same thing, some people would accuse us of being needlessly alarmed. On Aug. 29 of last year I mailed a letter, under 2c postage, to every member of the Appeal Army. The first two paragraphs of that letter, which cost \$600 for postage alone, read as follows: "On June 6, in the federal building at Topeka, Kas., Judge West of the United States district court used the following words in conversation with Attorney L. H. Phillips of Girard: 'The Appeal to Reason is a dangerous publication. It ought to be suppressed. Furthermore, congress will enact a law at the coming session by which it will be suppressed.'"

No doubt many of the Appeal Army comrades who received my letter have forgotten this significant paragraph. The Appeal never forgets, and I was not, therefore, surprised when our Washington correspondent wired that Senator Penrose had introduced a bill providing for an amendment to section 3893 of the revised statutes which gives to the postmaster general absolute power over every publication in the United States. No government in the world exercises such a censorship over its press as this bill, if enacted, will give to the president through the postoffice department. It was evidently the intention of congress to quietly enact this measure and steal away the freedom of the press before the nation could know what had been done. The supreme court has already announced that it will stand as a bulwark against the "mob."

That means YOU—you are the mob!

The three recent decisions emasculating the power of organized labor is but an intimation of what the supreme court may be relied upon to do. The one obstacle in the way of the complete realization of the dreams of the capitalist class in the United States is the labor and Socialist press. The plutocrats are still smarting under the defeat in the west, which they correctly attribute to the prompt action of vigorous and aggressive Socialist and labor papers. The Appeal is particularly obnoxious by reason of its wide circulation and its ability to quickly carry the news of any assault made by entrenched privilege on the dearly bought liberties of the men and women who toil.

The first act of the first congress which assembled after Washington was inaugurated president of the United States was to enact an amendment to the constitution which provides that "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the government for a redress of grievances."

The Penrose bill is a flagrant violation of both the letter and spirit of this first amendment to the fundamental law of this nation. It is recognized as unconstitutional by the senators and congressmen who are backing its passage. The supreme court, however, has clearly indicated by its attitude that it will ignore the plain provisions of the constitution and hold that the Penrose law is constitutional.

As the North American intimates, this new law must have a deeper purpose than the mere excluding of vicious and obscene publications. There can be no doubt of that, and I refer you to the opening lines of this article for an explanation of that purpose. Furthermore, I will relate a little incident that occurred at Pittsburg, Kas., a few days ago: John Campbell, brother and law partner of Congressman P. P. Campbell from this district, taunted a member of the Appeal staff, Bruce Rogers of our book department, with the query: "What are you going to do when the Appeal is suppressed?"

How did Campbell know the Appeal was to be suppressed unless he had received a tip direct from Washington?

Again at Columbus, Kas., which is also in this district, occurred another incident which indicates the way the wind is blowing. Miss Bertha Wilson, a newly employed stenographer, was on the depot platform waiting for a train to bring her to Girard. An acquaintance, a prominent republican politician, inquired where she was going. When informed that she had accepted a position with the Appeal he remarked confidentially: "You need not make your arrangements to stay very long, as the Appeal to Reason will be suppressed by the government very shortly."

It does not require a very discerning man to see the nigger in the wood-pile. For seven years the Appeal has been under a constant fire by the postoffice department. Failure has been the result of every one of its efforts to hamper this paper in its work. It has now been attacked in the federal courts. The charge is so flimsy that the district attorney turned it down; and, at the preliminary hearing, held in Fort Scott last November, the United States judge announced that there was "nothing to it." Acting under instructions from the attorney general at Washington, the case is to be pressed vigorously, notwithstanding the fact there is nothing on which to base a charge. Anticipating another failure, congress is to step into the arena and take a hand in the fight.

Can we prevent the passage of the Penrose bill by the house of representatives? (No use bothering about the senate.) Can the Appeal Army make sufficient noise within the next four weeks to deter

What Capitalism Has Made of Our Home

By Emma Vivian Johnson.

As a child, surrounded with many, many dolls and emblems of the housekeeper's delight, I remember of always dreaming of a future in which these miniature toys would find a real and beautiful significance. Toward that future I fashioned my living. The disagreeable environment of the home life surrounding my earlier years did not dishearten me. I believed that there were men of great and noble purpose. No stone was left unturned in my search for that standard, and it is often surprising and inconceivable to me, knowing the usual blighting effects of capitalist society, how perfectly my ideal was realized in discovering a man beyond moral criticism.

Naturally, with an earnest endeavor in the beginning and so ambitious a nature success would more or less attend such a union. Two people working in harmony can accomplish ten-fold the results desired to those whose lives are a constant struggle.

We started with nothing but our positions and succeeded in acquiring property of value and interest through our persistence and mutual effort. As long as there was a desire to satisfy the eagerness to pursue it was manifest. But there did come a time when the purchase of new things created no unspeakable joy. The necessity of caring for these things and trying to keep them new and making the proper use of them demanded more care than the enjoyment of them created. A large balance grew on the debit side of pleasure in house-keeping.

Larger rooms were required to accommodate the belongings and a better display in living—small as it was—and with all this grew proportionately the expenses of appearance, and the one for whom I had planned this home with myself was rarely with me to enjoy the furnishings linked with tender memories in the struggle to obtain them.

Others would come into the home and see all that the desire of a normal human being would imagine worth while and fancy our existence ideal—one of the few examples that one reads of in the rose-colored stories of marriage. There were bright and happy children; practically no adversity had ever beset us, but the desire to help demands which we knew required help, and money never was one of our possessions. Through influence and miraculous expressions of friendship we were enabled to take summer trips to resorts every summer. There seemed no ripple on the mirror of our reflection. Even the knowledge that we were to have a home of our own did not bring the delight it would have done in the early days.

It has taken many years to get these ambitious demands together and a great deal of struggle and engineering in the attempt. During that time we have neglected the larger duties which make toward greatness. We look back with sadness and think of a time when individual effort was productive of greater good; when the demands of home life did not isolate either of us from working with that great brotherhood of men and women. Now life says sternly: "Waste your time on this trivial thing or that; it is yours through choice, and Destiny inexorably commands that you uphold the structure or make innocents suffer for your lack of so doing."

It is the miserable cry of man for power at last turned back upon him to taunt him with the uselessness of possession. To the outward world the appearance weighs something, but to the heart, zealous with a restlessness to be a spoke in the wheel of evolutionary progress, it means torture—a veritable prison, shutting out all that leaves the stamp of social efficiency on one's character.

After all, of what use are the beautiful things if they do not help in the activities one craves? There are so many pretty things, each with a tender association difficult to part with, yet representing an enormous labor power to maintain their proper relations to a proper expression of that beauty. Of what use is music or art or the splendid library when one has no leisure but that leisure of tired bodies seeking for rest? One who is not in sight of these things thinks that to be near them is to find time for them, but it is only at the expense of another's labor or some neglect of duty that this is possible.

After a time the desire to know what lies beyond those silent hopes of the dream period seems to cease. I say "seems to cease" because it is only seeming after all. I believe the longing is always there. The constant irritation of seeing these things within our reach hurts only because one is always wondering if they ever can be enjoyed.

All the pessimism of the shortness of life and the wasting of those precious years in efforts which ruin ideals and make nervous wrecks—or worse—out of the pursuer after them, only tends to breed a family life unpleasant to contemplate. One can not go easily about disagreeable tasks; one can not do the proper duties toward children when the mind is whirling with a thousand unsatisfied longings; love itself sometimes dies out under this strain.

It isn't the thing that we desire which satisfies, but the leisure to enjoy it. If anyone envies the possession of things which can not be used, let him think of the wonderful right he may have to be free from the care of them and grateful that he is able to stand amongst his fellow men and comrades and make a far better use of his life by teaching others how to overcome this unfortunate state of the home.

Married life is empty unless you can work hand in hand with each other through the vital issues of a world's affairs. The very nature of the human is the beauty of association and if any man contemplates marrying a woman to make her happy let him remember that happiness only comes with companionship which uplifts and he might better stop where he is than to be obliged to leave her at home while one of them gets the benefit of zeal as the other is managing affairs which take out all zeal.

This is the very kernel of that breaking up of that homelife about which capitalism twists us. Fortunately their house is of glass and bears too many striking examples to be overlooked. And for these minutes taken to write of this I have neglected duties—my house—but in these few minutes I have lived.

Editorial Observations

Get Your Tickets for the Annual Commune Celebration. Call at Headquarters, 212 South Fourth street.

Union Man, Listen: The Socialist Party is your party. It is the party of Organized Labor! Fall in line! Now is the time to get into the Socialist band wagon.

A Just Decision. Elizabeth Galliger, whose scalp was torn from her head August 16 by the driving belt of a stitching machine in the factory of the Hamilton-Brown Shoe Co. at Twenty-first and Locust streets was given a verdict for \$8,500 by a jury in Judge Sale's court. The amount sued for was \$25,000.

"We Must Get Hold of that Fellow Bruno!" said a Chicago policeman during the latest anarchist flurry. Poor Bruno, the Chicago policeman will get you, provided he'll go to hell, where you were dispatched over the burning pyre route three hundred years ago! Who was Bruno, anyway? Here is a short biography: Giordano Bruno, born at Nola, Italy, 1548. An Italian philosopher. Entered the Dominican order at Naples in 1563, left Italy in 1576 to avoid the consequences of his disbelief in the doctrines of transubstantiation and of the immaculate conception of Mary; was at Geneva in 1577, and arrived at Paris in 1579. In 1583 he went to London, where some of his most important works were written, and where he remained two years under the protection of the French ambassador. In 1586-88 he lectured at the University of Wittenberg, and subsequently visited other cities in Germany, France and Switzerland, returning to Italy in 1592. He was arrested in Naples, May

22, 1592, by order of the Holy Inquisition, and was burned at the stake as a heretic in the Campo dei Fiori at Rome. He wrote several important works on philosophy and science.

Policemen and Priests Are Now Trying to Break Up the Bruno Clubs. What fools these mortals be! Giordano Bruno, the herald of science and progress, was burned at the stake by order of the Pope and his bishops over three hundred years ago. Yet his memory lives in the memory of the thinking people of the world and is causing sleepless nights to priests and policemen in America anno 1908 A. D.

Long Live Giordano Bruno! Read this: Rochester, N. Y., March 1.—Because they were suspected of having anarchistic tendencies and of fomenting disorder, about fifty Italians who arranged for a meeting in commemoration of the death of Giordano Bruno, burned to death as a heretic in Rome in 1600, were dispersed by the police here this afternoon. An Italian lawyer from New York, Matteo Teresi, who was to address the meeting, made some protest against the action of the police, but the meeting dispersed without disorder.

One of the Bravest Women in America Today is Jane Addams of the Chicago Hull House. This noble woman, together with Florence Kelly and others, has done great work for the working people of America. Ex-Governor Altgeld admired the work of these Hull House women and Illinois never had a better factory inspector than Florence Kelly, Jane Addams' most intimate friend and co-worker. Now, listen to what Archbishop Quigley says in his organ, New World, about James Addams: After the attack on Giordano Bruno as "a society organized under the auspices of a gentleman's anarchist club of Rome and subsidized by money from the same source," the editor continues: "The Chicago papers, with one notable exception, have taken the same view of this Italian club and have branded it as a menace to social as well as to religious order in the city. The one notable exception, as might be expected, is the Hearst paper." Miss Addams and Hull House, over which she presides, were referred to in the following scorching paragraph: "The editor of the Tribuna Italia, the organ of this Giordano Bruno Society of gentlemen anarchists, resides at the Hull House, a hotbed of the most radical Socialism and most insane bigotry against everything that savors of Catholicity, and edits his abusive and obscene sheet under the benign aegis of Mother Jane Addams, the professional humanitarian and patron saint of all anti-Catholic bigotry in this city."

Says Ignorance Fills Tenements.

David Allan addressed the Free Thought Educational Society at the Barr Branch Library. He said ignorance, vice and poverty are filling the tenements with children; and producing a class that looks to the Lord, luck and charity for an existence. Ignorance, superstition and religion, he said, go hand in hand. No intelligent person of today believes in the existence of the devil.

St. Louis Socialist Party Headquarters Fund.

Jos. Fell	.....\$	.25
Arb. Kr. U. Sterbe People	.....	2.50
Jos. Wallner	.....	.50
R. W. S.	.....	1.00
Paul Schurig	.....	1.00
F. Fabion	.....	.25
Jacob Wunsch	.....	.25
Previously reported	.....	113.77

Total\$119.52
O. Kaemmerer, Secretary.

Special Edition of St. Louis Labor.

For the special Commune edition the following orders have been received:

Ward 2	.....	2,000 copies
Ward 6	.....	2,000 copies
Ward 7	.....	2,000 copies
Ward 9	.....	4,000 copies
Ward 10	.....	5,000 copies
Ward 11	.....	2,000 copies
Ward 12	.....	2,000 copies
Ward 13	.....	3,000 copies
Ward 17	.....	2,000 copies
Ward 18	.....	2,000 copies
Ward 19	.....	2,000 copies
Ward 20	.....	2,000 copies
Ward 24	.....	1,000 copies
Ward 25	.....	2,000 copies
Ward 26	.....	2,000 copies
Ward 27 (South Branch)	.....	3,000 copies
Individual orders: L. E. Hildebrand	.....	500 copies

Total38,500 copies

SEATS FOR WOMEN IN STREET CARS

The indignant citizen of St. Louis who proposes an ordinance to compel men to give up their seats in street cars to women, misdirects his well-meant energy. The street car companies, not the men who keep seats they have bought and paid for, are the legitimate objects of attack. No man gives up his seat in a theater to accommodate a woman who has only standing room. No man gets out of a cab he has paid for to give his seat to a woman whom he sees walking. Why, then, should a man who has bought and paid for and come into possession of a street car seat—why should he be required by law to surrender this property of his to a passenger who has come into the car after him? In exceptional circumstances most men will yield their own rights to the comfort of women. On such occasions they will give up not only street car seats, but theater seats, cab seats, their own living rooms, seats at their family table and beds in their family homes. But on ordinary occasions there is no more valid reason for expecting a tired workman who has paid 5c for his seat in a street car to give it away, than there is for expecting a tired business man to do the same thing with his seat in a cab. Much less is there any valid reason for compelling it. If there are not seats for every street car passenger, the objective point for the law is the street car company, which is liberally compensated for its service upon the understanding that it will provide seats for all.—The Public.

The Milwaukee Socialists Go for Capitalist Mayorality Candidates.

The Milwaukee Socialists are in a red-hot fight for the mayor's chair. The Democratic Reform candidate Rose is especially bitter against the Socialists. In an article in the Social-Democratic Herald, signed by Victor L. Berger, we read: Mr. Rose further claims that we have "clamored for a per capita distribution of the wealth of the world." Now that story was exploded one hundred years ago. The Socialists do not want to divide the wealth, Mr. Rose—they stand for the collective ownership of the production. The Social-Democrats want to stop the division that is now going on. They want to stop one-half per cent of the people from dividing the wealth in such a manner that they get over 70 per cent of the total production every year. They want to stop the division which gives untold millions to a few and offers \$1.75 for shoveling snow for a day or two to those who are facing starvation for a whole year. But if we could redive common honesty we would do it, and make our ex-mayor the greatest gainer in Milwaukee thereby. Mr. Rose is unemployed, as I understand. He has lost the position of president of the Twin Buttes. He seeks employment in the city hall as mayor. But he has shown that he can not be trusted with "that job" and we can not recommend him for it. But why don't he take the pick-ax and shovel to clean the streets from ice and snow for \$1.75 a day? I am sure his friend, Commissioner of Public Works Vincenz Schoenecker, would be "delighted" to hand him a pick-ax and a shovel. Rose is an able-bodied man—although probably not as strong now as he was in 1886—when he came here as a lieutenant of the Darlington Rifles to shoot down

some poor Polish strikers. I will only say in closing that the greatest good the Social-Democratic Party has thus far accomplished in this city was the awakening of the civic conscience, the awakening of the social conscience. We expect to accomplish infinitely greater things in the future, but this we have already accomplished. And the vituperations of David S. Rose and his kind are the proof positive of our achievement. Therefore we feel much honored that David S. Rose attacks us individually and collectively. And the workingmen—and all honest men—can not give a more telling answer to that gentleman of leisure than by voting the Social-Democratic ticket—and voting it straight.

THOMAS McGRADY'S LAST WILL.

This Is What His Pamphlet On "The Catholic Church and Socialism" May Justly Be Called.



One of the best (if not THE best!) pamphlets written by Rev. Thomas McGrady is "The Catholic Church and Socialism." It is an eye-opener. It is his last will, if we may call it so, for it was written in July 1907, only a few months before his death. It is a presentation of facts, free of any tendency of ill feeling or abuse. Hundreds of thousands of copies of this valuable little pamphlet should be circulated. It is equally instructive to Socialists and non-Socialists. The pamphlet contains an introductory comment by Comrade Eugene V. Debs, and introductory notes by the editor of The Arena, who first published the article in July, 1907.

It was when Comrade Debs had just handed the copy of his comment to the printer, to be set up for this edition of the pamphlet, that he received the sad news of the sudden death of the brave comrade and friend Thomas McGrady. This makes the little pamphlet only more valuable.

The retail price of the pamphlet "The Catholic Church and Socialism" is advertised as 10 cents; but we have made special arrangements whereby we are in a position to sell it for 5 cents a copy, and mail it to any address, postage prepaid. Read it! It is good! Labor Book Department, 212 S. Fourth St., St. Louis, Mo.

DARROW'S SPEECH in the Haywood case for sale at the Labor Book Department, 212 S. Fourth St.; 25c a copy.

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in details are carefully studied by the leading men of the empire and will be gradually corrected; the methods will be unified and simplified; and in the near future the benefits will include larger pensions to widows and orphans and some kind of protection to the temporarily unemployed.—Prof. Charles R. Henderson, in December Charities and the Commons.

The Proposed Labor Party.

A Washington (D. C.) labor news agency sends out the following news item under date of Feb. 22: "The proposition which comes from leaders of the national labor movement in New York, Chicago and other industrial centers for the formation of an independent labor party to participate in the state and national elections seems to meet with little or no encouragement from organized labor men who are thinkers of this section. The fact is the proposition is not looked upon seriously here. President Gompers and the other officials of the American Federation of Labor have expressed no public or official opinion as to the merits of the proposition. The idea is not a new one by any means, years ago such a movement having been launched by organized labor under the name of several parties which appealed to the labor movement, but in each instance resulted practically in nothing. The silence of the officials of the American Federation of Labor in this connection is taken as significant. It is not believed that these leaders of the great national labor movement, in the absence of authority from delegated representatives in convention assembled would contemplate giving the proposition serious consideration or make any expression of opinion officially or otherwise. Whatever views that President Gompers may entertain as to this proposed party he is diplomatically silent. Probably no man in the labor movement by long experience and sound ripe judgment is in a better position to pass upon the merits of this or a similar movement, but it is not believed, in view of the fact that he is sphynx-like silent on the subject, that he would give his approval of any such proposition, but would rather favor the like of political campaign conducted by him and his organization in the last congressional election which met the unanimous indorsement of his executive officers and the American Federation of Labor convention. Just what position the American Federation of Labor will take in the coming presidential election remains to be seen, but that the organization will be in the fight in some form or other is a foregone conclusion. The political movement started by the American Federation of Labor in the last Congressional election was only the initial step to a greater and more aggressive movement to muster the labor vote at the polls. But it is the opinion of the labor leaders at the national capital that whatever position in the national election that the American Federation of Labor takes will be as an organization and not having to do with any movement that seeks to form a national independent labor party.

What is the Socialist Aim?

Socialism is a history of a system of human society, based on the common ownership of the means of production and the carrying on of the work of production by all for the benefit of all. In other words, Socialism means that the railways, the shipping, the mines, the factories and all such things as are necessary for the production of the necessities and comforts of life should be public property, just as our public roads, our public parks and our public libraries are public property today, so that all these things should be used by the whole people to produce the goods that the whole of the people require.

Social-Democrats say that is no Utopian dream, but the necessary natural outcome of the development of society. It used to be supposed that anything like the collective carrying on of an enterprise was impossible because it was thought that the personal supervision and control of the owner was absolutely necessary to the success of any such enterprise. But we see today that the greatest undertakings are those which are owned by joint stock companies, in which the personal supervision of the proprietors is quite impossible, and in which the business is managed and carried on by paid officials, who might just as well be paid by the community to carry on the enterprise in the interest of the general body of the people as be paid by a few wealthy men to carry it on for their profit.

Today goods are not produced to satisfy human needs; they are simply produced to provide profit for the class which owns the means of production. It is only for the sake of this profit that the property owning class owns these means of production. As a consequence, we have shoddy and adulterated goods produced. Also, as this profit is simply the difference between the value of the work which the working people do and the amount they receive in wages, the actual producers never receive the equivalent of what they produce, and therefore are never able to buy it back again. It happens, therefore, that, as the machinery of production increases and workmen are able to turn out more goods, they are thrown out of work, and they, with their wives and children, are in want and misery, not because there is any scarcity of things they need, but because there is more of them than those who produced them can buy.

Under the present system, therefore, the very increase of wealth is too often a curse to the wealth producers, simply because those who produce have no ownership in the means of production, and no control over the things produced.

Under Socialism, as the means of production would belong to the whole people, the whole people would have control of the things produced. Every increase of wealth then would benefit the whole community. Under the present system increased wealth means increased luxury for the few and increased penury and suffering for the many. In the Socialist commonwealth increased production would mean more leisure, more wealth, more means of enjoying life, more opportunities for recreation for everybody.

By the discoveries of science, the inventions of genius, the application of industry, man has acquired such power over nature that he can now produce wealth of all kinds as plentifully as water. There is no sound reason why poverty and want should exist anywhere on this earth. All that is needed is to establish a more equitable method of distributing the wealth already produced in such profusion. That is what Socialists propose to do. The work of production is organized, socialized; it is necessary to socialize distribution as well.

What is to be done to supplant the present system by Socialism; to substitute fraternal co-operation for the cut-throat competition of today? The first thing necessary is to organize the workers into a class conscious party; that is, a party recognizing that as a class the workers are enslaved through the possession of the means of production by another class; recognizing, too, that between these two classes there is an antagonism of interest, a perpetual struggle, a constant class war, which must go on until the workers become possessed of political power, and use that power to become masters of the whole material means of production. When that has been achieved, the war of classes will be at an end, because the division of mankind into classes will have disappeared, the emancipation of the working class will have been accomplished and socialism will be here.

The Socialist Party National Convention, Which Will Convene in Chicago on May 10, will be attended by 210 delegates, representing 47 states. According to their dues-paying membership, the states are entitled to the following representation: Alabama 2, Arizona 2, Arkansas 6, California 12, Colorado 4, Connecticut 2, Florida 1, Idaho 3, Illinois 14, Indiana 4, Iowa 5, Kansas 5, Kentucky 1, Louisiana 1, Maine 2, Michigan 2, Massachusetts 10, Michigan 4, Minnesota 10, Missouri 7, Montana 7, New Hampshire 2, New Jersey 6, New York 19, North Dakota 2, Ohio 9, Oklahoma 12, Oregon 5, Pennsylvania 13, Rhode Island 1, South Dakota 2, Tennessee 1, Texas 9, Utah 2, Vermont 1, Washington 8, West Virginia 1, Wisconsin 10, Wyoming 3, one each to the unorganized states: Delaware, Georgia, Mississippi, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Carolina and Virginia. National Secretary Barnes writes: Information is at hand to the ef-

fect that some states have been figuring upon a delegate for a fraction or a major fraction of 200 members. The Constitution on this point is specific. Besides the delegate at large, there is only **One Delegate for Every Two Hundred Members**. A delegate must be a resident of the state he represents.

The number of accredited delegates shown by this apportionment exceeds by 43 the number figured upon in the estimate made Oct. 31, 1907, and upon which the amount of the special assessment (35c) was based. In view of this and the further fact that a number of party members are now unemployed, and therefore unable to pay the assessment, unless every member whose financial circumstances will allow of its payment responds the income for the payment of the railroad fare of delegates will fall far short of the sum necessary.

An Opinion on Van Cleaveism

Biloxi, Miss., Feb. 19.—I see that the Van Cleave have a decision from our old Grannies of the supreme court to the effect that Organized Labor may not say to each other, "We do not patronize." The said Old Grannies will after while decide that a workingman must not open his mouth, except to say, "Yes, your Honor!"

Well, they have not yet decided that we can not say, "We do not patronize," and there is not a man in business who recognizes and respects Union Labor who will not be glad to be published on the "Do" list, so every labor paper should start such a list, and the men left off would be such gentlemen as the Messrs. Van Cleave & Co.

In the meantime, the safest place for Union Men, and all other laboring men as well, is in the ranks of the Socialist Party, which, when the power is accorded it by Labor, will not only place a different supreme court on the bench as fast as these Old Grannies die off, but will amend that old constitution of ours, which was gotten up to serve the needs of thirteen sparsely settled states, and not for such a country and population as we now have.

Why Labor will persistently vote for the conditions that make it a groveler at the feet of the men who rob it of its rights, and yet which must come to it for a new lease of power at each election, is the shame of Labor, and ever will be, until it gets its Think Cap on and to casting ballots for its own class, which will mean the rule of its own class, or rather, the management of its own affairs by Labor, as under Socialism there will be no "Ruling" under the present meaning of the word.

Unless workingmen speedily wake up, it will not be long until we have laws defining "lese majestie" in this country. If you are inclined to think this a joke, read that beautiful enactment of the Nevada legislature, where a man may not laugh at or "sass" a policeman but what that policeman may arrest him "with or without a warrant," and he must lay in jail until the police feel like letting him out. Read Nevada's law, and find out just what is coming, and then be green enough to vote the Republican or Democratic ticket again!

Comrade, Comrade, get a good, big THINK in your heads!
SUMNER W. ROSE.

Who Kills the Presidents?

By Kalmar Bernie.

"A great president of our country is slain by a degenerate who was nerved to the deed by Socialism and anarchistic vaporsings," said the priest William O'Ryan in his speech at the funeral of the priest Leo Heinrichs.

Just grief and indignation over the murder of a fellow-priest do not excuse "vaporsings" of falsehood. The Socialist is the only important political party which has no connection with the slaying of a president.

Czolgosz was proclaimed by the press to be an anarchist. This seems to be the first the anarchists knew of him, as he had never affiliated with them, or participated in any demonstration by them, and certainly acted on his own initiative. The Republicans have a better claim, for he was one of those more than Republicans whose zealous devotion to party principles and to McKinley as the workingman's savior overflowed in pilgrimages to the Canton shrine. He was a member of one of the numerous delegations so heralded and advertised by the Republican press as representing the intelligence and patriotism of the finest type of American workingman. It may be that the revelation of the utter hypocrisy in these farcical excursions managed by Senator Dick caused the "degeneracy" and promoted the deed. But, again, Republicans have not hesitated to affirm that the death of McKinley was indirectly caused by the presumption of Democrats who dared express their opinion of the acts of the administration; indeed, no less an authority than Theodore Roosevelt, the militant head of the Republican party, publicly proclaimed, according to the daily press, that William Hearst was the indirect instigator, through his newspapers, of that crime. So when Emma Goldman is deported, the same ship—since there is one for all—should bear Hearst and Dick.

But while Republicans, Democrats and anarchists must settle between them their "divided interest" in Czolgosz, the Republicans have an absolutely indisputable claim to Guiteau. So accredited was he by his party that they paid him money for his speeches and pamphlets. His crime—by his own statement—was committed for the benefit of the ultra—the "stalwart" Republicans as against the less pronounced partisans. It is a remarkable fact that Guiteau and Czolgosz each assassinated the very president to promote whose election he had literally "gone miles out of his way." Logically, therefore—that is according to their own forms of logic—should not the authorities watch well the movements of the Republican orators, writers and "delegations" of the impending campaign, especially if their candidate is elected.

Another president—perhaps as the rolling years add to his fame, the most revered and beloved of all—was slain. Was J. Wilkes Booth a Democrat? Whether or no, the Republican party maintains its lead as the producer of assassins of presidents.

And alas! how many hundreds of blameless citizens, of inoffensive workingmen, whose only crime was that of being men and not cringing slaves, have fallen by the hands of deputed murderers; and how many hundreds more, innocent of any crime, have languished in prison! What two parties armed those assassins?

Study the records, Father O'Ryan, and you will see that the Socialists have never murdered, abducted or illegally imprisoned a president or any other citizen of our country. It is for its virtues, not its faults, the Socialist party is dreaded. It is because the reforms it urges are manifestly just and reasonable and practicable, that it has become the shining and conspicuous target of malicious falsehood.

Kalmar Bernie.

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E. B.25
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Aug. Shulter25
Jos. Eder50
Camp List No. 31—Dr. L. H. Davis, W. R. Bowden....	1.25
Previously reported	71.70
Total	\$76.00

O. Kaemmerer, Secretary.

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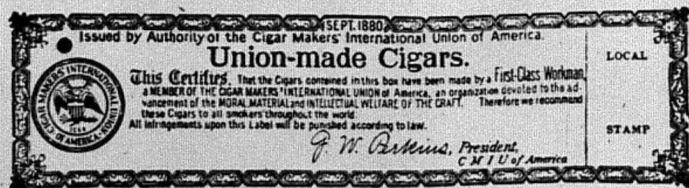
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Socialist News Review

Polish Organizer.

The Milwaukee campaign committee will engage a Polish organizer and a Slovak organizer for work here during the campaign.

Strong Polish Branch.

Racine, Wis., has a Polish Socialist branch of over 50 members. Last week the branch was addressed by Comrade Henry Anielewsky of Chicago.

Herve Goes to Prison.

Comrade Gustave Herve, editor of La Guerre Sociale, went to prison for a term of one year—the reward for his anti-militarist propaganda.

Socialist Lecture in Baltimore Monday Evening, March 9, at 8 o'clock. Comrade George R. Kirkpatrick of New York will lecture on Socialism at the Labor Lyceum, 1011 East Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md. Admission tickets will be 10 cents a person.

Minnesota Kept Busy.

Comrade J. E. Nash, state secretary of Minnesota, writes that he has never noticed so much interest in Socialism as at present and that he has his hands full answering questions coming in from all sides.

Socialist Leaflets Distributed.

Fifty-five thousand leaflets were distributed in Milwaukee during the past week. Besides local ward leaflets, the leaflets entitled, "They do not Conceal their Contempt for You, Mr. Workingman!" was distributed in 40,000 English and German copies, 5,000 Polish and English copies and 2,500 Bohemian copies.

Keir Hardie Sailing Homeward.

Keir Hardie, M. P., will return to England next month from his trip around the world. The trip was taken to better his health, which seemed to be breaking down. It is said that travel has proven beneficial, and that he will be able to return to parliament and to take up with renewed force the battle for Socialism and the workers.

Stanton Socialist Convention.

Wednesday, March 11, at 7 o'clock p. m., the Socialists of Stanton, Ill., will hold their legal primary nomination convention at the City Hall. Since everybody may attend this convention, it will be important for the Socialists to be on hand in full force in order to prevent any scheme that the politicians might try to work on our party.

A Russian Socialist Monthly.

The Central Committee of the Russian-American Social-Democratic League will publish a propaganda monthly in the Russian language entitled, "The Russian-American Workingman." The first number will appear about the last of February. Single copies will be 5c. Those interested in the publication should write the secretary of the Central Committee, D. Rubinow, 52 Camp street, Newark, N. J.

National Committee Defeated the Unity Motion.

The national committee has killed the Lee motion looking to a parley with the DeLeonites, by the decisive vote of 38 to 17, nine not voting. The King motion on the same line met an even worse fate, the vote being 44 against to 11 for. The Berger motion against a parley, but inviting the Social Labor Party members to join our party individually, accepting platform and tactics, was carried, 36 to 20. A clearcut defeat for the sentimentalists, and others.

Socialists for Woman Suffrage.

At the recent hearing of the judiciary committee of the New York state senate on the proposed amendment to strike the word "male" from the state constitution, several specially selected delegates represented the Socialist party. Among these was Morris Hillquit, a New York attorney. In supporting the proposed amendment, Mr. Hillquit drew attention to the fact that the demand for woman suffrage was one of the permanent and material planks of the platform of his party, not only in this country, but throughout the world, considered not as a matter of abstract and sentimental justice to be realized in the dim future, but as an accrued social right already too long withheld.

Indiana State Convention.

Terre Haute, Ind., March 2.—It having been decided by a vote of 276 to 10 to hold the Socialist convention at Indianapolis March 15, State Secretary Reynolds has issued a call for this convention. Representation will be according to section 8, article 8, of the state constitution. Each local and branch is entitled to one delegate and one additional delegate for each ten members or fraction thereof. The average membership will be as represented by the number of stamps purchased during the six months preceding the sixty days previous to the state convention. Secretary Reynolds requests that all delegates be selected at once and that they come thoroughly prepared to facilitate the work to be done. The convention will be called to order at 9 a. m. March 15 at Mansur hall in Indianapolis. There has been a tremendous increase in the Indiana membership during the past few months. It is expected that this will be the best convention ever held in the state.

Police Anarchy Versus Socialist Party.

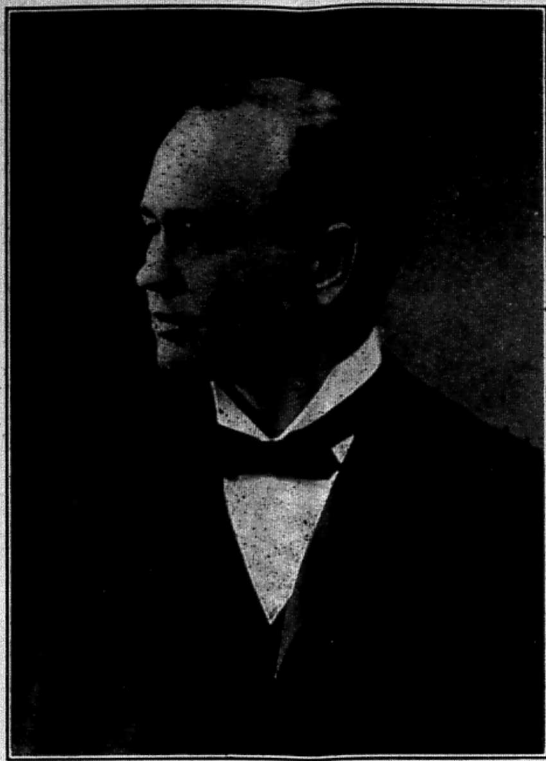
The following is an Associated Press dispatch: Los Angeles, March 1.—George M. Woodby, J. J. Hicks and Mrs. Josie Shuck were arrested last night as part of the campaign being waged by the police against Socialists obstructing the street. Woodby is a Pasadena negro. He and Hicks, when taken into custody, were addressing several hundred bystanders. Upon their arrest there was a demonstration, the result of an appeal by Mrs. Shuck to those present to resist the officers. Placing herself at the head of the mob, Mrs. Shuck raised a red flag and led her followers to the corner of Fifth and San Pedro streets, a mile distant, the crowd singing the "Marseillaise." At Fifth and San Pedro two police officers sought to suppress the demonstration. When the crowd became demonstrative and a riot call was turned into police headquarters, twenty officers hastened to the scene and succeeded in dispersing the mob and arresting Mrs. Shuck, Woodby and Hicks. They were later released on \$100 bail each.

Lively Cannonading in Milwaukee Campaign.

The campaign in Milwaukee is opening with some lively cannonading. Never before did the Social-Democrats receive so much free advertising in the papers. The old parties are genuinely alarmed, and are solemnly warning everybody that the Socialists will get them if they don't watch out. The most amusing attack was made by ex-Mayor Rose, Democratic candidate, who assures the people that the Social-Democrats by their "continual agitation" have "destroyed confidence," and intimates that the panic was caused by "the spirit of Social-Democracy which has found root here in Milwaukee," and especially by the "blatant demagogues," Victor L. Berger and Frank J. Weber (organizer of the Wisconsin Federation of Labor). But the result of all these vituperations has only been to unite the working class as never before. Meetings of the unemployed are being held daily at the headquarters of the Federated Trades Council, and have been addressed by Ald. Seidel, Ald. Melms and other Social-Democrats.

A Few Lines from Lipscomb.

Yellville, Ark., Feb. 27.—Is this a new interpretation of the Bible? "By the sweat of thy brow ye shall eat bread." (Quoted from memory.) In discussing today on the train with a small flourmill owner, who sorely felt the heavy hand of the big millers, I suggested to him



CARL D. THOMPSON,
Socialist State Senator of Wisconsin.

that this is not so bad as it seems, for in the end we would get Socialism, which would amply reward us for all the big fellows took from us. He straightway proceeded to demolish me from a Bible standpoint. Said he: "You note the Word says 'Brow,' not 'Back,' hence he concluded that the man who uses his Brain (meaning mental cunning) to take from, in a business way, the product made by the man of toil, who sweats on the Back, has a God-given right so to do." I asked: Is this not an up-to-date capitalist interpretation of the Holy writ? He explained that if it had meant reward for physical labor, God would have said: "Sweat of the Back," and not "Brow." I laughed to see the funny part. Funny things happen on "Slow Trains in Arkansas."

Yours fraternally,
CALEB LIPSCOMB.

Socialism in English Reviews.

We read in a London paper: Socialism as a topic of public interest transcends all others just now. Not only are newspaper readers confronted with references to the subject on almost every page, but magazine readers also are having the subject steadily drilled into them. Take the reviews as an example. In the International Mr. Walter Crane has been writing on Socialism and Art. In the Fortnightly Review Mr. Robert Blatchford crosses swords with Dr. Crozier. In the Grand Magazine Mr. H. G. Wells has one of a series on Constructive Socialism. In the Nineteenth Century Mr. H. W. Hoare gives a caricature sketch in an article entitled "The Impotence of Socialism." In the Magazine of Commerce Mr. W. Breffitt gives the readers a business man's view of Socialism. In the Edinburgh Review a long article is devoted to the fallacies of Socialism. Then there are the subsidiary topics. The Quarterly Review has an article on "The Right to Work;" in the Albany Review Mr. Masterman, M. P., writes on "Causes and Cures of Poverty;" whilst in the Contemporary Miss Edith Sellars deals with the subject of "Old-age Pensions."

Women in Prison.

London Labor Leader writes: It is difficult to understand on what grounds—legal or otherwise—the Home Secretary declines to place the imprisoned women suffragists in the first-class division. Their offense is prompted not by criminal, but political, motives. In Ireland political disturbers of the peace—even "cattle-drivers"—are allowed the luxury of first-class misdemeanants. As Socialists, we can not make too much of these penal distinctions, knowing not only what torments of prison life our comrades suffer abroad, but how Mr. Cunninghams-Graham and Mr. John Burns had to serve six weeks as common prisoners picking oakum, for free-speech agitation in Trafalgar Square, and how within the past year scores of Socialists have been sentenced as common criminals for maintaining the right of free speech. Nevertheless, if there are to be first-class compartments in prison at all, the women, by the whole circumstances of their agitation, ought to be accorded the least degrading treatment. Their cause is almost universally admitted to be a just one, and they are only offending because Parliament refuses to be just to one-half the citizens of the country.

Western Miners' Magazine Opposed to Unity Farce.

"That Proposed Unity" is the caption of an editorial in the Miners' Magazine, which we hereby republish in full: "For the past several weeks there has appeared in the Socialist press a number of articles commenting upon a unity between the Socialist party and the Socialist Labor party. The proposed unity seems to have had its birth among the members of the Socialist Labor Party. The word unity sounds well, but unless a unity can be brought about that means a real, genuine solidarity of forces, it is idle to waste time or energy. For a number of years the leading lights in the Socialist Labor Party have declared that their party was the only real, genuine organization whose tactics and philosophy should receive the serious consideration of the working class. The Socialist Party is no more aggressive now than when that conglomeration that was merely seeking sops and compromises, and a party that had no revolutionary ammunition in its arsenal. The Socialist Party is no more aggressive now than when that party was denounced by the political combination that is now seeking unity. Why is unity proposed by the Socialist Labor Party? The Socialist Labor Party has become an invalid and desires shelter in the Socialist Party hospital in the hope that it may grow strong and lusty and again endeavor to rule or ruin. The prominent members of the Socialist Labor Party, who were likewise members of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, discovering their numerical weakness in the year 1905, came into a convention of the Industrial Workers of the World at Chicago, and with professions of loyalty wormed themselves into the confidence of the delegates of that convention and became a part of the organization that was launched, whose slogan was: "An injury to one is an injury to all." The labor movement of the country is well acquainted with the history of the Industrial Workers of the World. There was unity in that convention, but it was a unity that meant dissension, disruption and disaster. An organization that gave promise of becoming a power in fighting the battles of the working class was soon upon the breakers, shattered into fragments by fanaticism. The Socialist Party knows the history of the Industrial Workers of the World. The same men that practically made a corpse of the I. W. W. are now seeking a unity with the Socialist Party. Experience should be a wise teacher, and unity proposed by men who have shown more ability to disrupt than to construct should be handled with bare knuckles. The Socialist Labor Party is gasping for existence. Its fanaticism and bigotry has strangled it almost to death. With the ashen hue of death upon its face and wearing the mask of unity, it now stretches forth the olive branch in the hope that the Socialist Party will forget the past and hug to its breast the adder that has

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