

Workingmen of all countries, Unite!
You have nothing to lose but your chains, and a world to gain."
—Marx.

ST. LOUIS LABOR

Official Organ of the Socialist Party of St. Louis, Mo.

THE FEARLESS CHAMPION OF ORGANIZED LABOR

"The Emancipation of the Working Class must be achieved by the workingmen themselves."
—Marx.

OFFICE: 966 CHOUTEAU AVENUE.

ST. LOUIS, MO., DECEMBER 31, 1910.

PHONES: Kinloch, Central 1577; Bell, Olive 4198.

No. 517

Organize to Defeat New City Charter

Central Trades and Labor Union Unanimous in Opposition to Corporation-Made Instrument.

Charter Election Tuesday, January 31, 1911.

The Board of Freeholders carried their point.

In spite of the unanimous protest of the people at the public hearing at the City Hall, December 20, the Municipal Assembly decided to submit to the wish of the Freeholders and order a special Charter election for January 31, 1911.

Organized Labor of St. Louis has taken up the fight against the proposed corporation-made charter. The Central Trades and Labor Union met Sunday afternoon at 3535 Pine street, and by unanimous vote decided that the proposed city charter must be defeated, because it does not contain any of the important reforms for which the central body and all the affiliated unions and progressive civic improvement associations have been advocating and fighting for years.

By unanimous vote the Central Trades and Labor Union adopted the following

Report of the Legislative Committee.

ORGANIZE TO DEFEAT

THE NEW CHARTER.

After some eighteen months of star-chamber sessions, the Board of Freeholders had a bill introduced in the House of Delegates providing for a special election, to be held on January 31, 1911, to adopt a new charter. Just what provisions are contained in the new charter no one seems to know anything about. We do know, however, it is not such a charter as is wanted by the Labor Movement, as it falls, I am informed, to provide for the chapters endorsed by the C. T. L. U. from time to time, namely, the initiative, referendum and recall, the election of all appointive officers, now appointed by the Mayor, to be elected by the people; and to retain the present system of legislative assembly, namely, the Council and House of Delegates; also, that citizens of St. Louis be employed on all municipal contracts at the prevailing rates of wages in force at the time the city contracts are let.

Protested in Vain.

Your committee attended the meeting of the House of Delegates on Friday eve, December 16th, 1910, to protest against the calling of a special election to vote on the proposed charter on the ground that, as it did not contain the provisions endorsed by the C. T. L. U., it was incomplete, taking the current newspaper reports as a basis for our protests.

No Chance to Read Instrument.

Again, it was impossible for our people to review and become familiar with all the provisions supposed to be contained in the new charter in about thirty days, owing to lack of time to study the proposed charter, and unless ample time was given the people of St. Louis to study it there was no doubt of its rejection. As a special election would cost the taxpayers about \$70,000, and as there was a regular election to be held in April, it would do no harm to wait until that time and save the taxpayers \$70,000, as well as to give the public ample time to examine the charter in detail. The matter was referred to the Committee on Elections and Registrations of the House of Delegates. We asked for a public hearing on the bill, which was held on Tuesday, December 20th, at 2 p. m., at which meeting there were in attendance about 200 persons representing organizations who protested the calling of a special election on the ground mentioned above. About fourteen representatives of the various organizations addressed the committee, and when the chairman of the committee called on those who favored a special election there was no one present to defend the attitude of the Board of Freeholders.

Aldermen Meet Freeholders.

On Wednesday, December 21st, we are informed, the committee in whose hands this bill was for consideration, was invited to meet with the Board of Freeholders to discuss the importance of jamming this special election bill through, calling the election on January 31st, 1911, which was done at the meeting of the House on Friday, December 23rd, by a vote of 21 in favor of the special election and 4 against it.

The People's Will Disregarded.

Your committee used every honorable means to have the vote on the charter postponed, to give those who are to be governed by it an opportunity to learn just what they were going to vote for, but it was of no

Organizing for an Energetic Campaign.

The first meeting for the purpose of organizing for an energetic and systematic campaign against the new charter was called for Thursday evening. This conference of representatives of labor unions and other organizations means the inauguration of a general fight against the attempt to deprive the people of St. Louis of their political rights in the management of municipal affairs.

avail; it was, no doubt, understood when the bill was introduced that at a special election this instrument, the product of master minds, could be put over, regardless of the protests of the citizens of this city, for it is well known that at a special election a large number of voters do not think it important enough to go and vote; this is the hope of those who wish to deprive the people of the democratic form of government. Any intelligent workingman who has read the published abstract of this warrant deed giving the special interests sole control of the city and its affairs (called a charter), and would vote for it, conferring as it does unlimited power in the hands of one man—the appointment of about 7000 employes without an "if you please" to any one—would do an injustice to not only himself, but to all liberty-loving citizens of this city.

Failed to Consult the People.

The gentlemen who composed the Board of Freeholders are, no doubt, very bright and educated men in the law and otherwise, but they must not assume that they have all the grey matter in the community under their hats. They may feel that they know what is best for the people, but to be sure of it they ought to consult the people first—not a few of the people, but a large majority of them. This they have not attempted to do. They say that January 31st, 1911, is ample time for all to know all about the charter. We are informed that the charter is a book about 6x9 inches and contains about 200 pages of closely printed matter. Now, if the ordinary working man, who is compelled to arise at about 6 a. m. and works nine or ten hours, reaching home at 6:30 or 7 p. m., finishing his supper at about 8 p. m., can devote three or four hours a night some nights reading this book, and understands law, he might know something about it after he has read it, but unless he does he will know very little. We are not referring to gentlemen of leisure, but to those who work—and work hard—and need rest after a day's labor. Does anyone think a man under these conditions can absorb the provisions of this charter in thirty days?

People Cannot Depend on Newspapers.

Some may say "the newspapers will tell them." Don't depend on the newspapers giving you only such stuff as those interested in the passage of this charter tell them to. Read the charter itself, if you can do so in thirty days, and remember all the provisions contained in it, and if you cannot remember it, vote against its adoption. It is a dangerous charter for the working people, judging from published accounts, and we recommend its defeat at the special election, January 31st, 1911.

Charter Must be Defeated.

Your committee recommends that this proposed charter be defeated on January 31st, 1911, and that the committee be empowered to request all civic and other organizations to appoint committees to act in conjunction with your committee in the formulating of a plan of campaign with this end in view, and requests all delegates of his C. T. L. U. to inform their organizations and members thereof to use every effort, individually and collectively, to induce all voters to scratch the word "YES" on January 31st, 1911.

J. P. McDONOUGH, Chairman.
RICHARD GOODENOUGH,
RUBE LYONS,
SADIE SPRAGGON.

The Legislative Committee of the Central Trades and Labor Union will have charge of this campaign and co-operate with other organizations and societies.

Lively Debate.

The discussion following the report of the Legislative Committee at last Sunday's meeting of the Central Trades and Labor Union was most interesting and instructive.

Chairman McDonough, Richard Goodenough and Mrs. Sadie Spraggon of the committee gave good reasons why their report should be adopted and the recommendations concurred in.

Delegate Hansbury favored the report. Delegate Shanessy made a forceful plea for the adoption of the report. "It was stated that we know little of the old city charter," Shanessy said; "that may be so. We had no hand in making the old charter. But since the old charter was adopted the workingmen have been awakened, and to-day we are ready to take a hand in this kind of legislative work. The new charter proposed by the Board of Freeholders is a danger to the working people of this community and must be defeated." (Applause.)

Delegate Kindorf pointed out the dangerous clauses in the proposed charter, saying that if this instrument would become the fundamental law of St. Louis it would mean the end of the democratic form of government, and the capitalist corporations would have the city by the throat as never before.

Delegate Goodman appealed to the delegates to stand by the Legislative Committee, adopt the report and fight to a finish in order to bury the proposed city charter on January 31, 1911.

Delegate Stopp said the charter proposed by the Board of Freeholders was reactionary and must be defeated.

On motion of Delegate Negele of Typographical Union No. 8, Secretary Steve Ryan of the Missouri Referendum League was granted the floor.

Mr. Ryan declared: "This proposed city charter is the most damnable proposition you workingmen of St. Louis have ever been up against."

Delegate Kunning thought the new charter was autocratic and should be voted down January 31st. The adoption of the new charter would mean the end of the representative system of government in the municipal affairs of St. Louis.

Secretary Kreyling said that inasmuch as the new charter did not contain any of the fundamental demands of Organized Labor, the Central Trades and Labor Union was in duty bound to defeat the same on January 31st.

Delegate Owen Miller's amendment, to invite Mr. Lehmann or some other Freeholder to address the next central body meeting, and to defer action until then, was voted down on the ground that Organized Labor owes no courtesy to the Freeholders, who have not even had decency enough to attend the public hearing at the City Hall or to give any information to the people concerning the contents of the charter.

By unanimous vote the report of the Legislative Committee was adopted and the recommendations concurred in.

The Big Cinch Organ Again at Work.

The St. Louis Republic seems to be all out of joint since the Central Trades and Labor Union had the audacity to take such a determined attitude against the proposed corporation-made charter.

In a most contemptible, cowardly manner the Big Cinch organ attacked the Legislative Committee of the Central Trades and Labor Union and insulted every delegate who attended last Sunday's meeting of the central body.

The capitalist indignation expressed by the St. Louis Republic is the best proof that the Central Trades and Labor Union's action of last Sunday was correct—i. e., for the interest of the working class and the progressive and liberal-minded citizens who are anxious to secure for St. Louis a progressive system of municipal government.

Organized Labor hit a hornets' nest. By adopting the Legislative Committee's report the central body hit the Big Cinch and other "affiliated interests" a blow right under the belt.

The St. Louis Republic, in its clumsy manner, is awfully anxious to deceive the public, but it cannot deceive the organized working people on the charter question.

It would certainly please the old "madam" of the Temple of Prostitution on Olive street if the Central Trades and Labor Union would discharge its Legislative Committee. And it would please the "Interests," too.

Why not get Messieurs Sharpe and Witter of the Million Population Club to start a little fight on the central body's Legislative Committee?

At the Million Population Club

The Central Trades and Labor Union will be the point for attack for the next few weeks. It was generally commented upon that certain gentlemen absented themselves from last Sunday's meeting of the central body. They were not there to voice their "well-balanced sentiments," but their voices were heard forty-eight hours later at the—Million Population Club meeting at the Mercantile Club.

The Globe-Democrat of Wednesday, December 28, reported of the Million Population Club meeting:

"The motion to indorse the charter was made by Colin M. Selph. Vice-President Charles F. Weneker said he thought it would be better to postpone action until the next meeting, and he was supported by several other members who spoke on the question. Secretary Otto F. Karbe stated the next meeting would be held January 30. A special meeting was suggested, but this did not meet with favor.

"City Register Martin R. H. Witter became engaged in a controversy with Mr. Selph when he asked who the latter designated as opposing the charter. Selph replied, with some heat, 'the labor unions, the House of Delegates and politicians.' Witter then explained that the reason he asked was to bring up the subject of the action of the Central Trades and Labor Union Sunday in denouncing the charter. He said that as a trades union man he wished to say this body did not speak for all trades union men. Harry S. Sharpe, who is also a trades union man, stated

General Membership Meeting

OF

Socialist Party of St. Louis

Friday, December 30, 8 P. M.

AT

New Club Hall, 13th and CHOUTEAU AVE

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Election of Committee on Platform and Resolutions.

Election of Local Officers for the ensuing year.

Report of Campaign Committee.

Report of Committee on Platform and Resolutions.

Report of Committee on Nominations and selection of City Ticket.

And such other business as may come before the meeting.

Bring your membership card. To take part in the proceedings members must be in good standing.

By order of the General Committee.

OTTO PAULS, Secretary.

the same thing. Both said they were personally in favor of the charter."

Witter and Sharpe are member of Typographical Union No. 8.

But the delegates of Typographical Union No. 8 at last Sunday's central body meeting voted against the new charter.

And one of the members of the Legislative Committee is a delegate of Typographical Union No. 8.

We repeat: The Legislative Committee's report was adopted without a dissenting vote!

Lehmann to be the Savior.

Attorney Lehmann, chairman of the Board of Freeholders, who got the job of Solicitor-General from President Taft, has been trying hard to defend his corporation-made charter against the opposition of Organized Labor. The daily papers spread Lehmann's interviews over their pages in order to convince the public that the new Solicitor-General was the only Moses who could give to the people of St. Louis the ten commandments. But the smooth and flimsy lawyer arguments cannot deceive the people on the charter question.

The Post-Dispatch

Has bravely lined up with the corporation interests, as a matter of course.

The Pulitzer organ is trying to make the people believe that the new corporation-made charter is the best instrument that could be presented to the citizens of this city.

"Oil" must have flown freely during the last few weeks, because the P.-D. is ready to sell the people's rights to the highest bidder.

Lawyer John F. Lee

Of the Board of Freeholders said he cannot believe the action of the Central Trades and Labor Union represents the sound judgment of all the unionists.

It matters not what John F. Lee may think. On January 31, 1911, the workingmen of St. Louis will give him the proper answer.

Meanwhile the central body will keep an eye on some of the "sound-judgment unionists."

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The Central Trades and Labor Union elected the following officers at last Sunday's meeting:

Louis Philippi, president; Ben Lamb, vice-president; David Kreyling, secretary; Fred A. Heller, financial secretary, and Peter Beisel, treasurer. The trustees named are Ed Brown, John Riegert, M. A. Ruhle, and sergeant-at-arms, Alois Schober.

Kreyling's election marked his tenth term.

The committees will be elected at the next meeting.

St. Louis Socialist Campaign Fund. the other in rapid succession, and Socialists must be up and doing.

Sam Bernstein, tickets . . . \$.70
A. Michler, tickets20
J. A. Weber, tickets70
O. Kaemmerer, tickets1.10
Aug. Redeker, List No. 201:
P. N. Eichhammer25
Emil Loeffler25
Gus Loeffler25
A. J. Link25
Adolph Peche1.00
M. Leichenauer25
Frank Horvarth25
B. Picker25
Aug. Redeker25
Johanna Luetzel25
Frank Wolf25
Previously reported 2,013.83

Total to December 28 . . . \$2,020.03

This week we close the 1910 Campaign Fund. All receipts from now on will be reckoned in the 1911 Fund. It is already apparent that more money will be needed for the charter and spring elections than for the 1910 campaign. The one follows

Socialist New Year Resolution.

As the proposed new city charter is a menace to the freedom and progress of the working class, I do here and now resolve that my utmost energy and vigilance will be exercised to bring about the defeat of the proposed charter.

And I further resolve that I will endeavor to get all my comrades and fellow-workingmen to do likewise.

The New Year Auspicious.

The year 1911 opens with a rush, so far as St. Louis Socialists are concerned. The charter is to be voted upon at the end of January, and then the regular spring election will take place on April 4.

Much literature will have to be distributed, and the opening months will be very busy ones for our comrades. The prospects are for the best and we can look to the future with joy and confidence.

PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION.

By James G. McGuire.

The direct primary law has done much to purify the politics of our state by eliminating political bosses and minimizing the power of political machines. The recent amendments to the charter of San Francisco have still further improved its municipal politics. The provision for majority government may cause inconvenience at times, but the principle is right, as applied to executive and judicial offices, and the safeguards against freak elections will be worth the occasional trouble.

A different rule, however, should be applied to the election of legislative representatives. They should, as nearly as possible, represent every phase of public opinion or of political principle which commands the support and advocacy of a quota of the qualified electors of the state or district represented. I will presently explain the sense in which I use the word "quota."

The present system of plurality representation frequently results in giving the entire representation to a small minority of the people—even to as small a minority as two-ninths, which is considerably less than one-fourth. For example, let us suppose that a state has 360,000 qualified voters; that she is entitled to nine representatives in Congress; that her qualified voters are politically divided as follows: Progressive Republicans, 80,000; Regular Republicans, 40,000; Independent Democrats, 45,000; Regular Democrats, 55,000; Socialists, 65,000, and Prohibitionists, 45,000, a division which might easily be brought about in California. Then if her Congressmen were elected at large, as they should be, or, if the party votes were proportionately distributed among the nine districts, the Progressive Republicans, with only 80,000 votes, would elect the nine representatives; and the other 280,000 voters would have no representation at all. "O well," I hear both Republicans and Democrats say, "the Progressive Republicans are all right—they are pretty good Democrats anyhow." But suppose the Socialists should increase their vote 25 per cent during the next four years—they have increased it more than 100 per cent during the past four years—they would, in like manner, send a solid delegation to Congress, and the remainder of the people would be unrepresented. How would that strike you? You would then cry out for proportional representation, and if the Socialists should then be as greedy and fatuous as you now are they might refuse it.

It is not necessary that Congressmen should be elected at large, and as simple as the process, in daily practice, of electing the directors of corporations by the cumulative system of balloting. Whenever there is any serious contest over the election of directors, this system is always resorted to, and it may very well be used in the election of legislators.

It is not necessary that Congressmen should be elected at large, throughout the entire state, in order to put this system in operation, but it would be better so. The state might be divided into two or even three

congressional districts. If elected at large, every candidate receiving one-ninth of the total vote cast would be elected, or the nine candidates having the greatest number of votes would be elected, unless the law required each candidate to receive a full quota (one-ninth) of the total vote to be elected. This requirement might prove cumbersome and expensive, as more than one election might be required to determine the result. To avoid this, the preferential system of voting seems to be fair and effective. Under this system the voter indicates his first, second and third choice; the first choice (including single choice) votes would be counted first and every candidate receiving a quota of such votes would be declared to be elected; the second choice votes would next be counted to supplement the deficiencies of candidates failing to receive quotas of first choice votes; or the cumulative system might be adopted, under which every voter would have the right to vote for nine candidates, or, at his option, to vote nine times for one candidate, or he might distribute his nine votes, as he saw fit, among the candidates.

Proportional representation, whether secured by direct, preferential or cumulative balloting, would correct many of the most glaring defects of our present system of representation in the national, state, county and municipal legislatures. It would give actual representation to nine-tenths of the qualified voters, instead of total representation to a mere plurality, as at present. It would place in Congress, and in the local legislatures, the ablest exponents of the political principles of each quota of voters. It would not only secure the election of courageous men, instead of time-serving cowards, to such offices; but the very conditions of election and re-election would give courage to the timid and would really make honesty, courage and ability the three essentials to re-election. It would broaden the statesmanship of the representatives of the state and conservators of the nation's interests, instead of petty fence-menders and vote-peddlers, seeking, regardless of the country's welfare, to secure federal appropriations to be expended in their several districts, primarily for the purpose, if not solely for the purpose, of influencing votes in favor of the representative who is supposed to have secured it.

What I have said of the election of Congressmen applies with equal force to all other representatives. Our assembly districts should be abolished and the senatorial districts reduced to twenty, from each of which two Senators and four Assemblymen should be elected, the latter by the proportional system. Supervisors and city councilmen should be elected at large, by the same system.

In closing, permit me to say that I was attracted to this reform by some articles on the subject written for the Star, some years ago, by the late Mr. Alfred Cridge. Verily! the good that men do sometimes lives after them.

were cast in all Sweden three years ago. The Mayor of Stockholm, Comrade Lindhagen, was elected by more than 15,000 votes. He is also one of nearly a half hundred representatives in the Swedish legislature.

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

By L. P. Schweiler, Stevens' Point, Wis.

Not many, it is safe to say, know that a day has just passed which should be remembered and celebrated by every class-conscious worker, reformer and believer in the equality of sex.

On November 29, in the year 1811, there was born a child who grew up to be a great orator, Wendell Phillips; the friend of the needy and the champion of the oppressed.

On that day was born the leader and agitator against chattel slavery; one of the leaders in the American movement for woman suffrage, and a fighter for freedom of thought and speech.

He was in the year 1871 nominated for Governor by the Labor party of Massachusetts.

Phillips was the Debs, Russell and Berger of the latter part of the nineteenth century, and if living to-day would be a leading Socialist and labor leader.

He stood by what he thought was right, regardless of consequences.

The following are selections from his writings and speeches:

"Men blame us for the bitterness of our language and the personality of our attacks. It results from our position. The great mass of the people can never be made to stay and argue a long question. They must be made to feel it, through the hides of their idols.

"I hail the labor movement for two reasons, and one is that it is my only hope for democracy."

"The real American college is the ballot box."

"Universal suffrage is the highest element of civilization."

"Revolutions made by the people have generally been more merciful and less bloody than the victories of the upper class."

Should a man who made remarks like the above be forgotten?

No! He is our hero. The workers' hero. Let us see that he is remembered. Let us all join and make the nation remember Phillips, and make his birthday, like Washington's and Lincoln's, a national holiday.

Initiative and Referendum.

The initiative and referendum, as this newspaper has before pointed out, are strong agencies for good, but they can likewise be used by the corrupt or unscrupulous in a manner very dangerous to the welfare of the common people. Take the instance of the state of Oregon. At the recent election there were initiated and submitted to the people in a referendum ballot more than thirty distinct questions, among which were several that should have been adopted in the interest of the people of the state. But the ballot

was so burdened with questions that the voter had neither time nor inclination to study them, and, to make sure that the bad things were defeated, they were all voted down. With no limit on the number of questions submitted the referendum can be made ridiculous and disgusting and the tricky politicians and corruptionists will burden the ballot with questions for the sole purpose of defeating meritorious measures.

If the initiative and referendum is adopted by the incoming Illinois legislature the bill should prescribe that not more than five questions shall be submitted at one election.—Saturday Review.

POINTERS.

(International Musician.)

The express companies refuse to pay fair wages, but they do pay a dividend of \$300 per annum per share on their stock.

Captain John C. Grome, commander of the notorious Pennsylvania Cossacks, recommends that the legislature pass a law that when one of these brutes gets a stroke of conscience and leaves the service, he shall be treated as a deserter.

Chicago's chief of police, who, without a qualm, can order his minions to club the children on strike in the clothing trade, gags on the production of "Salome," as interpreted by Mary Garden, and has censored it off the stage.

The Milwaukee Board of Aldermen have passed an ordinance providing free concerts for workmen in the Auditorium every Sunday afternoon. A series of Saturday evening dances for all citizens have also been successfully inaugurated. Milwaukee will make people set up and take notice.

Labor Decision Upheld.

The Appellate Court of Illinois has just upheld the verdict of \$300 damages against Abe Lamm, president of Lamb & Co., the Chicago clothing firm that is trying to crush out all the labor unions in its factory. The verdict was in favor of Miss Hannah Johnson, a picket in the 1904-5 strike, on a charge of assault, and the girls in the present strike are complaining of similar treatment by Foreman Richter of that firm. Miss Johnson first secured a verdict of \$500, but this was reduced by Judge Gray to \$300. Lamm appealed without success.

They Are There Yet.

An Irishman who had been in the Federal army during the war was asked: "Pat, were you at the Battle of Bull Run?"

"Sure an' I was, thin."

"And did you run?"

"Sure an' I did. An' thin that didn't run are there yet."

More Trouble.

"What will happen when women vote?"

"I suppose, among other things, one won't be able to get a Democratic cook to work with a Republican housemaid."—Kansas City Journal.

Intercollegiate Socialist Society

The Annual Convention Will Take Place December 29-30.

The Christmas holiday will offer an event of considerable note and much interest to collegians in the form of the second annual convention of the Intercollegiate Socialist Society, to be held in New York City on Thursday and Friday, December 29-30.

The New York Alumni Chapter will entertain the visiting delegates at a reception on Thursday evening, December 29, in a quaint old studio at 90 Grove street, where Lincoln Steffens, the well-known publicist, will deliver an address of welcome. This occasion will afford the delegates an opportunity to meet many persons of prominence in the social and Socialist movements.

On Friday morning the executive session will take place in the library of the Rand School of Social Science, 112 East Nineteenth street. J. G. Phelps Stokes, president of the society, will open the meeting, at which reports from the delegates of the various chapters will be heard and methods of organization and procedure discussed.

The Friday afternoon session, from 2 to 4 o'clock, will be devoted to an address on "What Socialism Is," by John Spargo, author of "The Bitter Cry of the Children," "Socialism," etc., etc., to be followed by questions and general discussion.

The culminating feature of the conference will be the dinner on Friday evening, 6:30 o'clock, at Kall's restaurant, 16 Park Place. The topic for the evening will be "The Place of College Men and Women in the Socialist author; Franklin H. Wentworth, speaker and writer; Miss Elizabeth the presence of the following list of speakers: Dr. Albert Sudekum, for eleven years Socialist member of the German Reichstag; Mrs. Florence Kelley, well known in the field of labor legislation; Upton Sinclair, Socialist author; Franklin H. Wentworth, speaker and writer; Miss Elizabeth Dutcher (Vassar), 1901, especially active in the Woman's Trade Union movement; and Walter Lippmann (Harvard, 1909), formerly president of the Harvard Socialist Club. J. G. Phelps Stokes will preside.

Among the colleges where affiliated chapters for the study of Socialism exist are: Harvard, Yale, Columbia, Cornell, Barnard, Wellesley, the City College of New York, New York University Law School and the New York School of Dentistry, the Universities of Pennsylvania, Minnesota, Michigan, Wisconsin, Washington and Oklahoma, Stanford University, Clark College, Kansas State Agriculture College, Marietta College, Meadville Theological School and other institutions.

The society was organized in 1905 "to promote an intelligent interest in Socialism among college men and women." Its headquarters are at Room 902 Tilden building, 105 West Fortieth street, New York City; telephone, Bryant 4696. Harry W. Laidler (Wesleyan, 1907) is the organizer. The officers and members of the Executive Committee are: J. G. Phelps Stokes, president; Upton Sinclair, first vice-president; Miss Elsie LaG. Cole, second vice-president; Morris Hillquit, treasurer; Algernon Lee, secretary. Executive Committee: Mrs. Jessica G. Finch, Rene E. Hogue, Miss Jessie Wallace Hughan, Paul Kennaday, Harry W. Laidler, Ernest Poole, Miss Ida Raub, Miss Mary R. Sanford, Leroy Scott and Miss Helen Phelps Stokes.

The Los Angeles Way

How it was Done in the City of General Otis.

The following letter, received by National Secretary Barnes, will be of interest to our readers:

"Los Angeles, Dec. 19, 1910.

"Dear Comrade Barnes:

"Here is the latest report of Los Angeles county. If there is a county in the United States that can beat this we would like to get in touch with them. If they have some method of organization that is better than ours we want it. We are trying to build a model organization in this county.

"Local Los Angeles County was organized July 3, 1910. It was a confederation of eight locals which then existed in the county, with a total membership of less than three hundred. Local Los Angeles was the largest, with a little over one hundred and fifty members. We now have a total of over two thousand members in thirty-seven branches, over seventeen hundred of whom are in good standing. Branch Los Angeles

less alone having a total of 1,139 members, 969 of whom are in good standing. Last month 314 new members were admitted in the county. We expect to have a total membership of 3000 inside of three months.

"We are preparing to carry on one of the most strenuous campaigns in Los Angeles during the coming year. Our slogan, 'Los Angeles for the Workers in 1911,' is the cry which is spreading from lip to lip. The city will be flooded with literature, special articles will be written dealing with matters of interest before the public, every one of which will teach an object lesson in Socialism. The labor unions are with us to a man. They are starting a Socialist library for the use of their membership. Several unions are setting aside so much time each meeting for the study of economics. All told, it looks like we will be the second Milwaukee. Yours for 1911.

(Signed) "G. E. REESLUND,

"Secretary."

Socialist Printer Wanted.

Local Terre Haute (Indiana) desires a Socialist printer, with experience in a job office, to manage a

Socialist weekly paper. One thousand subscribers are guaranteed to begin with and plenty of job work. Expect to issue paper first week in January. Applicants should give references regarding party membership and their work in the printing business. Address James Oneal, 831 N. Third street, Terre Haute, Ind.

POOR RELIEF IN MILWAUKEE.

By Carl D. Thompson.

A few days ago a little child died in one of the basements of the slum dwellings in Milwaukee.

The doctor said it was under-nutrition. In plain English, the child hadn't had enough to eat. It died of starvation.

In the midst of great wealth and surrounded by luxury a child dies of starvation.

But the strangest part of it is that this child was surrounded by all kinds of modern relief agencies. We have in Milwaukee a very efficient Rescue Mission, with a large, re-enforced concrete building, costing thousands of dollars, and housing all kinds of relief agencies. We also have an Associated Charities' organization, upon which the people spend other thousands of dollars every year.

And besides this there is the Salvation Army, that is doing splendid work in relieving the poor, putting in thousands of dollars and a great deal of very sincere effort. Then there is the Social Settlement, the Y. M. C. A., and many other charitable and philanthropic societies, besides a State Employment Bureau and a number of private employment bureaus.

And besides all of these we have the organization of the County Poor Relief.

Surely, with all of these relief agencies, it ought to be impossible for any one to suffer seriously. And yet little Johnnie Niemczynski died of starvation in the midst of plenty and surrounded by all the modern organizations for the relief of the poor.

Her father, John Niemczynski is a humble shoemaker. But for some time he has been unable to find work. The family struggled along as well as it could for weeks and weeks without sufficient food, poorly clad, and wretchedly housed.

They appealed for help to the County Department of Outdoor Relief.

But the County Outdoor Relief failed to relieve them, for some reason or other.

So at last the distressed father appealed to the local Socialist Alderman, and he in return took the case to the Associated Charities. They investigated.

No relief.

The matter was taken up with the Outdoor Relief Department again; the father was roundly denounced for making the matter public and thus bringing discredit upon the relief agencies that were doing such splendid work!

No relief.

The Associated Charities investigated some more.

The child died of starvation. How many more there are in this city like this little child God only knows. How many more there are

underfed, poorly clad, wretchedly housed, we can only guess.

In the United States, we are told, there are ten million.

Something more than poor relief is evidently required.

THE INTERNATIONAL.

Arise! ye toilers of all nations; Shake off your doubtings and your fears.

Let's make an end of dire privations, Women's sorrows and children's tears.

No longer cravenly surrender To grim Depair and Apathy.

The sun, newly risen in its splendor, Has blazed a path to Victory!

Then, comrades, come, rally;

The last fight let us face;

L'Internationale

Unites the human race!

We've borne the burdens of the ages, We till the soil, we scour the seas; We dredge the mines. Behold our wages:

Grief, Starvation, and foul Disease.

Let us break all the bonds that bind us;

The days of ignorance are done.

The hateful past we'll leave behind us,

And set our faces towards the sun!

Our sons we've sold as food for powder;

Our own and others' blood we've shed

That those who rule us might grow prouder;

It is time that they fought instead.

Ours the wounds, theirs the blood-stained laurels.

Soon the workers of every land Will cease from fighting others' quarrels

And stand as brothers, hand in hand.

NOTES AND POINTERS.

In Belgium the Socialists now have thirty-four Socialists in the legislature.

In the recent Finnish elections the Socialists increased their vote to about 350,000 and gained six seats in the legislature, giving them ninety.

Austria has more than a million Socialist voters and has eighty-seven members of the legislature.

As a result of a recent election, both houses of the Australian legislature are completely dominated by Socialists.

England and Italy each have about 350,000 Socialist votes and about forty-five legislators.

New Zealand and Russia each have close to 320,000 Socialists, and each has sixty legislators from the working class party.

Eighty thousand Hungarian voters cast their ballot for Socialism in the elections of 1907.

Thirty thousand Socialist voters of Bulgaria have elected eight members of the legislature.

Spanish revolutionists voted 42,000 strong this year, almost twice the vote of 1907. They have one representative.

There were almost as many Socialist votes in Stockholm this year as

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Miscarriage of Justice

A suffragist has just been the victim of a glaring miscarriage of justice. The injustice would have been just as flagrant if he had not been a suffragist, but it happens that he is.

Fred D. Warren of Girard, Kansas, is the editor of a Socialist paper, The Appeal to Reason, which has a very large circulation. Like the organ of the National Prohibition party, and other papers advocating views unacceptable to the administration at Washington, his paper has repeatedly been subjected to petty persecution by the United States postal authorities, who have employed, to harass these publications, rules not applied to other periodicals.

Warren, who has been fearless in exposing abuses of various kinds, has lately set himself to demonstrate that the courts often show "respect of persons"—i.e., that they do not deal impartially with persons who possess wealth and political power, and persons who do not. This unwelcome truth was revealed to many women for the first time during the strike of the shirtwaist-makers in New York City. Then it became clear that the police court judges were condemning and sentencing girls guilty of no legal offense, while ruffians guilty of illegal violence and brutality toward the girls were let off.

A few years ago, Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, labor union leaders, were wanted in Idaho on a charge of conspiracy to murder ex-Governor Steunenberg of that state. They were seized in Colorado without any regular extradition proceedings and without a chance to consult counsel, and were secretly hurried across the border, where, after they had been put to great expense, delay and inconvenience, a jury carefully selected from among ex-Governor Steunenberg's friends failed to find any evidence to convict them. They held that they had been illegally kidnaped. The United States Supreme Court decided that the method by which they had been seized was not illegal. Warren believed that such a decision would not have been rendered in the case of men of means and political influence, who were not disliked by the authorities. Sheriffs are in the habit of sending out postal cards offering rewards for the capture of fugitives from justice. Warren sent out postal cards offering a reward to anyone who would capture and return to Kentucky ex-Governor Taylor of that state, who was a fugitive under indictment for murder. Warren consulted beforehand with the postal authorities in Girard, and they told him that the proposed card would not be contrary to law.

Warren was sued for sending out a defamatory postal card. There was nothing defamatory on it but the statement that ex-Governor Taylor was under indictment on a charge of murder. At the trial, hundreds of similar cards, sent out by sheriffs, were shown. After Warren's card had been sent out, and, as it is believed, for the purpose of influencing his trial, a pardon was issued to ex-Governor Taylor, although he had not even been tried for his alleged crime. At the trial Taylor was asked whether he was under indictment for crime. He said that he was not. Warren's counsel was not allowed to ask him whether he had been under indictment for crime at the time when Warren's postal card was sent out. This material fact was concealed from the jury, and they found Warren guilty.

The usual punishment for a really defamatory postal card is a trifling fine or a short imprisonment without hard labor. Warren was sentenced to six months' imprisonment at hard labor and a fine of \$1,500. He appealed the case. Judgment on the appeal was held back for many months, and was given two weeks after the current election. It upheld the decision of the lower court. If the judgment had been given before election, indignation might have influenced a good many votes.

Women have lately had it impressed upon them in the case of Clause 79 of the Page bill that courts will uphold the constitutionality of a measure discriminating between different classes of citizens guilty of the same offense, when those citizens are men and women. In the case of the shirt-waist strikers, and now again conspicuously in that of Fred Warren, it has been shown that courts

may decide one way in the case of men of means and political influence, and another way in the case of those who lack political influence, or whose political influence is obnoxious to the party in power. The abuse of the authority of the courts is becoming a burning question in this country, and women as well as men need to get a clear understanding of it.—The Woman's Journal.

Sedalia Waking Up.

Local reorganization of Labor Establishes Own Plant for Printing The Liberator.

The Liberator, official organ of the Sedalia Federation of Labor (edited by Comrade E. T. Behrens), makes this significant announcement:

"Our New Dress—Made in Our Own Shop.

"This week's issue The Liberator appears in a new dress throughout. It was set up in our own office—an office owned and controlled by the workers, and which is under the immediate control of the Sedalia Federation of Labor. The plant was purchased some time ago, but for obvious reasons no mention of our efforts to equip a printing plant of our own was made in these columns. Sedalia now has a labor paper and a printing plant fully equipped to publish a paper commensurate with the needs of our movement.

"We purchased the newspaper plant formerly used in publishing the Boonville Democrat, a daily newspaper. The plant is complete in every detail, and in an emergency, and on short notice, we can get out a daily edition, should the occasion demand. The workers in Sedalia and those along the Firing Line have realized the importance—also the necessity—of a labor-owned press.

"In Sedalia, perhaps, more so than elsewhere, the fact has been brought sternly to the attention of union men that the press is a most powerful factor in shaping (and warping) public opinion. Since the advent of The Liberator there has been a complete change in the attitude of the local press in the treatment of the strike situation. The hostile public sentiment, which was growing at an alarming pace as a result of the biased, perverted reports given out by an unfriendly press, is taking on a saner aspect.

"The whole situation has been changed. Labor can now defend itself in the public arena from the brutal assaults made upon it by a corporation-owned press. It can and will speak out.

"To make the Liberator more effective and to extend its usefulness to the labor movement it must have a wider circulation.

"Don't lay down on the job. If you are not already a subscriber, send in your name and a dollar right now. Don't wait. The Liberator doesn't need your dollar as bad as you need The Liberator now and in the future."

The Common Lot.

By Frances Anson Evans.

Let it be mine to lift the lot
Of those bowed down by bitter toil
Whose home is a ramshackle cot,
By suzerance on some rich man's soil.
From dawn till darkness covers o'er
The marts of trade they stint and slave,
And as they age they grow more poor,
And fill at last a pauper's grave.

Dear God, and does this earth belong
To greedy men who never feel
Compassion for the poor they wrong,
But fatten on the wealth they steal?

Great men who claim to own the soil
And daily feast on dainty meat,
But steal the fruits of honest toil
And leave the toilers husks to eat.

Selfishness and greed must surely cease,
And all must simply brothers be,
Before a universal peace
Shall lift the light of liberty.

He truly worships God who gives

His best hours to his fellow man—
He loves, he worships and he lives
According to God's glorious plan!

AT THE DOOR.

I thought myself indeed secure,
So fast the door, so firm the lock;
But, lo! he toddling comes to lure
My parent ear with timorous knock.

My heart were stone could it withstand
The sweetness of my baby's plea,
That timorous baby knocking, and,
"Please let me in, it's only me."

I threw aside the unfinished book,
Regardless of its tempting charms;
And, opening wide the door, I took
My laughing darling in my arms.

Who knows but in eternity
I, like the truant child, shall wait—
The glories of a life to be,
Beyond the Heavenly Father's gate?

And will that Heavenly Father heed
The truant's supplicating cry;
As at the outer door I plead,
"Tis I, O Father! only I?"
—Eugene Field.

Since the Steel Trust has launched a pension fund for employees of twenty years' service who have reached the age of seventy years, the daily sheets that pander to Mammon have been loud in the tribute to the magnanimous generosity of the grasping octopus, but when a labor organization urges the passage of a measure that provides old age pensions by the government these same truckling organs yell "paternalism" and brand such a measure as "un-American."

Senator Lorimer of Illinois, who has been dubbed the "blonde statesman," and who has been charged with buying a senatorial toga by means of bribery, has been vindicated by a Senate committee. Though members of the legislature of the State of Illinois confessed to receiving various sums of money for their votes in behalf of Lorimer, yet a Senate committee has been unable to find Lorimer guilty of any act unbecoming a gentleman. Bribery does not seem to be a crime in the "American House of Lords."

According to the census director, Fall River, Mass., has the heaviest death rate of any city in America in proportion to its population. The census director attributes this heavy death rate to the unsanitary conditions of factories, and the fact that our humane employers are so fond of the profits extracted from the labor of children. Shylock must have "the pound of flesh," even though drawn from the childhood of a nation, whom poverty has sentenced to prisons of profit.

The Arizona Constitutional Convention adopted the initiative, referendum and recall on a 25 per cent basis. These provisions of the constitution were fought by every corporate interest in Arizona, and many of the politicians of national reputation sent messages to the delegates of the constitutional convention, urging them to kill such progressive measures. It is probable that when these measures become a part of the organic law of Arizona that the courts will be called upon to use the judicial stiletto.

In many of the large cities of the country prostitution has become such a glaring evil that press and pulpit can no longer ignore the pestilence that is assuming a serious aspect. Some reformers declare that prostitution must be "stamped out" by making raids on the dens of iniquity and arresting the guilty inmates. Others favor the segregation of the evil, while those charitably disposed believe in building refuge institutions, where fallen girls and women may be reclaimed. Prostitution cannot be "stamped out" under the present industrial system. The starvation wages of mills, factories, department stores and sweat shops drive women to the brothels, and until woman is crowned with economic freedom the evil will spread until the very homes of a nation will become threatened with the moral leprosy that has stolen the blush of shame from the cheek of womanhood.

Fair Warning.

Young Gollygith (to pretty girl)
—Is the seat next to you engaged, miss?
Miss—No; but I am! And he's going to get in at the next station!—
Comic Cubs.

Willing to Try.

At a Christmas dinner for the newsboys out in Denver one of the sturdy lads was urged to take a third piece of pie. He thought a moment, then nodded and said:
"I guess I can manage it if I stand up."

NATIONAL PLATFORM OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY.

PRINCIPLES

Human life depends upon food, clothing and shelter. Only with these assured are freedom, culture and higher human development possible. To produce food, clothing or shelter, land and machinery are needed. Land alone does not satisfy human needs. Human labor creates machinery and applies it to the land for the production of raw material and food. Whoever has control of land and machinery controls human labor, and with it human life and liberty.

To-day the machinery and the land used for industrial purposes are owned by a rapidly decreasing minority. So long as machinery is simple and easy handled by one man, its owner cannot dominate the sources of life of others. But when machinery becomes more complex and expensive, and requires for its effective operation the organized effort of many workers, its influence reaches over wide circles of life. The owners of such machinery become the dominant class.

In proportion as the number of such machine owners compared to all other classes decreases, their power in the nation and in the world increases. They bring ever larger masses of working people under their control, reducing them to the point where muscle and brain are their only productive property. Millions of formerly self-employed workers thus become the helpless wage slaves of industrial masters.

As the economic power of the ruling class grows it becomes less useful in the life of the nation. All the useful work of the nation falls upon the shoulders of the class whose only property is its manual and mental labor power—the wage worker—or of the class who have but little land and little effective machinery outside of their labor power—the small traders and small farmers. The ruling minority is steadily becoming useless and parasitic.

A bitter struggle over the division of the products of labor is waged between the exploiting propertied classes on the one hand and the exploited propertyless class on the other. In this struggle the wage working class cannot expect adequate relief from any reform of the present order at the hand of the dominant class.

The wage workers are therefore the most determined and irreconcilable antagonists of the ruling class. They suffer most from the curse of class rule. The fact that a few capitalists are permitted to control all the country's industrial resources and social tools for their individual profit, and to make the production of the necessities of life the object of competitive private enterprise and speculation is at the bottom of all the social evils of our time.

In spite of the organization of trusts, pools and combinations, the capitalists are powerless to regulate production for social ends. Industries are largely conducted in a planless manner. Through periods of feverish activity the strength and health of the workers are mercilessly used up, and during periods of enforced idleness the workers are frequently reduced to starvation.

The climax of this system of production are the regularly recurring industrial depressions and crises which paralyze the nation every fifteen or twenty years.

The capitalist class, in its mad race for profits, is bound to exploit the workers to the very limit of their endurance and to sacrifice their physical, moral and mental welfare to its own insatiable greed. Capitalism keeps the masses of workingmen in poverty, destitution, physical exhaustion and ignorance. It drags their wives from their homes to the mill and factory. It snatches their children from the playgrounds and schools and grinds their slender bodies and unformed minds into cold dollars. It disfigures, maims and kills hundreds of thousands of workingmen annually in mines, on railroads and in factories. It drives millions of workers into the ranks of the unemployed and force large numbers of them into beggary, vagrancy and all forms of crime and vice.

To maintain their rule over their fellow men, the capitalists must keep in their pay all organs of the public powers, public mind and public conscience. They control the dominant parties and, through them, the elected public officials. They select the executives, bribe legislators and corrupt the courts of justice. They own and censor the press. They dominate the educational insti-

tutions. They own the nation politically and intellectually just as they own it industrially.

The struggle between wage workers and capitalists grows ever fiercer, and has now become the only vital issue before the American people.

The wage-working class, therefore, has the most direct interest in abolishing the capitalist system. But in abolishing the present system, the workingmen will free not only their own class, but also all other classes of modern society: The small farmer, who is to-day exploited by large capital more indirectly but not less effectively than is the wage laborer; the small manufacturer and trader, who is engaged in a desperate and losing struggle for economic independence in the face of the all-conquering power of concentrated capital; and even the capitalist himself, who is the slave of his wealth rather than his master. The struggle of the working class against the capitalist class, while it is a class struggle, is thus at the same time a struggle for the abolition of all classes and class privileges.

The private ownership of the land and means of production used for exploitation, is the rock upon which class rule is built, political government is its indispensable instrument. The wage-workers cannot be freed from exploitation without conquering the political power and substituting collective for private ownership of the land and means of production used for exploitation.

The basis for such transformation is rapidly developing within present capitalist society. The factory system, with its complex machinery and minute division of labor, is rapidly destroying all vestiges of individual production in manufacture. Modern production is already very largely a collective and social process. The great trusts and monopolies which have sprung up in recent years have organized the work and management of the principal industries on a national scale, and have fitted them for collective use and operation.

There can be no absolute private title to land. All private titles, whether called fee simple or otherwise, are and must be subordinate to the public title. The Socialist being used for the purpose of exploitation and speculation. It demands the collective possession, control or management of land to whatever extent may be necessary to attain that end. It is not opposed to the occupation and possession of land by those using it in a useful and bona fide manner without exploitation.

The Socialist Party is primarily an economic and political movement. It is not concerned with matters of religious belief.

In the struggle for freedom the interests of all modern workers are identical. The struggle is not only national but international. It embraces the world and will be carried to ultimate victory by the united workers of the world.

To unite the workers of the nation and their allies and sympathizers of all other classes to this end, is the mission of the Socialist Party. In this battle for freedom the Socialist Party does not strive to substitute working class rule for capitalist class rule, but by working class victory, to free all humanity from class rule and to realize the international brotherhood of man.

PROGRAM

As measures calculated to strengthen the working class in its fight for the realization of this ultimate aim, and to increase its power of resistance against capitalist oppression, we advocate and pledge ourselves and our elected officers to the following program:

GENERAL DEMANDS

1—The immediate government relief for the unemployed workers by building schools, by reforestation of cut-over and waste lands, by reclamation of arid tracts, and the building of canals, and by extending all other useful public works. All persons employed on such work shall be employed directly by the government under an eight-hour work-day and at the prevailing union wages. The government shall also loan money to states and municipalities without interest for the purpose of carrying on public works. It shall contribute to the funds of labor organizations for the purpose of assisting their unemployed members, and shall take such other measures within its power as will lessen the widespread misery of the workers caused by the misrule of the capitalist class.

2—The collective ownership of railroads, telegraphs, telephones, steamboat lines and all other means of social transportation and communication.

3—The collective ownership of all industries which are organized on a national scale and in which competition has virtually ceased to exist.

4—The extension of the public domain to include mines, quarries, oil wells, forests and water power.

5—The scientific reforestation of timber lands, and the reclamation of swamp lands. The land so reforested or reclaimed to be permanently retained as a part of the public domain.

6—The absolute freedom of press, speech and assemblage.

INDUSTRIAL DEMANDS

7—The improvement of the industrial condition of the workers.

(a) By shortening the workday in keeping with the increased productivity of machinery.

(b) By securing to every worker a rest period of not less than a day and a half in each week.

(c) By securing a more effective inspection of workshops and factories.

(d) By forbidding the employment of children under sixteen years of age.

(e) By forbidding the interstate transportation of the products of child labor, of convict labor and of all uninspected factories.

(f) By abolishing official charity and substituting in its place compulsory insurance against unemployment, illness, accidents, invalidism, old age and death.

POLITICAL DEMANDS

8—The extension of inheritance taxes, graduated in proportion to the amount of the bequests and to the nearness of kin.

9—A graduated income tax.

10—Unrestricted and equal suffrage for men and women, and we pledge ourselves to engage in an active campaign in that direction.

11—The initiative and referendum, proportional representation and the right of recall.

12—The abolition of the senate.

13—The abolition of the power usurped by the supreme court of the United States to pass upon the constitutionality of legislation enacted by Congress. National laws to be repealed or abrogated only by act of Congress or by a referendum of the whole people.

14—That the constitution be made amendable by majority vote.

15—The enactment of further measures for general education and for the conservation of health. The bureau of education to be made a department. The creation of a department of health.

16—The separation of the present bureau of labor from the department of commerce and labor, and the establishment of a department of labor.

17—That all judges be elected by the people for short terms, and that the power to issue injunctions shall be curbed by immediate legislation.

18—The free administration of justice.

Such measures of relief as we may be able to force from capitalism are but a preparation of the workers to size the whole powers of government in order that they may thereby lay hold of the whole system of industry and thus come to their rightful inheritance.

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A HAPPY NEW YEAR.

A Happy New Year to all the comrades and friends! May the new year bring new success and victories to the Socialist and Trade Union movements.

We may wish and hope, but this will not bring about the ameliorations and improvements so much needed by the working class.

It is action—intelligent action—that will bring about the desired results.

United action on the economic and political field is the need of the day.

The Socialists and Trade Unionists of St. Louis have an excellent chance to inaugurate a Happy New Year by making the fight against the proposed new City Charter a success.

The new charter must be defeated. It is a dangerous instrument in the hands of the capitalist corporations. Arouse the working class to action. Educate them and they will bury the coporation-made charter on January 31, 1911.

A Black Tragedy.

Fire Chief Horan and twenty-two brave men are the victims of a blind, inhuman system which demands profits, regardless of the comforts and lives of human beings.

The fire at the stock yards yesterday is one of the terrible sacrifices that bravery and devotion of duty brings to greed.

Investigation seems to have established the fact that the building, under whose falling walls twenty-three heroic men died, was unsafe—that it was known to be unsafe—and that no steps were taken to safeguard the lives of employes and the firemen in case of fire.

The building was pronounced by competent judges to be liable to collapse under the strain of a ten per cent fire. It appears that it was not the explosions which brought down the walls, but the weakness of the walls themselves.

Again, the lack of a high-pressure system for the downtown sections of the city has been pointed out time and time again. Chief Horan but a few days before his death called attention to the lamentable lack of water pressure on the upper stories of the high buildings.

When will the people tire of sacrificing noble lives on the altar of greed? It is not carelessness, nor indifference, but it is greed, which shrinks from expending the time and money necessary to make our buildings safe and to protect our people from being burned to death.—Chicago Daily Socialist.

Read this Nonsense.

In attempting to criticize the C.T. & L. U. action on the new charter, the Post-Dispatch says:

"Singularly enough, all labor organizations use the short ballot system in their own affairs. The American Federation of Labor, which is composed of 118 national and international unions, representing approximately 27,000 local unions, has only eleven elective officers—a president, eight vice-presidents, a secretary and a treasurer. Unionists adopt for their own government a scheme to which their supposed local representatives object when applied to a municipality."

The P.-D. editor must have been under the influence of his Christmas cognac when he wrote the above nonsense. Don't this editorial moonshiner know that every one of the international and national A. F. of L. unions, and every one of the 27,000 local unions has its own, separate set of officers, elected by the rank and file? They are not appointed by a high mogul, like the P.-D. desires our city officials to be appointed, but they are elected by the people—i. e., by the members of the unions.

Yet these same corporation organs attempt to shoot holes through the logic of the central body's Legislative Committee.

In Behalf of Fred. Warren

Resolutions by National Executive Committee, Socialist Party, in Session December 11, 1910.

National Headquarters
Socialist Party.

180 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

December 20, 1910.

"You Can Jail Men, but You Cannot Jail Principles."

"In the year 1906 three workingmen, leaders of a great labor union, were kidnaped and illegally and violently taken from the State of Colorado to the State of Idaho and placed on trial, charged with the murder of ex-Governor Steunenberg. (After trial all there were found not guilty of the crime and acquitted.) The application for a writ of habeas corpus, which would restore their elemental rights, was denied by the United States Supreme Court, Justice McKenna only dissenting. The Supreme Court decided that the law provided no relief for kidnaped workingmen.

"Thereupon Fred D. Warren, editor of the Appeal to Reason, sent through the mails an offer of \$1,000 for the 'kidnaping' of ex-Governor Taylor of Kentucky, who was at the time admittedly a fugitive from justice.

"The obvious intention of this offer, frankly stated by Warren at the time, was to provide the workers with a concrete proof of the class bias of the Supreme Court, his belief being that in the case of a rich and

powerful man the Supreme Court would decide differently than it had done in the case of the three workingmen.

"For this Warren was convicted by the United States District Court and sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labor and a fine of \$1,500, notwithstanding that it was proved that before sending the matter complained of through the mails he had consulted to local postmaster, who informed him that the matter was admissible to the mails, and that similar offers are commonly circulated through the mails.

"This sentence has now been affirmed by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals and Fred D. Warren must go to jail.

"Now, this case does not stand alone. It is but one of a multitude of decisions rendered by our courts in recent years, characterized by a spirit of bitter hospitality toward the working class, of which the numerous injunctions in strike and boycott cases are glaring examples.

"In view of these facts, be it resolved: That the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party of America hereby expresses its emphatic protest against the growing abuse of the judicial power in the interest of the capitalist class, and against this latest severe, unjust and vindictive sentence, which is in marked contradiction to the democratic institutions of the country.

"That we call upon the comrades everywhere to arrange for mass

meetings all over the country to protest against the growing menace to the working class through the subservience of the courts to the capitalist class, and against his latest respite outbreak of capitalist venom and revenge."

J. MAHLON BARNES,
National Secretary.

THE COUNTY PROGRAM OF THE SOCIALISTS.

By Carl D. Thompson.

On the first of the coming January the Socialists will assume control of the county government of Milwaukee county.

Having charge of all the county offices, to gether with a majority of the county board, they will be in complete control. The only limitation then will be the state laws and constitutional provisions. It is understood, of course, that within these limitations there is a considerable latitude in which the Socialist reforms may be carried forward. The program has been pretty thoroughly outlined by Wilfred Zabel, the Socialist District Attorney-elect.

Among the measures proposed the following are some of the most important ones:

1. Immediate action to be taken towards the unification of city and county governments.

2. The calling of a grand jury to investigate alleged cases of graft in the county and city administrations.

3. A law uniting the police department and the sheriff's office, with a single constabulary throughout the entire county.

4. Joint county jail and police station in one building.

5. A law making it a penal offense to use county stationery for political purposes, it being alleged that candidates for re-election use county stamps, paper and envelopes.

6. Civil service for assistants in county offices.

7. Reduction of the county treasurer's salary from \$7000 to \$5000 a year, the county board to legislate the number of assistants and their salaries.

8. Establishment of a separate and distinct juvenile court.

9. Outdoor bodily exercise daily for county jail prisoners.

10. Abolition of the system whereby the sheriff contracts with the county for furnishing board for county jail prisoners.

11. The establishment of a public printery. This to be done in co-operation with the city.

12. Abolition of fees in the corner's office and the substitution of a salary therefor.

13. Abolition of fees in connection with the register of deeds' office.

14. Changes in abandonment laws, whereby convicted husbands may be made to work and their wages turned over to their families.

With the city and county governments both in control of the Socialists, it is certain that both bodies will co-operate as far as state laws will permit in carrying out the general program of public ownership. Many of the measures will require state legislation, and to that end strong committees will be sent to the state legislature this winter to secure the rights required by the city and county to carry forward the various Socialist reforms outlined by the administration.

"The Progressive Woman."

By concurrent action and request of the National Executive Committee and the Women's National Committee, a special propaganda edition of "The Progressive Woman" will be prepared for Women's Day, February 26th. The locals of the party are requested to take advantage of this splendid opportunity to interest the women comrades and workers.

Special bundle prices for this edition are: Thirty-five copies for 50 cents; 75 copies for \$1.00; in lots of 100 or more, 1 cent each. Orders should be filed as early as possible. Address The Progressive Woman, "Special Edition," Girard, Kansas.

21ST WARD SOCIALIST CLUB.

Twenty-first Ward Socialist Club meets every second and fourth Thursday at 4444 Penrose street. Every Socialist working man and woman is invited.

CHAS. BUTLER, Sec'y,
3933A Sherman Place.

WORKINGMEN'S CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY "FORWARD"

Meets every second Thursday at Labor Hall, 966 Chouteau avenue. All friends of the co-operative idea are welcome to attend and join the organization. Every member will be pleased to give information regarding the aims and plans of the society. Payments on shares are accepted in any business meeting.

PETER KIEFER, Secretary,
5116 Cologne Avenue.

The Los Angeles Dynamiters.

Los Angeles had another dynamite explosion. Part of the Llewellyn Iron Works were blown up.

The Llewellyn Iron Works Company is one of the leading anti-union concerns. In order to kill the public sympathy with the strikers and to keep the Pinkertons and other hirelings on the job something must happen.

It is plain as sunshine that the Pinkerton hirelings know more about this latest dynamite plot than all the union men of the Pacific coast.

Without dynamite plots and sensational explosions the Pinkertons would soon be out of jobs.

Merry Christmas for Miners.

Three hundred and sixty miners were killed on December 22 by an explosion in Hulton mine, near Leigh, in England.

What a merry Christmas for the widows and orphans, fathers and mothers, sisters and brothers of the victims! Here is a list of the big mine disasters during the last ten years:

Place and Date—	Killed.
Johnstown, Pa., July 11, 1902.....	112
Hannah, Wyo., June 30, 1903.....	200
Harwich, Pa., January 27, 1904.....	189
Pas de Calais, France, March 10, 1906.....	1,000
Fairmount, W. Va., March 23, 1906.....	100
Cananea, Mexico, June 1, 1906.....	100
Darr Mine, near Pittsburg, December 20, 1907.....	200
Jacobs Creek, Pa., December 21, 1907.....	200
Redan, Prussia, January 28, 1909.....	150
Chihuahua, Mexico, February 18, 1908.....	100
Tokio, Japan, July 22, 1908.....	430
Fang Tse, Pekin, China, August 20, 1908.....	112
Monongah, W. Va., December 6, 1908.....	412
Jacobs Creek, Pa., December 19, 1908.....	234
Bluefield, W. Va., January 13, 1909.....	100
Cherry, Ill., November 13, 1909.....	285
Palos, Ala., March 5, 1910.....	120
Leigh, England, December 22, 1910.....	360

Tenth Ward Club Socialist Party.

At the regular meeting, held December 20th, 1910, the following officers were elected: Organizer and literary agent, J. R. Teel; recording Secretary, W. L. Moore, 3747 South Jefferson avenue; financial secretary-treasurer, J. A. Weber; auditing committee, Wm. Darmstaedter, Jul. Calleraut and W. O. Hartmann; delegates to the general committee, Wm. M. Brandt, Otto Pauls, W. F. Hunstock.

The club meets every first and third Tuesday of each month at South-west Turner Hall, Potomac street and Ohio avenue. All Socialists living in the Tenth Ward are invited to join.

The Revolution in Mexico.

To the Editor of ST. LOUIS LABOR:

The revolution in Mexico is not merely a local affair. It is international, so far as a lover of liberty is concerned.

The overthrowing of Diaz means more liberty for the United States. In case the rebels should be subdued the capitalists would be anxious to apply methods in the United States similar to those prevailing in Mexico. We citizens of the United States, especially the toilers, ought to materially help the Mexican insurrectionists.

INSURECTO.

Systematic Socialist Campaign Among Women.

Woman's National Committee,

180 Washington St., Chicago.

The Woman's National Committee of the Socialist Party is preparing for an active campaign among the women throughout the United States.

They have prepared a series of twelve monthly programs, which will serve either as a lesson for home study, or for public, propaganda entertainment.

These programs consist primarily of a brief lecture, especially prepared for this work by Anna A. Maley, Woman's National Organizer. About this lecture as a center are grouped songs, recitations and readings, selected from the best Socialist literature. Each month leading Socialist writers will contribute articles upon the subject under discussion, and these will be printed in the Socialist papers.

To assist in this educational work among the women, the Woman's National Committee has prepared special leaflets for free distribution, not only at these public entertainments, but from house to house. Each of these leaflets appeals to a distinct portion of the working-class women. One leaflet appeals directly to the girl in the workshop and factory; another to the teacher; another to the housewife, the domestic servant, the woman on the farm, and so on. In this way hundreds of thousands of women will be reached during the next year.

The subject of the January program is Universal Peace. The leaflet for this month's distribution is entitled, "To the Working Woman." All of the programs will be printed in the Progressive Woman, the official organ of the Woman's National Committee.

Every Socialist local is vitally interested in this special campaign among the women. The National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party is sending out thousands of notices to the party membership, calling their attention to this activity among the women and urging their hearty support.

Of the report presented to the National Executive Committee we quote:

Comrade Caroline A. Lowe, general correspondent for the Women's National Committee, presented report as follows:

Report of the Woman's National Committee.

Chicago, December 12, 1910.

To the National Executive Committee:

Dear Comrades—It is an encouraging and significant fact that de-

spite the lack of any well-directed effort to bring the women into the party, so many have entered it because of their earnest desire to be of service to the cause of Socialism. This deficiency in the organization of the Socialist Party no longer exists. The party organization has been provided with a central directing force, whose duty it is to enlist women into the movement. The coming year will test the value of this special provision.

Plan of Organization.

From a circular letter sent to the locals, explaining the necessity for educating the women, I quote the following: "To accomplish this end, we must have a well organized body of women. We now have a Woman's National Committee, composed of seven women, which has elected one of its members as its general correspondent. We should have each state organized in similar manner, with a Woman's State Committee, which elects one of its members as its state correspondent."

Each party local is instructed to elect a Local Woman's Committee, and this committee is to elect its local correspondent. A list of one hundred and fifty-six committees is now on hand. Doubtless many of these committees are no longer existent, but those remaining give us a good nucleus with which to start our work for the coming year.

Plans for Future Work.

The Woman's National Committee has been seriously at work devising the most simple, direct plans for accomplishing the greatest possible results from its work in the year 1911. The plans are prepared along two lines, the distribution of literature, and the giving of monthly programs. Each line will be discussed briefly.

1. The Distribution of Literature.

As our party literature to a large extent is written in a style that does not at first appeal to the average woman, the Woman's National Committee has prepared the following leaflets: Woman, Comrade and Equal, A Word to Working Women, Reply to Anti-Suffragist, Why You Should Be a Socialist, The Crimes of Capitalism, Underfed School Children, Work Among Women, The Worker and the Machine, Boytown Railroad, Cheap Motherhood in America, and an Appeal to Working Women. It is now preparing the following: Woman as a Housewife, The Enfranchisement of Women, Woman Upon the Farm, Industrial Education Among Women, Women as Domestic Servants, Woman as a Teacher, Propaganda and Organization Among Foreign Women.

Through these leaflets we are reaching the women in every walk of life. Regular distributing days have been selected, though as far as possible it is desirable that these days coincide with the distributing days of the local. In January we shall distribute a leaflet appealing especially to the working girls in the factory, store, etc. In February a Suffrage leaflet shall be distributed. This is the month for the special Woman's Day demonstration, and we hope that the National Executive Committee will again issue the call for its observance. In March we shall distribute a leaflet to teachers, and so on through the months of the year. We wish to recommend that the locals supply themselves with these leaflets for free distribution, the Woman's National Committee furnishing them free of charge. We further recommend that the national organizers be requested to carry sub cards for our official organ, the Progressive Woman, and that every effort be made to increase its circulation.

2. Monthly Programs. The second line of work is to be in the nature of monthly programs, prepared by the Woman's National Committee. These programs will consist primarily of lessons upon subjects already selected by the committee. That these lessons may be possessed of continuity of thought and insured of sympathetic, systematic treatment, their preparation has been placed in the hands of one person. Comrade Anna A. Maley has consented to do this.

Songs and recitations will be grouped about the lessons as a center, so that a first-class evening's entertainment will be possible. This program shall be printed each month in the Progressive Woman.

To assist us in developing each subject from many standpoints, the general correspondent will ask some of our foremost Socialist writers to furnish us with short articles upon them and shall see that they are published in all of the leading Socialist papers.

Through these programs we hope to educate men, women and children to an understanding of the fundamental principles of Socialism. We hope to develop capable women workers into organizers and lecturers. The programs being published in the Progressive Woman, we hope thereby to increase the circulation, the sub cards being sold at each meeting.

The above plans will apply to all sections of the United States. Through the regular, systematic distribution of literature, and the increased circulation of our papers, especially the Progressive Woman, through the public entertainments arranged about a study lesson as a monthly program, and through the intelligent co-operation of all of our national organizers, we believe that the results of our next year's work will be most gratifying.

Certain locals are calling for special work for children. To supply this demand, the committee requested Comrade Bertha Mally of New York and Comrade Livingston of Chicago to prepare something for this line of work. Comrade Mally sent in her report a few days ago, though it has not yet been acted upon by the Woman's National Committee. It is sufficient to state that this line of work is being developed.

Concert, Ball and Vaudeville

ENTERTAINMENT including Moving Pictures given by the ST. LOUIS!

Brewers' Benevolent Ass'n No. 1

with the assistance of the Vorwaerts and Suavian Singing Societies

8—First Class Vaudeville Acts—8

Saturday evening, January 7th, 1911

Concordia Turner Hall, 13th and Arsenal Sts.

Tickets 25 cents a person; Children under 14 years free.

American Federation of Labor

Issues Appeal in Behalf of California Movement.

At the thirtieth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, held at St. Louis, November 14-26, the subject matter of the situation in Los Angeles, Ca., came up and received the most serious consideration. It was clearly demonstrated that there exists in Los Angeles a deep-laid and sinister plan, inaugurated and being carried out by the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association of that city, the association acting as a subsidiary agent of the National Association of Manufacturers, and that the plan has for its purpose a war of extermination of the organized labor movement of the Pacific coast and the crushing out of the American spirit of manliness and independence.

It is not necessary to recount the struggle of years against the printers' union of Los Angeles, for it is well and generally known. Last May the employers provoked a contest with the brewery workers. A month later, in June, the contest was made upon the machinists, molders, boiler-makers, patternmakers and all others in the metal trades, as well as upon the leather workers. Union men of Los Angeles were forced to take up the cudgel, not only in defense of themselves, but of the workers who were not members of organized labor. It was a struggle to secure a living wage and humane conditions.

The international unions of the trades aided their members in Los Angeles to the best of their ability. The trade unionists of California assisted to the fullest of their opportunities. The toilers of Los Angeles have made, and are making, one of the most gallant and heroic struggles on record. The National Association of Manufacturers, through its subsidiary, the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association of Los Angeles, controlled the officers of the city government, who acted as puppets and passed ordinances denying the men the right of peaceably walking the streets or talking with workers whom they may meet. Hundreds of union men have been arrested and persecuted, and, through a system of refined torture of the "third degree," the endeavor was made to fasten crimes upon peaceable and law-abiding workers, who have been thrust

in prison, as well as threatened with violent demonstrations of lynching. Through the Agency of the Los Angeles Merchants and Manufacturers' Association, innocent widows and wives have been ruthlessly taken from their homes, charged with murder or detained in gloomy corridors for weeks, while their little children were suffering for want of care.

Union men and non-unionists alike are standing shoulder to shoulder in Los Angeles to defend, protect and promote their interests and their rights—the rights of manhood and childhood.

The organized labor movement of the continent, the American Federation of Labor, at the recent convention at St. Louis, after full consideration, by unanimous vote resolved to appeal to the organized toilers of America for moral and financial assistance; and this appeal is now made to all who love justice and liberty to aid the workers engaged in the contest in Southern California and along the Pacific coast. All members of organized labor and friends are urged to take up this appeal promptly and to organize a system by which voluntary contributions may be made.

All financial contributions should be sent to Frank Morrison, Secretary American Federation of Labor, 801-9 G street N. W., Washington, D. C., who will forward receipt to sender, and due acknowledgment made and credit given. Each day's receipts will be transmitted promptly to our needy brothers on the Pacific coast. The cause is just, the need imminent, and contributions should be as generous and prompt as possible.

Fraternally yours,
SAMUEL GOMPERS,
 President.
Frank Morrison, Secretary.
James Duncan, First Vice President.
Jno. Mitchell, Second Vice President.
Jas. O'Connell, Third Vice President.
D. A. Hayes, Fourth Vice President.
Wm. D. Huber, Fifth Vice President.
Jos. F. Valentine, Sixth Vice Pres.
John R. Alpine, Seventh Vice Pres.
H. B. Perham, Eighth Vice Pres.
John B. Lennon, Treasurer.

Executive Council A. F. of L.

other copy be given to their delegate. Alternates must be chosen at the same meeting when the delegates are elected.

The general president of each organization shall appoint one member of his Executive Board to act as a member of the Credential Committee. This Credential Committee shall meet and organize in St. Louis, Mo., three days before opening of the convention, and have in their possession a list of their respective lodges, stating their membership, also the duplicate credentials sent to the respective general secretaries. The chairman of the credential committee shall call the convention to order, and the first business shall be to elect a permanent chairman and secretary from among the delegates.

After this there shall be elected a Committee on Constitution, composed of two members from each national or international organization represented.

This convention shall have full power to adopt a constitution, elect officers and a General Executive Board.

The General Executive Board shall consist of members from each organization amalgamating.

The constitution shall provide for the initiative and referendum, also for the recall of officers.

All local unions of the different organizations shall receive new charters free of cost from the new organization.

The constitution shall further provide that now existing local lodges of different crafts may amalgamate into one local union, provided that seventy-five per cent of the members of each lodge by referendum vote in favor of uniting. The aim of the International Metal Workers' Union shall be to avoid all jurisdiction fights and to put into practice the principles of jurisdiction agreements.

Fraternally yours,
TOLEDO METAL TRADES COUNCIL.

Committee on Organization: Otto Bach, chairman, Iron Molders Union 172; Chas. Bank, secretary, Machinists' Union 105. Address 635 Orchard street, Toledo, Ohio.

St. Louis Brewers' Benevolent Society

Will give its annual ball and entertainment at Concordia Turner Hall, Thirteenth and Arsenal streets, on January 7th. A fine program for the entertainment of visitors has been arranged for and consists of several selections by the well-known workmen's singing society, "Vorwaerts," and the Suavian Saengerbund; eight first-class vaudeville acts and moving pictures, followed by a ball. The Brewers' Benevolent Society is one of the oldest in the city, and its entertainments are always enjoyed by a large number of participants. For further details see the ad. in another column.

Job Harriman Is Full of Hope.

Praises Movement on Pacific Coast.
 While in St. Louis, Comrade Job Harriman of Los Angeles spent an evening at Socialist headquarters, 966 Chouteau avenue. He spoke very hopefully of the Socialist and Trade Union movement on the Pacific coast.

According to Harriman, labor conditions on the coast are such that few here can form a conception of them. When the unions went on strike some time ago and had it all but won, the manufactures went to work and imported Japanese by the wholesale, giving them the strikers' places. But it is not only the Japanese that are causing trouble. All along the Southern Pacific line Hindus, men, women and children, all dressed alike—so that it is impossible to tell male from female—are working side by side in the trenches, taking the bread out of the white men's mouths.

The labor struggle is the struggle of the trades unions against Asiatic labor. Recognizing it as a condition, and not a theory, confronting them, California Socialists have adopted stringent resolutions against Asiatic labor and thus gained the confidence of workmen.

Another condition which had to be met was the formation by small politicians of a union labor party, with no other object but to head off the Socialist Party. The question then arose, are you a Socialist for labor or against it?

The Socialists answered: "We are with you in all just undertakings." And the worked for it; they set it right when drifting along dangerous lines, and the result has been that the union labor party has disappeared, and the Socialist Party is the only party fighting the workmen's cause.

In San Francisco also, says Harriman, the Labor party is drifting towards us. McCarthy, the Mayor, leans more towards Socialism than anything else, and it is only a question of time when the movement there will be a Socialist one.

The Striking Garment Workers in Chicago

Appeal for the Brave Proletarians.
 The garment workers of Chicago, forty thousand in number, have been on strike since October 6th. The strike started against the firm of Hart, Schaffner & Marx, but shortly spread until it embraced the whole clothing trade.

Organized labor in Chicago is doing everything possible to alleviate the suffering, but the demands are greater than they can meet alone.

Among the strikers are hundreds of women with children, and these are in greatest need.

The National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party voted \$50.00 to the strike committee as an earnest of its sympathy and an endorsement of such contributions for the immediate relief of widespread distress. Send all contributions to the Chicago Daily Socialist, 180 Washington street, Chicago, Ill.

Political Massacre in Japan.

By Hippolyte Havel.

The representative of the Japanese government in the United States are now strenuously endeavoring to minimize the effect of the great protest movement in behalf of Denjiro Kotoku and comrades.

In a leading article in the Oriental Economic Review, Vol. I, No. 3, New York, Mr. Masurijo Honda states in heavy type that "a political persecution is impossible in Japan." If that be true, will Mr. Honda explain why over 200 Socialists and anarchists are languishing since June last in Japanese prisons; also why the wholesale arrests have been kept a "state secret" from the civilized world?

Kotoku and the twenty-five comrades sentenced to death by "the special trial court," have been selected as the most prominent of the hundreds arrested. How far social discontent has permeated the people of Japan is evident from the following partial list of the vocations of the condemned:

D. Kotoku, editor; Miss S. Sugano, M. Moritika, farmer; T. Miyashita, mechanic; C. Numura, farmer; R. Furukawa, gardener; T. Nitta, mechanic; Z. Neemura, farmer; K. Okumija, occupation not given; K. Sakamoto, printer; Dr. S. Oishi, physician; H. Naruishi, merchant; K. Takagi, Buddhist priest; S. Minco, Buddhist priest; S. Sakikubo, farmer; K. Narnishi, salesman; M. Matsuo, writer; M. Neemi, D. Sasaki, Y. Tobiurasu, occupations not given; G. Uchiyama, Buddhist priest; K. Take-da, sculptor; E. Okamoto, electrician; Y. Miura, mechanic; T. Okabayasi, clerk in hospital; M. Komatsu, restaurant keeper.

The leading paper of Tokio, Asahi, denouncing in its issue of July 21 the arrested, yet had to confess that "there is no proof of their guilt."

The Mainichi of Osaka, the most influential provincial paper of Japan, in its last issues, just received from Japan, declares that the whole plot was concocted by the police.

Mr. Robert Young, the editor of the Japan Chronicle (a capitalist publication appearing in Japan), declared in an interview with a representative of the London Daily News, published in that paper December 9, as follows:

"It is necessary that your readers should understand that in Japan the preliminary court, whose investigations are always secret, gives a decision on a case which virtually amounts to verdict (it is really a finding), but it cannot sentence. There must follow a public trial, and after the public trial there can be an appeal to the higher court, and still another appeal is permissible from that court's decision to the Court of Cassation, whose decision is irrevocable.

"Now, in the case of these twenty-six Socialists, it must be clearly understood that so far they have only been examined by the preliminary court, and that instead of having the three public trials to which they are entitled their case is to go at once to the Court of Cassation—this court will try them to-morrow—from whose decision there is no appeal.

"I cannot understand this departure from the law of the land! it is both unconstitutional and unprecedented. Nor is this all. I understand that the Court of Cassation will try the twenty-six men and women in camera, so that they are to have no public trial, and no chance of appeal, and we shall never know the facts. Since these people have been arrested they have had no opportunity whatever of placing their case before the public.

"On the other hand, when they were arrested, instructions were sent to every newspaper in Japan—my own included—that no mention whatever was to be made either of the arrest or of anything connected with the arrest. This did not prevent the Japanese police authorities from shortly afterwards giving interviews to Japanese newspapers in which the authorities made the most serious charges against those arrested, though even then there was no mention of there being any plot against the Imperial House."

"What did Tokio understand was the cause of their arrest?"
 "From the first," replied Mr.

Young, "we understand that the charge was that they were concerned in a dynamite plot, the scene of which was to be Tokio; there was no mention of it being against the emperor or the imperial family. In England, of course, it would be considered extraordinary—a matter, indeed, for general condemnation—that the police authorities should give out statements which assumed the guilt of those arrested, and make statements regarding the details of the charge without the alleged guilty persons having any opportunity of saying one word in reply.

"Anyone who had ventured to take up the cudgels in their behalf would at once have been put down as an accomplice and have been in danger of arrest. It is only just, however, to say that a number of Japanese newspapers did mildly protest against the very drastic measures employed by the police in making wholesale arrests on evidence, so far as can be ascertained, of the most flimsy character."

"Do you know Mr. Kotoku, the leader of the alleged conspiracy?"

"I know but little about him. I do not think, however, he was ever, as has been stated, editor-in-chief of the Yoroyu Choho; he was merely a member of the staff."

"Is Socialism making headway in Japan?"

"No. Socialism is weaker, I should say, in Japan than in any other country in the world. A few doctrinaires who have been affected by the study of European works on Socialism profess it, but the movement is feeble, and whatever these thinkers have ventured to publish in periodicals has always been suppressed at once. But it cannot be denied that the conditions in Japan are favorable to the growth of Socialism—the high tariffs, the heavy taxation, the increased cost of living that is the result of the tariffs, on the one hand, and the government bounties and monopolies on the other hand, have led to an intensifying of the struggle of life, and to a general feeling of unrest among the poorer classes.

"This is recognized by the government, which is terribly afraid of the very word Socialism, as may be easily understood in a country where John Stuart Mill's 'Liberty' is tabooed in the schools.

"Let me add in conclusion," said Mr. Young, "that those who know Japan best refuse to believe that these twenty-six persons could be so misguided as to deliberately enter into a plot to injure the emperor or any member of the imperial family. The emperor to the great mass of the Japanese still occupies a semi-divine position. What is likely is that the conspiracy, if conspiracy there was, was aimed at the ministry, assassination being a common weapon in Japanese politics, but the public knows no details whatever of this alleged plot."

The protest movement we have initiated is spreading all over the world. At the very first report of the death sentence against Kotoku and his comrades we felt that a terrible outrage against modern ideas is being planned by the Japanese government. All the reports which have since appeared regarding the persecution, as well as the character of Kotoku and his friends prove that we have been right. Among others, we are in receipt of the following letter from Gasha Kropotkin Lebedeff, the daughter of Peter Kropotkin: "Viola, Muswell Hill Road, London, December 5, 1910.

"Hippolyte Havel, New York City:

"Dear Comrade—My father has just left for Italy. I am forwarding your letter at once. The unfortunate thing about Kotoku and his comrades is that no one over here—Paris or elsewhere—knows any facts about him, not even about the literary propaganda they carried on.

"The only thing which I can say (and this is what father meant to write for the protest organized in London) is that 'my father thinks that, judging by what Kotoku used to say in his letters to my father, Kotoku is far more a teacher than a man of violent action. He is evidently a highly educated man and a deep thinker.'

"I myself had some correspondence with him about the translation of my father's book, 'Fields, Factories and Work Shops,' chiefly I think. He must be an exceptionally gentle and courteous man, and he often wrote about the desperate conditions of the Japanese peasants. No land, no food—a few grains of rice only,' were his words.

"Perhaps you will show this letter to our friends, R. Ely, Mr. Mead and Miss Stone Blackwell. At any rate, every civilized human being should protest against a death sentence passed, whosoever it may be, and with all proofs kept secret.

"A fair trial is the least of all proofs which a government can give of its rights to rank among civilized nations.

"I hope that all success may attend your protest. With cordial greetings,

"Sasha Kropotkin Lebedeff."

I hope that the friends of liberty will not cease their efforts in this case. Should the government of Japan succeed in this dastardly plot, the struggle for social and economic emancipation would receive a terrible blow. We must save Kotoku and his friends.

International Metal Workers' Union

APPEAL TO THE BROTHERS

For Important Step Forward for Greater Unionism.

Toledo, O., Dec. 19, 1910.

Brothers and Fellow Workers—

Greeting:

The proposition as outlined in this letter is of vital importance to the organizations affiliated with the National Metal Trades Council. We are affiliated and federated, but this is not unionism.

We all stand for the same principles, viz.: Shorter hours, better wages, better shop conditions and the closed shop.

We have fought for these principles on craft lines, and have been in many instances defeated.

On the other hand, our opponents, the capitalist class, the trust, the corporations and the manufacturers, in their fight against organized labor are not divided on craft lines. The National Metal Trades Association, the Citizens' Industrial Alliance and other bodies are well organized. They know that in union there is strength.

We are divided, let us be united.

Let us be united on broad principles for the welfare of the rank and file of the Metal Trades.

Our proposition is to amalgamate the different national and international organizations affiliated with the Metal Trades Council into one organization, to be known as the "International Metal Workers' Union."

How to do this.

We propose that you endorse a demand that our National Metal Trades Council issue a circular to be sent during the month of April, 1911, to each local union of our national and international organizations affiliated with the Metal Trades Council. That said circular call for the election of delegates to a Delegate Convention, to be held in the city of St. Louis, Mo., during the month of August, 1911, for the purpose of amalgamating the national and international organizations affiliated with the National Metal Trades Council into one organization, to be known as the "International Metal Workers' Union."

Delegates to this convention shall be elected by the local unions of the different organizations during the month of May, 1911.

Local unions shall be entitled to one vote for the first hundred members or fraction thereof, and one

with more than 300 members shall be entitled to two delegates. No local union shall have more than two delegates. Two or more local unions of the same craft, or of different crafts, located in the same city or district, may unite in sending one delegate. Two or more local unions of the same craft, or of different crafts, located on the same railway system, may unite in sending one delegate.

All local unions organized before January 1, 1911, shall be entitled to representation.

Local unions shall be entitled to one vote for the first hundred members or fraction thereof and one additional vote for every additional one hundred members or majority fraction thereof. Where two delegates are sent from one local, such delegates have to agree on the division of their votes.

Where two or more lodges unite in sending one delegate, the number of votes shall depend upon the total membership of such lodges, one vote for the first hundred members or fraction thereof, and one additional vote for each additional one hundred members or majority fraction thereof.

No member shall be eligible to act as a delegate to this convention who has not been a good standing member of his lodge at least three months prior to the election of delegates. Delegates to this convention must be working at the trade and have worked at the same at least six months prior to their nomination. This shall not apply to salaried officers whose time is fully occupied by their organization. Organizers of the A. F. of L. or any State Federation of Labor are not eligible as delegates to this convention.


All expenses in connection with this convention shall be borne by the different national and international organizations of the Metal Trades Council pro rata of membership.

The expense of the delegates shall be paid by the local sending them. Credential blanks shall be furnished by the general secretaries of the different organizations to their locals.

Local lodges must fill out credentials in duplicate, signed by the presiding officer and recording secretary, and attested by the seal of the lodge, also stating the number of members in good standing at their last official report. One copy of the credentials to be sent to their respective general secretary and the

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The Death's Head at the Feast

Christmas Editorial in The Christian Socialist

Thanksgiving and Christmas seasons are most hideous with beggary. The joy that one should be privileged to feel on these occasions is changed to sorrow and disgust for weeks before these days of should-be joy and feasting come.

This morning on the way to the city a twelve-year-old boy stood at the front of the car and called out in a frightful, singsong, nasal tone the story of the newsboys' poverty and toil and begged for money in his cap for them. Whether the money ever reaches the newsboys' treasury or not, the boys who collect it appear needy enough, though they may be merely the agents of fraudulent men who obtain rich harvests in this way.

Yesterday a distressed looking crippled blind man stood in the front of the car and recited his tale of woe, and often on the street one sees a hideous old woman, or a pitiful cripple, either begging or selling some trifle, which is but another form of beggary.

In the central part of the city the situation is far worse. On each of the four street corners at scores of the crossings stands one or more grotesquely dressed man or woman representing Santa Claus, with a receptacle for coin in the form of a goose, a chimney, a kettle, etc., begging for money to furnish "a free Christmas dinner to the poor." On some corners there are two or more of these ominous apparitions, and often there are others midway of the block. At one crossing there were six, and on one block there were nine. All these self-sacrificing, obliging and persistent beggars have to be paid wages for this "work," for it is no fun to stand there all day in the cold with impatient feet aching icily, trying to collect the coin with which to pay their salaries for weeks—and buy one dinner a year for a limited number of the poor! And this monstrous mockery of "Christian benevolence" goes on for weeks before the holidays.

We do not blame these pious beggars, especially as they show their sense of humiliation by masking themselves, for, of course, "the suffering poor" only need one or two meals a year, while these industrious collectors need their wages right along.

When one arrives at his office the relief is of short duration, for soon a black cloud with silver lining breaks into the room and a delegation from the Catholic "Sisters of St. So and So" have come to see how much he will give to them for Christmas. They are but fairly out of sight when the dapper, business-like representatives of "Associated Charities," which organization is trying to raise two hundred thousand dollars to keep the poor of St. Louis from starving and freezing to death during this "exceedingly prosperous" winter, come to urge their claims.

By this time, if a man has any heart, he is unspeakably miserable and completely broke; and if he has any intelligence he is in a state of measureless disgust and desperate rebellion.

And "when the toils of the day are over" and the harrassed and bulldozed citizen returns to the "haven of rest called home," he is brought suddenly and painfully face to face with the problem of how to get suitable presents for wife and the children and the friends, all of whom he would like to remember royally, but whom he really can afford to remember only in heart rather than in hard cash. And he almost wishes that either he or Christmas had not come to earth at all.

And finally, having run the gauntlet of beggars everywhere and the claims of dear ones near and far for three or four terrible weeks, when he sits down to his holiday dinner of roast turkey, chicken, rabbit, beef, or whatever he has had money or credit enough left to provide, he is filled with the horrible thought that he is but a selfish brute feasting in the presence of acity full of helpless, hopeless, suffering poor. And he thought chokes the appetite from his throat and makes him deathly sick—unless he hardens his heart as a true son of capitalism and says to himself, "Let the poor rot in their misery. I intend to enjoy myself."

And thus the horrors of the brutish, insane capitalist system sit upon one's stomach as a frightful nightmare and tortures one's soul like a grinning death's head at the feast, destroying the natural joy of the holiday season and arousing a disgust and despair so deep that life seems not worth the living—unless there is a speedy escape from this dreadful social wilderness of crime and want.

And however unwelcome and unpleasant the task may be, we Socialists propose to drive lazy ease and selfish enjoyment from the feast of brutish men and even intensify the horror of the truly generous until society in general realizes that robbers at the top inevitably mean paupers at the bottom and misery and crime everywhere.

No true man can be truly happy till all people are.
Let us all unite, rich and poor, to overthrow this insane, unhappy, brutish, hellish system.

This is our Christmas message in the name of Him for whom there was "no room" when He was born, "no place to lay His head" while living, and but a cruel cross on which to die, but who gave His life for the Truth of Justice and Good News to the Poor which shall at last make all people free.

the colonists did not use)—the result was a bloody revolt.

Emperor Morgan can step into his office and put a tax on nearly every article we use—and what are we going to do about it?

He can also prohibit free speech, at least the greater part of the day, by threatening our job, and could, if he had a mind to, compel you to wear a uniform, or to grow whiskers, or to have your whiskers shaved, as the railroad conductors were recently ordered to do.

If the government were to attempt any such thing you would call it tyranny and rebel. When the trusts do it you call it orders, and obey.

"If a revolution was needed in

"seventy-six," surely one is needed now.

But this is the day of the ballot; the day of the musket is past.

We have the ballot. We have the numbers. Now let us learn how to use them. Ask Milwaukee!—Ralph Korngold.

Far Apart.

"Miss Easton," said the hostess, "this is Mr. Weston."

"Delighted to know you, Miss Easton," said the young man. "Nominally, however, we seem to be antipodes."

"Actually, too, perhaps, Mr. Weston," she answered, so distantly that he instantly felt himself to be 12,500 miles away.

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Who Creates Wealth?

In this article we have taken up the question, "Who Creates Wealth?"

We have found that wealth does not consist of money, stocks, bonds, railroads, factories or mines. That with all these, the people might still be in want.

We have found that wealth consists of good and abundant food, good and suitable clothing, good and comfortable homes, clear and intelligent minds, freedom to enjoy and develop life.

Now let's see who makes it possible to have these things—the things that constitute wealth.

Labor creates food.
The possessors of money, stocks and bonds, the owners of the earth, only consume food, but do not create it.

Labor goes forth and tills the soil, reaps the grain, grinds it into flour, bakes it into bread.

Labor herds the cattle and sheep, slaughters the beef and cooks the meals.

Labor plants the trees, grows the fruit, ships it out and serves it at the table.

Can you point to one thing in the process of obtaining food under present conditions that is not accomplished by the brain and muscle of labor?

Labor creates clothing.
The owners of the cotton plantations and sheep ranches and silkworms do not create clothing.

The owners of the cotton gin, the textile mills and the tailoring establishments do not work in them.

Stocks and bonds and money cannot raise a single pod of cotton, a pound of wool or produce a yard of silk.

Labor creates the hats and the raises and spins the cotton, gathers and weaves the silk.

Labor cuts and sews, fits and presses, distributes and furnishes every garment, from the plain overalls that labor itself wears to the costly wardrobes of the millionaire spendthrifts.

Labor creates the shoes and the shoes, the broadcloth—everything used for the body of man, woman and child, while on Mother Earth and when dead, from the baby's long dresses to the shroud of our loved ones when they are laid in the sleep of death.

Labor creates shelter.
Money cannot build up as much as a wigwam. It cannot chop down a tree or turn over a stone.

Labor goes into the forest, fells the timber, saws it into boards, laths and shingles, planes it into sidings, moldings and finishing strips.

Labor draws the plans and prepares the foundations, lays the stone and brick, makes the steel and iron framework, cuts and polishes the

granite, laths and plasters, paints and decorates.

Labor makes the furniture and instruments of music, curtains and carpets, stoves and furnaces.

Ten million dollars could not build a corn crib without labor.

Labor makes possible intelligence. Dollars and checks cannot write books or build libraries. Stocks and bonds cannot teach school or run universities.

Labor brings about experience and writes books, delves into science and the arts, probes into the mysteries of life.

Labor prints and preserves our literature, builds our libraries and school houses, teaches our children and develops the young folks.

Without labor there would not be one single school, not one newspaper or magazine, not a doctor nor an architect, not a painter nor a sculptor.

Labor makes possible freedom.
The time required to get the material necessities of life is the period of our enslavement.

Labor, by its inventive genius and its ability to harness nature and make her do most of our work, has virtually become the giver of liberty.

Labor can in two or three hours each day provide the material necessities for the whole race. Our period of enslavement can be reduced still further, and will finally be eliminated altogether.

Labor thus makes it possible for the race to be free from anxiety and worry and to acquire such mental, moral and social qualities as only union men can picture.—The Advocate.

THE SAVINGS BANKS.

Not What They Should Be, but Your Deposit is Safe.

The government announces the establishment of one postal savings bank in each state, as follows:

Alabama, Bessemer; Arizona, Globe; Arkansas, Stuttgart; California, Oroville; Colorado, Leadville; Connecticut, Ansonia; Delaware, Dobruswick; Idaho, Coeur d'Alene; Illinois, Florida, Key West, Georgia, Illinois, Pekin; Indiana, Princeton; Iowa, Decorah; Kansas, Pittsburg; Kentucky, Middlesburg; Louisiana, New Iberia; Maine, Rumford; Maryland, Frostburg; Massachusetts, Norwood; Michigan, Houghton; Minnesota, Bemidji; Mississippi, Gulfport; Missouri, Carthage; Montana, Anaconda; Nebraska, Nebraska City; Nevada, Carson City; New Hampshire, Berlin; New Jersey, Rutherford; New Mexico, Raton; New York, Cohoes; North Carolina, Salisbury; North Dakota, Wahpeton; Ohio, Ash-Rhode Island, Bristol; South Carolina, Newberry; South Dakota, Dead-

tabula; Oklahoma, Guy; Oregon, Klamath Falls; Pennsylvania, Dubois; wood; Tennessee, Johnson City; Texas, Port Arthur; Utah, Provo; Vermont, Montpelier; Virginia, Clifton Forge; Washington, Olympia; West Virginia, Grafton; Wisconsin, Maniowoc; Wyoming, Laramie.

The Appeal understands perfectly well that the bill providing for these banks has a rider which permits the reposit of the funds in private or corporate banks, thus defeating to a large degree the good that might come of them. Nevertheless, the postal savings banks have the government behind them. Money on deposit there is safe. No fake "guarantee law" or "insurance" can be half as safe. For this reason we recommend that you withdraw your savings from the private banks and reposit it with the government in the bank in your state or nearest to you. In the panic that is near it will be a safeguard which you will appreciate.—Appeal to Reason.

THE UNION MAN.

All his life in a union shop
He earned his daily bread;
They buried him in a union grave
When this good union man was dead.

He had a union doctor,
And he had a union nurse,
He had a union coffin,
And he had a union hearse.

They put him in a union grave
When he was good and dead;
They placed a union monument
Just above his head.

And then he went to heaven,
But to stay he didn't care;
He kicked because, he said,
Some non-union men were there.

He then went down to the other place,
And there produced a card;
Then Satan threw an earnest face
And studied good and hard.

And then he laughed, and his hands did rub,
Till he thought he'd never stop,
"Lord, bless your soul," said Beelzebub,
"Why, this is an open shop!"

ST. LOUIS MILLMEN.

Have Successful Organizing Campaign Under Auspices of Brotherhood.

Early in August last, Local Unions 1100 and 1596, St. Louis, Mo., inaugurated a campaign for the purpose of organizing the planing mills of this city, and the joint committee conducting it now having submitted its report on results and methods applied, we desire that same be published in the journal, so that others may gain through our experience. The report reads as follows:

"As we decided to reach the non-union men through the mails, the first and most difficult task was to obtain addresses. We were able to receive only about 400 of them through the brothers of the local unions, but obtained 1200 additional by consulting the latest city directory. "The committee started by mail-

ing the first circular August 5, two others following on the 12th and 19th. It concluded by sending a postal reminder on the 25th of a mass meeting to be held August 27.

"The mass meeting was well attended and 100 applications were handed in before the meeting was called to order, while 50 more followed during the course of the evening. At this meeting the committee was assisted by the business agents who were sent by the District Council to aid us in writing out applications.

"The campaign was financed with part of the \$500.00 appropriated by the G. E. B. to the St. Louis District Council for the purpose of organizing the shops and mills of this city."

Fraternally yours,

WM. F. TUEBEL,
Chairman Joint Committee, Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.

Ask Milwaukee.

Do you know that if the government were to tax you as the trusts are taxing you there would be a bloody revolution?

King George put a tax on tea (which most of the colonists did not drink) and on paper (which most of

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Therefore, union men and women and citizens, show that you are opposed to slavery and that you are further opposed to a concern which tries to monopolize the bread market of St. Louis.

Therefore, we ask the public in general for their support; you can give us your support by asking for bread with the Union Label.

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Kindly insist that your Barber displays this Shop Card in his Barber Shop. It stands for short hours, sanitary conditions and a fair day's pay.

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QUICK, QUICK, O THINKERS!

By Victor Hugo.

The future presses. To-morrow cannot wait. Humanity has not a minute to lose. Quick! quick! let us hasten; the wretched ones have their feet on red-hot iron. They hunger, they thirst, they suffer. Ah, terrible emaciation of the human body! Paratitism laughs, the ivy grows green and thrives, the mistletoe is flourishing, the tapeworm is happy. What a frightful object the prosperity of the tapeworm! To destroy that which devours—in that is safety. Your life has within itself death, which is in good health. There are too much misery, too much desolation, too much immodesty, too much nakedness, too many brothels, too many prisons, too many rags, too many crimes, too much weakness, too much darkness, not enough schools, too many little innocents growing up for evil! The trucklebeds of poor girls are suddenly covered with silk and lace—and in that is worse misery; by the side of misfortune there is vice, the one urging the other. Such a society requires prompt succor. Let us seek for the best. Go all of you in this search. Where are the promised lands? Civilization would go forward; let us try theories, systems, ameliorations, inventions, progress, until the shoe for that foot shall be found. The attempt costs nothing, or costs but little—to attempt is not to adopt—but before all, above all, let us be lavish of light. All sanitary purification begins in opening windows wide. Let us open wide all intellects. Let us supply souls with air.

Quick, quick, O thinkers! Let the human race breathe; give hope,

give the ideal, do good. Let one step succeed another, horizon expand into horizon, conquest follow conquest. Because you have given what you promised do not think you have performed all that is required of you. To possess is to promise, the dawn of to-day imposes on the sun obligations for to-morrow.

Let nothing be lost. Let not our strength be isolated. Everyone to work! there is vast urgency for it. No more idle art. Poetry the worker of civilization, what more admirable? The dreamer should be a pioneer; the strophe should mean something. The beautiful should be at the service of honesty. I am the valet of my conscience; it rings for me: I come. "Go!" I go. What do you require of me, O truth, sole majesty of this world? Let each one feel in haste to do well. A book is sometimes a source of hoped-for succor. An idea is a balm, a word may be a dressing for wounds; poetry is a physician. Let no one tarry. Suffering is losing its strength while you are idling. Let men leave this dreamy laziness. Leave the kief to the Turks. Let men labor for the safety of all, and let them rush in and be out of breath.

Do not be sparing of your strides. Nothing useless; no inertia. What do you call dead nature? Everything lives. The duty of all is to live; to walk, to run, to fly, to soar, is the universal law. What do you wait for? Who stops you? Ah, there are times when one might wish to hear the stones murmur at the slowness of man.

man or woman who tries to crawl away from his accusing conscience by blaming his transgression on the "system." What such a comrade needs is a little more Socialism.

Efficiency

(Milwaukee Journal.)

The position taken by the Socialist administration against the employment of needless labor in the public service merely to "make work" at the taxpayers' expense will come as something of a surprise to those citizens who have looked to it to perpetuate sinecures created for the benefit of the political workers of former administrations where such positions are held by members of organized labor.

No one expected that a Socialist administration would go further in demanding efficiency and economy than the Republican administration at Washington is going. Yet we find Alderman Berger stating as the policy of his party in Milwaukee that it is opposed to having five men to do the work of three men. At Washington, in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, the government is paying \$750,000 a year more than it would be necessary to pay were it to introduce improved machinery. But, fearful of offending organized labor, Congress has continued this waste year after year. In the Government Printing Office it was years after typesetting machines had become a demonstrated success before Congress would consent to their introduction. Yet when they were introduced the heavens did not fall. There was no political revolution. The printers accepted them without objection. Congress had been affrighted at a bogey.

If the Socialist program of municipal and public ownership should be adopted it would lead to economic ruin if employment in the public service were to be made dependent upon political considerations. It is this very element of weakness that has led most of our economists to assert that a Socialist state inevitably would be followed by economic decay and could be sustained only by servile labor—that the fit industrially would be displaced by the fit politically—that the glib tongue would go further than the trained hand, ending in compulsory labor to insure sufficient production to supply the wants of the people.

Without, however, going into the distant realms of a Socialist state, it is evident that public ownership of what we are pleased to call public utilities to be successful must be conducted to obtain economic efficiency. To fasten upon the service useless labor for political consideration would burden the public and deprive it of the saving made from the elimination of dividends to private capital. Useless labor is to public employment precisely what watered stocks are to private ownership—a burden upon the public from which it derives no compensatory returns.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Miners' Magazine.
All workmen are requested to stay away from the Los Angeles Aqueduct. A strike is on against a raise in board and a refusal to raise wages proportionately.

It is claimed that Richard A. Ballinger has made it possible for the interests to reap untold millions and the interests, as a remuneration to the official tool who has the trust

and confidence of Taft, saw to it that his honor was vindicated by the usual whitewash.

When we are told through the press that more than 300,000 people are on the verge of starvation in Chicago, that 40 per cent of the children in Buffalo are going hungry to school, and that a financial stringency and an industrial depression are about due, we are forced to ask: "What has become of that full dinner pail?"

The Investigating Board of the Bowery Mission of New York estimates that there are now 4,500,000 unemployed in the United States. Such an idle army is conclusive proof that we are enjoying that glorious prosperity so much talked about in Thanksgiving proclamations.

The National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party has selected an organizer to visit the principal towns of Alaska. George H. Goebel, one of the National organizers, has been selected for the missionary work in Alaska, and all parties in Alaska interested in the cause of Socialism are requested to communicate with J. Mahlon Barnes, 180 Washington street, Chicago, Ill.

The Rise in Butter.

The teacher in a Sunday school in the North End was trying to explain the meaning of the word "grace," and turning to Willie Poisson, said: "Willie, what does your father always say before meals?"

Willie replied: "Well, he generally starts with 'Go slow with the butter, kids, it's forty cents a pound.'"

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Why People Respect Legality

By Victor L. Berger.

If the stage of civilization of a country could be judged according to the number of its laws, then the United States would stand far above any other country, China being a poor second. Only with this difference. It took China about 10,000 years to pass its laws, while we made all ours in about 134 years.

However, in these 134 years we have piled up such a terrific number of federal and state laws that one of the great living lawyers of the country said last year that there is not a man in America who knows anything about their ins and outs.

Now, if the best jurists of the country do not know what is right or wrong in that regard, how should the common people know? And yet ignorance of the law is no excuse before the law.

But that does not make any difference at all. Year after year our congress and our state legislatures keep the mill going—to the number of 500 to 1500 laws per session, thus heaping Pellon upon Ossa.

What is going to be the end? The people are losing all respect for legality, in fact have already lost it. No one has any faith in the laws, no one knows them. Most of them simply repose forgotten in big, bulky volumes—unless some cunning lawyer digs out one, because he can use it for his purpose.

Our multitude of laws has become a curse to this country. Instead of security there is insecurity for the poor man. There is security only for the well-to-do or for the plutocrat, because he has enough money to hire shrewd lawyers for defense or attack.

Most of the corporations employ a firm of lawyers by the year, and do not care how many cases they have. The law firm is bound by contract to do their "law business." This is the case with many of the larger concerns in New York, Chicago, Milwaukee, and other cities.

In no other country are there so many lawyers as in the United States. The lawyers are among the worst pests in America. In no other country do lawyers get such great incomes, some of them in the largest cities making hundreds of thousands of dollars annually.

These big lawyers do not get such fees because they know how to enforce the laws, but because they know how to evade them.

What we need most, therefore, is a tremendous house-cleaning in our law repositories. One-half of all the federal laws and three-fourths of all the state laws ought to be swept out, and the rest so revised that every man of common sense could understand what the law is driving at.

We ought not to strive to apply seventeenth century methods, seventeenth century language and the seventeenth century spirit to twentieth century laws.

Of course, I understand that all the profit patriots, big thieves and their loud-mouthed tools, and also the lawyers, will decry this as sheer anarchy. But it is plain to see that the profit patriots and big thieves gain by this condition of things, and that the lawyers live by it exclusively.

Because the more laws, the more suits. And the more law suits, the more attorneys' fees. However, it is doubtful whether the locusts, the rats or the lawyers do most damage to the American people annually. I am inclined to think that lawyers do more harm than rats and locusts combined.

Nor is the cost the only drawback. The judges are supposed to decide according to this multiplicity of laws, most of which they do not know themselves, and many of which contradict each other. The judges, therefore, decide according to the most plausible construction of these contradictory laws when brought to their

attention by the respective lawyers of the opposing sides.

Any one can see clearly that it is almost impossible under such circumstances even for the most upright judge to be just. Moreover, in no country in the world does the judge have such a far-reaching power as in America.

The judges not only have the right to construe the law to their own opinion, but they also have the absurd power of declaring laws unconstitutional. This makes the judiciary the absolute law-giving power of the country in the last instance.

The real rulers of the country are the judges. They not only have the power to decide legitimate law suits, but they can interfere at any time in the administrative or executive functions of the government by upholding the injunction of some rich crook, thief or corporationist, who is willing to spend his money to block progress in any direction.

Under these conditions our so-called liberties are only paper liberties. The freedom of the press and freedom of speech are far safer in England, Germany or France than in the United States of America.

And the old story that the worst form of "archy" is the oligarchy, and that the most contemptible expression of an oligarchy is the plutocracy—upon wealth—is finding a glaring example in the American republic of the twentieth century.

Labor Papers and Cheap Resolutions

The Worcester (Mas.) Labor News says in a recent issue:

"The Fort Wayne (Ind.) Labor Times-Herald had a very timely editorial in a recent issue which is worthy of reproduction. It shows what little conception some trade unionists have regarding the running of a labor paper, how enthusiastic they are to endorse resolutions which laud labor papers for the good work they do for the movement, and how slow they are to appreciate their efforts when it comes to 'putting up the coin' for a year's subscription. It follows:

"The A. F. of L. at the Toronto convention adopted some very pleasing resolutions concerning the labor press and trade unionists throughout the country can now settle themselves back comfortably with the satisfaction of knowing that the labor editors have been provided for—for another year at least. There is nothing in the world that distends an editor's stomach and swells his bank balance like a nicely worded resolution. When the union man is asked to subscribe for his home paper, all he need do is to spring a copy of the resolution, and the editor slinks away abashed and ashamed. When the printer hangs around the desk on Saturday evening waiting for his envelope, all the editor need do is to read him the text of the latest resolutions and the printer man goes away without his money with a smile of ecstatic joy on his face. For two neatly printed copies the coal man will fill the cellar to the muzzle, and one copy, moderately framed, will stock the pantry from the grocer's for at least a year. Resolutions are a great thing and, when seasoned with an occasional knock or two and two or three well-timed kicks about anything at all, make the ditor so happy he wants to go out and steal something. He don't need money and shouldn't be trusted with it, and if he can't run a paper to suit everybody, just for the fun of the thing, he ain't a good union man and ought to get out of the business."

Ohio Liability Law.

Organized labor of Ohio is rejoicing because of the passage of a liability law by the legislature of that state, which abolishes the objectionable "fellow servant" and "assumed risks" clauses of the old law. In almost every instance the employers used this provision in the old law to shift responsibility onto the shoulders of the employes, thus entirely nullifying its usefulness to the wage-worker.

Benefit of Unionism.

More than two millions of dollars in actual money added to the pay roll of the railroad telegraphers during the year 1910, as a result of the efforts of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, is the best evidence of the success attained by the order. A long pull, a strong pull and a pull altogether has accomplished wonders.

CENTRAL CO-OPERATIVE UNION OF HOT SPRINGS AND VICINITY, ARKANSAS.

Affiliated With the A. F. of L.—Charter Issued April 16, 1909.

Whereas, The Central Trades and Labor Union of Hot Springs, Ark., and the individual members of the different unions affiliated therewith have undertaken to interest organized labor throughout the country in the building of a National Federation Sanatorium; and,

Whereas, We believe such an institution would be one of the greatest blessings that could be bestowed upon the sick or afflicted, an onward step in the progress of our movement; and,

Whereas, We believe the "one spot" best fitted for such an institution would be in the spot where the "God blest" waters flow, Hot Springs, Ark., therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the delegates to the Arkansas State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, unanimously endorse the establishment of such a sanatorium and earnestly recommend that our national officers and individual members look with favor upon this proposal and pledge our support, each and severally, to any practical plan that may be submitted for the raising of funds for such purpose.

Submitted by R.Delegates J. U. P. Smith, P. I. Hensley, C. M. Millar of the Central Labor Union of Hot Springs, Ark.

National Executive Board.

The National Executive Committee met at National Headquarters in Chicago at 10:30 a. m., Saturday, the 10th, held two sessions that day, three on Sunday and a session on Monday, the 12th, from 9:30 a. m. to 2 p. m., at which hour they adjourned to meet at National Headquarters at 10 a. m., Saturday, February 4, 1911. Printed copies of the minutes have been circulated through the usual channels of party information.

Anniversary of Slovenian Paper.

"Proletarec," the weekly organ of Slovenian Socialists in America, will on January 3, 1911, celebrate its fifth anniversary with a big special edition, entirely devoted to its propaganda among Slovenian workers. It will contain the best stuff needed to make new Socialists. Bundle orders from English locals or comrades at the places where they see no activity among Slovenian fellowworkers will be heartily received. Special bundle rates are: Ten copies, 40 cents; 25 copies, 75 cents; 50 copies, \$1.50; 100 copies, \$2.50. Address "Proletarec," 2146 Blue Island avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Mixed on His Ologicals.

A small boy in Yonkers recently became the proud possessor of a donkey—not so handsome or so young

as it might have been. However, it answered the purpose of its acquisition, which was to afford back rides, says Lippincott's.

One day the urchin was enjoying a ride when the minister of the parish met him.

"Hello, sonny," greeted the minister. "Quite a rare beast you have there."

"Yes," replied the boy, "but I suppose there are a great many of 'em in the theological gardens."

Conduct and Socialism.

By Herman Roth.

Moral delinquencies and violation of law are frequently attributed to the operation of the "system"—and it is undoubtedly true that the responsibility for many wrongs lies with society and not with the individuals committing them.

Society is often guilty; all kinds of crimes, all manners of violations and legal and moral laws can in some instances be traced directly to our method of producing and distributing wealth—but not always.

The man who commits a wrong against society in self-defense, or to protect those he loves, certainly is not always a moral criminal, even though he is one legally because of his act. On the contrary, it is sometimes a virtue to violate the law, requiring courage, high principles and noble-mindedness to do so.

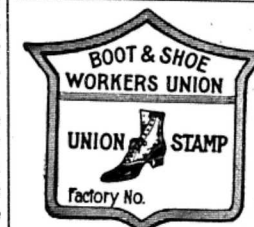
But there are people who will plead "the system is at fault" for their lying, for their frauds, for their adulteries, for their neglect of family, for most anything they do that is condemned by right-thinking people. Such a plea is, however, not always a valid excuse. Just because our lack of industrial organization makes many men and women unwilling criminals, cheats and debauchees, whether it be through economic pressure or through uneducation, no man or woman having a knowledge of right and wrong and deliberately choosing the wrong, has a legitimate excuse in pleading that the "system" is responsible.

The "system" is not always responsible, except in so far as it makes wrong easier or accomplishment than would be possible in a better order of society. The plea of the "system" is often made in an attempt to soothe a conscience that is heavy with the guilty knowledge of wrongdoing.

Socialists should be particularly careful in this respect. Just because they realize how iniquitous the prevailing industrial system is, how it grinds and squeezes and deadens the moral nature of man, they may sometimes be prone to attempt to lay their personal sins at the door of capitalism.

And it is not good logic to argue that Socialists need not necessarily live better and cleaner lives than their fellow men within capitalistic society. The fact that they see the possibility of a society of better men and women should be the compelling force to make them live better lives now. Of course, it can not be expected that Socialists in a capitalistic society should live as they would in an industrial democracy, but they should live as nearly in accordance with their ideals of individual conduct as is possible without getting submerged in the struggle for existence.

Socialism should right now, and not in the future, make a better man and woman morally and intellectually of its every adherent, and any person who is not improved by Socialism has failed to get the real spirit of it. If it fails in every other way, Socialism ought at least to develop a sense of social responsibility in every individual having a knowledge of it. That it has not failed in this respect is apparent to all who do not refuse to see—that its moral and intellectual influence in those believing in it is most salutary cannot be denied either. But here and there we meet a Socialist



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Memorial Address

By Martin C. Seegers, Representing the United Garment Workers, District Council No. 4.

DELIVERED AT THE MEMORIAL SERVICES HELD UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE WOMEN'S TRADE UNION LEAGUE IN HONOR OF THE MEMORY OF THE LATE HANNAH HENNESSY AND ANNIE EGAN.

Mrs. President and Friends—The task that has fallen to my lot tonight is to me sorrowful and sad indeed. It is with profound regret that I contemplate the untimely death of Sister Hannah Hennessy, more profound in that my duties have thrown me more closely in contact with her and caused me to more fully appreciate her sterling worth, her purity of character, her strength of mind and her consistent and unflinching zeal in the cause of her fellow-workers and to more fully realize the loss to our cause in her death, but as the Christians of old gain new inspiration, new life and courage in the contemplation of the lives of their martyrs, so can we learn a lesson and gain higher ideals in reviewing the life of this late martyr to the cause of her oppressed people. Circumstances not permitting her to acquire that education which she ardently desired, we have in her an illustration of what a strong mind and indomitable will can accomplish.

Compelled to work, her lot was naturally thrown among the sons of Martha, among those who toil with their hands. The conditions, as she found them, she so vividly described in her recent address at the convention of the Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Ship Workers and Helpers of America, held in St. Louis, June 13th, 1910. This was the last time that she raised her voice in behalf of the Garment Workers in public. These conditions roused her spirit to rebellion and realization of the sufferings of her fellow-workers called from her that supreme sacrifice of self. In that she gladly dedicated and eventually offered up her life that her sisters and brothers might live and receive their full share of the fruits of their labors and a right to enjoy the life which God has given to them. As a charter member of Local Union No. 67, United Garment Workers of America, for the last seven years of her life, her spare time, which she cheerfully gave without money or price, was devoted solely to our cause, not only as an official of the Local, but as an open advocate of that bulwark of unionism, the Union Label, urging upon the members, their wives and families, that when an article bore the Union label the hand, the heart and the mind that made it was clean—that it was the flag of triumphant unionism over greed, oppression and industrial death.

In the last conflict with Marx & Haas she sounded a clarion call to arms, rallied our forces when our spirits were flagging, and, although the hand of the Grim Reaper already lay heavy upon her, with almost her dying breath she traveled about the country, relating our wrongs, shamefully misrepresented by the enemy, and brought home much to feed those who were starving because they believed in the right.

I do not intend this as a biography, but if I have been able to point out to you some of the motives that inspired the life of our sister, Hannah Hennessy, call your attention to her supreme sacrifice and awaken in you a spirit of emulation of her example, Hannah Hennessy shall not have lived in vain. She shall be to us as a cloud by day and a pillar of fire by night in the onward march of trade unionism. She needs no marble shaft, no sculptured memorial, for deep in our hearts is engraved the words, "Hannah Hennessy—She lived to bless mankind."

She was a splendid trade unionist, a pure woman, a true friend, the personification of self-denial. She is dead. Peace to her soul.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

The first annual meeting of the shareholders of the Labor Publishing Company is hereby called, in accordance with its by-laws and the Missouri corporation laws, to be held on the third Thursday in January, 1911 (January 19th, 1911), at 9 o'clock a. m., at 966 Chouteau avenue, St. Louis, Missouri, for the purpose of nominating nine (9) members of the Board of Directors; elect an Auditing Committee of three (3); elect a committee of three (3) to conduct the election for members of the Board of Directors, hereby fixed for the following Saturday, January 21, 1911, from 9 o'clock a. m. till 10 o'clock p. m.; elect an editor-in-chief and transact such other business as may properly come before it.

WM. M. BRANDT, President.
ADOLPH F. GERMER, Secretary.
St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 20, 1910

General Membership Meeting.

Every member of the Socialist Party should attend the general meeting on Friday, December 30, at New Club Hall.

A city ticket will be selected and platform adopted, in addition to other important business. Bring your membership card.

Religion and Revenue.

Mrs. Mary Baker Glover Eddy, the founder of the Christian Science Church, died last week and left an estate valued at \$2,000,000. The press proclaimed that Mrs. Eddy had a deathless faith in Christ and placed her trust in the Man who was hanged on Calvary.

But if Mrs. Eddy was a faithful follower of Christ she would not have lived in a mansion nor accumulated \$2,000,000. Christ was a pauper and "had not a place whereon to lay His head," but Mrs. Eddy, during the last years of her life, blazed with jewels and found Christian Science a fruitful source of revenue.

When the vast estate of Mrs. Eddy is taken into consideration, there will be a great number of people who will reach the conclusion that Mrs. Eddy's faith in Christ was founded on revenue.—Miners' Magazine.

Pattern Makers' Union Expels Spy.

Local Union of Pattern Makers of Providence, R. I., expelled W. H. Drummond, who acted as spy for the Manufacturers' Association. Drummond was the most polite, nicest and slickest member of the Union, but always anxious to create some kind of dissension and trouble, until he aroused the suspicion of his fellow members. When brought before the Local Executive Board of the Union he first denied the charge, but when confronted with evidence he broke down and confessed of being the spy of the Manufacturers' Association.

Means Quick Action.

"An idea struck me this morning."
"What was it like?"
"What was it like? It was a brick."

Who Killed Lincoln?

There is documentary evidence that has never been exploited, but which is conclusive. You will find it on pages 39, 40 and 41 of "DIAZ THE DICTATOR," the life of Diaz of Mexico in story form. It comes in in telling how Diaz came to power just as Lincoln died. Every American ought to read it and the whole story of Diaz is a romance of horror. A companion book, in which Taft also appears as a character, is "THE FRIAR'S DAUGHTER," a story of the American occupation of the Philippines.

These books are by CHARLES LINCOLN PHIFER, associate editor of the Appeal to Reason, and have attracted wide attention because of their unique treatment of historical facts. The two will be sent to any one address for 50 cents. Address ST. LOUIS LABOR, 966 Chouteau Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

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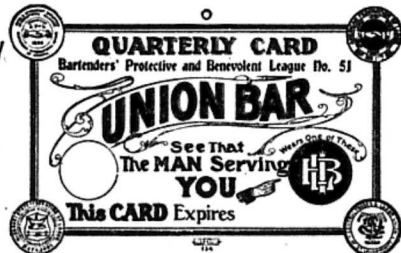
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patronage and wish them a Happy and Prosperous New Year.

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PHONES: Kinloch, Central 5076; Bell, Olive 2123

The purpose of this Union is for the protection of organized and worthy wage-workers and Unions against the injustice of employers, money lenders, time payment merchants, etc. It shall furnish an attorney, without additional cost to an affiliated Union, also to the members of said Union or their immediate family.

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180 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

Notice to Tax Payers

The month of December will be the last month in which

Taxes for the current year, 1910, can be paid without penalties.

Would advise those who have not paid, but desire to do so,

and be promptly waited on, not to wait until the last few days,

when the office is crowded.

Statements will be furnished is requests are made on or be-

fore December 27, 1910, and accompanied by postage.

EDMOND KOELN,

Collector of the Revenue.

National Building Trades and the Carpenters.

The new president of the Building Trades Department, A. F. of L., is James A. Short of Chicago, who succeeds James Kirby, the latter no longer being eligible to hold office on account of the expulsion of the Carpenters, who were connected up with the Steamfitters' Association for alleged violation of law in a motion by President Ryan of the Structural Iron Workers. Just what effect the expulsion of the Carpenters will make is not known as present, although St. Louis papers say the action will be resented. But an officer of the United Plumbers and Steamfitters says the advantage they have gained will be followed up by demanding that the association steamfitters, who are a dual organization, be expelled from the A. F. of L. at the Atlanta convention. The action of President McNulty, of the recognized faction of electrical workers, in voting to expel the Carpenters, after the valiant services performed for him by Secretary Duffy, of the latter body, is being freely commented upon in labor circles.—Max Hayes.

St. Louis Theatrical Brotherhood, A. F. of L.

The St. Louis Theatrical Brotherhood, Local No. 6, held their annual election Tuesday, December 20th. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: John Suarez, president; Henry Steiniger, vice-president; James Downing, recording secretary; Wm. J. Schmalzried, financial secretary; Charles Thiele, treasurer; Con Hitzert, guide; John Bradley, guardian. John Chesney, Frank Kurrus, Henry Steiniger, rustees; John Suarez, John Floor, Jas. Eilers, delegates to C. T. & L. U.; John Suarez, James Downing, delegates to the I. A. T. S. E.; Wm. J. Schmalzried, Thos. Massengale, alternates.