

.

Workingmon of All Countries, UNITE!

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

VOL. VI

BOES," TO THE FRONT The Toilers' Marseillaise

Translated from the German of Jacob Audorf.

By SHERLIE WOODMAN.

Your Faces of Hunger and Misery at the Fashionable Churches and Clubs.

And Line Up in Front of the Same Newspaper Offices That Ridicule and Deride Your Poverty and Sufferings!

Forget your poverty, your hunger! There are no unemployed workingmen in St. Louis! There are only hoboes, tramps and cranks, attracted by such hobo leaders as James D. How, Dr. Reitman, General Coxey and other trouble breeders!

The people should pay no attention to these lazy tramps and hoboes!

- They are an obstacle to the restoration of confidence! Make these outcasts keep their mouths shut, prohibit their public demonstrations, and everything will be O. K.!

The foregoing sentences express the attitude of our St. Louis cap-italist daily press toward the unemployed. Misrepresentation, ridicule, derision, abuse—this is about all the thousands of unemployed receive at the hands of our so-called public press.

There are at least 40,000 people out of work today in the city of St. Louis. In the St. Louis car shops alone, where there were about 10,000 men employed until a few weeks ago, there are today 5.000 men laid off!

Most of the building trades mechanics are jobless. From 40 to 50 per cent of all the machinists are out of work. "Hardly 10 per cent of our members are at work today!" says a member of the Pattern Makers' Union. A metal worker said to the editor of St. Louis Labor the other

day: "I have been hunting for work for weeks. Some of the em-ployers thought I was foolish, if not crazy, to expect a job during these hard times of the industrial crisis." But these forty thousand unfortunate citizens of St. Louis are

no longer workingmen out of work. They are classed as hoboes, tramps and cranks by such great capitalist organs as the St. Louis Times, Post-Dispatch, St. Louis Republic, Globe-Democrat and Westliche Post.

These organs of intellectual prostitution are trying to make the people believe that the financial and industrial "flurry" is all over, that the voice of starvation and misery should be suppressed and "confidence" of the financial and industrial highway robbers restored

With big, sensational headlines on the front pages they announce the resumption of work by 500 men here and 1,000 men there, but hidden on their inside pages we find the important news that ten thousand employes of the Baldwin Locomotive Works in Philadelphia were laid off, that ten thousand of the 30,000 men em-ployed by the American Car and Foundry Co. lost their jobs, etc. And the same papers are extremely careful not to mention a word about the 150,000 men out of work in New York City, of the 40,000 textile workers breadless in Philadelphia, of the 100,000 or more men hutting for a mismathle ich in Chieger of the mener

more men hunting for a miserable job in Chicago, of the unem-ployed demonstrations in San Francisco and Seattle.

The applications for aid at the different charity organizations of the city during the past three months have been far in excess of previous years. W. H. McClain, general manager of the St. Louis Provident Association, states that the average number of applicants during the three months was fully 50 per cent in excess of the corduring the three months was fully 50 per cent in excess of the cor-responding period of last year, and that for the last thirty days they

have been 74 per cent in excess of January of last year. When the Chicago police force, by special order of Chief Shippy, clubbed the marching unemployed, the St. Louis Times, in a special editorial writeup, applauded the barbarous work and held that the policeman's club was the only means of teaching those marching hoboes a lesson.

The march of the St. Louis unemployed to the City Hall fur-nished the same paper the subject of a "humorous," derisive story which calls for the indignation and condemnation of any thinking man or woman:

The Democratic political organ, thes St. Louis Republic, moralizing editorially on "The Hobo and the Workhouse," concludes with the following sentences:

There is vacant land enough in the Ozarks, in less than a hundred miles of St. Louis, to provide homes for a much greater surplus of workers than St. Louis is likely to have from any cause. The "hobo" view of justice, beginning at the workhouse, is practical. Ye forty thousand unemployed of St. Louis, take your wives and children, old and young, big and small, and tramp all the way to the Ozark mountains, where you may feed on Ozark pine leaves, Ozark marble rocks and Democratic wind, which is as plentiful in the Ozarks as in St. Louis city.

Onward who right and justice cherish! Behold our flag which waves on high! Nor yet in falsehood's midnight perish-

- Ere long shall morn illume the sky.
- A warfare stern is this we're waging,
- But tho' in legions rise our foes, And perils like hell's flames oppose,
- And round us now are fiercely raging, We do not heed our foes, No peril us restrains;
- Stand fast! Stand fast, and falter not, And rend our slavery's chains.
- The foe for whom our hate surpasses All else, surrounds us, dark and fierce-The lack of knowledge by the masses-
- Which but the spirit's sword can pierce;
- This bulwark first must fall before us, Then who our progress shall withstand
- When from on high, on every hand, The flag of freedom shall float o'er us? Then heed we not our foes, No peril us restrains!
- Stand fast, stand fast, and falter not Till burst are slavery's chains!
- The ballot is for us the token That we shall yet triumphant be;
- Class hatred preach we not-we've spoken One word alone: "Equality"!
- By ties of love we are united Hands clasped, in brotherhood we stand,
- The blot to wipe out from our land want, by which men's lives are blighted.
 - Then heed we not our foes, No peril us restrains.
- Stand fast, Stand fast, and falter not, And rend our slavery's chains!
- Men yet unborn shall tell our story. E'en now the prospect bright appears! Haste then and join the dance of glory !-
- Tho' rough the floor, we have no fears. In phalanx firm our ranks are forming;
- Tho' high around us sweeps the flood, Devotion deepens in our blood-This holy war all hearts is warming!
- Then heed we not our fees, No peril us restrains.-
- Stand fast! Stand fast, and falter not, And rend our slavery's chains!
- Up toilers, then-one tie unites us! Be strong today and join our band,
- That hope's green crop, which invites us, May never wither in our land;
- And that the seed today we're sowing May soon take root in fruitful soil-Our dauntless deeds on all who toil A holy legacy bestowing.
 - Then heed we not our foes,
 - No peril us restrains.
- Stand fast! Stand fast, and falter not, And rend our slavery's chains!

JACOB AUDORF.

Biographical Sketch of the Author of "The Toilers' Marseillaise."

Jacob Audorf, the author of "The Toilers' Marseillaise," was one of the pioneers of the German Socialist labor movement.

Our poet was born in Hamburg, August 1, 1835, the son of very poor parents. His first education he received in a private

SEDAI

The Socialist Party Adopts a Sound Platform and Nominates a Full Ticket.

A Sound Party Policy Prevails and Sedalia Comrades Are Enthusiastically Entering the Campaign Year.

Sedalia, Mo., Feb. 6, 1908.

The Socialist Party of Sedalia held its city convention Saturday, Feb. 1, and placed a full city ticket in the field, including members of the school board, to be voted for at the ensuing city election to be held Tuesday, April 7.

It was by far the largest and most enthusiastic convention of Socialists held in Sedalia in recent years, and undoubtedly will mark a new epoch in the Socialist movement in the Queen City:

The error of two years ago, when Sedalia local, the majority members of which had become impatient with the apparent indifference of many and avowed hostility of some of the trades unionists to the Socialist movement, rescinded a plank in the party platform which declared for the employment of union labor on all public works and structures, under union conditions, etc., was rectified, and the party, so far as concerns the local movement in Sedalia, again places itself squarely on record as the only party which truly represents the aims, the hopes and the aspirations of the organized wageworking class. Not only did the party readopt the trades union plank of previous years, which was eliminated two years ago, but gave still greater emphasis to its expressions of accord with and sup-port of the trades union movement. The action of the party in Sedalia two years ago proved disastrous to the Socialist movement. The club's membership declined to barely a corporal's guard, and the existence of the party organization has ever since been hanging in the balance. But things are changed now. The old-time trades union members are again getting in line, and many new ones are applying for the "little red membership card."

At the regular meeting held Sunday, Feb. 3, twelve new ap-plications were acted upon, and as one of the comrades expressed it, there is no reason why Sedalia should not boast of a local with at least a hundred and fifty members.

The Socialist movement in Sedalia is assuming its old-time ac-tivity. It has successfully passed through the experience which many other locals had to pass, and which only still further empha-sizes the fact that the political movement of the working class can not be divorced from the economic movement. The Socialists of Sedalia are just now confronted with a "Labor

Representation Committeee" scheme, by which the trade unions hope to elect good union men to legislative positions via any old party. It is needless to say the Socialists in Sedalia will not waste their energy and ammunition fighting their misguided brothers, but will endeavor to show them the wrong of their position, and not needlessly arouse opposition from a source that ultimately will sup-ply the greatest number of recruits to the Socialist movement. PLATFORM OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY OF SEDALIA.

We affirm the national platform of the Socialist Party of America, which declares its adherence to the principles of International Socialism, and declares its aims to be the organization of the working class and those in sympathy with it, into a political party, with the object of conquering the powers of government and using them for the purpose of transforming the present system of private ownership of the means of wealth production and distribution into collective ownership by the entire people. As the prevailing method of economic production has largely

shaped institutions and affected progress in all ages, we recognize the revolution in production caused by the development of power machinery as the dominant fact of modern times.

Never before could so much wealth be produced with so little labor; yet the producing classes of all nations are in poverty, a larger proportion of the people are in actual want and a larger percentage of the working forces are unemployed than ever before, while the non-producing class revels in unprecedented and undeserved luxury.

Labor produces all wealth, therefore all wealth belongs by right to the working class. There can be no peace while want dwells with the toilers and luxury is monopolized by the employers.

The private ownership in the means of life-the land, machin-ery, tools and implements of production-by a few, has given the owners thereof the power of life or death over the workers who apprenticeship as a machinist. This was in 1848-the year of the must use them. Hence we find society divided into two classes having antagonistic economic interests. These two classes are con-stantly arrayed against each other in an economic war. The one class, the tool-owning or capitalist class, seeks to buy labor power just as cheap as possible, while the working class strives to sell its labor power just as dear as possible. Any effort to harmonize the interests of these two contending classes must necessarily prove abortive. On the industrial field the capitalistc lass is most powerful, because it dominates the governing power, national state and municipal. Industrial conflicts as manifested in so-called labor disputes, where the weapons of the workers are the strike and the boycott, and the weapons of the employing class are the blacklist, discharge, injunction, Gatling gun, sheriff's posse, Pinkerton thugs, militia and national army, will never disappear so long as private ownership in the means of wealth production and distribution obtains. To abolish industrial conflicts it is necessary to abolish class rule, and to abolish class rule it is necessary to abolish the industrial system which creates classes by substituting collective ownership in the means of life for private ownership. The Socialist Party came into existence not to amend existing economic evils, but to end them. It has but one issue, the complete overthrow of capitalist class rule. It has but one mission, the dethronement of Capital and the enthronement of Labor. It assumes no compromising position on any question affecting the interest of the working class. The Socialist Party everywhere uses all political power gained by it for the benefit of the working class. This has been proved by the Socialists of Milwaukee and the Socialists of Ger-man, French and European cities. Every political party outside the Socialist Party reflects the interests of the employing class and is dominated by that class. The Socialist Party is a working class party, controlled by the working class in the interest of that class. It is the political expression of the class struggle so nobly waged by the trades unions in the economic field. But the sphere of the trades unions is necessarily limited, circumscribed. They can not of themselves win complete emancipa-tion for the workers, they can only check the rapacity of the empoor victims of the crisis. Give them a chance to establish their tem-porary home in these aristocratic temples of God! This will be an act in line with true Christianity, with true religion. We say to the "hoboes": "Go to these aristocratic churches! Make your demands known! Push your claims as Christians and equal children of God!"

You will have to tramp there, tramp over vales and hills, for no railroad will furnish you free transportation, although there are at present 300,000 freight cars out of commission.

Will the unemployed quietly endure the misery and accept the insult by the public press?

Some day these mercenaries of newspaper editors will find their offices surrounded by the vast army of indignant "hoboes" demanding justice and fair play. The editors may then arouse the police department by telephoning a riot call, but this will not solve the problem.

We say to the unemployed of St. Louis:

To the front! Organize!

Don't hide in your dark corners of misery and freeze to death! Don't hide in your dark corners and starve!

Don't sit down patiently looking in stupor at your suffering wives and children!

You can not live when the means of life are taken from you. To the front!

Don't be huddled at the police stations, with the cement or stone floor as you bed.

There are hundreds of fine buildings, conveniently furnished and well heated in St. Louis-buildings erected in honor of God Almighty God, your Father, in honor of His son, the carpenter of Nazareth. These great church buildings shall be opened for your sake, for God's sake, for Christ's sake, for humanity's sake.

Insist that the West End aristocratic church buildings be opened every day, every night in the week, for the unemployed, for the homeless, for the freezing, for the starving "hoboes." God, and Christ, and the Holy Ghost will take care of them-

selves while this industrial crisis is on; now let us take care of the poor victims of the crisis. Give them a chance to establish their tem-

"School for Poor Children." At the age of 13 he began his five years" German Revolution. The few leisure hours he enjoyed he would spend in the Hamburg Self-Culture Society, which was then a stronghold of democracy

In 1857, with \$2 in his pocket, he went to Switzerland, where he became active in workingmen's societies. In Zurich he made the acquaintance of the revolutionary poet George Herwegh.

By his own efforts Audorf mastered the French language, and in 1861 he left Switzerland and went to Paris. Later on he went to London, and from there returned to Germany, where, in 1863, under Ferdinand Lassalle's leadership, he assisted in the formation of the 'General German Workingmen's Association (which later on devel-

oped into the present Social Democratic Party, the most powerful labor party that ever existed). When, in 1864, the first anniversary of Lassalle's death was

celebrated, Audorf wrote the poem of which the above is a good translation. This poem became known as the "German Workingmen's Marseillaise.

No German Socialist song has infused into the hearts' of millions of men and women more enthusiasm, love and devotion for the great world-wide labor movement than Audorf's Marseillaise. Indeed, the "Workingman's Marseillaise" has practically become the official song of the German proletariat.

In 1868 Audorf went to Russia, where he worked as a machinist, but soon returned to accept the editorship of the Hamburg Socialist paper. Several years later he again went to Russia, where he held responsible position in a leading business house in Moscow When in 1881 he returned to Hamburg for the second time, Bismarck's anti-Socialist laws were used against him; informed by the Hamburg police that he had to leave Germany within a given num-ber of hours, he again went to Moscow, where he secured a position as a traveling salesman, which gave him an opportunity to become thoroughly acquainted with the conditions in the vast Russian empire. He visited Odessa, Sebastopol, the Caucasus, Baku, Tiflis and other districts and learned the Russian language thoroughly. Thanks to special efforts of the German Consul in Moscow, Audorf was permitted to return to Hamburg, together with his wife, who was a

to win complete emancipation, the battle must be waged simul-taneously upon the political and economic field.

The trades unions, however, can and do secure for the workers greater freedom of action, a larger share of the wealth their labor creates, and more favorable conditions of employment. They lessen the power of the employer to control the suffrage of the toilers, and make it possible for them to use their ballot as their conscience and plies of ammunition. class interest dictates. Without the trades unions those who control the jobs would also control the suffrage of those who hold the jobs. The Socialist party, therefore, urges its members and wage earners everywhere to join the union of their craft.

We recognize that it is not in the power of the municipality to fully restore to the people all their rights, we are nevertheless con-scious that the municipality can and should place at the disposal of the people and of civilization every power it possesses, to the end that no further injustice may be done, and that mankind may be permitted to progress to a greater and nobler life.

In view of the foregoing, the Socialist Party of Sedalia makes the following declaration of its aims:

First. Absolute and unrestricted local autonomy for the municipality, and the repeal of all state laws relating to the charter scheme of towns and cities, in order that each community may adopt its own code of laws and prescribe its own program for the administration of municipal affairs.

Second. Adoption of the principles of Initiative and Referendum and Proportional Representation. All officers to be subject to recall by their constituents.

Third. That no further franchises be granted for the operation of public utilities.

Fourth. Public ownership and operation of street railways, and telephones, and all water, gas and electric light plants. All revenues or profits arising from the operation of such public utilities to be applied wholly to the increase of wages and shortening of the hours of labor of employes, to the improvement of the service and diminishing the rates to the consumer.

Fifth. Public operation and ownership of brick yards, stone yards and asphalt plants, where material may be procured for street paving and other purposes.

Sixth. Substitution of public ownership and operation for pri-vate ownership wherever feasible, through the exercise of municipal power.

Seventh. Abolition of the contract system in the various municipal departments, and in order to promote sanitation, that a system of street cleaning and sprinkling and the removal of garbage, etc., be inaugurated by the city with its own outfit and by its own employes

Eighth. The employment of union labor on all public works and structures, under the union scale of wages and under union conditions, and that there be established a minimum scale of wages for common labor (so-called) on all public work of not less than \$2 per day of eight hours. All the powers and influence of the municipal administration to be used in the support of and in promoting the principles of Organized Labor.

Ninth. The inauguration of public improvements, such as street and road building, to be paid for by the isue of credits based on such improvements and without resorting to an issue of interestbearing bonds, in order to give employment to home idle labor which is now wholly lost to the community.

Tenth. Prohibition of child labor under 16 years; compulsory education ; the municipality to furnish free school books, meals and clothing when necessary.

Eleventh. Establishment of a municipal labor employment bureau. Erection of a Labor Temple by the municipality as headquar-ters, meeting place and educational center for laborers of the city.

Twelfth. Establishment of public markets, conveniently located, and conducted by the municipality, where the farmers may deposit their produce, in order to facilitate exchange and promote the inter-

est of the rural as well as the urban citizen.,

SEDALIA SOCIALIST PARTY TICKET. Mayor-David Lindsay, laborer.

City Marshal-Edward Maul, machinist.

Collector-G. E. Walker, machinist.

City Attorney-J. W. Barnett, boilermaker.

Treasurer-A Strelow, machinist. Assessor-Gus Selvitz, machinist.

Police Judge-J. M. Knaus, carman. Councilmen-First ward, J. E. Pyle, päinter; Second ward, W. J. Lang, locomotive engineer; Third ward, P. S. Jamerson, cigarmaker; Fourth ward, M. H. Smith, carman. Members of School Board-M. D. Christian, stationary engi-neer; J. D. Russell, machinist.

The Real Criminals By Lizzie M. Holmes.

"Undesirable citizen," "criminal," "tramp," are names the capitalistic class bandy about with little regard to justice or appropriateness. They are boomerangs, however, for they are sure to rebound

world looks with fear and horror at the criminal-the man who is a than man. caught and branded breaker of the laws. Others look upon him curiously, as upon a creature of another race of beings-that wretch in the hands of the sheriff or constable, or in the prisoner's seat before the judge. Once in prison he is a veritable slave-he must obey the slightest order to the letter; he must not speak, look up, or move without permission; he must work, eat, sleep, act and even think according to rule; he is not an individual, merely a number. How awful must have been his misdeeds to deserve such a fate as this! And yet it may be that he has only been inadvertently caught in that fierce game that all society plays, which the young are urged to learn and to strive in, the victors in which are the most applauded, provided they can make it appear they have played according to the rules of the game. Or he may have got so irretrievably "set back" in the game that he has been forced to ignore the rules and steal outright in order to live at all. Or, circumstances may have been so terribly against him that all his passions and impulses nave ween goaded to desperate action instead of being made to serve him under good control, and he may have injured or killed a fellow being. Or, he may have deliberately broken some human statute in the interests of a divine right than man-made law possesses. The world has had some splendid criminals of that sort; and it is an honor, not a disgracee, to be found in this goodly company. So, after all, who are the real "criminals," the "undesirable citizens," the ones who cause the most misery to others? What can one poor, desperate wretch do to anyone, compared to the suffering and want caused by a group of skilled speculators in the world's necessities? What can one petty thief accomplish in tobbing others of what belongs to them, compared to the efforts of half a dozen "Captains of Industry," who wrench profits from thousands of women, children. men and boys year after year? These men grow so enormously rich on the labors of other men that they do not know what to do with their wealth, and many of them go into financial schemes for amusement, as they would enter a desperate game of cards. They bungle and mix things up terribly sometimes, and then they grow fright-ened and stop doing anything. But as they possess the earth and the tools and the capital labor has created, the workers are turned out of shop, mine and mill and left to starve or live as best they can. Not only turned out, but they are insulted in their hunger and mis-ery by contemptuous epithets such as "hobo," "tramp," "pauper," etc. But workingmen are more intelligent and well informed than of old. Now they know there is something terribly wrong when, after years of industry, and when there is plenty and abundance in the land, they are turned out of their workshops with nothing, and they

are not submitting in agreeable silence as they used. In all the large cities they are marching the streets in solid, united ranks, quiet, orderly, grave, but strong and irresistible. The employing classes who have been assuring themselves that nothing was the matter, no one was frightened, no one was hurt, and that only action so far is the old one of calling out the reserves and serving double sup-

.If any natural cataclysm, such as an earthquake, or flood, or fire, had made penniless and idle as many human beings as have been precipitated into enforced idleness and poverty by our deplorable business methods" in the last few months, all the world would have been told, and generous hearts would have been opened everywhere. All kinds of produce would have been swiftly sent by all the means of transportation, free, and everybody would have vied with everybody else as to who should be the first and the greatest in relieving distress; for mankind is kind if eyes are not blinded by age-long so phistries and prejudice. But because the employing class does not want the working class to understand the situation and because they hope yet to fix the blame for idleness on the individual, they try to ignore the present startling condition of affairs, and declare "there is no army of the unemployed.' They would like to make us all be-lieve that those who can not find work are shiftless and lazy or peculiarly unfortunate, and not to see that it is a class that exists, which s the result of one single cause. The gathering of the hosts with so much quiet determination and system is appalling!

It is time that people began to see things in their right proportions and their right relations. Workingmen are beginning to think for themselves. They can no longer be cowed into silent submission by threats when they ask for work. They know they have created the wealth from which they are shut away, and that there is an abun-dance on this great, green earth. How abusurd that they should wander homeless and hungry, begging in vain for a chance to earn a living, hounded and threatened by police and militia as though they were the lowest of criminals, while waiting the next opportunity to toil!

Votes for Women

By Corinne S. Brown, President West Chicago Equal Suffrage Association, in The Socialist Woman.

The first public mention of Equal Suffrage for women in the United States was in the year 1835, when the Working Man's Party New York included in its platform.

The first agitation for it by women was prompted by the exclusion of the women sent as delegates from several of the states to the World's Anti-Slavery Convention held in London in 1840, by the English delegates who refused to seat them as members of the convention.

In 1848 was issued a call for a meeting "to discuss the social, civil and religious conditions and rights of women,' in the Wesleyan chapel at Seneca Falls, N. Y. Since that time earnest leaders and advocates have carried on an unceasing agitation for a cause that has economic necessity for its basis; they themselves have no conception of the economic question, nor any training in industrial relations

They have appealed to the sentiment of justice in vain; they have successfully answered all the arguments against the idea. They have linked themselves with these well-meaning but mistaken mor alists, the prohibtionists, thereby assuming a double burden, the prejudices against both movements, and in a naively womanish fashion have asked for the ballot from legislators who have owed their election to the saloon power, at the same time ignoring the Socialist Party, the only political party ready to give them what they asked

We shall have to prove to men that we with our vote can give them something they need. If the Socialist Party becomes threateningly strong, both the old parties will rush to give women the ballot to increase the conservative vote. As there is no doubt but that the reactionary vote would be augmented for a time at least, the fidelity of the Socialists to principle, regardless of success, is plainly shown.

If women can prove to the workingmen, especially to Organized Labor, that having the ballot they will be better equipped to stand with them in demanding shorter hours and higher wages, the men will be enlisted on their side, and with the potentiality of their votes may force the issue from one of the old parties. Perhaps it will help the workingmen to understand the power and value of their vote by using it for others.

The causes that have driven five million women out into the industrial world are stronger than any sentiment that would drive them back; they are, moreover, increasing every day. Marriage does not bring any surety to the working woman that she will not be obliged to enter the ranks again, for the wages of her husband are continually threatened by the hosts of unmarried women and girls who need to earn a living. These do not successfully compete with men because they are more clever than men, but because they are as clever, are willing to take less wages and are more easily cowed and prevented from organizing. Consequently woman needs the to the source from which they are sent. For who, after all, are the real "undesirable citizens," the "criminals," the "tramps,' in society" "Criminal" is a terrible name to apply to a human being—all the ballot to equip her for the struggle and render her no less a slave

The ballot is a measure of personal protection and should in

The Ingratitude of a Republic

Lecture Delivered at the Thomas Paine Memorial Anniversary Held by the Freethought Societies of St. Louis, Jan. 26, 1908.

By SHERLIE WOODMAN.

"THE WORLD IS MY COUNTRY; TO DO GOOD IS MY RELIGION."

Immortal words, with lofty purpose fraught-No Christ, no Buddha, his disciples taught A grander creed or more sublime a thought.

"The world's my country, and I am a man; This earth's an atom—life is but a span— What trifles, then, are nation, race and clan!

"The world's my country! Oh that I might see My dear compatriots, here and elsewhere, free, Henceforth to dwell in peace and harmony!

"Free from the tyrants who oppress mankind, From superstition which enslaves the mind-Free from the priests-blind leaders of the blind

"And my religion? Ever what I can To do at once to aid my fellowman; My life is modeled on this simple plan.

"Oh, why should men subscribe to empty creeds? The world requires not dogmas, but good deeds-Faith in himself is that which man most needs.

"Faith in himself lord of himself to be, To burst his fetters, and to stand forth free, Mark out his course and shape his destiny.

O peerless Paine, tho' dead, thou speakest still! These words of thine have yet the power to thrill The minds of men, and mould them to thy will.

Thus art thou living in our midst today In other lives, o'er which thou still hold'st sway; No life like thine can wholly pass away.

Nor art thou here alone, but everywhere, Where men refuse, supinely, still to bear Their heavy load of poverty and care.

Thou art in Russia, and the hour's at hand When, with a power no tyrant can withstand, The people there themselves shall take command.

Thou art in France-in la belle France once more, To guide, not vainly, as thou didst before, A "revolution" grander than of yore.

"Der Vaterland" no more shall "ruhig sein," While "Kaisers" rule, by so-called "right divine"-"The Rights of Man" must be "die Wacht am Rhein."

In England, too, in Italy and Spain, "The Right of Man" ere long supreme shall reign; "The Age of Reason" was not writ in vain.

Thou wert the herald, Paine-the morning star Of this—our day—thou sawest from afar, Whose "golden gates" for thee were held "ajar."

(Thomas Paine's Profession of Faith.)

[The following address and original poem were given by Mrs. S. Woodman at the Thomas Paine Memorial Anniversary, held by the North and South Side Freie Gemeinden, of St. Louis, on January 26th, 1908.].



That "republics are ungrateful" is generally conceded-that this republic-the United States of America-is no exception to the rule will not, in this country, at least, be so readily admitted; for no nation or earth can exceed us in national egotism, which we endeavor to dignify by the name of "patriotism," thus exalting a glaring fault into an alleged virtue.

The most conspicuous illustration of our national vice--ingratitude-is manifested in the case of the man the aniversary of whose birth we are tonight met to commemorate-Thomas Paine, the real father of American independence.

justice be given to each person as they enter the working world. Through the law or the power of securing law are a people protected : with that power it will be her own fault if she does not protect herself. Now it is man's fault that she is so at the mercy of schemers and dissolute men and that is forced to work for such small pay.

Moreover, there are signs on every hand that the next move on the part of the capitalist class will be to attempt the disfranchisement of the working class, and the best way to meet this will be by a move for a larger enfranchisement.

The skill and common sense needed in earning a living should entitle one to vote: to be self-supporting at any age should be one of the keys to full citizenship; the education that goes with the ballot is an education in human rights and is essential to a free people.

Women's disabilities should unite them, for the actual position of the most unfortunate and helpless woman, is the possible position of every woman, and if women and girls can be used as a whip of discharge against workingmen, then Organized Labor can be persuaded that they must have the vote.

After that she will learn that the vote is but a means to an end, and its attainment will serve men and women together to end the wage slavery which now threatens or engulfs them all.

The International Socialist Congress adopted a resolution to the effect that Socalist women must not work with women of the middle class for suffrage. But the Congress exceeded its privilege by adopting that resolution. Women are not a political factor. The Congress should deal with peers only; women have an extra shackle to throw off. They have an additional class-consciousness to attain beside the economic one. They have a political disability which must unite them, and not until that is removed has the Congress any right to dictate to Socialist women how or with whom they shall work for their own enfranchisement.

A FIRST CLASS PAMPHLET.

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

DARROW'S SPEECH in the Haywood case for sale at the



This memorial service indicates the desire of St. Louis free thinkers. to atone, in part, so far as a numer-

ically small organization may, for the suns of omission and commission of which this nation has been, and still is, as a whole, guilty, in regard to the hero, but for whose eloquent and magnetic pen, this great country might still be a dependency of what is now a foreign power.

That illustrious French philosopher-Victor M. Cousin-has said that the great man is the creature of a great crisis; that wherever, in the history of a nation, a great event is about to take place, that event is centralized in the person of some man, or set of men, through whose instrumentality it is at length accomplished.

The American Revolution was one of these events, and while some of its founders have received, and still receive, their full meed of praise and national honor, while "Jeffersonian democracy" has become a household word, while Washington is revered as the "Father of his country" and his birthday celebrated throughout the land, the man of whom John Adams remarked that "in vain would have been the sword of Washington but for the pen of Paine," is 'Unwept, unhonored and unsung' not only

by posterity, but his memory has been made a target for slander, vilification and venomous abuse.

In reply to the time-honored query: "Is the pen mightier than the sword?" the answer is: Aye, for the pen, which some hands have held, has had power to make thousands of swords leap from their scabbards, and such was the power exercised by the pen of

Paine. • Now, I can not help regarding biography as a deplorable con-cession to one of the most pitiable characteristics of human nature curiosity.

What does it matter where and when a great man was born, and under what circumstances? Why should we care to know what his father and mother were, where he went to school, or whether he ever went at all or not? Of what consequence is it to know what he did for a livelihood, whether he had a wife, fifty wives, or no wife at all?

Queries like these always seem to me irrelevant and immaterial the facts to which they refer simply form the husk of a great man's life. They have no bearing whatever on the man's public work or career-they are personal matters which do not concern the publicin short, biography is simply a polite term for gossip.

ST. LOUIS LABOR.

However, as a concession to this insatiable curiosity on the part of the public, it may be stated that Thomas Paine was born on the 29th of January, 1737, in the town of Thetford, Norfolk County, England; that he was, like most of earth's truly great, of humble parentage: that he was, for the most part, self-taught, and, being compelled to earn his bread by the sweat of his brow, was successively engaged in divers occupations, and was, in short, quite a jack-of-all-trades.

He seems to have made his political debut, in a literary way, in 1772, when he issued a pamphlet advocating increased pay for excisemen as a means of lessening their temptation to the acceptance of bribes, etc.

A copy of this little work being sent to Benjamin Franklin, se-cured from him an invitation for Paine to visit this country. The invitation was accepted, and Paine, who, even at that early date; was interested in the higher education of women, came to America with the object of promoting this, and incidentally began the publication of a magazine. In this he published a number of original poems in which poetic genius of a high order was manifested, and one of them, "The Liberty Tree," gave evidence of that intense love of freedom which soon became the dominant passion of his life.

At this time, the restive spirit of the colonies, under the galling yoke of Great Britain, became increasingly apparent and numerous military engagements had taken place between our people and the British troops. The colonists did not receive the chastisements of the mother country with that "meek and lowly spirit" which would have been so gratifying to King George, although the sentiment of open revolt against British rule had not then become general. Even up to the year 1775 we find that the state of Pennsylvania had elected nine delegates to the Continental Congress, who were explicitly instructed to oppose, by every means in their power, any movement looking to a severance of the ties that bound this nation to the mother country, and were furthermore enjoined to do their utmost to promote harmony and secure reconciliation.

Prompted by Franklin, who clearly perceived the futility of such a policy of submission, and the necessity for counteracting counsel, Paine issued his memorable document, "Common Sense," in which the people were passionately urged to throw off the yoke of allegiance to Great Britain and to become a separate and independent nation. A government of their own was their natural right. "Freedom," said Paine, "hath been hunted round the globe. . Oh receive the fugitive and prepare an asylum for mankind.

This appeal acted upon our people like an electric shock, Simultaneously, in all parts of the colonies, the desire for independence was aroused and made itself insistently felt in the counsels of Congress. Ere long this sentiment found open and unmistakable expression in the "Declaration of Independence," that memorable document so glorified even today by American patriots-our Fourth-of-July orators-in their speech and honored by their lips, while their hearts are far from it.

America harkened to Paine's appeal and received the fugitive Freedom, at first with embraces, afterwards to load her with fetters-she, indeed, prepared an asylum for mankind, but ultimately transformed the asylum into a prison.

The Americans who, as colonists, did not hesitate to hold the African race in slavery, still kept up the practice after they became independent. All men were "created free and equal," except "niggers," and this blot on the national escutcheon was only wiped out in the blood of untold thousands and by the expenditure of millions of treasure.

Later, thousands of fugitives of old-world oppression sought refuge here, only to be slaughtered annually in our mills and mines, and on our railroads; only to find that despotism can flourish quite as successfully-aye, even more successfully-in a so-called republic than under monarchial forms of government. Today, "Freedom is hunted round the globe" just as fiercely as in the days of the Amercan Revolution, and America-Republican America-clasps fraternal hands with the royal huntsmen in other lands who would hound her to her death. And this state of things will continue till the pro-letaire of all lands unite and enthrone the fugitive as sovereign of the world.

But, not only was Paine the moving spirit of the struggle for national independence: not only was he its inspiration and chief promoter; not only did he light the torch of liberty, he fed the flame and kept it burning, until national independence was an accomplished fact.

As a rule, great men are not so much appreciated by their contemporaries as they are by posterity; not only is it true that "a prophet is without honor in his own country," he is usually "without honor" in his own time. Paine's was an exceptional case. By his contemporaries he was treated, for a time at least, with marked honor and consideration. The men of his own period (in this nation) did all in their power at first to demonstrate their appreciation of his valuable services. It remained for posterity-priest-ridden posterity-to erase as far as possible, the grandest of its records from the pages of American history.

This country has many misdeeds to answer for-many sins of omission and commission may be justly laid to its charge, but the crime which stands out in boldest relief is the infamous treatment it has accorded to the memory of the real founder of the American nation-Thomas Paine! Ingratitude is, by common consent, regarded as the blackest of crimes, but here we have ingratitude on a national scale, ostentatiously perpetuated through several successive Committeeman from Pennsylvania. generations.

MA CAN'T VOTE By Miss Sans Droit Unknown.

Ma's a graduate of college and she reads 'most everything; She can talk in French and German, she can paint and she can sing-Beautiful? She's like a picture! When she talks she makes you think Of the sweetest kind of music, and she doesn't smoke or drink; Oh, I can't begin to tell you all the poems she can quote: She knows more than half the lawyers do-but ma can't vote.

When my pa is writing letters, ma must always linger near To assist him in his spelling and to make the meaning clear, If he needs advice, her judgment, he admits, is always best; Every day she gives him pointers, mostly at his own request; She keeps track of legislation, and is taxed on bonds and stocks-But she never gets a look-in at the sacred ballot-box.

Ma is wiser than our coachman, for he's not a graduate, And I doubt if he could tell you who is governing the state; He has never studied grammar, and I'll bet he doesn't know Whether Caesar lived a thousand or two thousand years ago. He could never tell us how to keep the ship of state afloat, For he doesn't know there's such a thing-but ma can't vote.

Once when Mr. Jones was calling they got up a short debate That was on the tariff question ; he supposed he had it straight, But before they'd finished talking he threw up his hands and said That's he not read much about it, nor remembered what he'd read. He's too badly rushed to study how to better human lives, Still, he looms up like a giant when election time arrives.

Mrs. Goodkins does our washing, for she has to help along, Taking care of her six children, though her husband's big and strong : When he gets a job he only holds it till he draws his pay, Then he spends his cash for whisky or else gambles it away; I suppose his brain's no bigger than the brain of any goat, And he'd trade his ballot for a drink-but ma can't vote.

That Unity Farce Performance

LOUISIANA COMMITTEEMAN STATES HIS POSITION.

Lake Charles, La., Jan. 31, 1908. Dear Comrades-I move you that the Socialist Party stand firmly against any compromise of principles or fusion or alliance with any other party at present or in the future, and ignore the fact that members of other parties are or may be called Socialists; but that the Socialist Party gladly invite all those who believe in its principles to become affiliated members.

Van Brook's Comment.

The Socialist Party has become too well grounded in the proper principles of Socialism to risk any chance of becoming less strong. conscientiously believe the Socialist Party can not be weakened except through some such manner as: Compromise or fusion or alliance. Having stood by its principles until it is becoming a power for the good of the laboring class, we should be very careful to do nothing that will injure the Socialist Party or weaken it in any way. Any man or woman believing in Socialism as the remedy should be willing to lay aside all prejudice and if he or she join any Socialist Party to join the strongest. J. Van Brook, National Committeeman of Louisiana.

PENNSYLVANIA COMMITTEEMAN SPEAKS PLAIN AND TO THE POINT.

"For nearly two years certain locals of the Socialist Party have passed resolutions calling for "unity with the S. L. P.," and not one of these resolutions received sufficient indorsements to have this question submitted to a rerefendum vote. To my mind it appears from these facts that the rank and file, i. e., the great majority, are either indifferent to this question, or don't want unity with the S. L. P. It is also a well-known fact that wherever 'Unity Conferences' have been held with the later organization it insisted upon a 'partyowned press' indorsing the I. W. W. and the 'abolition of state autonomy,' and there is not much assurance that these matters would not be brought into a National Unity Conference. We are on the verge of a national campaign, and if this motion is adopted it will mean that our time will be taken up discussing 'unity' with an organization that is about dead, instead of doing the work that this campaign will require. I submit that if there is anything to unify with, that a proposal should come from the rank and file of the S. L. P., if there is any left, and I insist that the rank and file of our party should signify its willingness to 'confer,' which, judging from the lack of indorsements 'unity resolutions' received, it has not shown. I for one will not shoulder the responsibility of the possibility of throwing the party in strife and which may end in a 'split.' I hope, therefore, that this motion is defeated, and let the rank and file express its will upon this question."—Fred L. Schwarz, National

COMMUNE FESTIVAL COMMITTEE MEETINGS.

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

ASSIST THE BAKERS' UNION BY BUYING NONE BUT UNION LABEL BREAD.



The union men and union women who fail to patronize the Bakers' Union Label will commit a crime against the labor movement. The Union Label on every loaf of bread is the only guarantee that the bread you eat has been made in a strictly union shop. Let the union men and women of St. Louis remember that from this time on the very existence of Bakers' Union No. 4 depends on the success or non-success of the union label. It is true the union signed a contract with the American Bakery Co. which does not make the use of the union label by that firm obligatory, but this is a plain business proposition. The moment the American Bakery Co. could get along without the label the union would be dropped, because it would show that union label bread is no longer desired or asked for by the consumers. Therefore, buy no loaf of bread without the union label on.

THOMAS McGRADY'S LAST WILL.

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



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

comment to the printer, to be set up for this edition of the pamphlet. that he received the sad news of the sudden death of the brave comrade and friend Thomas McGrady. This makes the little pamphet only more valuable.

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



You get the BEST Tobacco handled and made into Cigars by EXPERT WORKMEN.

We do not advertise on billboards and take the cost of the advertisement out of the quality of our goods.

F. R. Rice Mercantile Cigar Co., St. Louis, Mo.



Paine's contemporaries made him secretary of the committee on SIMONS RECOLLECTS RECENT FALSEHOODS AND VILIforeign affairs, and on the subject of constitutions, forms of government, etc., he was the leading authority. From the University of Pennsylvania he received the degree of Master of Arts; he held a membership in the American Philosophical Society, and by the state of Pennsylvania he was granted the sum of \$2,000. All these tributes were in acknowledgment of the matchless work achieved during the struggle, by his pen, especially that accomplished by "The Crisis." This masterpiece of the revolutionary period was composed by the light of camp fires, while Paine was serving as a common soldier under Washington.

The address published therein, which commenced with the soul-stirring words: "These are the times that try men's souls," was read to the whole army at a time when disaster and defeat had weakened its courage, diminished its enthusiasm and brought it to the verge of despair.

Paine's words roused the army like a trumpet call, renewed its courage, revived its enthusiasm and inspired it with hope and that determination which insures ultimate victory. Not only did "The Crisis" sustain the army; its effect on the entire nation was no less magical. Every time that a number of this wonderful periodical appeared, contributions to the army followed in its wake; internal dissensions, prompted by envy and jealousy, disappeared; union was cemented, and zeal for the common cause animated all hearts and dominated all action

But Paine's devotion to the cause he had so warmly espousedthat of American independence-did not exhaust itself in words, wonderful words though they were; it found expression also in deeds. Although a poor man, when a subscription was being circulated for the benefit of the distressed soldiers, Paine headed the list with five hundred dollars, which was every cent he had in the world.

He, moreover, refused to have his works copyrighted, though he would have profited financially to a great extent by this means because he wanted his works to be republished and scattered broadcast, in order that desired results might be attained.

Another evidence of the esteem in which this hero was held by his contemporaries, in striking contrast to the treatment accorded him by their degenerate descendants, was the Paine farm of three. hundred acres, worth ten thousand dollars, in those days, which was the testimonial tendered him by the state of New York, while Congress voted him three thousand dollars, regretting its inability to award him a larger sum.

(To be concluded next week.)

FICATIONS.

Motion by A. M. Simons of Illinois.

"That any committee may be elected to consider any unity proposition with the Socialist Labor Party, be instructed that all questions of policy and tactics must be left to the United Party, and that they be instructed to reject all propositions involving any agreement on such questions.'

Simons' Comment,

"It is impossible for me to believe that this proposal of unity is offered in good faith. Up until within a few days of its submission the same mass of falsehoods and vilification directed against the Socialist Party filled the organs of the S. L. P. that have long been characteristic of those columns. Moreover, this move, coming just at the time when the S. P. with solid front is growing faster than ever in its history, when it is adding more members each month than the present total membership of the S. L. P., when the city of Chicago alone adds as many every three months, gives the impression that this offer of unity is made for the express purpose of disrupting the S. P. and hindering its advance, in the hope that out of the resulting muddy waters the S. L. P. may draw a few fish. This opinion is strengthened by the fact that just at the moment when the W. F. M. was in the hottest fight of its history the same men who are now calling so loudly for 'unity' did their best to disrupt that organization. The tactics of the S. P. have been tried and tested, and have been approved by an overwhelming majority of the membership. To introduce a handful of men who are in sharp antagonism to those tactics would only serve to sow dissension. Theoretically, every one is in favor of unity, but sometimes unity is best secured by division. The forcing together of hostile elements does not mean unity, but dissension, and ultimately disruption.

"Yet if there is an overwhelming sentiment on the part of the membership of the S. L. P. and the S. P. for unity of the two bodies, we must make the experiment, and I should not seek to impose an obstacle. But I would seek to secure that unity with as little of friction as possible. The best way to do this would be for those members of the S. L. P. who believe that the tactics of the S. P. are correct, to join it as individuals. The next best thing to this is to see to it that the deliberations of the 'unity committees' stir up as little dissension as possible. This is the reason for my motion."-A. M. Simons, National Committeeman from Illinois.

A Magazine of COLUMBIA BOX COMPANY Modern Thought and Social Progress, E. H. THOMAS, Editor. The Vanguard is published monthly by the Milwaukee Social-Democratic Pub-lishing Co., 344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis. 19th and N. Market Sts. Boxes of All Kinds Union Label Boxes Wis. SUBSCRIPTION RATES: The subscription price is fifty cents a year to any address in the United States, Canada, Mexico, or any other country in the Postal Union. Clubs of four, \$1.50. Subscriptions, advertisements, remit-tances, and all business communications should be addressed to J. K. Savage -EVERYTHING IN-THE VANGUARD, 344 Sixth Street. Milwaukee, Wis. Talking Machines Cash or Time; Wholesale and Retail. Hear the "Marseillaise" on our SINDELAR New INDESTRUCTIBLE Cylinder Record. SHOE CO. 921 Franklin Ave. 2612-14-16-18 North 14th St. ---FOR----UNION MADE SHERIDAN WEBSTER HOE Attorney-at-Law 603 GRANITE BUILDING, Fourth and Market Street The New England Phones: Kinlech, Central 700 Nice Rooms -- Home Cooking Board Very Reasonable **Co-Operative 3131** Lucas Avenue Kinloch Phone 9003-L. Union Bakery STRICTLY UNION Steiner Eng. and Badge Co., **St** L WE SHIP BREAD TO ALL PARTS Orders for Midit You OF THE STATE. **Badges** and Banners **CO-OPERATIVE CATERING CO.** Only on Us, or Will Pursish Sam Chas. Hahn, Mgr. ALTON, ILL.





SOCIALIST PARTY OF ST. LOUIS.

Subscription: '\$1.00 per year in advance.

OFFICE: 212 South Fourth Street. TELEPHONE: Kinloch, Central 1577. ST. LOUIS, MO.

Entered at the Post Office at St. Louis, Mo., as second-class matter.



CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

Subscribers changing their residence are requested to promptly notify this office of new address. Also state old address

The Press Committee meets every first Friday in month. Complaints concerning business or editorial management must be made in writing and addressed to Labor Press Committee, 212 S. Fourth Street.

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

SOCIAL	IST VOTE OF THE UNITED STATES.
1888	
1900	
1904	
SOC	IALIST VOTE OF THE WORLD.
1867 1	
1877	
1887	
1893	
1898	
1903	
1906	over 7,000,000

TO OUR READERS

Comrades and Friends:

The industrial crisis is much more serious than the daily capitalist press will admit. Hundreds of thousands of people are out of work. Right here in St. Louis we have an army of at least 40,000 unemployed.

You will readily understand that this industrial depression works considerable hardship on our Socialist press. The great majority of our subscribers are wage workers, many of whom are now getting a taste of the full dinner pail prosperity. The man out of work, with a family dependent on him, is unable to pay his subscription, and under such conditions we should not even ask a subscriber to pay up.

However, there are others still so fortunate as to enjoy regular employment, and whom we request to pay their subscription to St. Louis Labor.

By doing so they will not only assist their press, but strengthen their movement. It is now, at these critical times, when Capitalism is doing its level best to crush the labor movement and use the political chloroform on the working class, that we are in need of a fearless Socialist press.

CHARTER REVISION

The Socialist Party stands for a radical, progressive revision of the St. Louis City Charter.

Whenever the labor organizations and progressive societies asked for some radical public reform measure some penny-wise corporation lawyer or politician would indignantly exclaim: "That's against the City Charter!" or "The State Constitution forbids it!"

There are at the present time powerful reactionary forces at work trying to prevent any radical change in the fundamental laws of our municipal, legislative and administrative affairs. Corporations representing hundreds of millions of dollars of wealth squeezed out of the people of the commonwealth, will have their political agents everywhere to counteract the work of municipal progress.

It behooves the labor organizations, and above all, the Socialist Party, to take a lively interest in the Charter Revision movement, because such revision, on a radical basis, is necessary, in order to carry out any important public improvements for the bene-

that King Carlos and his son, the crown prince, were killed by sharpshooters in the streets of Lisbon.

Franco, the reactionary prime minister and royal adviser. packed his grip and left Lisbon. Now we are informed that Portuguese soil was getting too hot for him; that he boarded a steamer for Marseilles, France.

Many changes have taken place since Ben Franklin tore the lightning from the sky and scepter from the throne, and since Louis XVI. was abruptly called back from his royal hunting grounds in Fontainebleau and had to quit his Grand Chateaux in Trianon and Versailles.

Like a Kansas tornado the Zeitgeist is paying his visits to every land, and neither tyranny by "divine right," nor capitalist anarchy by the Almighty Dollar can successfully resist the onward march of human freedom and true civilization.

INALIENABLE?

In its February number "The Square Deal," Gripe-Nut Manufacturer and Citizens' Industrial Alliance Leader C. W. Post's official organ, publishes in the center of the colored front cover page the following:

Man's Inalienable Right.

"God gave man his hands, his back and the right to use them as he pleases. It is an inalienable right. No power can take it away from a man. No power can compel him to work. Now power can compel him to stop working if he desires to work. When a man, or any set of men, take it upon themselves to say that they are the law, and to defy the process of the courts, to defy the police authority of the land, to usurp the authority of the established government, to upset the very base of society in which we all live, there is a power which will come to the rescue of the man who is wronged in that way; and that power is that which protects you and protects me, and must continue to afford us all protection, else government is destroyed."-William H. Hunt, United States Judge, decision in U. S. District Court, Butte, Mont., Jan. 3, 1908.

Let us analyze this high opinion of a U.S. judge by giving our humble opinion.

God gave man his hands to use them in self-defense whenever such an emergency arises.

God gave man his back for Post, Van Cleave & Co. to ride on, or to throw them off, if he feels so disposed. No power can compel a man to work for starvation wages, if for self-protection he unites with his fellow-men against Post, Van Cleave and their class.

No power can compel a man to buy a boycotted stove or range from Van Cleave's Buck's Stove and Range Co., or to eat Post's gripe-nuts.

Men, great men, in past ages, took it upon themselves to defy bad laws.

Men in past ages took it upon themselves to defy the process of corrupt courts.

Men in past ages took it upon themselves to defy the military authority of tyrants and corrupt government.

Men in past ages took it upon themselves to upset the very base society, whenever the welfare of the people demanded it.

The power which protects you, and me, and all of us, that power rests with the people, not with a U.S. judge, nor with any other judge, or corporation lawyer. .

These U. S. Court decisions against Organized Labor are spider webs used as curtains on the great stage of the modern class struggle between Capitalism and the Labor movement. The fresh breezes of springtime and the penetrating rays of the sun of human progress will make short work with these capitalist spider webs and with the spiders.

Down into the ocean of oblivion they will go! And onward, ever onward will march the Proletarian army, from battle to battle, sometimes defeated, but not conquered. Onward, ever onward to more severe struggles, to more fierce battles, to greater victories and success

"When a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them (the people!) under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government and provide new guards for their future security."

Gentlemen, this kind of talk is offensive to the average C. I. A. mind. Suppose Post, Parry, Van Cleave & Co. apply to the U. S. Supreme Court for an injunction against that old gang of revolutionary trouble makers who signed the Declaration of American Independence in the City of Philadelphia on July 4, 1776?

labor unions (and some Socialist locals, too,) have Pinkerton agents in their midst.

COMRADE CHASE OF NEW YORK will speak on important party questions Tuesday evening, Feb. 18, at the St. Louis Socialist headquarters, 212 South Fourth street.

J. PIERPONT MORGAN is reported by the New York World to have made the following remarks: "Strike! The workmen have got no jobs now. There are no stocks on hand, you know. We do not want them to take up work again now. So what can they do? They will have to submit, or they will starve. The question is to be settled. They are to learn that they can not control industry. We want wages that will make honest and profitable business possible. The question is now the same all over the world.' A day later Morgan denied having made the statement. Whether he lied or whether the lie was fixed up by the New York World, the above remarks express the sentiment of the average American capitalist and speculator.

AMERICAN COMMUNITIES and Co-Operative Colonies. William Alfred Hinds, Ph. B. Published by Charles H. Kerr & Co., Chicago. This work is a source of most reliable information for the student of co-operation in the American colonial life. It contains the history of the co-operative communities, such as Jamestown, Plymouth, Moravia, Ephrata, Jerusalem, the Shakers, Harmonists, Separatists of Zoar, Hopedale, Brook Farm, Amana, Iscaria, Tapolobampo, Ruskin and others. It gives an excellent description of the co-operative work of Charles Fourier, Robert Owen, Capet, etc. The book also contains a number of fine illustrations and pictures of leaders in these co-operative enterprises and adventures. Price of the book, cloth, \$1.50. It contains nearly 200 pages, making a total of 600. For sale at the Labor Book Department, 212 South Fourth street.

HOW "SOCIALISM WOULD BREAK UP THE HOME" had another good illustration at Denver last-week. W. O. Shirey, chief clerk in the sheriff's office, a prominent Republican politician, a most valuable ballot box stuffer, a man who had rendered yeoman service in the election of Preacher-Governor Buchtel, was shot and killed by his "housekeeper" on Tuesday night of last week. Shirey had been living with his "housekeeper" for the past eight years. He had been pretending to pay her wages, but kept the money for "investment." Finally Shirey concluded he needed a new and younger woman for "housekeeper' and, having taken the blush and bloom from the cheek of the old one, he proceeded to install the new young woman in the place of the older one. He kicked out the woman who had toiled for him for eight years, refusing her a cent of the money she had earned. At the parting interview the wronged woman shot and killed the villain who had ruined her life, as she ought to have done. But, strange to say, none of the parties were Socialists, but all good Republicans .- Deadwood Lantern.

HELP, HELP THE THIEVES! Here is the conclusion of the St. Louis Republic's Wall Street report of February 10th, 1908: "There is a great deal of bearish enthusiasm among the traders tonight, and there is much gloom and pessimism among Wall street men, who are not placed to profit by a further decline in stocks. Predictions of further attacks and unfavorable developments ror tomorrow are general. At the same time it is evident that the market has become greatly oversold again, and unless the predicted bad news materalizes there may be enough covering to turn and rally the market. What is most discouraging, however, is the apathy shown in quarters where encouragement and support should be forthcoming. The flattening out of the bond market during the past few days has caused a general chill in banking circles, and new dissatisfaction is expressed with the general situation. A banker of consequence, who is the associate of several important financial interests, said to me this afternoon: 'We are disappointed and gloomy. We have the money market where it should be, and we have seen a promise of some improvement in general business-not much, to be sure, but enough to be encouraging. But there must be confidence, and I don't see any. The president continues to pound corporations. Bryan says securities are mere gamblers' chips. Chancellor Dav says we are facing an era of revolution, the newspapers talk war with Japan, and someone else wants the tariff change. How can we expect investors to buy securities? How can we expect manufacturers and business men to go forward? How can we expect a return of that confidence which is essential to recovery in every line of trade and finance?''

Waste of Time to Talk Pessimism

fit of the great mass of the people.

The recommendations recently made by the Central Trades and Labor Union and by the Tenth Ward Improvement Association should find the full support of every Socialist and Trade Unionist, and by every progressive citizen.

Whatever the revision work may be, it can not go beyond the State Constitution, which plainly outlines the rights of the city of St. Louis as to the management of its public affairs. However, even within this constitutional limitation, there is ample elbow room for good work, and a new city charter might be drawn up on very broad and progressive lines without getting into conflict with the cld, time-worn State Constitution of Missouri.

ZEITGEIST

In the Socialist literature of England the German term "Zeitgeist" is very frequently applied, meaning the spirit of the times, that spirit of progress which is ever moving irresistibly forth and onward, wiping off the world's pages of history the dust of ignorance, tyranny and reaction.

The most powerful rulers and tyrants of the world had to bow to the Zeitgeist. An all-powerful papacy of Rome could burn John Huss in Constance, make a bonfie of noble Giordano Bruno, bury alive behind prison walls the philosopher Thomas Campanella, and make the great Galilei retract his teaching of our planets' rotary movements, but the chariot of progress-the Zeitgiest-moved merrily on, leaving the reaction behind in the dark clouds of mediaeval darkness.

Only a few weeks ago Portugal (once a mistress of the world!) was on the verge of a revolution. King Carlos, supported by his reactionary prime minister, Franco, suppressed the popular rebellion in a sea of blood and filled the prisons and forts with the "rebels."

Order reigned in Lisbon! Thus the world was informed. The Constitution was suspended, and a press censorship established.

How to serve the injunction?

Why, address it in care of St. Peter, Paradise Gate, and if the addressees are not found there, Justice Gould may send the injunction document to Hell.

Tom Jefferson, George Washington and Ben Franklin will be found at either one of the two places.

And if not, St. Peter or the chief of Inferno will undoubtedly make some good use of the slip of paper.

Editorial Observations

LIKE IN CHICAGO, the police in Birmingham and Manchester (England) were using their clubs on the unemployed while parading the streets.

WILL HEAVEN TEMPER the blasts to the shorn lamb of capitalist society these bitter months, or will it be bread lines, soup kitchens and suicides?

NINETY THOUSAND MECHANICS in New York are out of work. This means 450,000 people at short ration, with starvation peeping in through the kitchen window. It means bread-lines miles long.

YOUNG MISS VANDERBILT married a Count Kulash-Spaghetti, and her mother, old Mrs. Vanderbilt, will marry a Count Spaghetti-Kulash. The Kulash-Spaghetti marriage business will take from America some \$25,000,000 or more in cash money, earned by the American wage slaves, many of whom are now suffering with an extreme attack of Humbugitis-Prosperitis.

THE MINERS' MAGAZINE issues an official warning against three miners who are accused of being Pinkerton hirelings. They are Arthur F. Oswald (alias Fred W. Waldman), formerly in Telluride; Mark B. Savant, Italian, who worked on the Tomboy properties, and Augusin Pacheco, a Mexico, formerly a member of Clif-A few days later the electric spark notified the civilized world ton Local, W. F. M.. We are of the opinion that most of the stronger labor movement halts because so many of its rank and file-and all

It is a waste of time to talk pessimism, degeneration, to a century which has walked with Darwin and has seen congresses of international arbitration, and has been a participant in such a social function as the election by universal suffrage, white and black, of a four years' king from among the people-acts of civilization never before possible. The age that has seen these things knows also that it sees in them the precedents by which it will pacify the tumults, civil wars and tyrannies arising between the economic strong and the economic weak, the economic cruel and the economic tender, the economic lawless and the economic law-abiding, the classes between whom rage the cruel discords and violences peculiar to our times. Property is now a stumbling block to the people just as government has been. Property will not be abolished, but like government will be democratized. The philosophy of self-interest as the social solution was a god living and working synthesis in the days when civilization was advancing its frontiers twenty miles a day across the American continent, and every man for himself was the best social mobilization possible. But today it is a belated ghost that has overstayed the cock-crow. These were frontier morals. But this same everyone-for-himself becomes most immoral when the frontier is abolished and the pioneer becomes the follow-citizen, and these frontier morals are most uneconomic when labor can be divided and the product multiplied. Most uneconomic, for they make closure the rule of industry, leading not to wealth but to that awful waste of wealth which is made visible to every eye in our unemployed-not hands alone, but land, machinery and, most of all, hearts. Those who still practice these frontier morals are less criminals who, according to the new science of penalogy, are simply reappearances of old types. Their acquisitiveness, once divine like Mercury's, is now out of place except in jail. Because out of place they are a danger. A sorry day it is likely to be for those who are found in the way when the new people rise to rush into each other's arms, to get together, to stay together, and to live together. The

its leaders-do not see clearly the golden thread of love on which have been strung together all the past glories of human assoication, and which is to serve for the link of the new association of friends Where wealth, leisure, who labor, whose motto is all for all. . power, freedom, beauty, joy, are produced by the labors of all, all shall have joy, beauty, freedom, power, leisure and wealth; economically, that all can have them, the means are so abundant; and politically, that all shall have a voice as well as a share. Earth is rich, man is good, love is the law .- Henry Demarest Lloyd.

MAKEANEW START!

What Are the Organized Wage Workers Going to Do About the Latest United States Supreme Court Decisions?

By MAX HAYES.



The latest two blows of the Supreme Court against Organized Labor, coupled with a third decision declaring the employers' liability law unconstitutional, all rendered within thirty days, constitute the plainest kind of notification to the working people of this country that they need expect nothing better from the high est judicial tribunal in the land of the mailed fist.

In this latest decision the Unit* ed Hatters of North America and officers of the American Federation of Labor are forbidden to boycott the unfair hats manufactured by Lowe & Co. of Danbury, Conn. The latter concern claims damages to the amount of \$240,000, and pending adjudica-tion property worth \$180,000

Max Hayes.

owned by individual members of the union has been held by attachment proceedings.

The hatters claim that their members have been victimized and blacklisted by. Lowe & Co., and maintained their right to inform their fellow unionists and friends that the products of the plaintiff were non-union.

But because the hatters refused to be discriminated against and suffer in silence, but insisted upon fighting back, the Supreme Court charges them with being engaged in "a criminal conspiracy in restrain of trade.'

"Blessed be those who have not, for from them shall be taken even that which they hath."

Substantially the same conditions are involved in the case of the Buck Stove & Range Co: against the American Federation of Labor. When employes of the Buck's Company refused to abandon the nine-hour workday and return to the ten-hour day, they were the Buck's Company applied for an injunction to restrain the unionpeople that there is "only one law for rich and poor alike," but they ists from throwing the light of publicity upon that concern.

The precedent having been established in the Lowe case, it can be reasonablly inferred that the Supreme Court will not reverse itself in the Buck's case, but will emphasize the opinion that boycotting when done by labor is unlawful, while blacklisting on the part of employers is perfectly lawful.

Of course, the "purchased newspapers" and "purchased politicians" will now engage in their time-worn pastime of assuring the people that there is "only one law for rich and por alike," but they will studiously refrain from mentioning the fact that the law is interpreted and enforced in different ways.

Despite all the protestations of the clacquers the United States Supreme Court has laid down the principle that capital may blacklist labor, but labor may not blacklist the merchandise controlled by capital.

And it requires no great stretch of imagination to fancy the modern Nero of Capitalism leaning forward on his throne and thundering: "What are you going to do about it, slave!"

Ave! What are the laboring people going to do about it!

What is there left for them to do?

With laws enacted for their protection being declared unconstitutional, with injunctions being worked overtime when they seek to better their conditions, with the strike virtually outlawed and the boycott pronounced a criminal conspiracy, with the blacklist declared a legal weapon to be used by those who have fattened upon the billions of wealth produced by labor-which wealth was wrung from its creators by tariffs, subsidies, financial jugglery, franchises, land and railroad thievery and the hundred and one schemes of graft that have been forced through national, state and municipal legislative bodies.

What is there left for labor to do!

There is practically nothing left but the ballot! Has labor got sense enough and the backbone to fight for the election of men from its own ranks to take the places of the contemptuous flunkies who now sit in the legislative chambers as the agents of the privileged



ST. LOUIS LABOR.

BROTHERHOOD OF CARMEN.

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

WOMAN ORGANIZER IN THE FIELD.

The Executive Board of the A. F. of L. have decided to put a woman organizer in the field to organize the women of the country. This is an excellent move and should bring forth splendid results.

STOVE WORKERS' STRIKE AVOIDED.

A general strike or lockout of the 300 stove mounters, polishers and finishers employed at the five stove foundries in Belleville, Ill., was avoided by an agreemnt reached at a conference between the employers and committees of the unions. The men had quit work several days ago on account of a ruling that the 5 per cent paid on the earnings of pieceworkers would be discontinued and that ten hours would be considered a day's work, instead of nine, as heretofore.

THREE THOUSAND MINERS STRIKE.

Three thousand miners employed in ten mines owned by the Pittsburg Coal Co. went on strike Feb. 4, and it is feared that within a few days a general strike throughout the district will be declared. The cause of the strike was the enforcement of the rule that the miners must use smokeless powder instead of the ordinary black powder, which has been used exclusively heretofore. The mine inspectors and operators insist that their only object in ordering the use of smokeless powder is to prevent the mine horrors which have cost more than 700 lives in the Pittsburg district within two months.

THE MINE WORKERS' ELECTIONS

The official count shows that the majority of Thomas L. Lewis over W. B. Wilson for president of the United Mine Workers to succeed Mitchell was not as large as the early returns indicated. The total vote was 127,025, of which Lewis received 64.553 and Wilson 62,472, a majority of 2,081 for Lewis. John P. White of Iowa was elected vice-president without opposition. W. D. Ryan of Illinois defeated John Fahey of Pennsylvana for secretary-treasurer by a vote of 82,345 to 40,918. The new officers take charge of affairs, April 1.

DALLAS IRON MOLDERS LOCKED OUT.

Dallas, Tex., Feb. 8.-Local No. 291, Iron Molders' Union of North America, are practically locked out at this time from working at the Murray Ginning Co. On Oct. 28 the company closed down for the purpose of taking an invoice, and that previous to the closing down of the plant the molders were informed by the management that when the plant was reopened they would be granted an increase of 25 cents per day in wages, or a salary of \$3.50 per day. Later-The molders have been waiting since Oct. 28 in the hope of getting their old positions back, as promised. On the contrary the company is importing men, while the molders with families are walking the streets in search of work.



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

BOYCOTT THE BUCK'S STOVE & RANGE CO.

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



CIGAR MAKERS INVEST \$12,000 IN REAL ESTATE.

An item in a recent issue of the Philadelphia Public Ledger states that local 165, Cigar Makers' International Union, has invested \$12,000 of its surplus funds in a mortgage on the hall building, 232 North Ninth street, owned by the United Trades Association. in which a labor union has invested any part of its funds in a mortgage. The building on which the loan was made is a substantial four-story structure, which has been owned by the United Trades Association for several years, and in which a number of unions hold their regular meetings. It is located on the west side of Ninth street, north of Race, in a business section where realty values show a steady improvement. The building occupies a lot of about 40 by 100 feet.

PUBLIC PRINTER SUSPENDED.

Public Printer Stillings was suspended Wednesday by order of the president so that the joint congressional committee might continue its investigation of the printing graft charges without hin-drance or embarrassment. Stillings has had charge of the office since 1905, having previously been connected with large printing firms in such way as to earn the hostility of Organized Labor.

CIGAR MAKERS OUT ON STRIKE.

The Detroit cigar makers are involved in a conflict with the Detroit branch of the La Azora Co. of Kalamazoo. The Kalamazoo concern reduced wages 50 cents per 1,000 cigars made and 250 men quit. The order to make the same reduction in Detroit, where the concern is known as the Main Issue Cigar Co., and is located at 75 Bates street, resulted in 75 men quitting rather than accept the cut.

DEPARTMENT OF BUILDING TRADES.

Washington, Feb. 10 .- Seventy-five delegates met here today to inaugurate a movement for the organization of a department of building trades of the American Federation of Labor, in accordance with a resolution adopted at the last annual convention of the Federation. President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor welcomed the delegates. Addresses supporting the movement were made by Third Vice-President O'Connell and Secretary Morrison of the Federation and others.

MOYER AT WESTERN MINERS' HEADQUARTERS.

In last week's issue of the Miners' Magazine appears an announcement by President Moyer which concludes as follows: The situation confronting us at this time makes it necessary, in my opinion, for the president to spend most of his time at your headquarters. This I shall do, at least for the present, as I consider with your vice-president and seven members of the executive board in the field, the interests of the local unions should be well protected. I fully realize the responsibilities I am assuming in again taking up the duties of office, but I can assure you that were I not prepared to carry out these duties, as specified in our constitution, and to represent your interests fearlessly as I have in the past. I would not undertake the task, which experience has taught me is not an easy one. All I ask of you is your hearty co-operation in the future, as it has been in the past, and with this I have no fear of the outcome. Trusting that when the duties of office will permit, that I may be able to visit each and every local in our jurisdiction, I beg to remain, as ever, yours for the cause, Charles H. Moyer.

ST. LOUIS PLUMBERS ON STRIKE.

Every union journeyman plumber in St. Louis, whose employer signified an intention of abiding by the new set of sixteen rules adopted by the Association of Master Plumbers, whereby wages are cut 70 cents a day, and in which other restrictions are put on working conditions, walked out Monday. The move was ordered by the Journeymen Plumbers' Union after a discussion of the rules at a meeting Friday night. According to John Guheen, business agent for the journeymen, they are not much worried over the matter and will not hold a meeting until Friday night. They consider their action of last Friday as sufficient. Guheen said that about 125 of the men had been receiving the \$5.70 since Feb. 1, according to the agreement. There are about 500 plumbers in the city. He characterized the present situation as a lockout, not a strike. Last summer his men, who were getting \$5 a day, struck, demanding \$6 for eight hours. A compromise was made on \$5.30 until the 1st of February, and \$5.70 after that. The agreement, he said, had beeen regularly drawn up and signed, but all the journeymen can do now is to refuse to work for those who stand by the new decision of the masters.

GO TO CANADA AND STARVE!

We read in the Socialist Standard (London): Go West-and Starve! Latest information published by the Emigration Information Office, 31 Broadway, Westminster, will not make satisfactory reading to those who thought of finding employment in our colonies during the next few months at least. It is pointed out that a new regulation provides that all emigrants landing in Canada until Feb. 15, 1908, must possess \$50 at the time of landing, and all arriving between Feb. 15 and April 1, 1908, must possess \$25. They must in addition in every case have money for their inland railway fares, unless they can satisfy the emigration officers at the time of landing that they are going to already assured employment immediately on arrival or will be cared for by friends. The demand for labor is over for the season. In parts of the eastern provinces the supply of labor is now more than sufficient, owing to the thousands of persons who emigrated to Canada last summer from Great Britain and the Continent, and to the recent arrival of large numbers of out-of-work mechanics and laborers from the United States in search of employment. No one, therefore, should go to Canada in seach of work during the winter. Persons wishing to go there should wait till April, but even then they should not start-especially those with young families—unless they go to take up engagements, or have enough money to live on till they find employment.

VAN CLEAVE IS GETTING HIS!

Perhaps James Van Cleave will not find it so easy to raise that \$1,500,000 peace "fund." Maybe he will find out that he has bitten off his nose to spite his face. Report has it that his much advertised Manufacturers' Association is disintegrating rapidly. A large number of influential members have resigned from the association, among them being the American Optical Co. of Southbridge, and This is one of the few instances on record in Philadelphia the Whiting Co. of Boston, came as a shock to President Van Cleave, and his appeals to the above named concerns to reconsider their actions were of no avail. In his letter of resignation, George W. Wells, president of the American Optical Co., outlines his reasons and severely criticised the association for using the official organ, American industries, in furthering the interests of free trade, and intimated that the officers of the association were advocating a tariff reduction on goods in the manufacture of which they are personally interested. The officers are being severely criticised for the management of the affairs of the association, including the unbusinesslike manner in which the campaign against labor unions is being conducted, and so dissatisfied with the conditions that hundreds of members, it is reported, are following the example set by the American Optical Co. in withdrawing their membership from the association. Van Cleave has sent a pitiful appeal to the deserters, urging them to return to the fold. But they do say that a burnt child dreads the fire .- Rochtester Labor Journal.

If labor does not possess the courage to strike at its tormentors through the ballot box, labor deserves the kicks it is receiving and nobody ought to waste sympathy with its cowardice. But we feel certain that the American workingmen are as intelligent and brave as those of Australia, England, Germany, France, Austria, Finland, the Netherlands and other countries, and will make use of their political power to emancipate themselves from the thraldom into which they have been plunged by their political slavery and worship of the golden calf.

The time has come for the laboring man to throw off the partisan yoke, make a new start, and battle for the interests of themselves, their wives and children and their class.

Make the start!

SOCIALIST HEADQUARTERS REMOVAL FUND.

F. G. Bufe, Moline, Ill\$.50	Chas. Waltker 1.00
Aug. Zimmermann	.25	H. Kloepper
Phil. Mueller	1.00	Ungenannt
H. R. Cash	1.00	H. Boeck 1.00
Emma Akschel	.25	Robt. Albrecht
N. W	.25	H. Struckhoff
Carl Sauer	.50	Aug. Risch
Paul Manther	.50	
R. B	.25	
G. M	1.00	G. Bolfing
Felix Lawrence	1.00	Wm. Yuch 1.00
Wm. Liebe	.50	H. Wonneberg
A. Haenel	.25	Chas. Emde
Louis Meyers	.25	Amount previously reported 67.32
Karl Hirschenhofer	.75	1
Allan Cons. Co	5.00	Grand total\$92.12
E. Morris K	4.00	OTTO KAEMMERER, Sec'y.
ST LOUIS COCIALIST DA	DTY	CANDAICH FUND FOR

Herm. Mohn\$ 1.00	Amount previously reported 53.24
Sam Altman 1.00	
M. Shadid	Total to date\$64.39
Collec'n at Brower meeting 8.90	

CLASS CONFLICT IN COLORADO. Published by the Appeal to Reason. Price 10 cents a copy. The pamphlet contains an introduction by Eugene V. Debs. It should be in the hands of every wage worker and student of the social problem. For sale: Labor Book Department, 212 South Fourth street.

PRACTICE WHAT YOU PREACH.

The Socialists and Trade Unionists who read this may start tomorrow and live up to their obligations. Avoid all scab products and create a demand for union-made goods. We know that there is a lot of scab bread consumed where this paper is read. Why not practice what you preach? The Trade Unionists of Alton own and operate a bakery and ship bread to all parts of the state; why not have union bread on your table. No bread is union made unless it bears the union label. Wait on your grocer and demand that he handle union bread. Write to the Co-Operative Bakery in Alton for further information. The bakers' unions are supporting this paper and others, and expect some return from those who are in the movement. Trusting that we will hear from somewhere, we remain, fraternally Bakers' Union No. 59, Alton, Ill.

MINE WORKERS' JOURNAL ON MINE EXPLOSIONS.

Useless, anyway! exclaims the United Mine Workers' Journal. The special correspondents of the Associated Press located at Washington state that the Senate will reject the proposition to appoint a commission to probe the cause of mine disasters. Had it been created the commission would have hardly adduced anything new. Composed, as it would have been, of congressmen and senators, who neither understand the science nor the practical part of mining, the whole thing would serve no useful purpose. The cause of mine explosions is perfectly well known. It can be summed up in two words Defective ventilation. That is all there is to it. During the discus-sion of explosions at the national convention Ben Davis, national board member from District 17, succinctly stated a pregnant truth when he said: "These explosions will continue, no matter what laws are passed, until a miner can report the dangerous condition of a mine without fear of discharge." That is to say until the miners are thoroughly organized and the mine workers are free to express themselves mine accidents will continue.

THE TRADE UNIONS AND SOCIALISM IN ENGLAND.

Here is what the Labor Leader, organ of the Independent Labor Party of England, has to say on the subject : "The outcry raised in the yellow press-Liberal and Tory-over the adoption of the Socialist resolution at the Hull Conference, can have no very terrifying sound to the British public. For several years now these news-papers have allowed scarcely a week to pass without some fresh sensation in the way of tidings that the Socialists had 'captured' the Trade Unions. The 'capture' has been effected by their own showing, not once, but many hundred times. The latest announcement of a repetition of the achievement is not likely, therefore to create a national panic. The truth is—and we rejoice to proclaim it—that the Trade Union movement is suffused with, and inspired by, Socialist ideas. There is no getting away away from that fact. As we pointed out last week, the Trade Union Congress, which admits no Socialist organizations, as far back as 1894, at Norwich, passed a resolution affirming the necessity of Socialism. The year previously, at Belfast, the Congress had declared that all Trade Union candidates should run on a Socialist program. Then, as Mr. Ramsay, MacDonald reminds our readers this week, the Labor Party itself, which is overwhelmingly Trade Union in its composition, passed, without discussion or dissent, a Socialist resolution quite as emphatic as the Hull one at its conference in Liverpool three years ago, under the presidency of Mr. Shackleton. Let, therefore, the Socialism of the Trade Union movement be proclaimed loud and clear.

Its Socialism is as inevitable as the Toryism and Individualism of the capitalist organizations. And let those Trade Unionists who are inclined to listen to the traitorous counsels of capitalist newspapers and capitalist political puppets bear well in mind the fact that any attempt to disrupt the Labor Party because of its Socialist declarations will only result in disrupting the Trade Unions. The vast mass of the Trade Unionists-leaders and the rank and file-will not forswear their Socialist convictions."

VAN CLEAVE'S JOKE.

"Let us cease fighting. Let Organized Labor and capital go for-ward in peace, now that the Supreme Court of the United States has determined the rights of each. It would be too bad if the employers are forced to drastic measures to prevent their property from criminal practices." Such is the olive branch raised on the pedestal of a threat that capital through its representative James W. Van Cleave of St. Louis, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, presents to labor. What he really means is that labor should stop fighting and wear its yoke humbly and submissively while the employers will continue to apply the lash. We are opposed to the continual conflict between capital and labor. There will at all times be a conflict of interests, since increased profits for the workmen means reduced profits for the manufacturer, though they feel they are entitled to more than their share of the joint production, but there is a possibility of reducing the friction and adjusting differences without recourse to the back yard. The printing fraternity has shown the way and other crafts should operate along similar lines, where disputes are settled by brains instead of brawn The first step towards such a condition is the abandonment of their attitude of hostility towards that large army of workmen who are connected with the unions. Van Cleave may as well admit that they can not be destroyed, but will have to be reckoned with at all stages of the game. The clearing out of the radical element in the Manufacturers' Association will enable the conservative employers and employes to get together and settle their differences.

WILL THEY DARE DO IT?

Will the Citizens' Alliance dare push the advantage which recent Supreme Court decisions have given it? Will it flave the nerve to arrest Samuel Gompers and the members of the executive committe of the American Federation of Labor for continuing to publish the "We Don't Patronize" list after having been forbidden to do so by the court? Will the employers dare attempt to collect the \$240,000 damages from the Hatters' Union? Will they proceed to file similar suits against other unions who seek to protect their existence by notifying their membership of their enemies? If they do it will he the beginning of the greatest and most victorious campaign for Labor ever waged. If the representatives of the unions stand firm in their defiance of these outrageous decisions and insist that the Citizens' Alilance push its apparent victories to their conclusion and imprison those who dare to stand for free speech those apparent victories will be quickly turned into overwhelming defeats. Already some of the shrewder of the representatives of the capitalist class are beginning to realize that this harvest of anti-labor decisions is something of a white elephant. If they are not enforced they will only serve to add energy and enthusiasm to the campaign of Organized Labor, because it will show that the contempt which every independent American can not but feel for a subservient Supreme Court is deserved. If, on the other hand, an attempt is made to enforce those decisions and to bankrupt the unions, imprison their oificers and censor their press, the result will be such an awakening of the working class to their political power and posibilities that of the working class to their political power and possibilities that United States made a genuine democracy. It's your move, gentle-men! What will you do? Whichever move you make will but bring new proof of the irresistible power of the working class when once they are roused to action.—Chicago Daily Socialist.

Missouri Socialist Party

State Secretary: Otto Pauls, 212 South Fourth St., St. Louis,

MISSOURI FINANCIAL F			
Receipts.		V. Tipton, at-large	20
For Dues:		e Tipton, at-large	20
Aquilla \$2		S. Cook, at-large	60
Blodgett 1	Contract Contract Contract	Hendrickson, at-large	60
	60		
Burlington, Junction	CHERCE CORPORATION	otal\$110) 20
Bevier 4	90 F	or Supplies:	1.4
Commerce 1	00		
Crowder	90 C. 1	Lipscomb	50
De Soto	50 W.	E. Forbes	60
Flat River 3	50 E.	I. Rohrer, Iowa	40
Edna 2	00 No	vinger	70
Eldon 2	50 Eld	on	15
Greenfield 2	50 St.	Louis	45
	60 Hai	nnibal	25
Hannibal 2	00 Sed	alia	10
Kansas City 10	00 St.	Joseph	75
Mountainview 1	80 We	bb City	30
	The second second second		1 40
Marceline 1		이 가슴 것 물건에 있는 것 같은 것이라. 이는 것은 것이라. 것은 것은 것은 것은 것은 것은 것은 것을 것 같아요. 물건이 있는 것이 같이 있는 것이 같이 있는 것이다.	1 30
	70		
Monett 2		otal receipts\$11	7 10
Neosho 1	P. Contraction of the second	Expenditures.	
Novinger 5	TRADE IN CONTRACTOR		1 00
Nevada 2			7 55
			8 00
Parma 1	1610 12 20400		5 71
Raley Creek 1	Contraction in the second second		5 00
	171 - T. S. 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100		5 00
			00 (
	CONTRACTOR OF CONTRACTOR	ber stamps	40
		g-distance phone	33
St. Louis 20	12002 01000		33 75
	Server Fills State	press	15
St. Louis county 6		e19	
		otal expense\$13	
		otal receipts 117	10
Vanduser 4	HERCENCER MONTHERE		_
	Think Hilblerik	eficit for January \$17	
West Plains 3	APPEAL AND DISCOMP		04
Zalma 1		s deficit of Jan 17	64
	60		
A. R. Atherton, at-large	30 Cas	h on hand Jan. 31 \$32	2 40

THEY WANT TO ORGANIZE.

G. W. Bailey of Bartlett, J. M. Wyckoff of Jamestown, Squire Cahill of Rosebud, Jasper Long of Kennett, N. B. Wilkinson of Willow Springs, J. F. Knox of Clifton Hill and Wm. Murphy of Warrenton have been furnished with charter applications, and instructions how to organize. James and Othney McGown of Wappapello remit back dues, as members-at-large, for 1905-6-7-8. They went to organize a local at Wappapello and get busy generally.

NEW LOCALS.

Jasper County comrades have organized a local at Prosperity with 26 charter members. Fred W. King has organized a local at Prosperity with 26 charter members. Fred W. King has organized a local at Thayer with 15 charter members. This is the home of the Elberta peach, but the inhabitants do not find life all "peaches and cream." They look to Socialism for relief. Warrensburg organized with 23 charter members in January. R. E. Shaneyfelt was the organizer. Through an oversight no report appeared in this col-umn when the local was organized. As a result of Caleb Lipscomb's work, the Aurora Socialists have started their local again. They commence with ten charter members and J. E. Dunn as secretary and L. Hitchcock as organizer. St. Francois County gets in the game with a new local at Desloge. They have seven charter members. P. A. Huffer is organizer and Edw. Randolph is secretary. The local was organized in a barn by the light of lanterns, and the secretary writes they will give a good account of themselves.

Schools and Patriotism

Comrade Lipscomb of Liberal sends us the following copy of a letter which he addressed to a local school teacher: Liberal, Mo., Feb. 5, 1908.

Miss Kit Curless, Teacher: Dear Madam—My son, Forest, tells me that on Feb. 22—Washington's Birthday-your room proposes a military drill in which swords and daggers and small flags are to play parts. He even suggested that it was quite prudent to have his dagger streaked with blood-red paint, indicating that human blood had been spilt.

All this is presumably in line with Roosevelt's suggestion to teach patriotism in the public schools. Thomas Paine once said: 'The last resort of a scoundrel is patriotism.'

Many years ago a child was born of very poor parents, so poor that a manger was the only bed of the mother. The story goes that plain sheep herders saw a directing star and followed it to the place where the child was born; that angels sang "Peace on Earth, Good Will Toward Men." This same child grew to manhood, was a carpenter when he was grown up. He taught universal brotherhood of man and fatherhood of God. He suggested that swords be made into plowshares, also to return good for evil.

I am just old-fashioned enough to believe that the lessons taught by this "undesirable citizen" are right, and that Teddy Roosevelt and George Washington are wrong. I desire to be regis tered as standing with the Carpenter, and my wife fully concurs.

do not desire to frustrate your plans, or even ask you to let my little boy drop out of this drill. I, however, do ask you to soberly think whether it would not be best to stand by the Carpenter in such matters in the future. Yours very kindly, Caleb Lipscomb.

SOCIALISM AND THE PRESS IN ENGLAND.

Socialism is a subject which, in these days, has leaped to the front with a bound, says the Labor Leader. Press, pulpit and platform are all resounding with references to Socialism; and the intellectual Rip Van Winkles of the day have suddenly wakened up, dis-mayed to find themselves in a world of thought unfamiliar. The change of attitude on the part of our antagonists is comical in the extreme. For a time the Socalist movement was treated with supercilious silence. When at last it could be no longer ignored, there was an outburst of hysterics and frenzy and Socalism was denounced as



a diabolical delusion and a Satanic conspiracy. Finally, after having exhausted the vocabulary of abuse, the antagonists of Socialism are now coolly announcing to the world that they are undertaking a serious inquiry into Socialism to find out what it really does mean. One of the most mendacious and abusive opponents of Socialism, for example, has been the Daily Mail. After a whirlwind of vilification, the Daily Mail last week commenced the publication of a series of articles on Socialism by prominent Socialists, beginning with Hubert Bland, Philip Snowden, M. P., and Sidney Webb. Lastly, the organs of religious opinion are beginning to devote their serious at-tention to the subject. The British Weekly, for instance, has made the announcement that under the title "Socialism: An Impartial In-quiry," it will publish a series of articles; and its preliminary allusions to Soicalists are almost flattering. After paying a tribute to the ideals, the energy, zeal and missionary work of Socialist propagandists, the British Weekly makes these significant remarks : "Further, many of the leaders of Socialism have broken their hearts over the miseries of the people, and it is not possible to deny to their leaders the deep pity of the saviors of humanity. We shall do well amid all controversies to remember that there is in Socialism an efement which is certainly from above. Jaures dwells constantly on the thought that Socalism is a great revivifying force. 'Socialism,' he says, 'is not a Utopian ideal; it moves and unfolds itself in full reality. It is a great vital force, intermingling with the whole of life, and it will soon be capable of guiding the whole of life.' Surely Christians have much to learn from the untiring energy and absolute simplicity and purpose of many who are giving their lives to bring in the kingdom of Socialism." The Christian Commonwealth bas for many months now devoted nearly as many of its columns to the discussion of the "New Economic" (which are Socialism) as to the New Theology, and with Canon Scott Holland's monthly Commonweal and the Rev. James Adderley's Goodwill, might now be accounted as definitely Socialist in sympathy.

The boycott will not be driven from American soil in spite of all made-to-order Supreme Court decisions.



DRINK ONLY UNION BEER



This label is pasted on every barrel and box as a guarantee that the contents are the product of UNION LABOR



Because It is Strictly Union-Made

FALLING INTO LINE.

Local Phelps pays back dues and gets in good standing agai Comrade McCalment of Unionville buys stamps and will no doul get the local there in shape again. C. F. Ochsner of Hermann get a paid-up card for a year as a member-at-large.

THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

May 10 is the date and Chicago is the place of our national corvention. The special stamps, to pay the fare of all delegates to th convention, have been sent to all locals. These stamps cost 35c, an each one must be accounted for to the national office. Locals wi be held responsible for the number of stamps sent them, and mus return the money or unsold stamps to the state office.

NOMINATIONS.

The call for nominations for the offices of Governor, Lieutenan Governor, Secretary of State, State Auditor, State Treasurer, Atto ney General, Railroad and Warehouse Commissioner, Judge of th Supreme Court and Judge of the Court of Appeals has been sent all locals in good standing. The state is divided into two Court Appeals districts. Locals in the Eastern District nominate for the District. Locals in the Western District nominate for that Distric Nominations must reach the state office on or before Feb. 27. A ceptances and declinations must reach the state office on or befo. March 4.

55	AuroraJ. E. Dunn
00	Bevier (Route 2, Box 104)A. Hildebrandt
2012	BernieW. Nightingale
71	BlodgettJ. T. Marrs
00	Burlington JunctionE. D. Wilcox
00	ChillicotheW. L. Garver
00	ClarktonB. J. Turner
40	Commerce
33	Crowder
175.75.14	De Soto
75	DexterJ. W. Sprinkle
	Edna (Illmo)J. T. Williams
74	EldonW. T. Mudgett
10	FairhavenFrank Gray
	Flat River (Box 277)G. W. O'Dam
64	GreenfieldInda Hampton
04	Hannibal (107 Grace St.)
853.64	Jasper County Central Committee (2101/2 Main, Joplin)J. W. Gibbens
64	Kansas City Socialist Headquarters (1400 Grand)J. M. Brazel
	Lamar
40	Liberal
	MarcelineB. McAllister
	Mountainview (Route 1)C. B. Hamilton
	Morley J. H. Bryant
in.	McCracken (Route 1, Sparta)M. B. Davidson
bt	Mt. Vernon
ets	Milan
	Myrtle (Jeff)J. U. Lionberger
	Nevada (Route 4, Box 106) W. S. Peters
	Neosho
	Novinger
n-	Oran (Benton)Chas. Maddox
he	Poplar Bluff
nd	ParmaW. A. Reid
ill	Pholos (Ponto ? Miller) F A Bryant
ist	Fineville Township (Route 1, Sulphur Springs, Ark.)N. A. Barton
ISL	Raley Creek (Galena)Dick Meyers
	Rushville (Route 1 Poplar Bluff)
	St Louis (212 S. Fourth St.)
	St. Louis County Central Committee (Ferguson)A. Tschirner
ıt-	St Joseph (1002 S. Tenth St.)
or-	Scholten
he	Sedalia (210 E. Eighteenth St.)
to	Springfield (1057 E. Commercial St.)
210368	Stotts CityC. F. Krueger
of	Turnback (Route 1, Aurora)H. L. Cottingham
at	ThayerF. W. King
ct.	Vanduser
	Warrenshurg (Route 7)
物理問題	West PlainsJ. F. Williams
re	WinnipegE. F. Nelson
	Zalma

and as good as money and skill can make it. We are the only large Independent Union Bakery in the city, so when you buy Bread insist on getting MANEWAL'S, as every loaf bears the Union Label.

MANEWAL BREAD CO. Both Phones



Grocers are handling UNION FARMERS' products.

BUC

Why not get your grocer to do the same? FINE LOT OF NORTHERN POTATOES NOW IN STOCK. If your grocer does not handle Union Farmers' Products send your orders to 202 N. Main St.

Remember, no CIGARS are Genuine Union-Made



10**n**

ST. LOUIS LABOR.



THE CENTRAL BODY HOLDS A WELL ATTENDED MEETING.

Last Sunday's meeting of the St. Louis Central Trades and Labor Union was well attended. President Owen Miller in the chair. Secretary Kreyling submitted his semi-monthly report, showing the activity in the local unions and the general interest displayed in the labor movement. The legislative committee, per Chairman Pepoon, reported that on Tuesday evening the classified scale of wages for the various trades employed by the city will be submitted to the committee on legislation of the House of Delegates. The dispute between the carpenters and woodworkers over the agreement with the Kern Barber Supply Co. was discussed at great length and finally resulted in the adoption of the report of the executive board, which upheld the contention of the woodworkers, and declared that all agreements made by the bona fide unions should and must be kept inviolate. All the unions of the city will be asked to contribute liberally to the funds of the American Federation of Labor for defense in the various suits which that body has on its hands. J. Harvey Lynch, who was to lecture on the "Oklahoma Idea," sent a telegram saying he was ill. Rev. John T. Touhy, representing the American Society of Equity, gave a short address. Resolution Against Prohibition.

The central body, by unanmious vote, adopted a resolution against prohibition. The resolution reads as follows:

The Central Trades and Labor Union is opposed, both as a matter of principle and as a question of public policy, to all prohibition measures; therefore be it

Resolved, That the president and secretary be instructed to draft resolutions in opposition to Senator Tillman's national prohibition bill and to all prohibition bills, local, state and federal, and to send the same, under seal, wherever good can be done."

This action was the result of a letter sent to the body by the Eger Bottle Blowers' International Union, in which it was recited the injury that would result, not only to the men of that par-ticular trade, but to many other classes of tradesmen, through the adoption of prohibitive laws.

The letter asked that the bill fostered by Senator Tillman be particularly opposed.

President Miller's Opinion.

President Miller, to whom, with Secretary Kreyling, was given the task of drawing resolutions against prohibition to be sent "where they will do the most good," said Monday he had not drawn the resolutions yet, having not had sufficient time. He said:

"We are opposed to prohibition but not to temperance, for we believe prohibition is tyranny under another name. Those who would fasten prohibition on us are the most intemperate after all, for temperance does not apply to the liquor question alone, and there are much greater evils to contend with. For instance, we have quite a large and increasing number of fanatical organizations of husybodies who, if permitted to have their way, would destroy all business

'There are millions of honest workingmen in this country who are making their living in the various industries which are peing assailed; upon these millions depend other and more numerous millions of people, and it really is appalling to think of the result if these men were suddenly bereft of employment.

"I am not in any manner interested in the liquor businesss and I am as strong an advocate of the regulation and control of the socalled liquor traffic as the most zealous fanatic on the question, but I stop at regulation. I know I express the sentiments of the people represent when I say that we propose to fight those who are behind this prohibition wave, and fight them to a finish. "Aside from my position as a representative of Organized La-

bor, I am opposed to prohibition as a citizen, because I believe that open regulation and control, with decency and order, is far better that secret violation, together with all the crimes which have been shown to follow in the wake of prohibition.

Messrs. Floyd and George W. Briggs of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters addressed the meeting on the differences between that organization and the United Teamsters of America. They were accompanied by K. McCarthy and E. M. Lucier. The matter was referred to the executive board.

An invitation to visit the office of assistant Prosecuting Attornev Falkenhainer to have the working of that office explained was extended. This invitation was the result of action taken by the body at its last meeting, when the assistant prosecuting attorneys was requested to issue warrants for violations of the child labor laws.

ST. LOUIS COUNTY AT WORK.

J. Garvin of Local Chesterfield reports as follows: "Comrade G. W. Boswell of Webster Groves delivered an address at Belle-fontaine, St. Louis County, Sunday afternoon, Feb. 9, to a goodsized audience of town people and farmers, under the auspices of Local Chesterfield. Since the organization of Local Chesterfield, Socialism, which at that time was known only in name, has been a topic of considerable discussion, and the meeting Sunday was held for the purpose of explaining and making clear to the people the objects and aims of our movement. Comrade Boswell spoke for nearly two hours in his pleasant, earnest manner, and delivered a splendid talk. Many expressions of approval of his address and facts presented were heard after the meeting, and an increase in our membership is sure to result. We are slowly but surely laying the foundation for a solid organization in this vicinity. Arrangements are being made to organize a local at Centaur in the near future, and a large meeting will be held at Chesterfield in April or May, with Comrade Boswell and others as speakers."

for the meeting of the Federation next December. There is a strong probability that the Socialists will make an active canvass in 1908 The big parties paid very little attention to them in 1904 Debs, how-ever, polled 400,000 votes in that year, as compared with only 117,000 for Tom Watson, the Populist candidate. Moreover, Debs did not get the entire vote of that cult. Corrigan, the candidate of the Social Labor party, polled 31,000 votes. All the indications point to a much heavier vote by the Socialists in 1908. Debs is a good talker and a popular man, and if he takes the stump for Haywood, who is likely to get the candidacy, the country need not be surprised if all former figures for that party should be left far behind. With a strong Socialist and a powerful Prohibitionist party in the field in 1908, the Republicans and the Democrats will not be able to monopolize all the interest which the canvass will arouse. It is easily possible that one or other of these minor parties, or both, may turn the scale in some states.

ABOUT COMRADE GOODMAN.

At the outset I wish to state that for the last two years I have been in close and constant association with Comrade Goodman, and can say truthfully that I know and understand him as well, if not better, than anyone else, and therefore feel that in penning the following I am simply discharging a duty and doing him simple justice. Some individuals, schooled in the capitalst school of morals, and

imbued with capitalist society standards, look askance on one who made an attempt on his own life; and when the attempt at suicide is successful they add insult to injury and defame the dead by bellowing forth their lying charge of "Insanity! Insanity!" It never occurs to them that it requires a man of honor, duty

and discipline, and often a man of extraordinary character and virtues to attempt self-destruction. It never occurs to them that a dead hero is better than a living slave.

Whatever may be said of Louis D. Goodman he was the sanest of the sane. He was an intellectual genius. He was a man of strong will and extraordinary character. He was brilliant, eloquent and original. By his talents and acquirements he was eminently fitted to delight and to instruct.

know whereof I speak. I haven't been so long in the world, but I have seen something of four continents and came in contact with men, and a more extraordinary character than Louis D. Goldman I have never met. He was a little man, but he had a big heart and a big brain. He was intensely human. He loved poetry and art and was esthetic in the extreme. He was extremely sensitive and felt with every suffering creature. A large portion of the melancholy which is reflected in the poetry of all ages he felt in his soul; and in conversation he never failed to dwell on the miseries and misfortunes of the poor; on broken lives, baffled aspirations, useless labors, misdirected talents and pernicious energies. The terrible spectacle of poverty-softened his breast. He was constantly hunting some poor devil to do him an act of kindness, to help him out of some legal (illegal) entanglement. He leaned toward those who groaned and suffered and was always ready to dress their wounds. To him the whole universe was a tragedy. Everywhere he could feel fever and hear suffering.

He was an idealist, withal practical. If he were an artist he would have painted images of his fancy and his works would show greater soul, greater diversity and more phantasy than those of the ordinary artist.

He had a love for the marvelous and the beautiful. He admired elegance and adored friendship. He was always eager to discuss prodigious questions which attract and terrify, the fathomless perspectives of abstraction, the precipices of metaphysics. He was impulsive, nervous, impressionable, imaginative. He was sensitive to blame and suspicion, and greatly touched with friendship and kindness. He was subject to sudden change of temperament; he fell quickly from the heights of felicity to the lowest depths of despair. Although guided by impulse, he was under the control of a well-balanced will. He was light-hearted and open-handed. His purse was always at the service of his friends. He was in the world, but not of the world.

And he was a man; a gentleman, if you please. He was as candid and forcible as he was tender and merciful. In an argument he was not personal or abusive. He was not mean. He never took unfair advantage. He was never blunt or discourteous and bore no malice. He studied and understood human nature. He did not hate and therefore made no enemies.

But why this "utter failure" which he ascribed to "incapacity?"

Goodman's life was not a failure as much as he would lead us to believe. Of course, he was intensely ambitious, but unworldly and his temperament was such that he was in constant friction with the world about him. It seems like he could never become domesticated. He could not "take it as it comes." He was never contented. He took everything to heart and too seriously. The burdens of the weak and oppressed weighed too heavily upon him. I often heard him complain: "The greatest criminals are not within the walls of prison. Dishonesty on a small scale always finds its punishment. Dishonesty on a large scale always escapes. The whole field of the administration of justice in a network of obscure technicalities, giving endless facility for frauds and for the evasion or defeat of justice, turning a law case into a game in which chance and skill had often vastly greater influence than substantial merit," etc.

Morally and intelectually, Louis D. Goodman was a millionaire. He was a blessing to the poor; a delight to all who knew him; an

		meets every second and fourth t street. Otto Kaemmerer, Se	
Ward.	Place.	Time.	Secretary.
2-3033 3-Uno 4-Uno 5-Uno	North Broadw rganized, at lar rganized, at lar rganized, meets	ge. s with sixth.	F. Rosenkranz
6-Thin	teenth and Cho	uteau, 1st and 3rd Sunday, 10 a	. mE. L. McCormick
		h, 1st Wednesday	
0-2213	South Tenth,	1st Thursday	W M Brandt
10-Ohio	and Potomac	1st and 3rd Thursday	F F. Brinker
11-7801	South Broadw	ay, 4th Friday	Wm. Klages
12-2623	Lemp, 1st and	3rd Monday	Dr. E. Simon
		t and 3rd Wednesday	
		s with fifteenth.	
15-1816	Franklin, 1st	and 3rd Friday	Jul. Roth
16-1446	North Ninetee	nth, 1st and 3rd Tuesday	Jul. Siemers
17 - 2126	Madison, 1st a	and 3rd Tuesday	W. W. Baker
18 - 2108	North Fourtee	enth, 2nd Tuesday	W. E. Kindorf
19-3939	North Ninetee	nth, 1st Tuesday	F. W. Groeteke
20 - 3129	Easton, 2nd an	nd 4th Wednesday	F. Mittendorf
		d 3rd Wednesday	
		nd and 4th Friday	••••••••
		s with thirteenth.	Otto Maki
		Road, 1st Friday	
		4th Friday	
		Easton, 1st and 3rd Wednesd	
		Gilmore, 1st and 3rd Thursda	

Socialist Party of St. Louis

28-5586 Vernon Ave., 3rd Thursday..... Joseph Barratt Women's Branch-2741 Dickson, 2nd and 4th Thursday. Miss E. M. Bassett



DAY AND EVENING CLASSES.

Individual Instruction-2106 Lafayette Avenue.

If you want to learn English, thoroughly and quickly, join Mrs. S. Woodman's private classes. One course of private instruction will help you more than many months in the public night schools. Call on Mrs. Woodman, 2106 Lafayette avenue, for particulars.

SOCIALISM AND TRADE UNIONISM AS SEEN BY CAPI-

TALIST PAPER.

Under the caption of "Socialism and Trades Unionism," the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, in a recent issue, published the following editorial article: "In England and the United States there is a hard fight between Socialism and trades unionism. The Socialists are trying to capture the unions there as well as here. The Labor Congress at Hull declared a few days ago in favor of Socialism, but some of the strongest of the British labor unions are coming out against In England, however, and to some extent in the United this action. States, Socialistic doctrines seem to be gaining ground among the labor societies. William D. Haywood of the Western Federation of Miners is being boomed for the presidential nomination by a power-ful element of the Socialists. One of his champions is Eugene V. Debs, who was the candidate of the larger section of the Socialists in the past two canvasses. For the moment Haywood is out of the inner circle of the Western Federation of Miners, so it is reported, but he retains his connection with the organization, and he is one of the most influential members of it. Samuel Gompers, the head of the American Federation of Labor, has fought Socialism hard, and thus far successfully, in Socialism's attempt to get control of that organization, but the members of that cult are getting bolder and bolder every year, and they are planning a strong demonstration

intrepid soldier of the common good; a fearless fighter in that movement of the working class-the Socialist movement. But if success is to be measured by the amount of accumulated gold, Goodman was not a success, but a failure. He was not a money monger and therefore he was not "cut out" for a lawyer. He was too conscientious, sincere and humanitarian to horde money in the law graft. He was not a good business man because he was not a rascal, and his "incapacity?

He was incapable of maneuver and insincerity because his convictions were too strong, his enthusiasm too ardent and his temperament too emotional.

The strongest man is not always the most ardent climberunder capitalism.

His qualities were too high for material success. Such high qualities, as he possessed, in order to succeed, must be blended with other elements such as lack of scruples, selfishness, cunning, etc., of which inferior elements Louis D. Goodman was eminently incapable.

I do not sanction suicide. I have too much zeal for the emancipation of my class (as undoubtedly had Comrade Goodman), and too much pride to acknowledge defeat by attempting suicide. But if we examine the road over which the fault has passed we will be more disposed to be charitable and less ready to judge and misjudge; for there are circumstances in some men's lives when death becomes a happy release.

And then why fear death, if after death one is either not miserable or positively happy? Death is unreal. It can not hurt us. Its hideousness and decay are known to the living, not to the dead. Whatever lies beyond it, death is nothing to us. Indeed,

'To die is landing on some silent shore

Where billows never break nor tempests roar."

-MICHAEL SHADID.

CH

Wood,

lin, Er

on Gla

1505

Bell: M

Т

Memb

Unde

UNIO

Ch

Hard

Co

Comrades knowing the German language should not fail to secure a copy of Audorf's songs. Put up in a beautifully bound volume (price 40 cents), the little book will be a pride for any workingman's library.



~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~			
Co-operative Printing House 722 SOUTH FOURTH ST., ENGLISH AND GERMAN BOOK AND JOB PRINTFING ***Colored and Union Work a Specialty *** PH. MORLANG, MGR. All Work at Reasonable Prices.			
HAS. WERZ & CO. od, Brass, Mus- Embossing Glass, Etc SIGNS Co5 CASS AVE., ST. LOUIS Kinloch, Central 1451 Main 133. Kinloch: Cen. 3892. C. C. Stephens mber 13th Ward Socialist Club. dertaker and Embalmer	DR. L. H. DAVIS <u>Physician and Surgeon</u> Office, 2102 South Eleventh Street Hours: 9 to 10 a. m., 2 to 3 p. m. and 7 to 8 p. m. Phones: Kinloch, Central 3492; Bell, Sidney 288. Residence 1032 Morrison ave. Hours: 7:30 to 8:30 a. m. and 12:30 to 1:30 p. m. Phones: Kinloch \$056; Bell, Olive 1397-L.		
NION CARRIAGES FOR ALL OCCASIONS. 1325 MARKET STREET. HARDWARE has. Blassberg Cor. Linton and Carter Aves. rdware, Glass, Paints OILS. STOVES. RANGES	BOYCOTT Freund Bros.' Bread Co. McKinney Bread Co. Welle Buettler Bread Co. Hauck-Hoerr Bread Co. Home Bakery Co. Until their bread co. Inhall bear this union of the Bakery Co.		

#### ST. LOUIS LABOR.



## Columbia Excursion Co.

Our comrades and friends will remember the deputy sheriff outrage at the Montesano steamboat excursion of the St. Louis Socialists, July 7, 1907. Mr. Anton Sedlack, one of the excursionists, was seriously wounded by one of the deputies during that outrage. He sued the Columbia Excursion Co. for damage. The case came up last Monday and was continued to Tuesday. Many witnesses were called, including members of our committee who had charge of the excursion arrangements. The jury decided the case in favor of the plaintiff, agreeing on judgment of \$1,600.

## **REFERENDUM NOMINATION-MEETING**

To the Members of Local St. Louis Socialist Party.

Comrade John Chase of New York Will Address the Meeting.

The members of Local St. Louis, Socialist Party, are hereby called upon to attend a special general meeting, to be he'd Tuesday, Feb. 18, at 8 o'clock p. m., at headquarters, 212 South Fourth street. Order of Business: To make referendum nominations for the Socialist Party state ticket for the November elections. Each local in the state is entitled to propose a candidate for the

fellowing offices: Two Electors-at-Large. Governor. Lieutenant-Governor. Secretary of State. State Auditor.

State Treasurer. Attorney General.

- Railroad and Warehouse Commissioner.
- Judge of the Supreme Court.

Judge of the Court of Appeals.

The names of the nominees will later on be submitted to a referendum vote of the entire membership of the party in the state. No comrade should fail to attend this important meeting.

P. S.-After the nomination Comrade John C. Chase of New York will address the meeting on the subject: "Problems of the Otto Kaemmerer. Secretary. Socialist Campaign."

## Socialist News Review

NEW YORK SOCIALIST DAILY BY MAY I. The New York Socialists will launch a daily paper May I. It will be known as the Daily Call.

#### INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST REVIEW.

Comrade Charles H. Kerr will hereafter be the editor as well as publisher of the International Socialist Review. The Review costs \$1 a year.

#### FIRST EXECUTIVE MEETING IN NEW HEADQUARTERS.

The City Executive Board of the St. Louis Socialist Party held its first session at our new headquarters Monday evening. There were about forty delegates in attendance.

#### GREETING TO GERMAN SOCIALISTS.

The Executive Board of the Social Democratic Federation of England sent greetings and resolutions of sympathy to the Socialists of Prussia, in recognition of their heroic struggle for universal suffrage.

#### A GOOD PAMPHLET.

The Appeal to Reason has issued a 10-cent booklet depicting the "Class Conflict in Colorado.' It is a valuable little work, containing reports of U. S. and state officials and a fund of other information, all which lays bare the conspiracies of the mine owners and their politicians and Pinkertons to destroy Organized Labor.

#### WAKING UP EVERYWHERE.

Comrade Sladden, state secretary of Oregon, writes as follows: "I am glad to state that the last month, January, has been the most prosperous that has been encountered in this state, dues being paid on over eleven hundred members; while every indication would point to February keping up the same gain.'

#### MISSOURI LINING UP FOR BATTLE.

Otto Pauls, state secretary of Missouri, writes: Business is getting very lively in Missouri now, and the work is covering me up. Organized a dozen locals in January, and more in sight. The workers act as though someone had stuck a pin in them, and we propose to get them into organized shape, so they will stay put.'

### SOCIALIST SUNDAY SCHOOL.



collective means of wealth and happiness, the social equality of all men and all women, and the creation of national brotherhood and international comradeship-nothing less than that.

#### BEWARE OF THE PINKERTONS.

We read in Common Sense, the organ of the Los Angeles Socialists: Pinkerton Hireling Again! The Los Angeles Socialists have again been compelled to take precautions against the mischief seek-ing of the well known "agent provocateur," Carl Rave. This individual, who has been thrown out of the meeting places of most progressive organizations, is still true to his masters and is untiring and shameless in his efforts to break up the local Socialist gatherings in confusion. Rave will find the climate here a little too warm for his Pinkerton hide if he plays his role any longer among the Socialists. He will then move on, as is his custom, to stir up discord in places where he is not known.

SOUTH OMAHA COMRADES PLAN RED-HOT CAMPAIGN. Omaha, Neb., Feb. 8.-The best meeting of South Omaha local which has been held for a long time took place last Saturday. The spring campaign is coming on for city offices and the Socialists are in better position for action than in the past. All factions are now united and under one banner are bidding defiance to plutocracy. William Wemmer has been nominated for mayor, August Bock for councilman from the Third ward and Chase from the Fifth. South Omaha exacts a fine of \$5 in the shape of nomination fee of those who commit the crime of running for office. We can hardly blame the plutes for this. They need something as compensation for their lack of moral strength. The comrades raised \$21 to pay filing fees and start them off right. They will raise more. The spring campaign promises to be a hot one. You can be assured that in the heat of the campaign the plutes will lie bravely about the Socialists; but this time we are on deck with our own paper to throw on the light. "There'll be a hot time in the old town" this spring.

#### SOCIALIST ALDERMEN DEMAND SUPPORT FOR UNEM-PLOYED.

The Social-Democratic aldermen at the last meeting of the Milwaukee City Council introduced two measures for the relief of the unemployed, in addition to the measures for the employment which are pending. The resolution introduced by Comrade Melms is as follows: "Whereas, There are in existence laws which make it a misdemeanor to be without employment or have no visible means of support; and Whereas, The present industrial crisis has reached a situation under which thousands of our fellow citizens are unable to get work, strive as they may, and Whereas, These fellow citizens, the working class, are in no wise responsible for the present con-ditions, and yet under the law can be punished for lacking the means of support; therefore Resolved, That from and after this date and util further notice, all vagrancy laws be and they are hereby suspended." Comrade Buech introduced the other resolution : "Whereas, A great deal of suffering is now forced upon the many working people in this city, because of the lack of employment due to the industrial crisis, many of whom are rendered homeless, and reduced to destitution, therefore, Resolved, That the Board of Public Works be and are hereby empowered to secure the use of suitable buildings

ence be called for the purpose of arranging unity between the two parties is receiving slight attention for some reason or other. While co-operation or amalgamation is always desirable, the question upon what basis the 'unity' shall take place is important. Where tactics are radically opposed unity would be farcical if enforced and would only create disunity. For years the S. L. P. has been attacking the trade unions as capitalistic institutions and officials have been denounced as fakers, crooks, etc., in a manner that has caused the average workingman to become imbued with the idea that Socialism is antagonistic to labor interests instead of being its very essence. As a result of such palpable mismanagement the Socialist Labor Party has shriveled to almost nothing. Yet its master minds continue their suicidal policies and are probably crazy enough to imagine that they can foist them upon the Socialist Party-the party that stands for and helps to fight the working class, whether or not any or all branches are pure and simple, faker-ridden, capitalistic and so forth. If the Socialist Party is anxious to inherit a skeleton with a bad rec-ord, so much the worse for the Socialist Party. The only sensible unification scheme that will work out satisfactorily is for those who are weary of pursuing wrong tactics to apply to the Socialist Party for admission, while those who insist upon continuing in the old rut should be permitted to do so. This is not so much a question of in-dividual likes or dislikes as it is a mater of tactics. Let the best side win without obscuring the issue by indulging in a lot of nonsensical unity talk where there is an almost impassable gulf separating the two organizations."



for its future. The class is just beginning its course of reading, therefore, comrades who would like to take up a systematic study of Socialism should enroll at once. The younger members of the school continue a live response to their teachers' efforts. School meets every Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock at 1832 Carr street.

#### SUCCESSFUL ENTERTAINMENT.

The St. Louis Seventh Ward Socialist Club gave their annual entertainment and dance last Saturday evening at Neumeyer's Hall, which was a very pleasant social affair. Secretary F. Heuer says: "Like our former affairs, this year's entertainment was a grand success, and on behalf of the club I desire to thank all the readers of the papers who co-operated with us in making the social gathering a success.

#### COMRADE JAMES A. BROWER IN ST. LOUIS.

Thursday evening of last week James A. Brower addressed a meeting under the St. Louis Socialist Party at Concordia Turner Hall. The meeting was well attended, and one of the significant features was that almost half of the audience consisted of strangers who had never, or very seldom, been seen at Soicalist meetings. Comrade Brower spoke for fully two hours and his timely remarks were repeatedly interrupted by general applause.

#### SOCIALISTS WON OUT.

Alderman Emil Eeidel (Social-Democrat) finally won out in the last Milwaukee Council meeting on his long fight for closing a notoriously disreputable saloon. For this fight he has been much ridiculed and roundly abused by the same capitalist press which has so much to say about Socialists wanting to break up the home! But when the Socialists try to clear up the places where the sons and daughters of the working class are being brought to ruin, then these same capitalistic "moralists" have nothing but abuse and sarcasm for the men who are really trying to protect the home.

### KEEP THE RED FLAG FLYING."

A London Socialist paper says: Let us therefore keep the Red Flag flying and sing our "Red Flag" song; but let us not change its color now. Let us not deceive ourselves or others into the belief that a few measures of immediate practical easement of the present system, necessary, important and beneficial though they may be, mean Socialism and the overthrow of landlord and capitalist monop-oly. The Red Flag symbolizes the complete socialization of all the

The interest shown in the adult class last Sunday promised well of a sufficient number, and to equip the same as free municipal lodg-ing houses for a period of not less than one year, under suitable and proper regulations, to be approved by this council, and Resolved, That said municipal lodging house shall be equipped to furnish daily a bed and a simple but substantial breakfast and supper and also a bath free of charge to all those who may apply for same." Both these resolutions were greeted by loud and derisive laughter by some of the old party aldermen, to whom the sufferings of the unemployed are simply a matter of jest. But when the votes are counted next election day they may find the subject more serious.

#### BERNARD SHAW SAYS SOME STRONG THINGS ABOUT ROYAL ANARCHY.

London, Feb. 8 .- Bernard Shaw, writing about the appalling frequency of political assassinations, and after reviewing those since the murder of Alexander of Russia, and referring to the death of Charles I., says: "Let me try to bring the question home to England. For 200 years our monarch have run no risks, but the twentieth cen-tury brings a new force into the field—Socialism. Private property at present is supreme over both king and Parliament. It may be within a lifetime that many now living will be defending property in its last ditch. Suppose the next four general elections should show a steady increase of Socialists in Parliament as to make it a political certainty that the fifth general election will place them in a majority. Suppose that the only way of averting that will be the repeal of the two great reform acts or the introduction of the three-class system of voting, with the establishment of a Strafford or a Franco in dictatorship to suppress public demonstration against the measures. Suppose the propertied classes of the day compel the reigning monarch to countenance those proceedings. Suppose he, having taken a political bias and, not like King Edward, in the heyday of Victorian liberalism, but in the heyday of jingo imperialism, were to throw himself heart and soul into an attack on democracy. What should we do? What would be our remedy against the king? The English answer, so far, is 'Kill him.' The French answer, so far, is 'Kill him.' The Russian answer, so far, is 'Kill him.' The Portuguese answer, so far, is 'Kill him.' The Roman answer, glorified to the utmost of his power by our greatest poet, is 'Kill him.' No sane person can be satisfied with that answer, but it stands, and it will continue to stand until a better a core he found " continue to stand until a better one can be found."