

Shall the People of St. Louis Permit Corporations and Trusts to Establish Czar-Mayor-

ism in the City Hall?

The new City Charter which the Board of Freeholders is trying to force oh the people of St. Louis would concentrate all the power of the city in the hands of a single boss, "the Mayor," and in a plutocratic CSuncil of fifteen members, with no check on them whatever when they combine against the people.

But they tell us a two-thirds majority in the Council will be able to remove "the Mayor."

This will make popular government a farce!

Are you going to allow a combine of ten politicians in a Council to remove a Mayor that 150,000 voters have elected?

Only the people who have elected him should have the power to remove him.

The Freeholders have pretended to put in a recall by the people in the new Charter. They did this by reconsidering their action at the last minute, after they had voted tor eighteen months to leave it out.

They did this because they saw that their work was provoking a gathering storm of popular disapapproval, and not because they wanted it or believed in it.

Hence the Recall they put in is not a genuine Recall. It is a fake and a fraud!

It provides that more, then 35,000 qualified voters must sign the petition to invoke it, and each signature must be attested by oath. Such a thing is clearly impossible.

Furthermore, this proposed Recall could only be invoked at the November election, after the Mayor had served eighteen months. If he should be recalled, however, he would continue to hold office for six months longer, until his successor is elected at the succeeding spring election.

Could anybody imagine a more dangerous provision? Would anybody in his private business leave his money in charge of a dishonest cashier for six months after he had found him out and told him that was going te be discharged? Scratch the "Yes!"

Because Bribery Now Is Punishable Crime

The Big Cinch "Chartists" Now



Vote It Down! Lese Majeste and "Contempt of Court" Why this Change?

Corporation Lawyers and Political Bosses of the Big Cinch Variety Fixed Up the

New Charter.

Who selected the Board of Freeholders?

The "Boss" of the Republican party selected six of them and placed himself among the number, and the 'Boss" of the Democratic party selected the other six, and these twelve picked out the thirteenth.

Mr. Fred W. Lehmann, the former

The Councilmen as Police, Judge and Jailer.

The Board of Freeholders should | man Kaiser put a damper on the lese be exhibited in a Bowery dime mu- majeste laws. seum. In Section 6 of Article III of

the the following passage:

arrest and punish by fine, not exceeding three hundred dollars, or by ance, any person not a member who shall be guilty of disrespect by the action by saying that this clause was Council by any disorderly or con- in the old Charter.

Yet the Board of Freeholders put

proposed new Charter we find a lese majeste section into the proposed new Charter. Lese majeste "The Council may and contempt of court in one law! The Council under the new Charter may arrest, fine and imprison. imprisonment not exceeding ten days, without trial, any citizen who might or by both such fine and imprison- get indignant at the Council's work ment as may be provided by ordin- and make a "disrespectful" remark. The Freeholders may defend their

The City Treasury Would be Deprived of the Sound Safeguards.

The proposed new City Charter, for which some of the subsidized newspapers are now working so hard. proposes to abolish the most important and indispensible office of Audibest control over its accounts of any city in the United States, so ac-

Why Unconstitutional? Attorney Fauntleroy Discusses the

Constitutionality of Direct Legislation for St. Louis -Sound Argument.

Mr. Charles W. Bates, attorney for the Board of Freeholders, rendered that body a careful and thoughtful opinion, in which he stated that a provision for the initiative in the proposed new Charter would be unconstituional. This opinion was concurred in by Mr. F. N. Judson.

While this opinion is certainly entitles to respect, I beg leave to differ from it. Their argument is brief. It is this: The power of the city to frame its charter is derived from the Constitution of the state, and the Constitution grants the city the right to frame any charter it pleases, except that such charter must provide for a chief executive, and at least one house of legislation, and that such charter shall be in harmony with the Constitution and the laws of the State. By the "laws of the state" is meant, of course, the statutory law enacted by the Legislature, because the modern political right and function of the initiative was unknown to common law. Mr. Bates says, correctly, that there is no statutory provision which prevents the city of St. Louis from providing in its charter for the initiative, therefore, the only limitation upon the right of the city to provide for the initiative in the new Charter is the limitation contained in the constitutional provision, that such charter must be in harmony with the State Constitution. Mr. Bates further says: "I am of the opinion that the Charter cannot lawfully provide for the initiative in the sense above used, for this would be vesting, otherwise that in the legislative body provided for by the Constitution, the legislative power of the city."

The Constitution of the State of Missouri is as binding on the people at large in the state as it is upon that portion of them contained within the limits of the city of St. Louis. It provides in the plainest and most mandatory form that the power of legislation shall be vested in a General Assembly, composed of Senate and House of Representatives, which tor, which has given St. Louis the shall be a co-ordinate branch with the other remaining departments of the state government, the executive knowledged by City Counselor Bates. and judicial; yet the Constitution The City of Washington, D. C., has lately been amended so as to tried the experiment of abolishing its provide for the enactment of laws, auditor about twelve years ago, and under the initiative, by the people at in less than nine months its accounts large, entirely independent of the ran behind \$360,000, and the Audi- General Assembly. In other words, tor, J. S. Petty, was quickly rein- the whole body of qualified voters when exercising the initiative in the state, constitutes now, with the General Assembly, a concurrent and independent lawmaking body. would, therefore, be in entire harmony with the Constitution to provide in the new Charter for the inthat are now elected by the people, itative, thus constituting the whole body of registered and qualified votpresent old Charter these officials ers of the city of St. Louis a concurhave always ranked higher in rent, though independent, legislative body with the Council. A charter providing for the initiative would, therefore, be in pari materia with the State Constitution, and in no wise repugnant to it. While the Constitution states that any charter must provide for at least one legislative body, it, nevertheless, does not limit the number of legislative bodies. The registered and qualified voters of the city, therefore, can Will you get better or worse officials constitute one legislative body, when exercising the extraordinary power of the initiative, while the Council can exercise, under delegated power, the ordinary right of enacting the usual local laws, or ordinances, provided the same be in harmony with the Constitution and laws of the state. Quoting Mr. Bates again: "The manner of providing for the election, of course, is a matter distinct from the subjects considered in this opinion. It seems sufficient to say that the Charter may provide for calling such an election, but that, when held, it must be held under the state law applicable to elections in St. Louis.' CORNELIUS H. FAUNTLEROY.

Favor the Abolition of the attorney of the Terminal Association House of Delegates, Because a and the United Railways Company Repetition of Former-Day Brib- and other franchise monopolies, was ery Work Might Lead Bribers chosen as their chairman.

to Penitentiary. Some fifteen and twenty years ago the Big Cinch corporation grafters favored the House of Delegates. They never asked that the House be abol-

ished.

To-day the same Big Cinch Interests insist that the abolition of the House of Delegates has become a necessity.

Why this change of front? Bécause bribery is no longer an unpunishable crime, as in former

days. Because there is danger that not only the bribed but also the bribers might find their way to the Jefferson City penitentiary.

Hence they want the House of Delegates abolished, so they might have fewer people in public office to deal with and, with their help, rob the great mass of the people.

Let us remember these things and on January 31 let our battle cry be: "Scratch the "Yes!"

You'll Have to Have a License to Live.

Clause 18, on page 16, enables the Council to fine and put in jail any man, woman or child who works at anything whatever to make a living, unless he gets a license and pays any price they may see fit to impose. Is there any bottom to the silliness, knavery or despotism of this Charter?

It is well known that these 'Bosses" of the two big parties are the agents of the Big Franchise Monopolies, known as the Big Cinch. Therefore a Board of Freeholders picked out by these bosses is merely a board picked out by the Big Ciuch itself.

could only expect to get a plato cratic-oligarchic Charter.

This new corporation-made Charter is the most dangerous and insidious attack yet attempted on our American institutions.

It tries to substitute plutocratic bossism in the place of free, popular government.

It attempts to carry us back to the period in St. Louis of the single legislative house of malodorous fame, which was surnamed "the sweet sixteen," and the despotic Mayor in the

Madden, when St. Louis had the

inefficient government in all her history.

This new Charter, therefore, instead of being a progressive step, would take us back to the old things and worse from which we have escaped. January 31 is the day of the Spe

cial election. Vote it down! Bury it for good! Scratch the "Yes.!"

its presence during its sessions."

be offended, because the lese majeste laws were abolished many years ago. In Belgium and Scandinavia people are no longer prosceuted Charter bosses. by lese majeste, and even the Ger-

a Farce! IS

From a board so constituted you An Attempt to Fool the People With a So-Called Civil Service Commission that Would Serve five favorites of the Mayor would as a Dangerous Machine in the then select a favorite of the Mayor Mayor's Hands.

Some of the Freeholders, with their "superior" intelligence and their unprecedented impudence, are attempting to make the people believe that their new Charter contains the real merit or civil service system.

A beautiful scheme to reward your friends and oust your enemies, especially when "the Mayor" himself appalmy days of Overstolz and Mike points the Civil Service Commission. Will they obey him or not? worst, most corrupt and flagrantly What is to prevent him from appointing on this commission 'the Bosses who named the Freeholders? The concentration of such a power in the hands of such a Mayor wil' be a relapse into barbarism and a dis-

grace to our city. Here is their civil service joke. According to this new corporationmade Charter there would be apcomposed of three members, two of vards.

Well, fifty or forty years ago people might have been excused for such In England the King can no longer despotic law making, but no excuse goes to-day.

> Section 6 is a fine picture of the intellectual and moral calibre of the

Scratch the "Yes!"

whom shall be appointed by the Mayor and one of them by the Board of Public Improvements.

The five members of the Board of Public Improvements are also to be appointed by the Mayor, and these as the third member of the Civil Service Commission.

In other words:

Scratch my back, I'll scratch your back, and then we'll make the people pay for our mutual back-scratching.

Scratch the "Yes."

UNDER THE PROPOSED NEW CHARTER considerable attention is given to the establishment and maintenance of boulevards. The Board of Public Improvements may plant trees, shrubs and flowers on such boulevards, at the city's expense, of course. But what about the tenement house districts and the resismall business people? These districts may supply the taxes necessary to pay for the establishment and pointed a Civil Service Commission maintenance of the West End boule-

stated to save the city from bankruptcy. Why this proposed change?

This new Lehmann Charter proposes that the Mayor shall appoint the Board of Public Improvements and other city officials in spite of the fact that under the moral integrity than many of the Mayors. The political parties always nominated the best men they could

find for Auditor, etc., so as to help elect "the Mayor," whom they relied on to distribute the political pie. Under this new Charter he would

have all the pie to distribute. Will he select superior men for his subordinates or will he reward his political henchmen and pie hunters? by that change?

Vote the new Charter down! Scratch the "Yes!"

One Thing the Legislative Branch May Do.

The Council is graciously permitted to spend as much of the people's money and to borrow as much of the Big Cinch's money as they see fit. See Art. III, Sec. 23, clause 2, on dent districts of the workingmen and page 13, and Art. XXVIII, p. 116. This is another reason why every citizen who has the welfare of the people at heart will, on January 31, stick to the popular battle-cry: Scratch the "Yes."

To the Boys on the Firing Line



Every eight years the owning class receives full pay for the property, and to this extent the workers receive less that what they produce.

The Socialist Party recognizes this fact and proposes to cut off from the pay roll the coupon clipper, the rent gatherer and the dividend mongers.

In the place of irresponsible groups of private persons, who now own the industries and commerce. of the world and who draw enormous wealth from this ownership, they pose to put the people in their collective capacity, letting the men and women who now do the actual work. who supply the brains and furnish the muscle, continue to do so, with, however, this wonderful difference, that the pay received by the workers would be largely increased and the

hours of labor shortened. The superstition that binds and enslaves mankind is the belief that Builders' Hardware, cauital is entitled to perpetual tribute-that rent, interest and dividends are of divine origin and must be faithfully rendered up to the god Mammon.

No political party or organization that does not attack this fundamental wrong can permanently improve the situation.

The workers of the world are real-Under capitalism no wage worker izing this. They are becoming class can call his job his own. He does not conscious. They are beginning to unknow at what moment he may be dersand that "labor creates all thrown cnto the streets to begin a wealth," and that the workers are weary search for another job. Even not dependent upon another class for when working, owing to the tension their employment and support, but at which a man must work, owing to that they themselves possess the intelligence and the strength that run and speeeded by machines, there is the affairs of the world .--- Chicago always a danger of the workers be-Daily Socialist.

INTERNATIONAL UNION UNITED BREWERY WO

R. D



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Berger's Fame Now Well Established

Becomes Target for Some Remarks of Cynical Magazine Humorist

On the "Who's Who, and Why"; and a measure there, all to the end page of the Saturday Evening Post, Samuel G. Blythe this week discusses the personality of Victor L. Berger, the Socialist Congressman-elect. Mr. Blythe used to be a Washington correspondent for the New York World, but now writes, for a reputed fabulous sum, articles of a more or less humorous nature, in a style all his own, on Washington politics and politicians, in the Post. Says Mr. Blythe:

With no intention of starting anything and with the hope I won't, it seems necessary to say at this point, in a most non-committal manper, there are as many kinds of Socialists as there are kinds of breakfast food. Following this thought to its logical conclusion, Victor L. Berger is about a dozen kinds himself.

Of course, at base they believe the same thing; but each exponent of the propaganda builds on the base such porticoes and bay windows, wings, ells and other extensions he sees fit, in accordance with his ideas of the main plan, and becomes as radical as he desires or as suits his purposees. Hence, the term Socialist includes all sorts of men, with all sorts of solutions for all ills.

Most Socialists are theoretical and glad of it. They advance a certain line of argument and insist that argument embodies the-cure for all of our difficulties. Some Socialists are practical. Right here is where Victor L. Berger comes marching to the front. He can be as much of an idealist as any. He can be as radical as There isn't any Socialistic any. theory that he will not indorse-as a theory, mind you-and for which he will not contend eloquently in his papers or on the platform; but he never lets his belief in beautiful theory distort his faith in the potentiality of fact. Victor is a practical idealist. He is a hard-headed theorist. He admires and rhapsodizes over the apple blossoms of the Socialist doctrine, with its ease for all, and prosperity for all, and work for all and happiness for all; but he doesn't pick the blossoms. He waits -and picks such apples as there may

"Got Results."

be.

No person ever saw Berger lift a restraining hand or speak a word of warning when the most radical and This has caused him to be criticised advanced theories were being put in Socialist centers outside of Milforth in his presence. Indeed, if the waukee and Wisconsin, but that does conversation or wasn't radical enough, he was very likely to take a hack at it himself. He is for social revolution and all than have been obtained anywhere that-revolution in economic and political affairs; but calmly and prudently. What he also desires, aside from conversation, is results; and being a politician, he has attained a good number of said results up there in Wisconsin, one very notable one being his election to the next Congress, where he will have the double fame of being the first Socialist ever elected to Congress-as such-and the only one of his party in that body. He will be a neat little minority of one.

he desires to attain. "An Anomaly."

Meantime Berger has been and is an anomaly. The Socialist idea of party is that it shall be a communion of the people, without boss or bosses. Berger, of course, was strong for that. He acquiesced. There must be no bosses. He pointed out that the decadence of the old parties in this country is due entirely to the predominance of the hateful boss system. Down with the bosses! The Socialist Party in Milwaukee and Wisconsin was to be an unbossed institution, ruled by all-and the all ruled by none.

That is a beautiful and a nourishing doctrine to those who protest against the boss system. Berger saw that the full beauties and the full nourishment were portrayed at all times. Then, being a hard-headed citizen and anxious that his organization should garner an occasional bit of pap here and there and retain its standing, he became-what he is in fact-the bossiest boss in the state Having a large supply of general and workable brains in addition to his political common sense, he soon saw that if his party stood for the radicalisms of the propaganda it would never get anywhere. So he took the party in hand. He ran it himself. He handled it as he say fit. He became the boss-the Big Boss, indeed. He was and is the dictator. Moreover, the Socialists of Wisconsin do as he tells them, too; and, a's has

been shown. Berger is enough of an opportunist to grab anything that comes along that may help his organization, even if the position he takes is not so Socialistic at it might be.

He maintains his dual role very well. Outside Socialists think of him as an idealist, which he is. Inside Socialists think of him as a boss. which he is. Likewise, he is not averse to getting what he thinks may be coming along in the shape of power; and he knows the way to get what he wants is not to try to get something at once. His plan is to start with small doses of Socialism

and get the people used to it before he tries to put over anything radical. communication not disturb him; for, in reality, he can show more results for himself and his party in that city and state by the cult in this countary, or all told, for the matter of that.

"A Politician."

Nor does this imply any lack of sincerity on the part of Berger, so far as his beliefs go. He simply has the political sense to try to get small results first-before he goes after big ones. In addition to being a Socialist, he is also a politician. He will agitate as hard and as violently as any one. He believes in all he preaches, but he predicates his career on the timeworn truth that half

Berger has the reputation of being a loaf or a few crumbs, even, are bethe leading Socialist in Wisconsin. ter than no bread; thinking that if

months in the trenches on the part of the machinists and two months on the part of the allied forces the united army of labor records its first victory over the combines forces of capital. You have fought a good battle. You have fought a clean battle. You won. This strike has also taught you

a lesson. It has taught you how to win. It has taught ou the power of united action. It has taught you it was ST. LOUIS LABOR. It asked that your individual trade organization is helpless against the combined ofrees of capital. It has shown you the way to increasing power. It has shown you the road to federation. You talked federation for years-but you only talked. An assault on part of your army brought on action, and, once in action, federation was forced upon you. It was an economic necessity. Yes, but you were wise enough to see the necessity and grasp it. Are you wise enough now to hold fast to what you have, or will you let go? Will you throw away this new weapon you have forged or will you utilize and improve it? Will you now quietly lay down on your arms, or will you immediately prepare for battles yet to be fought and won? Inaction in peace is more hurtful to

labor's army than defeat in battle. You have demonstrated to corporation managers the power you possess. not think the boilermakers, blacksmiths and sheet metal workers call and keep your powder dry! would respond to the call to action.

Insanity and Capitalism

ing menally broken.

ciety.

That is where insanity begins. It

is bred in the factories and in the

stores. It is intensified by the mer-

ciless competition that exists in so-

There is another cause of insanity

and that is want and the numbing

fear of want. When many persons

live in a state of semi-starvation

ther is alwas danger of their minds

as well as their bodies giving way. A

man who is hungry all the time, who

does not obtain sufficient food to

nourish him, and who is never cer-

tain that he is going to get even the

inadequate supply of food, is a good

subject for insanity. There comes a

People are no longer driven insane

point where he is going to break.

Dr Ferris places worry, work and this may be the complete overthrow strain as the fourth leading cause of the mind. But the beginning was of insanity. The first he gives as aloverwork. coholic indulgence and as the third the excessive use of drugs. Drinking and drug taking can both be classed as one, for they are variations of the same disease and their result is practically the same.

But the use of both drink and drugs can have their basis in the the fact that most workers are paced work, strain and worry which Dr. Ferris places fourth on the list of causes.

There is comparatively less drinking than there was a few generations ago, when practically the whole population used strong drink without much restraint. But insanity has increased disproportionately. There are at present 32,658 acknowledged insane in this state, or one insane person to each 279 inhabitants. Be sides this number there are many who are being cared for at home. Some of them are stricken physically as well as mentally. Some of the cases are mild, but still incapacitate the stricken ones, and make them a burden and care for the family.

There has of late years been a great increase in knowledge concerning insanity. There has been improvement in its treatment. Insane persons are no longer looked upon as wild beasts who must be restrained and abused. Real attempts are being made to cure them, and scientific measures are being applied. But all the increase in knowledge cannot cope with the increase in insanity.

ures given out are already appalling. In the districts where drink is not But they will be increased unless sold there is as much insanity as in there is a complete change in the the cities where drink can easily be system. procured. It is possible to attribute

The Missouri-Pacific strike is over. | But these men sprang to duty's call Victory at last has crowned your efwithout hesitancy-without a murforts. After eight long and weary mur. It startled the railroad officials. They became dismayed. They realized you had discovered the secret of your power. But when you appealed to the reserve- armies on the other Gould lines the railroad company was ready to capitulate-to sue for peace.

> There is still another and no less powerful factor which contributed in bringing victory to your standard. It was your labor press-in this city no quarter in your behalf, none did it give. It gave to the world and a misinformed public facts about the things for which you were contending-facts which were either suppressed or purposely distorted by a servile press to suit the purpose of the railroad corporation. Throughout the conflict it has been the fearless champion of your cause. It never flinched. It never wavered. It never

compromised. And the reason? Because ST. LOUIS LABOR is your paper, owned and controlled by organized labor. While you men of the Missouri Pa cific-Iron Mountain system have se

cured peace, ST. LOUIS LABOR must and will go on with the fight until complete industrial freedom has been won for all the toilers.

To the boys on the firing line: ST LOUIS LABOR greets you one and all. Go stack your arms, ye brave The railway management did sons of toil, during this bivouac of peace, but always andswer to the roll

E. T. BEHRENS.

it, did much in Milwaukee with it; whole loaf later. but in doing that he was a sort of a Socialist Corsican Brothers. He stood for any radical theory, and he insisted on practicality in its politics. An is because he has an end in view. astute person is Berger, who has Underneath he is as radical as any. enough cold, hard sense to realize He bosses Milwaukee. He exhorts that whatever success his theory of outside. He is a versatile person, government and economics may have in the future must come gradually. with whom the end always justifies played good American politics.

nominally Socialistic, was really and gentle and uplifting and thorwild cries-except when the brethren he has preached Socialism. He was got together by themselves-for divi- at the Populist convention in St. street cars and various municipal formation of that party. betterments, and .got some of them. Of course, they demanded other advanced ideas; but these were not branch of the party. He will not be pressed so hard that there was any able to do anything in the coming trouble about it. Berger taught his Congress. Still, he knows that-and followers the principles of patience that is the way he works. He consid-

He built up the party, nursed it, got he can get the few crumbs now he an occasional official elected through | can get the slice and perhaps the

> Berger is hightily intellectual, apparently as mild-mannered a Socialist little part, though they do play some as any of the Norton brand; but that part.

with an eye to the main chance and

Hence, though he talked Socialist the means. Personally, he is a gepolitics and Socialist theories, he nial, pleasant, companionable fellow, with a big head that is crammed with He put on the soft pedal, held brains, a lively sympathy for his feldown his followers and made his lows and a sincere belief in the cause fights on civic reform and social re- he advocates. He is an editor and form, with here and there but a tinge has been for years. He was born in of Socialism of the real brand. So it Austro-Hungary, educated at Budacame to pass that Berger's party in pest and Vienna, and came to this Milwaukee and Wisconsin, while country in early life. He has worked at various trades, has taught school civic and social reform. It was mild and has written much. In 1892 he went into journalism exclusively, and oughly house-broken. There were no ever since he has been in the country

sion of property, and all that sort of Louis in 1896 and worked for Debs. thing. They demanded more parks He is one of the Socialist leaders of and better police and regulation of the country and was active in the

Whatever may be the fate of Socialism in this country, Berger is the which the stockholders and bondholdthings, too, such as municipal owner- first man to hold a national office as ers have directly nothing to do with profit.

ship of public utilities and a lot of the direct representative of any the production of goods or the management of the business. But even in the case of small firms and single individuals, their dependence upon other members of society for tools. and of constant and not obnoxious ers himself a wedge. Also, he doesn't machinery, transportation, credit and agitation; planning, when the time consider himself a boss; but that is labor is so great that one can truiy comes, to slide through a measure what he is-a Boss with a big B. | say that production is social.

some of the country insanity to the alcohol or drugs contained in patent otherwise they become tyrants or immedicines, but these probably play beciles. The cunning strangle the

who are really the fittest are crushed. The really great cause of insanity, the ground on which it is built, is That makes insane people, and beusually worry or overwork. An cause of the way insanity is increasoverworked man or woman may re- ing it may unhesitatingly be put sort to stimulants, either in the form down as a disease of capitalism. of alcohol or drugs, and the end of The Call.

The Socialist 'arty emphasized too

It cannot be

Socialism is a world movement. It springs from common causes and has strongly that the managers of busicommon methods and a common goal. It is a workingman's movement and its purpose is to change the ex- them the foremen, the men who diisting economic order from a system rect other men, the men who run of privately owned means of produc- trains, repair tracks, solicit busit'on and distribution to a system of ness, even those who lobby legislasocially or collectively owned means of production and distribution.

Production is largely, almost exclusively, social now. There is, strictly speaking, no longer any private business. The great bulk of business

is done by large corporations, in

ness concerns, of railroad companies. for instance, and all the superintendents under them, and under tures, are hired men, who work for salary or wages and are dependent for continuance in service, for promotion, in fact, for every relation to the corporation for which they work, upop the will of an irresponsible group of people, the stockholders, whose chief, if not sole, concern is

Profit, in the form of rent, interest and dividends, is the object of business, but profit is that portion of wealth which is taken by that creature of law, capital, from the joint product of labor and the gifts of nature, and is kept by the capitalist without rendering society any



Bulletin No. 89, issued by the Department of Commerce and Labor, employment of children in six European countries, viz.: Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Italy and Switzerland. All of these nations have recognized the existence of a child labor problem and have attempted to solve it by means of legislation restricting the gainful employmen of children and by providing a corps of officials whose special task it is to secure compliance with the terms of the law.

In Germany.

The experience of Germany and of Switzerland in this direction is peculiarly suggestive for the United States, because there, as in this country, there is a division of legislative and administrative powers between a central government and the local governments.

This article, the result of a study by Dr. C. W. A. Veditz, is not confined to a presentation of the details discusses as well the relation of the school and labor laws, the organization and actual work of the labor inspectors, and the present extent and nature of child labor in these countries.

In most of the countries included child labor are not all found in legislative enactments. In many cases the laws themselves constitute mereby means of numerous decrees, orother legislative or administrative measures. These measures sometimes constitute a relaxation of the rules laid down by the statute, when, for instance, the administrative authorities are given far-reaching power to set up "exceptions" to and partially to abrogate the law. Sometimes, on the other hand, administrative measures result in a much stricter regulation of child labor than appears on the face of the law.

In Austria.

Austrian legislation fixes the regular age of factory employment for children at fourteen years, but children of twelve and thirteen may be employed if such employment does not interfere with school,, is not detrimental to health, and does not exceed eight hours a day. Below twelve years no regular industrial employment is permitted. In a considerable list of occupations regarded as dangerous or injurious no employment under fourteen is permitted, and in many the employment of children of fourteen and fifteen is much restricted. The hours of labor for children under sixteen must not exceed eleven, though for a few industries twelve hours are permitted. Night work between the hours of eight and five is prohibited for all children under sixteen, except that in industries with special needs night work is permitted for children of fourteen and fifteen.

The complaint is frequent in the reports of the labor inspectors that the staff of inspectors is insufficient to carry out the laws with any degree of severity and that the increase in the number of inspectors has not kept pace with the increase in the number of establishments subject to inspection. Only one-fourth the chil-

dren under thirteen the hours of

For children under sixteen the hours in many industries are limited to ten, though in the cotton industry the limit is eleven and one-half per deals with labor laws affecting the day, or sixty-six per week, and in other textile industries the limit is eleven per day. A ght work between the hours of nine and five is prohibited for males under sixteen and all females under twenty-one years in a list including many industries.

In Belgium, also, the number of inspectors is reported as inadequate. and inspectors complain that the fines imposed for violation of law are altogether too low to produce proper deterrent effect, particularly in view of the numberless devices

employed by certain n anufacturers to circumvent the law. In France.

In France the age at which industrial employment may legally begin is thirteen, but if the school requirements are satisfied and a physician's certificate of physical fitness can be secured, employment may begin at twelve. In occupations regarded as dangerous, injurious, or of the law concerning child labor, but unhealthful, employment under

eighteen is prohibited, or even presence in certain classes of factories. The hours of labor are limited to ten per day. Night work between the hours of nine and five is prohibited for all childdren under eighteen

In France the official statistics in this study the limitations upon show that the number of inspectors has increased over thirty per cent during the past fifteen years, while the number of establishments inly a framework, which is filled out spected has doubled and the number of persons employed therein has indinances, police regulations, and creased sixty-five per cent. At the end of 1908 there were still 173,000 establishments, subject to inspection. that had never been visited at all. Many of the visited establishments had not been inspected for two or three years, for in 1908 the officials were able to inspect only 162,000 es-"exemptions" from the operations of tablishments, each department inthe laws, and exercise this power in spector visiting during that year at such a manner and on such a scale as least once an average of over 1,200 concerns.

Certain provisions of the French law, like that of a medical examina-

tion of all children believed by the inspectors to be engaged in occupations injurious to physical development, are considered by most of the inspectors to be somewhat illusory. Much the same thing is true of the provision that all child laborers must have an age certificate. Frequently the certificates are altered or carelessly made out, or actually forged. This has been the case to a notable extent in connection with the large numbers of Italian children imported into France by padrones for distribution among glass works and tile yards of France, as well as for employment in boot blacking and chimney sweeping. This system of importation became so serious as to lead to international negotiation between Italy and France with a view to its

curtailment. The French inspectors complain of leniency in punishing violations of the law, just as in other countries covered by this study. The inspectors report great resourcefulness, both on the part of employers and children, in escaping detection. To stimulate the agility of children in disappearing when the inspectors visit their works, some glass manufacturers have offered prizes for the children who could hide themselve: most quickly at a given signal.

The German child labor law permits industrial employment to begin at fourteen years, although work no

ST. LOUIS LABOR.

In Italy the law fixes the age at which industrial work may be begun at twelve years, though for all workers under fifteen years certain restrictions are imposed, including the requirement of a physician's certificate of physical fitness, and in dangerous and injurious occupations employment is entirely prohibited. The hours of labor are limited to eleven per day between the ages of twelve and fifteen. Night work between the hours of eight and six (or between nine and five from April to September) is prohibited for persons under fifteen years and for all females.

In Italy.

The Italian experience with their factory inspection has been too shore to justify any geenral conclusion with regard to its efficiency. The system, in fact, does not yet apply adequately to the kingdom as a whole, but only to certain industrial portions.

In Switzerland.

In Switzerland the federal law liberty. prohibits the factory employment of children under fourteen years, but for dangerous or injurious occupations, which include an extended list. employment may not begin under sixteen. The maximum hours of labor per day under sixteen years are eleven. For all employes under eighteen years night work between the hours of eight and six (or between eight and five during June, July and August) is entirely prohibited.

Switzerland presents a bewildering the dominant class. variety of cantonal labor laws, as well as considerable divergence in the enforcement of the federal law. The matter of the revision of the entire law is under consideration, and the enactment of a new law is expected in Switzerland at an early day

A striking feature of the study in Switzerland relates to the employment of school children outside of school hours. A recent investigation of industrial masters. furnished much detailed information showing the employment of very ful in the life of the nation. All the large numbers of children working useful work of the nation falls upon long hours and at night under such conditions.

HOME SWEATSHOPS.

Many New York Homes Converted Into Factories.

METHOD USED TO EVADE FAC-TORY LAWS - CHILDREN WORK FOR SMALL

WAGES.

At least 50,000 homes in Greater New York are used as sweatshops, where women and children, under the age of fourteen, toil on "factory work" and at "factory occupations" at all times of the day and night for a miserable wage. Around Christmas the number of home sweatshops mounts to somewhere between 75, 000 and 100,000, according to those familiar with home and child labor in New York.

This wholesale turning of homes into factories is done strictly in accordance with the labor law of the State of New York, which finds nothing "unconstitutional" in it. All that the labor law demands is that tenements where home work is being done be licensed.

Every month the bureau of factory tries are largely conducted in a planinspection of the New York State Deless manner. Through periods of partment of labor issues a bulletin to manufacturers with lists of tenements in the Greater City which are licensed to receive factory work. For the month of October the bulletin shows there were nearly 13,000, or, to be, exact to the figure, 12,827 tenements where goods could legally be taken for manufacturing purposes.

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

The struggle between wage work ers and capitalists grows ever fiercer, and has now become the only vital issue before the American people. The wage-working class, therefore, has the most direct interest in abolishing the capitalist system. But in abolishing the present system, the workingmen will free not only their own class, but also all other classes of modern society: The small farmer, who is to-day exploited by large

Human life depends upon food, capital more indirectly but not less effectively than is the wage laborer; clothing and shelter. Only with these the small manufacturer and trader, assured are freedom, culture and who is engaged in a desperate and higher human development possible. losing struggle for economic inde-To produce food, clothing or shelter, pendence in the face of the all-conland and machinery are needed. quering power of concentrated cap-Land alone does not satisfy human ital; and even the capitalist himneeds. Human labor creates maself, who is the slave of his wealth chinery and applies it to the land for rather than his master. The struggle the production of raw material and of the working class against the food. Whoever has control of land and machinery controls human lacapitalist class, while it is a class bor, and with it human life and struggle, is thus at the same time a struggle for the abolition of all classes and class privileges. To-day the machinery and the

The private ownership of the land land used for industrial purposes and meat of production used for are owned by a rapidly decreasing exploitation, is the rock upon which old age and death. minority. So long as machinery is class rule is built, political govern simple and easy handled by one man. ment is its indispensable instrument its owner cannot dominate the The wage-workers cannot be freed sources of life of others. But when from exploitation without conquermachinery becomes more complex ing the political power and substitutand expensive, and requires for its ing collective for private ownership nearness of kin. effective operation the organized efof the land and means of production fort of many workers, its influence used for exploitation. reaches over wide circles of life. The

The basis for such transformation owners of such machinery become is rapidly developing within present pledge ourselves to engage in an accapitalist society. The factory sys-In proportion as the number of such machine owners compared to all tem, with its complex machinery and minute division of labor, is other classes decreases, their power Party strives to prevent land from in the nation and in the world inrapidly destroying all vestiges of creases. They bring ever larges masindividual production in manufacses of working people under their ture. Modern production is already control, reducing them to the point very largely a collective and social where muscle and brain are their process. The great trusts and moonly productive property. Millions nopolies which have sprung up in of formerly self-employing workers recent years have organized the thus become the helpless wage slaves work and management of the principal industries on a national scale, As the economic power of the ruland have fitted them for collective ing class grows it becomes less use-

use and operation. There can be no absolute private title to land. All private titles, whether called fee simple or otherproperty is its manual and mental wise, are and must be subordinate labor power-the wage worker-or to the public title. The Socialist of the class who have but little land being used for the purpose of exand little effective machinery outside ploitation and speculation. It deof their labor power-the small tradmands the collective possession, coners and small farmers. The ruling trol or management of land to whatminority is steadily becoming useless ever extent may be necessary to attain that end. It is not opposed to A bitter struggle over the division the occupation and possession of of the products of labor is waged beland by those using it in a useful

tween the exploiting propertied clasand bona fide manner without exses on the one hand and the exploitploitation. ed propertyless class on the other. The Socialist Party is primarily

In this struggle the wage working economic and political mavean class cannot expect adequate relief ment. It is not concerned with mat from any reform of the present order ters of religious belief.

In the struggle for freedom the The wage workers are therefore interests of all modern workers are identical. The struggle is not only able antagonists of the ruling class. national but international. It em-They suffer most from the curse of braces the world and will be carried class rule. The fact that a few capito ultimate victory by the united talists are permitted to control all workers of the world.

the country's industrial resources To unite the workers of the naand social tools for their individual tion and their allies and sympathizprofit, and to make the production ers of all other classes to this end of the necessaries of life the object is the mission of the Socialist Party. of competitive private enterprise and In this battle for freedom the Sospeculation is at the bottom of all cialist Party does not strive to substitute working class rule for cap-In spite of the organization of italist class rule, but by working trusts, pools and combinations, the class victory, to free all humanity capitalists are powerless to regulate from class rule and to realize the production for social ends. Indusinternational brotherhood of man.

PROGRAM

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

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

INDUSTRIAL DEMANDS

7-The improvement of the industrial condition of the workers. (a) By shortening the workday

in keeping with the increased productiveness of machinery. (b) By securing to every worker

a rest period of not less than a day and a half in each week.

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

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

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

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

POLITICAL DEMANDS

8-The extension of inheritance taxes, gratuated in proportion to the amount of the bequests and to the

9-A graduated income tax.

10-Unrestricted and equal suffrage for men and women, and we tive campaign in that direction.

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

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

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

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

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

17-That all judges be elected by the people for short terms, and that the power to issue injunctions shall be curbed by immediate legislation. 18-The free administration of justice.

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

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NATIONAL

PLATFORM

OF THE

SOCIALIST PARTY

PRINCIPLES

dren under sixteen actually in industrial employment have the benefit of exceeding six hours per day may be an inspector's visit during a single years. A large number of establishmens subject to the law have never, according to the reports, been inspected even once, and to inspect all of them with the present staff would require fifty-nine years.

A recent Austrian official investigation into the extent and nature of gainful employment among school children under fourteen years of age indicates that in various parts of the empire the proportion of these children regularly at work varies from departure in child labor legislation twenty to nearly sixty per cent. A on the Continent is found in the Gerlarge proportion of the working puman child labor law of 1903, which pils are employed in agriculture and attempts to regulate the employment domestic service, oftentimes at kinds of children in their own homes and of work which require more strength under the direction of their parents. than children under fourteen may This law owes its enactment largely reasonably be supposed to possess, to the systematic investigation inau-Orphaned children and illegitimate gurated by a national organization children furnish a relatively larger of school teachers who became con-

other pupils. In several of the many instances driven the child laprovinces it was discovered that half borers out of the factories into home of the working pupils began work before they were eight years old and a pursuits not reached by previous legconsiderable number began before they attained the school age of six years.

In Belgium.

clusions in regard to its actual ef-In Belgium the law permitting child fects. The German inspectors are labor permits industrial employment able to visit only about half of the at twelve years, although between establishments subject to the factory twelve and sixteen the conditions of laws. In some states of the empire work are much restricted. For an ex- only one-fourth are inspected. Here, tended list of occupations regarded as in other countries, only a small as dangerous or injurious, employ- proportion of the offenses reported ment and even presence in the fac- against the law were in any way puntory is entirely prohibited. For chil- ished.

quota of child laborers than the vinced that the factory law had in

gin at thirteen if the required school attendance has been completed. For occupations considered as dangerous or injurious, the employment of children is prohibited, or is permitted only under special regulations. For children under sixteen years of age the hours are limited to ten, and night work is prohibited between the hours of eight thirty and and five thirty.

Radical Law. In many respects the most radical

industries and into non-industrial

islation. The new law is not proving

easy of enforcement, and some time

will be required to draw valid con-

WORKINGMEN'S CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY "FORWARD"

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

PETER KIEFER, Secretary, 5116 Cologne Avenue.



feverich activity the strength and health of the workers are mercilessly used up, and during periods of enforced idleness the workers are frequently reduced to starvation. The climaxes of this system of pro-

the social evils of our time.

the shoulders of the class whose only

at the hand of the dominant class.

the most determined and irreconcil-

and parasitic.

industrial depressions and crises which paralyze the nation every fif-

een or twenty years.

TL. capitalist class, in its mad

the workers to the very limit of their endurance and to sacrifice their physical, moral and mental welfare to its own insatiable greed. Capitalism keeps the masses of workingmen in poverty, destitution, physical exhaustion and ignorance. It drags their wives from their homes to the mill and factory. It snatches their children from the playgrounds and

schools and grinds their slender bodies and unformed minds into cold dollars. It disfigures, maims and kills hundreds of thousands of workingmen annually in mines, on railroads and in factories. It drives millions of workers into the ranks of the unemployed and force large numbers of them into beggary, vagrancy and all forms of crime and

vice. To maintain their rule over their fellow men, the capitalists must keep in their pay all organs of the public powers, public mind and public conscience. They control the dominant parties and, through them, the elected public officials. They select the executives, bribe legisla-

ures and corrupt the courts of justice. They own and censor the press They dominate the educational inst

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

GENERAL DEMANDS

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

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

3-The collective ownership of all industries which are organized on a national scale and in which competition has virtually ceased to exist. 4-The extension of the public domain to include mines, quarries, oil wells, forests and water power.

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ST. LOUIS LABOR.

TENTH WARDERS OPPOSE NEW CHARTER

tem.

city of St. Louis.

go to pieces.

January 31.

ST. LOUIS LABOR

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A NOTE OF THANKS

From Comrades Eugene V. Debs and Fred D. Warren.

Girard, Kansas, January 16, 1911.

G. A. Hoehn, St. Louis, Mo.: Dear Comrade Hoehn-This is to thank you for Comrade Warren and for the Appeal to Reason and for all of us for the splendid page reproduction of the Appeal article which you have in the current issue. It is a great piece of work and we all appreciate it fully.

With all greetings to yourself and comrades and the best of wishes, I am, as ever,

Yours for Socialism,

Journal.

E. V. DEBS.

The Bakers' Jubilee

Lcocal Union No. 4 Celebrates Its Twenty-fifth Anniversary in Grand Style.

Last Saturday was a national day of celebration of the Bakers' and

Confectioners' International Union. The International Union, whose headquarters are in Chicago, marked the occasion by the publication of a splendidly illustrated souvenir magazine in place of the regular publica-

tion, The Bakers' Journal, last week. It contains over one hundred pages of interesting reading matter pertaining to the history of the International Union, as well as to its local organizations. The history of the Bakers' Journal, is written by Comrade Charles F. Hohmann.

International Secretary Otto E. Fischer contributed an article on the history of the union label of the bakers, and International Treasurer A. A. Myrup gives in his contribution an exhaustive statement as to the past financial transactions of the organization. Well-known comrades. like Morris Hillquit, Mayor Emil Seidel of Milwaukee and Max S. Haves are also among the contributors.

Local Union No. 4 celebrated last Saturday evening at the New Club Hall. This jubilce festival was a most successful one in every respect. The first speaker of the evening was our old war-horse, Comrade Chris. Rocker, who gave a concise history of the organized Bakery Workers' movement in St. Louis. He spoke of the many ups and downs, the defeats

organized Bakery Workers of this city. Beer Bottlers Union No. 287

Elected the following officers for the ensuing term:

President, Frank Frey; vice-president, Jac. Schneider; corresponding secretary and business agent, Jos. Fessner; financial secretary-treasurer, Ben Jansen; trustee, Herman Gokenbach; sergeant-at-arms, John Koehler; inner guard, Fred Eggemann; outer guard, John Stutzke; local examining board-J. Wuerth, Fred Ebenrich, Albert Schwobentha, Jac. Schneider, Herm. Gokenbach, Walter Anderson; joint local examining board-John Koehler, Louis Philippi, Frank Frey, Jos. Fessner, Ben Jansen.

Wanted.

Gentlemen to room and board in private family; hot and cold water; bath; convenient to Grand, Jefferson, Eighteenth, Cherokee, Lee and Natural Bridge cars. 3820 North Grand avenue.

UNANIMOUS AGAINST CHARTER.

St. Louis, Jan. 13, 1911. The undersigned hereby wishes to inform you that at the regular meetind, held January 9, the following resolution was adopted, and we re-

next issue of ST. LOUIS LABOR:

unite against this new Charter and

vote against it in order to bring

about the defeat of this dangerous

measure, which, if adopted, would

deliver the entire legislative and ex-

ecutive machinery of our municipal

government into the hands of pri-

vate corporations, and the great

mass of the people would suffer

Beer Drivers' and Stablemen's Union

Brewery Freight Handlers' and Ice

Plant Workers' Union No. 287

Will give its annual reception and

hop on Saturday, February 18th, at

Wm. Frech, Secretary.

Beer

therefrom."

No. 43.

By Unanimous Vote the Improvement Association Goes Against Corporation Instrument

That the Citizens of South St. | thorizing the people to emancipate Louis are practically a unit in their opposition to the proposed new City clutches of the public utility corpora-Charter of the Freeholders was gas, elecric light and power, street shown at the last monthly meeting railways, etc. of the Tenth Ward Improvement

Association, held at Fountain Hall. When the chairman called the meeting to order the hall was so favor of extending the popular right overcrowded with people that fully of suffrage by including in the list of one-third of the audience oculd not the elective public officials several department chiefs who to-day are get seats. So interesting became the appointed by the Mayor. meeting that these people good-naturedly remained standing for fully three hours.

Messrs. McPheeters and Bates Spoke Secretary McPheeters of the Board of Freeholders and City Counselor Bates were there by invitation and were given unlimited time to say all they could say in favor of their new Charter. Both speakers were respectfor any great municipality like the fully and attentively listened to, and answered a number of questions asked by some of the audience.

Dr. Wm. Preston Hill and Mr. George Webster spoke against the Charter and advanced good reasons why the fundamental law prescribed for our city by the Freeholders should be voted down on January 31. like, pleased to appear before the

Both Sides were Heard.

Thus for nearly three hours the audience of over 300 people had the finest opportunity to listen to the best arguments advanced for and against the proposed new Charter, and when the final vote was taken every member of the association knew what he was voting on.

Charter Opposed by a Vote of Three Hundred to One.

When the question was put to a vote there were 300 members against the new Charter and but a single voice was heard in favor of it, but even this one member later on stated that on January 31 he would also vote against the proposed new Charter.

The Committee's Report.

learn in time what kind of a Charter When the four speakers had finthey were going to have. ished their arguments, and before the final vote was taken, the Commit tee on Charter Revision submitted their final report, in which they stated their reasons why the Tenth Ward Improvement Association could not conscientiously favor the new Charter.

In view of the fact that none of the English daily papers published this report, we hereby present the interesting document in full:

"To the Tenth Ward Improvement Association—Greeting:

"Three years ago, on January 19, 1908, this association went on record in favor of Charter Revision, and by unanimous vote adopted the report of its Charter Committee, in which our demands for a progressive City Charter were plainly set forth.

"In said report the Tenth Ward Improvement Association asked that the City Charter be so amended or the rank and file of the people of this metropolis of the great Southwest, so republican institutions for which quest that same be published in the they could more democratically and generations have fought, suffered and more effectively manage their pub- died. "Resolved, That the members of Drivers' and Stablemen's lic municipal affairs for the benefit of the commonwealth. Union No. 43 pledge themselves to

The Politicians May Rule. themselves from the monopolistic "While the Council is deprived of tions by municipal ownership of the

Opposed to One-Man Rule.

"This association also went on

record, in unqualified language, in

"And one of the principal demands

of this Tenth Ward Improvement As-

advocated ever since, was a real,

bona fide Merit or Civil Service sys-

"There were numerous other mod-

measures asked for by this Associa-

tion, every one of them a necessity

The Freeholders' Mistake.

Chambers," suddenly and meteor-

The People Objected in Vain.

politely, asked the Board of Free-

holders that they should, from time

to time, publish the result of their

deliberations, so the people could

Ward Improvement Association, very their action.

some vital legislative power, the same Council, by a vote of 10 to 5, may chase the Mayor out of office, though the same Mayor may be the choice of the overwhelming majority of the 150,000 voting citizens of St. Louis.

This is a mockery and a farce unknown in any community governed by the people.

Feudal Lese Majeste Revived.

"While in old feudal Europe lese majeste has become a joke, and is no longer recognized in England, Belgium. Scandinavia and other monsociation, made three years ago and archical countries, we find, to our amusement, that the Board of Freeholders, composed, supposedly, of the flower of our local political intelligence, has prescribed for the citi-

ern improvements and progressive zens of St. Louis a Lese Majeste III of the new Charter we are informed that any one not a Councilman, who shall be guilty of disre- cally, in the state, and nationally.

spect to the Council by any disorder-"After much hard work on the ly behavior, shall be arrested and fined, on the spot, by imprisonment part of this and other civil and labor organizations a Board of Freeholders not exceeding ten days, or by a fine not exceeding \$300.00, or both. This was elected, and said Board, after is ideal for a progressive City Chareighteen months of travail behind ter! the closed doors of their "Sacred

To Abolish Auditorship a Mistake.

"We find that the important office people of St. Louis with the 'Imperaof the Auditor is to be abolished, and tive Oder' that their great and semithe Comptroller, one of the few electdivine 'Ten Commandments' must be ive officials, may be suspended by the swallowed not later than Janaury 31, 1911, and that unless the people of Mayor and removed by a majority vote of the Council. This is unsound, this city would consent to the Freedangerous, undemocratic, and will holders' demands the entire municilead to serious complications at the Only Igorotes Could Submit to Such pal government and their laboriously expense of the people. manufactured 'Magna Charta' might

Mayor's Rule Would be Absolute.

"We find that after the people "The people objected to this un- have elected their President of Asprecedented way of Charter making, but the objection was sneered at, and right to suspend him, and the Counthe Special Charter election fixed for cil may remove the Assessor 'for in our City Hall and other public cause,' of course, for kings and des-"As late as last summer this Tenth pots will always find a cause for

"The King Can Do No Wrong."

"We finad that, according to Section 6 of Article VIII, 'Any officer appointed by the Mayor may be removed by him without trial. This Charter clause is based on the old divine right' that the King can do no wrong.

"We are supposed to accept a Board of Public Improvements consisting of five appointees of the Mayor, and said board is equipped with almost unlimited power, ruling absolute over the Street Department, Water Department, Building Department, Parks and Public Places Department and Public Utilities De-

Civil Service Clause a Farce.

"We find in the proposed new Char-Civil Service, which, if adopted, stock in the eyes of the entire counmembers of the Civil Service Com-Mayor, two of them directly, the municipal government that claims to revised as to give greater power to stick closely and conscientiously to Board of Public Improvements can 31st.

creation of the Mayor, the Mayor may dictate to the Council.

"We find that the new Charter gives us a partial referendum and a recall, which are jokers, not worth the paper they are written on.

An Insult to Free Citizenship.

"In conclusion, we must call the citizens' attention to the outrageous provision contained in Section 7, Article XXXIII, of this so-called new Charter, which reads as follows:

" 'No officer or employe of the city shall be a member of any committee of any political organization, or of any similar body, or any officer of either, and any such officer or employe becoming such shall thereby forfeit his office or employment.'

"This section is an insult to every intelligent and progressive citizen whose political idealism and activi-Charter law. In Section 6 of Article ties are directed to elevate mankind and bring about better conditions in the political life of our country, lo-

Would be Worse than Russia.

"To adopt the new Charter with this outrageous section would condemn the four thousand or more city employes of our municipality to political servitude-i. e., to a state of political inactivity—as is enforced to-day in Darkest Russia by a cruel Czar and his henchmen.

"To carry out the provisions of this section would mean to employ none but idiots, cowards and lickspittles to public office in our muncipality and to keep all public-spirited and able men out of office.

Humiliation.

"In order to carry out this provision the King-Mayor might soon be compelled to import eight sessors the King-Mayor is given the thousand Igorotes from the Philippine Islands and put them to work buildings and institutions, for no freedom - loving, public - spirited man, woman or boy would submit to such political humiliation by accepting a position in the public service of an American municipality.

Defeat of Charter Recommended.

"In view of the foregoing facts, your committee recommends that the Tenth Ward Improvement Association go on record as being decidedly opposed to the adoption of the proposed new Charter, and, therefore, offers the motion that the committeee's report be received and the recommendations concurred in. "Respectfully submitted,

'Committee on Charter Revision."

Adopted Unanimously.

When the chairman put the question:

"All in favor of the motion that the Tenth Ward Improvement Assoer, Article XXII, provisions for ciation hereby record its opposition to the proposed new Charter will would make this city the laughing give the usual sign!" a unanimous "aye" was the reply, three hundred try. In the first place, the three members voting for the motion, and but one against it. But even this mission are to be appointed by the one member explained his vote by saying that he would also vote third indirectly, for, before the against the new Charter on January

Thus the people of St. Louis will

Forced Into Expensive Election. "But the Freeholders failed to comply with the request, and to-day we are forced to an expensive election and without giving the people

a chance to properly inform themselves as to the contents of the new Charter, on the adoption or rejection of which they are expected to vote on January 31.

The People's Demands Were Disrepartment. garded.

"In perusing the proposed new Charter of the Board of Freeholders we find, much to our regret. that the measures and reforms asked for and advocated for years by this Tenth Ward Improvement Association have been disregarded by the charter makers, especially those measures which we regard as fundamental and paramount in any modern, progressive

the great democratic principles and appoint the third member of, the mmission, the Board of Public Im-

anniversary issue of the Bakers Yet this in itself is an encouraging sign, for it shows that our St. Louis movement is "getting busy" and preparing for greater work, which will also result in much good for the

and victories, and the final succes of the organization, and was loudly applauded.

Business Agent Peter Beisel spoke of the great struggles of the International Union, and gave many a reminiscence of the uphill fights and battles of this pioneer organization. He concluded with an appeal to the members and friends to continue the great work. His remarks were greeted with liberal applause.

Brewers' and Malsters' Union No. 6 was strongly represented, and the banner of "Old No. 6" looked as good as ever.

There was concert and dancing until Sunday morning, and on his way home the smiling face of Peter Beisel greeted the smiling face of the rising sun that sent her first golden rays over the good old Mississippi to enlighten Pete on his homeward trip to Luxemburg.

The editor of ST. LOUIS LABOR New Club Hall, Thirteenth street regrets very much that he could not and Chouteau avenue. A fine profind time to comply with the repeatgram will be arranged, and everyed requests of Editor Comrade Hoh- body in attendance will be assured of mann to contribute an article to the 'a fine time.



Demands Were Just.

"Among the measures which this association then wanted to have inserted in the proposed revised or new Charter were such fundamenta! rights of the people as direct legislation, without any corporation string or political boss guardianship attached to it; the Initiative, the Referendum, the Recall and Proportional Representation, without which legislation becomes a mockery and a farce.

Were Opposed to a Czar-Mayor.

"This association, by unanimous vote, insisted that the veto power of the Mayor be abolished, because when the people make their own laws, either by means of the representative system of government or by direct legislation, no single man

in the community should be empowered to kill such legislation by the mediaeval method of he veto power which smells very strongly of an cient feudalism.

"This association insisted on Proportional Representation, whereby the representative form of government will become a fairer and more just expression of the will of the people.

Wanted Municipal Ownership.

"This association further insisted that the new Charter should contain most important municipal departspecific and clear-cut provisions au- | ments.

"Benevolent Corporation Despotism."

"We find that the proposed new Charter does not only not affirm, strengthen and guarantee the political rights already secured by the people after centuries of struggle and persecution, but, to our amazement, we find that the new Charter attempts to lead the people of St. Louis into the land where benevolent corporation despotism would reign supreme.

Would Abolish Democracy.

"The new Charter abolishes the House of Delegates (which is to the city what the House of Representatives is to the nation), without an attempt to give the people proportional representation, whereby they might, even with a single-chamber Council, be in a position to control the legislative branch of our municipal government.

Would Restrict Suffrage Right.

"A Council of fifteen members is to legislate, with a King-Mayor at the helm who is equipped with almost unlimited power.

"Instead of extending and broadening the suffrage right of the people to elect their own public servants for the important offices, the new Charter abolishes that suffrage right of the c'tizens, and, instead, equips an almost almighty Mayor with the power to appoint the chiefs of the

provements members themselves must be appointed by the Mayor. Much Atteention Given to Boule-

vards.

"We find that several pages of the new Charter are devoted to the establishment and maintenance of boulevards, but little or nothing is said about making public improvements in the tenement house and slum districts.

Board of Public Improvements and

Dictatorship.

4116 Schiller Place. Two rooms Improvements, in some respects, and kitchen; gas and water. \$1,300. would become the dictator over the \$50.00 cash; balance, \$25.00 every 3 Council, and, since the board is the months. Inquire 2818 Wyoming st.

🕾 FAMILY ENTERTAINMENT 🕉

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF

11th and 13th Ward Socialist Clubs

Saturday February 4, 1911,___ AT THE

SOUTHWEST TURNER HALL,

Potomac and Ohio Ave.

Concert, Entertainment and Dance.

-SPEAKERS-

L. G. POPE in English.

HENRY BARTEL, Editor of the Chicago Arbeiter-Zeitung, will deliver the German address.

> Family Tickets \$1.00. Refreshments free. Concert opens at 8 o'clock p. m.

> > -

rise in their might and bury the new corporation Charter on January 31.

Second Ward Socialist Party Club

Will give its annual family entertainment Saturday, February 18, 1911, at Reiss' Hall, Blair avenue and Salisbury street. There will be a find program and a good time for all who attend. Admission, 10 cents.



"We find that the Board of Public

Burning Up the New Charter.

Red Hot Charter Cinders

By the Editor.

UNDER THE PROPOSED NEW CHARTER the Mayor and ten Councilmen would have almost absolute centrol of the municipal machinery of government.

UNDER THE PROPOSED NEW CHARTER the only elective offices would be Mayor, Comptroller, Assessor, Collector and Council. All other officials now elective would then be appointed by his Majesty the King-Mayor.

UNDER THE PROPOSED NEW CHARTER ten, politicians in the Council, constituting themselves into a majority, could remove the Mayor from office, although he may have been elected by 150,000 citizens

UNDER THE PROPOSED NEW CHARTER the Council is empowered to fill vacancies in the Council "temporarily and until the next election. Thus a majority of 15 politicians will have the right to say who shall serve with them, and these eight men will certainly see to it that none but their favorites will fill the vacancies.

UNDER THE PROPOSED NEW CHARTER the Mayor retains the veto power. This one-man power smells of mediaeval feudalism. No single man should have the right to veto any law enacted by the people or their representatives. The King of England has no power to veto any law enacted by Parliament. The Kaiser of Germany has no power to veto any law enacted by the Reichstag. The Presidents of France and Switzerland have no power to veto any law enacted by their republican parliaments. Hence the Mayor of St. Louis has more power than the monarchs of Europe.

UNDER THE PROPOSED NEW CHARTER the Council may grant to persons or corporations the right to construct, purchase, lease or operate public utilities. The corporation interests were well taken care of by the Board of Freeholders. But the people got a dose of old Vanderbil'ts pany. patent medicine, labeled: "The Pub lic be Damned!"

.. UNDER THE PROPOSED NEW CHARTER careful provisions are made for the construction and mainof correction, houses of reformation, etc. We don't object. These are good der. places where servile, mercenary 'orspend their involuntary vacations.

UNDER THE PROPOSED NEW CHARTER the Council is given the authority to prescribe the moral limits "within which business, occupations and practices liable to be nuisances" should be kept. We suppose that this prescription would also apply to the Board of Freeholders, whose Charter work may be called a practice "liable to be a nuisance'

UNDER THE PROPOSED NEW HARTER the Mayor and the Council shall have the right to commit to labor in the workhouse any one who refuses to pay fine or penalty assessed against him, provided, however, that no such imprisonment shall exceed one hundred days for any one offense. This would only apply to poor wretches of workingmen, while the Big Cinch grafters and taxdodgers could never be reached.

UNDER THE PROPOSED NEW CHARTER the people may elect the ٠ Assessor, but, when elected, the Mayor has the right to suspend the Assessor, and the Council may remove him for good. Then the King-Mayor may appoint one of his (wn favorites or tools as the President of the Board of Assessors and keep him there till the following city election. Why not abolish the right of suffrage altogether? Have a Czar in the Mayor's chair and be done with, in order that true democracy and republicanism may no longer be disgraced!

UNDER THE PROPOSED NEW CHARTER the almighty King-Mayor has the divine right to fill the following important offices by appointment: The five members of the Board of Public Improvements, the Health Commissioner and the members of the Board of Health, City Counselor, Supply Commissioner, City Treasurer (and he may fire the Comptroller and fill the vacancy. thus controlling solely and absolutely the city treasury), Fire Chief, Chief of Police, City Register (Witter might get a life job!), Marshal, the Police Justices, the members of the Hospital Board, Commissioner of Charities and Corrections, two members of the Civil Service Commission, and members of the Mullanphy Board. Such unlimited power in the hands of a mayoralty puppet-wouldn't that be a fine thing for the Big Cinch corporations!

UNDER THE PROPOSED NEW CHARTER any officer appointed by the Mayor may be removed by him without trial. Where does the civil service come in?

UNDER THE PROPOSED NEW CHARTER the Health Department officials shall have the right to examine "any building, lot or place of any description within the city to ascertain the conditions thereof.' Nothing is said about the overcrowded, disease and pestilence breeding cars of the United Railways Com-

UNDER THE PROPOSED NEW CHARTER the Mayor is given the power to appoint the Chief of Police "when the city is permitted by law to establish and maintain a Police tenance of workhouses, jails, houses Department." What is sauce for the goose should be sauce for the gan-Why did the Freeholders not give the people the "Initiative, Refporation lawyers might some day erendum and Recall"? And if they were so sensitve about the constitutionality of the measure, why didn't they insert the same proviso as they put into Section 1 of Article XV, in reference to the appointment of the Chief of Police by the Mayor? Why could they not insert a clause like this: The people shall have the right to apply the Initiative, Referendum and Recall "whenever the State Constitution will give them that right." This would have given the people a chance to apply the In'tiative, get up

a test case and establish the constitutionality of the measure by the

UNDER THE PROPOSED NEW

books open and their mouths shut.

private corporations.

feel like it.

dog.

What Chas. W. Bates Says.

(St. Louis Star of January 11, 1911.)

In the opinion of Charles W. Bates, attorney for the Board of Freeholders, the proposed new Charter is inferior to ٠ our present Charter. Mr. Bates says:

"My own belief is that we now have one of the best Charters in the country. By amendment centralizing power in some one responsible body, it would be nearly perfect. '

UNDER THE PROPOSED NEW UNDER THE PROPOSED NEW CHARTER the Recall (see Article CHARTER Section 7 of Article XXXII, Section 1) is a joker. Thirty-five thousand signatures the city shall be a member of any committee of any political organiwould be required to make the Rezation, or of a committee of any call operative. These signatures must ward political organization, or of be the signatures of 35,000 qualified any similar body, or an officer or and registered voters entitled to vote employe becoming such shall thoreby at the general State election in Noforfeit his office or employment etc." vember. In view of the fact that the The same section prohibits any city registration does not close until 15 employe from directly or indirectly days before the election, it would soliciting or receiving any assessbe difficult to do much work in the ment, subsription or contribution for any political party or political purway of getting signatures before the pose whatever. This provision in the day of registration. And since an new Charter is outrageous. It stamps entirely new registration must take the membership or activity in any place every presidential election year political party as a crime and puts a premium upon the most cowardly there would not be any registered political subserviency. Any man of voters until the day of general regishonor and self-respect, who has the tration, which is less than twenty welfare of the people at heart and days before election. Now, the Freewho recognizes the fact that political holders Recall joker says that the parties are simply the instruments signatures of the 35,000 registered desires, demands and political aspivoters must be filed with the Elecrations, would rather go to jail and tion Commissioners not later than save his manhood and civic pride. ten days before said November electhan to submit to such rules pretion. This would not give time pared by a coterie of ill-adised polienough to compare the petition sigticians and statesmen. natures with the registration lists to establish the bona fide status of the The proposed new Charter is the signatures, even if the signatures were secured pell-mell before the day of general registration. Will Jeptha Howe or any other lawyer

politician please tell us how to seure the signatures of the 35,000 egistered voters in the time prescribed? It seems to me that the entire Recall joker could not stand the constitutional test.

An Appeal

To the Citizens of St. Louis:

We urge vigorous and united action by all civic organizations and individuals who have the good of St. Louis at heart for the defeat of the proposed new Charter, to be voted on January 31.

verse of what was desired by the progressive citizens who have worked so long and unselfishly for reform of our municipal organic laws.

ments be Confirmed?

In his arguments against the auop-|sequent nomination. They could not tion of the proposed City Charter Council with power to confirm the appointments of the Mayor is a serious omission.

Alexander Hamilton, to whom more than any other man, except George Washington, is due the present power and glory of this country. the appointments of the executive to be confirmed by the Senate, said in 'The Federalist'':

Hamilton's Position.

"The truth of the principles here advanced seems to have been felt by XXXIII) "no officer or employe of the most intelligent of those who have found fault with the provision the appointment of unfit characters made, in this respect, by the convention. They contend that the President ought solely to have been authorized to make the appointments under the federal government. But it is easy to show that every advantage to be expected from such an arrangement would, in substance. be derived from the power of nomination, which is proposed to be conferred upon him; while several disadvantages which might attend the absolute power of appointment in the hands of that officer would be avoided. In the act of nomination, his judgment alone would be exer cised; and as it would be his sole duty to point out the point, who, with the approbation of the Senate, should fill an office, his resonsibility would be as complete as if he were to make the final appointment. whereby the people express their There can, in this view, be no difference between nominating and appointing. The same motives which would influence a proper discharge of his duty in one case, would exist in the other. And as no man could be appointed but on his previous nomination, every man who might be

appointed would be, in fact, his choice. But his nomination may be overruled; this it certainly may; yet it can only be to make place for another nomination by himself.

A Check on Favoritism.

"The person ultimately appointed must be the object of his preference, though perhaps not in the first degree. It is also not probable that his nomination would be often overruled. The Senate could not be men, elected on a general ballot, and tempted, by the preference they might feel to another, to reject the may all be residents of the same apartment house or hotel. The Counone proposed, because they could not cil and the Mayor will represent the assure themselves that the person they might wish would be brought the People's League, Burlington the interests of the people, for the forward by a second or by any sub-

> referendum section of the Charter, the people might demand the reference of any or all such permits to a popular vote?

If such were the case, then the power lodged in the Board of Public the schemes of the Big Cinch or the Works to grant permits at will would want direct legislation. The pretense be subject to the control of the people just as fully as the franchisegranting power of the Council, to be xercised whenever they saw fit.

> The theory upon which this power is granted the board is that it would expedite the city's business, which is true and necessary enough, and that the nower would always be honestly and wisely exercised, which is by no

It would be very desirable to have

a full and candid discussion of this

matter, to bring out the exact status

of the veto power of the people over

all franchise grants and permits of

even be certain that a future nomi-City Councilman Wm. C. Schutz has nation would present a candidate in stated that failure to provide the any way more acceptable to them; and as their dissent might cast a kind of stigma on the individual rejected, and might have the appearance of a reflection upon the judgment of the chief magistrate, it is not likely that their sanction would often be refused, where there were not. debating the necessity of requiring special and strong raesons for the refusal. To what purpose, then, require the co-operation of the Senate? I answer that the necessity of their concurrence would have a powerful, though, in general, a silent operation. It would be an excellent check upon a spirit of favoritism in the President, and would tend to prevent from state prejudice, from family connection, from personal attachment, or from a view to popularity. In addition to this, it would be an efficacious source of stability in the administration. It will readily be comprehended that a man who had himself the sole disposition of offices would be governed by his private inclinations and interests, than when he was bound to submit the propriety of his choice to the discussion and determination of a different and independent body, and that body an entire branch of the legislature.

Timely Words of Applause.

"The possibility of rejection would be strong motive to care in provosing. The danger to his own reputation, and in the case of an elective magistrate, to his political excistence, from betraving a spirit of favoritism, or an unbecoming pursuit of popularity, to the observation of a body whose opinions would have great weight in forming that of the public, could not fail to operate as a barrier to the one and to the other. He would be both ashamed and afraid to bring forward, for the most distinguished or lucrative stations, candidates who had no other merits than that of coming from the same state to which he particularly belonged, or of being in some way or other personally allied to him, or of possessing the necessary insignificance and pliancy to render them the

obsequious instruments of his pleasure." These forceful words deserve

thoughtful consideration in connection with the proposed new Charter, which takes from the City Council the power to confirm all of the Mayor's appointments .-- Issued by Building.

So that, as the Charter now reads, the new Council can be nominated from one block in Westmoreland place or from one house on the Levee, whichever selection will suit Terminal.

Scratch the "Yes!"

Lese Majeste

Under the Proposed New Charter the City Council Could Act as [¬]oliceman, Judge and Jailer.

interests of "big business" instead of reason that it will be easy for the special interests to control the nomination, on both tickets, of the few men who will constitute our govern-

fake-a fraud.

ment. The Freeholders have given us This proposed Charter is the renothing in the nature of direct legislation, although they knew, from past popular votes, that the people

What was wanted was a local government always and quickly responsive to the popular will. What we get is a monarchical form of government, in which the whole adminis tration is turned over to a very small number of men, who are in no way accountable to or controlled by necesarily the first step forward. the people during their terms of of-

most damnable fundamental law ever promulgated in this metropolis of the great state of Missouri. January 31 is the date of the Spe cial Charter election. Vote the corporation-made Charter down. Bury it good and deep! Scratch the "Yes"!

UNDER THE PROPOSED NEW CHARTER the railroads shall be compelled to pay all or a part of the cost of the abolishment of grade crossings. The Freeholders were very kind to the corporations. Why should the railroads not be compelled to pay the entire cost of the grade-crossing work?

UNDER THE PROPOSED NEW CHARTER the Mayor may remit, either with or without conditions. fines, costs and penalties imposed for violation of any ordinance. This means that the friends and favorites of the Mayor-i. e., the big corporation interests-may even be fined for the violations and still escape the penalties of the law, because their King Mayor will kindly absolve them from all fines and penalties. Where does justice come in?

UNDER THE PROPOSED NEW CHARTER the Mayor may sustend the Comptroller, one of the few elective officers, and fill the vancancy until the next election with one of his favorites and political tools. What a dictate the granting of franchises to arch now holds. fine display of absolutism!

fice.

The new Charter proposes to cen-UNDER THE PROPOSED NEW ter all executive power in the More Charter Mayor, who appoints and removes CHARTER the civil service has so many loopholes and provisos that all heads of departments without any puppet of a King-Mayor may confirmation by the Council; and the knock the bottom out of the entire heads of departments appoint all service. Eight members of the Countheir subordinates and remove same at pleasure. The Mayor thus has, cil, being a majority, may chase the through his control of the tenure of Civil Service Commissioners out of office, "for cause," whenever they office of the heads of departments, Charter and what would result f. om power to appoint and remove, at will, every city official.

UNDER THE PROPOSED NEW There is a provision for the appointment of minor employes CHARTER the civil service article contains so many exempt features through a civil service board, but this civil service board is appointed that it has the appearance of a boy's pants after a rencontre with a bullby the Mayor and by appointees of the Mayor, and subject to arbitrary such a way as to constitute a valu-

removal by him. It will clearly be able franchise, without the right of easy for the Mayor to build up a tremendous political machine, responsigrant.

CHARTER the Board of Public Imble only to himself, personally, withprovements becomes a kind of a out violating the form of civil sermonarchy in a monarchy, with the vice. King-Mayor as the absolute ruler.

That the present Mayor would The people may keep their pocketseize this power from the start is apparent from his present policy. is given in the proposed Charter, but Under the present charter heads of UNDER THE PROPOSED NEW departments have the right to ap- It appertains, apparently, to only CHARTER the Council shall not point their subordinates, but these "any bill granting a franheads of departments have been chise until a report thereon in given orders by Mayor Kreismann to come to his office for the names of it reserve to the people over fran-

the form in which it is put those with whom he wishes them to chises granted by the Board of Fubupon its final passage has been Public Improvements with its recomfill vacancies. This shows the pres- lic Works, under the authority deleent Mayor's disposition, which is now gated to the board by the Charter to mendations as to the action that should be taken thereon." In other checked by the Council. The new grant permits for the use of public words, the five members of the Board Charter places no check whatever property and privileges upon the of Public Improvements, or three of upon the Mayor's acts. He is given public streets? them constituting a majority, may more power than any European mon-

The Council is to consist of fifteen uable franchise, and that, under the idea was outvoted.

Light Needed.

of a limited referendum and a lim-

ited recall placed in the Charter is a

backward stride in municipal gov-

ernment proposed in recent years

anywhere in the world. Its defeat is

PERCY PEPOON.

The new Charter is the longest

(Editorial from St. Louis Star). After all the talk back and forth about the nature of the proposed

its adoption, a serious point has finally been brought out which calls for elucidation.

ordinance by the Council.

This point is the arbitrary power must certainly known by actual exof the Board of Public Works to perience what is good or bad for the grant permits for private use of the city of St. Louis, is against the New streets and other public property in Charter. Why?

means so true.

the people or Council to veto the The one point the most commonly

against the new Charter. Why? insisted upon from the beginning has been that the people shall have the right to pass upon all franchises

Frederick W. Lehmann fought to through the referendum. This right have the Council approve ail of the Mayor's appointments, but when the is apparently qualified by restriction. Freeholders took a vote on this par-Jep Howe a better politician, for such franchises as may be granted by Lehmann and his friends were out-What control, or veto power, does voted 9 to 4.

Mr. Lehmann insisted on the new Councilmen being nominated from different districts, thus giving every portion of the city representation When this feature was voted on by the Freeholders, again Mr. Lehmann Would the courts hold that such found that Jep Howe was a better permits constituted in fact a val-

On page 6 of the new charter is a provision which amounts to the establishment of the favorite institution of despotism-lese majeste. In section 6 it is provides that whenever the Council may be treated disrespectfully, or when it thinks it is so treated, or whe nit may choose to pretend to think that it is so treated, by any citizen appearing before it, it can arrest said citizen and send him to jail without trial. This beats court injunctions as a tool of tyranny. Can any liberty-loving man swallow an instrument containing such a monstrosity? Never!

On January 31 every progressive citizen must

Scratch the "Yes!"

The Terminal Gets the Free Bridge. Clause 13, on page 15, gives the Council power to sell its "property," except waterworks and parks-this means the free bridge. Charter advocates say that the free bridge could not be sold, because it is not a "public utility," but a highway. But ticular question Mr. Lehmann found it certainly is "property." But the free bridge is a utility, or will be, if it ever progresses to the point where

it is capable of use. Moreover, a highway could be sold, if the fee was in the city and it was vacated as a

street; moreover, parks may be highways and often are, and yet their sale is specifically prohibited by this Charter. Why not make sure about the free bridge? Because it is a conspiracy to rob the people of this politician, and again Mr. Lehmann's their most valued and most valuable possession.

Councilman Schutz, who knows the best needs of this city, and who has always fought the Terminal in its attempt to 'put one over," is

By Civis Americanus. Councilman Schneiderhahn, who

all kinds.



Economy and Efficiency

By Carl D. Thompson.

The Milwaukee officials are determined to establish economy and efficiency as far as possible. To this end the Board of Estimates has made a provision for an appropriation for a department of economy and efficiency.

The first suggestion in this direction came from the Comptroller's department, and is in the direction of a system of inventories in the various departments.

Each department is to take a careful inventory each year of everything in its possession. And then, naturally, a careful account is to be kept of everything purchased or sold or otherwise disposed of during the year. And, finally, another inventory taken at the end of the year.

This has never been done before. But it is, of course, the only way to keep a check on the different departments and to insure economy.

No one knows, and no one had any means of knowing heretofore, how much property of one kind or another might have been used up or might have disappeared in the various departments. No inventory was taken. This was trikingly illustrated not long ago when a dispute arose as to a typewriter in the Mayor's office. It seems that there had been an extra typewriter purchased by the city and put in this department. It disappeared. No one knew where it was. And no one has been able to find it. And, what is worse, no one seems to know who is responsible.

What happened in this case might happen in any other department And it might keep on happening all the time. And without a system of acountability for all property in the various departments it is impossible to know whether the city's property is properly cared for or not.

So the Socialist administration is adopting this up-to-date method of accounting. The next step by the new department of economy and efficiency is to make a very careful analysis of the duties of all of the officials in the different departments. The duties of the different officials are prescribed by the city charter and ordinances. But the charter is antiquated and poorly arranged, and besides there is a second volume, called the Supplement. And, in addition, every now and then the City Council passes a new ordinance prescribing some new duty.

Thus the duties and responsibilities of the various officials become very indefinite, and it almost takes a Philadelphia lawyer to know what they are.

Thus, by collecting under one head and classifying off of these duties of the officials as prescribed by the city charter, the Supplement and the various ordinances scattered through the Council Proceedings, this the moneyed men did not furnish the department has rendered a great service in making clear and simple the duties of the officials.

Another Good Measure.

On the finest avenue in Milwaukee stands a large and elegant mansion. Its aristocratic owner copied it after a European castle. It is said to contain one hundred large and beautiful rooms. The grounds around the castle occupy one whole city square.

This magnificent residence, like many other houses of the aristocracy, stands vacant. A particularly malodorous family skeleton drove the owners away, and the house has long been for sale.

A few weeks ago it was reported that an option on this fine castle had been given, but to whom remained a mystery.

The name of the purchaser has now been divulged. It is the City of Milwaukee. And the use for which this beautiful home is intended is a remarkable feature of the Socialist administration.

The Milwaukee Socialists have decided that there shall be one city in the United States where the children of the poor may be born in a palace. Therefore, at the last meeting of the Milwaukee Council, Alderman Victor L. Berger introduced a resolution providing for the purchase of this building and the fine grounds around it for a maternity hospital.

The idea is a most happy one and the choice is significant. The Socialists have a genuine reverence for the little child. Under a real Socialist system, of course, all children will be ushered into the world with equal rights. Under the Socialist system of one city alone, the nearest we can come to this final ideal is to place the newborn infant for a few. days at least in sanitary, beautiful and happy surroundings.

Whether the mothers are the hard-working wives of workingmen, or whether they are women in still more unfortunate circumstances, they will for a little while be cheered by comfort and beauty in large and fine rooms, surrounded by the garden, by flowers and pure, fresh air. This cannot but have a beneficial reaction on their children, and give them, at any rate, a healthy and happy start in life.

Such is the plan of the Socialists. Nothing is too good for the little children. The Socialists, building for the future, must take a most deep and serious interest in the little men and women who are build the Co-Operative Commonwealth.

Meanwhile it must not be supposed that the path of the Milwaukee Socialists is all smooth sailing. One difficulty is that so many of the appointive officers are necessarily hold-overs from the last administration. For instance, the tax commissioner is a survivor from the old Rose Democracy. Under the law the Socialist administration at present cannot get rid of him. Now it has just transpired that this man, in assessing the taxes of the city of Milwaukee, has laid the heaviest taxes on those wards where the workingmen reside. In this way he wished, apparently, to gain two objects.

In the first place, he wanted to lighten the taxes for his friends, the business men.

Is it not more reasonable to suppose that they have a selfish motive-that they want something they could not get from a clean government? A recent issue of the St. Louis Star contained the following about an incident that happened in Ohio:

"A farmer in the Buckeye Sate has been convicted of having been 'bought' three several and distinct times on last election day. He told the jury that first he was paid \$12.50 with the understanding that he would vote the straight Republican ticket.

"Next he was asked to enter into a contract to vote the straight Democratic ticket. It being more popular to vote Democratic than Republican during this perilous year for standpatters, the agriculturist scaled the price and accepted \$10, figuring, possibly, that the cost of living under Democratic rule might be decreased. But the enterprising farmer did not 'stay bought.' Later in the day he consented to scratch one man on the Republican ticket and vote for a Democrat for \$3.00."

Here is a man who sold his vote to both Democrats and Republicans for a total of \$25.50. He was convicted and fined \$8.00-leaving him \$17.50 to the good. This proves how lightly crimes against the ballot are considered. As a further punishment he was debarred from voting for five years, but when the party boss lines him up at the next election he'll vote all right.

Who furnished the money that made it possible for one man to get \$25.50 for his vote? Not the work people of Ohio, I assure you. And if bribe money there wouldn't be any bribery, would there? And the joke of it all is that the 3,000 suckers in Scott county who voted the capitalist tickets did for nothing what that Ohio chap got \$25.50 for. Saturday J. C. Walker of Com-

merce township came in, accompanied by a Mr. Carr, whom he introduced as a Republican. I asked Mr. Carr why he was a Republican, and he didn't know. Asked what he had against Socialism, he said he objected to the dues-paying business. It seemed to appear to him as too much of a "Cheap John" affair.

"Why," said Mr. Carr, "when one of our candidates wants a speaking, he pays some good talker \$25 and tells him to go where he wants him Fund does not pay interest. to go and make a speech. The Socialists generally take up collections to pay the speaker."

I just had to grin a little, and asked, "In whose interest does your candidate send out the speaker?" "Why, in his own interest, of

course," admitted Mr. Carr-and he seemed to see the point.

Postal Savings



ONE DOLLAR STARTS ACCOUNT.

Purchase of a Ten-Cent Postal antees Repayment on Demand.

After about thirty years of recommendations from the postoffice department and debate by congress, a bill providing for the creation of a hank system ha she vings come a law. Congress displayed lit-tle interest in the present measure. Elmer Shepard In all probability the bill would have failed to pass had the President not put the full weight of the administration behind it to force the act through as a party measure. Such a system has been an obvious need for years, particularly in districts which has no savings banks. Many banks have opposed the measure, fearing that they would suffer from government competition, but the act is designed primarily for those who have only small sums and who distrust ordinary banks. In communities where banks are numerous, safe and well established it is doubtful if the regular savings bank business will be appreciably affected. In other words, the postoffice department will occupy a new field, instead of dividing one that is already pre-empted.

band. Designated postoffices will resimple and not burdensome or comceive deposits of \$1 or a multiple, but, further, the act also provides that a ten cent postal savings card may be purchased, to which may be attached special "postal savings stamps." Such a card with nine stamps is to be accepted as a deposit of \$1. Accounts are limited to \$500, and not over \$100 may be deposited in one month. The government guarantees repayment of the principal upon demand, with 2 per cent inter-

est. Depositors, if they desire, may exchange \$20 or multiples of \$20 for United States bonds bearing 21/2 per cent.

The money accumulated in the postal savings bank is to be deposited mainly in the neighboring state and national banks at 21/4 per cent interest. Five per cent of the total moneys received is to be retained by the secretary of the treasury as a cash reserve. Not more than 30 per cent of the deposits may be withdrawn by the government for investment in United States bonds.

The whole control is vested in a board of trustees, consisting of the postmaster general, the secretary of the treasury and the attorney generay. This board is to designate the postal savings depository offices, and it will draft all the rules and regulations. Congress evidently intended to give the board a free hand, as may be seen in section 5 of the act, which specifies that a depositor shall, upon the opening of an account, receive a pass book, provided that the postmaster general may, with the approval of the board of trustees, adopt some other device in lieu of it. The

bill carries an appropriation of \$100,-00.

line with a very noble charity which allows savings in one cent amounts. I refer to the charity known as the Penny Provident Fund, which was

years ago, has enabled thousands of children in that city to save pennies and has taught them habits of thrift. This charity was originated by Otto T. Bannard." The Penny Provident

The interest on the part of such social workers which led them to establish such organizations as the Provident Loan Society and the Penny Provident Fund should make them work to aid in establishing the postal savings system. The many independent settlement savings funds for children offer an agency for advertising the postal savings banks. Every stamp station for the Penny Provident Fund can eventually be employed in the same way. It should be fairly easy to ask the poor, the ignorant and the foreigner to trust the government, and the collections made at settlements and churches can be deposited with the postoffice. This is done in England. It is even possible, according to Mr. Bannard, if the postal savings system is estab-But a Beginning May be Made by the lished in New York City some time in the future, that the Penny Provi-Savings Card-Government Guar- dent Fund may be discontinued as

> One obvious hope that all must have who wish the scheme to succeed is that the rules shall be made

Forest 3797

plicated. A matter that will undoubtedly be provided for is to arrange so that soldiers stationed in the Philippines, Porto Rico or Alaska may remit money through the war department for desposit in the postal savings banks at home. The British Postoffice Savings Bank received over 25,000 deposits a year of this kind .- Survey.

The Battle of London

Judging from the London disduring man hours defended themselves with the heroism of despair against a force of 1,500 police and 100 regular troops, preferring death to surrender.

They may have been common criminals, burglars and murderers, who dreaded the ordeal of "justice" which they would have had to pass through-the capture and the prison and the trial and the violent end. It is true that common thieves and murderers are not usually possessed of that spirit of bold defiance to the constituted authorities -- defiance even unto death-displayed by these two desperate men. Nevertheless, such cases have not been entirely unknown, particularly in our own country, where a sheriff's posse has more than once been held at bay by a single man staking his life for his liberty.

But they may also have been "anarchists" of some sort, insane plotters of mad projects, "expropriators"

The expressed intent of the law, to in the imaginary service of a chimeriprovide means whereby sums smaller cal revolution, perhaps vain departthan \$1 may be accumulated for de- ing ghosts of the world-stirring posit, is, as Congressman Parsons drama of Russian Revolution. Great said in his speech of June 20: "One historic upheavals have been known Office: 2102 South Eleventh St. of the best provisions in this bill. to upset normal as well as weak * * * This scheme will allow sav- minds, and some of these remain ings in ten cent amounts. It is in permanently unbalanced. The idea of moving the sluggish world out of its rut by sheer application of brute force appeals strongly to a certain order of minds, and the idea be-

started in New York twenty-one

being no longer needed.

Delmar 2148

comes a permanent obsession in the tion.

But whether common criminals or victims of an extravagant idea, the two desperadoes who found their death in suicide or in the flames make a much stronger appeal to the mind and the imagination than the 1,600 police and regulars armed to the teeth and backed by all the resources of a great state. The overwhelming, the incomparable preponderance of force puts the attackers in a ridiculous position, while it sheds a certain kind of glory on the defense. And the ineptitude dispatches, nothing definite seems to be played by the forces of law and orknown concerning the two men who der, their apparently complete lack of intelligence in going about their business, should earn for them the universal contempt of their own profession. The stupidity that marked the first part of the British campaign against the Boers was exhibited, inan incredibly concentrated and distilled form, in the attack on the two desperadoes who, their backs to the wall, held their position during many hours against the armed forces of the British metropolis.



DR. L. H. DAVIS Physician and Surgeon

Hours: 9 to 10 a. m., 2 to 3 p. m. nd 7 to 8 p. m. Phones: Kinloch, Central 8056; Bell, Sidney 268. Residence 1032 Morrison Avenue

Hours 7:30 to 8:30 a. m. and 12:30 to 1:30 p. m.

ASSIST THE BAKERS!



YOU EAT BEAR THE LABEL?

IF NOT, WHY NOT?

St. Louis is the headquarters of the \$3,000,000 BREAD TRUST. Its managers have been fighting organized labor for years. They are opposed to short hours and high wages.

They tell you and their customers they are your friends and the friends of organized labor. Yes, they are your friends as long as they can get your money; but for the men in the bakeshop they have no use, if they belong to their respective unions.

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

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

Shun the product of the following firms-they are Trust bakeries: Heydt Bakery Co., Condon Bakery Co., Hauck-Hoerr Bakery, St. Louis Bakery Co., Welle-Boettler Bakery, Home Bakery Co., Freund Bres. Bread Co. Ltd., McKinney Bread Co.

They want the men to fall at their feet and ask them for a job, so they can pay the employes small wages and work them the hours they leei like.

UNION MEN AND FRIENDS.

Kindly insist that your Barber displays this Shop Card in his Barber Shop. It stands for short UNION SHOP hours, sanitary conditions and a fair day's pay. HELP THE BARBERS who are struggling to maintain these conditions and build up their

organization. This is the only Emblem of our Craft recog-

In the second place, if the workingmen were heavily taxed under a Socialist administration, unless they understood just how taxes are adjusted in Milwaukee, they would naturally blame the Socialists for the increased taxes on their little homes, or for higher rents.

This was the wily dodge of the anti-Socialists. In reply to this, the Socialists will simply have to explain the real state of the case and put Mr. Workingman wise on the tricks that his enemies play against him.

Thus the work of education always has to keep going on. And the working people must always keep their eyes open if they want to win political power and the economic freedom that will go with it.

E. H. THOMAS, State Secretary, Milwaukee, Wis., January 10, 1911.

Corrupt Politics.

(Scott County Kicker)

criminals we have. You cannot make only be done by uprooting the conditions that force people to be bad.

I am not going to steal a hog, or a loaf of bread, or clothing-because there is no reason why I should. I which nature demanded was absolutely necessary to my existence.

Would that be a crime? Well, that what they call it-and put people do under similar circumstances. If people could get what their exist-

The more laws that are enacted to | But when men and women must make people be "good," the more work for a wage that affords them but a scant living when steadily empeople good by legislation. This can ployed, and no living at all when sick or idle, what are they do?

The trend of the times may be measured by the unprecedented corruption reported from all over the country during the recent election have plenty of all these. But if I The St. Louis papers have been full were hungry or naked, and could get of what happened there, and election no work, although willing to work, I contests are now on. However, bewould feel that I was not getting a fore they get very far, it will be dissquare deal and would take that covered that one side was as corrupt as the other and the thing will be dropped.

Who is it that buys elections? It is not the farmers, is it? Nor the day in jail for doing what any man would laborers? Then it must be the business class.

Why does the business class bribe ence demands by a reasonable effort, voters? Do you think they do it bethere would be very little stealing. | cause they want clean government?

The main provision of the bill can be briefly summarized. Any person ten years old or over may have one account. A married woman may deposit in her own name, free from control of interference from her hus





Thirteen Socialists in Wisconsin Legislature

Wisconsin Officials Will Convene Im-, however, between all parties on the home rule bill as it is expetced to go portant Session-Urge New in.

Laws.

Madison, Wis., Jan. 10 .- The Wisconsin Legislature will be progressive Republican, with thirteen Socialists-the strongest delegation the state has yet sent to Madison.

The Socialists have planned to inof which will be the same as those they have introduced at every session, setting forth in legislative form the things the party stands for. There will be some new ones, however.

For State Owned Elevators.

Among these will be such measures as one to permit the state to operate elevators and to enter other lines of business which do not come under county or city control.

Aside from the measures which the Socialists themselves will introduce, there will be a number of bills brought in by old party members in which the Socialists are vitally interested, and which are in a large measure taken from Socialist bills of the past-in other words, stolen thunder.

Among the bills will be one for home rule and one for industrial insurance, for workingmen.

It is not known just at present what form these bills will take, and they may be such that the Socialists will have to conduct a lively fight on some features of them.

There is practically an agreement, lation this session.

Home Rule Bill Acceptable. It has been drafted by the Milwaukee civic societies and, with one or two exceptions, is acceptable.

It is said Milwaukee may have home rule in active operation before troduce a horde of measures, many the legislature adjourns, the intent being to make the bills effective on passage.

One of the features which this bill may include is that providing for non-partisan eletcion.

The non-partisan election idea sprang up immediately after the fall election as a last hope of the despairing to throw the victorious Socialists out of office in Milwaukee and Milwaukee county.

To Urge Income Tax Measure.

Among other bills to be introduced will be an income tax measure, a good roads bill and a bill dealing with educational problems and a water power bill.

These measures are all in the hands of special legislative committees, which will report early in the session.

The majority of the water powers committee is known to stand for state control, while the minority favors state ownership.

All along the line the big bills touch closely upon the Socialist position, and the Socialist delegation will be an important factor in the legis-

third classes is not to exceed five shillings, \$1.25, a week, and a total liability of \$250 and \$125, respectively.

Miners and seamen have special legislation of their own, and pastoral and agricultural workers are not dealt with by the new act. Unless the Labor Pary is returned to power the bill is likely to remain as it is for a while at least.

ATTACK CHILD LABOR IN LAW.

Indiana Will Seek to Prevent Exploitation of Its Youth.

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 10 .-Sweating the blood of children by day and poisoning their minds by night will be attacked in a labor bill which will be introduced in the legislature.

Details of the bill as it will come to the legislature have just been revealed.

Provisions of Bill.

For children under 16 to be employed in any gainful occupation, except farming or housework, to be employed more than eight hours a day or forty-eight hours a week, will be forbidden by the proposed law.

The night phase will prohibit the employment of children under 16 before 6 a. m. or after 7 p. m.

Boys under 16 and girls under 18 will not be permtited to engage in what are termed injurious occupations.

In the list is included work in cigar factories, distilleries and breweries and in any hotel, theater, concert hall, store or place of amusement where liquor is sold.

The list also includes factories where dangerous acids are used, and trouble with an undefined proportion of the New York police, as well the dipping of acids is a practice or where explosives are manufactured. as the police of many another city,

Factories having dangerous machinery are placed under the ban for children under the ages specified, and the following machinery is specified:

Circular and band saws, wood shapers and joiners, planers, metal reasons why, as Justice Goff has restamping machines, devices for making corrugated rolls, such as are used on washboards and roofs, rolling mill machines, punches or shears, grinding or mixing mills.

One section of the bill will forbid boys under 14 and girls under 18 from selling newspapers or anything else on the street.



Reply to the Criticism of a Capitalist Daily Paper.

On Sunday, December 4, the Rock Island Daily Union published an editoria, in which they say that the Tri-City Federation of Labor made a mistake in declaring against the Boy Scout movement. Evidently the Union meant well, but in some way overlooked the real issue. Let us take the official handbook of the Boy Scouts of America, on page 32:

The Scout Law. Article 2. A Scout is loyal to the president and to his officers and to his parents, his country, and his employers. He must stick to them through thick and thin against any one who is their enemy or who talks badly of them.

Article 7. A Scout obeys orders of gets an order he does not like he must do as soldiers and sailors do, he must carry it out all the same, because it 's his duty, and after he has

dering millions of dollars in de- spoke from our platform and created bauchery? One degenerate like hat much enthusiasm. Your cause is our will do more toward stirring up dis- cause. We have no other reason for existence as a party except the bringcontent among working people than all the so-called professional agitaing about of an industrial system whereby such outrages as those pertors in the country. To organize boys and to train them in such a petrated upon your people will be manner that it requires only a gun impossible. As a party we are wholly and a uniform to make them soldiers devoted to the interests of the workand then inject into their youthful ing class. It is our class and our minds a hatred for the working class cause. And the day when all the is an injustice, to say the least. workers, the builders and makers of When they say that the agitators are this great commonwealth join with left fat, while their followers are us on the political field that day will starving, we would like to ask who see the end of injunctions, of oppres- Have been secured by the following provides the fat? Surely not the sion, of poverty, and the beginning of justice, of peace and of a prosperstarving masses. We also call attention to the fact that there are many ity that will be real. fat men men in Wall street who have never been labor agitators and who

"Fraternally yours always, THE SOCIALISTS OF DENVER. "By Mary L. Geffs, Secretary." seem to think that the Boy Scouts of Secretary's address, 5075 Raleigh America is a good investment .--- Tri-City Weekly Labor Review. street.'

WOMAN'S TRADE UNION LEAGUE "Turkey" for the Police

Successful Anti-Charter Meeting at Soulard Library Hall.

About Thanksgiving time the ed-The Woman's Trade Union League itors of some of the New York daily is deeply interested in the movement newspapers "laughed up their sleeve" of Organized Labor to defeat the at the spectacle of the policemen of City Charter. A successful mass Manhattan receiving each the gift of meeting, under the auspices of the a turkey "from a source unknown," League, was held last Friday at the while the express company employes Soulard Branch Library. Mrs. Knefwho in previous years had had their ler, Mrs. Spraggon, Wm. M. Brandt free turkey, from their employers, and J. C. Anderson addressed the were overlooked in the distribution. meeting and presented the arguments of Organized Labor why the Some of the stories of the football of proposed new City Charter should be

> Our women friends of the League will do their share of the propaganda work against the new City Charter.



police reporter asked him. "What do you do for a living,

"I'se de manager ob a laundry."

"turkey on the side," in addition to dry?" "Eliza Ann."-Louisville Courier-

COME, COMRADES, COME!

By William Morris.

Come, comrades, come, your glasses clink; Up with your hands, a health to drink-The health of all that workers be,

And he that will, etc.

That when we knock upon the door, They may be off, and say no more.

And he that will, etc.

Now, comrades, let the glass blush red; Drink we the unforgotten dead That did their deeds and went away Before the bright sun brought the day.

And he that will, etc.

The Day? Ah, friends, late views the night; Drink to the glimmering spark of light. The herald of the joy to be. The battle-torch of thee and me!

And he that will, etc.

Take yet another cup in hand, And drink in hope our little band;

Property vs. Man.

Some of the antiquated property laws of staid old England are in danger, thanks to an eleven-year-old boy.

In England, as in the United States, the railroad companies own land for which they did not pay a cent. On parts of this land the railroad employes are allowed to run little truck gardens; the companies finding it cheaper to grant their men this privilege than to pay decent wages. Most of the land, however, lies there, as idle as it was in the

days of William the Conqueror. Now, it so happened that a young lad, reared in the faith of his fathers and in conformity with the customs of the country, considered it his filial duty to adorn his father's grave with flowers. Being too poor to patronize a florist, he committed the heinous offense of picking wild flowers on the railroad company's land. He was promptly arrested and hailed before a magistrate whose head was crammed full of law, but whose heart was devoid of justice.

Eager to protect the sacred property rights of an outraged corporation, the servile tool of wealth imposed a fine upon the boy of \$1.45 and added costs amounting to \$7.50. As a boy too poor to buy flowers for his father's grave naturally had no \$9.05 in his clothes, this lad had an excellent chance to go to prison, there to be taught crime as a profession. Fortunately, there are still some men in England who think a human life ought not to be blasted, even to please a corporation, and that picking wild flowers in memory

which he brought up the question of his majesty's confidence in the Canalejas government. The king declared that he had the utmost confidence in Canalejas' policy. Had this expression not been forthcoming, Senor Canalejas and his colleagues were prepared to retire from office.

Subsequently the prime minister laid before his majesty his program for reforms, including education and labor unions, obligatory military service, and the solving of the problem of the government of the Canary Islands. The king approved of the program throughout.

To-morrow Senor Canalejas will take to the king a list of the members of the new cabinet, which will, it is said, include the names of only three new ministers. Meantime the prime minister is conferring with the leaders of the Liberal party.

PASS LIABILITY ACT.

New South Wales Parliament Adopts Compensating Injured Workers. Sidney, New South Wales,-The employers' liability law is not a dream or a theory any more, but a reality.

Just before disbanding for the elections, the state parliament passed workmen's compensation act, the which places the United States still further behind in the way of progress.

While the liability of the employer has been generally recognized as a matter of theory, the difficulties in the way of enforcing it were very great. This may be inferred from the fact that the first legislation on the subject in British dominions was introduced by Mr. Chamberlain only hirteen years ago and that in the

The transfer of the annual gift followed directly the express strike. The editors put the incident in the defeated on January 31st. light of a thing that should amuse

their readers; the policemen had had their little joke on the expressmen! But there are others of us who do not appreciate the joke. One itching

Mose?"

has been "turkey." The scandal of "What's the name of this laun-

the policeman's good salary and incidental perquisites, such as free Journal. transportation, has been one of the

In ev'ry land, and ev'ry sea,

And he that will this health deny, Down among the dead men let him lie.

Well done! Now drink another toast, And pledge the gath'ring of the host-The people, arm'd, in brain and hand, To claim their right in ev'ry land,

There's liquor left; come, let's be kind, And drink the rich a better mind-

'unknown donors," immediately after a strike, and in other suspicious circumstances, gifts which are to strengthen police clubs in succeeding strikes? What good things are to

come to the police hereafter, in recognition of their activity during labor disputes and to arouse in them expectation of further favors to come? Who pay the salaries of the police, the express companies and the employing class, or the general public, of which the expressman and the employed class form the most

considerable part?

cently explained at length, the New

York police are regarded by the

public in general, not with respect,

but with aversion. That "turkey"

should reach the entire force of po-

licemen via the Police Commission-

er's office does not render it any the

less tainted. Bribery by the whole-

sale-five thousand turkeys-is

morally just as iniquitous as bribery

What authority from the people

So far from being a jesting matter, "turkey" for the police is an outrageous matter. In making himself the agent for the donors, the New York Commissioner has been guilty of a serious misstep. What right has his parents, patrol leader, or scout- he to conceal names? What business master without question. Even if he of his is it to contract to turn over to the policemen anything above their salaries? Is his conscience so liberal in the matter of "turkey" that on occasion he will take a little Brass Molders' Union No. 99

7

At its meeting on January 13th, at Bowman's Hall, went on record unanimously against the adoption of the proposed new City Charter. A discussion of the provisions contained in the Charter convinced the members that the adoption of the Charter would prove very detimental to the working people of St. Louis and the citizens generally.

New Subscribers

Gus Bockenkamp 1

Fred Stocker 1

Jos. Loeckner 1

William Swaby 1

J. H. Panhorst 1

E. Nebling

Wm. Budt

Mrs. Anna Rittmann

Wm. Burger

F. J. Kloth

F. Berkel

Otto Kaemmerer 1

H. Siroky 1

Back in the Nineties.

Paul Withington, the Harvard

"Football in the '90s was a terri-

ble game," said Withington. "Bour-

get, you know, devoted a whole chap-

ter of 'Outre Mer' to its horrors.

'90 or '91 are, in fact, almost in-

"A Philadelphia sporting editor

"''Many accidents at the game?' a

"'One frightful accident,' replied

the sporting editor. 'A powerful

mule from a neighboring coal deal-

er's entered the field, blundered into

one of the hottest scrimmages, and

got killed," "---Washington Star.

returned one November Saturday

from West Philadelphia with a pale,

coach, was praising the milder foot-

ball of 1910.

credible.

frightened face.

Anton Blum

comrades and friends:

of a beloved father does not merit a United States legislation has not adjail sentence. The boy's fine was vanced very far even yet. paid, and an agitation has been The act as passed is similar to that started that is shaking British Toryism to its foundation. The Secretary of State for Home

Affairs has been forced by public opinion to investigate the affair. Not alone are some magistrates likely to lose their official heads, but the and because minor injuries are taken growing sentiment in favor of making a fight against the sanctification ties. of "property rights" as against human rights bids fair to upset some old traditions. The case of the Southeastern Railway Company against little eleven-year-old Benjamin Peidjer outraged public sentiment is likely to result in the clipping of the wings of some of the geese that roost on the judicial bench .-- Organized Labor

SPAIN'S MINISTER PUTS REFORM UP TO KING.

as originally introduced in England. It provides that compensation should not begin until two weeks after the date of the injury. This is done with a view of preventing trivial claims

care of as a rule by friendly socie-

An attempt was made to cut down the time to one week, but arguments tending to prove that the cost of insurance would increase so rapidly as to make it practically prohibitive, and is likely to become a historic one. An the act was left as introduced, with a two weeks' time stipulation.

Another new departure in the act passed is the graded compensation provision, which divides the workers into three sets: (a) able-bodied, (b) those over 60 years of age, and (c) those who are physically or mentally inferior.

The compensation for the first is a weekly payment of 50 per cent of his Madrid, Jan. 9 .- Prime Minister Canalejas visited the king at the pal- earnings, not to exceed \$5. The total ace to-day and explained at length liability not to exceed \$1,000. The the situation of the cabinet, after compensation for the second and

GET YOUR HAMMER AND KNOCK THE BREAD TRUST. KEEP ON KNOCKING TILL THE SIDEWALK IS CLEARED OF ALL THE HEYDT-FREUND-McKINNEY-CONDON-HAUCK-HOERE-WELLE-BOETTLER-HOME AND ST. LOUIS BAKERIES BREAD BOXES ALL THESE FIRMS ARE OWNED BY THE BOYCOTTED BREAD TRUST WHICH REFUSES TO RECOGNIZE THE BAKERS' UNION.

done it he can come back and state any reason against it, but he must carry out orders at once. That is discipline.

On page 35, the chapter of the unemployed, says: One sign of the disease (which was also one of the signs of decay in Rome before her fall) is the horde of unemployed leading miserable, wasted lives in all parts of the country the great army of drones in our hive. It is no longer a mere temporary excresence, but is a growing tumor pregnant with evil for the nation. These people, having never been taught to look after themselves or to think of the future or their country's good, allow themselves to become slaves by the persuasive power of a few professional agitators whose living depends on agitation (whether it is needed or not), and, blinded by the talk of these men they spurn the hand which provides the money, till they force employers to spend fortunes either in devising machinery that will take their place and will not go on strike, or in getting in foreign labor, or in removing their business to other countries, leaving the agitators fat, but the mass of their deluded followers unemployed and starving and unable to provide for the crowds of children which they still continue improvidently to bring into the world. Is this fair and just to teach boys

a falsehood like the above? Is it right to teach a workingman's son that his father is a drone because he fails to find a buyer for his labor power, when we have our Harry Thaws living in idleness and squan-



ST. LOUIS LABOR.



It was 4:30 on a Saturday that I | grevistes ont toujours raison.) presented my letter of introduction at the stage door of the Coliseum, and asked for the favor of a quarter of an hour's chat with the wonderful woman whose voice, and gesture, and passion of emotion have swayed; and thrilled, and stirred the inarticulate depths of playgoers in every part of the world to which her perfected art has brought joy.

I had seen her act in Paris, London, Sydney, and I heard her Italian maid who entertained me in a pinklined ante-room while her mistress was still "sur la scene" that America was once more claiming her share in the artistic interpretations of the great actress, who belongs not to France, not to Europe, but to the few." world, and that this winter would see Madame Bernhardt in the United archist. I want those ideals to be States.

At 4:40 there was a stir in the adjoining dressing room, and a froufrou of skirts; the Italian maid had da, and that International Socialism already been summoned by a dresser for attendance on her mistress, and I was left alone. wondering if after the extarordinary psychical demands plishment of its ideals. made on the tragedienne by the horrors of the torture scene in "La Tosca," she would be either capable, or prepared, to receive a stranger desirous of speaking to her on a as it is under the present system, do great and important world move- you not foresee a much nobler and ment, the discussion of which must necessarily entail vital, if temporary, concentration on an entirely different line of thought.

I had seen her a few evening's before in the acute agony of a woman knowing the human creature she tortures; her power of suggestion sympathetic emotion had surged that audience with her, and achieve soul and revitalize the social body. that palpitating triumph for her art.

left the stage after the clamor of ap- for she was voicing the inspiration plause had ceased; I realized her which binds all Socialist comrades need of calm after storm; the necessity for repose in the ministrations ing and effort. of intimates that was her due after she had given to the public of her deepest and of her best-and I began to feel like an intruder, like a Phil- something on the woman question, istine heedless of and without reverence for the templ and mysteries | ears of women only." of art.

service of the whole of humanity. I evening. happen, through the work it is my ditions from the enjoyment of the great.' various manifestations of Art to which their nature is as attuned as is that of occupiers of the stalls and replied: "As I understand it, Maddress circles of life. And I felt I was ame, it is pointing out to others how at that moment just the mouthpiece they can work for themselves instead of those who could not even afford of for a master." the sixpence for the gallery of life. Besides, I had an inkling that towards those unprivileged ones the holding between us the two ends of a "Divine Sarah" would feel as a comrade, and would interpret with the fiore in London Justice. understanding of a great and wise fellowship.

And so it was! And when her secretary had summoned me to the in- Whatever troubles Adam had, terview, in the small, overheated dressing room, where the frail-look- His finger nails in buttoning ing, vibrating woman, wrapped in fleecy shawls and rugs to save her from a chill after her supreme effort, sat waiting to reply to my questions, I found in the great actress a comrade in heart in our movement, and a sympathizer who, if she has not been able to study in detail our economic interpretation, feels and vibrates with the great economic and social changes with which our world movement is big. "Frankly, I know little of your English organization," she said, with that exquisite intonation of French which makes it always a delight to listen to her voice; "but I know that French Socialism is well organized, and is working towards the freeing of the people."

Then, in a tone of reminiscence "I remember the strike of the cab drivers (les cochers) twenty years ago; they stopped all the carriages; they took my horses by the head, and wanted to upset my carriage; but when they found who was inside they offered to carry me to the theater. Ah! the poor workers, they are forced to strike; their conditions are so terrible, and I am always glad when they win."

"Of course, as you know, Madame, Socialists are interpreting for the people how they may themselves take over the means of life, and use the wealth they create for the benefit of all, instead of for the profit of a "But, understand, I am not an an-

realized peaceably."

I assured her that anarchy was the exact antithesis of our propaganwas working constitutionally, and through class-conscious industrial organizations, towards the accom-

"And Art, Madame?" I pressed the question. "When everything, including Art, is produced for the use of all, and not for the profit of a few, higher demand for all that the race can command of Art and Beauty?"

Then the artist nature in the woman asserted itself in a flood of eloquent words; she shook off temporarily the fatigue that had at first asserted itself, and she poured out her loved was being tortured on the longings to see the people come to other side of the wall, and realizing the theater of the future as to a Temher impotence to save him from his ple; her desire to revive the Art glories of the ancient days of Greece, had dominated the audience, whose her vision of the people finding in a renewed Art and an unenslaved round me, and I had some idea what Beauty that inspirtion for a renewed it must have cost the actress to carry ideal which shall form the social

She spoke with flashes of inspira-I pictured her exhaustion as she tion and I listened to her spellbound, together in a common understand-

She had in the earlier part of the conversation sent her secretary out of the room, for she wished to say which, she told him, was "for the

Now I heard his discreet knock at The thought that finally saved me the door, and I knew it was the sumwas that my errand was in the cause mons that meant: I must not encourof Socialism-that cause which in age the woman and the actress to its triumph will free both Art and overtire herself, as she had to ap-Beauty, and reconsecrate them to the pear once more before the public that

So I rose to thank her; and while privilege to do for Socialism, to feeling my hand held in both of hers, know something of the ache of those I heard her repat: "Yes, Socialism; who are shut out by economic con- that is working for others; that is

And I, smiling down at her, as] returned the pressure of her hand.

And we nodded farewell to each other as comrades, for we had been great staff or truth .- Dora B. Monte-

TROUBLES ADAM MISSED.

He never had to crack

THE AUSTRALIAN REPUBLIC. Her freedom was not bought with

blood; She bends beneath no tyrant's

heel: Her bond is mutual brotherhood;

Her strength is in the Commonweal.

From fading monarchies she learns What wrought the fall of state and race;

loftier attribute discerns, And builds upon a broader base.

Frail systems of a buried Past Totter and tumble to decay, And from their ruins rise at last

The temples of the newer Day.

Whose strong foundations shall endure

Thro' storms which wreck a monarch's throne,

Because their walls are planted sure Upon the People's Will alone.

From the Old World is born the New, With wider knowledge, fairer laws, That strength Tradition overthrew

Now centers in one common cause

Directed by one common will, A gath'ring strength, a power un-

seen, That clasps the good and spurns the i11

In all that is and that has been.

It holds the truths its prophets saw: Its influence stirs thro' every state; state:

Its breath is Freedom, and its Law That faith which makes a nation great.

And moves with silent energy

To where its flag shall fly unfurled Til this swift march of mind shall be The Great Republic of the World. -George Essex Evans in Brisbane Worker.

The Battle Is On!

Socialist agitation for 1911 opens with a rush in St. Louis. We are already in the midst of an exciting Charter campaign that is awakening many thousands of voters to their Meets every second and fourth Thurscivic duty. Immediately following the charter election we must take up the regular spring election of city officials.

Great quantities of literature are come.

various branches of the Socialist Party distributed 65,000 pieces. The two next Sundays will witness a like distribution of the big, four-page People's Voice, chock full of grape shot directed at' the corporation charter that the "interests" want to see adopted.

All this work is requiring large sums of money. The party treasury needs \$500.00 at once to complete the arrangements for filing our ticket and the issuing of more literature.

An appeal to all comrades and friends for financial aid will be issued in the next few days. Those who can use a subscription list are requested to notify the Secretary. Otto Pauls, 966 Chouteau avenue, at once, so that a list can be sent them. This is a case where quick action is necessary, and all friends and sympahizers are urged to contribute liberally and as promptly as possible. DO YOUR PART IN MAKING 1911

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" 'The American regarded the card fountain pen, wrote 'Admit bearer' above the engraved line and went off

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Twenty-first Ward Socialist Club

woman is invited. CHAS. BUTLER, Sec'y.

NINTH WARD SOCIALIST CLUB

day, at 8 o'clock p. m., at northwest corner of Ninth and Lami streets. All working men and women in sympa-

thy with the Socialist Party are wel-

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being distributed. Last Sunday the Who Killed Lincoln? Henry Krumm, Prop.

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

the Philippines. These books are by CHARLES LINCOLN PHIFER, associate editor

of the Appeal to Reason, and have attracted wide attention because of their unique treatment of historical facts. The wo will be sent to any one address for 50 cents. Address ST. LOUIS LABOR,

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American in France that I ever heard," said a recently appointed attache to the French Embassy, "is this: "'A well-known French actor be came involved in a discussion with an American, grew heated, drew his card from his pocket, threw it on the table with a tragic air and stalked out. for some moments, then took out his



"Madame," I replied, "Socialism being an international movement, we work in every country towards the same object."

"Then," she continued with animation, "I am, first and foremost, a Republican. I have nothing to say against crowned heads when I visit a country where monarchy is established; but it seems to me the business of kings and queens at the present moment is a 'triste metier" (a poor sort of business).

the absconding young Manuel, and of banquet in Minneapolis: the exhilarating life of the Czar and Czarina of Holy Russia.

"And of the workers, Madame, the workers who do not receive their share of the wealth they create; have

Eve's new gown up the back.

Whatever troubles Adam had, He never had to glide From on his soft and leafy couch To put the cat outside.

Whatever troubles Adam had, Eve never raised his ire By waking him at dead of night To shake the furnace fire.

Whatever troubles Adam had, He never had a chill At receiving, after Easter, Eve's millinery bill.

Whatever troubles Adam had, He never had to smother His true opinion of Eve's acts For fear she'd "go to mother."

Where the Treasures Are. Burglar-Better tell me where the valuables are.

Householder-Well, old man, here's the combination of the refrigerator.-Life.

Evan That.

Representative Nye of Minnesota has much of the wit of his lamented brother, Bill Nye. Himself a lawyer, I bowed and smiled, thinking of Representative Nye said at a lawyer's

"Lawyers have grand reputations for energy and perseverance. A lad said to his father one day:

"'Father, do lawyers tell the truth?'

you a message for me for them?" "Ah! the workers, the strikers, they are always in the right!" (Les win a case.'"—Washington Star.