

MISSOURI SOCIALIST.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF ST. LOUIS.

Volume I.

St. Louis, Mo., Saturday, January 26, 1901.

Number 4.

A Socialist Legislator.

What James Carey is Doing in the Massachusetts State Legislature.

SEVEN IMPORTANT BILLS.

Comrade James F. Carey has evidently not been wasting away his time while attending the session of the general court of Massachusetts. He introduced seven bills in two weeks all of which are highly important and far-reaching in their effect, if carried in the legislature.

The workmen of Massachusetts have now the best opportunity to see which party really represents their interests.

One of the bills provides that upon the petition of 25,000 voters of the commonwealth any matter then pending before either branch of the legislature shall be submitted to the vote of the people at the next general election or at a special election should the general court so determine.

The second bill provides for the application of the principles of the Initiative and Referendum to all constitutional amendments.

The third bill provides for a metropolitan ice system, under which the board of metropolitan water commissioners are directed to sell and deliver ice in the metropolitan water district to the exclusion of all other persons.

The Boston Globe reports the last bill as follows:

"Mr. Carey said there had been formed an ice trust for the control of a public necessity for the private gain of the members of the trust.

"The present plan would enable ice to be gathered from the pure reservoirs of the metropolitan district, and every block would thus have the guarantee of purity, and could be furnished at a lower price than the ice bought from questionable streams and ponds in distant states. The law allows the furnishing of water by pipes, why not then allow it to be furnished by the cart, frozen, heaped? He said a metropolitan ice system was the logical sequel of a metropolitan water system.

One of the bills introduced by Comrade Carey aims to establish an eight hour labor day for the employees of the commonwealth. This is precisely what the labor unions of many states have been attempting to establish. It is directly in the interests of the great working class. For it not only gives better pay and, in general, better conditions for those employed by the commonwealth, but it also establishes a higher standard of life for the rest of the workingmen.

This is how the bill reads:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

Section 1. Eight hours shall constitute a day's work for all employees of the commonwealth or of any county therein.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect on the first day of November in the year nineteen hundred and one.

Another bill of importance is the one which regulates the employment of minors. It provides that "no child under sixteen years of age shall be em-

ployed in any factory, workshop or mercantile establishment. No such child shall be employed in any work performed for wages or other compensation, to whomsoever payable, during the hours when the public schools of the town or city in which he resides are in session, nor be employed at any work before the hour of six o'clock in the morning or after the hour of seven in the evening."

Also, in connection with this, that "no person shall employ any minor over sixteen years of age, and no parent, guardian or custodian shall permit to be employed any such minor under his control who cannot read at sight and write legibly simple sentences in the English language."

A public evening school is maintained in the town or city in which such minor resides, unless such minor is a regular attendant at such evening school or at a day school; provided, that upon presentation by such minor of a certificate signed by a regular practicing physician, and satisfactory to the superintendent of schools, or, where there is no superintendent of schools, the school committee, showing that the physical condition of such minor would render such attendance in addition to daily labor prejudicial to his health, said superintendent of schools or school committee shall issue a permit authorizing the employment of such minor for such period as said superintendent of schools or school committee may determine. Said superintendent of schools or school committee, or teachers acting under authority thereof, may excuse any absence from such evening school arising from justifiable cause. Any person who employs a minor in violation of the provisions of this section shall forfeit for each offense not more than one hundred dollars for the use of the evening schools of such town or city.

Any parent, guardian or custodian who permits to be employed any minor under his control in violation of the provisions of this section shall forfeit not more than twenty dollars for the use of the evening schools of such town or city."

Then comes a bill which provides for attendance in the public schools. It reads:

"Every child between seven and sixteen years of age shall attend some public school in the town or city in which he resides during the entire time the public day schools are in session." Then follow provisions regarding absences, private schools, etc.

A seventh bill provides the right of trial by jury for persons sentenced for contempt of court.

The election of a United States Senator took place in the Massachusetts legislature this week. In the general court Comrade Carey cast his vote for Comrade Charles H. Bradley, gubernatorial candidate of the Social Democratic Party of Massachusetts in 1900. Comrade MacCartney was absent at the time, having gone as a delegate to the Chicago convention.

containing every essential to human comfort.

The stove polish man gains admittance and polishes a little piece of my stove pipe so that it glistens; a reproach to me for withholding any patronage from him for the next six months, try as hard as I will to convince myself that it is due to his superior skill and not to the blacking, four boxes of which I might have bought for fifty cents.

Then comes a man with a mandolin for half-price, an exaggerated attempt to create a want, for what a man could want of a mandolin when he cannot play a tune on a hand-organ passes my understanding. I gently but firmly refuse to "buy it for a friend," and he departs; and almost immediately his confederate, as I verily believe, raids my "den" with an instrument of unpronounceable name upon which he plays the most ravishing and entrancing music. He tries in vain to convince me by a "simple" system of charts and figures, which are the Greekiest of Greek to me, that anyone can learn it in a few hours. Becoming convinced that I am only treating with him for the sake of his music, and that he is furnishing pleasure with no prospect of realizing gain, he indignantly and speedily departs.

Faltering steps upon the porch are followed by a timid ring at the front door, and I fling it open to confront a haggard-looking youth with his arm in a sling who has sawed said arm and wants help to "get home to mother." I am suspicious of the sling and apprehensive that he will buy his ticket for home at the saloon on the corner; but I know our industrial "system" gives no further heed to the man it saws than to seek an unswayed man from the ever-growing "reserves." So I gave him the benefit of the doubt, and two bits, and am rewarded by his look of gratitude, and waste no time in pondering whether that look will be washed out by the fiery refreshments at the corner, or deepened by a speedy return to mother. His gratitude is real, whether his sawed arm is a fake or not.

The next beggar comes to the back door and is not crippled. In my temporary absence the women folks, dear souls, fill him up with what is left from breakfast, which they have been dreading to warm over for dinner. (The little two-bit episode at the front door has escaped their notice, and they don't know that they are treading upon dangerous ground.) They decline his offer to split wood with what seems to me, who have the wood to split, unnecessary magnanimity. They think, which I don't, that the exercise will do me good; that it might develop in me some symptoms of the appetite with which he cleaned out the buttery and threatened to bring famine on the entire neighborhood.

A man with a sharpening compound calls and puts an edge on my old razor—which threatens the bread and butter of my barber. But as I dare not, only under the most pressing necessity, shave with a dull razor, let alone a sharp one, we fall to deal.

A boy calls with a dog which he offers me at my own price. As that is \$5 a month for keeping something which will be of no use to me and a menace to my neighbors, besides out-Macbething Macbeth by murdering sleep in the adjacent ten blocks, he very inconsistently goes back on his own offer and back into the street.

A man who is photographing the homes of great men, and other objects of interest, for some distant engraving house, is the next filler of a "long-felt want." I am not just onto this "graft," but as all he asks for is to arrange ourselves in a group while he takes a "snap shot" at us, and his "house" really seems to need my home in its collection, we comply. Later in the week he calls with some beautiful proofs and expresses his entire willingness to furnish us any number of the photos at 25 cents each.

A newspaper canvasser offers to furnish his journal for a trial month free, but as I know he expects me to subscribe for the next month and pay double, it seems to me, with this previous knowledge on my part, I would be morally bound to do so, and as I need everything worse than another daily paper, I am forced to decline his generous offer.

I am then exhorted to "Remember the Maine" by investing in a hideous memento of that ill-fated ship to wear upon the lapel of my coat. But not even for patriotic purposes can I afford to invite attention to my personal appearance.

Two children on the sidewalk next distract my attention, one ragged and bare-footed, crying because it has nothing, the other over-clad, and weeping because it has more than it knows what to do with. Both are equally at a loss for any way out of their difficulty. It is so hard for children's minds to grasp and settle even the most trivial question!

People tear my door-bell out by the roots and barge the doors of the hives to sell me strawberries, gooseberries, ice cream and other delicacies, as if I around the corner and say what I did not know enough to step in equal disregard for my reputation as equal disregard for my reputation as a man of sense, who shows in every action that the competition of his Caucasian brother is becoming altogether too many for him, essays to sell me duplicates of the garden truck piled high in the adjacent market. His only recommendation over the regular dealers is that his prices are a little higher,

but you cannot expect a man, even a Chinaman who carries his wares in a couple of tremendous baskets at either end of a tremendously long pole, to compete on even terms with 12 horses and wagons. We must not be unreasonable.

For fear it might thunder (though it never does) and sour the milk, the dairymen keep delivering all day on the same systematic lines which enable 20 grocery wagons or half-a-dozen butchers' wagons, by hurrying, to do the work of one, or possibly two.

The laundry, white or Chinese, will call for my washing and deliver it. Yes, a dozen of them will. I verily believe they would tear my shirt in two, each wash half of it, and take turns sewing it together again, so anxious are they to serve me.

Tired of waiting for the custom which never comes the grocery men are making a house to house canvass for fear, I suppose, someone will forget to order his daily food and die in the midst of plenty.

I have opportunity during the day to subscribe for all sorts of patriotic and charitable institutions. I am especially blessed in this respect.

Whether it is the unassuming courtesy with which I refuse to contribute to eke out the short-comings of a "system" I seek to displace, the certainty of the answer they must by now expect, the excellent advice I endeavor to give them, or what inducements I hold out I am unable to say.

And so it goes throughout the whole competitive day—one long round of idiotic strife and rivalry between man and man—and as the evening shadows fall I wearily sink back into my great arm chair and am lulled to sleep by the competitive chimes of different churches that loudly call upon the sinner to follow various roads to a (I wonder if it is) competitive heaven.

CLEVER WORK.

Six Hundred Employes of Non-Union Bakeries in New York Captured by Strikers.

New York, Jan. 20.

Last Friday witnessed a remarkable incident in connection with the strike of the East Side bakers. The strikers executed a bit of strategy which considerably disturbed the bosses and captured 600 of the non-union bakers, whom the bosses had organized into a so-called "Independent Bakers' Union."

Friday is pay day with the East Side bakers and as a rule little work is done. The employers conceived the plan, as a means of keeping their men together, of organizing a parade of the "Independents." It was put into instant execution in spite of the rain. The bakers were ordered to meet at Victoria Hall, 80 Clinton street, from which they were to start for the parade early in the afternoon. Ten earriages and a band of music were provided and were waiting outside of the hall ready to head the march, while the 600 non-union men were inside to hold their meeting.

A great crowd gathered and filled the hall. With the crowd came Walking Delegate Bogatsky and President Lurie of the Hebrew Bakers' Union, and Comrade Joseph Baroness. The three applied for the privilege of the floor, and in spite of the opposition of the employers, many of whom attended the meeting, the privilege was granted. Bogatsky and Lurie spoke in Yiddish upon the conditions of the trade and the duty of the workmen to stand together. Then Baroness talked so feelingly of the sufferings of the union bakers that generous applause greeted his remarks. The employers wrung their hands and asked for some one to stop him, but Baroness was allowed to go on.

He talked to such purpose that the 600 non-union men all shouted "Ja," when asked if they would join the strikers. They stamped wildly and were escorted triumphantly to the headquarters of the strikers.

St. Louis Campaign Fund.

Previously reported	\$10.45
S. G. Gelbart	1.00
W. C. W.	1.00
Wm. E. Eckart	.50
J. F. Bergherm	.25
Mr. Siefelisch	.25
C. Meyer	.15
John A. Kreis	.10
Harry Knaus	.25
R. Morse	.10
Wm. Guerk	.19
H. Koikhorst	.25
Wm. M. Brandt	.25
Mr. Schomm	.25
Theo. Paulsch	.10
H. Blassmeyer	.50
Mr. Schneider	.25
Mr. Lauterbach	.25
Total	\$16.60

Send all contributions to Wm. J. Hager, Sec'y, Room 7, 23 North Fourth street.

The members of the Tenth Ward Branch met Wednesday evening at South West Turner Hall, Botomac and Ohio avenues, and nominated Comrade John Schaefer for the House of Delegates.

A Pointer For No. 5. SOCIALIST

NUGGETS.

By LEON GREENBAUM.

The Class-Conscious Declarations of the Glassworkers' Union of America.

The following declaration of principles was adopted in 1900 by the Amalgamated Glass Workers' International Union of America. It is a bold declaration of belief in the doctrines of the class struggle and while it does not directly mention political action by the working class, it is so strongly implied as to leave no doubt. Those members of Glass Blowers No. 5, of this city who are mixing in old party office chasing, and who take offense at the utterances of Socialists in the Central Labor Union, will do well to study the principles of their national organization:

"Society at present is COMPOSED OF CLASSES WHOSE INTERESTS ARE HIGHLY ANTAGONISTIC TO EACH OTHER. On the one side we have the proprietary class, possessing almost all the soil, all houses, factories, means of transportation, machines, raw material and all necessities of life. In comparison to the entire people this class represents a small minority.

On the other hand we have the workmen, possessing nothing but their intellectual and physical power with which to labor, and which they must sell to the possessors of the means of production in order to live. The workers represent the millions.

The interest of the possessing class consists in buying the productive power of the laborer as cheaply as possible, in order to produce as much as possible and to amass wealth. The few hundred thousand proprietors arrogate to themselves the larger part of the wealth produced by the workers."

The laboring millions receive from the product of their labor only so much as is necessary to live a life of misery and starvation.

Every improvement in machinery, every new discovery of hitherto unknown forces of nature, the proprietary class arrogates to itself for the exclusive purpose of increasing its possessions. Through this process human labor is more and more displaced by machinery.

The workers having become superfluous are compelled to sell their labor at any price in order to save themselves from starvation. The value of labor gradually decreases, the laboring people are being impoverished more and more, their consuming power is more and more lessened, and the consequence is that the commodities produced remain upon the market without being bought by anyone. Commercial stagnation sets in, production is decreased, and even partially suspended. The crisis has arrived.

The proprietary class presses into its service the POWER OF THE STATE, the police, militia and press to protect the possessions produced by others, and to declare for the "sacredness" of property.

While the millions of the working people are left without the means of existence, without rights and unprotected, betrayed and sold out to their enemies by the state and by the press, the arms of the police and of the militia are directed against them.

In consideration of these facts we declare:

1. That the laboring class MUST EMANCIPATE ITSELF from all influences of its enemy, the proprietary class; that it must organize locally, nationally and internationally for the purpose of setting the power of the organized masses against the power of capitalism; and that it must see that its interests be represented in the local, state and national administrations and governments.

2. National and international trades unions are apt to exert a powerful influence upon production prices, the hours of labor, regulation of apprenticeship and to support their members in all the different phases of life.

3. The combat through which they have naturally to go with the organized power of capitalism leads them to recognize that all trade-unions must form one great powerful body; the solidarity of the interests of all is proclaimed, the workers mutually assist each other. Soon THE FACT WILL BE RECOGNIZED THAT THE ENTIRE SYSTEM OF PRODUCTION RESTS UPON THE VERY SHOULDERS OF THE WORKING CLASS, and that if the workers only display their power, a new system based upon justice might easily be introduced. Arranged against the power of capitalism and its millions staves the power of the laboring masses, self-reliant and conscious that they possess the power with which to overwhelm their antagonists.

4. There is NO POWER ON EARTH large enough to resist the will of such a majority if it be enlightened in regard to its rights; it will accomplish its aims and objects irresistibly. The will of nature is upon its side: THE EARTH TOGETHER WITH ALL ITS WEALTH BELONGS TO MANKIND. The results and triumphs of civilization have been achieved through the course of thousands of years and with the assistance of all nations. The organized workers will come to carry out into reality these principles, and they will establish a state of affairs under which everyone will enjoy the fruits of his labor.

The way to get as rich as you can is to make other people as poor as you can.

If you agree to be a good boy in hell, the devil will promise you heaven in another world.

Train holdups have stopped in Missouri. It pays better and is safer to get elected to office.

Many Americans are being decorated abroad whose sole claim to honor consists of "profit in their own country."

It is as difficult for the Associated Press to tell the truth as it is for a camel to go through the eye of a needle.

The C. F. Blanke Tea and Coffee Co. is a boycotted concern and any union man who drinks their coffee swallows his principles.

The Municipal Ownership party is rent in twain over the Mayoralty nomination. In case of trouble, the logical candidate will be Uncle Billy Ryder.

Suicides are the logical result of the capitalist code to destroy or be destroyed. Falling in the attempt to live by destroying others, the suicide murders himself.

F. N. Judson, High Priest of the Public Welfare Committee, has taken a heroic and determined stand. His bill to relieve railroads of taxation has been introduced in the legislature.

The Missouri State Supreme Court upholds the St. Louis Street Railway Trust. Additional proof of the "smash the trust" sincerity of the Democratic Party. Bryan's Commoner take notice.

The Missouri House of Representatives has had much sport recently over hypocritical and mock resolutions of sympathy with Aguirre. Liberty has become a good joke, even among Democrats.

The Queen's subjects are overwhelmed with grief because death claims its taxes, as well as royalty. How the victims love their exploiters, while they secretly fret against the system. Hypocrisy and ignorance go hand in hand.

It is said that after the World's Fair is over the St. Louis workingmen who subscribed \$150,000 to the fund will get their money back. The working class will also put up the whole show with its contents. Will they get that back?

Five pretty Chinese girls were sold on the slave block in San Francisco at \$2,000 each. The Chinamen who bought them must be fools. An American understands his "business" too well to support a fallen woman, much less pay a fancy for her.

Lieut. Gov. John A. Lee has given all committee chairmanships to corporation lawyers, and as these men love the workers as much as their master Lee, they will pass a generous militia bill to protect the helpless workingmen.

Carnegie says "capital came first and labor afterwards." By this he means that God made man and capital is God. In this way, capital, Carnegie's God, came first and man, Carnegie's slave, came afterwards. Down on your knees ye wage-slaves and render up labor and lamentations because you arrived too late.

Thirty-six Congressmen wrote letters indorsing a quick catarrh remedy. Everyone of these Congressmen is opposed to Socialism because men would have no incentive. They are in favor of the present system because it offers the incentive to sell poison to fools who don't know their own ills. There's profit in it.

The first of the Sunday afternoon meetings of Local St. Louis was held at 1310 Franklin Avenue last Sunday and proved quite a success. The attendance was good and the meeting lasted till six o'clock. It was called to order at 3 p. m. by Comrade Murphy. The principal speakers were Comrades Bernard McCaffery and Wm. Brandt. Afterwards a general discussion was opened and a lively interest was manifested in the same. Several lively speeches were made, and during the debate Chairman Murphy was diplomatic enough to order the hat passed around, which resulted in a collection of \$3.75.

The Central Committee has appointed a committee to provide speakers and programme for the next meeting. Every member should assist in making these meetings a success. By getting the public accustomed to the meetings regularly much good can be done through them. It is a great advantage for the members to be able to direct interested parties to a regular weekly meeting where the principles of the movement are explained.

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A Competitive Day.

By Eric Eddy in Appeal to Reason.

From the vantage ground of the front room of my palatial residence (mine, not so long as I need it, but so long as I can pay the rent) on a sunny corner surrounded by the luxurious furniture which is a portion of my meek reward from the lucrative position of a writer for the reform press, I surveyed the tide of competitive strife that surged up and down the thoroughfare and took note of the overflow which beat against my residence and flooded at times, hall, kitchen and "den."

As daylight began to gild the noble summit of Mt. Rainier (first landmark of competitive battle from the historic effort to call it "Mt. Tacoma" for commercial purposes) I was awakened from a dream of the millennium by the rattle of a butcher's wagon tearing madly up the street to leave the morning beef steak at the one house in four whose owner the butcher had convinced of his honesty, integrity and good citizenship over the claims to like qualities advanced by his rivals.

Three other wagons rushed by in quick succession to supply their respective customers, each going at breakneck speed because they had to cover the whole city instead of pursuing the rational co-operative course of supplying one-fourth of the city with each team, or which might easily be done, with one good team. I know as a matter of experience from dealing with each to the extent of my credit, that there is not ten cents a year difference in price or quality, but that is neither here nor there. I am not writing these lines to air my superior knowledge.

The same might as truthfully be said of the almost innumerable grocery

wagons that soon began to enliven the scene. Wagons with a capacity of a ton, complete in driver and equipment, with half dozen little market baskets, and two or three hundred weight of miscellaneous goods, leaving a pound of tea here, a sack of flour there, a dozen eggs at another place and four-bits' worth of sugar somewhere else, to be followed by another wagon which left similar articles, bought at the same price, at the houses just across the way.

Ever and anon the whistle of a "fast and commodious" steamer arriving or departing lightly laden (which meant a heavy price) broke the stillness, to be followed at intervals by other whistles from equally "fast and commodious" boats to and from the same points with equally light loads and heavy prices.

During all this time the rain of morning papers from the swift flying bicycles of the carriers beat steadily upon the front porch, papers got out at different offices, yet containing substantially the same news, only differing in the degree of "yellow" with which they hope to cater to the different tastes of popular opinion, and thus win a living for the greatest number of people possible from the smallest amount of legitimate business, the necessary end and aim of a system where over-production and want abide side by side.

Now the day is fairly opened and the regular army of "butchers and bakers and candlestick makers" who supply necessities is augmented, and reinforced by battalion after battalion of the great volunteer army whose business it is to create a want which they will then graciously supply—for a consideration, and the companies and regiments which make a business of supplying us with little household necessities, we may be longing for though within a radius of ten blocks are stores

Missouri Socialist

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EDITORIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.
Communications must reach the office by Monday evening preceding the issue in which they are to appear.

The fact that a signed article is published does not commit MISSOURI SOCIALIST to all opinions expressed therein.

Contributions and items of news concerning the labor movement are requested from our readers. Every contribution must be accompanied by the name of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of good faith.

Entered at the Postoffice at St. Louis, Mo., as second-class matter, in December, 1909.



Now for the municipal campaign.

Hurry in the subscriptions. You can do that better than anyone else.

Organize, organize, organize! How do you workmen expect to get your rights any other way?

See that the union label is on the bread you buy, the shoes you wear, your hat, your clothes and everything else you buy. The union label is labor's battle flag.

Put on your best clothes and attend the festival of the Women's Social Democratic Club Sunday evening. You will enjoy it and will meet all the other Socialists there.

Rockefeller and three other "fellows" have increased their pin money by an addition of twenty-three million which they picked up in Wall Street since November 4th. How that old incentive to wealth does make the world move.

Socialism is the public ownership and operation of all industries. Therefore, it is hardly fair to say that because the public ownership of one industry (the street railways) does not cure the evils resulting from the private ownership of the others Socialism is a failure.

There is every indication of an approaching financial crisis, when thousands of men will be thrown out of employment. During such times few workmen can afford to subscribe for a paper, but if you are sharp you will get them to subscribe to Missouri Socialist now so that they will have something to read while they are idle, as they certainly will be.

The candymakers of six states met at Sioux City, Ia., and agreed not to use chocolate drop manufacturing machines in their business. This agreement saves 10,000 girls from being thrown out of employment. It is now in order for the farmers to meet and decide to quit using the reaper and binder. Let all the publishers meet and decide to abolish the linotype. Get out of the way all you new fangled inventions. We are going back—back to the good old days of the stage coach and the spinning wheel.

Did you ever see a building tackle the lightning express, and after a desperate and heroic struggle force the great iron horse to back up? It's a glorious spectacle.

We shall not have any vagabonds under Socialism. There will be no excuse for any man refusing to work, but if anyone is so foolish as to object to working he will probably be given a tract of fertile land and the necessary tools to cultivate it (which is the opportunity the single-taxers are so anxious to give to every man), and be told to work out the problem of civilization to suit himself. There he can glory in his "God-given individualism" until he learns that if he desires to enjoy the advantages of association with his fellow men he must accept those benefits from an organized society which can give to each man his due instead of from a disorganized society in which each man gets what he can grab. Under Socialism the industrious laborer will have to share his earnings with neither lazy vagabonds nor greedy employers.

Wm. Martin Reedy has something to say about the Socialists nearly every week in the Mirror. He has gotten used to the word and evidently likes it for he calls everything in sight a Socialist. In this week's number he says "In this and every other city the masses of men calling themselves Democrats are Socialists." It would be much more convenient if Mr. Reedy would investigate a little further and find out what a Socialist really is. Acting under his present delusions, the Mirror will soon have Baumhous down for a Socialist. Perhaps his object is to confuse the minds of workmen by this general use of the word so that they will not know a spurious Socialist movement from the genuine. It is quite true that a large part of the mass of Democratic voters are beginning to sympathize with the Socialist movement (and the same is true of the Republican voters), but that does not make them Socialists. A man on the way to Rome is not in Rome until he gets there.

"A most remarkable sentiment is rampant in business and social circles of Paterson. It is nothing less than a hope that, innocent or guilty, the verdict in this case may be 'not guilty'." The reason is that a verdict of guilty would, in the popular opinion, place the stamp of judicial indorsement upon the awful indictment of social rottenness upon the silk city. Rather than that the business men and social leaders would have the death of a common mill girl passed over.

The above quotation from press dispatches against the famous Paterson underwear dealer is a fair illustration of the business man's conception of law and order. The business man wants order when the workers go on strike because he loves private property more than human life and human rights, and he wants law whenever it is necessary to make business run smoothly, but when there is the slightest danger of his business being affected by enforcement of the law, then he will not hesitate to perform his own soul to prevent its operation.

The great gain in the poll of the various Socialist votes in the aggregate, as indicated by the big vote given to Debs in 1900, indicates that Socialism is an issue in American politics which neither of the two big parties can safely ignore. There is not the incentive for Socialism in the United States that exists in France or Germany, and the parties which go under the Socialist name differ widely here from those which exist there, but nevertheless, Socialism promises to be a force with which American statesmen may have to reckon.

So says a writer in the Globe-Democrat of January 20th. He is right about Socialism being an issue. It is a great tribute to the Socialist movement, that its opponents frankly admit that it is an important factor, even when it only polls 150,000 out of thirteen million votes. Their hair will stand on end when the Socialist vote registers a half million. But we are pleased to inform the G. D.'s correspondent that Socialism is the same, whether it be at the North Pole, the South Pole or the Equator, whether it be in Germany, France, Belgium, Austria, England, Italy, Japan, America or any other of the many countries in which it has gained a foothold; and if he wants to know what Socialism will do to Emperor Mack he only needs to step over the way and observe the fun it is already having with Kaiser Bill. The international character of the Socialist movement is its grandest feature.

A telegram from Washington to the St. Louis Republic says: "Unless the Supreme Court should upset all calculations, it looks as if the line of divergence between the two parties would take this direction: The Republican party would become Imperialistic and the Democratic party Socialistic. Just what form these tendencies will take in another national campaign cannot be foretold, but evidence is abundant that this will be the basis of the line of division."

Just now, objection to the trusts and organized wealth may be as far in the direction of Socialism as the Democratic party will go.

Objections to trusts is not Socialism. The Democratic party will never become socialistic, because it is owned and controlled entirely by men to whose interests it is to continue the present system. The Democratic party is just as much opposed to Socialism as the Republican party and always will be. But the Democratic party is very useful to the capitalist class in fooling the workers into supporting the system. Therefore it must be dressed up in such a fashion as to catch the workingman's eye. If the workingman becomes Populistic, then the Democratic party is arrayed in a Populist dress; if the workingman denounces wealth and aristocracy, then the Democratic party is loud in its protests against the encroachments of plutocracy. If the workingman catches a gleam of light from the Socialist movement and begins to call himself a Socialist, then the Democratic party begins to call itself Socialistic. But never does it do anything more than masquerade. It never makes a move toward the emancipation of the toilers. It tries to steal the thunder of Socialism, but it carefully avoids the lightning of the Social Revolution.

The Gulf Between Workingmen and the Church.

Dear Sir:—Recognizing the fact that there is a wide gulf between workingmen and the church, I desire to find out, if possible, the cause of this separation, and I would respectfully ask you to assist me by answering the following questions. It is my purpose to use your answers in the preparation of a series of addresses to be given in this city in the near future.

1. What is the chief fault that workingmen find with the church?
2. How do they regard Jesus Christ?
3. What, in your opinion, takes the place of the church in the life of the average workingman? Is it the labor union, the lodge, Socialism, etc.?
4. What, in your opinion, should engage the attention and the activities of the church? Sincerely yours,
REV. CHARLES STELZLE,
Pastor Menard Street Mission.

There is indeed a wide gulf between workingmen and the church. It is not the fault of workingmen that such is the case. When a man is compelled to work ten to twelve or fourteen hours a day there is bound to be a wide gulf between him and anything except that which will ease his aching body or drive dull care from his mind. It is useless to expect the overworked wage slaves of to-day to attend the churches in any great numbers. They simply cannot do it. Their minds and bodies are reduced to such conditions that it is impossible for them to give serious attention to anything, and the few hours of their time which capitalism does not demand of them in return for the privilege of existence is spent in pitiful attempts at extracting a little pleasure out of life. When this capitalist system of industry, under which the working class is compelled to perform the greatest amount of labor possible for merely enough to exist, under which the owners of the means of production are the masters of those who have nothing but their labor to sell, is abolished and a Socialistic order is established, under which only a few hours of labor will be required of anyone, under which people will have plenty of time for study and self-improvement, and under which the fear and worry concerning a livelihood will be removed, then, and not before, will the great majority of people give thoughtful consideration to religious problems. But so long as the toiler is enticed in mind and body he will not, with rare exceptions, pay the slightest heed to such subjects.

Workingmen do not find fault with the church. They simply do not bother about it because it does not attract them. It may truthfully be said of the overwhelming majority of the working class that they are neither for nor against the church. There is nothing which takes the place of the church in the life of the average workingman; that is, there is nothing that has entered into his life and crowded out the church. The church has not taken its place in his life as his friend and defender. That is all.

As we have said above, so long as the present system stands no great portion of the working class will become interested in the church. But the church could draw to it a larger following of the working class than it does by championing their cause. We are divided into classes. One class, the owners of the tools of production, are oppressing the other class, who, having no tools of production of their own, are compelled to submit to the terms of the former and sell their labor for a pittance. The interests of these two classes are clearly antagonistic. It is to the interest of the capitalist class to continue the system and to give the workers as little of what their labor produces as possible. It is to the interests of the workers to get as much as possible for their labor and to abolish the system, substituting a system of public ownership of the tools of production, or industrial democracy.

The workers are dimly conscious of their wrongs and with the ceaseless agitation of trades unionists and Socialists they are becoming more and more fully cognizant of their situation. Already the whole body of workingmen instinctively feel their oppression and resent the aggressions of the dominant class.

It cannot be denied that most churches by their teachings uphold and indorse the present system. But if they break away from their old moorings and boldly champion the cause of the lowly, declare that the toiler is being wronged, urge him to action and fearlessly denounce his oppressors, then they will attract to them far more of the working class than they do now. And this—the class struggle—is in our opinion the field that should engage the attention and activities of the church and of every other institution that poses as a friend of man.

Consider the Monkey.

Go to the monkey-thon voter, consider his ways and be wise. Do the monkeys pay ground rent to the descendants of the first old ape who discovered the valley where the monkeys live?

Do they hire the trees from the chimpanzee who first found the forest?

Do they buy the coconuts from the great-great grandchildren of the gorilla who invented a way to crack them?

Do they allow two or three monkeys to form a corporation and take control of all the paths that lead through the woods?

Do they permit some smart young monkey, with superior business ability, to claim all the springs of water in the forest as his own, because of some alleged bargain made by his ancestors 500 years ago?

Do they allow a small gang of monkey lawyers to so tangle up their conceptions of ownership that a few will obtain possession of everything?

Do they appoint a few monkeys to govern them and then allow those appointed monkeys to rob the tribe and mismanage all its affairs?

Do they build up a monkey city and then hand over the land, the paths and the trees, and the springs, and the fruits, to a few monkeys who sat on a log and chattered while all the work was going on?

If Prof. Garner, who claims to have learned 40 words of the monkey language, were to escort some reflective chimpanzee around one of our cities, the professor would find it rather difficult to explain some of the manners and customs of a civilized nation. The chimpanzee would be surprised to see a \$600,000 house, with 40 rooms, contain only a millionaire and his wife and 10 servants, with a \$10,000 telephone, with 20 rooms, contain 400 people and no servants.

He would be still further astounded to see the warehouse district where an abundance of everything was stored, close to the slum district, where the people lack the barest necessities of life. He would be shocked to see an entire street railway system, with hundreds of miles of tracks, thousands of cars and employees, and carrying millions of passengers every year, absolutely owned and controlled by three or four men who never built a car or drove a spike.

SOME AMERICAN "INTELLECTUALS"

And What They "Tie To."

The International Socialist Review for August, 1900, contains an article on "Socialism and the Intellectuals" by Paul Lafargue, translated from the French by Comrade Chas. H. Kerr. The translator says in an explanatory note: "This address is most timely and important for us in America," etc. This brings up the question who are the American intellectuals and what is their relation to the class conscious movement? In the humble opinion of the writer it will be found that some of the counterparts of Comrade Lafargue's French intellectuals will be found in the group of reformers who are attracted to the support of Dr. Bliss' various "establish the co-operative commonwealth quick" and "peaceful" methods. Consult the list of vice-presidents of Bliss' recent "Social Reform Union" and see how well Lafargue's characterization of the French intellectual fits some of them (fortunately for the rapid progress of class conscious revolutionary Socialism, some of the ablest men in that list have since become energetic and self-sacrificing workers for the Social Democratic Party) Lafargue says: "Their souls overflow with the purest intentions; if their peaceful habits prevent them from throwing themselves into the ranks of the comrades, they nevertheless condescend to instruct us in ethics, to polish our ignorance, to teach us, to impart to us such bits of science as we may be able to digest, and to direct us."

A closer consideration of these "peace loving" reformers is most opportune as the new effort of Dr. Bliss announced in the January number of his magazine is now published to the members of his recent Social Reform Union. The list of vice-presidents of the old organization included "Golden Rule" Jones and Prof. Parsons, who excused their "intellect" in a futile effort to persuade Comrade Debs to betray the S. D. P. It includes J. R. Sovereign, who, if quoted correctly, before the election ridiculed not only the parties, but the Socialist theory; there are among others Lloyd Pingree, St. John Geo. Fred Williams, Markham, Mrs. Diggs, Tillman, Pettigrew, Lentz, Flower, Nelson, Pomeroy, Bemis. This list contains men who hold decidedly opposite views, but this "Unity scheme" is broad enough for "everybody." While the Social Reform Union only organized 2500 members, its failure to organize 70 millions was due to the deplorable mistake its organizers made in having a platform. Profiting by that experience this new movement shall have no platform, just Unity, all Unity, nothing but Unity, and presto the Union of all the people is established. Mark Hanna will give the glad hand to the force-anarchist, the single-taxer will say, "Of course I'm for Socialism." The magic in the word "Unity" will level all barriers between black and white, rich and poor, the chaste and the immoral, the lewd and the virtuous. All the educating and agitating by Socialists on the necessary solidarity of the exploited against their exploiters until exploitation is destroyed is of course useless. To show the exploited that their class can recognize no national nor even race or color divisions, that is "wicked" and "narrow."

It is indeed pitiable to see these brave, clear-minded intellectuals squirming and dodging along the crooked path in a vain hope that their meandering route will pick up all the people "quick" and "peacefully." They will have no party, that would mean partisanship. They want organization, but not locally; the local organizations "soon break up," the work can be best conducted from one office. Yes, we agree heartily about the "local branches" breaking up. Why take the St. Louis branch of the Social Reform Union for example; its president and secretary stumped for the Social Democratic party and so did many of its members. And they have left the meandering, mazy, labyrinthian path for the clear and class conscious movement towards the co-operative commonwealth. Class-conscious Socialists may well view with serenity the Bliss kind of movement. Do not such movements afford for many radicals a halting place where they will hear so much against class-consciousness that they will, if they are earnest seekers, examine into the class struggle? If it were not for such halting places would it not be the acquisition of this class of radicals with their economic power and their learning, combined with their complete failure to comprehend this class struggle become a great weakening force if within the party? Is it not probable that Prof. Bliss is doing the cause of revolutionary Socialism more good than if he joined our party? I would say to him "Stand at your task a while longer," even in face of his following statement:

"We think the only possible alternative to the course we propose is to unite with the Social Democratic Party."
WAX-ENDS.

The Hebrew bakers of St. Louis have organized a union. After years of vain endeavor to induce that class of workmen, who manufacture the breads sold in the Hebrew settlement around Franklin avenue and Morgan street, efforts of the local Bakers' Union have at last been crowned with success. The organization was perfected Saturday night with 25 members, who will be chartered under the National Bakers' and Confectioners' Union. The Hebrew bakers in many large cities are organized and they receive as much for their labor as other workmen. It is probable the union will do away with the cheap grade of bread sold at two loaves for a nickel.

Comrade: Please fire a sample copy at me. Texas is into this thing "big game a hooss." Wonder if the mail clerk who reads this knows what the words class conscious Socialist means? Fraternally,
DAN C. CRIDEK,
"Kerrville, Tex."

CORRESPONDENCE.

From the National Secretary.

Springfield, Mass., Jan. 18, 1901. To all Socialists of the United States Comrades: For your information, I inform you that voting blanks on unity propositions have been sent to all locals of our party, branches affiliated with the N. E. B., sections of the S. L. U. and all neutral organizations of which I had addresses. A copy was also sent to the convention held last week. In order to get the opinion of all Socialists on this question of union, I request all who have received copies of the above to bring same before the meeting of their respective organizations and have same acted upon.

Union is the crying necessity of the times and the many resolutions I have received to that effect from locals all over the country demonstrate the desire and wish for it. At this time, I take pleasure in acknowledging receipt of all such communications, in the party press, in order to save time and correspondence.

Any unaffiliated comrade or independent organization can have blanks by writing to me for them.

In behalf of Socialist unity I request all comrades to take upon themselves the duty of seeing to it that Socialist organizations of either of the other parties in the city or town are informed that a communication on unity has been sent to one of their members to be submitted to the organization at its next meeting; and in the event of any such organization failing to receive copy, please notify me and I will send blanks at once.

Now for one grand effort to secure complete unity of all Socialists of this country.
W. BUTSCHER,
National Secretary.

A Woman's Plea.

Editor Missouri Socialist: I thought a few lines from me might be acceptable, as my interest in Socialism is intense and I never lose an opportunity to explain its advantages over the present system. I would like to see the women take a more active interest in this work. They groan under their present burdens, yet they seem asleep to the fact that it is within their power to greatly shorten this period of competition, with its fearful struggle among the workers for a mere existence; with its thousands of lives being snuffed out through an actual lack of the necessities of life; and with its thousands thrown out of employment from causes over which they have no control. If the present conditions continue will it not be a rather gloomy prospect for our children? Yes, and even for ourselves in old age? Even those who are fortunate enough to have a little money laid aside for old age cannot be sure of it. Sickness and misfortune may sweep away all, leaving the victims destitute; with nothing but the poor house and a pauper's grave ahead of them in this world. I have heard some women say: "What is the use of bothering. Socialism is all right, but it won't be in our day any way." And those same women are mothers too! Surely such utterances must be from the lack of serious thought, for what mother would not like to see her children free from all evil influences and unhealthy conditions; receiving a first class education and then, when body and mind are fully developed, to see them in useful positions, employed in that which nature has best fitted them for; secure from want, or the fear of want; happy and contented in life and having abundance of time for recreation and self-improvement. Socialism promises this to all, and it is no idle promise. Under Socialism every able bodied adult could have employment and receive the full value of his or her labor. There would be no millionaires; neither would there be any paupers, but all would have abundance.

Oh, sisters, do you not think it worth while to study a little each week, that which would remove the cause of all the evils, instead of just wishing they would go down? It is useless to strike at the effect so long as the cause is left to flourish; and like a good physician we must aim to cure instead of thinking to apply a mere temporary relief. We must study Socialism for ourselves, make it a topic of conversation with our husbands and friends and teach it to our children. Your friends may laugh at it at first, but if you interest them and back up your argument with some good Socialist paper, they will soon find out for themselves the truth and wisdom of your belief and accept it as their own. For Socialism is the great searchlight of truth to be turned upon it. Socialism gives up political freedom, recognizing the perfect equality of women with men. So it is our duty to ourselves and our offspring to do our best to hasten the birth of the grand co-operative commonwealth, with a recognition of the brotherhood of man; and at the same time see to it that the old competitive system with its struggling for life, its ware and suffering, hunger and destitution, its strife and crimes, shall be buried beyond the hope of resurrection.

HELEN B. HENDRY.

It will not pay you to worry about what the set of capitalists in Washington City are doing. They are arranging laws to enable them and their friends to get more wealth—which you workers create. Don't lose any time and study on their whimsy, but put in your time studying out good laws and studying them over with your neighbors. You and your neighbors can control all the laws of the land, but unless you study and investigate you will likely favor just as bad laws as are now controlling the people. The science of government is learned from the study of the great and pure minds who have devoted all their energies in that line, and not to making money. Hunt out such, study them, and you will soon learn this nation of such values as are now enthroned in your offices, picking the flesh from your bodies.—Appeal to Reason.

POEMS OF LABOR

Survival of the Fittest

In northern zones the ranging bear protects himself with fat and hair. Where snow is deep, and ice is stark, and half the year is cold and dark. He still survives a climb like that. By growing fur, by growing fat. These traits, O Bear, which thou transmittest.

Prove the survival of the fittest! To polar regions, white and wan, Comes the encroaching race of man. A puny, feeble little lubber, He had no fur, he had no blubber. The scornful bear sat down at ease. To see the stranger stare and freeze. But, lo! the stranger slew the bear. And ate his fat, and wore his hair. These deeds, O Man, which thou transmittest.

Proves the survival of the fittest! In modern times the millionaire protects himself as did the bear. Where Poverty and Hunger are, He counts his bulion by the car. Where thousands suffer, still he thrives. And after death his will survives. The wealth, O Croesus, thou transmittest.

Proves the survival of the fittest! But, lo! some people, odd and funny, Some men without a cent of money. The simple common Human Race, Chose to improve their dwelling place. They had no use for millionaires; They calmly said the world was theirs. They were so wise, so strong, so many.

The millionaire? There wasn't any. These deeds, O Man, which thou transmittest. Prove the survival of the fittest! —Charlotte Perkins Stetson

A Leaf From the Devil's Jest Book.

By Edwin Markham.

Beside the sewing table chained and bent They stitch for the lady, tyrannous and proud— For her a wedding gown, for them a shroud: They stitch and stitch, but never mend the rent. Torn in life's golden curtains, Glad Youth went. And left them alone with Time; and now if bowed With burdens they should sob and cry aloud, Wondering the rich would look from their content.

And so this glimmering life at last recedes In unknown, endless depths beyond recall. And what's the worth of all our ancient creeds, If here, at the end of ages, this is all— A white face floating in the whirling bill. A dead face flashing in the river reeds?

Why is This? When the land is full of workers, Busy hands and active brains, When the craftsmen and the thinkers Feel about them binding chains, When the laborer is cheated Of the work his hands have wrought, And the thinker, vain of logic, Sees that reason comes to naught; When the forces men have harnessed And have trained to do their will, Dought to leave no homeless people, And no hungry mouths to fill. Have not proved themselves the servants of the shrewd and selfish few, And the many have but little For the work they find to do, When the labor of a million Goes to swell the gains of one, As the serfs of ancient Egypt Starved beneath the burning sun, When the schemer and the sharper Hold the wealth and rule the land, Using up the thinker's brain force, Mortgaging the craftsman's hand, When the many shear the sheep, And the few secure the wool, And the groans claims its victims, And your costly jails are full— Then the men who dreamed of progress.

And the hopes of peace and bliss, While they weep and wonder vainly, Ask each other: "Why is this?" Then the thinker, while confessing That his vision yet is dim, Says that one thing, very clearly, Is apparent unto him, That the people, blind or heedless, Place themselves beneath the rule. Either of the fiendish knave, or Worse perhaps the sodden fool.

—N. P. Willis.

If you are a Socialist, stand up like a man and say so. One brave and courageous man who has the courage to stand up and proclaim himself a Socialist, is worth a regiment of moral cowards who lack the courage to contend for truth.—Montgomery Co. Reporter.

While walking on Charles street in Baltimore the other day I saw a hustler setting forth the growing wealth of a newly developed region in Virginia, and among other attractions for capital! I noticed this "Cheap Labor." I have been turning that over in my mind ever since. Richard T. Ely.

Cigarmakers' Ball.

Cigarmakers' Union No. 44 is preparing for its second annual masquerade ball, which will be given Saturday evening, February 23, at Lemp's Park Hall, Thirteenth and Utah streets. The one given last year was such a glorious success that it is safe to say that the ball will not hold the crowd this time. The cigarmakers are great hunters and whether it be conducting a masquerade ball or agitating for Socialism they always do it up brown.

WHY THEY FAIL.

Church Papers Must Stand by the Workers if They Expect Support.

What do you think, says the Church Progress, the leading English Catholic newspaper of St. Louis...

One sure sign of the decrease of the negro fever is the falling of the population of the negro press. It is reported that the circulation in the profits on the Liberal-Jingo Daily News has been so serious that a change of policy is to take place shortly...

Miners of Nova Scotia have won their fight for 12 per cent advance. The teachers in the public schools of British Columbia have organized a strong union...

Queen Helene of Italy is said to be a radical and insists upon the appointment of workmen to important governmental positions. She realizes that unless more power is granted to the workers...

At the congress of Italian Socialists held in September, the facts came to light that when the workers in the vineyards were on a strike their places were filled by soldiers who were required to gather the grapes and make the wine.

Germany has a population of 128,900,000 inhabitants. The Socialists being returned by 961 votes to 718. There are now four Socialists members in the Diet.

Communist councils at Herold in Saxony and in two towns in Wurtemberg. The labor market statistics for December, 1908, show a considerable deterioration. There were 152 persons demanding work to every 100 positions against 124 persons in December, 1909.

Edward Bernstein, the Socialist, who was expatriated from Germany many years ago, has arranged for his return to Prussia next month. The Prussian Government having abandoned the prosecution of his offenses. It is expected that he will be immediately able to stand for the Reichstag.

BEYOND THE SEAS.

FRANCE. The St. Etienne municipality has voted a sum of money to buy new toys for the children of the creche...

ENGLAND. One sure sign of the decrease of the negro fever is the falling of the population of the negro press. It is reported that the circulation in the profits on the Liberal-Jingo Daily News has been so serious...

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A bunch of five cards came in from Liberal, Mo. In bundles for free distribution, fifty cents per hundred. Comrade Goedecker rounded up eight and sent us the cash. Comrade Andrews of Bevier, Mo., sends them in every day or two.

Order a bundle of extra copies to distribute—50 cents per hundred. Comrade F. P. Young of Springfield, Mo., sends us four to begin with. Comrade Hasken squeezed a couple of dollars out of Carondelet for subscriptions. Rev. E. M. Wheelock of Austin, Tex., heard about Missouri Socialists and subscribed without waiting for a sample.

Comrade Winkler is so sure of his victims that he always buys a bunch of cards as soon as his supply is exhausted. The German Branch of Local Bevier, Mo., orders a bundle of extras. They can't read it themselves, but they will see that their English speaking neighbors do.

Missouri Socialist is making a hit. Keep up the work and help swell the ranks so that more sample copies can be sent out. Comrade Harth of Glen Carbon, Ill., called to see us this week with a few subs. from his town. The Glen Carbon Local has twenty-nine members and will nominate a full ticket for the municipal election, which occurs on April 2nd.

Don't forget to attend the festival of the Women's Social Democratic Club Sunday evening. It will be a jolly affair and all the boys will be present. All parties interested in the Socialist movement and all members of Local St. Louis who desire to form a ward branch in their wards will communicate with Comrade Leon Greenbaum, city organizer, Room 5, 22 North Fourth street.

A meeting of the workers who have been turning in the lists of subscribers will be held in the office of Missouri Socialist next Saturday evening and a systematic method of rounding up the working males will be devised. The meeting will be purely informal and the only requirement for admission is willingness to hustle.

Official returns just received show that Vermont, although the comrades were obliged to use pastes to record their preference, gave 371 votes for the Social Democratic Party. Alabama cast 928 votes for the electoral ticket, and in Arkansas, although our candidates did not appear upon the ballot, 27 voters took the trouble to write in the names of Debs and Carrigan and thus give their state its first Socialist vote before the old century went out. The total vote of the Social Democratic Party, as officially reported, is thus raised to 96,918.

Illinois factory inspector, in his annual report, will show that there has been an unusual increase in the number of children employed in the factories and the consequent crowding out of men and women. In Chicago alone about 11,000 children are employed in places visited. More laws are demanded, not to remove causes, but to deal with effects.

The United Brewery Workers' Union in San Francisco unanimously adopted a resolution to levy a fine of \$5.00 on any member who is discovered patronizing a non-union shoe repairing establishment, either himself or family, beys were put into circulation.

If you have a German friend, send him the ARBEITER ZEITUNG. It is a good German Socialist weekly, \$1.50 a year; three months, 40 Cts. Address Room 7, 22 North 4th Street

MUNICIPAL TICKET

Social Democratic Party of St. Louis.

For Mayor... Leo Greenbaum. For Comptroller... Wm. M. Brandt. For Auditor... M. Ballard Dams. For Treasurer... Leonhard Stoll. For Register... C. E. Davis. For Collector... John Mueller.

Inspector of Weights and Measures... Julius Kustuf. For Marshal... John C. Lyons. For President of Board of Assessors... G. A. Hoehn. For President of Board of Public Improvements... Bernard McCaffery. For President of the City Council... John Zach.

For Members of the City Council: WM. HAGEE; H. STRUCKHOFF; S. G. GELBART; H. P. NELSON. PHIL MUELLER, JOHN GOEDEKER. For Members of the Board of Education: HENRY MAACK; GEORGE GRUND; DR. L. H. DAVIS; H. J. STEIGERWALT.

Municipal Platform. Adopted December 2d, 1900.

The Social Democratic party of St. Louis, in convention assembled, reaffirms its allegiance to the revolutionary principles of International Socialism and declares the supreme political issues in America to-day to be the contest between the working class and the capitalist class for the possession of the power of government.

The inauguration of great public works by the city whenever necessary to provide a livelihood for unemployed workmen. Prohibition of child labor under seventeen years; compulsory education; the municipality to furnish free books, meals and clothing when necessary.

Establishment of a Municipal Labor Bureau. Inspection of factories and workshops with reference to health and safety of the workers. Suppression of the so-called sweating system. Rigid system of food, milk and dairy inspection.

Establishment and maintenance of public bath houses. Public ownership and operation of laundries. The evil effects of the private ownership and operation of the means of production and distribution are intensified by the recurring industrial crises continually rendering the existence of the greater part of the population more precarious and uncertain, which amply proves that the modern means of production have outgrown the existing social order based on production for profit.

Human energy and natural resources are wasted for individual gain. Ignorance is fostered that wage slavery may be perpetuated. Science and invention are perverted to the exploitation of men and children. The lives and liberties of the working class are recklessly sacrificed for profit. Wars are fomented between nations; indiscriminate slaughter is encouraged; the destruction of whole races is sanctioned in order that the capitalist class may extend its commercial dominion abroad and enhance its supremacy at home.

The notorious corruption and inefficiency so prevalent in the administration of this and other large cities are the logical fruit of capitalism. The working class has no interest in common with what are designated "Business Men's" tickets or "Good Government" parties. They should not be deceived by promises of clean streets while their wives and children are in hunger and want.

The introduction of a higher order of society is the historic mission of the working class. All other classes, despite their apparent or actual conflict, are interested in the upholding of the system of private ownership of the means of production. We therefore, charge that in this country the Democratic, Republican and all other parties which do not stand for the complete overthrow of the capitalist system of production are alike the tools of the capitalist class.

The working class cannot, however, act as a class in its struggle against the collective power of the capitalist class except by constituting itself into a political party, distinct and opposed to all parties formed by the propertied class. We, therefore, call upon the wage-workers of St. Louis, without distinction of color, race or sex, and upon all citizens in sympathy with the historic mission of the working class, to organize under the banner of the Social Democratic Party, as a party truly representing the interests of the toiling masses and uncompromisingly waging war upon the exploiting class, until the system of wage slavery shall be abolished and the co-operative commonwealth shall be established.

While we recognize that it is not in the power of the municipality to restore to the people all of their rights, we are fully conscious that the municipality can, and should place at the disposal of the people and of civilization every power that it possesses, to the end that no further injustice be done, and that mankind may be permitted to continue to progress to a greater and nobler life; therefore we demand:

1. Such amendments to the city charter as are necessary to enable the people to effect a municipal program in accordance with the principles of the Social Democratic Party. 2. Adoption of the principles of the initiative and referendum and proportional representation. All officers to be subject to recall by their constituents.

3. Public ownership and operation of street-railways and gas and electric light plants. 4. Public construction, ownership and operation of all subways and underground conduits and all overhead wires to be removed and placed there-in.

5. Public ownership and operation of brick yards, stone yards and asphalt plants. 6. Public ownership and operation of Eads and Merchants bridges or the erection of a free municipal bridge across the Mississippi River. 7. Substitution of public ownership and operation for private ownership wherever feasible through the exercise of municipal power.

8. Construction and operation of free municipal hospitals, foundlings and orphanage homes for abandoned women, a modern insane asylum adequate to the needs of St. Louis, and homes for the aged, crippled and disabled poor. Establishment and maintenance of modern public lodging houses as testing places for the poor instead of police stations.

9. Erection of a suitable building for the Public Library. 10. Abolition of the contract system on all public work. Street sprinkling, sweeping, removal of garbage, dead animals, etc., to be performed by the city with its own outfits and by its own employees. 11. Classified civil service: all appointments and promotions to be based upon merit and not for political reasons.

12. On all municipal work an eight-hour workday with a minimum wage of two dollars per day, and the union scale of wages and union conditions to govern on all public work. All the powers and influence of the municipal administration to be used in support of the principles of organized labor.

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AMERICAN ITEMS.

Socialists of Oregon City, Ore., have organized. The People's Press, Albany, Ore., has been made the State organ of the S. D. P. in Oregon. Socialists of New Castle, Pa., have held a convention and put out a municipal ticket.

Two striking miners were shot down near Earlington, Ky., by a Sheriff's posse. Nearly 14 per cent of the total number of wage earners in Minnesota are women, according to the report of the State Labor Department. The Central Labor Union of Macon, Ga., is conducting a coal yard and furnishing union members with coal at cost.

Several books have been printed in London by the new process of printing without ink, the impression being made by electricity. Look out for counterfeit cigar labels. If Ninth District of Pennsylvania is in the box its safe to "pass it up." That's where so many bogus labels are estimated by the statistician of the Central Labor Bureau of Paris, that in twenty-five trades 212,000 persons out of 519,000 trades are out of work.

I Am Anxious to Call. If you need insurance of any kind, drop me a postal, to 9 S. 2nd Street. H.V. HEINRICHSHOFEN

The Social Democratic party of St. Louis, in convention assembled, reaffirms its allegiance to the revolutionary principles of International Socialism and declares the supreme political issues in America to-day to be the contest between the working class and the capitalist class for the possession of the power of government.

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SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS, Room 24, Theatre Building, Court Square, Springfield, Mass. Wm. Butcher, Nat'l Sec'y.

MISSOURI STATE COMMITTEE, Chairman, Geo. H. Turner, 397 Whitney Bldg., Kansas City, Mo. Secretary, A. I. Stunk, Room 7, 22 N. 4th St., St. Louis, Mo.

ST. LOUIS CITY CENTRAL COMMITTEE meets every Monday evening, 8 p. m., at Room 7, 22 N. 4th St. Wm. J. Hager, Secretary, Room 7, 22 N. 4th St. Office hours, p. m. to 8 p. m.

LOCAL ST. LOUIS, meets every Sunday at 3 p. m., at 1210 Franklin Ave. Membership dues, 25 cents per month and 10 cents additional at beginning of each quarter. Each member receives a weekly paper.

ST. LOUIS WARD BRANCHES. 2ND WARD BRANCH—Sec. H. J. Steigerwalt, 1112 Chambers St. Meets every 2nd and 4th Thursday, 8 p. m., at Liederkranz Hall, 2412 N. 14th St.

4TH WARD BRANCH—Meets every 2d Tuesday of the month, 8 p. m., 1631 S. 12th St. Sec. Chas. Specht. 7TH AND 8TH WARD BRANCH—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Dewey Hall, 2301 S. Broadway. Sec. Fred Vierling, 1908 S. 3d St.

9TH WARD BRANCH meets 1st and 4th Tuesdays, 8 p. m., at 13th and Wyoming Sts. Sec. L. Stoll, 3349 Soleda St. 10TH WARD BRANCH meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays, 8 p. m., at National Hill, Dolman and Allen Ave. Org.—Wm. E. Eckart, 1211A Armstrong Av.

12TH WARD BRANCH meets 3d Sunday of each month, 2:30 p. m., at National Hill, Dolman and Allen Ave. Sec.—Wm. E. Eckart, 1211A Armstrong Av. 22ND WARD BRANCH meets every Tuesday, 8 p. m., at 2206 Locust St. Sec.—Wm. J. Hager, 2206 Locust.

KANSAS CITY CENTRAL COMMITTEE meets every Thursday night at 307 Whitney Building, Sec. J. A. Clarke, 307 Whitney Bldg. Secretaries will please send prompt notice of changes and corrections.

VONEY'S RESTAURANT AND LUNCH ROOM. 313 Locust St. The Man Who Stands by the Union.

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See that Every Box Bears the BLUE UNION LABEL Issued by the Cigarmakers' International Union of America.

For a Good Time, Come to the Second Annual Masquerade Ball, Given By CIGARMAKERS' UNION, NO. 44, at Lemp's Park Hall, 13th and Utah Sts. Saturday Evening February 23. Tickets, 25c a Person. A Handsome Souvenir presented to Each Lady Attending.

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