

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF ST. LOUIS

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nd,

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

but

A Socialist Legislator.

hat James Carey is Doing in the Massachusetts State Legislature.

SEVEN IMPORTANT BILLS.

e workingmen of Massachusetts now the best opportunity to see h party really represents their in-en in the evening."

he of the bills provides that upon petition of 25,600 yoters of the petition of 25.000 yoters of the menowealth any matter then pend-before either branch of the legis-are shall be submitted to the vote the people at the next general electhe people at the next general elec-n or at a special election should the leral court so determine. — The second bill provides for the ap-cation of the principles of the In-

tive and Referendum to all constional amendments. he third bill provides for a metro-

itan ice system, under which the ners are directed to sell and deliver in the metropolitan water district, the exclusion of all other persons. The Boston Globe reports the last as follows:

Mr. Carey said there had been a an ice trust for the control of iblic necessify for the private gain

he members of the trust. The present plan would enable ice e gathered from the pure resery block would thus have the guar-e of purity, and could be furnished a lower price than the ice bought om questionable streams and ponds distant, states. The law allows the inishing of water by pipes, why not ten allow it to be furnished by the irt, frozen, hogasked. He said a met-politan ice system was the logical quence of a metropolitan water system

One of the bills introduced by Com-ade Carey aims to establish an eight our labor day for the employes of the ommonwealth. This is precisely what a labor unions of many states have en attempting to establish. It is di-tly in the interests of the great king class. For it not only gives er pay and, in general, better conons for those employed by the monwealth, but it also establishes igher standard of life for the rest

it enacted by the Senate and se of Representatives in General t assembled and by the authority the same, as follows: Section 1 Eight hour

Eight hours shall constia day's work for all employes of commonwealth or of any county

This act shall take effect or st day of November in the year er hundred and one. other bill of importance is the

mrade James F. Carey has evi-ly not been wasting away his while attending the session of general court of Massachusetts. Introduced seven bills in two weeks while are highly important and reaching in their effect, if carried he legislature; was which there in session, nor be employed at any work before the hour of six Aclock in and he departs; and almost Immediate-ly his confederate, as I verify believe, raids my "den" with an instrument of impronounceable name upon which he plays the most ravishing and entranc-ing music. He fries in vain to con-vince me by a "simple" system of charts and figures, which are the Greekiest of Greek to me, that anyone van learn it in a few hours. Becoming convinced that I am only treating with

en in the evening." Also, in connection with this, "no person shall employ any minor over sixteen years of age, and no par-ent, guardian or custodian shall perent, guardian or custodian shall per-nuit to be employed any such minor under his control who cannot read at sight and write legibly simple senten-ces in the English language where a public evening school is malingmed in the town or city in which such minor resides, unless such minor is a regu-lar attendant at such schools of the sentenlar attendant at such evening school or at a day school: provided, shat up-on presentation by such minor of a certificate signed by a Fegular practic-ing 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 laber prejudicial to his health, said superintendent of schools or school committee shall issue a per mit authorizing the employment such minor for such period as said sumerintendent of schools or school com-mittee may determine. Said superin-tendent of schools or school comfil-tee, or teachers acting under authority

tee, or teachers acting under authority thereof, may excuse any absence from such evening school arising from jus-tifiable cause. Any person who em-ploys a minor in violation of the pro-visions of this section Shall forfeit for each offense not more than one hua-dred dollars for the use of the evening schools of such town of city. Any parent, guardian or custodian who permits to be employed any minor un-der his control in violation of the pro-visions of this section shall forfeit not visions 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." 11

"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 ses-sion." Then follow provisions regard-ing absences, private schools, etc. A seventh bill provides the right of

trial by jupy for persons sentenced for contempt of court.

The election of a United States Sen-ator took place in the Massachusetts legislature this week. In the general: coart Comrade Carey cast his vote for Comrade Charles II. Bradley, guberna-tood control of the Scient December of the Scient Science Charles and Science Charles and Scient Science Control of the Science Control of the Science Control of the Science Charles and Science Cha torial candidate of the Social Demo-cratic Party of Massachusetts in 1900.

thich regulates the employment of Comrade MacCartney was absent at rs. It provides that "no child un-the time, having gone as a delegate to sixteen years of age shall be em-

containing every essential to human but you cannot expect a man, even comfort. Chinaman who carries his wa ++ in The stove polish man gains admitcouple of tremendous baskets at either and of a tremendously long pole, to compete on even terms with 12 horses tance and polishes a little piece of my stove pipe so that it glistens a re-proach to me for withholding any patand wagons. We must not be unrea ronage from him for the next six months, try as hard as I will to consonable. For fear it might thunder (though vince myself that it is due to his su-perior skill and not to the blacking, four boxes of which I might have bought for fifty cents.

t never does) and sour the milk, the dairymen keep delivering all day on the same systematic lines which ena-ble 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 anx-ious are they to serve me. Tired of waiting for , the custom

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

I have opportunity during the day to subscribe for all sorts of patriotic, and charitable institutions. I am especially idessed in this respect. Whether it is the unassuming corr-tesy 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 1 endeavor to give them, or what inducements 1 hold out 1 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 sin-ner to follow various roads to a (I wonder if it is) competitive heaven



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 con-siderably disturbed the bosses and captured 600 of the non-union bakers, whom the bosies had organized into a so-called "Independent Bakers' Union.'

iop." 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 sin-stant 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 pawhich they were to start for the pa-rade early in the atternoon. Ten car-riages and a band, of music were pro-vided 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 Barondess. 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 workingmen stand togethe

A Pointer For No. 5. SOCIALIST NUGGETS.

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 consol benefit in the doctrines of the class strungle and while it does not dj-rectly mention political action by the working class, it is so strongly im-plied as to leave no doubt. Those members of Glass Biowers. No 5, of this city who are mixing in old party office chasing, and who take offense the theorem of Sacial action to the 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 PACH 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 necessaries of life. In comparison to the entire people this class represents a₁ small minority.

Nority. On the other hand we have the workman, 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 work-The interest of the possessing class

consists in buying the productive pow-er of the laborer as cheaply as possi-ble, in order to produce as much as possible had to amass wedth. 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 proprie-tary class arrogates to itself for the exclusive purpose of increasing its pos-sessions. Through this process human labor is more and more displaced by machines machinery.

The workers having become super fuous are compelled to sell their la-bor at any price in order to save themselves from starvation. The value of labor gradually decreases, the laboring people are being impoverish-ed 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, produc-

Commercial stagnation sets in, produc-tion 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 pro-tect the possessions produced by oth-ers, and to declare for the "sacred-uess" of property. ness" 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

looldre 1. That the laboring class MUST EMANCIPATE ITSELF from all in-

fluences of its enemy, the proprietary class; that it must organize locally nationally and internationally for the purpose of setting the power of the or-ganized masses against the power of capitalism, and that it must see that its interests be represented in the shops, in the different branches of the local, stale and national administra-tions and governments. 2. National and international trade unions are apt to exert a powerful in-auence upon production prices, the hours of labor, regulation of appren-ticeship, 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 prosolidarity of the interests of all is pro-claimed, the workers mutually assist each other. Soon THE FACT WILL DE RECOGNIZED THAT THE EN-TIRE SYSTEM OF PRODUCTION RESTS IPON THE VERY SHOULD-50ERS OF THE WORKING CLASS, and that if the workers only display their power, a new system based upon jus tice might cessily be introduced. Ar rayed against the power of capitalisas and its millions stands the power of the laboring masses, self-reliant and 10 consciont that they possess the power with which to overwheim their antag-onists. 4. There is NO POWER ON EARTH large rough to reaist the will of such a majority if it be enlightened in rerand to its rights, it will accomplish its aims and objects irresistibly. The right of nature is upon its side. THE right of nature is upon its side. THE CARTH TOGETHER WITH ALL ITS WEALTH, BELONGS TO MANKIND The results and triumphs of civiliza-tion have been achieved through the cause of thousands of years and with the assistance of all nations. The orout into reality these principles, and they will establish a state of affairs under which everyone will enjoy the fruits of his laber.

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

By LEON GREENBAUM.

Number 4.

can. 15-10-10

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

Train dioldups have stopped in Mis-scuri. It pays better and is safer to get elected to office."

Many Americans are bing decorated abroad whose sole claim to honor con-sists 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. man who drinks their coffee swallows his principles.

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

Suicides are the logical result of the capitalist code to destroy or be de-stroyed. Failing in the attempt to live by destroying others, the suicide murters 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 "rust: Additional proof of the "smash the trust" sincerity of the Democratic Party. Bryan's Commoner take notice,

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

The Queen's subjects are overwhelm-ed 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

It is said that after the World's Fair is over the St. Lodis workingmen who subscribed \$130,000 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 Five pretty Chinese girls were sold on the slave block in San Francisco at \$2,000 each. The Chinamen who bought them must be tools. An Amer-ican understands his "business" too well, to support a failen woman, much less pay a fancy for her. 1

Lieut Goy, John A. Lee has given all committee chairmanships to cor-poration lawyers, and as these men-lave the workers as much as their master i.ee, they will pass a generous militia bill to protect the helpless workingmen.

Carnegie says "capital came first and labor afterwards" By this the means that God made man and capital is God. In this way, capital, Carnegie's God.

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 to further head to the man it saw no further heed to the man it to seek an unsawed man from

the ever-growing "reserves." So I gave him the benefit of the doubt, also two bits; and am rewarded by his look of gratitude, and waste no time in pon-dering 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.

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 can-not play a tune on a hand-organ pass-

es my understanding. I gently bu firmly refuse to "buy it for a friend,

and he departs; and almost immediate-

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 indig-nantly and speedily departs.

Faltering steps upon the porch are followed by a timid ring at the front

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 theading upon dangerous ground.) They decline his offer to split wood with what seems to me, who have the wood to split, unnecessary magnani-mity. They think, which I donit, that the exercise will do me good; that it might develop in me some symptoms of the appetile 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 ra-zor which threatens the bread and butter of my barber. But as I dare

butter of my barber. But as I dare not, only under the most pressing ne-cessity, shave with a dull razor, let alone a sharp one, we fail to deal. A boy Talls with a dog which he of-fer's me at my own price. As that is \$0 a month for keeping something which will be of no use to me and a menued to my neithbors builds out Manual and the locate of the last of the 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 engrav-ing house, is the next filler of a "longfelt want." "I am not just onto this "graft." but as all he asks is for us to

ture which is a portion of my reward from the lucrative post a writer for the reform press, I just across the way veyed the tide of competitive strife Usurged up and down the thoroughand took note of the overflow h beat against my residence and ed at times, hall, kitchen and

anylight began to gild the noble oit of Mt. Rainier (first landmark apetitive battle from the historic t to call it "Mt. Tacoma"-for com-

By Bige Taddy in Appeal to Reason. From the vantage ground of the ont room of my palatial residence ing as 1 can pay the rent) on a support ref surrounded to the support the rent wagons with a capacity of a ton, complete in driver and equip-ment, which a half dozen little market baskets, and two or three hundred weight of miscellaneous goods, leaving there, a dozen error the surrounded to be a support the surrounded to surrounded to be a support the surrounded t where else, to be followed by inother wagon which left similar articles bought at the same price, at the house

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 whis

tles from equally "fast and commodi-ous" beats to and from the same Foints with equally light loads and heavy prices

learing all this time the rain a dream of the millenium by the bir ries of the carriers beat steadily of a butcher's wagon dearing upon the front porch, papers got out up the street to leave the morn sat different offices, yet containing substeak at the one house in four stantially the same news only differ owner the but her had convinc-his honesty, integrity and good which they hope to cater to the differ-This non-set, integrity and good which they hope to cater to the differ-aship over the claims to like ont baries of popular option, and thus fee advanced by his tivals. Win a living for the greatest number we other wagons rushed by in succession to supply their reve customers, each going at essity end and aim of a system where neck speed because they had to the whole city instead of pursu-side

Competitive Day. wagons that soon began to enliven the while he takes a "snap shot" at us, scene wagons with a capacity of a and his "house" really scene to need ton, complete in driver and equipthater in the week he calls with some beautiful proofs and expresses his entire willingness to furnish us any nime ber 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 next 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 af-ford 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 chil-dren's minds to grasp and settle even ne most trivial question!

People tear my door-bell out by the roots and burst the doors off the hinges to sell me strawberries, gooseberries, ire cream and other delicacies, as if I the whole city instead of pursu-the rational co-operative course of bying one-fourth of the city with team or which might easily be with one good team. I know as there or experience from dealing rentorced by battalion affect battalion there is not ten cents a year dif-ce in price or quality, but that is the origination affect and the companies and there of the strawberries, gooseberries, the second and the content of my reputation as there is not ten cents a year dif-ce in price or quality, but that is the second and the companies and there of the strawberries, gooseberries, the second and the content of my reputation as the origination affect on the strawberries, gooseberries, the second and the content and the content and the content of the strawberries and other delicacies, as if i to sell me strawberries, gooseberries, the content and the content and the content and the content of the strawberries, gooseberries, the second the content and the content and the content of my reputation as the second the strawberries, gooseberries, the second the content and the content and the content and the content of my reputation as the second the strawberries, gooseberries, the second the content and the content and the content of the strawberries, gooseberries, the star as and candlestick makers, who the second the strawberries, gooseberries, the second the content and the content and the content and the content is a man of sense. Who shows in every attent a onsideration, and the companies and he almost innumerable grocery with little household n the same might at truthfully be said the almost innumerable grocery within a rabins of ten blocks are stores the almost innumerable grocery with the start at the sprices are a little higher, garles, the second second

talked so feelingly of the sufferings of the union bakers that generous ap-plause greeted his remarks. The em-ployers wrung their hands and asked for some one to stop him but Baronallowed 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 stampeded wildly and were escorted triumphantly to the headquarters of the strikers.



Previously reported W C W Wm. E. Eckart Mr. Sielfleisch ... C. Meyer John <u>A. Kreis</u> John <u>A Kreis</u> Harry Klads R Morse Wm. Guerke

16 Hy. Plassmeyer Mr. Schneider Mr. Lauterbach \$16.00 Total'

Send all contributions to Wm. J. Hager, Sec'y, Room 7, 22 North Fourth street.

The members of the Tenth Word Branch met Wednesday evening at South West Turner Hall, Potomac and Ohio avenues, and nominated Comrade John Schaerpf for the House of Delecame 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 quack catarrh remedy. Everyone of these Congressmen is opposed to Socialism because men would have no Indentive. They are in favor of the present system because it offers the incentive to sell poisons to fools who don't know their own ills. There's profit in it.

- Local Meeting.

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 7 p. m. by Comrade Murphy. The principal speakers were Comrades Bernard McCaffery and Wm. Brandt. Afterwards a general discus-sion was opened and a lively interest was munifested in the same. Several lively speeches were made, and dur-ing the debate Chairman Murphy was diplomatic enough to order the hat passed around, which resulted in a collection of \$3.15. hat

The Central Committee has appointed a committee to provide speakers sud programme for the next meeting, Story member should assist in mak-ing these mretings a success. By get-ting 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.

Ownesi and Pathished by Local St. Louis of the Social Democratic Party of Missouri.

Board of Directors.

WM. H. BAIRD Chairman, M. BALLARD DUNN Sec-Treas, C.R. Darts, Louis Kober, L.E. Hildenrand,

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EDITORIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS. emmunications must reach the office any evening preciding the issue in wh

Moning evening performs as the performance of the second s

Entered at the Postoffice at St. Louis, Mo. z second-class matter, in December, 1409

TRADES UNION COUNCIL STIDUE

Now for the municipal campaign.

Hustle in the subscriptions, an do that better than anyone else.

Organize, organize, organize! How do you workingmen 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 The union label is la else you buy. 'I bor'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 oth-er Socialists there.

Rockefeller and three other "fellers" The 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 be cauce the public ownership of one in dustry (the street rallways) does no cure the evils resulting from the pri-vate ownership of the others Socialism is a failure.

There is every indication of an approaching financial crisis, who out of sands of men will be thrown out of employment. During such times few employment, buring such times for workingmen 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 mel at Sloux City, Ia., and agreed not to use chocolate drop manufacturing machines in their business. This agree ment saves 10,000 girls from bein thrown out of employment. It is now 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 in-ventions. We are going back-back to the good old days of the stage éoach and the spinning wheel. Did you ever see a building tackle the

Did you ever see a buildog tackle the lightning express, and after a desper-ate and heroic struggle@orce the great iron horse to back up? It's a giorious

We shall not have any vagabond

"A most remarkable sentiment is A most remarkable sontiment 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 would in the popular opinion for guilty would in the popular opinion the awful indictment of social control of social

ipon the astul indictment of social rottenness upon the silk city. Rather than that the business men and soch

common-mill girl passed over." otation from press dis-The above division from Paterson-patches anent the famous Paterson-mutifier tilal is a fair illustration of the business man's conception of law and order. The business man wants and order. 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 there is the slightest danger of his business being affected by enforce-ment of the law, then he will not hesitate to perjure his own soul to prevent its operation.

"The great gain in the poll of the arious Socialist sects in the aggregate as indicated by the big vote given to Debs in 1990, indicates that Socialism is an issue in American politics which neither of the two big parties can safe by ignore. There is not the incentive or Socialism in the United States that exists in France or Germany, and the parties which go under the Socialist differ widely here from those name 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-Demo-

crat 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 Their hair will stand on end votes when the Socialist vote registers a half million. But we are pleased to inform the G.-D.'s correspondent that Social-ism 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, Javan, Amèrica 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 "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 Im-perialistic and the Democratic party Socialistic. Just what form these tendencies will take in another national campaign cannot be forefold, but eviis 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 Demeratic

cratic party will go." Objections to trusts is not Socialism. The Democratic party will never be or come socialistic, because it is owned and controlled entirely by men to whose interests it is to continue the present system. The Democratic (par-ty is just as much opposed to Socialism as the Republican party and al-ways 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 Populistic dress; if the workingman denounces wealth and aristocracy, then the Democratic party is loud in its pro-tests against the encroachments of plutocracy. If the workingman catches a gleam of light from the Socialist mov ment and begins to call himself a So-cialist, then the Democratic party be-gins to call itself Socialistic. But never does it do anything more than mas-querade. It never makes a move tow-ard the emancipation of the toilers. It tries to steal the thundar of Socialism, but it carefully avoids the lightning of the Social Revolution.

bor 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 reguired of anyone, under which people will have plenty of time for study and eff-improvement, and under which the worry concerning a livelt PERMIT before, will the great majority of people give thoughtful consideration to religious problems. But so long as the toiler is enterbled in mind and body he will not, with rare exceptions, pay the slightest heed to such subjects. Workingmen de not find fault with the church. They simply do not lothwith about it because it does not attract

It may truthfully be said of the erra: overwhelming majority of the working class that they are neither for nor against the chuech. 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.

ender. That is all. As we have said above so long as the present system stands no great portion of the working class will be come interested in the church. But the church could draw to it a larger fol-lowing 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, hav-ing 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 antagon istic. It is to the interest of the capi talist 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 projection, or industrial democracy.

The workers are dimly conscious of their wrongs and with the ceaseled agitation of trades unionists and So they are becoming more and more fully cognizant of their tion. Already the whole body of work-ingmen instinctively feel their oppression and resent the aggressions of the inant class

It cannot be denied that mos 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 fear-lessly, 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 pninion 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 thou voter, con-sider his ways and be wise. Do the monkeys pay ground rent to the descendants of the first old ape who disovered the valley where the monkeys

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

Do they buy the cocoanuts from the reat-great grandchildren of the gorilla who invented a way to crack them? Do they allow two or three monteys to form a corporation and take could

of all the paths that lead through the

Do they permit some smart young monkey, with superior business ability to claim all the springs of water in the orest as his own, because of some alleged bargain made by his ancestors 00 years ago?

Do they allow a small gang of monbo they allow a small gang of mon-key lawyers to so tangle up their con-ceptions of ownership that a few will obtain possession of everything? _____ Do they appoint a few monkeys to

sovern them and then allow those ap-pointed monkeys to rob the tribe and mismanage all its affairs?

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 Prench by Comrade Chas. H. Kerr. The translator says in an explanatory "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 Lafar gue's French intellectuals will found in the group of reformers De who are attracted to the support of Dr. Illiss' various "establish the co-operative commonwealth quick" and "peace ful" methods. Copsult the list ful" methods. Consult the list of vice-presidents of Bliss' recent "Social Reform Union" and see how well Lacharacterization the fargue's French intellectual fits some of them (fortunately for the rapid progress of class conscious revolutionary Socialsome of the ablest men in that list have since become energetic self-sacrificing workers for the Social Democratic Party) Lafargue says. Their souls overflow with the pures Democratic Party) SHYS: intentions; if their peaceful habits prevents them from throwing themelves into the conflict, and if their lofty culture forbids them to take their place in the ranks of the comrades, they nevertheless condescend to instruct us in ethics, to polish off our ignorance, to teach us, to impart to ns such bits of science as we may be able to digest, and to direct us. A closer consideration of these "peac loving" refermers is most opportune as the new effort of Dr. Bliss announce ed in the January number of his magazine is now published to the members of his recent Social Reform Unior The list of vice-presidents of the old organization included "Golden Rule Jones and Prof. Parsons, who exerted 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 th. election ridiculed not only the parties. but the Socialist theory; there are among others Lloyd, Pingree, St. John are 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 opposite views, but this "Unity scheme" is broad enough for every body, it is based on the "Unity of the People." 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 Profiling of 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 (axer will say "Of course I'm for Socialica." The magic in the word "Unity" will tevel all barriers be-tween 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 nec-

essary 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 "wickand "narrow." It is indeed pitiable to see these brave, clear-minded intellectuals squitming and dodging along the

crooked path in a vain hope that their meandering route will pick up all the people "quick" and 'psacefully." They will have no party that would mean partisanship. They want organization, but not locally, the local organizations "son break up," the work "can be beat conducted from one office." Yes, we agree heartily about the "local branch es" breaking 6p. Why take the St SL 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 membership. And they have left the ment towards the co-operative com-monwealth. Class conscious Socialists may well view with serenity the Bliss kind of movement. Do not such move ments afford for many radicals a halting place where they will hears so much against class-consciousness that they will, if they are carnest seekers, examine into the class struggle? If i were not for such halting places would r would not the acquisition of this class of radicals with their economic power and their learning, combined with their complete failure to compre hend the class struggle become a grea yeakening force if within the party is it not probable that Prof. Biss i doing the cause of revolutionary Socialism more good than if he joined our party? I would say to him "Stand at your task's while longer," even in face of his following statem We think the only possible alterna-

CORRESPONDENCE. POEMS OF LABOR

From the 'National Secretary.

Springfield, Mass., Jan. 18, 1901. o all Socialists of the United State For your information, I Comrades: inform you that voting blanks on unit propositions have been sent to all L. cals of our party, branches affiliated with the N. E. R. sections of the S. L. 2. 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

meeting of their respective organiza-tions 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 de sire and wish for it. At this time, take pleasure in acknowledging ceipt of all such communications 210 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 inform ed 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 secur complete unity of all Socialists of this country. W. BUTSCHER. National Secretary.

A Woman's Plea.

Editor Missouri Socialist: 1 thought a few lines from me might be deceptable, as my interest in So-cialism is intense and I never lose an mortunity to explain its advantages over the present system. "I would like to see the women take a more activ interest ir this work. They groan un der their present burdens, yet they der their present burdens, yet they seem asleep to the fact that it is with in their rower to greatly shorten this period of competition, with its fearful struggle an one the workers for a mere existence: with its thousands of lives being sauffed 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 condi-tions 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 pau per's grave ahead of them in thi world. I have heard some women say this "What is the use of bothering, Social ism is all right, but it won't be in our day any way." And those same wom on are mothers too! Surely such ut day any way." en are mothers too! Surely such ut-terances 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 con ditions: receiving a first class educa-tion and then, when body and mine mine 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 hav ing abundance of time for recreation and self improvement. Socialism promises this to all ,and it is no idle prom ise. Under Socialism every able bod-ied 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 worth while to study a li think is while to study a little each week, that which would remove the cause of all the evils, instead of just wishing they would down? It is use less 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 Do they build up a monkey city and membership. And they have left the instean of thinking to apply a line temporary relief. We must study So-then hand over the land, and the paths meandering, mazy, labyrinthian path for the clear and class conscious movefriends 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 Social-ist paper, they will soon find out for themselves the truth and wisdom of your belief and accept it as their own; for Socialism invites the great search light of truth to be turned upon it. Socialism gives up political freedom. recognizing the perfect, equality or women with men. So it is our duty to men. ourselves and our offspring to do our hest to hasten the birth of the grand o-operative commonwealth, with 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 erimes, shall be buried beyond the hope of resurrection. HELEN B. HENDRY.

In northern zones the ranging bear Where snow is deep, and ice is start, and half the year is cold and date He still survives a clime like that By growing fur, by growing fat.

Survival of the Fittest.

se traits, O Bear, which thou trans Prove the survival of the fittest!

To polar regions, white and wan, To polar regions, while and wan, Comes the energiaching race of man; A puny, feeble little lubber, He had no fur, he had no blubber. The scorntul bear sait down at case To see the stranger starve and freez But, lo' the stranger slew the bear, And ate his fat, and wore his hair These deeds, O Man, which thou con mittest.

Prove the survival of the fittest!

In modern times the millionaire Protects himself as did the bear. Where Poverty and Hunger are. He counts his bullion by the car Where thousands suffer, still thrives.

And after death his will survives. The wealth, O Croesus, thou transmi

· test. 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 calmiy said the world was theirs; They were so wise, so strong many-

The millionaire? There wasn't any! These deeds, O Man, which thou committest.

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

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 st

recall And what's the worth of all our an-

cient creeds. If here, at the end of ages, this is 700 all

A white face floating III the Wairing bill_ A dead face plashing 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 faborer 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 harnes And have trained to do their will Ought to leave no homeless people. And no hungry mouths to fill. Have but proved themselves the set-

·vants Of the shrewd and selfish few, And the many have buy 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. sing up the thinker's brain force, Morigaging the craftman's hand, When the many shear the sheep,

And the

under Socialism. There will be no ex- cure 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 op-	I I
portunity the single-taxers are so anx- ious to give to every mani, and be told.	0
to work out the problem of civiliza- tion to suit himself. There he can glo-	22 3
ry in his "God-given individualism" until he learns that if he desires to en-	1
joy the advantages of association with . his fellow men he must accept those	10.0
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	Support of
grab. Under Socialism the industrious laborer will have to share his earnings	p u
with neither lazy vagabonds nor greedy employers.	1)

Wm. Marion Roedy has something to say about the Socialists nearly every week in the Mirror. He has got ten used to the word and evidently likes it for he calls everything in sigh Socialist. In this week's number 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 Åct-ing under his present delusions, the Mirror will soon have Raumhoff down for a Socialist. Derhaus his chiert he for a Socialist. Perhaps his object is to confuse the minds of workingmen by this general use of the word so that ey will not know a spurious Sc movement from the genuine. It is nuite true that a large part of the mass of Democratic voters are beginning to sympathize with the Socialist move-ment (and the same is true of the Re-publican voters), but that does not ake them Socialists. A man on the by to Rome is not in Rome until he is there.

he Gulf Between Workingmen and the Church.

Dear Sir -- Recognizing the fact that ere is a wide gulf between working and the church, I desire to find at, if possible, the same of this sepration, and I would respectfully as to assist me by answering the fol-ing questions. It is my purpose to wing questions. your answers in the preparation of eries of addresses to be given in this ity in the near future.

igmen find with the church?

How do they regard Jesus Christ! What in your optulou, takes the ace of the church in the life of the erage workingman? Is it the labor tion Ahe lodge, Socialism, etc.? What, in your opinion, should enthe attention and the activitie of the church?

church? Sincerely yours, REV. CHARLES STELZLE.

Pastor Menard Street Mission. There is indeed a wide gulf between workingmen and the church. It is not he fault of workingmen that such is the case. When a man is compelled to ork 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 n any great numbers. They simply annot do it. Their minds and bod-es are reduced to such conditions that It is impossible for them to give ser-ious attention to anything, and the few hours of their time which capitalfew hours of their time which canad-ism does not demand of them in re-turn for the privilege of existence is spent in pitiful-attempts at extracting a little pleasure out of life. When this capitalistic system of industry, under which the working class is compelled to perform the greatest amount of lafruits, to a few monkeys who sat on a log and chattered while all the work going on?

If Prof. Garner, who claims to have learned 40 words of the monkey language, were to escort some reflective hampanzee around one Lof our cities he professor would find it rather difficult to explain some of the manners and customs of a civilized nation. The champanzee would be surprised to see a \$500,000 house, with 40 rhoms, contain only a millionaire and his wife and 10 servants, while a \$10,000 tene ment, with 20 rooms, contains 400 pe and no servants

He would be still further astounded to see the warehouse district where an abundance of everything was stored, people lack the barest pecessities of

He would be shocked to see tire street railway system, with hundreds of miles of tracks, thousands of cars and employes, and carrying mil-lions of passengers every year, abso-lutely owned and controlled by three or four men who never built a car-or

drove a spike. But when the professor would ex-plain to him that nine-tenths of the people in this city were quite con-tented to endure such evils, and, in act, grew quite angry with anyone who proposed to remove them, the chimpanzee would say: "Take me back to the forest, and may the Good Spirit deliver us from civilization."-H Casson

An Enthusiastic Postal.

"Comrade Please fire a sample ppy at me. Texas is into this thing copy at me. Te biggern a hoss. Wonder if the mail clerk who reads this knows what the words class conscious Socialist means? Fraternally, *, DAN C. CRIDER, "Kerrville, Tex "

The Hebrew bakers of St. Louis have organized a union. After years of vain endeavor to induce that class of work men, who manufacture the breads sold in the Hebrew settlement around Franklin avenue and Morgan street, efforts of the local Bakers' I'nion 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 organ ized and they receive as much for their labor, as other workmen. It is prob-able the union will do away with the cheap grade of bread sold at two loave for a nickel.

It will not pay you to worry about that 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. Lon't lose any time and study on their villiany, but put in your time studying out good laws and studying them over with your neightors. You and your neighbors 'can control all the laws of the land, but as you study and investigate you will likely favor just as bad laws as are now controlling the people. The science of government is learned frem the study of the great and pure minds have devoted all their energies in that line, and not to making money. Hunt out such, study them, and you will soon clear this nation of such vulthree as are now enthroned in all your offices, picking the fiesh from your bodies .-- Appeal to Reason

And the gallows claims its victims And your costly jails are full-Then the men who dreamed of pros-

ress 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, Ta apparent unto him. That the people, blind or heedless. Pince themselves beneath the rule Either of the fiendish knave, or. Worse perhaps the sodden foot. -N. P. Willie

If you are a Socialist, stand up like a man and say so. One brave and cour ageous man who has the courage f tand up and proclaim himself a So cialist, is worth a regiment of mora cowards who lack the courage to contend for truth.-Montgomery Co. Ret porter.

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

Cigarmakers' Ball.

Cigarmakers' Enion No. 44 is pre-paring for its second annual masquer ade ball, which will be given Saturday evening, February 23, at Lemp's Park evening, February 23, at Lemp Hall, Thirteenth and Utab stre The one given last year was such a glor lous success that it is safe to say that the hall will not hold the crowd the time. The cigarmakers are greathuatlers and whether it be conducting huatlers and whether it be conducting a masquerade ball or agitating for So-cialism they always do it up brown-



A Historic Document Which Every Socialist Should Study.

Preface.

R

diesto" was published as the the "Communist League," a s association, first exclusive later on international, and difficul conditions of the turn nerr the political conditions of the tim-nent before NS, unavoidably a secret prictry Ar a Congress of the League-nid in London in 1817, Marx and Engels are commissioned to prepare for poli-tation a complete theoretical and prac-ral party programme. Drawn up in errman, in Jenuary, 1818, the manuscript us sent to the print; in London a few eeks before the French translation was conglit out in Farls shortly before the intrestic of June 1818. The first Eng-fit translation, by Miss Helen Macfar-he, appeared a., corge Julian Harney's Les Republican," in London, 1856. A anish and a Polish edition had also been ableded

ied Republican," in London, 1856 A mish and a Patish edition had also been blished. The defeat of the Parisian insearcetion June, Bis-the first great battle be-een proteinrial and Bongeoise drove als into the background, for a time, e social and political aspirations of the insearce of the parisian insearcetion of the background, for a time, e social and political aspirations of the ruggle for supremacy was again, as it d been before the revolution of Feb-ary, solely between different sections of a frequest to a fait for political sibow-om and to the position of extreme wing the Middle class Radicals. Wherever dependent projectarian movements con-med to show signs of life, they were thiesdy hunted down. Thus the Prus-in police function and the Ceptral Board the Communist Laague, then hocked in logne. The members were arrested of after eighteen months imprisonment, the police from October 4 till November 12 van of the perisoners were astroned to rum of imprisonment is a fortness, var-ing from three to six years. Immediate-after the sciences were astroned to rum of imprisonment is a fortness, var-ing from three to six years in mediate-after the perisoners were arrested to the behaviour of the principanes for-ally dissolved by the remaining mem-r. As to the 'Manifestor it seemed enceforth to be gloomed to oblivion. When the European earbing class indi-covered sufficient strength for another lack on the ruling classes, the inter-tional 'Working classes, the inter-tional 'Working classes indi-enceforth to be gloomed to oblivion. and ... Working the second to a formed in the expression of weiding into one ing on Built this association formed ing children in the whole millioni projectariat of creek in the whole millioni projectariat of the expression of weiding into one ing on the whole millioni projectariation of the expression of expression and relation of expression of the expression of expression of expression of the expression of expr

erable headway among a of all countries. Manifesta Reeft thus came to the again. The German text had been, 1850, reprinted several times in Swit-al, Enginest and America. In 1872 bit ranslated into English in New York, a the translation was published in the translation was published. translated into English in New York, no the translation was published in schull and Claffin's Weekly." From English version a French one was e.m "Le Slocialiste" of New York, e then at least two more English stations more or less mutilated, have throught out in America, and one of a has been reprinted in England. The Russian translation, made by Bakou-was published at Herzen's "Kolo-officient Geneva, about 1831; a second by the heroie Vera Zequitted, also in Geneva about 1851; a second heroic Vera Zogulitch, also in 1852. A new Fanish edition is enhaged, 1855; a fresh French in "Le Socialiste" Paris, 1856 hatter a Spanish Vasion was nd nublished in Madrid, 1856, n reprints are not to be cogni-tave been twelve altogether at An Armanian transition t An Armenian translation to be published in Constant

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that the fundamental proposition which forms its nucleus belongs to Marx. That proposition is: That in every historical goods the prevaiing mode at scooling production and exchange and the social organization necessarily following from it form the basis upon which is built up, and from which alone can be explained, the political and intellectual history of that epoch, that consequently the whole history of manking takes the dissolution or primitive irbait society, holding land in common ownership has been a history of of primitive (fibal society, holding iar common ownership) has been a histor class struggles, contests, between exp-ing and exploited, ruling and opper classes, that the history of these c-struggles forms a series of evolutio which, nowadays, a stage has reached where the exploited and the pressed class-the pfolctarlat-cranini tain its emanchation from the swa the exploiting and ruling class-the b geoiste-without, at the same time, once for all, emanchating society at 1.

The exploring and rating cause the body-reoisic without, at the same time, and once for all, emarchating society at large from all exploitation, oppression, eclass distinctions and class struggles. This proposition, which, in my opinion, is destined to do for history what Dar-with a theory has done for biology, we, both of us, had been gradually approach-ing for some years before 1845. How far 1, had independently progressed toward, it is best shown by any "Condition of the Working Class in Expland." But when 1 again met, Marx at Brussels in the opting of 1855, he had it ready worked out, and put it before me in terms almost as clear as those in which I have stated it here.

From our joint preface to the

sittion of 1872 I quote "However much the state of things have altered during the fast twent) years, the general principles laid dox this Manifeste are on the whole as It is indicate any principles and down in this Manifesti are on the whole as col-rect to-day as evel. Here and there some detail might be improved. The practical opplication of the principles will depend as the Manifesto Bash states, every where and at all times, on the historical condi-tions for the time being estisting, and for that reason no special stress is faild on the revolutionary measures proposed at the end of Section 11. That passing would, in many respects, he very differ-ently worded to-day. In yiew of the gi-ganite strides of modern industry since lats, and of the accompanying improved and extended organization of the Work-ing class; in view of the predical exactly. ing class: in view of the practical extern ency gained, first in the February revolu-tion, and then, still more, in the Pari ence gained, first in the February revolu-tion, and then, still more, at the Fabric commune, where the proletariat for the first time held political power for two whole months, this programme has in some detail become antiquated. One thing respectantly was proved by the Commune-via, that "the working class cannot sim-ply lisy hold of the ready-made State ma-chinery and wheld it for its own pur-poses. (See "The Civil War in France" Address of the General Council of the futernational Workingmen's Association, London, Truelove, 1871, p. E. where this point is further developed.) Further, it is aff exident, that the criticism of Socialis literature is deficient in relation to the present time, because it comes down only 0 1847; in 157, also, that the remarks to opposition parties (Section IV in principle still correct, yet are antiquated, because the p stion has been entirely chang progress of bistory has sweep arc antiquated, because the political situation has been entirely changed, and the progress of kilotory has sweet from off the earth the greater portion of the political document. The present transmitted with the we have any right to alter.
 The present transmitted with we have no longer any right to alter portion of Marx's "Capital." We have reserved on the Mark's "Capital." We have reserved and the more discussion of Marx's "Capital." We have reserved and the set of the set of the set of the more discussion of Marx's "Capital." We have reserved a test notes a present of historical allusions. "FREDERIC's provident data and the set of the set." FREDERIC's provident data and the set of the set

London, Januar

THE COMMUNIST MANIFESTO.

By Karl Marx and Frederick Engels A specter is baunting Europe- the spec-er of Communism. All the powers of old Surope have entered into a holy alliance

Europe bave entered into a holy alliance to exorcise this spectry. Pope and Carr, Metternich and Gunot, Franch radicals and German police spice. Where is the party in opposition, that has not been decried as communistic by its opponents in power? Where the oppo-sition that has not hurled back the brand-ing reproach of Communism against the more advanced amountion matches as well nore advanced opposition parti-is against its reactionary adver-

Two things result from this fact. 1. Communism is already acknowledge y all European powers to be in itself

by all following power. II, It is high time that Communists should coenly, in the face of the whole world, publish their views, their aims, their tendencies, and inset this nursery use of the Spectr of Communism with a Manifesto of the party fixed. To this end Communists, of various na-tionalities have assembled in London and sketched the following manifesto, to be published in the English, Frencharder guages Italian, Flemish and Danish hu L

ground for the rising bourgeoisie. The East Indian and Chinese markets, the colonization of America, trade with the colonies, the increase in the means of exchange and in commodities gener-ally, gave to commerce, to navigation to industry, an impulse never before known, and thereby to the revolutionary element in the tottering feudal so

clety, a rapid development. The feudul system of industry, un-der which industrial production was rionopolized by close guilds, now no longer sufficed for the growing wants of the new markets. The manufacturing system took its place. The guildmasters were pushed on one side by the manufacturing middle class; divi-sion of labor between the different corporate guilds vanished in the face of division of labor in each: single workshop

Meantime the markets kept growing, the demand ever rising, Even manufacture no longer sufficed. There upon steam and machinery revolution-ized industrial production. The place of manufacture was taken by the glant, Modern Industry, the place of the industrial middle class, by industrial millionaires, the leaders of whole in-dustrial armies, the modern bourgeois,

Modern industry has established the world's market, for which the discovery of America paved the way. The market has given an immense development to commerce, to navigation, to communication by land. This develop ment has, in its turn, reacted on the extension of industry; and in propor-tion as industry, commerce, navigation and railways extended, in the same proportion the bourgeoise developed, increased its capital, and pushed into developed. the background every class handed down from the middle ages. We see, therefore, how the modern

bourgeoisie is itself the product of a long course of development, of a series of revolutions in the modes of production and of exchange.

Each step in the development of the bourgeoisie was accompanied by a corresponding political advance of that class. An oppressed class under the sway of the feudal nobility, an armed and self-governing association in the madiaeval commune pir; here independent urban republic (as in Italy and Germany), there taxable "third estate" of the monarchy (as in France), after wards in the period of manufacture proper, serving either the semi-feudal or the absolute monarchy as a counterpoise against the nobility, and, in fact, corner-stone of the great monarchies in general, the bourgeoisie has at last, since the establishment of Modern Industry and of the world's mar-ket, conquered for itself, in the modern representative State, exclusive po litical sway. The executive of the mod-ern State is but a committee for managing the common affairs of the whole bourgeoisie.

The bourgeoisie, historically, played a most revolutionary part. The bourgeoisie, wherever it has go

the upper hand, has put an end to all feudal, patriarchal, idyllic relations. It has pitilessly torn asunder the motley feudal ties that bound man to his "na-tural superiors," and has left remaining no other nexus between man and man than naked self-interest, than cal-lous "cash payment." It has drowned the most heavenly ecstacles of relig-ious fervor, of chivalrous enthusiasm. of philistine sentimentalism, in the icy water of egotistical cilculation. It has resolved personal worth into exchange value, and in place of the num-berless indefeasible charactered freedom, has set up that single, unconscionable freedom-Free Trade. In one word, for exploitation, veiled by religious and political illusions, it has sub-stituted naked, shameless, direct, brutal exploitation.

The bourgeoisie has stripped of its halo every occupation hitherto honored and looked up to with reverent awe. It has converted the physician, the lawyer, the priest, the poet, the man of science, into its paid wage-laborers. The bourgeoisie has torn away from

the family its sentimental veil, and has reduced the family relation to a

mere money relation. • The bourgeoiste has disclosed how it came to pass that the brutal display of vigor in the middle ages, which Reac-tionists so much admire, found its fit-

Whitney's Ball. A Grewsome Contrast to the Work

ers' Life-But Why Should

We Complain ?

William C. Whitney, multi-million-aire, gave a ball at his new house on Fifth avenue last week and the affair was pronounced the grandest and finest ever held in New York. There were 600 guests present, and nothing mone could buy was spared to satisfy their desires. The papers report in detail the magnificent decorations and sump-tuous elegance of Whitney's home and the gorgeous costumes of the guests Ninety-five debutantes danced in the confilence representing more than two bundred millions. The pick of society was there. Undoubtedly, for splendor and graudeur the occasion surpassed all previous efforts in this line. Undoubtedly, also, the guests enjoyed themselves immensely. Many new and rare features were introduced for their amusement. One of these consisted in a couple of "young men" making themselves up as a horse, and pranc ing around the ballroom, amid the laughter of the onlookers. It must have been very funny. Our "best citizens" are endowed with an extremely

fine sense of humor. We have been requested to at length upon this ball of Mr. Whitat length upon this hall of Mr. Whit-ney's, to point out the contract be-tween its luxury and the poverty of the "lower classes." But what's the use? The "lower classes" are very well satisfied, are they not? Why, one of their chief diversions consists in reading the reports of such functions. It does them good, for these reports are given in such detail that they can almost believe they too share in the enjoyment of the feast and festivities It is possible the "lower classes" dorive more real enjoyment from the ac-counts of the entertainments of the rich than the rich do from active par-ticipation therein. All that the work-ing people have to do is to read intently, close their eyes to their own scant and pinched surroundings, and

presto! the trick is done. Why then, should we disturb the haleyon dreams of the "lower classes?" They are content to continue struggling for a living, creating wealth so that the Whitneys and Astors and their ilk can give grand balls and receptions, to provide racy and comfortable reading for the workers' edifica-tion. Base is he who would dare infringe upon the right of the "lower classes" to produce the wherewithal for "good society" to enjoy itself. Heartless and devoid of feeling indeed is that person who would attempt to deprive the well-fed, sumptuously clothed working class of the delicious satisfaction gained by reading, digest-ing and mentally chewing over the en-joyment by other people of the things produced by the labor of the working class.

The working people, have a good time, knowing their masters are hav-ing a good time. Their own burdens are lightened by it, and their kind employers feel glad that their burdens are lightened. Everybody directly inter-ested is happy. Go to, carper! Why should we complain. The N. Y. Peo-

A GREAT SUCCESS.

We are delighted to be able to an nounce for the encouragement and inspiration of our party members that the festival of the Social Democratic Women's Club, to be held Sunday evening, January 27th, at South St. Louis Turner Hall, Tenth and Carroli streets, is, as is now assured beyond doubt, certain to prove the most successful event of the kind ever under-taken in this city by Socialists. This is not exaggeration This little band of women, who are proving themselves such noble workers in the cause of Socialism, have been busy day and night for several weeks, and they have succeeded in doing something which u 115 inzy men would be inclined to consider "visionary." A committee has made the success of the festival assured financially and socially, but it is now no longer a matter of mere specula tion that a very large sum will be realized for the treasury of the club. to be used in Socialist agitation. imagine this article is a "puff, put this down and ponder over just IT-OVER ONE, THOUSAND TICK ETS HAVE ALREADY BEEN SOLL AND THE MONEY FOR THEM TURNED INTO THE TREASURY The second thousand is melting away AND rapidly and the most of them will also Don't you begin to feel as though you would like to attend the festival? You are tired of attending Socialist gatherings where the crowd is small just saunteraround to the fe tival Sunday and see how hard it will be for you to force your way through the crowd. You are not particularly needed, as the hall will be overcrowd₁ ed, but then you, being an old Social ist, will be quite welcome and you you really ought to come as a matter of courtesy to the ladies who are doing such valiant work for the party

ONE HUNDRED MEN WANTED.

Editor Warren Foster, of Salt Lake Living Issues, lowing ad. in a local paper of his Wanted-At once, one hundred men

to fish on shares. Will give one half they catch. Warren Foster, 52 12 Rich-ards st. Room 19."

Among the answers he received by letter was the following:

"Mr. Warren Foster, Dear Sir: aw your Ad. in the paper to-day wanting fishermen. What kind of fish-ing is and where? I am a fisherman on this lake for five years. Can do any kind of work in that line; netting or any of it. Would like to hear from you at once and oblige me. "L. C. W---

In order to facilitate business he put his reply to the above letter in type and passed it to the numerous ap-plicants. His answer was as follows: My Dear Sir: Yours bearing date of

Jan. 24 is before me and in reply beg leave to key that, to my mind, you are just the man I am looking for particularly. There are many applicants for work, but many of them, in fact most of them, are men who have had little, if any, experience in the "piscatorial art. I think your "five years' experiart. I think your hee years experi-ence" hshing in Utah Lake would fit you most admirably for the position of foreman of the enterprise. My under-standing of your letter is that you are master of the art of making nets and other trappings that are necess the business. Your knowledge and ex tensive experience will, no doubt, be of great service, not only to you and to me, but may be utilized to the very great advantage of the other fishermen who have had less experience. Im-bued with a sense of fairness, I feel warranted in saying in advance that you would, in all probability, be 'en-titled to a somewhat larger share of the catch than that stipulated in the advertisement. This, however, is a mere matter of detail that we can arrange amicably at the time. It, is suf-ficient to say that If we can agree on the more weighty details of the prop osition, that the matter of division be arranged to our mutual satisfaction I presume that you are already well supplied with boats, nets and other trappings necessary to the business But if not. I would suggest that you devote your spare time from now on in getting ready for the work, as we will aim to begin in time to have a good supply of fish on the market by the time the season of Lent begins, as your experience as a fisherman no doubt causes you to know that there is a great demand for fish for some forty days. It is, however, my pur pose to prosecute the business through out the entire year, using such tackie and trappings, of course, as the season will warrant or make most effectual in regard to the place, would say that a few days ago I appropriated to tayself fisherman's rights to, Utah Lake and all its tributaries, including the Jordan river, also the Great salt Lake and the numerous mountain streams in this and adjoining states, which would give you a very wide scope to choose from in the matter of location, to say nothing of the great variety of fish. But as you live near the banks of Utah Lake, we see no reason why you should not choose that body of water for your principal field of operations. This, however, is matter that I will leave to you to de-cide for yourself, warring my knowledge in the matter in deference to your greater experience in the business. As greater experience in the business. As to the kind of fishing, that, too, is left, solely with you. All that I am, or can be, interested in is my share of the catch, and as you are equally in-ferested with me. I feel safe in assum-ing that you will use your heat indement in a matter that redounds to our mutual advantage. I take it that you fully understand the terms of the prop osition into which we are about to en The wording of the advertise ment, though terse, is quite to the point, but lest there might, at some

future time, arise a difference of opin-ion as to the real import and meaning tionists so much admite former in the most slothing indolence. It has been the first to show what man's activity can bring about. It has accomplished wonders more triendly to the Socialist movement and as a result not only is independent of the trades more triendly to the socialist movement and as a result not only is interview of the trades more triendly to the socialist interview of the trades more triendly to the socialist interview of the trades more triendly to the socialist interview of the trades more triendly to the socialist interview of the trades more triendly to the socialist interview of the trades more triendly to the socialist interview of the trades more triendly to the socialist interview of the trades more triendly to the socialist interview of the trades more triendly to the socialist interview of the trades more triendly to the socialist interview of the trades more triendly to the socialist interview of the trades more triendly to the socialist interview of the trades more triendly to the socialist interview of the trades more triendly to the socialist interview of the trades more triendly to the socialist interview of the trades more triendly to the socialist interview of the trades more trades to the trades more trades the trades the trades trades trades trades the trades trade It is frequently the case that tracts are hurriedly entered into with out the contents being properly digest-ed, which, in after days, lead up to quarrels, bickerings and heartburn ings. This I very greatly wish to avert A full understanding of each other and short settlements usually result in making staunch friends out of part making staunch threads out of part-ners, while, if the opposite course is pursued, a very different result often follows. My proposition is that you provide yourself with such atensils and trappings, including, of course, boats, hooks, lines, poles, nets, balt, etc. as are necessary to the successful prosecution^b of the business of catching fish; and that you proceed. afte your fashion, to catch fish out of Utat Lake or its tributaries (including Jordan river) and that when the fish are so caught that you deliver f. o. b the cars at Provo or any other nient shipping point, one-half of all the fish you cat-b, the same to be ship ped to me at Salt Lake City. This, think, states the proposition sufficient-ly plain that you, can understand it. Of course there may be contingencies ise in the course of our busine 1.10 lations that will need special adjudica tion, that such contingencies are com mon and must be expected, but I feel

a man who has had five years of en perience, but with your consent i shall note a few reasons why I think it a most equitable and gainful enterprise Methinks I can almost hear your reas-onings forestalling what I am going to

In the point of equity you se ainly offering to do all; any reasonable man could expect. 1 roposing to furnish the lake and the ish ready to catch, free of charg inty or other exclusion and to with on my simte from the ship ping point to the market, while you will only be required to supply your se f with the necessary equipage, catca the fish and deliver one-half of them on the cars. There is very little, if, Indeed, any, laborious work connected with the business, counting the sport ar nothing. "Suckers" are nearly always hungry; they bite well and for nearly, if not quite, the whole year round, and can be caught on very transarent bait. But let us now, for a moment, consider the business side a moment, consider the business side of this proposition. Your five years' experience willey, doubt, bear witness to the pertinacity of my conjecture when I state that a good fisherman, properly equipped, backed by an ex-tensive experience, ought to catch 1960 pounds oper day. At 21% cents that pounds per day. At 21/2 cents that would be \$25 for the day's catch, one-half of which would be \$12.50, or, to be

safe, say that yoy realize only \$10 per day. Why, think of it! Ten dollars per day is over \$3000 per annum, or : sum equal to that paid the governor of Utah, or a judge of the supreme bench. I tell you my friend, you have not fully comprehended the prodigious ness of this extraordinary proposition You certainly see it now, and will has ten to close up the deal at once.

"While I think, my dear sir, that you will be pleased with the, above proposition, I have another one to proposition, I have another one to make you or to any other man who is willing to work. There are those whose health will not permit them to dwell in the dampness that invariably and inevitably surrounds localities where fish can be caught. There are others who do not take kindly to pis-catorial scores. To the and that the catorial sports. To the end that these may be supplied with work, we have secured a large tract of land that has hitherto jain idle, upon which millions of busnels of potatoes could be raised This iand "needs only to be tickled with a hoe to make it laugh with a harvest." Those who would taine-raise potatoes than to fish are at liberty to go on this land, provide them selves with teams, tools and seed, and I will give them one-half the potatoes they will raise. While this offer is a good one, and is quite similar to she good one, and is quite similar in gale fishing proposition, it is not nearly so fair, equitable, or just, and with chan-ces against it being so profitable, for the reason tist it will require much more capital to raise potatoes than it does to catch fish. Again, it is not so favorable, especially to the poor ma in that he is compelled to wait for the in that he is compelled to wait for the returns of his labor until his crop tip-ens, while in the fishing business he would get his returns daily. With the, potatoes he would have to plant, till, wait and gather, while the fishermane would only have to gather. His har-rest is always ripe. Besides he would bot have any cod to further her do wild not have any seed to furnish or do iny Ufling of the lake. Nor would be have any teams to provide for as would be the case with the man who chose to raise potatoes to say nothing of a .cos-silide failure of crop. While there seems to be great disparity between the two propositions, there is a very great similarity in essence. While the one is land and the other water, we must not forget that the lake is only land covered with water. The land is a creation of nature and so is the lake The land is fitted by nature potatoes and cabbage while the same nature fitted the lake for bringing forth fish and turtles. In fact they are one and the same thing. The lake is a part of mother earth the same as the land. The lake is one of nature's sources for supplying the wants of the people the same as the land. In an conomic sense the lake, including the ish, is land. It is a natural opportunity, given to man with which he is expected to meet the needs and comforts of life. If you, my dear str, will only stop and think for a moment you can see that the one proposition is equally miliar that I might bluntly propound the question to you. What is the es-sential difference between the two men-the one who gives one-half the fish that he catches for the privilege of catching them, and the other man who gives one-half the potatoes to a landlord for the privilege of raising them? I beg pardon for this little digression. gression. You are in all probability more interested in fishing than you are in the discussion of great economic problems. So I will close for this line, but not until 1 have given expression to the hope within me that I shall soon hear from you again, not only by letter, but also a large consignment of fish. Your most obedient servant,

ting it. Manifesto" being our joint produ-consider myself bound to sta

scale personally, to us, always edged himself to be a disciple of nd, as yuch, stood on the ground "Manifesto." But in his public a 1962-st, he did not go beyond ag co-operative workshops supdiag co-operative by State-credit.

Bourgeoise and Proletarians. (a) The history of all hitherto existing society (b) is the history of class struggles.

Freeman and slave, patrician and pleblan, lord and serf, guild-master (c) and journeyman, in a word, oppressor and oppressed, stood in constant oppo-sition to one another, carried on an uninterrupted, now hidden, now open fight, that each time ended, either in revolutionary re-constitution of sociaty at large, or in the common ruin of the contending classes

In the earlier epochs of history we and almost everywhere a complicated arrangement of society into various orders, a manifold gradation of social rank. In ancient Rome we have patricians, knights, plebians, slaves; the middle ages feudal lords, yassals, guild-masters, journeymen, appren-tices, serfs; in almost all of these lasses, again, subordinate gratiations The modern bourgeois society tha has sprouted from the ruins of feudal society has not done away with class antagonisms. It has but established new classes, new conditions of oppres-sion, new forms of struggle in place of the old ones

Our epoch; the epoch of the bourged isie, po isie, possesses, however, this distinct-ive feature; it has simplified the class antigonisms. Society as a whole is more and more splitting up into two great hostile camps, into two great classes, directly facing each other. Bourgeoise and Proletariat: + From the serfs of the middle age

sprang the chartered burghers of the earliest towns. From these burgesses the first elements of the bourgeosie

and the second

surpassing Egyptian Roman acqueducts and Gothic eathe-draiss<u>it</u> has conducted expeditions that puf in the shade all former exoduses of nations and crusades. [To be Continued.]

(a) By bourgeoisie is meant the class of nodern Capitalists, owners of the means if social production and employers of age labor. By proletariat the class of nodern wage-laborers who, having no neans of production of their own, are be-need to selling ineir labor power in order elity.

(b) due to "final that also possible to due to the second state of the second foundation from which all foundation from which all foundation from which all foundation from which all foundation from the second foundation from which all foundation from the second sec to be of to have been the primitive form of society everywhere from India to Ire-land. The haner organization of this prim-titive Communistic society was laid bare, in its typical form, by Morgan's crowsing discovery of the true nature of the "gens" and its relation to the "tribe". With the dissolution of these primaeval communi-ties society hegins to be differentiated flu-to separate and finally antigonistic class-es. I have attempted to retrace this pro-cess of dissolution it. "Der Ursprung der Flamille des Priyaté genthums und der Stants, "ai edit. Stuttgart, 188

(c) Guildmaster, that is a full member of a guild, a master within, not a hea of a guild, a

(d) "Commune" was the name taken in (d) "Commune" was the name taken in France, by the nascant towns even before they had connacted from their fendal lords and masters, local self-government and political rights as "the Third Estati-Generally speaking, for the economical development of the beargeoiste, England is here taken as the typical country; for its political development, France,

During the year ending October 3 last, twenty strikes occurred under the jurisdiction of the International Tywere developed. The discovery of America, the round-ing of the Cape, opened up fresh The cost of these strikes was \$50,000. fice,

There will be music and singing, dancing, cecitations and addresses by good Socialist speakers, and above all there will be a crowd. The Herwegh Vorwaerts and Freiheit singing socie The Herwegh ties will be present and will help to make things pleasant with Socialist SOUCH

A vocal solo by Miss Gertrude Dunn will be one of the features of the pro-gramme. The doors will be open at seven o'clock and the programme commence at 7.30 p. m. will

Fifteen or twenty misprinted copies shich onlitted the third page .- found their way into the bundle last week and were mailed to subscribers. Readers who received them will be supplied with another copy on notifying this of-

that we will be able to care for them as they occur. The natural and nate justice of the proposition you The natural and in tainly will not question. Passing from this phase of the business we now come to the practicable part of it and DOW consider the question that naturally comes up in the mind of a practical

man when considering an overture: Will it pay? Is it practicable? Will it give greater returns for capital and labor than would the same agencies directed to other lines of business' You may, perhans, think it presumption upon my part to venture to dis-cuss this phase of the business with WARREN FOSTER

In this competitive age, there four kinds of people: the unemployed the dangerous parasites in power); the disemployed, or those who want to and are unable to get it; the misemployed, or those who are em ployed on works of destruction, or in becupations injurious to the interests of society; and the employed, or those who work long hours for small wage, in producing utilities for a capitalistic master class to reap profit therefrom And from the sweat and toil and blood of the employed class, the other three classes of the disemployed, the misem-ployed, and the intemployed, reap their ubsistence.-The Toller.

A Socialist Victory.

At the election held at Granit Falls, Minn., on January 8th, Comrad. War-ren R. Morse was elected Alderman ten R. Morse was elected Alderman from the Second Ward by a majority of twenty-one votes, - Comrade Morse was one of the Social Demogratic elec-tors on the Minnesota ticket in No-

WHY THEY FAIL. BEYOND THE SEAS. MUNICIPAL TICKET

Church Papers Must Stand by the

Workers if They Expect

Support.

Church Progress the leading English atholic newspaper of St. Louis, when Catholic newspapers as excel-

is wretche Midland Review are imported that the ed pair of estatement. This is also to define the setting the sector with the table ported that the temporary then proceed to picture the apparent dark outlook for the Cath-gue press, it says that the haste for reading parely Catholic literature is disappearing among Catholics, and that the taste for proprietors who have supported the lingo policy being bought out. The insuppearing among Catholics, and that the taste for proprietors who have supported the proprietors who have supported the lingo policy being bought out. The insuppearing among Catholics, and the distinging prefer to read uses colleges is tability failing in circula

lar papers. The reasons given for such tion. may be interform the point of view of a Catholic newspapernan, but the true reason for that looks different to their Schut for 12 per cent advance. is up the tree, and we permit our att-of the Church Progress, whose able attrong union, and they may soon writings and poble purpose we frank-ity admit. We could that the result lays much desper, and that there ex-tange in the hearts of the peopler a deep longing for traity Christian literature. inde in the union category
 inde in the union category

the Christian, nay, the Catholic to make the wine lead a catholic life without running GI the danger of starvation for so doing. We ask the Church Progress, with all many with a population of 128,000 in-due friendship and respect, did the inc habitants has a local Diet of 21 memmented Midland Review ever insist pers, and an election has taken place mie and industrial conditions that Socialist members in the Diet. would make life bearable for the work-ingmen? Did the Midland Review ever communal councils at Herold in Sax-

ingmen? Did the Midland Review ever tell its readers that the capitalistic ony and in two towns in Wurtemberg-ony and in two towns in Wurtemberg-ony and in two towns in Wurtemberg-mersel abor market statistics for De-cember, 1909, show a considerable de-terioration. There were 162 persons the people? Bid it over capital to Hs or adars that this system is so full of paradoxes that there are people living who have to go naked because there is an overproduction of clothing, and that thousands of people are starving many versu ago, has arranged for his because there is an overproduction of food". Did the Review ever tell its readers that this country produces two billions of value more than the people can consume and that on the strength at fact thousands of families have to go begging because they have nothing to consume? Did the Review eve ing to consume? Did the heries ever explain that these conditions could be cally remedied by the peaceful revo-lation of our present system of pro-duction, and that the collective ownership of all means of production and distribution would do the job" Did that paper ever explain that the initiative and referendum would prevent ty cents per hundred, bribery of legislatures and corruption Comrade Goedeker r of our state ments? Did and national govern-Did the Review evenexplain

that such changes are decidedly Christian, based upon the teachings of Christ who said: "I give you a new isw, that you love one another" If the Midland Review failed to tell

all this to its readers, then we can clearly understand the cause of its failure in husiness. We are very much afraid indeed that if the Catholic and Christian papers in general fail to tell their readers about these co.-ditions and do not show them the only true remady for same, there will be some more failures of the same kind. Did you deat -Progress, ever notice-the mutil event is not include

the rapid growth of such empers as the Appeal to Reason " who stand up for he people's rights and explain to them condition and distribution? If you could look up the subscription list of the Appeal you would find one-third of its one hundred and fifty thousand readers to be Catholics, and more than two-thirds of itl its readers. only way for social, reform, the

FRANCE. The St Etienne municipality, has soled a sum of aggres to buy new toys for the children of the creche, but on when that the children may rule as

ENGLAND. One sure sign of the decrease of the For Collector the state and some western and 11 14 2 requiries in the postits on the Liberal-jingo Daily.

CANADA

e of them for the bene-of British Columbia pave organized a

GERMANY Lieppe-a small principality in Ger

ution such social and economic re-11 ere the Socialist being returned by forms as would produce such econo-261 votes to 71x. There are now four

an overproduction of return to Prissia next month, the prissian Government shaving abar-



A bunch of five cards came in fron Laberal, Mo.

In bundles for free distribution, fif-

Comrade Goedeker 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

50 cents per hundred. Tinfritate Comrade F. P. Young of Springfield,

Mo., sends us four to begin with. Comrade Hasken squeezed a couple of dollars out of Carondelet for sub scriptions.

Rev. E. M. Wheelock of Austin, Tex discribed without waiting for a sam-

Comrade Winkler is so sure of his tictims that he always buys a bunch of eards as soon as his supply is exhausted.

A meeting of the workers who have

Official returns' just received show

Social Democratic Party of St. + Louis-

For Mayor Leon Greenb For Treasurer..... Leonhard Stoll For Register.... C. R. DavisJohn Mueller mr. Inspector of Weights and

Henry College and the second at utens It John C. Lyony For Marshall For President of Board of As-G. A. Hochn -----

For President of Roard of Public Improvements. Bernard McCaffery For President of the City Coun-

John Zach

For Members of the City Council WM. HAGER; H. STRUCKHOFF. S G GELBART. H. P. NELSON. PHIL MUELLER, JOHN GOEDEKER For Members of the Board of Educatient

> 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, reat-firms its allegiance to the revolutionary principles of International Social-ism and declares the supreme political issues in America to-day to be the coptest between the working class and the capitalist class for the possession of the power of government. The party affirms steadfast purpose to use those powers, once achieved, to destroy wage slavery, abolish the institution of private property in the means of produc-tion, and establish. the Co-operative Commonwealth.

In the United States, as in all other civilized countries, the natural ord conomic development has separated society into two antagonistic classes-the cotalists a comparatively small class, the p sessors of all the modern means of production and distribution (land, mines, machinery and means of transportation and communication). and the large and ever-increasing class of wage-workers possessing no means of production

The evil effects of the private owner ship and operation of the means of pro-duction and distribution are intensified by the recurring industrial crises con-tinually 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 liber-ties of the working class are recklessly sacrificed for wofit. Wars are foment-ed between nations; indiscriminate taughter is encouraged; the destruction of whole more is sanctioned in or-der 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 "Busi-ness Men's" tickets or "Good Govern-ment" parties. They should not be de inded by promises of clean streets while their wives and children are in hunger an't want.

The introduction of a creat and high-er order of society is the storic mis-sion of the working class. All other classes, despite their apparent or actnal conflict, are interested in the upal conflict, are interested in olding of the system of private ownership of the means of production. therefore, charge that in this country the Democratic, Republican and all

wires to be removed and placed there-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

> of municipal power. and operation of 1908ac 8. Construction free municipal tractitals foundlings Near daned 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.

odern public lodging houses as rest- at cost. modern public longing house of police Several books have process of print-ing places for the poor instead of police London by the new process of print-stations.

9. Erection of a suitable building for the Public Library.

10. Abolition of Abs contract system on all public work. Street sprinkling, sweeping, removal of garbage, dead an-imals, etc., to be performed by the imals, etc., to be performed by the city with its own outfits and by its own em-

Classified civil service; all ap-11. pointments and promotions to be upon merit and not for political rea-12. On all municipal work an eight-

hear workday, with a minimum wage of two dollars per day, and the union scale of wages and union conditions to covern on all public work. All the powers and influence of the

municipal administration to be used in support of the principles of organized labor. 12. The inauguration of great pub-He works by the city whene sary to provide a livelihood for unem-

ployed workingmen 14. Prohibition of child labor unde reventeen years; compulsory educa-tion; the municipality to furnish free books, meals and clothing when neces-

sary. 15. Establishment of a Municipal Labor Bureau. 16. Inspection of factories and work

shops with reference to health and safety of the workers, "Suppression' of the so-called sweating system. Rigid system of food, milk and 17.

daily inspection. Establishment and maintenance of nublic bath houses.

Public ownership and operation of laundries.

Socialist Publications

The International Publishing Con pany has issued a neat edition of The Communist Manifesto" by Karl Marx and Frederic Engels." It is a forty-eight page pamphlet in red coverlearing pictures of Marx and Engels. No student of Socialism can do without a copy of the Manifesto. The edi-tion is retailed at 10 cents per copy. paper cover; bound in red cloth with gold lettering, 25 cents, Address Inter-national Publishing Co., 38 Turk st.

Comrade Seller, formerly of St. Louis, has set to music the labor poem "Ninety and Nine." Any reader of "Ninety and Nine." Any reader of Missouri Socialist by mentioning this haper can secure the song by sending eleven cents in postage to S. Seiler, 2257 Mission street, San Francisco, Cal. In case this paper is not mentioned the egular store price of 25 cents will be charged.

The February number of the Inter-sational Socialist Review will contain an article by the editor, A. M. Simon on "The United States and World Poli-tics," taking up recent developments in Russia, the United States and Chi-tus, and giving a wealth of information on the resources, the industrial or zanization, and the relations of labor to capital in these countries. This is the first time any attempt has been made at a thorough ireatment of these questions in the English language from

a Socialist point of view. Rev. Charles H. Vail has an article on "The Negro Problem" in his usual of the Negro Problem in his usual interesting style. Perhaps the most remarkable of all the althresses and essays on the occasion of the entrance of the twentieth century is the schol-

AMERICAN ITEMS. DIRECTORY.

rganized.

The People's Press, Albany, Ore, has been made the State organ of the S. D. P. in Oregon.

Socialists of New Castle Pal have 7. Substitution of public ownership held a convention and put out a ma-and operation for private ownership nicipal ticket: wherever feasible through the exercise Two straking miners were shot down wherever feasible through the exercise

near Earlington, Ky .: by a Sheriff Nearly 11 per cent of the total num-

ter of tage terrors in Minureots are comen, 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 Several books have been printed in

nade by electricity. Look out for counterfeit cigar la-tels. If Ninth District of Pennsylva-That's where so many bogus la-110. it is estimated by the statistician of the Central Jeller Bureau of Paris, that in twenty-five trades 212,000 persons out of 516,000 persons are out of



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MISSOURI STATE COMMITTEE Chairman, Geo. H. Lurner, 20, What ney Blog, Kansas City, Mn. Ser. / 611 tary, A. I. Stoni, Ricons 7, 75 N. 46 St., St. Louis, Mo.

Nat'l Sec'y.

ST. LOUIS CITY CENTRAL COMMIN TEE meets every Monday even ing 8 p. m. at Room 7, 22 K 4th St.; Wm. J. Hager, Secretary Room 7, 22 N 4th St.; Office hours 1 p. m. to 6 p. m.

LOCAL, ST. LOUIS, meets every Sm day at 3 p. m. af 1310 Franklin ar Membership dues. 25 cents per non-and 10 cents additional at beginning of each quarter. Each member n ceives a weekly paper.

ST. LOUIS WARD BRANCHES 2ND WARD BRANCH-Sec. H. Steigerwalt, 1112 Chambers st. Men The every 2nd and 4th-Thursday, 8 p. m at Liederhranz Hall, 2412 N. 14th-

TH WARD BRANCH-Meets even 2d Tuesday of the month, 8 p. m., a 1031 S. 12th St. Sec., Chas. Spech 7TH AND STH WARD BRANCH-

Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays a Dewey Hall, 2301 S. Broadway, Sec Fred Vierling, 1908 S. 3d St.

9TH WARD BRANCH meets 1d an ith Tuesdays, 8 p. m., at 13th agend Wyoming Sts. Sec. I. Stoll, 250ry Sulena St.

10TH WARD BRANCH meets 2d an 4th Wednesdays, 8 p. m., at South-west Turner Hall, Potomac and Ohio Av. Org.-Wm. Ruesche, 3734 Oregon Av.

12TH WARD BRANCH meets 3d 'Sun day of each month, 2-30 p.m., at Na-tional Hall, Dolman and Allen Ar. Sec-Wm. E. Eckart, 1211A Armstrong Av.

22ND WARD BRANCH meets every Tuesday, 8 p. m., at 2206 Locust S See-Wm. J. Hager, 2206 Locust. KANSAS CITY CENTRAL COMMIT-

TEE meets every Thursday night at 307 Whitney Building, Sec. I A Clarke, 307 Whitney Bldg. Secretaries will please send prompt

notice of changes and corrections



313 Locust St. The Man Who Stands has the

Union.

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Carroll Streets

AVE your Acknowledgements, Legal Papers, Deeds, close Deeds of Trust, Contracts, Leases, Last Wills and Loans drawn up, and place your Fire, Tornado, Plate Glass and Accident Insurance with the F. TOMBRIDGE INSURANCE AGENCY No. 22 North 4th St. Kinloch Tel. A 590. St. Louis, Mo. Insurance, Money to Loan, and Legal Documents Accurately Drawn Smoke Only Union Made Cigars. Carles Maners miterrational union of America Union-made Cigars.--This Cettifus There are an and a the ban has not be a fist Oast Wat and a the first of the section of the I LOCAL

9. W. Gillins President, 1 See that Every **BLUE UNION LABEL** Box Bears the

San Francisco, Cal.

The esteemed Church Progress ould pay more attention- to this The should pay more attention to this april 2nd . April 2nd . chains is coming and Socialism is applied Christianity. Why do you not of the Women's Social Democratic only 117 There is nothing the matter Chair Sunday evening it will be a poly 117 There is nothing the matter the folly affair and all the boys will be piled Christianity. Why do you not of the apply 117 There is nothing the matter Club St with the Catholic reading public, the patter is with the press, which must not only be a staunch supporter of the church, but a staunch supporter of the people's rights and a strong antagon-st of the contribution and compatibution St. Low ist of the capitalistic and competitive industrial system now existing A CATHOLIC.

Fourth street. Illinois factory inspector, in his an-nual report, will show that there has nual report, will show that there has been "an unusual increase in the num-lar of children employed in the fac-tories, and the consequent crowding out of men and women." In Chicago alone about 11.000 children are em-ployed in places risited. More laws are demanded, not to remove causes, but to deal with effects. The United Brewery Worker's Union in San Francisco unanimonai, adapt been turning in the lists of subscrib-ers will be held in the office of Missouri Socialist next Saturday even-ing and a systematic method of round ing up the working mules will be de-vised. The meeting will be purely in-formal and the only requirement for admission is willingness to hustle.

in San Francisco unanimously adopt-ed a resolution to levy a fine of \$5 on any member who is discovered patron-izing a non-union shoe repairing es-tablishment, either himself or finality. bels were put, into circulation.

If you have a German friend, send him the

ARBEITER ZEITUNG. It is a good German Socialist weekly, SL 50 a year; three months, 40 Cts. Address Room 7, 22 North 4th Street thus raised to 96,918.

readers to be Catholics and more than two-thirds of all its readers to be Christians in general. We will bet our bestom collar that a great many of the former readers of the Midland Review can be found as subscribers to one of the Socialistic papers of this puntry. There is indeed reason for the king about this Comrate Harth of Glen Carbon, Hi, het as a class in the structe against called to see in this week with a few the collective power of the capitalist class except by constituting itself into non Local has twenty-nine members and will nominate a full ticket for the to all parties formed by the propertied municipal election, which occurs on class.

for

We, therefore, call upon the wage workers of St. Louis, without distin tion of color, race or sex, and upon all citizens in sympathy with the historic mission of the working class, to or-ganize under the banner of the Social Democratic party, as a party truly rep-resenting the interests of the toiling All parties interested in the Socialist movement and all members of Local masses and uncompromisingly waging St. Louis who desire to form a ward branch in their wards will communimasse and incomptoing class, until the system of wage slavery shall be subblished and the co-operative coments with Comrade Leon Greenhaum, ity organizer, Room 5, 22 North monwealth shall, be established.

While we recognize that it is not in the mover of the municipality to re-store to the people all of their rights, we are fully conscious that the municipality can, and should place at the fisposal 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 subler life; therefore we demand 1. Such amendments to the city

charter as are necessary to enable the people its effect a municipal prothat Vermont although the comrades were obliged to use pasters to record their preference, gave 371 votes for the Social Democratic Party, Alabama 2 Adoption of the principles of the 2 Adoption of the principles of the locial Democratic Party: Alabama 2 Adoption of the principles of the ast 928 yotes for the electoral ticket: initiative and referendum and proper Adoption of the principles of the cast 328 yors for the electoral lickell, initiative and referendum and propor-and in Arkansas, although our candi-tional representation. All officers to dates did not appear upon the ballot, 27 voters took the trouble to write in the names of Deiss and Carriman and thus give their state its first Socialist 2. Public ownership and operation of street rallways and gas and electric

sor.Emile Vandervelde at the Maison ou Peuple in Brussels on New Year's eve. A translation of this will be one of the features of the February num-

Comrade S. M. Reynolds, of Terre Haute Ind. a new Socialist writer, but one from whom the movement will hear more in the future, contributes a masterly study of the late Pennsylva nia-coal strike. Professor Harlow Gale, Professor of

Psychology in the University of Min-nesota, has an article on "Education" which should be read by every parent, and teacher, and every Socialist speak er in America, so full is it of valuable and novel suggestions. The departments will be as full and

interesting as usual. The one con-ducted by Professor Herron will conconthat an eloquent justification of the Socialist principle of the class strug-gle as a becessary prelude to the es-tablishment of the kingdom of God on earth.

The publishers wish to annhunce that the March issue of the Interna-tional Socialist Review will be enlarge ed from sixty-four to eighty pages, and that a remarkable novel of the alghest literary merif by Caroline H. Pem est interary merit by Caroline H. Pen-berton, entitled "The Charity Girl-will be run as a serial, beginning with that issue. The intense dramatic in-terest of this novel will appeal even to those readers who would not, as yet appreciate the Socialist thought em-bodied in the story.

The subscription price of the Re-view is \$1.00, and single numbers may be obtained at 10 cents, either from news dealers or from the publishers, (charles 14 Korr 6 c. 1990) Charles H. Kerr & Co., 56 Fifth ave nue, Chicago.

thus raised to 95,918. of street railways and gas and electric The proposed eachre and hop to be and operation of all subways and an USA and the light plants. The proposed eachre and hop to be given by the Eighth Ninth and Tenth ward will occur in the latter part of derground conduits and all overhead Fibruary , Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commencement 7:30 P.M. TIGKETS 10 GUS A Person.

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ties, Musical Entertainment, Recitations, Hop, &c.

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