

MISSOURI SOCIALIST.

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

Volume I.

St. Louis, Mo., Saturday, April 13, 1901.

Number 15.

ELECTION NEWS.

Socialists Continue to Make Splendid Gains Throughout the Country.

Sheboygan's Victory a Very Important One—News From Small Towns.

Two Rivers, Wis.

Two Rivers, Wis., April 6.—The Social Democratic county ticket has received 94 votes, as against 65 last fall.

Canton, O.

Canton, O., April 2.—At yesterday's city election the Social Democratic Party polled 41 votes and the Social Labor Party, 45. Last November we had 29 and the Social Labor Party, 59.

Ann Arbor, Mich.

Ann Arbor, Mich., April 2.—The Social Democratic vote was nearly doubled here yesterday. The vote in November was 30. Yesterday our ticket received 56 votes. We are greatly encouraged.

St. Clair, Mich.

St. Clair, Mich., April 2.—The Socialist vote in this city was nearly doubled at yesterday's election. The Social Democratic state ticket received 47 votes and the Socialist Labor Party 10. Social Democratic candidate for mayor received 42 votes.

A Socialist Elected.

Kiel, Wis. April 6.—Social Democrats have elected comrades Henry J. Amman village president. There was only one ticket in the field opposing us. It was called the "Village ticket." Two hundred and thirteen votes were cast together, of which Conrad Amman received 113 votes. The other candidate on our ticket received 90 votes.

Gain at Adams.

Adams, Mass., April 6.—The Social Democrats made handsome gains here in the municipal election. Debs and Harriman received 70 votes. At the city election our ticket received the following vote:
T. Koehler, for selectman.....360
A. Kleiner, for assessor.....176
H. Hanelson, for school com.....234
G. Boemmelt, for library trustee.....155
F. Wernner, for library trustee.....135

Cleveland, O.

Cleveland, O., April 6.—The official count gives Social Democratic candidate for Mayor, Robert Bandlow, 594 votes, and the Socialist Labor candidate, John D. Goerke, 293. The two highest candidates on the Social Democratic ticket were the two women candidates for School Council. Comrades Marie Griger and Barbara Bandlow, who received respectively, 910 and 976 votes.

Dayton Does Well.

Dayton, O., April 2.—The Social Democratic Party more than doubled its vote in yesterday's election here. Last November we polled only 400 votes. Yesterday our ticket received the following vote: Aylor, Police Judge, 626; Farrell, Police Clerk, 794; Gardner, Waterworks Trustee, 873; Fulwiler, Infirmary Director, 905; Gain, 103 per cent. Vote in wards ranged from 28 in Second to 361 in Eighth. Everybody is surprised at the result, and the fall campaign has begun.

At Evansville, Ind.

Evansville, Ind., April 6.—The following is the official count of the Social Democratic Party of this city by wards:
1st ward—Edward H. Barre.....7
2nd ward—Harry W. Kreps.....10
3rd ward—Chas. Manvell.....8
4th ward—Edw. Miller, Jr.....359
5th ward—Joseph W. Ruminer.....42
6th ward—Otto Kunath.....27
7th ward—Peter Acker.....15
Total vote.....468

At Faribault, Minn.

Faribault, Minn., April 8.—At the city election here on the 6th C. C. Talbot, S. D. P. candidate for city justice, received 214 votes and E. B. Ford for mayor 42. The Democratic nominee was a "half socialist" and a German, and the town being half German his election was sure.

San Diego, Cal.

San Diego, Calif., April 3.—The only party that made any gains in the city election here was the S. D. P. Two years ago our nominee for mayor received 85 votes. Last presidential election in November Debs received 119 in the city. Tuesday Simpson polled 151. F. P. Babcock for library trustee receiving 186. This shows a steady growth of such quality that no reaction is possible. Up to a certain point our vote is due to the voters power of perception and analysis in recognizing principles and trend of events. Beyond that the great acceleration will come when the actual conditions will take

tion, making it more vigorous than ever, in order that when next election rolls around we can be sure of the election of a Socialist Mayor and a Socialist majority in the City Council.

St. Joseph, Mich.—Sixty-two votes were cast for the state Socialist ticket, a gain of just 100 per cent. over the vote of last fall. Owing to a misunderstanding the Socialist candidate for mayor was left off official ballot; notwithstanding this fact, 25 votes were polled for the city ticket.

Benton Harbor, Mich.—Our first city ticket polled 276 votes for mayor, against 51 last fall, showing a gratifying increase of 450 per cent. The Republicans and Democrats combined on the same candidate. Notwithstanding this little game the Socialists polled 25 per cent of the total vote.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 6.—At the municipal election here, for the election of members of the city council, the Social Democratic Party received 180 votes in the Eighth ward, 117 votes in Ward 19, and 187 in Ward 22.

Battle Creek, Mich.—The Socialist vote was 578; last fall, 325—a gain of 253 votes. The Socialists polled the same number of votes as cast by the Democratic party.

Colorado Springs, Colo.—The Socialists here polled 244 votes at the city election; last fall 30 were cast.

Linden, Mich.—Fourteen Socialist votes at this point, an increase of 10, over last fall.

Winona, Minn.—The Socialist candidate for alderman-at-large polled 436 votes.

Buena Vista, Colo.—At the city election 95 votes were cast for the Socialist ticket.

Dryden, Mich.—The Socialists polled 14 votes; last fall 6 votes.

Kansas City, Kan.—The Socialists polled 174 votes.

827 WERE COUNTED

The Good Hearted Election Officials did not Forget us Entirely.

A Goal to Work for—827 Members One Year From Now.

A few of the votes cast for the Social Democratic ticket on April 2 were counted. The judges and clerks in the majority of the precincts were too busy however, to bother with counting the vote of a minority party. In such stirring times, when three or four hundred "Indians" were to be looked after, it was hardly to be expected that the gentlemen to whom was assigned the duty of "electing" "Business Man" Rohn Wells would stop to count the vote of a lot of cranks that voted for principle.

On the face of the official returns it is quite apparent that several hundred Socialist votes were not counted. The "official" count gives the Social Democratic party 827 and the Socialist Labor party, 237.

It is really very kind of the election officials to count even a part of our votes, and perhaps we ought to feel exceptionally thankful, but somehow we don't feel very much concerned about the antics of the capitalistic tools just now. We only repeat what we have said before—that WHEN THE PROPER TIME COMES THE SOCIALIST VOTE WILL BE COUNTED.

The official count puts the Socialist vote as follows, by wards:
Wards.....Greenbaum.....Fry
One.....26.....8
Two.....22.....21

Three	12	5
Four	4	3
Five	11	11
Six	41	7
Seven	69	9
Eight	53	19
Nine	116	18
Ten	98	16
Eleven	47	7
Twelve	53	10
Thirteen	22	7
Fourteen	12	9
Fifteen	26	4
Sixteen	23	9
Seventeen	9	3
Eighteen	31	12
Nineteen	9	13
Twenty	12	4
Twenty-one	4	2
Twenty-two	9	1
Twenty-three	17	7
Twenty-four	21	5
Twenty-five	10	7
Twenty-six	10	9
Twenty-seven	25	1
Twenty-eight	5	3
Total	827	227

The comrades throughout the city have now made up their minds to set to work to systematically organize the entire city ward by ward. They realize that the election officials' returns are the merest farce, and are fully conscious of the fact that Socialism is stronger in St. Louis to-day than ever. As a little joke on the Board of Election Commissioners they will proceed to enroll the Socialists of every ward on the party membership list and within one year from now will have not only the 827 members necessary to tally with the "official" vote, but a few more for good measure.

Here is a goal to work for, comrades, the Democratic Election Commissioners have credited us with only 827 votes; let us have 827 members by April 2, 1902.

How the Other Half Works.

The absolute ignorance of the people who only BUY things, about the conditions that prevail in the homes and the shops of the people who make things, will be the wonder of the less stupid generation of future years. Those of us who live in fine houses and touch electric bells for a living, know more about the Greeks and Romans than we do about the living men and women who perform the useful work of the world.

Many a wealthy man lives in a fool's paradise. He is not willfully indifferent to the sufferings of others. He is only ignorant. As he dictates to his stenographer, he does not know that her mother is dying of consumption for lack of railway fare to Colorado. She is to him as much a part of the office furniture as the telephone.

He does not know that the paper upon which his letters are written was made in a Holyoke factory by half-naked slaves who get ten cents an hour.

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were made in a New York sweat shop, and that little five-year old tots pulled out the bastings.

He does not know that the chair he sits in was made by the women carpenters of Michigan, who tell among boards and shavings and whirling belts for \$8 a week.

He does not know that the glass out of which he sips his ice water was made by a dying glass blower, killed by the unhealthy conditions of his trade.

He does not know as he watches the curling smoke wreaths, that his cigar was made by a young Jewess who suffered from nicotine poisoning; nor that the match with which he lit it was dipped by a pretty Swede girl who died shortly afterwards of "phossy jaw."—Civic Councillor.

Comrade Wm. Edlin will debate with Mr. Simpson, philosophical anarchist, at Boston on April 14th, on the subject, "Socialism vs. Anarchism."

THE C. T. & L. U. AMENDMENT.

Lithographers' Union No. 5 has introduced an amendment to the constitution of the Central Trades and Labor Union providing that no officer of that body shall accept a nomination from any political body.

This action is no doubt the result of the excitement caused by the controversy over Mr. McArthur Johnston's resignation. The Lithographers no doubt mean well. But do they fully realize what such an amendment means?

To debar officers from accepting nominations from any political party means that an officer cannot accept a nomination from a Socialist party. Now there are plenty of reasons why an officer of organized labor should not accept a nomination at the hands of a capitalist party (by capitalist parties we mean all that do not advocate the abolition of the present wage system of industry), but there are absolutely no reasons for forbidding him to accept a nomination from a Socialist party. To the man who sees nothing in politics except a scramble for office, and who is not acquainted with the principles of Socialism, this may not be clear. Let us see if we can make it plain.

Every capitalist party (Republican, Democratic, Independent parties, etc.) supports the present system of industry, under which the means of production are privately owned, and operated for the profit of the owners. Under that system the workers are in a state of wage-slavery.

The constitution of the C. T. & L. U. says: "This organization aims to secure the emancipation of the laborer from the bonds of wage-slavery."

From this it is plain that the capitalist parties are not in accord with the C. T. & L. U., and an officer of that body accepting nomination from such a party would invite suspicion of having surrendered to the enemy. But how about the Social Democratic Party?

Its national platform says: "The Social Democratic Party declares the supreme political issue in America to-day to be the contest between the working class and the capitalist class for the possession of the powers of government. The party affirms its steadfast purpose to use those powers, once achieved, TO DESTROY WAGE-SLAVERY, abolish the institution of private property in the means of production, and establish the Co-operative Commonwealth."

Here is a party declaring for the very same thing that is advocated by

the constitution of the Central Trades and Labor Union aim a blow at the party that supports its own principles through thick and thin? To adopt such a course would be childish, indeed.

In 1898 the American Federation of Labor assembled in convention at Kansas City and declared that "the hope and aspiration of the trade unionist is closely akin to that expressed by the Socialist."

The C. T. & L. U. has repeatedly expressed its sympathy with and its confidence in the Social Democratic party. No voice has ever been raised in that organization to utter a single word against the principles of the Social Democratic Party. Everyone, even its opponents, has recognized it as a party truly representing the interests of the working class. Shall the Central now class its friend and ally with its enemies, the capitalist parties? We hardly think so; the delegates to that body are too well acquainted with our aims and objects to take such a step.

Cut loose from the capitalist parties by all means. They have fooled and deceived you long enough. The sooner your officers are warned that they cannot consistently occupy an office in your union and at the same time be a candidate on the enemy's ticket the better for your organization.

But the Socialists are not only with you, but of you. Their organization is recruited mainly from your ranks. Your best organizers, your best speakers, best agitators, best officers are Socialists. If the Central should prevent its officers taking part in our campaigns as candidates, and if the local unions should adopt similar provisions the unions would be the loser, not the Socialist Party. You cannot afford to do it.

The trade union is the economic wing and the Socialist movement the political wing of the labor movement. It is neither desirable nor necessary to convert the economic wing into a political movement, but the trades unions must recognize the fact that there is a strong bond uniting them with the Socialist movement.

Let the delegates to the Central Trades and Labor Union view this question calmly, bearing in mind the previous attitude of that organization towards the Social Democratic Party, and remembering that that party is strictly a working class movement. If they do this they will either defeat the amendment or modify it so that it will not apply to Socialist parties.

NOW ORGANIZE!

To the Socialists and all those interested in the success of Socialism:

The undersigned, has been elected organizer by Local St. Louis, of the Social Democratic Party. In accepting this position, I recognize fully the importance and responsibility of the position and the duties which it entails upon me. It is certainly apparent to all who believe in the principles of Socialism that the greatest need of the movement at this time is a thorough, systematic and efficient organization of the Socialist forces of the entire country; a movement is on foot for the complete organic union of these forces in the United States, through a convention to be held in the near future.

The responsibility of uniting and organizing the Socialists of St. Louis rests with the comrades in St. Louis. This object must be realized as speedily as possible; but it can only be done by the active and earnest co-operation of the comrades themselves; the organizer cannot do it alone; he can only aid those to organize who desire organization. To do this he must

know who they are and where they can be found. Let every Socialist who reads this and who is not now an active member of the party and every believer in the principles of Socialism, who earnestly desires to see them triumph, or is interested in knowing more about the movement, fill out the blank register in this paper and forward it to the organizer AT ONCE. If you are an earnest Socialist or interested enough in the movement to subscribe for and read a Socialist paper you ought, certainly, to be willing to do this much toward aiding the organizer. Do not delay or put off this matter. The time to organize is not during the heat and excitement of a political campaign. Do not be disappointed or discouraged by the results of the vote in the recent campaign. We know that some of our votes were not even put in the ballot box and that those that were put in were not counted as cast, and above all this election shows clearly that old party lines are being broken. The returns from all other parts of the country show that the straight Socialist vote is increasing rapidly; the apparent falling off of our vote in this city is the result of force, fraud, corruption and deception. Socialists of St. Louis, let us get together; let each one do his duty.

Fill out the "Socialist Register" and forward it to the organizer AT ONCE.

W. H. BAIRD,
City Organizer.

SOCIALIST REGISTER.

The name and address of every Socialist in St. Louis is wanted by the Central Committee. If you are a Socialist, fill out this blank and send it to the Organizer at once. Names received will be kept confidential.

WM. H. BAIRD, Organizer Social Democratic Party,

Room 9, 22 N. 4th Street

Dear Comrade—I believe in the principles of International Socialism and you may place my name on the roll of St. Louis Socialists.

Name

Address

Ward

Precinct

REV. CHAS. VAIL,

National Organizer Social Democratic Party, Will Speak at Druid's Hall, 9th and Market Streets,

Tuesday Eve., April 16th, 8 P. M.

He is one of the Best Orators in the Socialist Movement. Come and Hear Him.

Missouri Socialist

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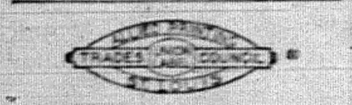
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EDITORIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS
Contributions and items of news concerning the labor movement are invited from all readers. Every contribution must be accompanied by the name of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of good faith.

Entered at the Postoffice at St. Louis, Mo., as second-class matter, on December 28, 1901.



The gas combine is now a fact.

Keep the red ribbon before the public.

A fifty million dollar philanthropic trust is now being formed.

Organize your ward! Socialism follows the trusts.

A department store trust—Oh, my! Get out of the way. You can't stop it.

All the wire glass firms have combined. They are in a hurry for Socialism, evidently.

Members who have not reported on their sales of Communist Frontalists etc. will please do so at once.

Whatever you do, don't fail to be at the 7th St. meeting Tuesday night. Comrade Vall is part of the absent speakers in the program.

Every Socialist in St. Louis should read the organizer's address in another column and lend his hearty co-operation in building up the party.

J. P. Morgan is guarded like a King. If so, King of what, and who are his subjects? Of course it could not be his employees. They are all free American citizens.

Socialism is not an experiment. It is a coming order of society based upon the collective ownership of the means of production, and the democratic control of the same by each worker to receive his full share of the product. It will follow the perfection of the new rapidly growing trusts, which will practically force people to accept it.

Carnegie says he could lead in New York penniless and get rich again. That's the question, Andy. Can we all do it? Can we all get rich at the same time? If we can't, it must be because some get rich at the expense of others. If we can all get rich at the same time under the present system, then Andy, who will do the dirty work?

The Building Trades Council took very much heart because its members were not named as World's Fair directors. It is really pitiful to see powerful organizations like the Building Trades whimping and whining because two or three of its members did not receive an appointment to a soft spot. When the organization is trying to advance the interests of a few leaders and bring in soft money, for the interests of the whole working class, then it will not be treated with such contempt. Get up off your knees, comrades, and be firm.

Our readers will observe, in another column, an endorsement of a boycott on Wells Brothers and McKim's bread. These firms insist on employing non-union labor and have for a long time fought the labor union. As every socialist is proud to stand by his class, the working class, the boycott is all right. Get up off your knees, comrades, and be firm.

W. Bohannon, a Toledo Socialist, was arrested by the hypocritical "Golden Rule" Jones police for making a speech on a street corner. He landed in jail just in time for dinner, and shortly after was hauled out. He carried his "dinner" back to the street corner and displayed it to a large crowd, consisting of a piece ofologna and hard bread.—Cleveland Citizen.

There are people who don't believe that Socialism will amount to much. Old Noah preached about the deluge for a hundred years, and kept on building the ark at the same time. The people regarded the old prophet as a visionary, and even those who climbed to the tip of the highest mountains, where the water reached their chin, didn't believe it would amount to much of a shower after all. See—Social Democratic Herald.

Local Kansas City has elected Comrade H. C. Marford to represent the 21st Congressional District on the state committee.

Morgan & Co.

An interesting article by John Brisson Walker on the formation of the great Steel Trust appears in the April number of the Cosmopolitan. No event has created a deeper impression on the world as none more to bring Socialism to the front than the establishment of Mr. Morgan's huge industrial empire. The formation of this trust has brought forth from all sides the frank admission that the days of competition are numbered, and once this admission is made the query naturally presents itself: "If a few men are to control production, what about the distribution of the product?"

Magazines are filled with articles speculating on the outcome. Few of these writers are far-seeing enough to realize that the solution of the situation lies in the hands of the working class, which will secure control of the Government and then take over these industries into their own hands. Most of them have an inkling of the coming of public ownership, but they have very vague notions as to

how it is to be brought about.

In the Cosmopolitan article, Mr. Walker says:

"Of what consequence the German playing at Emperor, or the King who recently read a speech written by Mindeford Lusk, or the world of Spain? Even the Cur of ... seems a feeble make-believe in the presence of men who control three thousand millions of dollars and can push the endless buttons which carry their signals into every sort of mercantile house into every military camp which cause every court official to stand alert, and can even produce the profoundest movements in the church itself."

Here you have an assertion which so far as we know, has never been disputed, made by one who is not a Socialist, to the effect that J. P. Morgan is more powerful in more of a power than any monarch of Europe. American workmen scorn the idea of a king ruling over them, yet they are being ruled by the most powerful of kings. Will they not be long awake to the truth and overthrow this king and establish a democracy in industry?

The writer admits the Socialist argument, when he says:

"Because of new opinion is in the direction of perfected economies, there will be no return to the old system. This is gone forever. The law of centralization is the law of nature. A million million are moving through out limitless space are eternally attracting and holding the smaller fragments of the universe."

Socialists have told you, Mr. Workman, time and again, that under a properly organized system of production a few hours labor per day would suffice to provide you with all you could want. Mr. Walker says:

"One thought more. Human effort, scientifically directed, could supply every need of man with hours of labor certainly not to exceed four a day. Sufficient food, comfortable homes and clothes, and proper enjoyment, can all be obtained with four hours of united, properly directed, thoroughly organized labor. It is the ignorance of scientific methods, the duplicating of tasks, the labor is unproductive directions, and the endless waste of sweat, which keep man the slave he is today."

But here is where Mr. Walker gets beyond his depth.

We now come to the most important question in this connection—the distribution of the immense increment resulting from the scientific methods permitted by organized effort. Will the dividends be made commensurate with the power? Or will a wisdom superior to any hitherto exercised in the business or governmental world fix the earnings of such percentage as will seem reasonable to the public mind and prevent street Mr. Rockefeller and Mr. Morgan have shown their appreciation of the problem of organization. They themselves must be surprised at the results. They have together solved the problem of production. Will they now apply themselves to the greater and vastly more complex problem of distribution?

What a question to ask. Here are two men who by tramping upon their fellow-men, by exploiting the laboring man and driving the small business men to the wall have made themselves kings, and now Mr. Walker, with childlike simplicity, asks whether these kings will "solve the problem and distribute." There is only one solution of the problem of distribution—that is to distribute the whole product to the men who produce it. Will Mr. Morgan and Mr. Rockefeller be so likely to be favorably impressed with such a proposition we shall continue to follow the course of the class struggle and organize the American workmen of the world for the express purpose of forcing those gentlemen and other industrial monarchs to abdicate.

There's playing at literature and playing at art—very different, both from working at literature, or working at art, but I've no time to speak of these. I pass to the greatest of all—the play of plays, the great gentlemen's game, which ladies like these best to play at—the game of War. It is extraordinarily pleasant to the imagination, the facts of it not always so pleasant. We draw for it, however, more fairly than for any other sport, and go out to it not merely in earnest, but as a hunt, but in earnest and gold, and all manner of fine colors. Of course, we would fight better in gray and without feathers, but all nations have agreed that it is good to be well dressed at this play. Then the hats and balls are very costly, our English and French hats, with the balls and wicks, even those which we don't make any use of, costing, I suppose, now about fifteen millions of money annually to each nation, all of which you know, is paid for by hard laborer's work in the furrow and furnace. A costly game—not to speak of its consequences.—Ruskin.

W. Bohannon, a Toledo Socialist, was arrested by the hypocritical "Golden Rule" Jones police for making a speech on a street corner. He landed in jail just in time for dinner, and shortly after was hauled out. He carried his "dinner" back to the street corner and displayed it to a large crowd, consisting of a piece ofologna and hard bread.—Cleveland Citizen.

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A GOOD MOVE.

Social Democrats of San Francisco Will use the Weapon Placed in Their Hands.

Will use the Initiative and Referendum to Propose Radical Labor Laws.

When the new charter for San Francisco was framed, the capitalists yielded to the popular demand and permitted the insertion of a direct legislative clause. They evidently thought it would be used, but now the Social Democrats of that city have decided to take advantage of the year's delay and have a few laws in the interest of the working class submitted to a popular vote. It is a clever move on the part of our San Francisco comrades, and they are to be congratulated. The following statement of their plans is taken from the "Advance":

The Social Democratic Party of San Francisco is submitting its plans preparatory to opening up fire on the municipal ramparts of capitalism in the coming campaign.

In this campaign we have an especially weak point in their breastworks to attack. Doubtless, the capitalists have understood how powerful a weapon they put in the hands of the people when they bowed to the demand of the radicals and allowed a referendum for the initiative and referendum to be inserted in the Charter.

But the Social Democratic Party understands and intends to use that weapon for all it is worth. The Charter provides that when 25 per cent of the voters petition the Board of Election Commissioners to submit a proposed ordinance to a vote of the people, it shall be done at the next municipal election. It provides also that when 5 per cent petition the Board of Supervisors, a special election shall be held to determine whether bonds shall be issued to raise money to acquire or construct any public utility.

These two provisions we intend to use. The Municipal Programme Committee has reported to the City Central Committee two measures, which are calculated to be an entering wedge for extensive municipal labor legislation and industrial activity.

First proposition, is an ordinance guaranteeing to all citizens of ten years' residence employment at not less than 40 a day for eight hours' work, or at prevailing union rates in skilled trades.

This is a measure which will prove of great benefit to the working class. The presence of a number of unemployed men is a standing menace to the standard of wages. It is necessary to provide against this. Against the pressure of men, idle and hungry, driven by want to underbid their fellows, it is impossible to maintain wages, trade unions, flourishing now under the period of prosperity, find their membership of work and behind in days when hard times come. The employers, oppressed by outside competition, endeavor to shift the burden, they cut wages, and the weakened unions and themselves swamped by the hungry and necessitous hundreds whose scanty savings have been consumed by a period of unemployment and whom starvation stares in the face.

This proposition obligates the city to prevent such a calamity as far as possible under circumstances. The ordinance will not provide for all the unemployed, it would be impracticable to attempt to furnish employment to all that would flock to the city during hard times. But the provisions do cover a number of those who have settled here and have families dependent on them. The beneficial effects will extend, as we have indicated, not only to those immediately in need of employment, it extends yet and forms an ally to the trade unions in maintaining the level of wages and reducing the competition in the labor market. It will be a means of keeping money in circulation by the payment of wages to needy men, and that even in the most stringent times will tend to relieve matters and lessen the suffering.

This measure will be the beginning only. The time limit of residence can be shortened as the means of providing employment are increased and the administration becomes more prompt. It forms the basis for the institution of various co-operative industries. The field of possibilities which this ordinance opens is vast in extent and rich in promise.

Complementary to the foregoing proposition is the second measure on which a referendum will be held for Capital has its headquarters in its public markets, exchanges and depots. Labor needs a headquarters, the people need a home for their meetings, meetings, rallies and other means of education and amusement. This the Social Democratic Party intends to have in "The Palace of the People."

On the southeast corner of Fifth and Market streets is a lot owned by the city. It is 275 feet square adjoining the Emporium Building and the Metropolitan Temple. The second proposition is to have built on this magnificent site an imposing structure which shall serve the people as a place of assembly, a labor bureau, a headquarters for trade unions, free reading and amusement rooms. The committee is still at work on this proposition and we cannot present our readers any further details than to say that it is suggested that the building cost a million and a half of dollars, and be ten or twelve stories high. It will form a center, from which the activities of the people can spread in an ever-widening circle.

Such are the measures which the Social Democratic Party presents as the beginning of a series of legislative acts the purpose of which will be to place labor in a position as the dominant and governing factor in the community. We do not claim that these measures are revolutionary. We do not expect that these two propositions will remedy all the evils of society. We understand well enough their limitations. But we do not purpose stopping with them. Nor because they do not solve the whole problem will we abandon them entirely. A begin-

ning must be made. Frankly admitting that these measures we advance are palliatives that so long as the present capitalist system endures, the misery of the masses can be only partially alleviated, yet we deem it our duty as a working class party to take advantage of all political opportunities to lighten the burden of suffering which follows on the unjust conditions of the time.

The Social Democratic Party is a Socialist Party. It seeks the collective or public ownership of all industries and their administration in a democratic manner. But it does not follow therefore that it shall use its means to procure municipal ownership of public utilities as the first and necessary step in its immediate program.

The course of political and industrial evolution has made it imperative and rendered it possible for the middle-class, the small business men and small property owners to force the municipality to acquire its various public utilities. The pressure of competition makes the little fellow in business grudge every penny of taxes and when he sees the rich corporations and franchises industries contrivances evading their share, while scooping out of the public purse great sums of wealth, naturally he wishes and agitates for municipal ownership. These great incomes will be diverted in to the public treasury and taxes lightened just so much. Provision is made in the Charter expressing it as the will of the people that the public utilities shall be owned by the people. The Board of Supervisors is moving halfheartedly toward acquiring the water works and the Gas street car line. We leave it to them to do so. We give them a chance to show in what good faith they are acting. If they fail to comply with the mandate of the people to conduct their duties, as provided in the Charter, we shall rap them to order and expose their failure.

But while their trial is proceeding, we have more important work to do. Our numbers are not great, our resources are not large, but we have those weapons now in hand which will carry conviction in to the capitalist's camp. The Social Democratic Party being a Socialist Party is of necessity a working class party. It is composed of workmen and its purpose of existence is to fight the political battles of the working class until in its all conquering march it plants the standard of labor on the dome of the Capitol at Washington and capitalism, the arch-enemy and destroyer of labor is wiped off the face of the earth. As a workingman's party it is fitting, it is imperative that taking advantage of the Charter provisions for initiative and referendum, the measures we propose shall be of direct benefit to the working class. Our efforts for immediate purposes must be not so much toward the taking over by capitalist governments of certain highly centralized industries, but toward establishing a better standard of living for the working class, toward making the public realize its duty, not in lightening taxation, but in preventing suffering from hunger caused by unemployment. We must establish a nucleus, a center, a rallying point for the labor movement and a place where the people will become accustomed to assemble and listen to the discussion of political and economic questions.

The Social Democratic Party is intensely alive to the situation. From now on the campaign will wax warmer and warmer. We shall push these measures and force the capitalist press to discuss them and the Socialist movement to get back in the harness. With agitation and organization the referendum in Social Democratic hands will become a powerful instrument to advance the interests of the working class. On with the good work!

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CRIMES OF CARNEGIE.

"Protest Against Condoning Crime in the Name of Philanthropy," Says Eugene V. Debs.

Many thousands of misguided people are applauding the alleged philanthropy of Andrew Carnegie, and of these by far the larger number are workmen. Manifestly they have forgotten, or they have never heard of the horrors of Homestead—or perhaps they are too ignorant to understand they are too cowardly to profit by the bloody lesson.

The reckless prodigality of Carnegie with the plunder of his victims brings into boldest prominence the crimes he committed when they protested against his monstrous rapacity. Then what? An army of 500 Pinkerton mercenaries were sent by this bloody benefactor to kill the men whose labor had made him a millionaire. He did not have the courage to execute his own murderous designs so he commissioned another monster, Frick, by name, with bloodless veins and a heart of steel, to commit the crime, while he went to Europe and held high carnival with the titled snobs there until the ghastly work was done. It was one of the foulest conspiracies ever concocted against the working class, and the very thought of its atrocities, after nearly ten years, fires the blood and crimson the cheek with righteous indignation.

Not only were Pinkerton murderers hired by Carnegie to kill his employees, but he had his steel works surrounded by wires charged with deadly electric currents and by pipes filled with boiling water, so that in the event of a strike or lockout he could shock the life out of their wretched bodies or scald them from their miserable bones.

And this is the man who proposes to erect libraries for the benefit of the working class—and incidentally for the glory of Carnegie!

Will the workmen of this country accept any gift from the hands of Andrew Carnegie, red with the blood of their slain comrades? That some of them have already done so is to their everlasting shame. The employees who

a few days ago received, with expressions of gratitude, the bonded booky, to be held in trust for them until they become paupers, have ceased themselves beyond expression. They may have to work for Carnegie, but they are not compelled to recognize as a gift the pennies he throws them in return for the dollars he stole from them; and when they do they are guilty of treason to their murdered brothers, and are better described as spineless poodles than as self-respecting workmen.

Some years ago, when Carnegie endowed the first library for the alleged benefit of workmen, I objected. And I object now with increased emphasis. Such a library is monumental of the degeneracy of the working class. It is a standing rebuke to their intelligence and their integrity.

The workmen of New Castle have led the revolt. Let their splendid example be followed wherever a Carnegie library is suggested. Let mass meetings of workmen be held and let the horrifying scenes of the Homestead massacre be presented to stir them to a sense of indignation at the vulgar and insulting display of the spoil exploited from their class.

Let honest workmen everywhere protest against the acceptance of a gift which condones crime in the name of philanthropy. Let them put themselves upon record in terms that appeal to the honor of their class and the respect of all mankind.

Let them in glorious abundance when capitalism is abolished and workmen are no longer robbed by the philanthropic pirates of the Carnegie class. Then the library will be, as it should be, a noble temple dedicated to culture and symbolizing the virtues of the people.

EUGENE DEBS.
March 20, 1901.

The Fourth Lesson.

George D. Herron says: "Mr. Mills is doing an extremely valuable work. It is education that the people need in order that they may become Socialists, and the Socialist movement needs that its forces be trained and enthused. This course of lessons is a worthy contribution to this education and enthusiasm." These words are justified by every lesson, but each new lesson reveals more fully the logical and historic argument which will not only make the principles of Socialism as clearly and easily understood as the most simple truth in one's every day experience but will inspire the student with an enthusiasm and devotion for Socialism which will make him both an able and an ardent worker for the cause.

The printed copy for the fourth lesson is at hand and taken in connection with previous lessons, Comrade Mills has established beyond all question that the working men of this day are the slaves of capital and that they are not chattel slaves solely because it pays the masters better to own the land and the tools and not own the laborer, but that the dependence is as absolute and the pangs of hunger or the fear of hunger for one's self or child, even more effective than the slave driver's lash in driving the working man to his overwork and under pay.

After reviewing the collapse of the old castles and the rise of the modern towns, he says: "The cities which had destroyed the industrial and military importance of the castles, now absorbed this needless surplus population from the utterly helpless, without tools without the means to live at all, except on the terms their new masters should offer them. . . . The subjection of individuals of the working class to certain individuals of the ruling class, was succeeded by subjection of the whole class of workers to the whole class of employers. . . . For the first time in all the life of the race, great companies of workers were set to fighting against each other for a chance to live. . . . Send for circulars, and you will be sure to want this correspondence course. Address with stamp, Walter Thomas Mills, 222 LaSalle Avenue, Chicago.

From the Nat'l Secretary.

Springfield, Mass., April 9.—Comrades: The list of May will soon be here, when we should begin our campaign in the open air. Several weeks ago all locals were notified of the proposed circuit in contemplation of arrangement, but as yet few have replied.

Comrades, this is your opportunity to teach your fellowmen and teach them Socialism, and we trust that you are all interested enough in the cause to take hold of this plan and carry it out to its fullest extent.

Therefore, comrades, take action at once and make up your minds to push the cause of the Social Revolution all you can this summer. The more locals participating the less the expense per meeting will be. So comrades, put your shoulder once more to the wheel and push hard for Socialism.

All comrades are also reminded that dues should be paid promptly the first of every month, and financial secretaries are especially requested to see to it that all comrades keep paid up. This is one of the most essential features of our propaganda work and should not be neglected by any party members. Comrades attend to these matters at once. Yours fraternally,

WILLIAM BUTSCHER,
National Secretary.

Campaign Fund.

Previously reported	\$184 79
Wm. Voege	50
Or Fr. Negele's list	50
On Julius Blumenthal's list	25
Julius Blumenthal	25
Chas. Hausermann	25
Otto Koepfer	25
Herm. Mohn	50
Chas. Mueller	25
M. Michel	25
John Elchenseer	25
Jacob Hiob	25
Debrunner	1 50
Louis Rau	25
Mike Zerick	20
Carl Frase	25
Carl Sauer	25
G. G.	50
F. Bysmer	45
Aug. Halzapfel	25
Ernst S.	25
Total	\$191 85

The only trust which Socialism is scheduled to "bust" is the trust which the working class repose in their exploiters—The Workers' Cau.

A Socialist Club organized at Medford, Ore., with thirty members.

Socialists of Canada have started a fund for placing a national organizer in the field.

OUR BOOK LIST.

If you are interested in the study of Socialism and want to learn more about it, send your order for one or more of the following list of good Socialist books. Don't remain ignorant any longer.

Principles of Scientific Socialism, Rev. Chas. Vall, paper	\$0.25
Modern Socialism, Rev. Chas. Vall, paper	25
Communist Manifesto, Karl Marx and Frederick Engels, cloth	25
paper	10
The People's Manifesto, Rev. Chas. Vall, cloth	25
\$1.50, paper	25
History of the Commune of 1871, Lissagary, cloth	1.00
History of Party Communism, Ben Ram, cloth 16, paper	25
Socialism, reply to the Pope, Blatchford	10
Mervie England, Blatchford	10
Wage-Labor and Capital, Karl Marx	65
Woman and the Social Problem, May Wood Simons	65
The Evolution of the Class Struggle, Noyes	65
Imprudent Marriages, Blatchford	65
Packington, A. M. Simons	65
Realism in Literature and Art, Durrow	65
Single Tax vs. Socialism, A. M. Simons	65
The Man Under the Machine, A. M. Simons	65
The Mission of the Working Class, Rev. Chas. Vall	65
Morals and Socialism, Chas. H. Kerr	10
No Compromise, Wm. Liebknecht, Socialism—Utopian and Scientific, Engels	10
The Trust Question, Rev. Chas. Vall	65
Liberty, Debs	65
Prison Labor, Debs	65
Socialism and Slavery, Hyndman	65
Oration on Voltaire, Huga	65
Evolution of Industry, Watkins	65
Social Democratic Red Book, Heath	10

MISSOURI SOCIALIST,
Room 9, 22 N. 4th St.,
St. Louis, Mo.

TRADES UNIONS AND SOCIALISM.

The Former Will be the Pillars Upon Which Will be Erected the Socialist Commonwealth.

BY KARL KANTSKY.

Translated by E. Dietzgen, From the International Socialist Review.

The modern proletarian movement has two kinds of antagonists: One, the straightforward but brutal antagonists, propose to suppress and to crush it by force. This kind has already experienced so many defeats, its method has proved itself to be so abortive, that it is losing to-day, with the thinking and discerning capitalists themselves—at least for the time being—ever more of its credit. All the better does the other kind prosper that says: "Divide and rule," which, since forcible means do not avail, seeks to weaken the proletarian movement by splitting it. These opponents to the rule of the proletariat pose as its friends; they are not brutal but "ethical," and for this reason they are all the more dangerous. They artfully try to represent different proletarian organizations as being antagonistic; they appear as advocates of sections of the proletarian movement, in order to propagate distrust and even hatred against the entire movement. Some of these precious friends of labor avail themselves of national distinctions to incite workingmen against workingmen, others turn religious distinctions to the same account. However, the most intelligent and eminent among their number try to create discord between the trades union and the Social Democratic movement. These people always have in mind the example afforded by England. While on the Continent of Europe, the Social Democracy pushes ahead irresistibly and victoriously, in spite of special arbitrary legislation and of proscriptions, in spite of June butcheries and of bloody May weeks, the Chartist movement in England came to naught about the time when the trades unions were recovering ground, and so it happened that nowhere does the capitalist wield to-day the political power more supreme than in England, the country possessing the most efficient, the most numerous, the best organized, as well as the freest and most independent working class in the trades union movement. No wonder that this example should excite the envy of all wide-awake capitalist politicians and national economists on the Continent of Europe and that their ardent efforts should be directed toward filling the reigning classes as well as the proletarians with enthusiasm for that English pattern.

It stands to reason that one nation can and should learn from others, as it can thereby save a great deal of costly experience. However, to learn from somebody does not mean simply to imitate that person slavishly, but to profit by his experience and knowledge so as to make a sensible and free use of them. If there is a trades union to be organized effectively, it is indispensable to consult the English pattern. Of this nobody was earlier convinced than Marx, who already in 1847 called attention to the English pattern of trades unions; and if the trades union movement in Germany and in Austria has developed so quickly, this is due, above all, to the "international" and to the Social Democracy, both of them influenced most powerfully by Marx's teachings.

But if we have to determine the relation between trades unionism and Social Democracy, between trade and class organization, between economic and political struggles, in that case we can learn from the English nation only how that relation should not be. Never has this become more evident than just at present, when, in consequence of the collapse of the Liberal party even the pretense of a political influence on the part of the English working class has disappeared, and when English trades unionism is anxiously striving to promote the formation of a new independent workingmen's party, in which endeavor it finds itself, however most hampered by the instincts it itself has fostered, of the instincts of trade egotism and of disregard of all efforts toward a more remote and higher aim. The present stage of the English trades union movement is the least suitable one to make its previously existing relation to politics appear in an ideal light.

It has often been remarked that the trades union movement, where it does not go hand in hand with an independent political movement, i. e., where it is not saturated with Socialist thought, acquires somewhat the character of the by-gone guilds.

It has also frequently been pointed out that this guild-like character shows itself first of all in that the workingmen organized in trades unions form and constitute, similar to the old-time journeymen organized in guilds, an aristocracy of labor, which isolates itself from the unorganized workingmen, which raises itself above them, which pushes them down the deeper into the social mire, the quicker it elevates itself. Where, however, the trades union movement is at work in the closest intellectual contact with the political movement of an independent labor party, there the trades unionists come to be the chosen champions of the entire proletariat, there they improve, along with their own condition, that of their class. The increase of duties, resulting therefrom, is compensated by having the economic and political basis of their achievements rendered more solid than that of the achievements of a labor aristocracy. The more such an aristocracy of labor leaves the unskilled, unprotected, unorganized parts of the proletariat to shift economically for themselves, the more these come to be the breeding centers of scabs, who stab organized labor in the back on every occasion and thus paralyze every decided action. On the other hand, the workingmen organized in trades unions can

not constitute for themselves alone a political party, but always only one part, and, indeed, often a powerful one, of such a party. If they leave the unorganized workingmen to their own political resources instead of uniting with them in one political party, then the former must become the tail of a capitalist party that pretends to be friendly to the workingmen, but which, no matter how it tries to protect the interests of its proletarian voters, can never muster the necessary courage in the face of capitalism, and is doomed to the proletarian character of its followers clashes with its own capitalist notions—just as is manifested to us by the fate of the Liberal party in England.

Then again, of course, England also shows us how much the success of the Social Democracy stands in need of the foundation afforded by a powerful trades union movement. Though, as the writer of this article has been assured by people that have been Chartists themselves, there was a closer connection between Chartism and trades unionism than modern historians of trades unionism suppose, it is a fact that the time when Chartism flourished was one of depression for trades unions; Chartism had no strong and steady economic organizations to fall back upon, and that explains much of the unsteadiness and precariousness of its development.

Modern English Socialism, however, placed itself in its beginnings in pretty strong opposition to the trades union movement; a stand that may be easily explained, considering the former conservative character of the trades unions; but which, nevertheless, was wrong and of no advantage to the English Social Democracy. But in the course of time the trades unionists have lost more and more their antipathies to Socialism, and, vice versa, the Socialists have ever more been losing their antipathies to trades unionism, so we find at an ever-increasing rate the same people at work in both camps, and, therefore, we may expect that slowly but surely a relation between the two movements will be established similar to the one that has always existed with us in the labor movement of Austria and Germany.

In view of all this we have not the slightest reason to look for outside patterns regarding the relation between trades unions and Social Democracy. The isolation of the trades unions from the balance of the proletariat has not only the injurious effect of splitting and weakening the latter, but it also curtails its chances of development.

We have compared the isolated trades unions to the journeymen's organizations of old—the guilds. What has become of the latter? They have disappeared along with the system of guilds without the least share on their part in surmounting this system. Their prosperity was linked most intimately with that of the masters of the guilds; with that of the latter meant that the downfall of the former. The same fate is menacing the isolated trade union; it can only prosper if the capitalist system of production at home continues to progress. Its progress is very closely bound up with constant and swift enlargement of the capitalist sphere of power and exploitation. As soon as the industrial capital of a country has once reached the limit of its ability to expand briskly, then the time of decline sets in for the isolated trades union. Such a decline manifests itself, the same as with the journeymen's associations of by-gone times, not in the decrease of their membership, but in that of their ability and desire to struggle. Instead of all the expense of their exploiters they rather try in particular to improve their economic condition by monopolistic isolation of their trade and by increased feeding of the people at large.

Particularly in England, the industrial capital of which has already in many lines reached the limit of rapid expansion, we see signs of such reactionary tendencies, e. g., with its textile workers, who not only frequently vote for the Conservatives, but who are also reactionary in an economic sense, who rave about metalism and child labor, etc.

In the most striking manner, however, the reactionary tendency of some isolated trades unions of England discloses itself in the trade alliances, which, since 1890, have appeared now in one and then in another trade. These alliances are based upon agreements between a trades union and a combine of manufacturers, whereby the manufacturers agree to only employ members of the trade unions, and those on their part pledge themselves to only work for the manufacturers belonging to the combine, i. e., only for those manufacturers that sell their products at the higher prices decided from by the combine. In this way all competition against the combine will be rendered impossible. These trade alliances, which are praised by our bourgeois friends of labor as the commencement of harmony between capital and labor, propose, therefore, nothing less than to induce the workingmen to share in the scheme of the combines to raise prices and to exploit the public. They are expected to assist the manufacturers in fleeing the community and to receive in return a part of the booty. In this manner it is not any more the capitalist but the community that would become the enemy of the workingman, or rather of the aristocracy of labor, which has turned

from an exploited person into an exploiter.

However, the innate incongruities between capital and labor are so great that we know of no trade alliances of any duration. These incongruities are frequently so great as to nip the endeavors toward the realization of a trade alliance in the bud. This is very fortunate for social development, for, could the trade alliances exist and grow, they would inflict incalculable harm. Consider, for example, the consequences, should the scheme to start a trade alliance in the coal mining industry, as has been attempted, succeed and should the coal miners be turned into accomplices of the policy of the combine, into promoters of a coal famine—a maneuver particularly tempting under the sliding scale of wages. The entire balance of the workingmen would be compelled to declare war not only against the coal barons, but as well against the coal miners! And what a prospect, if other orders of workingmen in important lines of industry followed suit; if in place of the struggle between capital and labor, we should witness the struggle between different monopolies in which workingmen in the pay of their organized masters would enter the field against their fellow-workingmen!

Any independent labor movement would be impossible, and the labor aristocracy organized in trades unions would be chained most tightly to the capitalist class and forced on by its own interest to help the advancement of capitalist politics at home and abroad.

Of course, we will not come to that pass, for the reason already stated, that, where the combines are the strongest, the antagonism against the workingmen is also the greatest; and also for the reason that the bourgeois friends of labor will never succeed in isolating the trades unions from the rest of the proletarian movement, or to keep up such isolation where it now exists. But, in consideration of the present raving about trade alliances, it is not amiss to picture a state in which they should prevail. Entirely different from these reactionary futile attempts on the part of isolated unions to improve the economic condition of their members in countries already approaching stagnation of capitalist production, must be the endeavors of such trades unions as go hand in hand with a strong and class-conscious Social Democracy.

The more the development of capitalist commodity production stagnates or free competition is crowded out by combines and trusts, the more a class-conscious labor movement will try not to impart by reactionary experiments a new artificial life to some lines of production, but it will endeavor to further economic development by replacing capitalist production for sale by socialist production for use. When, for instance, the coal miners, where they exclusively rely upon their trades union organization, place their hope upon a trade alliance with the coal barons, they will there, where they support the Social Democracy, strive for an increase of political power of the proletariat for its effective use for workingmen's protective laws, and finally for the expropriation of the mines.

To-day already production for the Commonwealth in the shape of production for state and community becomes a factor of steadily growing economic importance. To-day it is no longer the textile industry but the iron industry upon which the entire economic prosperity of a nation depends. If the latter prospers, new life pulsates through the entire social body; if it stagnates we have general depression. The iron industry, however, is again to a large extent dependent upon state and communal politics, State and street railroads, canalizations, army and navy orders, etc., exert a perceptible influence upon economic conditions. Modern states certainly exert this influence largely in idly-wasting the means at hand, especially for militarism; they develop production; they employ the productive powers, but at the same time they permit civilization to be stunted. Yes, in some countries like Italy, Russia and Austria militarism leads not only to a waste of products, but also of productive powers, and, consequently, to a shrinkage of production.

The more capitalism passes over from free competition to monopoly, the greater the number of its industrial branches that have become unable to develop adequately, the more the influence of state and community on the character and extent of production increases, the more necessary it will be for every class to gain influence on state and community, the more fatal will be the isolation of the proletariat from depending and promoting its interests effectively, the more indispensable it will be that the trades unionists are inspired with socialist discernment and socialist enthusiasm; the more necessary, on the other hand, that the Social Democracy should be able to rely upon a numerous army of organized trades unionists, on which rest the deepest and firmest roots of its power.

The trades unions will not disappear along with the capitalist mode of production like the journeymen's organizations vanished with the guilds. On the contrary, they will constitute the most energetic factors in surmounting the present mode of production, and they will be the pillars on which the edifice of the socialist commonwealth will be erected.

The strike of the woodworkers against the Claes & Lehnbeuffer Manufacturing Company, Staudte & Rueckhold Manufacturing Company, Hollrath-Diekmann Refrigerator and Fixture Company, Beattie Manufacturing Company, Joseph Lehnbeuffer Manufacturing Company and the St. Louis Bank and Office Fixtures Company for the past two weeks, reached a settlement Monday. Representatives of the manufacturers met the Executive Committee of the strikers, and made them a proposition which partially meets the demands of the woodworkers, it being also understood that as soon as the business of the manufacturers increases sufficiently the scale of wages asked will be granted. At a meeting in the afternoon of the 5th woodworkers who are out at 1926 Franklin avenue, this was submitted, and a resolution instructing the Executive Committee to accept it was unanimously carried.

LITTLE STRIKERS.

Blighted Childhood of Tiny Girl Mill Hands.

The Struggles of Childhood's Happy Nature With the Hard Conditions of Poverty.

It was early, very early in the mild March morning when the little velvet cutter, in two and three, came trooping down the hillsides into haledon Hollow and found me sitting there in the doorway of the deserted mill.

They seemed more like a band of school children off for a spring holiday than the company of striking wage-earners that they were assembling for their daily mass meeting. Children they were, every one of them. What if their little old faces bent forms did say ever so plainly that they had never been children, but always women? The heart that beat under every small, shabby jacket was the heart of a child.

And because they had children's hearts and because every breeze that soft March morning blew the breath of spring each girl grasped the ends of a skipping rope in her rough little hands, and two of the strikers, the tiniest of them all, had not forgotten to bring with them their long neglected dolls. For, after all, it was a holiday, a strike holiday, the only holiday the working child knows.

The mass meeting was called for 8 o'clock, and there they were at that hour, every one of the 75 strikers, skipping rope, dolls and all, gathered in small groups and whispering and eyeing me furtively.

Their shyness was the shyness of country children, for such all of them really were. At last two little girls with more courage than the others approached, while their companions fled in dismay and disappeared around the corner of the big unsightly mill.

"Please, ma'am," one of them asked, "are you a forelady looking for hands?"

She carried a doll in her arms, and when I told her that I was not a forelady, but had come to spend the day with her and the rest of the girls if they would allow me, her big brown eyes opened wide and she laughed.

"You're surely not Mother Jones, are you? I thought she was an old white haired woman."

"No."

"And not her daughter either?"

"We are looking for Mother Jones this morning," the larger girl spoke up, "and we all thought you might be her when we first saw you as we came down the hill. Oh, we do wish Mother Jones would come and help us with our strike! They say that strikers always win when they have Mother Jones to help them." The child with the doll vanished, but in a moment reappeared with two other girls, who began to make shy advances to friendliness by asking me if I lived in Patterson. As soon as I told them that I had come from New York, and that I, too, knew what it was to work and suffer and starve, that I had come to spend the day with them, and find out the truth of their condition, every bit of their proud shyness was gone, and they led me into the deserted mill to show me how much human suffering is woven into the warp and woof and pile of every yard of velvet that was ever made.

Were it not for the long frames that fill the floors of the big barren rooms a velvet factory might well be mistaken for a flour mill. The beams and rafters overhead, the floor underfoot, the walls are all infolded in a sheet of soft white dust from the lime coated webs on the frames.

It is this all pervading lime dust which makes the velvet cutter's work one of the most unendurable of all laborious occupations. As a proof it is only necessary to look at the hands of a velvet cutter who has worked at the frames any length of time. They are hacked and bleeding most of the time even in the summer, and in the winter, the girls told me, it is something almost unbearable. The finger nails are ruined beyond all remedy, and the pretty soft hair soon becomes harsh and brittle and breaks off and loses all its luster.

But until some philanthropist gifted with Yankee ingenuity comes along and invents a machine for cutting velvet, little girls' hands must work, though hacked and bleeding, and little girls' ringlets must be sacrificed, in order that the edge of the long steel velvet cutter may be preserved.

"Lining" is the first process which the uncut velvet must go through before it is ready for the cutter's knife. This work each little cutter does for herself, usually at night after the working day is over, so as to have it dry and ready for handling the next morning.

The webs of 100 yards each are stretched over wooden frames and heavily whitewashed with a strong solution of lime. When perfectly dry, the stiff web is unrolled on the same frame, ten yards at a time, and the "races" cut, one by one, by hand.

To make the most meager wages at this work entails a labor almost herculean in its torture. It means that these fragile girls, these stunted children, as they ply their tasks up and down the velvet frames must walk not less than 25 miles a day.

Nine hundred races she has to cut in every 22 inch width of velvet. Nine hundred times does she have to walk, or rather run, back and forth the length of the ten yard frame before every race in that much velvet is cut. That means something more than five miles of hot, fast, breathless walking, during which she is not allowed to stop one moment to rest, nor could she afford to stop even if she might. She must cut at least 45 yards of this kind of velvet a day, or it is not worth her while to work at all. Maybe she is working on what is known as "slips," a cheaper quality of velvet and one in which every other race is cut and of which she is expected to make 90 yards a day.

For this, too, some labor little girl carried home to her mother at the end of every two weeks wages based upon \$2.85 for every 200 yards. The most that I found any child to have

earned was \$6.50 for a fortnight's work. But that was a red letter-day and did not come around very often for many of the cutters.

What eats into their pitiful earnings are the dockings for damages and broken knives, and then sometimes, only too often, they get a piece of material full of snags and knots which it takes double time to cut.

At 7 o'clock in the morning each little cutter has her long, sharp dagger-like knife in her hand and is at her frame ready to run the long day's treadmill. She stops at 12 o'clock long enough to eat a hasty lunch and then back again to the treadmill until a quarter to 6.

This is the gist of the story of how a yard of velvet is made, as told me and shown me by the little strikers gathered there in their abandoned mill.

"And now," said the child who acted as spokeswoman, "and now we have struck for better pay. We want \$3.50 for 200 yards of slips instead of \$2.85. Mr. Smith, the superintendent, has offered us \$3, but we won't take a cent less than what we have asked for, and no damages, either."

"Oh, if Mother Jones would only come and help us we'd surely win!" said another.

"Yes, if Mother Jones only knew how our feet and legs ache and swell she'd come to us. I know she would."

And surely Mother Jones or any other mother's heart would have bled to see the pitiful sight that I saw. Little feet swollen and distorted and the blue veins in small ankles and legs gnarled and knotted. The agony suffered from 25 mile walks every day on such feet and with such ankles can better be imagined than expressed. Even the children themselves wince when they recount it.

It was pitiful to watch them scanning the hills for Mother Jones. I supposed she had been sent for, but when I made inquiries I found that in their childish ignorance they supposed Mother Jones to be a sort of an wise feminine providence, who always turned up just in the nick of time to take the side of the strikers as against the employer. With all the sublime faith of childhood they stood there in the mill yard and waited and watched for a little old white haired woman to come down and help them, and I could not find the courage to tell them that Mother Jones was several hundred miles away and, having two or three other and bigger strikes on hand, had in all likelihood as yet never heard of theirs.

But Mother Jones never came, and three days afterward the brave little strikers were forced to accept the compromise originally offered them, \$3 for the cutting of 200 yards of velvet—Dorothy Adams in New York Herald.

Can any greater indictment against the present system of industry be drawn than the above story of the little strikers? Is this civilization? Is this prosperity? Has the human race scoured the seas, penetrated to the corners of all lands, delved into the mysteries of science, created machines that almost live, erected libraries, established schools, chained the lightning of the clouds, conquered the elements, spanned the earth with steel roadways and transformed the face of nature only to mar the bodies and distort the limbs and crush the intellects of its children? And the old land looms grown into the modern silk and velvet mills only to chain the young children to a machine that murders them by degrees?

From you, oh Diver, whose wine is made from the blood of these tolling waifs, whose jewels are coined from the sweat that drops from their wan faces, we expect no sign of sympathy, no helping hand. Dullled to love by your greed, blinded to the misery around you by your desire for wealth, hardened to sentiment by the drink of your gold, you will close your ears to all appeals and meet us with the cry: "It has ever been thus and ever will be." It is well. We scorn your charity, we ask you for no aid. You are the tyrant, the enemy, the king to be dethroned, and it is well that by your brutality you make us hate, despise and loath you, for thus is the battle line made sharp and clear.

But to you, oh men of toil, you who make clothes and wear them not, you who build mansions, yet remain shelterless, you whose bodies are weary from incessant labor, it is to you that we appeal to awake, to arise and in your might to banish from earth a system that is wrecking the lives of your loved ones. Do you not see that you have builded these machines, these factories, these mansions, that you have made the world what it is, and can make it what it ought to be? These machines can be made your servants, the servants of an organized society, to weave your clothing, to supply your needs, to make life pleasant. You know that these machines, taken out of the hands of private owners and operated by the public with a view to feeding, clothing, sheltering, educating and making happy all men and women will put an end to the murder of your children. Then upward and onward—organize yourselves. March to the ballot box and secure control of the government. Then take back to yourselves, these machines and factories which you created and operate them for the benefit of all who are willing to work, thus abolishing forever the system that makes possible such conditions as are described in the above article.

Local St. Louis held its regular business meeting last Sunday afternoon at Metal Trades Hall. Comrade O'Hare presided. Comrade Richard Murphy was elected secretary to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Comrade Bager. Comrade Dunn was elected treasurer and Comrade William H. Baird, organizer. The members present were all enthusiastic for taking up the work of organizing the city thoroughly. It was decided to discontinue the Sunday agitation meetings, and to hold a business meeting on the first Thursday of every month, at 8 p. m. A committee was appointed to secure a hall for a meeting place.

Painters and plasterers are on strike at Lowell, Mass.

Comrade Chas. Vail held four big meetings in Chicago during the last days of the campaign.

AMONG THE UNIONS.

Two more "labor bills" knocked out in New York's legislature.

Brotherhood of Railway Trackmen now has a membership of 197,000.

The farmers near Warren, Mass., have formed a union and zone on strike and refuse to sell milk to the contractors unless their terms are acceded to.

The brewery engineers and firemen of Cleveland, Ohio, who have heretofore maintained an independent organization on account of the "autonomy" fight, have now applied to the United Brewery Workers' Union for a charter.

The furnace operators of the Mahoning valley decided to grant the scale presented by the employes, which is practically an advance of 20 cents per day for furnace labor.

Carroll D. Wright, United States labor commissioner, is quoted as saying that the employers' liability laws of the various states are practically worth less as a means of protection to injured employes.

One hundred miners employed by the Central Coal and Coke Company at Panama, Mo., a mining town in the northern part of Vernon county, went on strike Monday morning because of the discharge of seven laborers.

The Plasterers' Union of Louisville subscribed from its treasury for the "Southern Socialist" for each member. St. Louis unions will find Missouri Socialist the proper thing to try the scheme with in this city.

It is estimated that the knocking out of the law compelling contractors in New York to pay the "prevailing rate of wages," which means the union scale, on all public work will save those capitalists \$100,000,000.

The strike of marine engineers upon the great lakes is rapidly assuming serious proportions, and hundreds of vessels will remain tied up at the docks unless the trouble is settled before the regular navigation season opens.

Thirty-five men in the canning department of the Libby, McNeil & Libby packing plant in the stockyards at Chicago went on strike for \$2 per day in place of the \$1.50 which they had been formerly receiving for ten hours' work. The company at once filled their places with white and colored women at a lower figure. There was "nothing to arbitrate."

Buffalo, N. Y., April 2.—About 600 teamsters affiliated with the Team Drivers' Union went out on a strike yesterday morning, for higher wages. Pickets mounted on bicycles are patrolling the streets to see that none of the men go to work. Several firms have already conceded the demands of the men, but the freight yards are rapidly becoming congested.

Members of the International Typographical Union, by a mail vote, have decided in favor of the arbitration plan to settle all differences that may arise in the future between the union and the News Publishers' Association. As the association has also adopted the arbitration plan, the action of the union puts an end in the future to all lockouts, strikes or boycotts on newspapers that belong to the association. Hereafter all grievances will be adjusted by a board of arbitration to be appointed by the union and a committee from the association. The complete vote, issued to-night, was 12,644 votes in favor of arbitration to 3,550 against the plan.

A striking feature about Streater, Ill., is the great success of its Federal Labor union. This union numbers about 800 members and includes all wage-workers who are not members of any regular national union. It includes day laborers, hodcarriers, teamsters, etc., who have not a sufficiently large number for a separate trade local. The most recent acquisition of the Federal Union is that of all of the unskilled labor in the large glass works of Streater.

Following the organization of the Federal Union as a branch of the minimum scale for unskilled labor was American Federation of Labor the raised from \$1 and \$1.25 a day to \$1.65 for men. The union has two business agents, who give all of their time to the organization.

Mother Jones makes the following statement concerning the strike of the 5,000 silk mill hands in Scranton, Pa.:

"Most of them are little tots ranging from 8 to 14 years of age. The poverty of the parents compel them to swear that these babies are of the age when they can be legally washed by the master class. In one mill I found children who toiled twenty-four long, weary days of ten hours each, and at the end of that time received \$2 apiece. The vampire who runs the plant felt deeply aggrieved because 'his little slaves' went on strike. He complained that he had built and paid for a new mill and cleared \$10,000 in two years, and just as he was getting his head above water the ungrateful little wretches run away! And then some people say there's no hell and others that there is no wage slavery! Why, I have got a trunk full of evidence showing that miners were plucked of a dollar from one end of the year to the other. This is capitalism with a vengeance, this robbed system that is upheld by those who vote Republican and Democratic tickets."

"Boss" Davis, the ringleader of the plate cannibals, has offered this compromise: If the strikers allow him to measure their work and take his word for it he will pay them 25 cents a week more. If they won't allow him to measure, they must go back at the old rate. It's a scheme with robbery on its face, and the little ones won't yield."

"THE OLD MAN OF THE SEA."

Most of us have read in our boyhood the interesting story of Sinbad the Sailor, who was shipwrecked on the coast of a lonely island. On reaching the shore he discovered a beautiful country covered with fruit and flowers of almost every variety. What sin had attracted his notice was profusion of delicious grapes which hung in massive clusters from vines of extraordinary height and magnificence.

Through these luxuriant vines he passed an old man seated upon a rock and gazing wistfully at the opposite bank of a river which flowed at his feet. After regarding the old gentleman in contemplation, the latter informed him that he was very ill from old age, and had been waiting for a countryman to come along and carry him across the stream.

Sinbad, good natured fellow that he was, at once acceded to the stranger's wishes, and taking him upon his back, crossed the river upon a log rafted upon the opposite bank. But imagine his horror and amazement when he found that the intrinsical wretch stubbornly refused to get off his back. In vain did the heroic sailor strive to shake off his dreadful burden. The harder he tried the closer the old man pressed his knees into Sinbad's. The pain became excruciating and he was compelled to abandon all further efforts to dismount. In addition to his misery he bore a heavy load of human sinners, which he at once concluded were the remains of victims of the monster who was taking him to death. For two whole days he lived in agony of suspense, awaiting someone to bid himself of "The Old Man of the Sea" - for that was the name by which his tormentor was afterwards known.

At length he thought of a plan which was as follows: It happened that there were quantities of large pebbles growing close at hand. He accordingly began to pick up all the large ones of these pebbles, he would keep suitable vessels in which to keep the same, and the grapes which hung in prodigious quantities on vines which the wind had blown to view which the wind had blown to view.

The above story, my friends, you will probably be very suspicious of another "Old Man of the Sea" now telling upon the back of labor. His name is capitalism. He is riding the rolling waves of wealth, and has already won millions of untold workers to his galleon. He is a drink with the wine of profits. He has made democracy a failure, freedom a fraud, and liberty a lie. No great political agency is required to see that Socialism is the only rock by which this modern "Old Man of the Sea" can be destroyed. - Charles C. French in The Haverhill Social Democrat.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, April 3, 1902. - The correct total returns for the Socialist Party in the city of Chicago, Illinois, in the election of April 2, 1902, is believed to be as follows: Total votes for the Socialist Party, 2,000 and of the Socialist Labor Party, 700, making a total of 2,700 Socialist votes, as against 1,000 for the Democratic Party and 1,000 for the Republican Party. Comparing these returns with the returns for the same city in the year 1900, when the Socialist Party was first elected to the city council, it is believed that the Socialist Party has increased from 1,100 to 2,700 votes, making a gain of 1,600. As compared with the returns for the year 1900, when there was but one Socialist elected to the city council, the present Socialist Party has won a gain over the combined forces of the other parties of more than 1,600 votes.

A report has been received from Chairman Kramer of the Chicago Socialist Party, that during the last week of the campaign the party had made a gain of 1,600 votes over the combined forces of the other parties. This gain was made by the party's success in winning the support of the working class, and in particular the support of the German and Polish immigrants.

The Socialist Party in Chicago has a long and honorable record. It was the first party to be elected to the city council in 1900, and it has since then won a steady increase in its vote. This is a clear indication of the growing popularity of Socialism among the people of Chicago. The party's success is due to its platform of social justice, and its opposition to the interests of the few at the expense of the many.

THE S. D. P. CONVENTION AT INDIANAPOLIS.

In the discussion on party name all voices were in favor of the name Socialist Party, the opinion being expressed that this must inevitably become the name of the militant and united Socialist body of America. Expressions from different parts of the country were quoted, showing the convenience and confusion with the Democratic party, which had resulted from the name Social Democratic.

LAURA WILLARD TAYLOR.

More than one business man of high standing in Indiana has told me that he has never seen a woman so well equipped for her work as Laura Taylor. Her knowledge of the law is so complete that she is able to handle any case that comes before her. Her energy and determination are such that she is able to win any case that she takes on.

Conrad Lee Greenbaum addressed a meeting arranged for the committee at the Hotel Carlton on Tuesday evening. A good crowd was present. The Greenbaum Societies agreed to make a good showing at their next meeting on the 20th.

NATIONAL PLATFORM.

Social Democratic Party of America.

The Social Democratic Party of the United States is a party of the people. It is a party that stands for the interests of the working class, and for the interests of the people as a whole. It is a party that is committed to the principles of social justice, and to the principles of democracy.

The party's platform is based on the principles of social justice, and on the principles of democracy. It is a platform that is designed to meet the needs of the people, and to bring about a more just and more democratic society.

The party's program is designed to bring about a more just and more democratic society. It is a program that is based on the principles of social justice, and on the principles of democracy. It is a program that is designed to meet the needs of the people, and to bring about a more just and more democratic society.

The party's success is due to its platform of social justice, and its opposition to the interests of the few at the expense of the many. It is a party that is committed to the principles of social justice, and to the principles of democracy.

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DIRECTORY.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS, Room 34, Theatre Building, Court Square, Springfield, Mass. Wm. Rutscher, Nat. Secy.

MISSOURI STATE COMMITTEE - Chairman, Geo. H. Turner, 207 White Ave., Kansas City, Mo. Secy, Mrs. Wm. J. Hagan, Room 7, 22 N. 2d St., St. Louis, Mo.

O'Hare, 1022 A Finney Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

ST. LOUIS CITY CENTRAL COMMITTEE - Meetings every Monday evening 8 p. m. at Room 7, 22 N. 2d St. Secy, R. Murphy, Secretary, Room 7, 22 N. 2d St.

ST. LOUIS WARD BRANCHES - 1ST WARD BRANCH - Julia Hammer, 217 1/2 Corn St. 2nd.

10th and 11th Ward Branch - Meetings every Saturday 8 p. m. at Room 7, 22 N. 2d St. Secy, R. Murphy, 217 1/2 Corn St.

12th Ward Branch - Meetings every Tuesday of the month 8 p. m. at 1022 S. 12th St. Secy, Chas. Specht.

17th and 18th Ward Branch - Meetings 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at Dewey Hall, 230 S. Broadway. Secy, Geo. Schaeffer, 202 S. 8th St.

24th Ward Branch - Meetings 1st and 3rd Wednesdays 8 p. m. at 224 South Tower Hall, Police Dept. 1030 Av. Org. - Wm. Rutscher, 217 1/2 Corn St. Secy, R. Murphy, 217 1/2 Corn St.

25th Ward Branch - Meetings 1st and 3rd Wednesdays 8 p. m. at 224 South Tower Hall, Police Dept. 1030 Av. Org. - Wm. Rutscher, 217 1/2 Corn St. Secy, R. Murphy, 217 1/2 Corn St.

26th Ward Branch - Meetings 1st and 3rd Wednesdays 8 p. m. at 224 South Tower Hall, Police Dept. 1030 Av. Org. - Wm. Rutscher, 217 1/2 Corn St. Secy, R. Murphy, 217 1/2 Corn St.

27th, 28th, 29th and 30th Ward Branches - Meetings every Sunday at 7 p. m. at Hotel Trades Hall, 1219 Franklin Avenue. Secy, R. Murphy, 217 1/2 Corn St.

32nd Ward Branch - Meetings every Tuesday 8 p. m. at 224 South Tower Hall, Police Dept. 1030 Av. Org. - Wm. Rutscher, 217 1/2 Corn St. Secy, R. Murphy, 217 1/2 Corn St.

KANSAS CITY CENTRAL COMMITTEE - Meetings every Thursday night at 8 p. m. at 207 Walnut Street. Secy, R. Murphy, 217 1/2 Corn St.

NOTES.

Members and members of the Socialist Party have had a better success in their efforts to get the Socialist Party on the ballot in the city of Chicago. This is a clear indication of the growing popularity of Socialism among the people of Chicago.

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Volks-Anwalt.
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Daily 8 1/2 to 11 p. m. - 2 West 10th St. - St. Louis, Mo.
Editor: Joseph, 22 North 4th Street, St. Louis, Mo.

The Wage Worker

The Wage Worker is a monthly journal of the Socialist Party. It is a journal that is designed to meet the needs of the working class, and to bring about a more just and more democratic society.

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THE SOCIALIST VOTE.

Denmark	1872	215
"	1884	5,910
"	1887	8,400
"	1890	17,222
"	1892	21,098
"	1895	25,313
"	1898	22,800
Great Britain	1880	10,000
"	1890	100,000
Italy	1880	70,000
"	1886	100,000
"	1890	150,000
Spain	1880	20,000
"	1890	100,000
Switzerland	1880	10,000
"	1890	100,000
Belgium	1880	10,000
"	1890	100,000
Germany	1880	100,000
"	1890	1,000,000
"	1892	1,000,000
"	1894	1,000,000
"	1896	1,000,000
"	1898	1,000,000
"	1900	1,000,000
Austria	1870	50,000
"	1880	100,000
"	1890	200,000
"	1900	500,000
France	1880	100,000
"	1890	1,000,000
"	1900	1,000,000
United States	1890	13,704
"	1892	21,512
"	1896	36,275
"	1900	140,000
Total Strength in the World		8,000,000