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Protests Are Futile and Foolish.

Socialism is Coming, Says the St. Louis Mirror.
Remarkable Admissions of a Leading Society Paper.

The following article appears on the first page of the St. Louis Mirror of January 17:

Let us not get excited over the Morgan-Hill-Vanderbilt-Rockefeller plan to control the railroads of the country. The scheme is bound to succeed, sooner or later. There is no getting away from the fact that the railroad business must be brought to a more strictly business basis, that competition, which does not benefit the people and does cripple the competitor roads, can only give way to consolidation. Thousands of men will be thrown out of employment, we are told. The answer is: "Not the efficient men." The monopoly, we are told, will raise rates, when it possesses all the roads. It cannot raise them beyond a certain point. To be successful in the least degree it must lower rates. The monopoly cannot escape the unchangeable law that putting prices too high first stops consumption and then invites competition. The wealth of the man named as scheming a Railroad Trust is great. But it is nothing to the wealth that is outside the combination, wealth that is in the purses of other men, wealth that is in the earth, air and water and sunlight and the brains and hands of millions of men. Let the formation of the Railroad Trust go on. When it is forced, full rounded and complete, we know what will happen. THE NATION WILL TAKE IT EITHER AT A REASONABLE COMPENSATION, OR SIMPLY BY CONFISCATION, THROUGH MANDATE OF THE PEOPLE THAT WILL SET ASIDE EVEN THE SUPREME COURT. The ultimate logic of the Railroad Trust which eventually will combine with other trusts, which, in fact, springs from other Trusts, is Government ownership. And then—well, then we shall have the great burden of an official class of operatives of government properties, unless, indeed, everything be nationalized and we be all employees of the government or, let us say, of the people. THERE IS NOT THE LEAST DOUBT THAT THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE CONSOLIDATION IDEA RENDERS ALL PROTEST AGAINST ULTIMATE SOCIALISM FUTILE AND FOOLISH. Democracy tends in that direction. Republicanism tends in that direction. Christianity looks in that direction. The wealth of the people will go to the people when the people shall be fit and ready for the change. And nobody in the United States knows this fact better than men like Morgan, Hill,

Rockefeller, Carnegie and the thinking rich men generally. But the Socialism that all thinking people see coming will not be the silly Socialism of the agitators of to-day. It will be Socialism that will recognize still the differences in ability, in temperament, in physical qualifications. It will be so modified as still to give play to individuality that shall make distinctions. There never will be an Utopia of absolute equality. Simply the people will have what by right belongs to them, what a higher common sense will acknowledge belongs to them, what belongs to all by virtue of the share of all in creating the wealth that comes by using the property of the community in supplying service to the community. In constantly increasing quantity because of the general growth of the community. And all this, eventually, without taking away from anyone what may belong to him especially by reason of superior usefulness in the application of his individual powers to the creation of values out of himself.

Coming from the source it does, the above is certainly an encouraging admission. The article admits the contention of the Socialists that Socialism is the inevitable outcome of the trust. The writer, however, labors under an illusion as to what the Socialist agitators of to-day are advocating. He evidently has never heard a real scientific Socialist talk. The Socialism advocated by the Social Democratic Party will recognize the differences in ability, in temperament and in physical qualifications, and it will give play to individuality. The writer answers a point, often raised by people who are scared at the mention of Socialism, to the effect that Socialism would burden us with an official class of government operatives, when he says: "unless, indeed, everything be nationalized and we be all employees of the government or, let us say, of the people." That is just what would happen under Socialism. We would all be our own employers collectively.

Yes, Socialism is coming. The trusts are preparing the way and are forcing the workers to unite. The conflict of the two classes—capitalists and workers—which the Mirror ignores, and which arises in the present system of industry, will end in the rise of the working class at the ballot box and the complete overthrow of capitalism. Then will be established, not what the Mirror imagines Socialist agitators want, but the genuine co-operative commonwealth which is the inevitable result of industrial evolution, as taught by the scientific Socialists of to-day.

The Boytown Co-Operative Railway.

By FRED D. WARREN, in Bates County (Mo.) Critic.

"Hi, Tommy, come and ride on my steam car," cried young Bill. Short as his boon companion passed the garden gate. Tom came over and inspected the "steam car." It consisted of a platform, about three by five feet, mounted on the running gear of an abandoned hand-car. A track made of old scantlings, boards, etc., was carefully laid out for a distance of a hundred feet or so.

"Ain't it a daisy?" said Bill, as he viewed his work with admiration. "Get on and I'll give you a free ride. Tom mounted the car and Bill started the thing going by pushing it along.

"Golly, but that's nice," exclaimed Tom as the end of the journey was reached. "Lemme ride back."

"All right," said Bill. "If you buy a ticket."

"Oh, a ticket? How much?" inquired Tom, in surprise.

"What's you got?" shrewdly inquired Bill. With the true financier air, Tom emptied his pockets and took an inventory. He disclosed the usual assortment of articles. Bill looked the collection over with a critical eye and said: "That will buy four tickets."

After considerable haggling the trade was made. By this time rumors of the new railroad project had spread throughout the village and boys of all sizes and descriptions appeared on the scene. Bill was soon doing a land office business. His exchequer disclosed the fact that he was getting wealthy. Soon he became weary of pushing the car and decided to hire a couple of boys to do the propelling act. This he did and soon the improvised train was going at a merry clip. Bill found this much more to his liking, and he made just as much "money" as before.

In a few days Bill had about every marble, every pin, every ball and bait, but in town, besides a miscellaneous assortment of kittens, dogs, cats, etc. But, notwithstanding he distributed his favors in the way of labor to the different boys, there was a falling-off in business. He couldn't understand it. The boys were there and wanted to ride, the train was ready to start, and there were plenty of willing hands to do the pushing. Finally he hit upon the plan of offering reduced rates. This stimulated business a little, but after a short spurt the business fell off again.

"I've heard dad talk about panics,"

maybe we're havin' one. Still, I've got a plenty."

Bill, who was a shrewd financier, set about to relieve the distress. Bill had noticed that the "legal tender" which he paid to the boys to push the car flowed back into his hands rapidly and easily.

"Now, I'll just have these boys do a lot of things for me and get some more money in circulation, then my business will be good again." So, accordingly, Bill made it known that he wanted laborers to build a depot. The applications for places were numerous. He selected his gang and then made it known that he would buy boxes, boards, nails, etc. Soon the backyard of Bill's parents was the scene of active industry. Boxes, boards and fence palings were surreptitiously hooked and brought to the scene and exchanged by the boys for the very articles they had given for tickets on Bill's railroad.

It was a busy scene and activity in every department was stimulated. The railroad resumed operations on a larger scale, and the depot was rapidly nearing completion. The work was finished, but the miniature town had plenty of money, and the railroad still ran lively. In a few days, however, the railroad business dropped off and came to a standstill. Bill took an inventory and found that he had accumulated a large amount of wealth, beside a having his buildings up and paid for.

"Must be another panic," he soliloquized, as, with hands deep in his pockets, he gazed out through the little window of his depot at the anxious looking faces of the boys without. "I guess I'll have to do something to stimulate business again."

His fertile brain conceived numerous ways of giving employment to the boys who were anxious to ride. The yard was cleaned and the fences and trees were whitewashed; the garden was weeded, for all of which he paid liberally, knowing full well the "money" would come back. Business was good for awhile, but was followed by the usual stagnation when the money was gone.

This time there was muttering among the boys. Tom, the first passenger, appeared to be unusually demonstrative. He saw that Bill was accumulating all the wealth of Boytown

without the least effort on his part, and he began to cast about in his own mind for a means to circumvent the youthful railroad magnate. He first concluded to build a road of his own, but he abandoned this idea, for he realized that the boys would have nothing with which to buy a ride.

At last he conceived an idea. He called a meeting in Jimmy Simpson's barn, just across the alley from Bill's railroad project. Bill viewed the meeting with some misgivings. He did not altogether like it. He sent his bosom friend and lieutenant, Skinny Jones, over to report the progress of the meeting.

Tom called the meeting to order and commenced: "Now, feller citizens, it won't be easy for me to explain the situation. Youse know it already. We fellers want to ride, but we ain't got nuthin' to ride with, notwithstanding the fact we've worked hard. Of course there air times when we have plenty of marbles, pins, chalk, and sich, but as Bill's got it all, we can only get it when he has something for us to do, and then we uns go and spend it with him over again, and he soon has the money and the product of our labor." At this point he was interrupted by thunderous applause.

"Now, feller citizens, I have a plan that I think'll work, whereby we can have all the rides we want."

"What is it?" shouted half a dozen eager voices.

"It's this way: we'll build a road of our own."

"Can't be did," shouted a voice in the rear.

"Oh, yes, we can," replied the speaker. "We'll issue a notice to all the boys of this 'ere town and tell them that if they wants ter help they can have all the rides they want."

Contributions of material, etc., were called for and by evening an assortment of wheels, boards and timbers were gathered together. In a few days the Boytown Co-operative Railway was well under way. Little slips of paper were prepared on which was scrawled the number of hours each boy labored. When the road was completed lots were cast to see who would be the first passengers. After that the boys pushed and rode in turn.

Bill, the capitalist, was nonplussed. As he looked across the way and noticed the business the other road was doing he became envious. He viewed with alarm his now rusty car.

"I'll go over and see the Blamed thing," he said to himself as he closed the door of his little depot and went out. He was greeted cordially by his former passengers, who took pleasure and delight in explaining to him just how the thing operated.

"I see that," replied Bill, "but where does the profit come in—where's a-makin' any money outen it?"

"There ain't any profit, and no one's a-makin' any money. We're all ridin' and pushin' and every feller gets about six rides to one push. When we're workin' on your road we had to push twice to get enough to ride once. Oh, I tell yer, it's a great scheme."

"Believe I'll ride," said Bill, as he stepped on the car. He tendered the conductor some of the collateral that was good on his road, but that functionary refused it disdainfully.

"Dat don't go on dis line. If dat's all you've got you'll have to get off an' walk."

"Well, that's all I've got. How'm I climb to what the coveted? His I to get what you fellers have got?" he anxiously inquired.

"Get off an' push de car an' den you can ride on his line. Labor talks here."

What the Class Struggle Is.

The class struggle is a struggle between those who have and those who have not; a struggle between those who do not produce and those who do produce; a struggle between those who take and those who make; a struggle between those who exploit and those who resist exploitation; a struggle between the capitalist class, which must continue to exploit in order to live in idleness and luxury, and the working class, which must put an end to the struggle by revolutionizing in the interest of the working class the entire structure of industrial society.—Utah Socialist.

Notice to All Members.

Local St. Louis will meet hereafter at Metal Trades Hall, 1319 Franklin ave., every Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. The first meeting of each month will be a business meeting and all others will be devoted to agitation. A programme will be prepared by the entertainment committee for each meeting.

The first of these meetings occurs on Sunday afternoon, Jan. 20th. Speakers will address the meeting. Every member is urged to attend this meeting especially, in order to start the campaign in a lively manner. Bring your friends. Fraternally,
Wm. J. Hager, Secretary.

St. Louis Campaign Fund.

Theo. Follet, Gefte, Sweden	\$1.20
St. Louis Arbeiter-Zeitung	1.00
W. J. H.	.25
E. Val. Putnam	1.00
Leon Greenbaum	1.00
M. Ballard Dunn	5.00
Chas. A. Nelson	1.00

Send all contributions to Wm. J. Hager, secretary, Rom 7, 22 N. 4th st.

Campaign Conundrums

By Leon Greenbaum.

That the capitalist class of this country is loaning millions to the capitalist class of Europe, ought to be very gratifying to the workers who produce the capital and don't draw the interest.

The "municipal ownership" and fake "labor and reform" parties say they are for Socialism in a thousand years from now. The Social Democratic Party is for "Socialism in our time." Vote for whichever you want.

Of what benefit would municipal ownership be to a tobacco worker whose wages are reduced regularly every New Year's day? The remedy of the Social Democratic Party is public co-operative ownership of the tobacco works.

Ministers who complain of "Christian indifference" and the "lack of spiritual growth and enthusiasm" may find a remedy for the evil in the analysis which discloses that the pillars of the church are the possessors of the capital.

Another resignation at Stanford University. If the Socialist professors keep on resigning, it may finally become necessary for Professor Marcellus Hanna to come to the rescue by sacrificing himself to fill the intellectual vacuum.

Every garment worker who votes for any capitalist political party is voting for sweatshops. A vote for Socialism, not alone means abolition of sweatshops, but it means public co-operative ownership of the garment works. Are you for or against it?

The Globe-Democrat says "elections in St. Louis are polluted by the official agencies created to protect them." Isn't it a singular coincidence that this state of affairs is a source of great profit to the most powerful Republican and Democratic capitalists in the city?

After the Grand Jury gets through with the proposed investigation of gambling in the Police Department, why not investigate gambling on the capitalist stock exchange? Are not the police, the paid agents of the capitalist class, and can a servant be expected to be more moral than its master?

The Democrats are calling the Republicans thieves and say, "rouns mit 'em."

The Republicans are calling the Democrats thieves and say, "rouns mit 'em."

The Socialists say both are right and "rouns mit" both of them.

If the business of the St. Louis Transit Company decreased by fifteen million fares in 1900, why does it claim that on account of increasing business, it has had to engage additional help in the person of A. B. Dupont, of Detroit, who has superseded union-smasher Baumhoff?

Governor Dockery says he is opposed to class hatred. Has he been reading the petition for State militia sent to his predecessor during the street railway strike? Why was it necessary to have this petition signed exclusively by millionaire capitalists, instead of workmen? The reason for class hatred is that the Socialists are always shooting, striking and starving their families. Down with the Socialists!

The Globe-Democrat is a capitalist authority nowadays on ballot reform. It fairly bristles all over with capitalist virtue. But it don't have anything to say about direct legislation. In a blistering editorial of January 17, it lauds the Republican caucus at Springfield for renominating Cullom for the Senate. Caucus government and ballot reform is a combination that could only originate in the brain of a "great religious daffy."

President McKinley boasted that, under his administration, men were not looking for jobs, but, instead, the jobs were looking for men; he said that he would not govern the Filipinos without their consent and then paid Spain \$20,000,000 for the privilege; he promised every workman a full dinner pail and redeemed the promise with reductions in wages. It is said of George Washington that he never told a lie. Do you see the difference between McKinley and Washington?

"Fast train wrecked and thirteen passengers injured in Wyoming" is the latest. Not a day passes without items of a similar character. Running railroads for private profit is incompatible with public safety. If a few thousand railroad men strike and over-zealous sympathizers kill a Pinkerton and burn a few freight cars, the capitalist railroad magnates, bawl for "protection to life and property." But in their profit-making, they destroy "life and property" every day in the year—it's all right. That's business you know.

In St. Louis, as elsewhere, the capitalist class provide buildings with safe deposit vaults, fire walls, burglar alarms, time-locks, beveled glass and marble offices and other expensive ap-

CONCERNING PORK.

Swift and Company Encounter a Socialist
In the Course of Business.

The following letter and reply are self-explanatory:

SWIFT AND COMPANY,
Kansas City, Kan., Jan. 12, 1901.

Mr. C. Lipscomb,

Liberal, Mo.

Dear Sir: We received your order for one case 2-50 lb. tins S. L. lard and we have taken the liberty of holding same up on account of the present condition of your account with us.

We enclose herewith statement of your account and wish to call your attention to the fact that three (3) of the invoices noted thereon are past due. Weekly terms means an invoice must be paid within one week of the date of shipment, so that you may see your account is out of line.

Kindly forward check to line up past due invoices and we will make shipment immediately. Yours respectfully,
SWIFT & COMPANY.

Liberal, Mo., Jan. 14, 1901.

Swift & Co.,

Kansas City, Mo.

Gentlemen: Yours of the 12th inst. at hand and carefully noted. I enclose you a check for \$37.92 to pay my account as shown by your statement. A word of explanation might not come amiss. I have my ones away from my store and our Mr. Jones buys all of the meats from your Mr. Baker, but all bills are paid at my office, and as Mr. Baker has failed to call at my office I am thus caught in the act of committing the "unpardonable sin."

When I opened your letter and read its contents a flash of anger came over me, but after a moment's reflection I rejoiced to be given an excuse for addressing your firm from the standpoint of one of the victims of capitalism.

You suggest that if I do not, etc., that shipments will be discontinued, etc.

I realize that this statement means more than most country merchants think it does. I am well aware that should I get mad and feel insulted and be disposed to worry you a little by not remitting you promptly that your comrades, Dun and Bradstreet, would be promptly informed of my misconduct to my masters and they would CALL UP comrade Arnoy, Cudahy & Co., and the word would be passed from comrade to comrade that an unscrupulous country dealer at Liberal, Mo., who up to this time has escaped the "stripes" and "number" and in consequence is known as yet as Cateb Lipscomb has committed an act that cuts him entirely off from participating in the "skin game" called business, so far as meats are concerned, and that from the meat combine the word would be passed from master to master, and soon I would be forced to retire from the field as a merchant and drop into the only groove left for me, and that is the place of a wage worker.

I stood some years ago at the "Labor

places, required for safety and convenience to capitalist property interests. Why don't they provide fire-escapes on hundreds of tall buildings, where they are now lacking, as required by the building laws of the city? Providing fire escapes would cut down profits, so it's a business to let the occupants burn. Who quotes "law and order" and violates it more ruthlessly than the capitalist class?

The Preamble of the Constitution of the American Federation of Labor explicitly recognizes the international struggle between capitalists and laborers, but notwithstanding this, a certain high official of a great labor organization with headquarters in St. Louis, and who is a prominent worker in the Municipal Ownership Party, recently denounced men as dangerous and unworthy the confidence of the people, who engaged in any political movement based upon the recognition of the international class struggle. Does this eminent labor leader consider men as dangerous, etc., who unite in a labor organization for the same reason?

When the street railway men voted for Lawyer Joseph W. Folk for Circuit Attorney and Lawyer and ex-possessor W. Scott Hancock for his assistant, did they exact a promise that said officials who are sworn to uphold the laws of Missouri, would prosecute a well known official of the St. Louis Transgressor Co. for hiring Hayill, the ex-convict, to dynamite transit cars? Why does Jos. W. Folk, the mutual friend of the Street Railway Union and Transit Attorney Fred Lehman, attempt to prove his love for the strikers by sending Northwest, an innocent man, to the penitentiary by the Special Jury Route, while ignoring eminently respectable criminals who are not working men?

Earl Roseberry is making himself ridiculous with his calamity howling about the "great commercial warfare being waged against England by Germany and America." In Germany, Von Buelow howls against English and American competition, and in the United

Entrance" of your comrade Arnoy's slaughter house and saw some 500 to 1500 wage slaves on a cold morning, shivering and half clad, almost fighting one another for the privilege of a chance to earn a pitiful wage for slaughtering the meat raised by farmers living at Liberal and other country points that you expected to ship back and sell again at the same places.

I saw some dozen or so of these men selected and shot in at the door much in the same fashion as an ox is driven to the chute for slaughter. One man I observed who seemed ever anxious to get chosen, whom I suspected might have urgent need for the wage, possibly to sustain those he loved and maybe to sustain himself. I know, not which, crowded close, but was ruthlessly shoved back and told to not be so anxious, if he was needed he would be chosen. He was not chosen, and in a few moments this great mass of humanity had spread over your city, many of these hungry and cold.

Possibly these enforced idlers may have furnished the men who, from necessity, devised the scheme to steal your comrade Cudahy's boy "Willie" and demand and get some of the profits as a reward for his return.

My conclusion is that the only way this infernal system can be abolished is to arouse those wage slaves to a sense of selfishness, that they will demand the collective ownership of the tools of production and distribution and operate them for the benefit of all the people.

Such letters as you write me will help to teach the little merchant to take up the fight for the man who is stripped of all means of living save his brain and hands and fight his battle for in so doing he realizes that while it is not directly his condition to-day, yet the least slip will put him there.

As for myself, I am thankful that nature has given me a spirit that seems cannot be crushed. I am only too glad to get a chance to come back at you "ruff shod."

I ask you to kindly ship the order, and while I look upon business as cold blooded and inhuman as "kidnapping packers' sons" so long as I can pay I will do so promptly. I would have you ask your Mr. Baker to call and collect weekly and I will try to poison his mind with Socialism of the real revolutionary class conscious brand, and will promise you that if I find my props slipping I will instruct Mr. Jones to contract no more bills, and when I can no longer be a merchant I will spend my whole time in seeking to arouse your wage slaves to overthrow your skin game.

I shall have a few thousand of this letter printed out of the profits made out of your meats and scatter them at your "Laborers Entrance."

Fraternally,
C. LIPSCOMB.

P. S.—If you desire my picture for your rogue's gallery I will cheerfully send it to you.

The Church Awakening.

It is encouraging to note that the churches are awaking to the necessity for applying Christianity to our economic and social conditions. Rev. Chas. L. Kloss, pastor of Webster Graves Congregational Church, announces a Bible class course on "A Sociological Study of the Gospels," and in the announcement says: "The aim is to apply the thought of Jesus to every-day social problems." On the first page of this announcement appears the following significant quotation:

"Rudolf Todt's Epigram—Whoever would understand the Social question and contribute to its solution, must have on his right hand the works of Political Economy, on his left hand the literature of Scientific Socialism, and must keep the New Testament open before him."

Among topics included in the course we find: "The Collapse of Competition," "Christianity and Communism," "Christianity and Socialism," "The Labor War," "Enemies of the Social Order," "Inequalities and Divisions of Society," and "The Brotherhood of Man."

The Second Ward Branch will meet hereafter at Liederkranz Hall, 2412 North Fourteenth street, on the second and fourth Thursday of each month. Next meeting will occur on January 24th and all members and friends are urged to attend. Speakers will be present.

Trades Unions Taking Up Socialism

Examples of How They are Becoming Permeated With Socialist Principles.

There are two or three hundred trade union papers in the United States. The most important ones are the official organs of the various national unions. Those who think the propaganda of Socialism is confined to party papers will be astonished on examining these various labor papers. The Socialist members of trades unions are aggressive fellows and they never lose an opportunity to impress the principles of Socialism upon their fellow unionists. Consequently, almost every issue of the more important labor journals contains one or more letters from a Socialist member. The two letters published below are given as fair examples of the kind of letters that are being put in for the cause by these tireless workers.

THE FUTURE OF LABOR.

As the New Year, with its hopes and its fears, its tears and its joys, is now here, perhaps it would not be amiss to take a glance into the future progress of the labor movement. The subject is, I am well aware, a difficult one, for we are now going through a period of transition—old forms are being abandoned, new ideas are being accepted, economic discussions are now taking place among all classes of people. Combinations of capital are now larger than ever before, and organized labor is acting more rapidly and concertedly than it ever did before in the history of the Trade Union movement.

Centralization of wealth and power necessarily means the consolidation of labor. The trustifying of industries which at present appear to mean the destruction of the Trade Union movement, is but the forerunner of greater consolidation of the Trade Union army. The small business man is being wiped out of existence by the trust as effectively as the stage coach owner was by the railroads, the balance who fortunate enough to be in the trust find themselves divorced from their property. What this means can best be illustrated by an interview I had with an acquaintance who went into one of the lately formed trusts. To a query as to how he felt since the management had taken possession, he replied: "I don't like it at all; for 25 years I have been an employer, but two weeks ago I woke up and found myself an employee—from giving orders to receiving orders is a long way and I am going to get out," which he did. In that reply was stored a mountain of food for reflection; not only are the thousands of workers displaced by the formation of trusts, but the managers themselves are severed from their property and become employees, like the men under their control. The thousands of employees who were near the throne under the old management are there no longer; they have become part and parcel of the great army of unemployed; their conditions are changed; they are forced to think differently, and as a consequence, must act differently; they must affiliate with the common man, for their interests have become identical. This means a great increase in the Trade Union movement, for with each new member comes additional strength. The thing, then, is to determine how will they use their increase of power. If the past is a criterion for the future, the progress will be slow; if, however, the new order of things demands an awakening, rest assured the laborer will awake; if he sees the diversifying of industries and the specializing of labor means greater production for the employer and a decreased wage for the worker, and that through the absence of waste his return ought to be greater, then, as sure as to-morrow's sun will rise and set, he will act, regardless of what may seem to-day as insurmountable obstacles in the way of such action; if he finds himself unable with the present power of the Trade Union movement to cope with his adversaries, depend upon it he will use the same weapon now used by his opponent; he will strive to gain control of the political machinery of the government and wield it in the interest of the wage-working class. The ballot of the trust judges to-day establishes the future of the employing class. Labor judges will build upon the solid rock of social development, and once the worker asserts his political power, the progress of the Trade Union movement will be as rapid as the formation of the trusts to-day.

Trade unions, to some extent, have kept pace with the trend of the times, and in many trade organizations not only are those particular subjects which bear directly upon their crafts discussed, but all other subjects in the remotest way connected with workers' interests are also discussed. The worker is fast learning that his interests are identical with his fellow worker, both on the economic field and the political battlefield. He knows—

The negro's free, but in his place
The wage slave bows his haggard face;
The power of gold holds full control,
It owns the Mother, woe-worn, wild,
Who cannot feed the starving child,
It owns the woman gaunt and thin,
By want dragged down to ways of sin;
It owns the mass of toiling men,
It fills each lowest, vilest den,
Where vice and crime, where sin and shame
Are stamped on souls with brand of name.

The worker is optimistic, he believes in the future; in fancy he sees the golden sun of hope casting its resplendent rays on all mankind. He sees in the future the realization of his most cherished dreams; he pictures to himself a life wherein he and his can enjoy some of the comforts of life, when there will be no more starvation and no more suffering. Will his dream come to a reality? YES! The concentration, the modernizing of industry, is doing more to-day to work out

the salvation of the worker than all the speakers, all the reform literature in the land; man learns rapidly in the bitter school of experience, and what more bitter experience can one have than to see his loved ones suffer the pangs of hunger and shiver in the winter's chilly blast for the lack of proper clothing while others can spend a fortune for a banquet or a ball gown.

Slowly, but steadily the bonds of fraternity of brotherhood, are spreading over the world; race prejudices are lost sight of; religion, the rock upon which many a noble organization founded, is almost obsolete. The laborer has learned to look to him above for his spiritual comforts, and joining hands with his fellow worker in every clime, he awaits patiently the day on which the emancipation of the toilers will be completed, and slowly but surely courage never falters and, though at times the black clouds of despair hover over his head, the slightest ray of sunshine, the faintest gleam of hope makes his heart ever responsive, beat more quickly, and as the warm blood courses through his veins he again takes up his heavy burden, and, like the gallant crew of old, goes steadily on and on.

They sailed; they sailed; then spoke
The mate
The mad sea shows its teeth to-night;
He curls his lip, he lies in wait,
With lifted teeth, as if to bite.
"Brave Admiral! Say but one good word!"
"What shall we do when hope is gone?"
"The words leaped, as a leaping sword,
Sail on, sail on, sail on and on!"

The future is pregnant with hope and, though the paths of labor may be strewn with seemingly insurmountable obstacles, labor solidified, in one grand army, will overcome them all.

WHAT A SOCIALIST WANTS.

As a class-conscious Socialist who has been in the labor movement for fifteen years—a victim of the blacklist, injunctions and the competitive system—I was immensely amused, if not enlightened, by the attempt of our constitution moulder, Bro. Hiller, in his grand and lofty, tumbling efforts to justify our great international game of grab and wage slavery, and to show that the O. R. T. should make no investigations nor take part in the great economic changes and forces that are revolutionizing industry and society. His attitude is that of the pure and simple trades unionist, who believes that labor—the creator of all things—should inherit a gunny sack (wages) and an empty stomach, and look appealingly to those superior beings whose massive (?) minds move the world. Bro. Hiller is in close touch with our National Constitution. He would have the "inspired" document passed along the misty corridors of time and cause the human race to be fitted, for many generations, to its prehistoric conditions, because the revolutionary fathers "couldn't anticipate the changes of to-day. Had cannibalism been in vogue when Bro. Hiller made his entree upon this sphere he would have been its foremost defender, and his vocabulary badly ruptured in showing what a moral and gratifying thing cannibalism was to those who were being served a la ragout. The wage system is the corner-stone of his faith, and if he ever took a header into the sea of Socialism there is nothing in his diatribe to indicate that he even got his feet wet. He would have the wage slave be content with a tenth of his product—there would be no pipe dream there; to build mansions and inherit hovels; to raise school houses and inherit ignorance; to vote the bosses' ticket and inherit disfranchisement as soon as they begin to see the game; to bear the burdens, do the work, live in misery and die in poverty. The brother asks: "Is it the system, or the human beings under the system that are responsible for its failures?" Man is a creature of environment. What Socialism proposes is a change of surroundings. As a swamp breeds malaria, so our present planless system breeds failure for the many and successful exploitation by the privileged few. Co-operative colonies are not indorsed by scientific Socialists and never have been; they recognize their limitations and point the workers to universal co-operation as the only remedy.

Socialism is intensely practical and materialistic, and inspires the proletarian with the knowledge that in his own strong arms and aggressive acts lies the power to break the chains of creed and political superstition that have bound him so long a slave to capitalism and its apologists.

Certainly, as a labor organization the O. R. T. should cultivate a knowledge of Socialism, indorse it by tongue and pen, vote class-conscious Socialists into power, who will enact legislation that will never be "unconstitutional," because labor would then be supreme and sustain its servants, and quit trucking to and crawling at the feet of capitalist politicians, begging for favors they never get, and sustaining a lot of fakirs who are continually stripping them naked to their enemies. What a striking contrast is presented by the platforms of the two capitalist parties, and the S. D. P. Read, reflect and quit this capitalist cat's-paw business. The class struggle is well illustrated by labor organizations themselves, which are organized protests against the very system that Bro. Hiller so valiantly upholds. A Socialist believes in agitation, education and organization—along class-conscious lines. He believes it is supremely folly for labor to beg for a tenth of

its product when, by intelligent application of its power, it can capture all of it; he sees the inconsistency of talking unionism 264 days in the year and voting a scab ticket on election day. Socialism embodies all the demands of labor and shows that only by class-conscious action at the ballot box they can be secured. To paraphrase Bro. Hiller: "Fill the pages of 'The Telegrapher' with Mother Goose melodies and platitude platitudes, so that when we awake we can, W-O-R-K, the pipe stories of the yellow press will give us the Goo Gooes if we ever get time for sleep."

A. S. D. in 'The Railroad Telegrapher'.

AMERICAN ITEMS.

By the aid of modern machinery one man can cut 10,000 watch wheels in a day.

Thirty-two railroads signed an agreement not to carry heavy carriages and bicycles free after the first of the year.

Comrade Job Harriman will make a tour of New York under the direction of the state committee.

The Karl Marx class of Boston is now entering upon the fifth year of its work.

The Washington State Committee has put Comrade F. J. Spring in the field as state organizer and will keep him there for six months.

Social Democrats of Indianapolis held a celebration on New Year's eve to welcome the coming of the Socialist century.

Toledo Social Democrats have nominated a complete municipal ticket, with Henry Bowers as candidate for mayor.

Notice of a reduction in wages affecting 4000 men was posted at the blast furnaces at Youngstown, O., the beginning of the new year.

One million people live in the tenement houses of New York, says Henry George, Jr., in the New York Journal.

The United States census will show that nearly 3,000,000 girls and women are employed in the factories throughout this land.

The fact that coal miners only have 180 days of labor throughout the year shows that as a class they cannot be getting very fit in this age of over-production.

A. C. Fisk, formerly one of the largest real estate dealers and speculators in Denver, Colo., and who recently failed, occupies four columns in the Denver Daily News explaining why Socialism is inevitable.

Rev. George Hawes read a paper before the United Presbyterian Ministerial Association of Pittsburgh in which he came out straight for socialism, concluding that it is the hope of civilization.

Prof. Henry Davies of Yale University says that "Socialism is the next great political creed to occupy our attention, and the central problem in this creed is the question of the distribution of wealth."

Texas Social Democrats are preparing to establish a state organ. The members in that state will pay dues hereafter, experience having demonstrated the necessity of dues.

The number of suicides per million population in fourteen great cities in the United States increased from 87 in 1870 to 187 in 1899, the maximum number being 205 in 1898. In the panic year of 1893 there were 185.

Social Democrats of California were very active in the convention of the state federation of labor and presented the following: Whereas, The existence of large bodies of unemployed and underpaid workers is a constant menace to any benefits obtained through organization; be it resolved, That it behooves all members of labor organizations to study the change advocated by those citizens known as Socialists, recognizing that such changes lack the support to which they are justly entitled on account of being misunderstood by the workers.

The following is a sample of Christian civilization in these United States: Out of our population of 70,000,000 souls we have 60,000 clergymen to help civilize us; 80,000 lawyers to help distort justice; 85,000 professional criminals and fully ten times as many non-union criminals, mostly in high society and in congress; 75,000 paupers and only 6,000 authors and scientists. We have 1,000,000 tramps and 5,400 professors; 127,000 bartenders and 9,700 actors; 5,000,000 common laborers and 9,200 engineers and inventors. It can be truthfully said that we have discovered how to make money, but not how to make men.

The largest farm in this country, and probably in the world, is situated in the southwestern part of Louisiana. It extends 100 miles north and west. It was purchased in 1882 by a syndicate of northern capitalists, by whom it is still operated. At the time of its purchase it 1,500,000 acres was a vast pasture for cattle belonging to a few dealers in that country. Now it is divided into pasture stations for ranches, existing every six miles. The fencing is said to have cost about \$500,000. The land is best adapted for rice, sugar, corn and cotton. A tract, say half a mile wide, is taken, and an engine is placed on each side. The engines are portable and operate four plows. By this arrangement thirty acres are gone over in a day with the labor of only three men. There is not a single draught horse on the entire place, if we except those used by the herders of cattle, of which there are sixteen thousand head on the place. The Southern Pacific railway runs thirty-six miles through the farm. The company has three steamboats operating on the estate of which three hundred miles are navigable. It also has an icehouse, bank, shipyard and rice mills.

NOTICE TO 12TH WARD MEMBERS.

The next regular meeting of the 12th Ward Branch is postponed until Sunday, January 27th, 2:30 p. m., National Hall, Dolman and Allen avenue, on account of failure to secure hall.

WM. E. ECKART, Sec'y.

CURRAN'S PARTING WORDS.

Our English Comrade Gives His Impressions of the American Movement.

Springfield, Mass., Jan. 7, 1901.
To the American Comrades of the Socialist Democratic Party:

As my stay in America concludes on the twelfth, I take this opportunity of writing a few words of encouragement to the whole-hearted, energetic, and able men and women that I have met in the various centers where the S. D. P. flag has been raised. As a result of my investigation during my short stay I feel convinced that there are great facilities at the command of the earnest and sincere comrades who are endeavoring to teach the American toiler the duties and possibilities which they have for bringing about the ideal which every Socialist has made his religion. The difficulties and obstacles that lie in the way of cohesion and solidarity are many, but they all can and will be surmounted.

I feel that the great body of American workers, apart from dictators or leaders, are beginning to realize that there is no hope of obtaining any tangible social reform from either Republican or Democratic parties. Many of those who are dissatisfied with existing conditions are not yet Socialists; but just in accordance with the spread of the Socialist propaganda on honest, straight, and dignified lines, will the people realize the necessity of coming over and taking their places in the ranks with the class-conscious proletariat.

I had some idea before landing on American soil that the general position of the American wage workers was an improvement upon that which exists in Great Britain. But I find that, though the wages are a grade higher, the difference in the cost of living absorbs all their earnings, which leaves the economic position of the American worker practically the same as that of his brothers in Great Britain.

One difference I may point out; that is in America you work harder and faster and therefore produce much more wealth than we do; in fact, I feel that the rapidly with which production is carried on in the United States will emphasize the necessity for the economic change that we advocate, even more than the propaganda on the platform and with the pen. By this I mean that the development and concentration of effort by labor-saving machinery and the formation of the trusts are great object lessons, which are bound ultimately to show the wage-workers of America the necessity of co-operation among themselves and the necessity of Socialism.

One unfortunate circumstance is that of internal friction, which does not exist to any noticeable extent in Great Britain. But that should not be made an excuse for relaxing your efforts, because, in countries where Socialism is strong to-day, these very same difficulties have, at one time or another, presented themselves. If I may be allowed here to offer an advice to New York comrades of the Socialist Democratic Party, I would ask them to pay no serious attention to the contemptible set who make up the S. T. & L. A. This clique is, by its tactics and dishonest behavior, digging its own grave, and any attempt at criticism or discussion will only help to prolong its abominable existence.

Among the mass of trade unionists the sympathy with the objects of Socialism is on the increase, and it only requires honest and persistent effort on the part of the workers of the S. D. P. to secure their confidence and thereby swing them into line for independent class-conscious political action.

Your facilities for advancement in this country are much greater than ours, inasmuch as your political powers are more extensive. A great many of us who are in this work in the old country are looking forward to the time when the American Socialist movement will take definite shape and set an example to the world.

I feel that the present is an opportune time for the unification of Socialist forces; this is an imperative necessity if early success is to be secured.

Let me take this opportunity of wishing good-bye and good luck to the hundreds of comrades I have met during my sojourn here. My American trip has given me the opportunity of learning many things and I am carrying back many pleasant impressions of the movement and its workers. Though the Atlantic divides us, we are one in name and principle; the spirit of brotherhood binds the workers of Great Britain with those of America, and we will all carefully watch the development of the movement here and will rejoice equally with you in its every forward step.

PETE CURRAN.

The following paragraphs appear in the new constitution of the Central Trades and Labor Union of St. Louis: "This body may discuss all legislative measures affecting the interests of labor, recognizing the fact that many of the burdens which labor bears are result of unjust and vicious legislation, which can only be remedied by educating the masses to a thorough realization of their present condition and their rights under a better system, with the knowledge of the power they hold to make and unmake laws."

This C. T. and L. U. shall not indorse or support in any manner either the Republican or Democratic Party, or any candidate of either, as there is, and can be, no issue between them which concerns labor's interest. And we caution all friends of labor, that any party which has outlived the original principle on which it was founded, necessarily takes sides on new issues only as far as compelled to do so, and then only on policy and to secure votes."

Ruskin is reported to have once said that he had "a great hope of disturbing the public peace in various directions."

Need of a New Religious Synthesis

Address by Prof. Geo. D. Herron, At Central Music Hall, Chicago.

Fifteen hundred people gathered in Central Music Hall of Chicago on January 6th to hear the first of a series of twelve lectures by comrade Geo. D. Herron on the ethical aspect of Socialism. The following is a portion of his lecture:

"It is in the fragmentary and uncompromising nature of recent reform programs that we must seek their failure. They are not followed because they are not worth following; not worthy of noble faith or thoughtful enthusiasm. So puerile and sectarian has been so much of late reform effort, that the people have rightly refused it faith and respect. Not because of anything radical in recent programs have they and their leaders been without effective following; but because of their very lack of radicalism. There has been no moment in the last decade when the people were not far and away more radical than any of their leaders; but the leaders were too stupid and unbelieving to know it. We have reached the case in which the sheep have much more sense than the shepherds. It is one of the signs of promise that men will not now be led by tame and tinkering proposals. It means that heroism is becoming scientific; that the spiritual instinct of the common life can be trusted to know what is greatly worth while. When the definite and comprehensively radical program appears, and the interpreter comes who shall speak the right word in its behalf, the people will flock to it full-armed, and will leave no hostages behind them."

"Now if we closely question the different problems of our arising world-crisis, we shall find that we are dealing with what is really but one problem under different phases. Each expresses a form of the growing conflict of the self-governing idea of life against the capitalistic idea from which our laws and customs spring. By a far-seeing instinct, the self-governing idea now postulates itself upon a democratic Socialist movement for the overthrow of the economic system upon which existing religious, political and moral systems clearly depend. The coercive state, the spiritually coercive religious institution, the economically coercive wage-system, the coercive morality that is so destructive to the growth and integrity of the individual soul, all spring from the same capitalistic root. Pull up that root, and you pull up the whole civilization that grows upon it. Every institution or system that is integrally related to capitalism will have to go when capitalism goes. Let us out with the whole truth of the matter, and wince not at the immensity of its issues and consequences. There will then be no confusing the lines of conflict, and we shall be more likely to acquit ourselves as men upon whom rest world-responsibilities. We must not blink the fact that the Socialist movement comes as the most radical and far-reaching revolution ever proposed by man for his emancipation. No mere demand for economic reform and changes moves the revolt against the capitalistic system of production and distribution; against the wages system of slavery and spoliation, and the predatory and gambling commercial system. It is not reform that Socialism proposes, but a wholly new kind of a world; an entirely re-ordered life, issuing in an altogether new human creation. Not because the present kind of world is bad, any more than a coat is bad because it is worn out, but because its possibilities of usefulness and liberty are exhausted, and its institutions no longer fit to care for the common good. And, mark you, just so sure as the Socialist movement is shot through with the fires of a great spiritual passion, as I believe it will be, that sure will its demands grow more radical and far-reaching."

"For deeper than the capitalistic system is the false thought of life in which we are rooted, and from which it draws its nourishment. Not only must the system be uprooted, but the soil that sustains it must be removed. That soil is the thought that it is necessary for some people to use and rule other people, other than the good of the ruled, or of the good of the ruling class. We do not realize it, but our whole civilization and its culture are built out of various forms of private property. In man, they are built upon the assumption that the many lawfully belong to the few, in one way or another. THERE IS NOT A HUMAN INSTITUTION WHICH, IF ANALYZED CLEAR THROUGH, WILL NOT BE FOUND RESTING UPON SOME DIRECT OR INDIRECT OWNERSHIP OF HUMAN BEINGS BY HUMAN BEINGS. The capitalist system is merely the enforcement of this world-system of human ownership; that is, the ownership of the economic things upon which people depend in the simplest, and sweetest way of owning the people, or of appropriating their labor-power and life-product, which is the essence of slavery. But the spirit of human ownership runs through every mode of labor and life. We are all seeking some sort of private property in our fellow-creatures; all using one another in ways that practically amount to the ownership of one another. The immorality and degradation that result, both to the user and the used, from the use of our brothers for personal ends, or for impersonal ends that we take to be good is yet remote from our ethics. Even the most strenuous teachers of liberty are woefully reluctant to grant to one another the liberties they teach. And so far as the issues of life are concerned, it is all one to a man whether it be his labor-power and mind-product, or his conceptions of truth, and determinings between right and wrong that be ordered by others than himself. For to have one's life ordered for him, be it taken out of his own hands and directed by

something else than his own choice and will, is to be a slave.

"Let us not longer be deceived by academic and ruling-class notions of liberty. We are not free, nor have we the spiritual nerve or faith to be free. The meaning of liberty has scarcely dawned upon us, and its power and gladness have not come within our dreams. We are, on the whole, a world of hard-driven and perpetually frightened slaves, whose best manners are still in the cringing stage, and whose religious teachings are thoroughly servile in source and effect. Take a cross-section of human activity the world through, anywhere at any time, and you will find it to be chiefly slave-activity; whether it be labor of hand or mind, it is labor done under some kind of lash or menace, some kind of fear or coercion. The labor of the world has love at its heart, but it has a slave-built civilization on its back, and the slave-fer in its soul. Our religions serve our legal and economic systems by training us to slave-habits of mind, and by keeping us in slave-postures of submission. Our thoughts are the thoughts of slaves, and our deeds are the deeds of slaves, and we pray the prayers of slaves. So complete is the environment of tyranny under which labor serves, so all-pervading the slave-atmosphere which life breathes, so poisoned are we all with tyrant-tactics and slave-ethics, that we have as yet no real consciousness of liberty, nor any experience by which to interpret it. Before liberty can become even a conspicuous ideal, it will require a new thought of life in which to source itself, and new institutions and systems as the organs of its expression. And this is not to be wondered at, when we reflect that our institutions, as well as our religious and moral systems, are the product of the long slave-centuries, with their slave-conditions and tyrant habits of mind and activity. Our present kind of a world answered, in a perpetually tragic way, for the long centuries of evolution from slavery. BUT IT IS NO FIT world for free men to live in, and neither its systems nor its faiths will answer for free men to express themselves with. The human race has outgrown its methods of work and modes of life, its religious systems and moral codes; where they once uplifted and liberated the race, they now drag it down, and add weights to its bonds. It will take a new heaven of free choices and equal opportunities above our heads, and a NEW 'EARTH OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION BENEATH OUR FEET, TO MAKE THE SOULS OF MEN A FIT HOME FOR LIBERTY TO DWELL IN."

Perhaps we can now see how the economic and religious and political crises are all one, and why their solution must be one. These crises alike proceed from the increasingly determined and intelligent struggle of man for the possession and direction of his own life; for that self-ownership which is the soil and substance of liberty. That the struggle is now putting an unwonted strain upon all our modes of life and society, and that this strain is getting close to the breaking point, merely indicates that man is reaching a stage of conscious and purposeful evolution. When a slave begins to be restless in one spot, he soon grows restless all over; he will link of his chains break, and he will try other links. So with the collective man in a world-system of slavery; let one bond on his soul or body snap, and he will tug at other bonds, till at last the whole slave order is put to the test, when he sees that he must have liberty everywhere or nowhere. Thus the effort for economic freedom is disclosing itself as the struggle of man for standing ground upon which to achieve an emancipation that shall be complete; an emancipation reaching as high and as deep as human feeling and action, and opening the gates through which each man's life may pass into a rich, glad, free song of universal good. The economic struggle is indeed but the last form of the agony of man for the salvation of his soul. Materialistic as it seems to be, a truthful analysis will show this struggle to be more radically and prophetically spiritual than anything that has come to the world since fishermen and slaves hailed Jesus as the Christ.

"The need of a new religious synthesis is therefore identical with the need of a new economic system, or of a new kind of politics. There is really but one great human need, whatever form it may take to express itself in; it does not matter whether we call it economic or religious or political. From whatever point of view we look at the human problem, and however we express our view of it, we all mean the same essential thing, when our expressions are analyzed. What we see and feel is the need of a principle and statement of life that shall cover all its facts and forces, and that shall organize these into a working synthesis which shall supply the uttermost human need and liberate every human aspiration and energy. Call the synthesis what we please; it will turn out to be a new and human religion; and that, just because it has found economic and religion and politics to be different names for the same effort of the human spirit to achieve its freedom and wholeness."

A "movement" is a curious thing. It begins in hopelessness, thrives on opposition, lives by ridicule, matures by apathy, succeeds unnoticed, and then something quite simple happens as the result of years and years of apparently unproductive agitation, and the "movement" comes to a triumphant conclusion.—An Oxford B. A.

BEYOND THE SEAS.

JAPAN.
Japan now boasts of a daily Socialist paper. It is called the Commons and is published in Tokio.

FINLAND.
The oppression goes on. The Governor-General has suppressed a daily and a weekly paper and has suspended another for four months.

GERMANY.
Swifty, the son-in-law of Liebknecht and editor of the Volksblatt, of Halle, has been sentenced to four months imprisonment for attacking some judges and also to three months for lese majeste.

ENGLAND.
The "Old Paris" Bazaar held by the Social Democratic Federation in London, proved a remarkable success. It lasted for two days, each day being opened with Socialist speeches and songs. Hundreds of fancy articles, photographs and Socialist books were sold for the benefit of the party and a large sum will be realized.

HUNGARY.
There is a weekly Socialist newspaper published at Budapest called Nep-szava ("The Voice of the People"). The Government has decided on prosecuting it, and the Socialists are organizing meetings to protest against this action. The police, however, are doing all they can to break up the meetings, and several riots have occurred. Riots have occurred at Budapest, where the unemployed have been attacked by the police.

FRANCE.
At the Bourse du Travail, the Labor Exchange founded by the city of Paris, there has recently been established classes in which lectures are given, not only on the labor laws regulating the relations of French workmen, but also on other subjects. These are under the management of the trade unions of the department of the Seine. Among the lecturers is H. Lagardelle, the editor of the Mouvement Socialiste.

AUSTRIA.
One of the reasons for the defeat of the Socialist candidates in Moravia and Bohemia is the large increase in the number of votes given to the candidates who are in favor of some local interest or other. It must not be forgotten that Austria is a mere geographical expression and that there is intense hatred between the different nationalities. In this election these parties have made every effort to win seats. Then, too, the Government and all its officials have been most unscrupulous in their actions, and in many cases have not only falsified the returns, but have prevented Socialists from voting. So that, under all these circumstances, it is not surprising that some seats have been lost. This persecution goes on even in Vienna, where several of the Socialist candidates had their election addresses confiscated. If that is done in the capital, it is easy to imagine what freedom is left in the provinces.

The Missouri "Gang."

Comrade Schnerpf annoyed us with a bunch of new ones.

A couple from Davenport, Iowa, were sent in by Comrade Pinkins just to remind us that he had taken off his coat and is now ready to play ball.

We are receiving requests for sample copies from all parts of the country. They have heard about the new Socialist paper and want to see it.

The subscription cards are nearly all out and more will have to be printed. Order now. Fifty cents for yearlies, twenty-five cents for half-yearlies.

St. Louis members will please fill out the ballots on state constitution and return them to the secretary of the City Central Committee at once. Do not neglect it.

Nearly two hundred subscriptions came in between the appearance of the first and second issues. That's good for holiday week. Keep it up and we will soon be up in the thousands.

A destructive fire at Bevier, Mo., wiped out the meeting place of the Social Democratic Party, but the comrades secured another hall without delay and the good work goes on just the same as usual.

Some of the boys won't give the heathen any peace. If they meet an English speaking man they put him down for Missouri Socialist. If he happens to be German they nail him for the Arbeiter Zeitung.

The report of Labor Commissioner Wright, recently issued, on the subject of labor-saving machinery, shows enormous reduction in the cost of various kinds of manufactured articles. The labor cost of making 100 pairs of men's cheap boots, which was formerly \$408, is now \$35, a reduction at a ratio of 12 to 1. The labor cost of 100 pounds of sewing cotton which was formerly \$86.85, is now said to be only \$1.89, or a ratio of 46 to 1.

At the meeting of Local St. Louis held last Saturday, it was decided to meet regularly hereafter at Metal Trades Hall, 1319 Franklin ave., every Sunday afternoon, 2 p. m. The first meeting of each month will be a business meeting and the rest will be devoted to agitation.

The following nominations were made by the Local:

For member National Council for Missouri—C. Lipscomb of Liberal, Mo.

For Chairman State Committee—Geo. H. Turner of Kansas City.

For Secretary of State Committee—Wm. J. Hager of St. Louis.

For Treasurer of State Committee—F. P. O'Hare of St. Louis.

For members of International Socialist Bureau—G. A. Hoehn of St. Louis, and John Harriman of New York.

CONSTITUTION OF LOCAL ST. LOUIS OF THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF AMERICA.

(Adopted August 5, 1900.)

Section 1. This Local is organized under and governed by the national Constitution of the Social Democratic Party of America, whose national headquarters are located at Springfield, Massachusetts, and is also subject to the provisions of the state constitution of the Social Democratic Party of Missouri.

Section 2. Its officers shall be a chairman, a secretary, a treasurer and an organizer, elected at the first meetings in January and July, to serve a term of six months.

Section 3. The members of this Local shall also be divided into branches for convenience in propaganda work.

Section 4. Each branch shall elect a chairman, a secretary, a treasurer and an organizer at the first meetings in January and July, to serve a term of six months.

Section 5. The organizers of the branches, together with the officers of the Local, shall constitute the City Central Committee. The officers of the Local shall be the officers of the City Central Committee.

Section 6. The City Central Committee shall carry on the campaign and agitation work and shall carry out all instructions of the Local.

Section 7. All referendum votes submitted by the state and national organizations shall be taken by the Local instead of by the branches, and all other business pertaining to the national and state work shall be transacted by the Local or by the City Central Committee.

Section 8. The branches shall devote their attention solely to propaganda and organization work in their respective localities.

Section 9. The secretary of the City Central Committee, who shall also act as financial secretary, shall obtain dues stamps from the State Secretary at the customary rate and sell them to each branch at the rate of fifteen cents each. The quarterly stamps for which a Socialist paper is sent shall be furnished at ten cents each.

Section 10. The secretary of each branch shall report the names and addresses of all its members before the beginning of every quarter and shall purchase from the city secretary, at the same time, one quarterly stamp for each member.

Section 11. Branches shall charge members twenty-five cents for monthly stamps.

Section 12. Anyone declaring himself a Socialist may, upon receiving a majority vote of a branch, or of the Local, and paying the first month's and first quarterly dues (25 cents) become a member of the party.

All such admissions of members shall be reported immediately to the city secretary, together with money to cover the dues.

Whenever new members are admitted to the Local, the city organizer shall immediately assign them to their proper branches.

Section 13. The Local shall meet at least once every month, at such time and place as it may determine.

Section 14. The order of business of the Local shall be as follows:

1. Roll call of members.
2. Reading of minutes.
3. Election and installation of officers.
4. Application and election of new members.
5. Reports of officers and committees.
6. Communications and bills.
7. Unfinished business.
8. New business.
9. Remarks for good of the movement.
10. Adjournment.

This order of business may be temporarily changed or suspended at any time by a majority vote.

Section 15. Any officer of the Local or of a branch and any officer or member of the City Central Committee who shall be absent from three consecutive meetings without previously notifying the secretary in writing, shall be deemed to have vacated his office and a new election shall take place at once to fill such vacancy.

Section 16. The City Central Committee shall meet at least twice a month.

Section 17. When any member becomes indebted to his branch for three months' dues he shall be notified of the fact by the secretary and when he becomes indebted for four months' dues his name shall be withdrawn from the roll, without action by the branch, and he shall remain suspended until such indebtedness is paid. But he shall not be charged with dues for months during which he is suspended.

Section 18. All officers of the Local and of the branches shall be subject to the imperative mandate.

Section 19. This constitution may be amended by a majority vote of the members present at a meeting of the Local, provided such amendment shall have been proposed and read before the previous meeting.

NOTE.

Amendments providing for the election of a chairman at each meeting of the Local have been proposed and will be voted on at the next business meeting, on the first Sunday in February.

The National Executive Committee has granted charters to locals at Pittsburg, Pa.; Butte, Mont.; Aberdeen, Wash.; La Santa, Wash.; Piquette, Wash.; Bainbridge, Wash.; Pottstown, Pa.; Quincy, Ill.; Olympia, Wash.; Watertown, N. Y.; Glen Carbon, Ill.; Glen Ellyn, Ill.; Roan, Pa.; Massillon, O.; Arlington, N. J.; Pekin, Ill.; Akron, O.; Cohoes, N. Y.; Colfax, Wash.; Mansfield, O.; Clint, Mich.; Bowling Green, Ky.; New Brunswick, Ill.; Dover, N. H.; Pearl River, N. Y.; Hamilton, O.; Tumwater, Wash.; Everett, Wash.—twenty-eight in all.

Comrade Leon Greenbaum has been invited to lecture on "Trades Unionism in the Past, Present and Future," at a public meeting of Quarry Workers Union, No. 8370, on Sunday afternoon, January 29th, at their hall, 2817 Chouteau avenue.

MUNICIPAL TICKET

Social Democratic Party of St. Louis.

For Mayor.....Leon Greenbaum
For Comptroller.....Wm. M. Braidd
For Auditor.....M. Halbard Dunn
For Treasurer.....Leonhard Stoll
For Register.....C. E. Davis

For Collector.....John Mueller
or Inspector of Weights and Measures.....Julius Rudolph
For Marshall.....John C. Lyons
For President of Board of Assessors.....G. A. Hoehn

For President of Board of Public Improvements.....Bernard McCaffery
For President of the City Council.....John Zach

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

For Members of the Board of Education:
HENRY MAACK
GEORGE GRUND
DE. L. H. DAVIS
H. J. STEIGERWALT.

Municipal Platform.

Adopted December 2d, 1900.

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

In the United States, as in all other civilized countries, the natural order of economic development has separated society into two antagonistic classes—the capitalists, a comparatively small class, the possessors 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 ownership and operation of the means of production and distribution are intensified by the recurring industrial crises continually rending the existence of the greater part of the population more precarious and uncertain, which amply proves that the modern means of production have outgrown the existing social order based on production for profit.

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

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

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

The working class cannot, however, act as a class in its struggle against the collective power of the capitalist class except by constituting itself into a political party, distinct and opposed to all parties formed by the propertied class.

We, therefore, call upon the wage-workers of St. Louis, without distinction of color, race or sex, and upon all citizens in sympathy with the historic mission of the working class, to organize under the banner of the Social Democratic party, as a party truly representing the interests of the toiling masses and uncompromisingly waging war upon the exploiting class, until the system of wage slavery shall be abolished and the co-operative commonwealth shall be established.

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

1. Such amendments to the city charter as are necessary to enable the people to effect a municipal programme in accordance with the principles of the Social Democratic Party.

2. Adoption of the principles of the initiative and referendum and proportional representation. All officers to be subject to recall by their constituents.

3. Public ownership and operation of street-railways and gas and electric light plants.

4. Public construction, ownership and operation of all subways and underground conduits and all overhead

wires to be removed and placed there-in.

5. Public ownership and operation of brick yards, stone yards and asphalt plants.

6. Public ownership and operation of Ends and Merchants' bridges or the erection of a free municipal bridge across the Mississippi River.

7. Substitution of public ownership and operation for private ownership wherever feasible through the exercise of municipal power.

8. Construction and operation of free municipal hospitals, foundlings' and orphan's homes, homes for abandoned women, a modern insane asylum adequate to the needs of St. Louis, and homes for the aged, crippled and disabled poor.

Establishment and maintenance of modern public lodging houses as resting places for the poor instead of police stations.

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

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

11. Classified civil service; all appointments and promotions to be based upon merit and not for political reasons.

12. On all municipal work an eight-hour workday, with a minimum wage of two dollars per day, and the union scale of wages and union conditions to govern on all public work.

All the powers and influence of the municipal administration to be used in support of the principles of organized labor.

13. The inauguration of great public works by the city whenever necessary to provide a livelihood for unemployed workmen.

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

15. Establishment of a Municipal Labor Bureau.

16. Inspection of factories and workshops with reference to health and safety of the workers. Suppression of the so-called sweating system.

17. Rigid system of food, milk and dairy inspection.

Establishment and maintenance of public bath houses.

Public ownership and operation of laundries.

DIRECTORY.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS, Room 34, Theatre Building, Court Square, Springfield, Mass. Wm. Butscher, Nat'l Sec'y.

MISSOURI STATE COMMITTEE—Chairman, Geo. H. Turner, 307 Whitney Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.; Secretary, A. L. Stone, Room 7, 22 N. 4th St., St. Louis, Mo.

ST. LOUIS CITY CENTRAL COMMITTEE meets every Monday, evening, 8 p. m., at Room 7, 22 N. 4th St.; Wm. J. Hager, Secretary, Room 7, 22 N. 4th St. Office hours, 2 p. m. to 6 p. m.

LOCAL, ST. LOUIS, meets every Sunday at 2 p. m., at 1319 Franklin av. Membership dues, 25 cents per month and 10 cents additional at beginning of each quarter. Each member receives a weekly paper.

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

6TH WARD BRANCH—Meets every 2d Tuesday of the month, 8 p. m., at 1031 S. 12th St. Sec. Chas. Specht.

7TH AND 8TH WARD BRANCH—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Dewey Hall, 2301 S. Broadway. Sec. Fred Vierling, 1908 S. 3d St.

9TH WARD BRANCH meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays, 8 p. m., at 13th and Wyoming Sts. Sec. L. Stoll, 3543 Salena St.

10TH WARD BRANCH meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays, 8 p. m., at Southwest Turner Hall, Putomac and Ohio Av.—Org.—Wm. Ruesche, 374 Oregon Av.

12TH WARD BRANCH meets 3d Sunday of each month, 2:30 p. m., at National Hall, Dolman and Allen Av. Sec.—Wm. E. Eckart, 1211A Armstrong Av.

22ND WARD BRANCH meets every Tuesday, 8 p. m., at 2206 Locust St. Sec.—Wm. J. Hager, 2206 Locust.

KANSAS CITY CENTRAL COMMITTEE meets every Thursday night at 302 Whitney Building. Sec. J. A. Clarke, 307 Whitney Bldg. Secretaries will please send prompt notice of changes and corrections.

WELL SURPRISE MARK.

A press dispatch recently reported Senator Mark Hanna as saying: "When I was in New York just after the election a thoughtful man said to me: 'Well, we've saved the country again, but I tremble for the future. Sooner or later we're going to have a tremendous struggle in this country between the forces of conservatism on one side and Socialism on the other, and I am afraid Socialism may carry the day.' I am not a bit afraid of that, I replied, and I'll tell you why. There are two things that will prevent it. One is the American school system; the other is the Roman Catholic church. That great church is just as much against Socialism as the protestant churches, as I happen to know. In the last campaign appeals to class hatred were frowned upon by the highest dignitaries and most influential men of the Catholic organization. As long as this restraining force continues to operate you need have no fear of Socialism dominating America."

HOW TO ORGANIZE LOCALS.

1. Any number of persons can organize themselves into a Local providing they accept the platform and constitution of the party and sever absolutely all relations with all other political parties.

2. The officers to be elected are:
a) Organizer or Business Agent.
b) Recording and Corresponding Secretary.
c) Financial Secretary.

d) Treasurer.
e) Literature Agent.
f) A Chairman at each meeting.

3. Order of business:
a) Reading of the minutes.
b) Admission of new members.
c) Correspondence.
d) Financial report.
e) Report of Organizer or Business Agent.
f) Reports of Committees.
g) Unfinished business.
h) New business.

4. The amount of monthly dues shall be fixed by the Local. A monthly tax of 10 cents for each member shall be paid to the National Executive Committee of the State Committee.

5. A full report of the first meeting and a list of all members together with 10 cents for each member shall be sent in, upon which a charter will be granted.

6. Due stamps are supplied by the National Executive Committee at the rate of 10 cents each; one of these stamps shall be affixed to each member's card upon the payment of each month's dues as fixed by the Local, and shall serve as receipts for the payment of dues.

7. Each Local shall hold a business meeting at least once a month, as well as semi-monthly meetings for the discussion of political and economic questions.

8. Semi-annual reports of the membership and the financial condition of each local, as well as upon the progress made by the Party and its prospects in the locality, shall be sent regularly to the National Secretary.

9. Any person living in a city or locality where no local exists, may apply directly to the National Secretary for admission to the Party, enclosing:

• We may anatomize and abuse the saloon, but it is a necessity so far as social intercourse, relaxation and refreshment are necessities. The saloon exists because you and I have given our bodies to better things. It is the truth. You may not like to hear it, but so it is. We who belong to the so-called favored classes have our clubs; but the poor man cannot afford \$100 a year for a club, and so he frequents the saloon. Let there be no mistake—the man who keeps a saloon defends it, and justly, as the poor man's club. There are more poor than rich; more saloons than clubs.—Bishop Potter.

In Lemberg and Craew two Socialist candidates were elected to the Austrian Parliament over the combined opposition. In the latter place thousands of workmen marched through the streets to celebrate the victory, when they were set upon by the police and dragoons and many injured.

Comrade Robinson of Louisville, Ky., got a sample copy and sent word to keep it going.

You fellows out in the suburbs, get in the news. Our reporters are too busy to come out and interview you.

VONEY'S RESTAURANT AND LUNCH ROOM.

313 Locust St.

The Man Who Stands by the Union.

I Am Anxious to Call.

If you need insurance of any kind, drop me a postal, to 9 S. 2nd Street.

H.V. HEINRICHSHOFEN

If you have a German friend, send him the ARBEITER ZEITUNG. It's a good German Socialist weekly, \$1.50 a year; three months, 40 Cts.

Address Room 7, 22 North 4th Street

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A Handsome Souvenir presented to Each Lady Attending.

FIRST ANNUAL FESTIVAL

OF THE

Social Democratic Women's Club

OF ST. LOUIS.

Sunday Evening, January 27th, 1901.

at the Upper Hall of the

South St. Louis Turner Hall, Cor. Tenth and Carroll Streets. Coucert, Raffle, Songs by the Workingmen's Singing Societies, Musical Entertainment, Recitations, Hop, &c. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commencement 7:30 P.M. TICKETS 10 Cts a Person. Children Free.