

# MISSOURI SOCIALIST.

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

Volume I.

St. Louis, Mo., Saturday, March 16, 1901.

Number 11.

## TRIBUTE OF FEAR.

### Democratic Legislature of Missouri Forces the Social Democratic Party to Change Its Name.

#### Not in Effect This Election—Six Thousand Socialist Votes Have Frightened Capitalist Politicians—Socialists Not Worried.

Jefferson City, Mo., March 13. The bill introduced by Mr. Williams of Scott, providing that no new political party or persons nominating candidates by petition, shall use any portion of the name of any existing party, was also signed by the Governor.

The above item sandwiched into a long list of bills in the daily press could not attract the attention of one person out of a thousand. To the ordinary observer it would have no special significance. Yet it is at the same time the highest compliment ever paid to the Socialists of Missouri and also the most desperate thrust by frightened politicians at the growing young Social Democratic Party of Missouri.

## A DELUSION.

### Municipal Ownership Not Necessarily Socialism—A Business Affair.

From Southern Socialist.

Recently the Southern Socialist has occasion to speak unfavorably of the demand for government ownership of railroads and telegraph lines and the municipal ownership movement. The Southern Socialist has contended that the demand for these things was not necessarily Socialist, and a little thought will show why this is true. In co-operative commonwealth of these things will be owned by the people for the benefit of the people. It is also true that the government ownership movement is an extension of what Herbert Spencer calls "corporate action," and which he interprets as a forerunner of Socialism. Socialism might come by the "step-at-a-time" method in the course of a thousand years, but Socialists who recognize that Socialism is a working class movement must see that either government ownership of railroads or municipal ownership of street lights or other "public utilities" always or other "public utilities" always the day of the wage slave's emancipation appreciably nearer.

ward and showed itself equally at home in Democratic and Republican wards. Since then the great religious daily has been exceedingly cautious in mentioning the Social Democrats of Missouri and the Republicans are apparently satisfied to have efforts made to retard the growth of the new working class party. So quiet has the capitalist press been in regard to this bill that very few persons knew that it was pending and only the most careful perusal of every daily paper has enabled us to keep track of its progress.

However, the efforts of the politicians at Jefferson City will come to naught. The men who vote the Socialist ticket do so from conviction and not because of blind attachment to a name. If the Socialists were compelled to change the name of their party every year it would not affect their vote in the least. The bill has no emergency clause attached, consequently it will not go into effect until 30 days after adjournment of the present assembly. Therefore, the name will remain unchanged in the present election, and after this campaign is over there is plenty of time to either defend our present name or to adopt a new one and make it familiar to every voter in the State. It may be impossible for us to adopt the name "Socialist Party" on account of the existence of the Socialist Labor Party, but if we cannot use that name another one expressive of the revolutionary character of the party will be found.

Let the puppet legislators at Jefferson City lay awake nights devising schemes to retard the growth of the Socialist movement. The working class of Missouri is being aroused and at the next general election, no matter what name we are forced to use, a few Socialist legislators will be sent from St. Louis to defend the interests of the toilers.

On with the fight, comrades. This tribute from the enemy proves that we are gaining ground and should encourage every Socialist to greater efforts. Capitalists where it confers one on the workers. What interest have wage earners in government ownership of railroads? The workers have no goods to ship at lower freight rates. They have no telegrams to send over government-owned telegraph lines.

What interest have wage workers in municipal light plants or street railways or water plants? The expense of lighting the worker's palace, filling his marble bath-tub and going to and from his "business" would probably be reduced a trifle, but would these "reforms" stop overproduction and hard times? Would they make the worker any less free from the rule of the man who owns the factory?

New York, he ought to be able to close it the same forenoon in which he opens it."

It will be observed that John Jacob says that "instead of a man in Chicago being four or five days in closing a business transaction in New York, he ought to be able to close it the same forenoon in which he opens it." How many Chicago workmen have "business transactions" with New York parties? Are New York wage workers in the habit of dealing in wheat on the Chicago Board of Trade, and suffering because they can't close a deal "the same forenoon in which they open it?"

If the Chicago and New York workers have no such "business transaction," what interest have they in Government ownership of telegraph lines? Absolutely none, and the working class has just as much interest in the municipal ownership "reforms."

The only reform in which the working class is interested is in an administration of the powers of government in the interest of the working class. Such a reform can only be accomplished by the election of bona fide working-class representatives to office.

The Hon. John Jacob Lentz, quoted above, is a "workman's friend," but his argument plainly shows that it is the capitalists his postal telegraph scheme is designed to favor and not the working class. So it is with all the "reforms" proposed by the "workmen's friends" of capitalist parties. No Democrat or Republican executive has ever been known to use the power at his command in the working class interest in case of a strike, for instance.

On the other hand, as we showed last week in the case of the dock laborers' strike at Marseilles, France, the Mayor of that city, a Socialist and a member of the International Dock Laborers' Union, used all his powers in behalf of the strikers.

In every city abroad where Socialists are in office the power of government is always used in behalf of the working class. There is no exception to this rule, and the fact effectually disposes of the fear sometimes expressed that Socialists in office would prove false to the people as the capitalist politicians do. Socialists are of and for the working class, and being committed in such a way, there is no cover under which they could hide to betray the people even if they were of a mind to do so.

We have discussed this question somewhat at length to emphasize the necessity for Socialists sticking to the text. It is the abolition of wage slavery we are fighting for, and every reform suggested must be valued only in the degree it advances that cause.

## MISTAKES OF OUR ANCESTORS.

Did it ever occur to you how infinitely blessed is the workingman, how unutterably thankful he should be because of the existence of the capitalist, to whom he can look up with a laudable and aiding faith and say, "Thy kingdom come; thine be the power and the glory and the profits forever, amen."

I often wonder how Adam felt when he first stepped out into the Garden of Eden and saw there everything that was necessary for the satisfaction of his wants, all the various kinds of fruits, all the beautiful flowers, all the beasts of the earth, fishes of the seas and fowls of the air—but not one single capitalist.

What a grand opportunity Adam had! Before him was the whole world, with its immense wealth of precious metals, with all its vast fields and forests—and all his. He had a perfectly good title, you know, by "right of discovery." He was the first man on the earth and he had a right to it. His title could not be disputed in any court of law today.

But Adam was not equal to his opportunities, and he failed. He evidently did not have good business judgment, nor the incentive to wealth which is so necessary to keep the world going these days. Just imagine John D. Rockefeller in Adam's place. What a great success he would have had! He would not have lost his hold on the earth and he would now be living under a very highly perfected capitalistic system of government. He would not have to be worrying himself to death, as he is now, trying to collect it all into his hands, so that he will be in the same position Adam was at first. Then there is the danger that he may die before he completes his glorious work, or that some fool anarchist who objects to giving up his property may assassinate him, and then where will all his poor devil be without a man of such genius to support the capitalistic system?

menagerie ever placed on exhibition! What a fortune he would have realized! Barnum wouldn't have been in it as a showman.

However, the world has learned by experience and you don't see such opportunities going to waste now. I read every once in a while about some wealthy man buying a few hundred acres of land and fencing it up to keep a lot of wild animals in, so that he can have the exclusive privilege of hunting them.

It is well that we should look at some events in our ancient history in the proper light and not let our reverence for the dead blind us to their faults, or else we may wake up some morning and find such noble benefactors as Rockefeller, Armour, Gould and others blown to the sweet by and by.

Druid's Hall, Saturday night, March 16.

## PUBLIC OWNERSHIP PARTY VS. SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY

Contrasts by LEON GREENBAUM.

### MERIWETHER SHOTS.

The P. O. P. is not a step toward Socialism. It proposes the public operation of the Transit Company and the private ownership of a mortgage on the roof of which the principle and interest will be a bond on present and future generations.

The P. O. P. in its platform says that "all natural monopolies should be owned by the people," and then in another clause, "it is in favor of granting a franchise to a private corporation if it becomes desirable." This is consistency with a vengeance. The S. D. P. platform demands:

Substitution of public ownership for private ownership wherever feasible through the exercises of municipal power.

The P. O. P. platform recognizes corporation but does not recognize union labor. It alludes to labor unions as educational societies. The S. D. P. platform pledges:

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

Corporations derive millions in profits from sweat shops, convict labor, child labor, coolie labor, scab labor, low wages and long hours. The S. D. P. is in favor of the abolition of corporations and the public ownership of all industries controlled by them. The American Federation of Labor which understands this question passed the following resolution in annual convention at Kansas City in 1898—"the hope and aspiration of the trade unionist is closely akin to that expressed by the Socialist. Notwithstanding this the P. O. P. says, "we are not opposed to corporations." Meriwether says, "he is in favor of doubling corporations in seven years." Any union man who votes in the interest of corporations is voting against trade unionism and Socialism.

The P. O. P. motto is "the Transit Company must not own St. Louis. St. Louis must own the Transit Company." The S. D. P. motto is "workmen of all countries unite! You have the world to gain and nothing but your chains to lose."

The P. O. P. platform favors ultimate public ownership. So does the Rolla Wells platform. The S. D. P. demands immediate public ownership.

The P. O. P. platform protects against franchises as gifts, but says "we are in favor of giving corporations free switching and other privileges."

The S. D. P. platform charges that the Democratic, Republican and all other parties who do not stand for the complete overthrow of the capitalist system of production are all the tools of the capitalist class.

Lee Meriwether in the Chronicle said he was opposed to police in elections, but he omitted to say anything about the use of police during strikes. However, he never loses an opportunity to declare that he is not opposed to corporations.

The P. O. P. platform favors organized labor on public works, but it fails to indorse the union scale of wages and conditions. Every non-union contractor is in favor of organized labor on public works—on his own terms.

The S. D. P. platform says: "On all municipal work an eight-hour work day, with a minimum wage of \$2 per day, and the union scale of wages and union conditions to govern on all public work."

The P. O. P. platform favors only public ownership of public utilities, such as street railways, gas works, and water works. The flour trust and the sugar trust are private utilities according to the P. O. P. which is opposed to their public ownership and is in favor of corporations. The P. O. P. is not in line with the American Federation of Labor, which passed the following resolution at Detroit in December, 1899: "This convention calls upon the trade unionists of the United States and workmen generally, to carefully study the development of trusts and monopolies with a view to nationalizing the same."

## MASS MEETING

### SOUTHWEST TURN HALL

Potomac St. and Ohio Ave.

### Sunday, March 24th, 3 P. M.

Addresses by Leon Greenbaum, Candidate of the Social Democratic Party for Mayor of St. Louis, by Wm. Brandt, Wm. H. Baird and Other Good Speakers.

Come and Hear Something About Socialism!

## ACCEPTED

### Was Mr. Johnston's Resignation by a Vote of 119 to 65.

#### Stormy Session of the Central Trades and Labor Union.

It was a sorry showing that these who boasted they would "go to the unions" on the Johnston resolution made at last Sunday's meeting of the Central Trades and Labor Union. Every effort had been made by the supporters of Mr. Johnston to secure enough delegates to refuse to accept his resignation. The Labor Compendium had published a strong appeal to the conservative members of the Central to be present and outvote the Social Democrats; in fact, the editor of that organ quite outdid himself in his efforts to warn the trade unionists about these horrid Social Democrats (who will insist that the labor movement be conducted on class-conscious lines). But with all the hue and cry raised by the gentlemen who think that Mr. Johnston "ought to be given a chance to advance himself" they only succeeded in reducing their own vote from 71 to 65, while the vote of the other side jumped from 91 to 119.

The majority of unions had an opportunity to act during the two weeks' interval since the previous meeting, yet so far as has been reported not a single delegate who voted "yes" on the resolution has been rebuked by his union. On the contrary, several unions went so far as to approve the action of the Central body and instructed their delegates to vote to accept the resignation of Mr. Johnston.

A resolution was introduced in Engineers No. 2 to condemn the action of its delegates who had voted in favor of the resolution. It was promptly voted down.

The Leather Workers on Horse Goods explicitly instructed their delegates to vote to accept the resignation, one of the delegates violated these instructions.

Bakers No. 15 instructed its delegates to vote "yes" and informed them that they would be fined fifty cents if they failed to attend Sunday's meeting.

The Trunk and Bag Workers approved the action of its delegates in voting for the resolution and instructed them to vote to cast Mr. Johnston from his office in case he refused to resign.

From these straws and from the fact that the unions have not disapproved of the action of their delegates, it is very apparent that Mr. Johnston will have a merry time if he "goes to the unions" with his anti-Socialist agitation.

The meeting Sunday was attended by a horde of Democratic rooters, who tried in all manner of ways to provoke a disturbance that would reflect discredit upon the Central body. At times speakers were interrupted for several minutes by the jeers and howls of these rowdies, but the delegates were not so easily terrified.

The discussion lasted about an hour. An amusing incident occurred during the debate. An opponent of the motion to accept was unburdening himself of a little oratory, when, carried away by his own eloquence, he lost track of himself and in delivering a solemn warning against the mischievous Socialists he declared that within the Central Labor Union was a band of men who were controlling the organization and who were "growing and growing and growing!" At this point the Socialists caught on to the compliment being paid them and the hall resounded with cheers and laughter at the expense of the orator, who took his seat in great discomfiture.

The vote resulted in 119 for accepting Mr. Johnston's resignation and 65 against. After the meeting adjourned the Democratic rooters took Mr. Johnston to the saloon below, where they nuzzled him around on their shoulders. The editor of the Compendium received a rebuke from Mr. Blackmore because he had advised the presentation of Mr. Johnston's resignation instead of having him "stick it out" on technical grounds.

A sensation was created by the statement made after the meeting by Comrade Kresline, Secretary of the Central, to the effect that he had been of-

fered any position he desired on the Tinker Independent Ticket except Mayor, but that he had emphatically told them that he was a Socialist and would never betray the working class. The Labor Compendium this week contains a sneaking threat that Democrats will not buy union-made cigars because of the action of the Cigarmakers' delegates in upholding the resolutions. One individual has been heard from who attempted to carry this threat into practice and some one is tracking him down now. He will have a jolly time when he is caught.

The election of a new President will be held at the next meeting of the Central body.

Meet me at the Commune Festival.

## TRUE TO LABOR

### Socialists of France and Italy Adjoining Strikers.

Socialists will always be found standing by the labor unions, and the fact that the Socialist movement is a labor movement is beginning to be appreciated. The Mayor at Marseilles, France, is a Socialist, and he is lending the striking dock laborers all the assistance in his power. If a Socialist had occupied the Mayor's chair in St. Louis last summer the street car men would not have lost their strike. The following cablegram to the daily press shows that our comrades over the pond are onto their business:

London, March 10. Apart from the loss of local trade and navigation and the attendant widespread commercial damage caused by all the series of strikes at Marseilles, the trouble may become a real political danger. Already the Genoese coal heavers have assured the Marseilles strikers that they will neither load nor unload vessels arriving from Marseilles, and there is no doubt that the French and Italian Socialists are trying to reach an understanding to give the strike an international character.

At present the strikers include many foreigners, and the strike threatens to become general and involve all workmen. If Genoa imitates Marseilles, as the Socialists hope, all the industries of the Rhone Valley and the manufacturing of northern Italy will be practically paralyzed, bringing about a situation of economic gravity, the political consequences of which would be difficult to forecast.

Meanwhile industrial firms, one after the other, are closing their doors at Marseilles.

All attempts to solve the difficulty have, hitherto, failed, and there is apprehension that if the deadlock continues 80,000 workmen of various trades will be thrown out of work. Patrols of strikers keep a jealous watch on the shipping to prevent work, and the curfew is a constant scene of violence. Some firms, like the Peninsular and Oriental steamer Himalaya, proceeded without unloading their heavy cargoes. Others, like the Japanese Wahraman, with a stevedore crew, are awaiting in hopes that the strike will be settled.

Occasional cargoes of fish and fruit are landed, but bands of strikers attack the carters in the streets and scatter the goods, and even when the police intervene the carters refuse to unload. As a matter of fact, the carters themselves, whose serious strike was only settled in September last, have made fresh demands, and 200 tenders guard the contractors' workshops. The general opinion shared by every one is that the French and Italian governments must, individually and jointly, take common action to put a speedy end to the situation, or the strike will become so general and menacing as to cause the grave crisis.

Will see you on the 16th, Druid's Hall.

The P. O. P. platform declares in favor of inducing thousands of workmen to spend their wages in St. Louis instead of Edwardsville and Granite City, but it has no policy to offer which thousands of workers who are new life may ever want.

The S. D. P. platform declares in favor of the inauguration of great public works by the city to provide a livelihood for unemployed workmen.



Starved

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"PORVENIR SOCIAL"

Will be Published in New York. The Puerto Rican Socialist Paper...

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You Can't Stay Away

You Can't Stay Away. The Communist Federal at Grand Hall Saturday night...

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CIVILIZATION IN SOUTHERN MILLS

A Graphic Description of the Wage Slaves in the Southern Cotton Mills. By "Mother Jones" in the International Socialist Review.

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The Campaign Edition

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DEBS COMING

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Miniature Magnator

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# SOCIALISTS IN POWER.

## What They Have Done in One City While Waiting for Socialism's Triumph Nationally.

### The Municipality of Roubaix, France—Extracts From Official Reports—Translated by Chas. H. Kerr.

"We know the difficulties that await us on the threshold of our administration, but they do not frighten us. We shall bring to bear on them all the patience and all the energy that is possible to workmen whose whole life has passed in the hard labor of the factory, the wretchedness of apprenticeship, and the constant anxiety of the morrow, and who wish to improve the lot of their fellows, under the flag of a democratic and social Republic.

"We are persuaded that we can bring about reforms in favor of the working class."

These sentences are taken from an address delivered by Henry Carrette, on May 15, 1892, to the Socialist members of the municipal council which had just chosen him mayor of Roubaix, having a week earlier carried the election over a ticket headed by the outgoing mayor, an employer and a millionaire several times over.

Twice since then, in 1896 and the year after, the electoral operations have been annulled by the Council of State, the Parti Ouvrier triumphed over its opponents. In a few days it will again face the powerful coalition of the priest and the capitalist, helped sometimes openly and sometimes stealthily by the representatives of the central government. This coalition can starve and it can enrich one it chooses. For its propaganda it can spend without limit. It fights on its own chosen ground; for the commune of Roubaix, without any recent excuse for such a change, has been cut up by the reactionary majority of the general council into electoral precincts, which will have to choose, one seven, one eight and another nine members. An admirable system, as has been said, to favor the influence of the capitalist employer.

And yet the coalition dreads a fourth defeat.

Can it be that the workmen sent to the city hall by the workmen of Roubaix really are able to bring about reforms in favor of the working class? Here are facts and figures. Let the reader judge:

The newly elected Socialists had the duty of providing liberal for the charitable institutions of the city. But they had a right to see that the money they voted was spent properly. They have discharged their duty and exercised their right.

The sums voted to the Bureau of Public Relief have been increased since 1892 to a total of \$434,000, whereas in the corresponding period of eight years before 1892 the capitalist administration appropriated only \$264,400 to the same bureau. A bakery equipped with the latest improvements has been built on the grounds of the Bureau of Relief. It bakes the bread intended for those receiving assistance, and it is through it that the Socialist officers have been able to carry out the reform of distributing bread at the homes of the poor, a policy steadfastly carried out in spite of the ill will of the representatives of the central government. No longer does a stilted procession of women and children obstruct the gates of the Bureau at the hours fixed for the distribution of bread. That humiliation is now averted for the workmen's families in misfortune. The bread is now carried to the homes of those requiring assistance. And for eight years the prefects and the official reactionaries of the central government have raised objection after objection to prevent this. They seem to think it indispensable that when a workman is so unfortunate as to require public assistance, he should be obliged to parade his poverty.

Since 1892 the poor houses have received \$589,000 in appropriations. In the previous eight years under bourgeois administrations, they received \$349,761, an increase under the Socialist administration of \$239,239.

A special increase of \$14,000 is in the care of incurables, for whom 175 beds are provided, as against 50 before May, 1892.

A pension of \$24 a year may be given to the aged poor of either sex living at home. The pension is granted by the poor-house commission. The reactionary council included \$13,000 in the budget for these same pensions, which constitute one of the best forms of assistance. The budget of 1900 sets aside for the same object a credit of \$25,000.

It may also be seen by this budget that the expense of caring for orphans children sent by the board of charities to special establishments will involve an expense of \$3,600.

The building of a new hospital was voted by the Socialist municipal council in February, 1894. The plans are in suspense. A loan has been decided on, the necessary security has been provided, the sanitation of the site has been looked to and broad and clean roads to it have been laid out. All that prevents the actual beginning of work is the hostility of the central government.

Four municipal kitchens, opened during the winter months, provide families with food of the best quality at the lowest possible price. For the municipal kitchens the bourgeois administration expended annually \$1,400 to \$1,600. To-day these kitchens serve nearly 400 families and distribute more than \$10,000 worth of meat, eggs, potatoes, vegetables, etc.

Since 1892 an appropriation has been voted to insure the return home of Roubaix workmen and their families who, having left the city to seek work elsewhere, left themselves without re-

sources and without work in distant places where they can not claim relief for lack of the time of residence required by the regulations, and where they have nothing to look forward to but beggary and prison.

The Socialist officers are opposed in the name of patriotism by the bourgeois and the clericals. In 1896 these Socialist officers decided to grant a pension of \$20 to each of the soldiers, coming from Roubaix and belonging to a needy family, who had taken part in the expedition to Madagascar. In 1895 they began to include in the budget an item permitting workmen's families to bring back, at the expense of the city, the remains of their children who died "with the regiment." How does it happen that the professional patriots left this pious proposal to come from the "fatherlandless" whom they denounce?

In a remote quarter were thirty-five cottages belonging to the city and unused. These have been converted into homes for widows having little children to care for. It is the "city of widows."

Twice a week a bureau for free legal advice, conducted by a licensed attorney, is opened at the city hall. During the last year about 1,400 consultations have been given, to the detriment of no one but the crooked shysters who are in the habit of fleecing the poor.

But above all and from the first the child and its welfare, its protection against disease, against want and against contamination, its training and its culture—this has been the constant care of the Socialist council of Roubaix. The Socialist officers began their work for the little ones by admitting girl-mothers to the relief offered by the bureau of charities, which up to that time had been piously denied them. For the benefit of infants the Socialist officers provided a distribution of layettes to needy mothers. At first the layette was given at the mayor's office. The prefect Laurenceau brutally interfered and insisted that the little trousseau be given by the Bureau of Relief. None the less, the decision of the Socialist council was of immense service to the laboring families, where the coming of a new-born is too often the occasion of expenses too heavy to bear. Moreover the bureau of medical assistance has been reorganized and the mothers can obtain without cost the services of the doctor and midwife.

The child is born. To whom shall the mother entrust it if she must return to the factory?

Before the Socialists came into power, Roubaix had no municipal creches (day nurseries). They contented themselves with subsidizing to a slight extent the work of private creches.

In 1894 the first municipal creche was started in a rented building in the heart of a populous district. Some months later, \$10,000 was voted for building another creche, which, opened in 1896, deserves to be taken as a model. A third is now building, and others are under construction. Children are received in the municipal creches without any charge, whereas in the private creches assisted by the bourgeois council, the mother had to pay four cents per child per day.

The resolution establishing restaurants for school children was passed by the Socialist council on the first day of its official existence. These restaurants, the cost of which is borne by the school fund, are open every school day of the year. The great majority of children are admitted without charge. The children enrolled as paying are charged 3 cents a meal in the kindergartens and 4 cents in the primary schools. Since 1892 the school restaurants of Roubaix has served 2,818,601 meals, of which only 19,402 were paid for. The meal consists of soup, a plate of meat with vegetables, 80 grammes of bread and a glass of beer. The net cost of this meal, including service, extra time of teachers, food material and all other expenses, amounted in 1899 to .213 of a franc (about 4 cents).

To give children food of the first quality is an excellent thing. But some of them lack sufficient clothing.

During the severe winters of 1890 and 1891 the clerical administration of Roubaix distributed some clothing to school children, perhaps, for the two years, an expenditure amounting to \$1,400, a large part of which went to the parish schools. Since the Socialists have replaced the reactionaries in the mayor's office, the bureau for clothing school children have distributed to the poor children in the secular schools 157,617 pieces of clothing—trousers, shirts, dresses, caps, pairs of stockings or of shoes, etc., all amounting to the value of \$40,782.

These custodians of school funds will receive in 1900 an appropriation of from \$18,000 to \$23,000 for the special purpose of maintaining the school restaurants.

The Sanitarium. By the terms of an agreement made in 1897 and renewed in 1900, the city of Roubaix sends to the sanitarium, hospital of saint Pol-sai-Mer, a little place near Dunkirk, the children from its common schools who are afflicted, aemic—in a word, "candidates for disease," whose delicate constitution may be restored by the good effects of a sojourn at the seashore. These children are sent during the summer season, from April 15 to October 15, and remain a month at the Sanitarium. Each caravan is composed of not less than 100 children nor more than 160, and their only duty while at the seashore is to take deep breaths of fresh

air, play in the sunlight and improve in health. No classes, no lessons, no discipline other than what a parent would impose, but watchful care.

The children rise at six, take a little breakfast and go to the beach to play. At noon they have their principal meal. They go back to the beach. Lunch at four. Return to the Sanitarium for supper, which is served at seven.

The children to be sent to the seashore are chosen by a special committee, presided over by the mayor of Roubaix, and of which the medical superintendent of the sanitarium is a member. Already 1,855 little "candidates for disease," boys and girls, have been helped by a month at Saint-Pol. There is no doubt on the part of any one acquainted with the facts but that the benefit to the children, moral as well as physical, has been great.

The price of board paid by the city to the Sanitarium is about 25 cents a day, including the cost of food, lodging (each child has, as a matter of course, a separate, clean and hygienic bed), washing and attendance. The price is fixed at 30 cents for children that must be sent to the infirmaries of the Sanitarium; this covers with the above items whatever medical care and drugs may be needed, the expense of operations, appliances, etc.

Thus the Socialist officers of Roubaix have for the children of their secular schools realized the desire of Michelet, "The sea for the poor as for the rich. This sea, that, is to say health, for all without distinction," and Comrade Carrette had some right to say to his colleagues:

"In defending the health and the life of our little ones of Roubaix we are serving our country. We may even declare boldly that we are serving it more effectively than those who traduce and deny to our class the right to manage its own affairs."

For the instruction of the child, the Socialist officers have opened seventeen new classrooms. A site has been acquired with a view to erecting a group of school buildings in a recently settled district. Courses in dressmaking have been established for young girls. Adult courses have been established in a way that is proving of real value. The medical service of the school is well regulated and each school is provided with a pharmacy.

The activity of the socialist officers has been no less in matters touching the public health. They have applied more than \$700,000 to street improvement opening and improving more than 200 streets, constructing aqueducts and completing the sewer system.

A large and comfortable bathing house has been completed; the charge for plunge or shower baths has been fixed at 4 cents.

A disinfecting plant has been established. The commission for the sanitation of unhealthful dwellings works regularly and faithfully, with few incidents requiring mention.

Meanwhile the Socialist administration has endowed liberally the theatres and the artistic societies, fixed at eight hours the duration of the working day for the laborers and employes of the city, and it exempted from taxation wages and salaries of less than eighty cents a day. The small salaries from the beginning have been notably increased in the collector's office, and in the important service of municipal inspection of textile industries; substitutes are given regular positions at the end of a year.

Some of the less conspicuous officials have benefited by the care of the Socialist municipal council. Thus the letter carriers and telegraph messengers have received since 1895 an annual allowance of \$10 each for car fare.

The municipal council has imposed certain rebates relative to the conditions of labor upon the local street railway company in the interest of its least favored employes. It has also signed an agreement with the company, a notable effect of which will be to reduce the fare to one cent, whatever the distance traveled, in the case of workmen going to and from their work.

All this amount of work has been carried through, all these improvements made, all these reforms accomplished, in spite of the ill will of the central government and against the factious and stupid opposition of the leather-headed prefects, eager to serve the interests of the reactionary bourgeoisie.

The last municipal balance sheet shows the gratifying surplus of \$267,017, in spite of some unforeseen expenses (floods, etc.), and the further fact that the local industry had undergone a long and painful crisis.

But the Socialist administration can be congratulated upon having shown prudence as well as intelligence in the management of the municipal finances. When, for example, it diminished the local import duties on the necessities consumed by the working class, it put an end to the privilege enjoyed at Roubaix by the employing brewers, mill-maîtres and reactionaries, who under former administrations paid a fixed amount in commutation of duties on the beer they manufactured. On this plan they paid to the City of Roubaix, in 1892, \$74,400; in 1899 the Socialist council enforced payment from the brewers of the full amount of their tax, \$119,372.65.

This ends our summary of the work accomplished by the workmen chosen to office in Roubaix, whom their adversaries charge with not having talked enough in their public sessions, since they can not, with any show of truth, reproach them with not having acted.

FEJIX CHABROUILLE,  
Secretary of the Mairie of Roubaix.

The International Socialist Review, one dollar a year. Address this office.

Comrade Spofford of Amesbury, Mass., has been re-elected as selectman and overseer of the poor. He received 948 votes, as against 887 in 1900, and 523 in 1899.

P. O. P. conductor to worker out of a job—pay your fare on P. O. P. cars. We only give free rides on patrol wagons to jail!

S. D. P. conductor to worker out of a job—"it is better to give you a free ride on S. D. P. cars to work, than a free ride on a patrol wagon to jail."

# OFFICIAL.

The Bohemian Socialists of St. Louis will meet at National Hall, Dolman and Allen Avenue, Sunday, March 17, 3 p. m. Comrade Leon Greenbaum will address the meeting.

The meeting of the Local last Sunday was one of the best held for some time. A good crowd of strangers was present and listened attentively to the speakers. Comrades Baird, McCaffery and Dunn were the speakers.

Ninth Ward Branch met last Tuesday evening at 13th and Wyoming streets and decided to hold a big mass-meeting in its regular hall on March 26th. Two thousand copies of the campaign edition were ordered to be sent into the ward.

## Attention, 12th and 13th Wards

The next regular meeting of the 12th and 13th ward branch will be held at 1211A Armstrong Avenue on Friday, March 26th. All Socialists of these two wards are requested to attend.

WM. E. ECKART, Sec'y.

The following contributions have been made by comrades of the 11th Precinct, 27th Ward, for the purpose of sending Missouri Socialists to each voter in the precinct:

Chas. A. Nelson	50
H. Neuman	25
C. Strödtbeck	25
Helen Hendry	25
C. Kaul	25
E. Wiechert	50

## CAMPAIGN FUND.

This will not do. Of course, many other things have called upon the comrades for funds, but even that must not cause us to neglect the campaign fund. Get out your list again and run these figures up:

Previously reported	\$141.50
Joseph Glader	50
Edward Wiegert	50
Henry Benner	1.00
Mr. Charles	50
W.	50
O. A. Nelson	50
Herm. Laube	50
Total	\$145.50

Regular meeting City Central Committee at 22 N. 4th st., Monday evening, March 11th. Comrade Budt in chair. Delegates present: C. J. Meyer, Winkler, Detjen, Budd, Kreyling, O. A. Nelson, Gomes, Schaffer, Larkin, Hildebrand, McCaffery and Wm. Hager. Secretary reported balance on hand \$25.10. Literature Agent reported sale of four dollars' worth of books. Campaign committee reported a meeting will be held in Benton Hall, 14th and Benton sts., March 26th. One thousand copies of Missouri Socialist ordered, to be sent into eighteenth ward; 500 copies "Decoy Ducks and Quack Remedies" ordered purchased. Blank credentials for challengers ordered printed. Decided that ward branches should appoint challengers. Committee appointed to draft and have printed small dodgers to explain difference between Meriwether movement and Socialism.

Agitation Meeting.

March 16, Drgla, Hall, 9th and Market sts., Commune 8, at 8 p. m. Speakers: Hoehn and Baird.

March 17, Metal Trades Hall, 1310 Franklin Ave., at 3 p. m. Speakers: Davis, Brandt and Baird.

March 24, Southwest Turn Hall, Potomac and Ohio Ave., 3 p. m. Speakers: Greenbaum, Brandt and Baird.

March 24, Metal Trades Hall, 1310 Franklin Ave., 3 p. m. Speakers: Greenbaum, Davis and Hildebrand.

March 26, Benton Hall, 14th and Benton streets, 8 p. m. Speakers: Greenbaum, Davis and Baird.

March 26, Speaker's Hall, 13th and Wyoming, 8 p. m. Speakers: Greenbaum, Dunn and McCaffery.

March 28, Dewey Hall, 2201 S. Broadway, 8 p. m. Speakers: Greenbaum and Brandt.

March 29, Leibelers Hall, Park Ave. and Broadway, 8 p. m. Speakers: Davis, Dunn and Greenbaum.

You ought to come.

## ONE OF THE OLD GUARD

Lissagaray, Historian of the Commune, Passes Away at the Age of 62.

Lissagaray died after frightful agonies in the arms of his devoted wife and Dr. Dupont. He had reached an age of 62 years.

The old Socialist had all the qualities essential to a good historian, and his temperament was that of a fighter. He utilized the painful time of the exile for research in the libraries of London, that are so rich in documents of the French revolution. Nobody knew the men of 1789 better than he. He was on intimate terms with them. His most hasty work, such as newspaper articles, bear the stamp of inexhaustible learning.

He had inaugurated the gatherings in the Rue de la Paix, where the most eloquent men of letters and politicians could be heard. His essays on "Musset and Youth" brought his renown.

He was imprisoned for several months in Beauvais with the majority of the sentenced members of the International, because he published aggressive articles in the "Reform," of which he had become editor.

He followed Gambetta into the province, established the camp at Tonlouise, fought in the army of the Loire up to the time of the cessation of hostilities, protected in Bordeaux against the outrages to which Garibaldi was submitted. Finally he took his place in the ranks of the Confederates after he left shot in the Pere Lachaise after the last day had been fired.

He was sentenced to exile. In London, where he was on familiar terms with Marx, he eked out a living by giving lessons in writing. There he wrote the first edition of the "History of the Paris Commune" and "Eight Days Behind the Barricades."

Without fire, often without bread, Lissagaray brought this work of justification of the proletarian class to a successful close.

After the amnesty he founded the "Batille." His contributors were Joffrin, John Labusquiere, Victor Marguck and Brousse. Later on came Arsene Crie and Emile Violard. Suppressed in 1857, the "Batille" made its reappearance two years later and fought its well-known unremitting battle against the Boulangerist Cesarism.

Vigorous and well-made, an indefatigable walker, always on the lookout for a fight and taking delight in danger, gifted with a superb memory, alert and full of life, this Basque might have aspired to glory. He was endowed with qualities that might have taken him to the highest positions, but a most disagreeable disposition spoiled all his admirable abilities and condemned him to isolation and inactivity.

He should have been one of the workers of the Revolution and he was only its defender.

In spite of all this, he served a good purpose, and his services may be measured by the hatred he inspired in the ranks of capitalism. He loathed above everything the military and the clergy. His devotion belonged to the republic and to the proletariat which he served faithfully.—From "Le Peuple," Brussels.

Socialism and the Church.

The Rev. Chas. Steel, while investigating: "The fact that the great majority of the working men do not attend church," says that he wrote to 200 labor leaders and "A large proportion of the answers received indicate that Socialism has become the substitute for the church."

After comparing the teachings of Christ with the doctrine of Socialism at some length he says: "Now while it is true that the conditions sought are the same, the methods by which they are obtained are radically different."

Socialism would change a man's surroundings giving him a better home, cleaner streets, a higher education, hoping that these things will give him a better character. Christianity believes all these things, and it believes in changing a man's character first, knowing that when his heart is changed, he will very quickly change his manner of living."

That's it exactly, brother. Socialists have received a change of heart and we are now striving to change their manner of living. Would you have them wait another 1900 years before making the attempt?—Ex.

You will have a good time.

# MUNICIPAL TICKET

Social Democratic Party of St. Louis.

For Mayor.....Leon Greenbaum  
For Comptroller.....Wm. M. Brandt  
For Auditor.....F. O. Salisbury  
For Treasurer.....Wm. H. Baird  
For Registrar.....C. H. Davis  
For Collector.....John Mueller  
For Inspector of Weights and Measures.....Julius Redelph  
For Marshal.....John C. Lyons  
For President of Board of Assessors.....G. A. Hoehn  
For President of Board of Public Improvements.....Bernard McCaffery  
For President of the City Council.....John Zach  
For Members of the City Council:  
WM. J. HAGER, H. STRUCKHOFF,  
JOHN A. KREIS, H. P. NELSON,  
PHIL MUELLER, JOHN GOEDEKER  
For Members of the Board of Education:

HENRY MAACK,  
GEORGE GRUND,  
DR. L. H. DAVIS,  
H. J. STEIGERWALT.

For House of Delegates:  
1st Ward—Albert E. Sanderson.  
2d Ward—  
3d Ward—Fred Spalti.  
4th Ward—A. Lippar.  
5th Ward—Wm. Voegel.  
6th Ward—G. B. Nelson.  
7th Ward—A. J. Flori.  
8th Ward—Wm. Joos.  
9th Ward—Leonard Stoll.  
10th Ward—John Shaerpf.  
11th Ward—Francis J. Krause.  
12th Ward—Julius G. Friton.  
13th Ward—  
14th Ward—L. F. Gomes.  
15th Ward—Louis Froelich.  
16th Ward—John P. Larkin.  
17th Ward—  
18th Ward—J. H. Battrell.  
19th Ward—  
20th Ward—L. E. Hildebrand.  
21st Ward—Jas. R. Tiernan.  
22d Ward—L. Walker Evans.  
23d Ward—Henry Benner.  
24th Ward—M. B. Dunn.  
25th Ward—F. P. O'Hare.  
26th Ward—Chas. Hahn.  
27th Ward—Hy. Ruescha.

Comrade W. G. Haggood writes from Skowegan that in the annual town meeting on March 4 last the Socialist ticket polled 288 votes, a gain of 154 over the vote for Debs and Harriman in November last.

The answer of Socialism to the capitalist is that society can do without him just as society now does without the slave owner and the feudal lord, both of which were formerly regarded as necessary to the well being and even the very existence of society.—Prof. Clark.

Dollar a year—International Socialist Review—this office.

Don't you kiss it.

Song of the Factory Slave.

The land it is the landlord's;  
The trader it is the sea;  
The ore the user's collier fills,  
But what remains for me?  
The engine whirrs for master's craft;  
The steel snarls to defend;  
With labor's arms, what labor raised,  
For labor's toe to spend.  
The camp, the pulpit, and the law,  
For rich men's sons are free.  
Theirs—their are learning, art, and arms;  
But what remains for me?  
The coming hope, the future day,  
When wrong to right shall bow,  
And hearts that have the courage,  
Man,  
To make the future now.

I pay for all this learning,  
I toil for all their ease;  
They render back in coin for coin,  
Want, ignorance, disease,  
Toil—Toil—and then a cheerless home  
Where hunger, passion's cross,  
Eternal gain to them, who give,  
To me eternal loss!  
The hour of leisure—happiness—  
The rich alone may see;  
The playful child, the smiling wife—  
But what remains for me?

They render back, these rich men,  
A pauper's riggard fee;  
Mayhap a prison, then a grave,  
And think they're quits with me,  
But not a fond wife's heart that breaks—  
A poor man's child that dies—  
We score not on our hollow cheeks  
And in our stunken eyes,  
We read it there, whenever we meet,  
And as the sum we see,  
Each asks: "The rich the wealth have got,  
But what remains for me?"

We bear the wrong in silence,  
We store it in our brain;  
They think us dull, they think us dead,  
But we shall rise again,  
A trumpet through the lands will ring,  
A heaving through the mist,  
A trampling through their palace,  
Until they break like glass,  
We'll cease to weep by cherished graves,  
From lowly homes we'll see,  
And still as rolls 'our million march,  
Its watchword brave shall be:  
The coming hope, the future day,  
When wrong to right shall bow,  
And hearts that have the courage,  
Man,  
To make the future now.  
—Ernest Jones in London Social Democrat.

March 16.

It's for the benefit of your paper.

All our readers will be there.



# SOCIALIST UNITY.

## Position of the Socialist Party of Chicago Stated by the Executive Committee.

The Executive Committee of the Socialist Party of Chicago has issued the following statement in regard to its position on the unity question, and requests that it be published in the Socialist press of America:

In view of the fact that two of the three national boards of Socialist parties of this country have now under consideration plans for the holding of a joint convention of all Socialists, the Socialist Party of Chicago deems it wise to make the following statement of its position:

First—The necessity for the overthrow of capitalism and for the success of the Socialist movement imperatively demands a real and organic union of the Socialist forces of America.

Second—For the attainment of such unity, the most representative leadership of all Socialists of the United States is necessary.

Third—Of the two proposals submitted for the holding of a joint convention, the earlier of the two, that proposed last December by the N. E. C. of the Social Democratic Party having headquarters at Springfield, Mass., appears the wiser and more just for the following reasons:

(a) The method of representation proposed is the fairer and more democratic.

(b) The place and time for holding convention are left to a referendum vote of all Socialist bodies wishing to take part in the convention instead of arbitrarily being decided in advance.

(c) The alternative proposition gives a single one of the parties in the convention power to overthrow its decision.

Fourth—While respectfully suggesting an early date for holding the convention as desirable and Chicago as the best location owing to its central situation and strategic position industrially, we do urge that each of these questions should be left to the Socialists of the country.

Fifth—Should a spirit of courtesy or a desire to yield minor differences seem to regulate from the committee at Springfield a departure from these principles, we would suggest that at least the following points must be maintained if a joint convention is to be truly representative of the Socialist forces:

1. Representation in the convention to be proportional, and no member of the convention to have more than one vote.

2. The act of participation in the convention to be equivalent to a pledge to abide by its decisions, discussion among Socialists thus ceasing with its close. No objection, however, can be had to the taking of a referendum of the Socialists there represented on alternative propositions submitted by the convention itself.

Sixth—The Socialist Party of Chicago regards the holding of a joint Socialist convention under even imperfect conditions as preferable to the continuance of present disunion, believing that the Socialists of this country are already one in spirit and in principles, and that the experience of working in common will bring harmony out of apparent differences.

(Signed) Executive Committee. A. W. Lindgren, Sec.

## BEYOND THE SEAS.

**FRANCE**  
Millard has introduced the eight-hour day for all workmen employed by the Post Office.

**SPAIN**  
Barcelona, March 11.—A riot is reported to have taken place at Manises, a town in Catalonia, 40 miles northeast of Barcelona, resulting in a strike. The strikers attacked some factories and burned two of them. The general intervention, and in the resulting conflict two persons were killed and a number of others were wounded, including the mayor. The telegraph lines between here and Manises have been cut.

**ITALY**  
The office of the Avanti, the Socialist daily in Rome, has been broken into and the safe, valued at 5,000 francs (L200). This is particularly hard because recently the paper was heavily fined. One of the writers said: "Everything is against us, but we are not going to give in just yet."

**BELGIUM**  
The text conference of the Belgium Workers' Party, consisting of Social-Democratic, co-operative, and trade union organizations, is to be held on April 7 and 8 at Liege. On the programme are already the following questions: Proposal of a national manifestation for universal suffrage; general strike; the rights and duties of the employer of co-operatives; founding of an international school of Socialism; duties of the different organizations towards each other; the application of the law on workmen's pensions, and legal sanction of societies for mutual help.

**HOLLAND**  
Our well-known Dutch comrade, Henry Polak, has been again selected as candidate for the third electoral division of Amsterdam for the second Chamber of Parliament. The former Liberal representative, Mr. Hartoch, died a short time ago. The election takes place in a few weeks. There is a good chance for Polak, who deserves success.

At Amsterdam a new co-operation has been founded on the basis of the Belgian co-operations of Le Peuple and Vooruit, to support the political and economic struggle of the working class, as well as to benefit the members of it directly. The executive consists of the most prominent persons in the Social-Democratic and trade union movements. The name of the new co-operation is "De Dageraad"—The Dawn.

**GERMANY**  
The Socialists at Recklinghausen

have, since the first of January, published a monthly newspaper, and its success has been so satisfactory that in May next it is intended to publish it twice a month.

The Socialists in Berlin are carrying on a vigorous agitation against the measures promoted by the Agrarian Party to increase the taxes on corn.

In Germany, during January, Socialists were sentenced to four years and eight weeks' imprisonment and about 1500 fines. This is rather below the average.

At the last elections for the Wustenberg local parliament the Socialist candidates obtained 58,721 votes. At Stuttgart they polled 72 per cent of the total number of votes given, and at Langenscheidt 81 per cent.

### Kansas City.

Kansas City, Mo., March 7.—A general meeting of Jackson County Socialists this evening passed a new set of standing rules for direction of local affairs.

These provide for a Central Committee of delegates from city wards and county townships, for general officers, and for branches throughout the city and county.

The general officers are: G. H. Turner, Organizer; Robert Fuchs, Treasurer; Jas. L. Green, Financial Secretary; Garnet Putvoje, Recording Secretary.

A chairman for the Central Committee is yet to be elected.

As our party grows it seems necessary to have a permanent head for the executive body, some one who will be "official" in the powers that be.

By these rules the Organizer is the chief leader, a veritable Sergeant-at-Arms.

This organization is growing and will do some good work before the city election next year. Now is the time.

### Chicago Items.

John Collins, candidate of the Socialist Party for mayor of Chicago, and member of the Marxist Union, is making every effort to have a lecture on Saturday, March 15, he will speak at Sherman Hall in South Chicago, before the Eighth Ward Branch of the Socialist Party on "Socialism and the Trade Unionist," the lecture to be followed by a general discussion.

The Socialist Party of Chicago now numbers over 1500 members, 50 new applications being received and accepted at the last meeting of the Central Committee.

The Chicago comrades have been working hard during the past few weeks in obtaining the necessary 1000 signatures to their petition to place their ticket on the official ballot. A full ticket has been nominated in all wards, and also for the various "towns" into which the city is divided. Undoubtedly an official standing will be gained for the party at the April election, so that petitions will hereafter be unnecessary.

### In Cleveland.

Cleveland, O., March 3, 1901.  
Dear Comrade:

The spring programme of the Labor Lyceum is now on in full blast. Sunday, March 10th, ex-Congressman Martin A. Foran was to lead the debate, the subject being "The Democratic Party and Labor." Mr. Foran was identified with organized labor years ago, is now a leading local attorney, and can put up a fine speech, but having contracted a case of la grippe he was unable to come. Comrade C. W. Woodbridge was called upon to open the discussion, and we had a very interesting meeting. Branch 1 has 125 members, and I should add that the membership of the S. D. P. is growing and the sale of its literature as well as a good result.

Workers' Progressive Society held a successful entertainment March 2nd (Friday), March 15th, M. R. Galvin, a young Socialist, will address the club, the subject being "Human Incentive." All the S. D. P. branches in the city have combined in holding the annual business celebration in West Side Town Hall on March 10th. A splendid programme, including a theatrical production, speaking, singing, music, dancing, etc., is being arranged and those who attend will surely have no cause to complain. Comrade Robt. Bantroy, our candidate for Mayor, has been very sick for the past two weeks, but is getting along nicely now.

### Building Strike.

All the men employed on the new Bank of Commerce building being erected at Broadway and Olive streets went on strike Monday and the work on the building is now completely suspended. The strike was called at the instigation of the Woodworkers' Union, who protested against the woodwork being used, which is furnished by C. H. Huttig and Sons, a company, a Hungarian mill. Huttig is one of the most bitter enemies of organized labor and has been fighting the Woodworkers' for ten years. He employs one hundred and twenty men in his mill and pays them 15 cents an hour on a ten-hour day, while the union scale is 25 cents an hour on a nine-hour day. Huttig has a so-called "aid society" for his employees to which every employe must belong or lose his position. He lost his contracts on the new building at 12th and Washington avenue and on the Masque Temple (the Odeon), through his fight with organized labor. The Woodworkers declare that they will force him to unionize his mill or he will lose his contract on the Bank of Commerce building.

The Communist Manifesto, by Karl Marx and Frederick Engels, with an introduction by Engels, Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association, 184 Williams street, New York. Pamphlet, 48 pages. Price 10 cents; 12 copies, 65 cents; 50 copies, \$2; 100 copies, \$3.75. This edition of the Manifesto was brought out by the above company at the same time that the International Publishing Company of San Francisco

## Municipal Platform.

Adopted December 24, 1900.

The Social Democratic party of St. Louis, in convention assembled, reaffirms its allegiance to the revolutionary principles of International Socialism and declares the supreme political issues in America to-day to be the contest between the working class and the capitalist class for the possession of the power of government. The party affirms its chief 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 rendering the existence of the greater part of the population more precarious and uncertain, which simply 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 attempted in order that the capitalist class may extend its commercial dominion abroad, and ensure 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 to 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 warring

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 remove the power of all their rights, we are fully convinced 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 elect 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 Heat plants.

4. Public construction, ownership and operation of all subways and underground conduits and all overhead wires to be removed and placed there.

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

6. Public ownership and operation of Edges 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.

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

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

11. 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.

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

13. 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.

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

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

16. Establishment of a Municipal Labor Bureau.

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

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

19. Establishment and maintenance of public bath houses.

20. Public ownership and operation of laundries.

## YOU OUGHT TO KNOW

When you are taunted by your opponents with the "horrible outrages" committed by the working class during the Paris Commune of 1871, you have to subside because you know nothing about the subject and consequently cannot defend the workmen who gave up their lives in the streets of Paris for freedom's cause. But suppose you could bring this on the first fellow who hinted that the workmen-people are barbarians and are unable to conduct the affairs of government; that during the five weeks Paris was under the control of workmen, although it was besieged by a capitalist army from without, it was more orderly than when the Emperor ruled it with 12,000 special police, and that when the workmen were finally defeated by the army of the capitalists, the capitalist general put to death 21,121 workmen who had surrendered as prisoners of war. Well, you can bring these facts because they are the solemn truth. But you would have known these things and many others worth knowing if you had read some books on the subject.

- Now in order that you may be posted next time we have made arrangements to sell you the following books:
- 1. HISTORY OF THE COMMUNE OF 1871. Translated from the French of Lissagaray, by Eleanor Marx Aveling. 8vo., 315 pp., clear and large type. Cloth, \$1.00.
  - 2. THE EIGHTEENTH BRUMAIRE OF FLOUIS BONAPARTE. By Karl Marx. Translated from the German by Daniel Leon. An elegant volume of 78 pages. Price, 25 cents.
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  - 4. THE PROLETARIAN REVOLT, a history of the Paris Commune of 1871, by G. R. Benham. 246 pages. Beautiful red cloth binding. Price, 35 cents.
- We will send you (if ordered during March) Nos. 1 and 2 or 1 and 3 for one dollar, or Nos. 1 and 4 for \$1.50. Address MISSOURI SOCIALIST, 22 N. 4TH ST., ST. LOUIS, MO.

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Permit me to congratulate you on the appearance and matter contained in Missouri Socialist. I admire the way in which it hits from the shoulder and its clear cut position; think you are doing an excellent work.—A. M. Simons.

One of Comrade Murphy's victims read Missouri Socialist for three weeks. Now he is an enthusiastic Socialist and will take 100 of the campaign edition to spread the light.

The "gang" will be there.

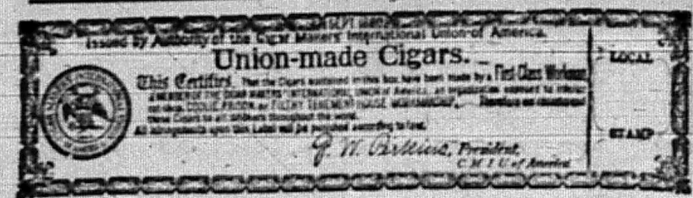
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