

MISSOURI SOCIALIST.

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

Volume I.

St. Louis, Mo., Saturday, April 6, 1901.

Number 14.

Socialist Victories.

Won in Several Towns--Big Gains Were Made at All Points.

Sheboygan Elects Four Socialist Aldermen--Sedalia Does Well--Result in Chicago.

CHICAGO'S VOTE.

CHICAGO, April 3, 1901.

Incomplete returns give the Socialist vote as follows:

Socialist Party	4712
Social Democratic Party	1849
Socialist Labor Party	639
Total Socialist Vote	7200

The total vote for Socialism in Chicago will probably reach 9000 when the returns are all in.

Chicago, April 3, 1901.—Of the seven tickets in the field at yesterday's election in Chicago, that of the Socialist Party comes third in the number of votes cast, having nearly twice as many as the next highest vote—that of the Prohibitionists. There can be little doubt that the Socialist Party would have been even higher had there been a full understanding of the situation, many Socialists who really favor a united party, voting the ticket of the S. D. P., since it was under this name that the United Socialists were in the field for Debs and Harriman last November, while others voted the S. L. P. ticket under the misapprehension that this was the ticket of the "regular Socialists." As it is, an true Socialist must be encouraged by the total growth of the Socialist vote, even the capitalist papers reporting this morning 7,712 votes cast for John Collins, the candidate of the Socialist party for mayor; 1803 for the candidate of the Social Democratic party, and 639 for that of the Socialist Labor party, making a total of 7154 Socialist votes.

This result is due almost entirely to the hard work done during the past months by the speakers and committee members, and particularly by the rank and file of the Socialist Party of Chicago. Practically all of the earnest workers for Debs and Harriman last November are with Socialist Party now, in addition to some new men who have joined the party recently. Not only have such speakers as John Collins, W. T. Mills, Herron, Simons, Stitt, Wilson and C. H. Vail—who spent four days in Chicago—stirred the hearts and intellects of their hearers, but men who are never heard of outside of their ward branches, have been untiring in their distribution of Socialist literature, have worked in season and out of season in obtaining signatures to the Socialist Party petition, have scattered handbills, distributed leaflets, pasted "stickers" and argued for Socialism with their fellow-workmen till the very day of election.

One hundred thousand copies of Comrade Collins' letter of acceptance were distributed throughout the city. The branches also purchased ten thousand extra copies of the special campaign number of the Workers' Call, in addition to those regularly subscribed for, and distributed them at the hall meetings, or from house to house, through the wards. During the closing days before election, thousands of pink "stickers" were pasted on billboards and telegraph poles throughout the city, bearing the Socialist Party name, a picture of John Collins, and an advertisement of the Workers' Call.

The meetings conducted by Comrade Vail of New Jersey, assisted by local comrades during the closing days of the campaign, were most helpful, large audiences attending the meeting at Phoenix Hall on the North side on Friday evening, at Aurora Hall, on Milwaukee avenue, on Saturday evening, at Kensington Turner Hall, in Pullman, on Sunday afternoon, and at the Socialist Temple on Western avenue on Sunday afternoon.

Chicago comrades feel that the next campaign is already begun, and hope that the time is not far distant when all Socialists of this city will be united in one party, instead of divided into three camps.

LAURA WILLARD-TAFT.

Liberal, Mo.

Liberal, Mo., March 29th.—The Social Democrats put up a township ticket in this, Ozark township, at the election on March 26th and polled 14 straight votes out of a total of 237 in Liberal precinct. Our candidate for Treasurer polled 51 votes; the Democrat 59 and the Republican 128 in this precinct. This shows that the opposition polled a very much scattered vote, while our vote showed only five votes variation. Many Democrats scratched their candidate for Treasurer and voted for the Republican. This was to give vent to an old personal grudge, which shows

Thus counting only our straight vote we have gained more than 25 per cent. And, if the total vote is to be counted, it shows an average of 133—a gain of 118 per cent. We think that is a pretty good growth for four months.

In Mystic, Ia., the Socialists received 62 votes. In November they had only 37. We're growing.

Comrade Charles A. Crowley was elected assessor and Comrade Arthur J. Harriman constable at Holliston, Mass.

Madison, Wis., April 3, 1901.—Prof. Richard T. Ely, the Socialist has been elected supervisor in a suburban town.

Social Democrats of Ticonderoga, N. Y., polled 37 votes for their candidate for Supervisor, a slight increase over November election.

The Social Democratic candidate for Mayor of Catskill, New York, received 79 votes out of a total of 937. Debs received 23 votes in that city in November.

Local Mt. Olive, Ill., was organized last October with fifteen members. It now has sixty-seven members and has nominated a full ticket for the village election which occurs on April 16th.

At Boone, Ia., Comrade George M. Erke was elected roundman from the First ward. Comrade Alexander, the Socialist candidate for mayor, received 432 votes. Debs received only 110 in November. How's that?

In Braintree, Mass., the Socialists cast 125 votes for their candidate for water commissioner, Comrade Neal. The vote last November was 77. Who says there are no Socialists?

Poplar Bluff, Mo., April 3, 1901.—We received seventeen votes here yesterday, the required three per cent, to make us an official party.

In the village election at Frankfort, N. Y., the Social Democratic ticket received 123 votes out of a total of 498. Last November our vote was only 85. Socialists of New Haven, Conn., have nominated a full city ticket. Election, April 16.

Cleveland, O., April 3, 1901. Social Democratic vote was 550, a gain of twelve per cent. Socialist Labor Party vote was 448, a loss of 44 per cent. The polls close early, otherwise we would have made a better showing, in spite of "too much Johnson."

MAX HAYES.

VAIL COMING

Rev. Charles Vail, National Organizer of the Social Democratic Party, will speak in St. Louis on April 14. Full particulars as to hall, etc., will be announced in next week's issue. Comrade Vail is one of the best speakers in the Socialist movement, and his visit will be quite a treat to St. Louis Socialists.

A Fallacy.

Do not cheat yourself into thinking that all the finery you can wear is so much put into the hungry mouths of those beneath you. It is not so. It is what you yourselves, whether you will or no, must some time feel it to be—it is what those who stand shivering in the streets, forming a line to watch you as you step out of your carriages, know it to be; those fine dresses do not mean that so much has been put into their mouths, but that so much has been taken out of their mouths. The real politico-economical significance of every one of those beautiful toilets is just this—that you have had a certain number of people put for a certain number of days wholly under your authority by the sternest of slave masters—hunger and cold; and you have said to them, "I will feed you, indeed, and clothe you, and give you fuel for so many days; but during those days you shall work for me only; your little brothers, need clothes, but you shall make none for them; you yourself will soon need another and a warmer dress, but you shall make none for yourself. You shall make nothing but lace and roses for me; for this fortnight to come you shall work at the patterns and petals, and then I will crush and consume them away in an hour."

GOOD FOR SEDALIA.

Big Gain in the Socialist Vote.

Sedalia, April 3d, 1901.—Social Democrats of this city made splendid gains in yesterday's municipal election. The total votes cast for our candidates for aldermen in the four wards of the city was 252. Debs received 191 votes in the city last November. The Republicans and Democrats nominated a joint ticket for school board.

The vote for alderman was as follows:

First Ward:	
J. P. Scally, Dem.	342
J. W. Brown, Rep.	233
James Walker, Soc. Dem.	31
Second Ward:	
A. M. Parks, Rep.	137
Ed. Stanton, Dem.	118
John O. Fisher, Soc. Dem.	81
Third Ward:	
S. M. Hodges, Dem.	226
T. R. Young, Rep.	202
John L. Cong. Soc. Dem.	109
Fourth Ward:	
F. N. Fulkerson, Dem.	282
E. M. Hields, Rep.	262
Roderick Galie, Soc. Dem.	21

The vote of our candidates for School Board was: Owen, 314; Money, 208.

It will be seen from the above that the combined vote of the candidates for alderman was more than 12 per cent of the total vote cast, so that the Social Democratic Party is now an official recognized party in Sedalia, and does not need to go on the ballot by petition hereafter.

Peekskill, Pa.

Peekskill, Pa.—At the city election were 117 straight Social Democratic votes. Last fall we cast 61 votes in the village for Debs and Harriman.

Vail's Tour.

Rev. Chas. Vail, National Organizer of the Social Democratic Party, has arranged the following lecture tour:

- April 7—Galesburg, Ill.
- April 8—Monmouth, Ill.
- April 9—Burlington, Ia.
- April 10—Peoria, Ill.
- April 11—Pekin, Ill.
- April 12—Springfield, Ill.
- April 13—Alton, Ill.
- April 14—St. Louis, Mo.
- April 15—Belleville, Ill.
- April 17—Bevier, Mo.
- April 18—Sedalia, Mo.
- April 20—Warrensburg, Mo.
- April 21 and 22—Kansas City, Mo.
- April 23—Pleasant Hill, Mo.
- April 24—Harrisonville, Mo.
- April 25—Liberal, Mo.
- April 26—Greenfield, Mo.
- April 27 or 28—Ozark, Mo.
- April 29—Monett, Mo.
- April 30—Pittsburg, Kan.
- May 1—Girard, Mo.

Local comrades should see that these meetings are well advertised in advance.

Can One Man Earn a Million Dollars?

Can a person earn a million dollars in a lifetime? Let us see.

Labor is human effort. Land is all the elements and forces outside of man himself. Wealth is the result of application of the labor to land. Wealth, therefore, must be material; tangible, concrete.

In the light of these definitions, which accord with the latest and best political economy, it seems clear, indeed, that a million dollars must represent concrete things—buildings, cultivated fields, animals, vessels, railroads, etc.

Let us be generous with the producer and pay them the wages of Congressmen, viz. \$5,000 a year, and then they would each have to live and work 200 years to earn a million dollars. To say nothing about accumulating it. But when we consider that the average wages in this country is less than \$500 a year, it is only a question of figuring to ascertain how long one would have to work to earn a million, and say nothing about his expenses in the meantime.

Put it has been said that the average production of the worker in this country equals \$1,800 a year. A million dollars at these figures requires the labor of one average producer 555 2/3 years. This is a good long time for a person to work. And while it is a fact that the rich live longer than the poor, the difference can hardly be so much.

Let us assume that those who are rich have greater powers of production than those who remain poor, and let us assume further that the rich live long enough to enjoy 70 years in the production of wealth. Each one who accumulated a million dollars would, therefore, have to produce \$14,285.71 a year, or more than seven times as much as the average producer.

It is impossible for any one person to produce seven-times as much as the average producer; it is improbable that anyone would have that sum given to him by its producers; and if it is not produced or given as a gift, how is it procured?

The conclusion is inevitable. The rightful ownership of a million dollars through the labor of any one person is impossible.—Joseph Labadie in Detroit News Tribune.

A Boy Orator.

St. Louis comrades have been delighted in this campaign with the work of one of our new acquisitions, a boy orator. The young orator is Harry Froehlich, the 7-year-old son of Comrade Louis Froehlich, and he has made quite an impression on the audiences at our street meetings by delivering carefully prepared speeches on Socialism, which he has committed to memory. The people were astonished to hear a 7-year-old orator so logically expounding economic truths and the young comrade has made a decided hit. Local St. Louis is proud of him.

NOTICE.

The regular monthly business meeting of Local St. Louis will be held at Metal Trades Hall, 1319 Franklin avenue, Sunday afternoon, April 7. As this is the first meeting after election, much important business will come up and every member is requested to attend.

Local Sedalia issued a twenty-column campaign paper, naming it "The Liberator." It was full of good Socialist reading matter.

The American Federation of Labor issued charters to nine new central bodies, and forty-seven new local unions during the month of February.

The City Council of Los Angeles, Cal., has passed an ordinance preventing public speaking in the public parks without a special permit.

At the unanimous request of Ohio trade unions the legislature of that state passed a law providing that all contractors for state, county, township or municipal work should employ their men only eight hours a day, and any violation should be punishable by a fine of \$10 a day for each man employed more than eight hours. Hurray! Then the Circuit Court declared it unconstitutional. Ho, Ho! said it was class legislation. Thought you said there were no classes.

A "Rough House"

Was What St. Louis Had in Lieu of an Election Last Tuesday.

Slight Deflection of the Socialist Vote, Due to Municipal Ownership Movement.

St. Louis was to have had an election last Tuesday. It had a "rough house" instead. We were not surprised; no one was surprised. In fact, everybody informed everybody else several days before the election that Mr. Rolla Wells would be "elected" mayor if he only received one vote, and there was no dissent from that conclusion. The election was all that was anticipated, and St. Louis had a great time witnessing one of the most disgraceful elections that can possibly be imagined.

Bands of "Indians" roved through the central portion of the city, entering the various polling places and voting to their hearts' content. Judges and clerks, all appointed by a Democratic board of election commissioners, joined with the policemen stationed at the polls in drunken revelings. At one place a Socialist entered the polling place and found the judges and clerks and the police all drunk. The policeman asked whether he intended to vote the straight Democratic ticket and received a reply in the negative. When the Socialist had folded his ballot he handed it to the judge, who deliberately tossed it on the floor, and taking another ballot from the other judge, put it in the ballot box instead.

The Socialist had to make his departure without making remonstrance, in order to escape a clubbing. At another poll a Socialist entered to vote and found it crowded with a gang of Indians who were snatching ballots from the hands of voters, going into people's pockets, stuffing the ballot boxes as fast as they could fold the ballots and running things as they pleased. If a voter entered and called out his name to a judge at one end of the room, some Indian at the other end of the room would promptly seize a ballot and vote in his name. The Socialist avoided this by giving his name in a low voice. When he returned his ballot the Democratic judge attempted to fool him into depositing it with only the initials of one judge on the back, which would have made it illegal; but the comrade was too shrewd for that and insisted on both signatures. Seeing this ruse failed the Democratic judge cried out to the other judge to "keep it on top." This precinct was reported as giving Wells, Dem., 493; Parker, Rep., 13; and Merriwether, Pub. Own., 2. Whether any Socialists voted were returned has not yet been ascertained.

After the election of Rolla Wells became known Tuesday night gangs of Democratic hoodlums and heelers paraded the streets, singing:

"Hail, hail, the gang's all here,"

"What the hell do we care."

As long as we get our share.

These are only a few of the incidents that made the election the most fraudulent and disgusting known in the history of St. Louis. To recount the whole story of fraud and outrage would require a volume, and further, more, is unnecessary. No one asks for proof. Everyone (even Democrats), admits that fraud not only existed, but was of the most flagrant kind.

We are not at all worried about the proceedings of the Democratic machine and Indians, however. If the city is to be governed by any other than a working class party, it makes little difference to us if one capitalist party resorts to foul methods to defeat the other capitalist parties. It is only a case of dog eat dog. These facts are mentioned merely as an interesting item in the march of capitalism. The stupendous corruption at the polls was only one of the fruits of the capitalist system. The Indians who did the dirty work are not more dishonest or more corrupt than the west-end aristocrats who hired them, and are not half as dangerous to the interests of the working class.

In making the returns for the press Tuesday night the police did not report the Socialist vote at all. Consequently, nothing very definite can be learned this week as to the Socialist vote returned. Only the official count in the Election Commissioners' office will reveal the result, and this count will take several days. Enough has been learned, however, to indicate what we can expect.

As many comrades feared, the renege feeling against the St. Louis Transit Co., on account of the great street car strike led many of our new converts to vote the Public Ownership (Merriwether) ticket. The fact that Merriwether polled 30,000 votes and that he swept the straight Republican wards, shows how strong was the popular feeling, and one can readily understand how many who voted for Debs were carried away with the Municipal Ownership movement.

The lowest vote on the Social Democratic ticket last November was 2,436. This was all that could be counted as a straight Socialist vote. It is probable, judging from the returns from a few precincts, that the S. D. P. has received between 1,200 and 1,500 votes this time. These will nearly all be straight votes, as it is apparent that only the most solid Socialists were unmoved by the Merriwether

crave. The vote of the Socialist Labor Party will apparently fall from 750 last November to between 100 and 200 votes this time. We hope by next week to be able to give the exact figures. It is proper to state that in making this estimate due allowance is made for the throwing out of Socialist votes in the "bad lands" where the Indians operated.

There is not the least occasion for St. Louis Socialists to be discouraged by the result. In reviewing this situation many things must be taken into consideration. The loss of a few Socialist votes does not indicate that Socialism is not stronger than ever. Socialistic sentiment is undoubtedly more prevalent today than last fall. The Merriwether movement, though is not a Socialist movement, is in itself the result of Socialist agitation for years. This is shown by the votes he received in the wards where the most work for Socialism has been done in the past. The Merriwether movement is simply an expression of the misguided spirit of revolt awakened in the working class by constant Socialist agitation. The men who, sincere in their actions, voted for Merriwether as an expression of their disgust with things in general, will become easy converts to Socialism. Think of it, the two wards in which the Socialists have been strongest have entirely broken away from the old parties. It is easy to see that the possibilities of our party in these wards are immense. With such a field before us we can now proceed to organize and build up the Socialist party with a rapidity that has not been dreamed of. Organization must be our watchword from now on. For the past year little has been done in this direction, owing to a number of causes, but now eighteen months intervene before another election, and in the interim our membership can be increased to at least one thousand, and should go much higher. Let every Socialist take up this work at once. Attend faithfully to the work of your ward branches, never lose an opportunity to secure a new member, keep your dues paid up regularly, take a pride in helping to keep the organization in perfect order, and a few months of patient, persistent effort will see a powerful Socialist movement in St. Louis, moving rapidly forward to victory.

One thing more needs to be referred to, for the benefit of both strangers and members. It is this: don't worry about the Socialist vote not being counted. When the time comes that the Socialists expect to carry the election the vote will be counted. Don't let it ever get into your head that several thousand class-conscious Socialists will let "bad Jack Williams and two hundred Indians" throw the Socialist votes out of the cause to be frightened by such a small band of toughs. When the time comes to elect a Socialist mayor, and that day is not so far distant as you may think, Socialist challengers will be in the polling places to see that the vote is counted. Socialists will be on the outside to see that the challengers stay in the polls, and there will be a bunch of Socialists on the trail of every Indian in the town.

Straight Goods.

The preamble to the constitution of the Central Labor Union of Cleveland, Ohio, contains the following: "While trade and labor unions hitherto have struggled for higher wages or shorter hours of labor, they have practically protected themselves as producers, but not as consumers and citizens. The privileged classes have used the police, militia and even federal troops against the workers whenever they felt their capitalistic interests in danger. And yet trades and labor unions go so far as to prohibit the discussion of such topics in their meetings, and on election day their members vote in favor of representatives of the very class that oppresses them all the year round."

"We regard it as the sacred duty of every honorable laboring man to sever his affiliations with all political parties of the capitalists and to devote his energy and attention to the organization of his trade and labor union and the concentration of all unions into one solid body for the purpose of assisting each other in all struggles—political and industrial—to resist any attempt of the ruling classes directed against our liberties, and to extend our fraternal hand to the workers of our land and to all nations of the globe that struggle for the same independence."

Comrade James F. Carey will debate with Rev. J. T. Bland at Boston on April 7th, on the subject, "Socialism versus Science." The Reverend gentleman seems to have conceived the idea that Socialism is opposed to science, and Jim will undertake the task of enlightening him.

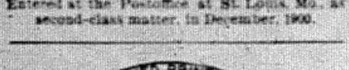
Missouri Socialist

Issued Every Saturday at Room 9, 22 N. 4th St. St. Louis, Mo.
 Owned and Published by Local St. Louis of the Social Democratic Party of Missouri.

Board of Directors:
 Wm. H. Baird, Chairman, M. Ballard, Secretary, C. H. Davis, Treasurer, Louis Kober, Richard Murphy.

Subscription Rates in Advance:
 One Year \$1.00
 Six Months .50
 Three Months .25

Address all complaints against management of the paper, to C. H. Davis, 22 N. 4th St.
EDITORIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.
 Communications must reach the office by Monday evening preceding the issue in which they are to appear.
 The fact that a special article is published does not constitute Missouri Socialist to all opinions expressed therein.
 Contributions and letters of news concerning the labor movement are requested from our readers. Every contribution must be accompanied by the name of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of good will.
 Entered at the Postoffice at St. Louis, Mo., as second-class matter, in December, 1900.



"Organize" should be our watchword during the next eighteen months.
 The names are beginning to come in for the Socialist register. Cut out the blanks in another column and send in your name for the roll.
 With a seat in the Mayor's chair the contractors on World's Fair buildings can let the strikes come. The posse comitatus will be organized within the next two years.
 "Cleveland, all same like St. Louis," is the way the Labor Compendium heads an account of the Social Democrats' doings in the Central Labor Union of Cleveland, Ohio. Cleveland. We're proud to be with you.
 All you gentlemen who threw your votes away in the hope of getting something now are probably penitent enough. Come out and hear the Rev. Chas. Vail on the Fourteenth and he will tell you how it happened.
 We will now have union inspection of weights and measures. What a glorious victory for union labor! Perhaps we may hope to unionize the dog catchers department soon. A few thousand steps like this and union labor will be on top.
 Boston papers mention the fact that the ice trust has thrown 7,500 men and 2,500 horses out of employment in the state of Maine. The horses are probably pleased, but the men ain't. "Worker's Call." That's because the men haven't horse sense enough to cut any ice for themselves.
 New York Federation of Women wrote to Bryan and wanted to know why he didn't print the union label on his paper. He replied that his organ does not cater to trade unionism alone, but to "all classes." You work- ingmen don't like the Socialist because they cater to one class alone, the working class.
 The Socialists of St. Louis now have a great opportunity in the way of organization. The old Ninth and Tenth wards have been completely broken up so far as the Republican and Democratic parties are concerned. With proper effort on the part of all our comrades these wards can be carried at the next election. Let us waste no time, but get to work immediately.
 In its issue of March 15, the Labor Compendium of this city, says:
 "It should also be borne in mind that the social Democrats polled less than 2,000 votes last fall, in the entire state.
 To dispense with all unnecessary circumlocution, the Compendium lies. The official returns show a vote of 8,178 for the lowest elector on our ticket.
As to American Kings.
 "How much faster to be an American King than a Russian Czar. If the reports that come from Russia are to be credited.
 "Your American King is known by his stride as he marches past his peers. His face is set toward the next enterprise. His shoulders are squared for the struggle with the next king who may chance to meet him. He is king and knows it—and he also knows that there are several other kings in the immediate neighborhood.
 "As between the American king and the Russian Czar, give us the king who can eat mice pie, sleep eight hours a day and drink river water without a quinquina of conscience or stomach."—St. Louis Republic.
 "B-o-y-h! hosh! Just focus your optics on that American king, will you. We mean the fellow that 'old 1808' calls the American king. You see him striding, don't you? Oh, yes, he is the equal of all other men isn't he, but then, he prefers a life of toil and drudging. He even likes it so well that he goes to the barrot-box and votes to keep himself and millions of others in this same condition. You see his 'shoulders squared' for the struggle with the next king? It may be only fancy, but to some it seems as though his shoulders are considerably rounded by struggles that he has had with other kings already.
 "It may be unpleasant to be a Russian Czar. We hope it is. We should feel disappointed in the Russian proletariat if they did not make it unpleasant for the American voting king also has troubles. For instance, he quite frequently gets his head cracked by some policeman's club during a

MEETING A PROBLEM.

Negro to Be "Educated" in Cotton Manufacture.

Southern Capitalists Quietly Take Steps to Insure a Constant Supply of Cheap Labor.

(FROM THE WORKERS' CALL.)

Experiments that have been so far made in utilizing the negroes of the Southern States in the textile industry have shown that, while cheap labor power undoubtedly exists there in large quantities, it is not, however, of such character as to secure the employer a reliable and constant supply. Emancipated from chattel slavery only a generation ago, it is not particularly strange that the negro yet sees in idleness and leisure a state of happiness. He has not had time to assimilate the idea that "work" in itself is a thing to be desired, an idea that only takes root after several generations of wage slavery, and intermittent idleness, with its necessary adjuncts of want and suffering, have accustomed men to confuse the opportunity to work with the work itself.

Consequently those who have invested capital in the new cotton factories of the South begin to discover that the negro prefers unsteady work at comparatively high wages to the constant employment in the new factories at low wages, and the question now is how to eradicate this, in capitalistic eyes, criminal tendency. The Boston Transcript, in an editorial dealing with this subject, unwittingly exposes the intentions of the Southern factory owners to "emancipate" the colored race from idleness and worthlessness.

The paper draws a contrast between the constant labor supply of cotton mill operatives in the Eastern States and the uncertainty of this commodity in the South, and asks what will the Southern manufacturers do when "the demand for labor is equal or greater than the supply of white workers." The danger which the capitalist anticipates from this condition of affairs is stated by the Transcript as follows: "They (the white workers) will then have it in their power to insist upon the reforms for which the vote at present agitates in a tentative way."

That is just where the trouble lies. And in order to counteract the demands of the white workers, the Southern capitalist is resolved to exercise his philanthropy by "helping in practical ways the industrial education of the negro." This is the solution of the industrial enigma, and as it is exactly the work that Booker T. Washington is doing, it explains the reason why that educated decoy duck is persona grata to the Southern capitalist. He is helping to the best of his ability to make efficient wage slaves of his race for the use of the new industrial capitalist, the successors of the slaveholders of forty years ago, shaping and moulding from colored labor an instrument which can not only be used for cheaper production, but which can be manipulated to pauperize and degrade the white workman by competition.

So the negro is to be "educated." What for? For his own interest? Not a bit of it. The Transcript does not conceal the object of the new training. Here is how it puts the matter: "With training schools, offered by competent instructors, the average negro can be taught, it is claimed, enough of cotton manufacture to ENABLE THE MILL-OWNERS TO HOLD THE WHITE WORKERS IN CHECK, and enable them to resist for a while longer, perhaps, demands which would otherwise have to be acceded to."
 The "idleness and worthlessness" of the negro only becomes apparent when his labor power becomes an object of value to the mill owner, only when it can be used to hold in check those who are neither "idle nor worthless," his competitors in wage slavery who happen to be born with a white skin.

Ever since the civil war the ruling classes of the South have resisted every attempt to educate the negro. They had nothing to gain by it, and everything to lose. The advent of modern industry, however, changes the situation completely. The negro is to be "educated" up to the point where his "education" will enable the mill owners to hold the white workers in check. Why is this desired? It is the old story of the fight for the product of labor, the struggle between the exploiter and exploited, between capitalist and working class. And, although the latter do not yet see it, their masters know well the nature of the object aimed at and are pushing it forward quietly, systematically and persistently. The first step has already been largely accomplished in the disfranchisement of the negro, the next, his "education," a sufficient knowledge of the cotton manufacture, is under consideration, and this completed, the capitalist sees ahead a long vista of exploitation undisturbed and peaceful, for the reason that he has rendered his victims incapable of resistance.

But why is it that the Southern capitalist endeavors to conceal his object from the public and leaves it to be hurled out by the Transcript? That paper concludes its editorial as follows: "This (the scheme of education above referred to) is said to be the view taken by many FAR-SIGHTED MILL MEN in the section. THOUGH THEY ARE NOT PROCLAIMING IT UPON THE HOUSETOPS, and it will not be surprising to see them helping along negro industrial education, and, in other practical ways, paving the way for the new emancipation of the race—emancipation from idleness and worthlessness," which is only another way of saying that the mill owners are CLASS-CONSCIOUS and rely upon the blindness and folly of the white workers to enable them to carry out their designs undisturbed and unhindered. The fact that they are so careful to conceal their philanthropy in this case argues not from modesty, as might be supposed, but from the recognition of

the element of danger which its publication would entail in foreign lands upon the white workers what practically amounts to a choice between Socialism and slavery.

When the devil starts to straighten out his accounts he won't overlook the cannibalistic and diabolical rulers who are now trafficking in the blood and bones of a poor Chinese. In one district alone in China two million men, women and children are sitting along roadways starving to death, and yet the human vampires who sit in the capitals of Europe and America are congratulating not only upon the entire income of the unhappy Chinese nation, but to double taxation and confiscate all for twenty years! No such murderous acts were ever perpetrated by savages of any age, and such horrors were left to those who call themselves "Christians!" In the sight of such infamies of capitalism words fail to express our condemnation. Such damnable acts increase our detestation of capitalism—a thousandfold, and add monumental strength to the cause of international socialism and justice for the peoples of all nations.—Cleveland Citizen.

CATECHISM.

To be Read Just Before Retiring.

Q.—If a number of rich people combine to plunder the COMMON people, what is it called?
 A.—Answer.—A trust.
 Q.—If they succeed in their scheme of plunder, what is it called?
 A.—Answer.—A master stroke of financial ingenuity.
 Q.—If the common people combine in self-defense, what is it called?
 A.—Answer.—Anarchy and treason.
 Q.—How are the plundering schemes of the trusts carried on?
 A.—By controlling the market of the particular line of goods they handle.
 Q.—How do they control the market?
 A.—By crushing out the small producers, thus making it possible to limit the production of those goods?
 Q.—Who produces these goods?
 A.—The laborers of the country.
 Q.—Who buys these goods?
 A.—The laborers of the country.
 Q.—Why must the producers buy their own own product?
 A.—Because.
 Q.—Why?
 A.—Why, because God made the poor people whom he loves, to work for their SUPERIORS () who do not love Him, neither keep they His commandments.
 Q.—If the common people should combine like the rich, what are they called?
 A.—Socialists; and they should not be allowed to live. They actually think and teach that one man has as good a right in this world, and to the good things of the world, as another.
 Q.—What does the Constitution of the United States say regarding men?
 A.—That all men are equal before the law.
 Q.—Why is there this difference between the rich man and the poor man?
 A.—Since they are equal before the law, the rich man gets behind the law and uses it as a club to beat the poor man.
 Q.—What rights has a rich man?
 A.—He has a right to anything he thinks he wants.
 Q.—What rights has a poor man?
 A.—No right worthy of recognition, except the right to die, and this he must share with the rich.
 Q.—Which is of the most importance before the law, men or dollars?
 A.—Dollars.
 Q.—Which is most important in business, men or money?
 A.—Men are not in it with money, but men with money are STRICTLY IN IT.—Appeal to Reason.

The Smith and The King.

A Smith upon a summer day Did call upon a King.
 The King exclaimed: "The Queen's away."
 "Can I do anything?"
 "I pray you, yes," the Smith replied. "I want a bit of bread."
 "Why?" cried the King. The fellow sighed.
 "I'm hungry, sir," he said.
 "Dear me! I'll call my Chancellor. He understands such things. You'll claim I cannot cancel, or deem them fit things for kings. Sir Chancellor, why here's a wretch Starving like rats and mice!"
 The Chancellor replied: "I'll fetch The first Lord in a trice."
 The First Lord came, and by his look You might have guessed he'd shirk.
 Said he: "Your Majesty's mistake."
 This is the Chief Clerk's work.
 The Chief Clerk said the case was bad, But quite beyond his power.
 Seeing it was the Steward's hand, The keys of cake and flour.
 The Steward sobbed: "The keys I've lost, Alas! but in a span. I'll call the Smith. Why Holy Ghost! Here is the very man!"
 "Hurrah, Hurrah!" they loudly cried, "How cleverly we've done it!
 We've solved this question deep and wide.
 Well nigh ere we'd begun it."
 "Thanks," said the Smith. "O fools! Go rot upon the shelf! The next time I am starving, I'll Take care to help myself."
 —Edward Carpenter.

It is said that a Chicago electrician is maturing a plan whereby aldermen may vote by wire. The plan is that each alderman's desk be wired and furnished with a "yes" and "no" button. When the roll is called the alderman would simply press the button he wishes and his vote would be recorded on an electrical register on the clerk's desk.—Topographical Journal.
 They do it in the old fashioned way in St. Louis. The capitalist pulls the string and the alderman does the rest.

FUTURE WORK.

What We Have to do in St. Louis—Build up the Organization.

BY M. BALLARD DUNN.

As one of the cardinal precepts of the Social Democratic Party is that their campaign never ceases, it might be well at this time, just after our municipal campaign, to lay some plans for future work and consider what is possible and when, in the light of what has been accomplished in the past.

Will it be able to make any decided showing in the near future? In considering that let us remember that Socialism is a material question and that it develops in conformity with industrial development.

Within the last five years have been taken the greatest strides industrially the world has ever seen. Great machines and mechanical powers of all kinds have been placed in operation, and what is the greatest factor of all is that these machines and devices have come under almost individual control. They are being operated together in vast numbers so that their inherent labor-saving qualities have been augmented four fold.

Along with this, as a natural concomitant, has grown up the Socialist movement. It too, has made wonderful progress, although to some it may not be apparent. It is true that the party is still numerically weak, nevertheless our growth has been as great as the industrial. We have made the name and principles of the party known. The dread of the name, "Socialism" has almost disappeared.

Socialist speakers are listened to attentively and their literature is being widely read.
 Another significant fact is that all so-called "Reform" or middle class parties declare that they are socialistic. Municipal Ownership movements are described by their proselytes as being "steps in advance," and even Bryan, in his last campaign was described as a Socialist, and Socialist speakers were everywhere met by enthusiastic Democrats, who declared that Bryan's election would insure Socialism.

Taking all these things into consideration, it appears that Socialists have every reason to hope for the fruition of their ideas before many more presidents shall have been elected.
 Consider the great industrial development in the past ten years, from what a crude basis it began and to what proportions it has reached. Consider what will be the industrial development in the next ten years, starting out as it does from a firm and clear condition. If it only reaches a point proportionately as far ahead as the present is of the past, do we not see what that means for Socialism?

The Socialist movement in the past has been almost parallel to this and will continue to grow wonderfully. It will take its place as one of the great political factors at the next presidential election. There is no doubt but that with vigorous effort more representatives will be sent to the various state legislatures in the next few years, and a Socialist congressman is not at all impossible in 1902. There is one thing to be guarded against.

The rapid growth of the Socialist movement will precipitate a great many of the old members of the middle class into its ranks and care must be taken that it does not assume the complexion of a middle class movement.
 It is the obligation of the Social Democratic Party to so shape the course of thought of all those who will soon be clamoring for relief, so to modify and instruct the impending revolution that it will not be a blind, aimless and bloody resentment of the wrongs of oppressed people which will end in nothing but ruin and destruction, but a peaceable overthrow and destruction of the capitalist class by the working class at the ballot box, which will accomplish the destruction of classes themselves by abolishing that which makes classes possible, namely the private ownership of the means of production. The motto for all Socialists to adopt from now until the day of triumph should be "work" tireless and increasing, work by personal effort and by contribution of funds.

One of the greatest things to be done is to perfect and complete our organization. All those who have voted our ticket should be ascertained and urged to join.
 Ward branches should be started and a thorough and complete system of communication arranged.
 Work within the trades unions should be pushed vigorously.
 Our party press should be placed upon an independent footing, so that numbers of sample copies could be at the disposal of the business manager, party organizer and any member of the party who desired them.

Between elections public meetings should be arranged at regular intervals, and every effort made to have them well attended.
 Street meetings should be held constantly at stated places which will finally become known, and those desiring to become acquainted with Socialism will hunt them up.
 All this requires work and hard work, and there is one thing that all members should understand and that is that the work must not be left entirely on the shoulders of a few, but that all should participate.

At all public meetings every Socialist should attend. He should make that part of his duty. He should also endeavor to bring others with him.
 It requires work, however, and to accomplish it we must set ourselves to it, as to a sacred task.
 It will entail a great many sacrifices, but no great cause was ever won except through sacrifice. And when it has been accomplished our enjoyments will be doubly sweet, we will have the knowledge that our laborers have brought us the happiness for which we have striven.
 Every little helps, but it is only by systematic and energetic work that large things can be accomplished. Remember that it is one of those who will be in human justice. The great battle which will end all battles and place bimunity upon a plane where health and happiness will be possible for every man without having to destroy

the happiness of others in order to obtain it where mankind will freely understand each other and civilization be possible?

LET US FREE IRELAND.

Let us free Ireland!
 Never mind such base, vulgar thoughts as concern work and weary healthy homes, or lives unclouded by poverty.
 Let us free Ireland!
 The rack-renting landlord, is he not also an Irishman, and therefore should we hate him? Nay, let us not speak harshly of our brother, even when he raises our rent.
 Let us free Ireland!
 The profit-grinding capitalist, who robs us of three-fourths of the fruit of our labor, who sucks the very marrow of our bones, when we are young, and throws us out in the street, like a worn-out tool, when we are grown prematurely old in his service, is he not an Irishman, and mayhap a patriot, and therefore should we think harshly of him?

Let us free Ireland!
 "The land that bred and bore us" And the landlord who makes us pay for permission to live upon it.
 Whooop it up for liberty!
 Let us all join together, and crush the Br-r-r-utal Saxon. Let us all join together, says he, all classes and all creeds.

And, says the town worker, after we have crushed the Saxon and freed Ireland, what will we do?
 Oh, then you can go back to your slums, same as before.
 Whooop it up for liberty!
 And, say the agricultural workers, after we have freed Ireland, what then?
 Oh, then you can go scraping around for the landlord's rent, same as before.
 Whooop it up for liberty!

After Ireland is free, says the patriot who won't touch Socialism, we will protect all classes, and if you can't pay your rent of course you will get evicted, same as now. But the existing party under command of the sheriff, will wear green uniforms and the harp without the crown, and the warrant turning you out on the roadside will be stamped with the arms of the Irish republic.
 Now, isn't that worth fighting for?

And when you cannot find employment, and giving up the struggle of life in despair, enter the union, the band of the nearest regiment of the Irish army will escort you to the workhouse door to the tune of "St. Patrick's Day."
 Oh, it will be nice to live in those days!
 With the Green Flag floating over us, and an ever-increasing army of unemployed workers walking about under the Green Flag, wishing they had something to eat. Same as now.
 Whooop it up for liberty!—Workers' Republic, Dublin.

Over one thousand copies of Marie England have been sold in the labor unions of this city in the past three months. It should be placed in the hands of every union man in St. Louis. For sale at office of Missouri Socialist, Price, 10 cents.
 Kaiser Wilhelm expresses regret that the "authority of the crown" has greatly impaired of late in Germany. There are more than two million socialists there who would like to know what he is going to do about it.—The Worker's Call.

The recent cotton strike in Valleyfield, Quebec, in which the employers used the militia to coerce the unionists, is a subject that is being used by A. W. Puttee, the labor member of the Canadian Parliament, to prod the government. Puttee wants to know who was responsible for calling out the militia, who paid the bills, and other interesting information.
 Musical instruments will now be manufactured exclusively by a trust and the American voting kings will kiddy dance to some new music.

OUR BOOK LIST.

- If you are interested in the study of Socialism and want to learn more about it, send us your order for one or more of the following list of good Socialist books. Don't remain ignorant any longer.
- Principles of Scientific Socialism, Rev. Chas. Vail, paper, .50
- Modern Socialism, Rev. Chas. Vail, paper, .25
- Communist Manifesto, Karl Marx and Frederick Engels, cloth, .25
- The People's Marx, Deville, cloth \$1.50, paper, .75
- History of the Commune of 1871, Lissagary, cloth, 1.00
- History of Paris Commune, Ben-Ham, cloth, 75, paper, .25
- Socialism, reply to the Pope, Blatchford, .50
- Merrile England, Blatchford, .10
- Wage-Labor and Capital, Karl Marx, .65
- Woman and the Social Problem, May Wood Simons, .65
- The Evolution of the Class Struggle, Noyes, .65
- Impudent Marriages, Blatchford, .65
- Packington, A. M. Simons, .65
- Realism in Literature and Art, Darrow, .95
- Single Tax vs. Socialism, A. M. Simons, .65
- The Man Under the Machine, A. M. Simons, .65
- The Mission of the Working Class, Rev. Chas. Vail, .65
- Morals and Socialism, Chas. H. Kerr, .65
- No Compromise, Wm. Liebknecht, .19
- Socialism, Utopian and Scientific, Engels, .19
- The Trust Question, Rev. Chas. Vail, .65
- Liberty, Debs, .65
- Prison Labor, Debs, .65
- Socialism and Slavery, Hyndman, .65
- Oration on Voltaire, Hugo, .65
- Evolution of Industry, Watkins, .65
- Social Democratic Red Book, Health, .19

Why a Workingman Should be a Socialist

The Road to Freedom.

By H. GAYLORD WILSHIRE.

A Socialist is one who desires that the wealth of the nation be owned collectively by the people rather than by small fractions of them—commonly called capitalists.

"Wealth of the nation" is meant by land, the railroads and telegraphs, the four mills, the oil refineries, the short, clothing and other commodities are produced.

By socialism we mean governmental ownership and management of all producing industries. For instance, as some of the industries, such as the common schools, the post office, are now owned and managed by the people, under socialism, not only these but also other industries should be owned and managed by them.

Short, socialists propose that instead of Morgan and Rockefeller owning the United States and running it for their selfish benefit, we the people should assume possession of it ourselves and run it for our own benefit.

This is such a very simple proposition that every one should be able to understand it. That every patriotic American is not in favor of Socialism is only explained by his ignorance of what Socialism is.

It is certainly a praiseworthy sentiment that the citizens and inhabitants of a nation should desire to own their own country. It is as natural a thing as them to so wish as it is for a man to desire to own his own house, rather than to rent it from a landlord.

The motive that inspires a father to provide a home for his family is of the same nature as that which animates the Socialist, who desires that all men have homes of their own.

We said that every workingman who understood what Socialism meant would certainly be a Socialist—would certainly your condition in life is not such that you should fear a change. If you are poor, you are dissatisfied with your lot in life, you have a sense of being unjustly dealt with by society, you know that your labor alone produces all the good things of life, and you know that some one else enjoys them, you know all these things and you know, or you should know, that as simple a thing as casting your ballot intelligently can produce a change, so that you yourself will receive and enjoy all the fruits of your labor, without any other share, to such parasites as Rockefeller, Astor, Vanderbilt & Co. It is true that there is some excuse for your not realizing that your shackles are but figments of your imagination. You are befuddled and humiliated at every source to which you might look for information. The newspapers, ostensibly devoted to the interests of workingmen in reality are but the tools of their owners—the capitalists.

The politicians, notoriously liars and knaves, you scarcely listen to, expect to decide. That you are robbed of your earnings through the iniquitous use of an unjust social system is so plain that it would seem unnecessary to state it, were not so many quick remedies for social ills proposed—the collection of which contemplates no change in the fundamental principles of our present competitive system.

You may safely regard any political assurance that does at least tend to the abolition of the keystone of modern society, the competitive wage system, as being unworthy of workingmen's support. Reflect on your miserable condition in life, and consider that you, a citizen of the United States, are an inhabitant of a country possessing abundant resources capable of easily supporting over ten times its present population. You are informed by unchallenged and uncontrovertible statistics, that by the development of the steam engine and labor saving machinery the labor of one man can today produce commodities—food, clothing, clothing, etc., sufficient to more than comfortably provide for twenty, and yet the fact stares you in the face that you return you get for your labor scarcely keeps you alive. Knowing these things, can you remain contented to live under a social system that at best gives you in exchange for your labor an existence more miserable than that of a slave, being so insecure that you are considered lucky in getting any employment at all? Do you consider to whom goes the surplus produced, and why?

Let us put the matter clearly before your eyes. Consider that the machinery of production—that is, the railroads, the four mills, the oil and sugar refineries, and even the very land itself—do not belong in common to all the citizens, but to a very small class called capitalists, some of whom have never even set foot in the country.

Now, to get clothing, food and lodging, both land and machinery must be employed, and if one class owns these essentials of production, it is evident that it can demand of you, who do not own them, as much rent as it pleases for the use of them.

And what does it please to demand? Answer—Everything that you produce, except the very small part called wages, which it allows you to keep, just enough to sustain your miserable existence. Workingmen are in almost exactly the same position as horses, in that you can never expect to get any more than just enough to keep you in condition to be able to work, the difference being, that the employer of the horse feeds him, even when he cannot for the time being use the labor, while the employer of you, the workingman, feeds you only when you are useful to him, and when you are

not—as in dull seasons—he lets you out to starve, as far as he is concerned. He loses money if his horses starve, but he loses nothing if you die.

You ask why don't capitalists pay higher wages? Why don't they pay wages sufficient to allow you to properly feed and clothe yourselves, your wives and your children? Why don't workingmen successfully demand wages sufficient to enable them to educate their children in the public schools? Why mock us, you may say, with free schools, when we must send our children to the mine and the factory, to earn food for the family?

The answer is short and simple.

As long as there are millions of unemployed men in the United States, only too glad to get a chance to work for wages that will afford them to bare necessities of life, wages cannot rise above the minimum rate. Consider a familiar every day occurrence in business life. A and B each own a coal mine. Each is forced to sell his coal at the lowest possible price to undersell the other. The item of labor is the chief one in the expense of mining coal—so, supposing that A pays his men less than B, then he is in a position of being able to undersell B, and unless B also manages to get his coal as cheap as A, he must retire from business, for he can sell no coal. The capitalists could not under our competitive system pay higher wages, even though they might wish to do so.

Then, on the other hand, consider the laborer—the miner. Suppose he is getting one dollar per day and some poor fellow comes along, out of employment—some emigrants, for instance—who, rather than starve, offer to work for seventy-five cents per day; it is then certain that, as the owners of the mines are forced to always buy the cheapest labor that is offered, our dollar-a-day laborer must suffer a reduction in his wages to seventy-five cents or be replaced by the emigrant who will work for seventy-five cents. Hence we see how it is that the pressure of the unemployed upon the labor market always keeps the price of labor at the lowest notch. And the more labor-saving machinery that is introduced, the more men are thrown out of employment, and the greater the struggle to get hired at any price. Considering how it is ever thus under our present competitive wage system that wages must remain low, it is easily seen how absurd it is for Democrats or Republicans to claim that free trade or free silver, a high tariff or expansion, can make wages high.

Workingmen are at last coming to recognize the fact that there is no reliance to be placed on either of the old parties and that they must organize a party of their own which will do away with the competitive wage system entirely, and substitute the cooperative system.

Workingmen—Americans. The issue is plain. Yours is the choice—whether to remain slaves in your own country, fettered by your own hands—to see your wives and your children live in poverty and squalor, or, and often starve before your very eyes—whether you will be free men not in name only, but in reality—whether you will own your own country and enjoy the full fruits of your honest labor.

Workingmen may say, "Ah! Well enough! Those are fine words—but it is impossible for anything to be done. Workingmen have always been poor and always will remain so. You Socialists simply make us feel our poverty more keenly—make us discontented without showing us any practical way to abolish the causes of our discontent. Of course, we want to be in better circumstances—of course we wish to provide better for our families. Certainly we would rather send our children to school than to the factory. We know that we are virtually slaves—and of course we would like to end our slavery. What fool would not have his fellow men own their own country, rather than let a band of capitalists own it? But even supposing the wealth of the nation were divided up, as we suppose you Socialists propose, it would simply be a matter of time before some Rockefeller & Co. would have it all again."

Workingmen—you are mistaken! Socialists propose a most practical and feasible solution of the problem of how to permanently abolish poverty. If you will consider our plan, you cannot help but agree that its accomplishment would prevent any fear of Rockefeller & Co. or any other company ever getting our country away from us after it is once restored.

Socialism means anything but the division of wealth. Socialism contemplates the absolute concentration of the ownership of the wealth of the country into the people themselves, ownership of the government. The only division through the Socialists' proposal is the division of commodities produced, but they never propose the division of the ownership of the machinery that produces these commodities. For instance, the people (the government) will collectively own the land, the will collectively own the railroads and the grain elevators, the four mills and the oil refineries, while you and I individually will own the product—the bread, will own the machinery of collective or governmental ownership of the means of production, it is best answered by the consideration of the excellent management of such machinery as is now managed by the government, such as the postoffice, public schools, etc.

When, by the mismanagement of private owners, some railway is thrown into the bankruptcy court, and the govern-

ment is forced to take control and management through the hands of an official receiver, it is a notorious fact that such government management has been uniformly successful. If the people then can successfully operate bankrupt railroads, there is every reason why they should be so much the more able to operate a solvent and successful railway.

Government ownership of railways is the usual method in Europe and Australia, and is uniformly successful. The United States is the only nation that does not own and operate its own telegraph system. However, there is really no serious attempt, from any direction, to deny the feasibility of government ownership, and what we will now demonstrate is not the practicability, but the absolute necessity of governmental ownership of the means of production.—Socialism.—If we wish to preserve ourselves from starvation, it seems paradoxical, but nevertheless it's true, that the more productive machinery becomes after a certain point it is for the laborer to get what is so easily produced. Let us consider the present state of industry in the United States.

Within the last few years the owners of the various great industries of this country, through the inordinate over-extension and their plants and the consequent fierceness of competition to sell goods, arising from the over-production, have been compelled to consolidate their interests into "trusts,"—simply as a matter of sheer necessity, to preserve themselves from bankruptcy.

Having in mind the millions of badly clothed and fed men, women and children, it may seem to many that the excuse of "over-production" the "trusts" give for their existence is the boldest of lies, but it must be remembered that the owners of the sugar, beef, and other trusts are not in business for philanthropic motives—not in business for their health—but purely and simply to make money—for themselves—so that the mere fact of people wanting or even starving for the want of what their machinery produces does not constitute any sound business reason for capitalists to feed them. Unless people have money they have no legal rights to food. So we see that as far as the capitalist is concerned there is an over-production in goods, when he finds no "buyers," although there maybe plenty of "wanters" who want but have no money to buy.

It is quite palpable that in a country as productive as the United States and where wage workers—the great consuming class—are paid such a small part of what is produced, there must always be danger of a great surplus remaining in the hands of the capitalists unless they avoid such a result by restricting production—and restricting production means shutting down factories—turning out of employment willing workers and starving the nation in the midst of plenty.

This critical period, viz., the great unemployed question, in the growth of our industrial system, has only been prevented from appearing long ago by the ingenuity of the capitalists in employing the laborers, set free through the completion of the first machinery, making more and still better machinery. As long as there was a demand for new machinery there was always life for the existing social system, for labor could be kept satisfied by being employed making this new machinery.

However the appearance of the "trusts" means that the making of more new machinery is unnecessary. The new machines are not only finished, but the capitalists say, and we admit they know best since we give over to them the management, that there are already too many built. The "trust" is a necessity to them, they say, not only to prevent the production of more such unnecessary machinery, but to prevent the operation of the existing surplus machinery in producing surplus goods which can only be sold at a loss. Hence we Socialists quite agree that from the capitalistic standpoint anti-trust laws are absurd, as trusts are a necessary development of our competitive system, yet at the same time we realize that the trusts are the forerunners of a huge unemployed problem which can only be solved by their nationalization. Public ownership of monopolies, or Socialism, is an inevitability because it affords the only possible solution for the distribution of commodities when the machinery of production finally develops beyond the control of the capitalists. This stage in the evolution of industry is now upon us. The "trust" is the significant sign of the impending collapse of capitalism simply by its own weight.

The "trust" is not only a protection against competition, but it is also a labor-saving machine, effecting tremendous economies in production. Just as the manual laborers of fifty years ago attempted to destroy the first machines which displaced them, so we see a like intellectual clamor from the smaller capitalists of to-day against the trust magnates.

Hence, since monopoly is the future determining factor in production, and competition is forever dethroned, we see each of our great industries controlled by one corporation headed by one man—a captain of industry—and this state of affairs is what more than anything else demonstrates the practicability of Socialism. Certainly if a Gould can successfully manage the telegraphs of this country, there can be no difficulty in us, the people, doing the same thing.

We already manage the postoffice—why not the telegraphs?

Again: If Mr. Rockefeller manages the oil business, Mr. Vanderbilt the railroads, Mr. Armour the beef business, Mr. Pillsbury the flour business, Mr. Schwab the iron business, Mr. Havemeyer the sugar business, Mr. Frick the coal business, Mr. Dalrymple the banana wheat farms, Mr. Astor the real estate in New York; we say, if these capitalists can manage these properties for their own selfish ends, that we, the people, can just as well manage them for our own use and benefit.

Capitalism in its death throes tries every means to sustain prices at a profitable basis against the constantly growing menace of "over-production." To this end it adopts the "trust" at home as a means of restricting domestic production, and on the other hand it institutes a policy of "Imperialism" abroad as a means of increasing for-

eign consumption. Hence we see that both "trusts" and "Imperialism" work hand in glove and are simply results of the vain struggle of the capitalists to maintain falling prices.

The Democrats are pursuing a chimerical when they strive to prevent these natural results of our industrial system, and the Republicans adopt an even more dangerous policy when they refuse to admit that such signs are indicative of an approaching social revolution.

The Democrat is a quack doctor striving to cure small-pox by repressing the eruption, while the Republican is a faith-curer, telling the patient that the disease exists only in his own imagination.

The Socialist is the only man having the brains to correctly diagnose the disease as well as the courage to propose the only possible remedy. The only remedy is Socialism—or the collective ownership of wealth.

All the foregoing is pretty plain talk, and should not be easily misunderstood. Some, however, while following the argument that (1) wages cannot rise above the subsistence point, no matter how productive labor may become, and (2) that this curtailment of consumption must result in over-production, and (3) that next is the trust, and (4) the trust must be followed by (5) the great unemployed problem may not see the solution involved in (6) the final step, public ownership of the trusts and other machinery of production.—Socialism. Of course, it must strike everyone as absurd that people cannot get enough to eat because they produce too much, and yet everyone realizes that a laborer cannot eat if he doesn't earn anything to buy food. It is also plain that a laborer cannot get a job of the baker to make bread if the baker already has too much bread in his oven—so much bread that he can't sell what he has already baked.

It is pretty evident that if the laborer was his own baker he need not starve for bread if his oven is full.

Now this is simply the Socialist argument. We say that this country of ours, America, is a grand bake-oven filled with bread, and cake too for that matter. That the head-baker of this national oven, Mr. Rockefeller, can't hire us to bake bread because he can't sell the bread we have already made for him, but that this is no reason why we should starve when all we have to do is to take over the bakery ourselves and take the bread out and feed ourselves with our own baking.

There really would be no opposition from Rockefeller to our taking the business of his hands as long as we took it ourselves and let him have his share along with us. Rockefeller is not necessarily such a bad fellow, but he naturally would object if he thought we were going to take the national bakery—otherwise our own country—away from him in order to give it to Carnegie or Vanderbilt, the very men from whom he has just wrested it away for himself. The opposition to Socialism will not come from Rockefeller & Co. It will come from the stupidity and apathy of the very people most to be benefited by it, from workmen themselves.

All we have to do, in order to own our country, is for a majority to vote for the party that is pledged to carry out that idea. With the success of that party and the change that it would bring about—no one need work over three hours per day, and everyone who wanted work could find employment, receiving in return the full fruit of his labor. Everyone could have leisure—children would be educated—all would be free, and happiness would reign supreme.

Workingmen, you now know the road to freedom. When you pursue that path you will be free—before that, never.

[This article can be obtained in pamphlet form from THE CHALLENGE, Los Angeles, Cal., at the rate of twenty-five cents per hundred; or two dollars per thousand.]

For a Nine Hour Day.

To the Labor Press, A. F. of L. Organizers and Central Labor Bodies—Greeting:

The International Association of Machinists will make an universal demand for a nine-hour day on May 20. To the end that a fair measure of success should attend the effort, it is necessary that the organization of the craft be thorough and perfect, or as near perfect as is possible. Perfection in organization is impossible, even in a modified degree, without your assistance. We appeal for that assistance and pray you to do what you can to further our cause.

If the Labor Press will give prominence to our demand for a shorter workday, it will go a great way towards making it an accomplished fact, for the increase in membership that will be accomplished thereby will make what we hope for a certainty.

If the Organizers and Central Labor Bodies will take hold of the work with renewed vigor and do all that they can towards perfecting the organization of our craft it will be of great value and assistance. Where no locals exist, if they will kindly agitate for the formation of one, every assistance will be given them by this office, and in cities where we already have locals, their assistance in increasing the membership will be appreciated.

Thanking all in advance for any assistance that may be rendered, and pledging reciprocal attentions from the International Association of Machinists whenever called upon in a similar cause, remember me as

Fraternally yours,
JAS. O'CONNELL,
International President

Accepting the principles of evolutionary science, we Socialists assert that man is the creature of his environment, his heredity being but the result of the past environment of the race. Hence, when we are asked if Socialism will change human nature, we can confidently answer, yes! The effect of an environment of peace, equality and freedom must be to produce different human beings from one that is the result of an environment of war, inequality and tyranny. But even before the effect is felt on subsequent generations, the tendency of the removal of the necessity of fierce competition and individual self-seeking and the substitution thereof of the necessity of operation and altruism must cause a different and more beneficent manifestation of present human nature.

The Advance.

TRADE UNION HISTORY

The Labor Union an Old Institution—Took a Hand in Politics in Ancient Times.

BY LEON GREENBAUM.

People who imagine that a labor union is a phenomena of modern times, a mere soap bubble, here for one day gone the next, should disabuse their minds. The first labor union was formed in Athens, Greece, one thousand and one hundred and eight years before the birth of Christ. Men and women in the working class, who are undecided whether or not to belong to a labor union, are procrastinating over a question that was settled long ago by their ancestors. A non-union wage-earner is three thousand, one hundred and eighty years behind the times.

At the time the first labor union was formed, every workingman was a slave and it was universally believed that "slaves had no souls." It is more than probable that the first strike was not alone for "recognition of the union," but also, "recognition of the soul."

Labor unions flourished throughout ancient history. They are referred to in the Bible in the time of Joshua and Solomon. The Temple at Jerusalem was built by union men. There were 3,200 union foremen and 40,000 union mechanics employed on the building. The Parthenon, one of the grandest pieces of architecture in the world, was erected by 50,000 men, all of whom were union men. In the time of Rome, the following crafts were organized—ship carpenters, metal trades, millers, foremen, chair makers, rag-pickers, shoemakers, fortune tellers, gladiators, actors, sutlers, planters, movers and others. Ancient labor unions were very much like modern trade unions, and some of them were in advance of many which exist to-day. Thus the following inscription was discovered at the City of Pompeii, and it shows that in ancient times, the labor unions endeavored to influence politics and that they honored women.

POLITICAL NOMINATIONS BY ORGANIZED LABOR OF POMPEII

1. "The members of the Fisherman's Union nominate Popedius Rufus for member of the Board of Public Works."
2. "The International Gold Workers Association of the City of Pompeii, demand for member of the Board of Public Works, Cuspius Pansa."
3. "Verna, the home born with her pupils in all right, put Mrs. Capella to the front for a seat on the Board of Magistrates."

The first strike occurred in Greece among the Spartan slaves in the year 1055, B. C., and from that time on, ancient history contains numerous instances of strikes of labor unions, some of which attained the proportions of revolutions.

All of these struggles (and some of them lasted years and were awfully bloody and horrible), were the attempts of the ancient working class to secure larger religious, political and industrial liberty. It is a matter of record, borne out by the history of the human race, that as the working class organized and forced better conditions from the oppressors of all ages, freedom and speech and liberty of the individual, resulted in a greater and better civilization. Labor has had to struggle through the ages for its life, its conscience, its thought, its speech and its political equality.

It is now engaged in the crowning struggle of all, the right to the possession of its own product, the right to economic equality. During the dark ages, labor unions were called "Journeyman's Associations." They were different from the ancient labor union, whose members were slaves. The Journeyman's Associations were composed of freemen who were generally apprentices to their trade. These associations were merely social brotherhoods, composed of young people, and were mainly organized for purposes of amusement. They were not organized as modern trade unions are, for the purpose of protecting laborers from capitalists. The middle ages are spoken of as the golden age for laborers. The demand for labor was greater than the supply, and this led to more agreeable relationship between capital and labor than any which had ever existed before, or has ever existed since that time. These facts are confirmed by Professor James E. Thorold Rogers in his great work entitled "Six Centuries of Work and Wages." During the 18th century, trade unions or workingmen's protective organizations existed in one form or other in Great Britain, the American colonies, France, Germany and Switzerland, Italy, Austria, Belgium and the rest of the civilized world. The beginnings of American trade unionism are unknown. A strike of Journeyman Bakers is said to have occurred in New York City in 1741. An association of Journeyman Shoemakers existed in Philadelphia as early as 1792. There is a tradition that the plan to throw the tea into Boston Harbor was formed in the halls of a union of ship-carpenters.

On April 3, 1803, an association of shipwrights was incorporated in New York City and the same year in that city the first notable strike in this country took place among the sailors.

In 1806, the tailors and carpenters of New York City organized. There was a strong Painter's Union in 1817. In 1820, a workingman's convention was held in Syracuse, N. Y., and nominated Ezekiel Williams for Governor, giving him 3,000 votes, and in 1832, a delegated convention met in the State House at Boston. On April 10, 1840, President Van Buren issued a proclamation, establishing the 10-hour system in the United States government establishments.

A New England's Workingman's Association was organized and its meetings were participated in by men like C. A. Dana, George Ripley, Mr. Brigham, Wendell Phillips, W. L. Garrison and others. The first industrial congress of the United States convened in New York, Oct. 12, 1875. Important labor congresses were held in New York in 1847, and at Chicago in 1850. The International Typographical Union was organized in 1852, the National Hat Finishers in 1854 and the Iron Moulders Union of North America in 1858.

By 1890, 26 national unions were formed. The American Federation of

Labor was organized at Columbus, O., on Dec. 8th, 1886.

History shows that trade unionism is not the special product of this period, but that it is one of the world's oldest, most useful and honorable institutions.

It is worthy of our veneration on account of its age; it deserves our admiration because of its achievements; and we are bound to honor and praise it for its unexampled spirit of self sacrifice.

Speakers Wanted.

A few weeks ago a plan for arranging open air circuits was submitted to the Locals of our party. As the locals are reporting favorably on same, requesting to be included in said circuit, the time has come to secure enough good speakers to carry the plan into effect.

We shall, therefore, need a few open air speakers who will be ready to begin agitation work early in May, and all comrades who are speakers and would like to engage in this work for the cause, are requested to communicate at once with the National Secretary. Locals and other Socialist organizations that have not yet advised the National Secretary of their decision in reference to these open-air meetings are requested to do so immediately, as the tours will be arranged shortly, so as to begin an actual and systematic propaganda next month.

Comrades, your prompt attention is requested.

WM. BUTSCHER,
National Secretary.

Labor and Capital Are One.

"Times are hard," said the picked Chicken.

"Why," said the Rat, "this is an era of prosperity; see how I have feathered my nest."

"But," said the Picked Chicken, "you have gotten my feathers."

"But," said the chicken, "you produce no feathers, and I keep none."

"You must not think," said the Rat, "that because I get more comfort you get poorer."

"If you would use your teeth," interrupted the Rat.

"I," said the picked chicken, "without consumers like me," said the Rat "there would be no demand for the feathers which you would produce."

"I will vote for a change," said the Picked Chicken.

"Only those who have feathers should have the suffrage," remarked the Rat.—Life.

The Christ Who Was Crucified.

I met him today in the cold and sleet,
The Christ who was crucified,
No print of nails on his ill-shod feet,
No spear wound in his side,
No crown of thorns on his grimy brow,
Yet hungry, homeless, sad-eyed,
He walked among his fellow-men,
He who was crucified.

Proud temples lifted their turrets
In the hush of purpling gloom,
And slow through swinging portals
Passed Wealth, and Beauty's bloom,
As a tremulous wave of music
Rolled out like a silvery tide,
They worshipped the Christ in heaven,
And the Christ in men denied.

In the temples wine, and vessels of gold,
And music, and incense rare,
And fashion and wealth in the chandeliers dim,
Bending low in holy prayer,
But out in the darkness, trembling,
Weak,
With hunger long denied,
Stood the Christ in Humanity pleading.

Christ who was crucified,
—Mary Elizabeth Lease in the Challenge.

Comrade Henry Eschenroeder of the Bakers' Union, who has just opened a bakery at Railroad avenue and Broadway, is preparing to organize a branch of the party in his locality.

Till a man is independent he is not free. The man who is in danger of want is not a free man, and the country which does not guard him against this danger or does not insure him the means of a livelihood is not a free country, though it may be the freest of free countries. Liberty and poverty are incompatible, and if the poverty is extreme, liberty is impossible. The unrest which we call labor troubles is nothing more or less than an endeavor for the liberty which the working class are dispossessed of. —William Dean Howells.

CAMPAIGN FUND.

Previously reported	\$ 169.00
Collected by Wm. Butschke on list No. 17.	.....
Cash	..... 25
Anthony Maurr	..... 50
Collected by H. C. Hoff on list No. 42.	.....
Chas. A. Seifer	..... 25
H. Blumberg	..... 25
R. A. Bender	..... 50
H. Hurvitz	..... 25
Collected on list 26.	.....
Chas. Edler	..... 25
Henry Schaf	..... 25
Miscellaneous	.....
Dave Kreyling	..... 25
Offenberger	..... 50
Gus. Gosekler	..... 1.00
Jos. Glader	..... 50
Edward Weiger	..... 50
Henry Benner	..... 1.00
F. R. Charles	..... 50
W.	..... 50
O. A. Nelson	..... 50
Herm. Laube	..... 50
Fred Spalti	..... 50
Jos. Spalti	..... 50
Gustav Wolf	..... 25
W. K.	..... 1.00
W. M. Brandt	..... 2.70
Chas. Hausermann	..... 25
A. Kolb	..... 25
Comrade H.	..... 1.00
Collected by John F. Glas on list No. 18.	.....
John Glas	..... 10
Jake Bangert	..... 10
Fred Hoffmann	..... 10
Walter Schafar	..... 10
Chas. Walk	..... 10
W. Hoffel	..... 10
Theo. Albers	..... 10
Fr. Resch	..... 10
M. Erlacher	..... 25
Total	\$ 184.70

RUSSIAN REVOLUTION.

The Russian Labor movement Socialist-Secret Publication of Labor Papers.

From the Russian Social Democrats. Is Russia at the verge of a violent revolution? This question is now on the lips of almost all men and women who are interested in international affairs.

The question is certainly far from being an easy one to answer. That a revolution would greatly benefit Russia, that a shaking up in that half-feudal and half-capitalistic world would somewhat result in greater civilization, that a complete change in Russian political affairs would act as a great stimulus for further advancement and progress—no honest minded man who is not ignorant of conditions in Russia will deny.

Groning for many generations under the yoke of a tyrannical nobility, plundered for many years by a race of murderous autocrats called Tsars, oppressed all the time by unprincipled governors and burdened by heavy taxes—the people in Russia never had the freedom which most European people enjoy. No freedom of speech of any kind exists in dark Russia.

Thousands of these brave people went to an early grave for their noble work. Thousands were murdered in cold, far away Siberia. Many were the parents that never found out the end of their beloved children.

Women as well as men were dragged in chains like a pack of dogs over the dreary plains of Siberia, their only companions being a few dogs and a few dogs.

Exploited in the shops and factories by a class of capitalists the workers soon began to learn the lesson of civilization, namely that in union there is strength.

AMERICAN ITEMS.

About 22 out of every 1,000 coal miners the world over are killed annually.

In the municipal election at New Castle, Pa., the Social Democrats made splendid gains.

In the municipal election at New Castle, Pa., the Social Democrats made splendid gains. The strongest contest was made in the Fifth ward, where Comrade J. W. Clayton, a well-known trade unionist, was a candidate.

Local St. Louis meets every Sunday at 3 p. m. at 1214 Franklin.

NATIONAL PLATFORM.

Social Democratic Party of America.

The Social Democratic Party of the United States in its program of action, defines the objectives of the revolutionary program of international socialism.

The Social Democratic Party of the United States, as in all other organized political parties, has a program of action.

The Social Democratic Party of the United States, as in all other organized political parties, has a program of action.

The Social Democratic Party of the United States, as in all other organized political parties, has a program of action.

The Social Democratic Party of the United States, as in all other organized political parties, has a program of action.

DIRECTORY.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

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

MISSOURI STATE COMMITTEE—Chairman, Geo. H. Turner, 367 West 10th St., Kansas City, Mo. Sec'y, Wm. J. Hager, Room 7, 22 N. 4th St., St. Louis, Mo. Treas., F. P. O'Hare, 462 1/2 Finney Ave., 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, 1 p. m. to 6 p. m.

LOCAL ST. LOUIS meets every Sunday at 3 p. m. at 1214 Franklin.

ST. LOUIS WARD BRANCHES. 1ST WARD BRANCH—Julius Blumenthal, 307 Cowan St., Org.

2D, 4TH AND 5TH WARD BRANCH—Meets every Saturday 8 p. m. at room 7, 22 N. 4th St. Sec. C. R. Davis, 217 Market St.

6TH WARD BRANCH—Meets every 2d Tuesday of the month, 8 p. m. at 1801 S. 12th St. Sec. CRAK Specht.

7TH AND 8TH WARD BRANCH—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Dewey Hall, 2361 S. Broadway, Sec. Geo. Steinhauser, 2423 S. 9th St.

9TH WARD BRANCH meets 1st and 4th Tuesdays, 8 p. m. at 12th and Wyoming Sts. Sec. L. Stahl, 2643 Salena St.

10TH WARD BRANCH meets 1st and 4th Wednesdays, 8 p. m. at South-west Turner Hall, Potomac and Ohio Aves. Sec. Wm. Hoescher, 2734 Oregon Ave. Sec'y, G. S. Schaefer, 2811 Wisconsin Ave.

ELEVENTH WARD BRANCH meets second and fourth Wednesdays 8 p. m. at Hub's Hall, Broadway and Stone Sts. Sec. Louis Meier, 3011 Water St.

12TH WARD BRANCH meets 4th Friday of each month, 8 p. m. at 1211 A. Armstrong St. Sec. Wm. E. Ebert, 1211A Armstrong St.

13TH, 14TH, 15TH AND 16TH WARD BRANCH—Meets every Sunday at 2 p. m. at Metal Trades Hall, 1214 Franklin Ave. Sec. Rick Murphy, 1214 N. 16th St. Org. C. Schaefer, 1445 Mulhally St.

17TH 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 367 Whitney Building, Sec. J. A. Clark, 367 Whitney Bldg.

BEYOND THE SEAS. BELGIUM. Great preparations are being made for the election of the Social Democratic Party in Belgium.

DENMARK. The elections to the Chamber of Deputies (Folkething) will take place in about three weeks time.

AUSTRIA. A terrible account is given in the Peck Paper of the condition of Hungarian agricultural laborers.

GERMANY. In February Socialists were sentenced to one year and two weeks imprisonment and 437 fine.

The city central committee has the following books for sale: 1. Merrie England, by Robert Blatchford.

VONEY'S RESTAURANT AND LUNCH ROOM.

313 Locust St. The Man Who Stands by the Union.

IF YOU DESIRE International Union Scientific Society—The reason of it, the fact upon which is based, the great future of the world, the future of the human race, the future of the world, the future of the human race, the future of the world, the future of the human race.

PILGRIM CAFE, Ladies and Gents Restaurant, 517-519 Chestnut Street, St. Louis, Mo. Aug. 1. Hiltbrand, Prop. UNION HOUSE. POPULAR PRICES. Phone Kin. B 1073.

DR. L. H. DAVIS, Office and Residence, 1025 Park Avenue. Office Hours, 10 a. m. to 6 p. m. Kinloch Telephone A 104.

H. SLIKERMAN, Attorney at Law, 306 CARLETON BUILDING, ST. LOUIS, MO. Phone, Main 2104. Kinloch A 190.

The Wage Worker. In a frank and unvarnished way, this book tells the story of the wage worker's struggle for better conditions.

WM. VOGEL'S Bakery and Coffee House, 115 South 2d Street, Opposite Lem's Beer Dept. A centrally located Union Bakery.

Haverhill Social Democrat. CONTAINS USUALLY: 1. Report on Socialists Elected to office.

BOYCOTT THE English Syndicate Breweries. KIAMBRACK, Green Tree, Grove's, Phoenix, Anthony & Kuhn's, Cherokee, Wainwright's, Siffel's, Lafayette, Hyde Park, Bremen, Burton Ale and Porter Co., and Heil's Brewery.

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

Notice. Members of Local St. Louis will vote for two of the following candidates for the office of Secretary of the International Bureau at Brussels, Belgium, and return this ballot by April 12th.

100 CARDS AND CASE \$1.00. By Mail—Cash with Order. 200 Cards and Case, \$1.50. 500 Cards and Case, 2.00. McLEAN PRINTING CO., 311 North 8th St., ST. LOUIS, MO.

SOCIALIST REGISTER.

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

WM. J. HAGER, Sec'y Social Democratic Party, Room 7, 22 N. 4th Street.

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

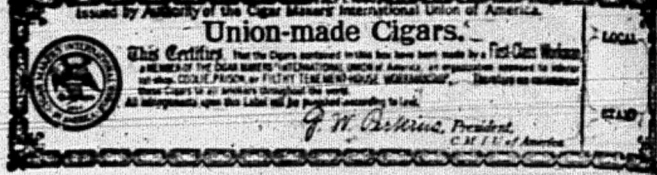
Name, Address, Ward, Precinct.

ELECTRIC LYE. POWDERED OR SOLID.



Established in St. Louis Over 27 Years. These goods are made and guaranteed by W. H. PRIESMEYER.

Smoke Only Union Made Cigars.



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

HAVE your Acknowledgements, Legal Papers, Deeds of Trust, Contracts, Leases, Last Wills and Loans drawn up, and place your Fire, Tornado, Plate Glass and Accident Insurance with F. TOMBRIDGE INSURANCE AGENCY.

No. 22 North 4th St. Kinloch Tel. A 590. St. Louis, Mo. Insurance, Money to Loan, and Legal Documents Accurately Drawn.

Social Democratic Party of St. Louis Meets Every SUNDAY, 3 p. m., at Metal Trades Hall, 1310 Franklin Ave.

Speaking and Discussion at Each Meeting Except first in Each Month.

Come and Hear Principles of Socialism Discussed THE SOCIALIST VOTE.

Do you think the Socialists are weak and that they will never amount to much? Do you think Socialism will never come and that there is no use wasting your time reading about it?

Table showing Socialist vote percentages in various countries from 1872 to 1898.

Total Strength in the World . . . 8,000,000.

WILLIAM H. BAIRD, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Room 211, Ozark Building, N. W. cor. 10th and Pine Sts. ST. LOUIS, MO. Phone Kinloch C 64.

Star Liquor Co. Fine Old Kentucky Sweet & Sour Mash Whiskies. Wines, Gins and Brandies. 1026 Franklin Ave., St. Louis. HENRY ECHER, Prop. Telephone Kinloch B-924.

Arbeiter-Zeitung Volks-Anwalt. Socialdemokratisches Wochenblatt. STEINER ENGRAVING & CO. BADGES, SEALS, BUTTONS & PINS, STAMPS. STENCILS & METAL CHECKS. 11 N. 8th St. - ST. LOUIS.