

MISSOURI SOCIALIST.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY OF MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1901.

VOLUME I.

NUMBER 49.

ST. LOUIS LABOR.

—Our City Edition.

We are issuing this week the first of our special city edition to be known as ST. LOUIS LABOR. It is intended to make this edition deal only with local news after the first of the year, when it will be made an eight-page paper.

The paper will deal largely with the union matters; in fact we will do all we can to fill the long-felt want of a thorough union paper, which will deal with all the live topics of the day, and at the same time give a full account of all the doings in trades unions, and make it really indispensable to every trades unionist who would keep abreast of the class struggle and learn the latest moves of the capitalist class. To this end we will communicate with every union in the city and ask them to select, either a secretary, or one of their members who will keep us informed on the news of the union, and at the same time act as our agent in the matter of subscriptions.

The working class of St. Louis will have an opportunity of obtaining a paper that is a paper in fact as well as in name, and we will expect, and doubt receive, the support which we deserve.

The Cardwell Case.

Its Lesson.

Democratic and Republican papers in St. Louis have for several days been devoting considerable space to what is called the "Cardwell case." The "case" was the result of a libel suit filed against the St. Louis Republic by William O. Cardwell.

Cardwell was a Democratic member of the last General Assembly and from public utterances it would seem that he had learned a great many lessons concerning the raising of campaign funds by the Democratic party in Missouri, and several months ago "let the cat out of the bag," and created consternation among the faithful in the jackass party. The Republic is the watch dog of "democracy" in the state, at once set up a libel and published several things which Mr. Cardwell considered as reflections upon his character. In order to remove these "stains" he instituted a suit against the St. Louis Republic for \$1000 damages, and then the fun began.

He summoned as witnesses all the prominent members of the Democratic state committee and several well known lobbyists, among them "Bill" Phelps of the Missouri Pacific Railway. The testimony brought out the fact that the Democratic state committee had obtained nearly \$20,000 from the various corporations of the state, for their campaign fund for the election of 1900, upon promises that there would be no legislation against their interests.

Among those corporations which had contributed was the St. Louis Transit Co., the Missouri Pacific and other railways, and several brewery interests. All these things were brought out at the trial and the faithful began to get frightened. Things were going too far, democracy would be ruined. Accordingly it was fixed up by somebody, somehow, at any rate a Mr. Brown, who is reported as Bill Phelps partner, "called" upon Mr. Cardwell, \$5,500 was handed him to drop the proceedings, and the old Missouri democracy was saved. There still considerable mystery as to the actual identity of the savior but rumor points rather strongly toward the good of Bill Phelps, who being a "good Democrat" naturally offered his assistance in the hour of peril.

It is not known exactly what motion prompted Mr. Cardwell in the institution of his suit, but it was doubtless due to the fact that he didn't get on the "divy," that was made at Jefferson City and he conceived the libel suit as a good means of replenishing his empty pockets.

The whole proceedings shows the actual workings of the two old political parties, not alone the Democratic party but the Republican party is equally guilty. The Democrats buy their way into office in Missouri and other states where they are in power and the Republican by levying tribute on the trusts and large capitalist in-

terests in that movement today are the economic and political organizations of the working class. The liberty of the working class will come only as a result of their own struggles and the trades unions and the Socialist Party are in the van guard of this struggle; the Trades Unions in the shop and the every day battles of the changing order, and the Socialist Party at the ballot box, where, at a not very far distant day, the workingmen of America will unite and completely overthrow the present system of capitalism. ST. LOUIS LABOR will rectify the progress and successes of these two wings of the emancipating army, and it will be necessary for every workingman who is looking forward to the coming of a better day, to subscribe for and read ST. LOUIS LABOR, which is being issued not for the profit of those who are publishing it, but for the bringing about of this better day.

THE BLOODHOUNDS.

A wage slave to his master said:
"I am a man like you.
I want more raiment, want more bread,
And time for pleasure, too."
"Base-born and knave!" the master cried.
"Never shall you have more!"
"Then I toll no more," the slave replied:
And he passed from the factory door.

Up rises the master in wrath's excess,
He calls to his bloodhounds three,
"Ho, Hunger, and Cold and Nakedness!
Bring the rebel back to me!"

Upon the track of the wage-slave bold
Leap the bloodhounds, three straight-way;
Grim Hunger and Nakedness and Cold
With their jaws wide for prey.

He hears their swift and stealthy tread;
Their growls reply to his groans,
They pull the shelter from over his head,
And the flesh from off his bones.

He flies, but ever on his track
The bloodhounds fierce come faster
They worry and wind him back and back
To the bands of his cruel master.

The slave sinks down in sore distress;
The master cries in glee;
"Good Cold and Hunger and Nakedness!
Well done, my bloodhounds three.

"To your task, vile slave, or feel the lash!
Watch him my bloodhounds true!
If ever rebellion makes him rash,
His flesh shall be your due."

And the slave with anguish never told
Feels their breath as he tolls away
For Hunger and Nakedness and Cold
Are watching him each day!
—WM. R. FOX.

THE BREWERS' UNION

—And Its Label.

Equally important with the label of the cigar makers, the tobacco workers and the garment workers is the red label of the brewers. This label, like all others, signifies that the product upon which it is stamped is the product of the best paid brewery workmen that is possible under capitalism. The Brewers Union, like all other unions, has been the means of elevating the men employed in that industry, from a position of absolute dependency to a plane where today they have very considerable to say concerning the conduct of their employment. The condition of the brewers, before their organization was almost equal to the conditions of the cigar makers and garment workers.

They were employed four hours in the most insanitary conditions and at low wages. Today, thanks to their excellent organization, which has come

only after repeated struggles and the expenditure of much time and energy, they are in a position where their wages will enable them to live in fairly good condition and they are no longer compelled to work for long hours unless they are well paid for it. The Brewers' Union is one of the most scientifically organized unions which is today affiliated with the A. F. of L. They are not organized so much on craft or trade lines, as they are organized industrially.

Every man employed in and around the brewery is under the jurisdiction of the United Brewery Workers' Union, and all contracts with the boss brewers are made with a committee representing this united organization. It is not possible for the bosses to single out a union and crush it on account of its weakness, but an attack on one department means an attack upon all and it is resented by all. And in order to keep down the expenses of the union the members are expected to join some sort of fraternal organization which will pay sick and death benefits. This method puts but a very little extra expense upon the members and it leaves their union treasury in a position that will enable them to carry on a protracted struggle against their capitalist employers. Another excellent feature about the Brewers' Union is the fact that their members understand that they are not alone fighting a single boss, but as members of the working class, they are fighting the entire capitalist class. They realize that capitalism is wrong, that while they may be getting better wages than formerly still no wage is a satisfaction for labor, nothing short of the full product of their energies will represent their rightful compensation.

Believing as they do, their energies are directed not alone against capitalism on the economic field but also on the political field. They are trades unionists in their shops and they are Socialists at the ballot box. Their official journal, the Brauer Zeitung, published in Cincinnati, is one of the best Socialist papers in the country.

It is constantly striving to spread the knowledge of Socialism and is urging upon their members the necessity for class conscious action in a political party of the working class whose object is the overthrow of capitalism. While we are yet living under capitalism, however, it is the duty of every union man to see that the Brewers Union label is on all the products of the brewery which he uses.

It is only by this action that we can assure the position which they have attained. The boss brewers will readily understand that it is to their interest to employ union workmen, if those who use their products refuse to accept anything which does not bear the label. Every union man should consider himself a committee of one whose duty it is to demand the label of the Brewery Workers' organization and of every other union organization which has a label.

ASK FOR F.R. RICE'S

MERCANTILE

10c BRAND

AND ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY,

.ALSO.

305

5c Brand.

Union Made Cigars.

The F. R. Rice Mercantile Cigar Factory employs the best skilled UNION cigar makers, and manufactures high class cigars only.

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cratic parties, both of which are alike so far as the working class is concerned. There spring up from time to time, however, parties of a more local nature, which propose different platforms and sail under different names, but which are wholly similar in that they support the capitalist system. Such parties are the Public Ownership party of St. Louis, the so-called Union Labor party of San Francisco and the Seth Low movement in New York.

All of these parties employ practically the same tactics in their campaigns and when their candidates have once been elected and the fact demonstrated that there is no differ-

ence between their aims and the aims of the old parties, their popularity wanes and the working class return to their old political masters.

This game will continue until the working class elect to office the representative of the revolutionary Socialist party which will put an end to the capitalist system.

The Cardwell case will have served well its purpose if it be the means of showing in all of its corruption the tactics of capitalist political parties.

It is only by object lessons that those who are today fooled into voting against their interests, can be shown the absurdity and the hopelessness of so voting.

From Cleveland.

Cleveland, O., Dec. 15.—The central committee of the Socialist Party here has decided to set aside the third Sunday in January for a joint meeting of the branches to discuss and dispose of the plan to reorganize Local Cleveland. The vote for national committeeman in Local Cleveland resulted as follows: Max S. Hayes, 51; N. P. Geiger, 8; Harry C. Thompson, 2; 36 votes were cast for the proposition that committeeman serve one year, and one vote for two years; 46 votes stood in favor of organizer plan and 2 against.

Petitions are being circulated to place our candidates on official ballot. Initiated new members at last meeting, and a number acted upon that were not present to be obligated. Fraternally yours, MISS M. H. GEIGER.

WITHOUT THE UNION LABEL, we may depend upon it cheap labor has been employed. If we would not buy without the label there would soon be no cheap labor.

From Kansas City.

Kansas City, Dec. 14.—It is now announced that the smelter at Argentine, Kansas, near here will be permanently closed February 1st. This institution formerly gave employment to about 2,000 men, but two months ago discharged all but 100, without so much as a week's notice; thus giving a fine illustration of the "brotherhood of capital and labor." Argentine had a population of some 4,000 and was mainly dependent on the smelter; there is much suffering there this winter. Your correspondent made a trip to the place, but could gather little information. The people all acted as if some crime had been committed, and that questioning might implicate them. "You see," said a former employe, "the company may start up again, and no one likes to talk too much." But the company will not start. Having recently joined the smelter trust, the Argentine works are not necessary, as the Omaha works can care for the business of the consolidated interests. Some of the skilled employes have been taken there, but the rest have been left without as much right on earth as a stray cur.

A public meeting of the Peoples Fund and Welfare Association will be held at Room 7, International Bank Building, Thursday evening, December 26. Those interested in the progress of this work will attend and take part in the ratification of the new constitution.

A. J. LAWRENCE.

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EDITORIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

Communications must reach the office by Monday evening preceding the issue in which they are to appear.

The fact that a signed article is published does not commit MISSOURI SOCIALIST to all opinions expressed therein.

Contributions and items 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 faith.

Entered at the Postoffice at St. Louis, Mo., as second-class matter, in December, 1900.

NOTICE.

If the number on your label is 49 your Subscription has Expired.

BUY UNION LABEL GOODS.

With this week's issue we change our name to St. Louis Labor for the city edition and it will be mailed to all our subscribers in the city under that name.

Notice the progress of the movement in St. Louis by reading the notes on the back page. Every Socialist who is interested in the battle at the polls should read that part of the paper carefully.

At the recent laying of the cornerstone of a public school at Santa Barbara, Cal., the workmen were asked to write their political affiliations on a slip of paper which was to be placed in the stone.

The Post-Dispatch of Tuesday details the account of a boy of 14 who keeps his grandmother from going to the poor house on a salary of \$3 a week.

The newspaper reports of the conditions of the working class of Germany show that they are in a frightful plight.

There were 224 applicants for 100 vacancies in November, against 200 applicants for the same number of vacancies in October.

Twice as many men as needed. Thus it is that capitalism deals with the working class. No matter how needy, no matter how willing and ready they are to work, unless the machine owners can reap a profit off their labor, they must starve.

CIVIL SERVICE.

The United States Steel Corporation (the steel trust) has announced that they have adopted a plan whereby they expect to "avert labor troubles."

The United States Steel Corporation has just adopted a civil service reform system for the 2,000 employees on its lake steamers, which is destined to have a far-reaching effect in preventing labor troubles in the future.

"Every man employed on ships will be entered on the lists, and a careful record of his work will be kept. Promotions, it is stated, will be solely on merit as indicated in this record.

"The steel corporation, it is said, goes further than this, and at the outset of the new system will at an early date announce handsome sums which will go to CAPTAINS AND CHIEF ENGINEERS, MAKING THEM TO THAT EXTENT STOCKHOLDERS IN THE COMPANY.

While it is announced that the

scheme is launched as a way of preventing "labor troubles," when sifted down it is only a scheme to get more labor out of the men by making their superintendents and foremen stockholders in the company.

It is a capital scheme for the capitalists. What is more it is directed in line with every other effort to harmonize labor and capital.

WILL THE JOB LAST?

One of the greatest sources of worry to the working class is contained in the constant uncertainty of their employment. They have no guarantee whatever that they will find their "job" ready for them when they go to work in the morning.

Our system is founded upon profit and it is for the perpetuation of this system that our laws are framed and our governments instituted. Everything gives way to the accumulation of profits, and human life goes for little in the balance.

"Whenever a man gets a dollar without earning it, some other man earns a dollar without getting it." This is an axiom well worth remembering.

ALTON.

Alton, Ill., Dec. 12.—Local Alton of the Socialist party effected permanent organization Dec. 11 by electing Comrade August Schippert secretary-treasurer, D. H. Howell organizer and Chas. L. Vogelhoff literature agent.

Labor produces everything and yet it is compelled to "divide up" or starve.—San Diego Chieftain.

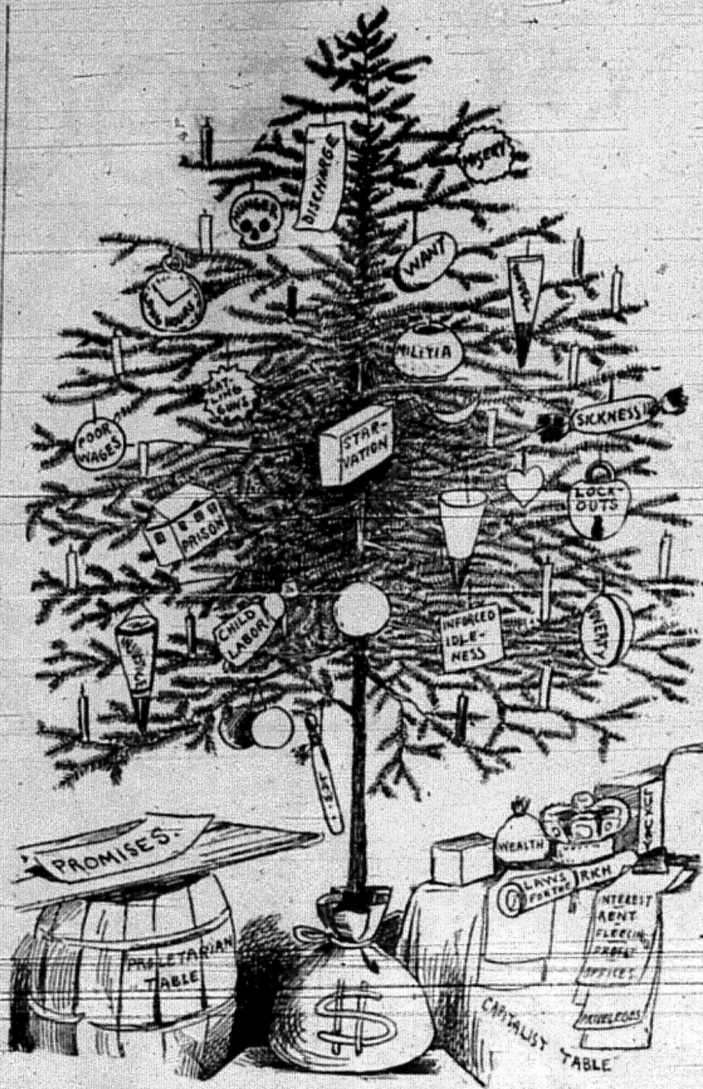
NO THANKS.

Kansas City, Dec. 14.—The Retail Dealers started an organization here this week. This is interesting only because of the queer ideas expressed at the organization meeting.

"This is an age of collectivism as opposed to individualism. Capital is organized and gets the legislation it wants. The danger to society today is from the top; from organized capital.

We will not quarrel with Mr. Winters as to his statement of the case, but when he suggests the remedy, we beg to decline. It is not at all surprising that Mr. Winters and the class he represents do not understand their uselessness in society, nor are able to read the handwriting on the wall, even when put there by Bradstreet and Dun.

George A. Bond was elected chairman of the temporary organization. Your correspondent remembers attending a meeting two years ago at which an attempt was made to organize a "single-line-merchants" association and fight the department store.



CAPITALIST HYPOCRISY.

Christmas has once more come in the world's calendar and we are called upon, in the name of our capitalist society, to rejoice for the blessings which life affords. We are told that this is the era of "peace on earth, good will to men."

watches at the bedside of him who has fallen before the musket fire of the militia, a victim to the greed of capitalism, and every other robbed, degraded, vicious and immoral segment of our festering society, how can we expect all these to take part in our Christmas cheer?

HUMAN LIFE SACRIFICED

—For Profit.

Facts have just come to light in connection with the recent explosion at the Imperial Electric Light Company's plant which tells a tale of capitalist exploitation culminating in human sacrifice which is almost too horrible to believe.

up during the busy hour in the evening, and the superintendent took men from other parts of the building and ordered them into the coal bins.

WHAT IS THE NEXT STEP

—Against Labor

The daily papers of Dec. 12 contained the following dispatch from San Juan, Porto Rico: "Santiago Iglesias, president of the Federation of Workmen of Porto Rico, together with nine companions, were tried in the district court of San Juan yesterday on a charge of conspiracy.

"To raise the price of labor." In other words to increase wages; this is openly declared to be the charge upon which Comrade Iglesias and his companions were sentenced to imprisonment.

Workingmen, Porto Rico is American soil and is under American control. If it is possible to convict members of the working class of that island for a CONSPIRACY TO RAISE WAGES it is possible here.

It is this raise in wages which is the greatest fear of the capitalist class for they understand that a raise in wages means a cut in profits, a thing which the capitalist class at once construes as a violation of law and order.

working class, we can then turn our own land and find its counterpart. The capitalist class of Porto Rico has not confined itself to the oppression of men in this "conspiring" raise the price of labor," but their courts, they have declared the Federation of Workmen of Porto Rico shall be disbanded.

It will depend, union members; if your actions are such that the A. F. of L. will at once have the A. F. of L. set at liberty, to defy the courts of Porto Rico in its attempts to break up the trade union of that Island, if they carry the test to the ballot box and through the elected representatives a class conscious political organization of labor, that such things stop, we may rest assured that protest will be effective.

But if they content themselves with resolutions, if they expect the capitalist class government, which is the result of these atrocities, to reverse its decisions at their mere "petition," do not themselves rid our movement of this capitalist rule, election of their own officers, imprisonment of Iglesias, breaking up of the Porto Rico Federation of Workmen will be the stepping stone to similar action in this country.

Workingmen, we have nothing to gain by delay. Our conditions are not much worse off than they are today and it needs simply the determination to end the entire capitalist system, which is kept up by such wares as this one practiced in Porto Rico, to usher in a system where the worker will receive the full product of his labor, and his liberty will be attained.

LABOR IN JAPAN.

—Its Conditions

The Japanese consul general, in writing on the conditions of labor in Japan, in the Consular Reports for December, says: "Children under 10 years, even of scarcely six or five years of age, are largely employed in factories, and men are generally made to work for injuriously excessive long hours, while women have to work for the same periods to which the men are subjected, and, like them, they have to work in the night time, too.

working them like galley-slaves. International capitalism is as ruthless and criminal in one country as in another. The capitalists of Japan, China, of America, and of every country of Europe are alike in their methods of labor. Their existence is dependent entirely upon what they are able to wring from the labor of the working class and every effort which is made by them, must be at the still further expense of the class. Every power of government in every country of the world is used to further their interests and it is through the powers of government that they are able to continue their existence.

From this article we see that the Socialist movement is an international movement in its scope as is international capitalism. Socialism is the force in our capitalist society which is organizing the workers of the world into a class-conscious political army, for the purpose of bringing upon the citadel of capitalism, the powers of government, and capturing them in the interest of the working class. Socialism has made its appearance in Japan where it has already reached the stage that brings out the attacks from the capitalist press, and owners readily understand the meaning of a complete working class victory who realize that with the inauguration of Socialism their power to exact tribute from the labor to the others, will at an end. We may rest assured that the Socialists of Japan will deal with the capitalist class of their country as firm and effective a manner as the Socialists the world over are dealing with the capitalists of their respective countries. The working class of Japan will grow to learn the object of the Socialist movement and when they have learned, capitalism in that country will be at an end. The Socialists of the world are not striving for reform, they realize that capitalism is incapable of reformation, they aim at a short of revolution, possible, forcible, if necessary.

CARNEGIE'S NEW SOCIALISM,

—Born of Oppression.

Pittsburgh Press recently con-
 an article in which they de-
 Andrew Carnegie as being the
 of a NEW SORT OF SOCIAL-
 the sort is of such new order
 is worth commenting upon. The
 the greater portion of the
 The capitalized words are the
 portions of it:

...the great iron
 whose BENEFICENCE has
 the world within the past de-
 the founder of a NEW SORT
 SOCIALISM which will leave its
 in the new era which he lived
 Carnegie is not a TECHNICAL SO-
 IST. He is a plain, matter-of-
 GENTLEMAN who ROSE in the
 by SHEER ABILITY, and
 ed millions while he RAISED
 STEEL WORKER FROM THE
 EN CLASS OF OLD-TIME IRON
 KERS TO POSITIONS OF ARIS-
 TATS IN THE WORLD OF
 GAVE MORE THAN HE TOOK,
 he gave liberally TO THE MEN
 MADE THEIR MILLIONS AS
 AS HIS OWN.

...recent years Mr. Carnegie has
 accused of being a socialist. His
 recent distribution of the wealth
 accumulated has marked him as the
 of a new era. Economists
 have in vain to classify him.
 has ended the microscopic ex-
 of the politician and econo-
 alike.

...years ago when Mr. Carnegie was
 ODEST MILLIONAIRE he an-
 his opinion that no man ought
 with immense wealth bound up
 the deeds and trust funds. He
 explained WHY he held such a
 POSSIBLY it was because he
 the PRODUCTS OF THE
 TH BELONG TO THE HAND
 PRODUCES, and that the great
 es which are being accumulated
 TRUST FUNDS FOR THE PEO-
 WHO CONTRIBUTED THEIR
 in forming the giant heritages.
 r. Carnegie's actions have been
 eloquent than his expressed opi-
 Referring from the Carnegie Steel
 with a PRINCELY FORTUNE, he
 ely set himself to the most
 task of distributing the wealth
 ACCUMULATED, as best befitted
 whom he marked as his bene-
 ficiaries. In this work he has acknowl-
 edged no kith, no kin. The world has
 to him a vast BROTHERHOOD,
 ally deserving his friendly help.

...Scottish lad on the banks of Loch
 and was as dear to him as the
 S WHO SPLASHED ABOUT ON
 E BANKS OF THE MONONGA-
 LA. Each are today SHARING the
 of the GENEROUS
 ART, which helped, more than any
 r, to make Pittsburgh famed as a
 of workers.

...in this work Mr. Carnegie is UN-
 CONSCIOUSLY the exponent of a
 V SOCIALISM. It is socialism
 BED by the bit of COMMON
 SE. Books and scholarships—
 EDERS OF OPPORTUNITY—are
 ovements more priceless to the
 of today than millions will be
 the world a score of years hence.

...and Carnegie, through his "benefi-
 ce" has founded a "new sort of so-
 cialism" which is destined to make its
 mark in the present age. Truly, a
 man is Carnegie. "Beneficence"
 can well afford to be beneficent, if
 the cheapest way he could have de-
 ed of obtaining the plaudits of cap-
 italism. He has more than he can
 sibly use and the world calls him
 ocent for getting rid of a portion
 at which to him is useless.

...his Socialism is indeed a "new sort,"
 act it is so entirely new that 'tis the
 opposite of Socialism. It is aims
 g, and to the capitalist class at
 ; it is charity pure and simple,
 e socialism is nothing but justice,
 e called socialism by the capitalist
 e in order to detract the attention
 the working class from the real
 allism, which means more than lit-
 es which we never see and schools
 ch we can never attend.

...it is to make his "mark" it will be
 as one of the stumbling blocks
 own across the path of the advanc-
 army of the world's liberators.

...he is not a "technical socialist" only
 gentleman." Translated, he is not
 working man and his interests are
 those of workingmen, he is merely
 capitalist who alone are known as
 gentlemen" under the existing order,
 and he "rose" by "sheer ability."
 runately they do not say by what
 of ability. They might as well
 be added "to grind profits out of
 labor of others." Their "eulogy"
 and then have been complete.

...and in the exercise of this "ability"
 "raised the steel worker from the
 oen class of old-time iron workers
 positions of aristocrats in the world
 labor." Possibly Homestead, with
 Pinkertons, its standing army, its
 rved and hungry women and chil-
 en, its murdered workmen and its
 rnal carnage, was one of the stepping
 ones in this noble work. Possibly it
 through his efforts that these "old-
 time iron workers" were induced to
 against his efforts to wring more
 from their labor. Possibly it
 as at his instance that they organized
 trades unions and forced him to
 ant better conditions.

...Aristocracy of labor!" How our
 capitalists love to roll this dainty mor-

sel on their tongue. A laboring aristoc-
 rat, as if it were not labor alone
 which entitled anyone to be an aristoc-
 rat.

And he "gave more than he took" to
 the "men who made their millions as
 well as his own." By what right
 should he have taken any if he did not
 make any, and why should those who
 "made their millions as well as his
 own" be compelled to receive any of it
 at his hands as a gift? By what power
 did he become possessed of that which
 was made, and which rightfully be-
 longed to others? As a "modest mil-
 lionaire" he declared that no man
 should die rich. He did not say "why."
 Possibly because his efforts to "raise
 the old-time iron workers" were
 haunting him. "Possibly" because he
 thought the "products of the earth be-
 long to the hand that produces." Pos-
 sibly, and possibly not. Suffice it to
 say that the "producers" themselves
 will think in this fashion some day
 and when that day comes Carnegie will
 certainly be relieved of the arduous
 duties of "raising the iron workers."
 Nor will he be allowed to administer
 in "trust" that which has been pro-
 duced, but the producers will see to the
 proper administration of their own
 products. Neither will he have any
 more "princely fortune" which he has
 "accumulated"—not earned.

In the disposal of his fund he has re-
 garded the world as a "brotherhood"
 and well he might. He can afford to
 regard those as "brothers" who, while
 they have produced the wealth of the
 world, have allowed him to "accumu-
 late" a "princely fortune."

And his love for the "boys who
 splashed about on the banks of the
 Monongahela" was an endearing love
 indeed, a love born of the knowledge
 that he was using their young lives as
 the means of accumulating his fortune.
 His "generous heart" which spoke so
 loudly at Homestead has indeed "done
 more than any other to make Pitts-
 burgh famed as a city of workers.

Of workers whose lives are spent be-
 fore the hellish fires of his furnaces
 and whose toll and misery is expressed
 in his ease and luxury.

"Unconsciously" he is working out
 his "new socialism," "curbed by the
 bit of common sense."

Carnegie's only "unconsciousness"
 exists when he draws his profits from
 the toll of his wage slaves. He is "un-
 conscious" because it pays.

His socialism is "curbed with com-
 mon sense," because its exercise does
 not hinder the taking of profit and
 anything that interferes with profits
 at once receives the condemnation of
 capitalism and a man is endowed with
 "common sense" in the eyes of capital-
 ism only when he leaves profits alone.

Carnegie's "new sort of socialism"
 is also praised because its exercise
 results in "breeders of opportunity."
 We will say that if such an "opportu-
 nity" is the one which Carnegie grasped,
 we will point to the half-naked men
 slaving before his furnaces and declare
 that if such is the result of Carnegie's
 "socialism," if such will be the result
 of Carnegie's schools and his librar-
 ies, it would be better if they were
 consigned to the flames as fast as they
 are built for they can bring nothing
 but misery to the workers, whose lives
 are the price of luxury of those who
 have grasped such "opportunities."

Bakers' Union.

An Appeal.
 December 1, 1901.

Greeting:

The McKinney Bread Company of
 St. Louis is still on the unfair list.

More than twelve months have past,
 since the manager of the above named
 concern called all the members of our
 Local Union No. 15, of St. Louis, at the
 time working for the firm, into his of-
 fice and demanded that each one must
 withdraw immediately from the Union,
 and in his presence tear up his mem-
 bership book and to further agree
 not to belong to a labor organiza-
 tion as long as they may work for
 the McKinney Bread Company.

When every man answered in the
 negative the manager discharged them.

The members of the Union left the
 office of the McKinney Bread Company
 and all reported at the office of Bak-
 ers' Union No. 15.

Committees were appointed by the
 Local and the Central Trades and Labor
 Union of St. Louis, Mo., to inter-
 view the manager of the McKinney
 Bread Company on the matter with a
 view to unionize the plant.

Every committee met with a flat re-
 fusal, and finding that this company
 refused to make a satisfactory settle-
 ment with our Local or with the
 Central Trades and Labor Union, the
 Executive Council of the American
 Federation of Labor was appealed to.

The latter body investigated our
 grievance, used every honorable means
 to get the McKinney Bread Company
 to employ members of our interna-
 tional Union, but this concern would
 not listen and again refused. The Ex-
 ecutive Council then decided to put
 this firm on the unfair list.

The McKinney Bread Company is
 shipping its bread and cakes all over
 the state of Missouri, over Illinois and
 partly over adjoining states, and to-
 day is boasting that in spite of the
 boycott, and being on the unfair list
 of the A. F. of L., they do just as
 much if not more business than before;
 if this be true, then union men and
 women are not doing their duty.

The average condition of the jour-
 neyman baker today is such that a
 change for the better becomes an ur-
 gent necessity. Our St. Louis brethren
 are doing their utmost to win this
 fight; their membership has been tri-
 pled since this fight is on, but we
 recognize that we need your help; the
 assistance from you at this time will
 bring about a speedy settlement in
 our favor. We shall not rest; we must
 win.

We do not ask you financial support
 but your moral help, to which we are
 entitled. Do not patronize stores, hot-
 els, restaurants, boarding houses or
 any branch stores in which the goods
 of the McKinney Bread Company are
 for sale.

Whenever you buy bread see that
 this label is attached to the loaf, and
 when purchasing cakes or crackers,
 demand that this label is on the box,
 package or barrel. By going this we
 will soon have our label, which stands
 for short hours of labor, reasonable
 pay and fair treatment, on the mar-
 ket.

Women and children especially are
 requested to kindly favor us by de-
 manding the union label on all bakery
 goods. Refuse to buy or handle goods
 made by the McKinney Bread Co. of
 St. Louis, Mo. Fraternally yours,
 Journeymen Bakers and Confection-
 ers' International Union of America.

The above appeal made by the Jour-
 neymen Bakers and Confectioners'
 International Union has been ap-
 proved by the officers of the A. F. of
 L., and is favorably commended to our
 fellow unionists throughout the coun-
 try. Fraternally yours,
 SAMUEL GOMPERS, Pres.
 American Federation of Labor.
 FRANK MORRISON, Secretary.

MARK HANNA AND LABOR.

—His Friendship.

"I would rather have the credit of
 making successful the movement to
 bring labor and capital into closer re-
 lations of confidence and reliance than
 be President of the United States. If,
 by resigning my seat in the United
 States Senate, I could bring to frus-
 tration the plans that we are now foster-
 ing to make strikes, lockouts and
 great labor disputes impossible, I
 would gladly do so. I think it is the
 grandest thing that could be accom-
 plished in this country. I would want
 no greater monument than to have
 the world remember that I did some-
 thing to end wars between American
 labor and American capital."

The above quotation from an inter-
 view with Mark Hanna appeared in
 the St. Louis Republic Monday.

And it is with pleasure that we note
 his noble offer of self-sacrifice. The
 work he has set out to accomplish is
 worthy the best efforts but even if
 Hanna were honest in his declarations
 we must repeat that he has started on
 an impossible task. Capital and labor
 can never be harmonized. There will
 always be strikes, lockouts and labor
 disputes, so long as the two interests
 exist. They will never disappear un-
 til one or the other is destroyed.

But as to Hanna's honesty, does he
 really wish to accomplish what he
 claims for the interest of the working
 class, or are his efforts not rather di-
 rected toward the benefit of the capi-
 talist class which he can only accom-
 plish by deceiving the workers.

From the article in the Republic it
 would seem that Hanna is now in
 New York attending a conference of
 capitalists and "labor leaders" where
 he hopes to make known his wonder-
 ful remedy.

This conference it is announced will
 be composed of such men as Charles
 M. Schwab of the United States Steel
 Corporation, S. R. Callaway of the New
 York Central Railroad, Abram S. Hew-
 itt, Archbishop Ireland, Bishop Potter,
 Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell and P.
 M. Arthur.

As to the personnel of the commit-
 tee and the good which can come from
 such a conference we will leave its
 consideration to the lively and take
 up Hanna in detail.

In the first place Hanna declares
 with much pride that he settled the
 great coal and steel strikes. May be
 he did, but how much did the miners
 and the steel workers gain by the "set-
 tlement"?

The coal miners' strike, as is well
 known, occurred during the heat of
 the last presidential campaign, and
 realizing that such a controversy could
 not but injure the chances of his can-
 didate Hanna as he declared, ended
 the strike by "making the capitalists
 who owned the coal railroads and the
 coal companies see that it was to their
 interest to meet the men and talk it
 over."

He had no consideration for the men
 on strike; his sole desire was to pass

THE A. F. OF L. CONVENTION.

—Its Accomplishments.

The largest convention of the Amer-
 ican Federation of Labor ever held has
 met and adjourned.

A great many points with reference
 to the welfare of the economically or-
 ganized workers were discussed and
 final action taken on them.

It is regretful to state, however, that
 upon the two most important questions
 which came before the convention,
 their decision was not as emphatic as
 it should have been. But it is not in
 the nature of things that they could
 be expected to see the full conse-
 quences of these questions which will
 surely be worked out as they should
 be when the proper time arrives. The
 question of "trade autonomy," the most
 important question today from the
 standpoint of the trades unionist was
 very unsatisfactorily settled. The con-
 vention did not declare emphatically
 either one way or the other, but its
 actions resulted in a victory for both
 sides which is no victory at all. The
 question of "trade autonomy" brought
 up the question of organization along
 industrial lines as distinguished from
 trade organizations.

The recent development of trusts has
 made it necessary, for an effectual or-
 ganization, that every man at work in
 a given industry should be organized,
 and come under the jurisdiction of a
 united organization comprising all the
 workers in that industry. The most
 striking example of this sort of organ-
 ization is the United Brewery Work-
 ers Union, which takes in every man
 employed around the breweries. The
 fight was brought up in a contest be-
 tween the Steam Engineers Union and
 the Brewers' Union. The former ob-
 jected to the jurisdiction of the latter
 over the engineers employed in the
 brewery.

The decision of the convention takes
 away this jurisdiction from the Brew-
 ery Workers' Union in all places
 where there is an engineers' union or-
 ganized. It practically robs the Indus-

FOR A BIG DEMONSTRATION

—In January.

Work has begun in earnest on the
 demonstration which will be held in
 St. Louis on the occasion of the meet-
 ing of the National Committee of the
 Socialist Party. Music Hall has been
 secured and nothing will be left un-
 done which will insure the success of
 the demonstration. The joint commit-
 tee of the Central Trades and Labor
 Union and the Socialist Party met at
 the office of Missouri Socialist Monday
 evening and drew up a communication
 which will be sent to every union in
 the city asking for the appointment of
 a committee to make the final arrange-
 ments.

Mr. Charles Roloff of the C. T. and
 L. U. was elected secretary of the com-
 mittee and M. Ballard Dunn of the So-
 cialist Party, chairman. The following
 is the communication:

Dear Sir and Brother: The under-
 signed joint committee, representing
 the Central Trades and Labor Union
 and the Socialist Party, desires to se-
 cure the co-operation of your union in
 arranging for a big mass meeting
 which is to be held on January 25,
 1902, in Music Hall. The occasion is
 the meeting of the National Commit-
 tee of the Socialist Party. Representa-
 tives of almost every state in the
 Union will be present, and the meeting
 will be addressed by many of the most
 prominent labor agitators in the coun-
 try. As this is a rare opportunity for
 the workmen of St. Louis to hear
 the interests of labor discussed by men
 who have given their lives to the study
 and advancement of the interests of
 the working class, we deem it the duty
 of every labor union to assist in mak-
 ing the meeting a complete success. We
 ask each union to appoint a committee
 of three to act in conjunction with this
 committee in its work. The first meet-
 ing of the committee will be held at
 Aschenbroedel Hall, 604 Market street,
 Monday evening, December 30, 8 p. m.
 The secretary of this committee should
 be notified of the names and addresses
 of committeemen elected by your union.
 Trusting that you will grant this

request, thus helping to make the oc-
 casion a memorable one in the St.
 Louis labor movement, we are

Yours fraternally
 J. HOPPENSON,
 J. J. MASEK,
 CHAS. ROLOFF,
 Committee of C. T. and L. U.
 M. BALLARD DUNN,
 A. BLAETTNER,
 R. VAL. PUTNAM,
 Committee of the Socialist Party.

It is hoped that the unions will take
 prompt action, for there is no time to
 be lost if the demonstration is to be
 made what it should be. It is expect-
 ed that arrangements can be made so
 as to have Comrade Ben Tillett of
 England reach St. Louis at that time
 and take part in the demonstration.

Comrade Tillett, who is a member
 of the I. L. P. of England, was a frat-
 ernal delegate from that country to
 the recent A. F. of L. convention, and
 every union man in the city should at-
 tend the meeting, he will regret his
 failure to do so.

Tailors' Union

Elects Officers.

The Journeymen Tailors' Union, Local
 No. 11, held its half-yearly meet-
 ing and election of officers at Druid's
 Hall last Monday night. The organ-
 izer, Comrade Leonhard Stoll, who
 through sickness was compelled to
 abandon his agitation and organiza-
 tion trip through Missouri, was back
 at his post and reported that the tail-
 ors throughout Missouri were in a well
 organized shape, and more members
 coming in every meeting. Those who
 do not as yet belong to the organiza-
 tion were beginning to see more every
 day that it was to their benefit to join
 their trades union. The progress of
 the union in St. Louis was never so
 good as at the present. They are
 stronger now than ever before and are
 getting things ready for the future.

The union was well pleased with the
 progress made and put it to the credit
 of the organizer who was re-elected for
 the next term.

After considerable routine business
 the election of officers took place with
 the following result: President, M. A.
 Anderson; vice president, Joe Abel;
 financial secretary, Hy Werdes; treas-
 urer, J. Kolar; corresponding secre-
 tary, J. Kolar; steward, A. Nyka; delegates
 Stoll; steward, A. Nyka; delegates to
 Central Trades and Labor Union, M.
 J. Wuest, Joe Abel, Hy Werdes and
 L. Stoll; delegates to St. Louis Label
 League, Math. Petrich and L. Stoll;
 delegate to Protective Union, Hy Wer-
 des. Union meets every first and third
 Monday at Druid's Hall. All tailors
 are requested to join.

LEONHARD STOLL,
 Secretary and Business Agent.

TO THE CHILDREN

A LESSON.

The following is the first of a series
 articles of the children which will be
 written by J. Eads How. It will form
 an instructive set of lessons and we
 trust that they will be effective in in-
 teresting those for whose interest they
 are written:

You all remember Rip Van Winkle.
 You recollect what a long time he was
 supposed to have slept—and then wak-
 ing have discovered everything
 changed. Well! All of us sleep, too;
 but not so long as Rip Van Winkle did.
 So we do not always notice how peo-
 ple and things change. We do not
 sleep long enough for that.

If some of our ancestors who lived
 many, many years ago could only
 awake today, how much they would
 have to tell us. For they have slept a
 long time.

But if they may not awake and
 speak with us they have left
 many things behind, that speak
 to our heart, old relics and sto-
 ries. These tell us a great deal
 about their early lives and times. They
 tell us how they dwelt in caves and
 learned to get food from the ground.

They show us how these rude an-
 cestors started to build towns and cit-

TO THE CHILDREN

ies, which gradually grew into nations,
 and armies and inventions appeared.
 People learned the power of steam,
 they manufactured their clothing, and
 carried their farm products in cars.
 So it was, that what we call civiliza-
 tion, in this way had its beginning.

Thus we learn from these old teach-
 ers how our ancestors, as a wild peo-
 ple, gradually became intelligent. And
 as we look about us we can see how far
 ahead of these rough early men we
 now are. But we are pained to notice,
 as we come to look closer—how little
 we have as yet learned to work to-
 gether in even our every day affairs;
 and how untruthful, as a people we
 are, to be less bright, and less active
 ones among ourselves.

It is a consideration of the reason
 for these things which will be the sub-
 ject of what we write, and I trust that
 I will be able to make myself as plain
 as possible.

This preface is merely a hint as to
 how our civilization began. Next week
 we shall see more plainly how defect-
 ive it is yet; and will want to con-
 sider how we may make it finer and
 more beautiful, and so understand what
 brotherhood and the Co-operative
 Commonwealth means.

J. EADS HOW.

STEINER ENGRAVING CO.
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 BUTTONS & PINS.
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 1025 Park Avenue.
 Office Hours From
 11 a. m. to 1 p. m. 8 to 9 p. m.
 Kinloch Telephone A1594.

SOCIALIST CLUBS OF MISSOURI.

—WHAT THEY ARE DOING.

Clubs are requested to send in their vote on the amendments to the state constitution immediately.

St. Joseph Club reports two new members this week, and Cape Girardeau Club reports five. Webb City adds three to the roll.

Comrade Walter Thomas Mills will speak at Kansas City on January 4th, and possibly on the 5th also.

The Socialist Club of Springfield, Mo., meets at 938 Boonville street every Sunday afternoon at 2:30 p. m. All our Springfield readers are invited to attend.

A directory of all the Socialist Clubs of Missouri will be run in these columns soon. Secretaries are requested to notify us of time and place of meeting of Clubs.

Take up the state organization fund and push it. St. Louis Socialist Club has started its campaign fund and will donate one-fourth of all money received to the state fund. With a little money the state committee can do work.

IN ST. LOUIS.

The following nominations have been made for the various offices now to be filled. For editor Missouri Socialist, M. Ballard Dunn; for business manager Missouri Socialist, T. M. Putnam, A. J. Lawrence; for secretary of the party, J. F. Hinchliffe, E. Val Putnam; for treasurer of the party, L. E. Hildebrand. Comrades Dunn and Putnam were nominated for secretary and treasurer respectively, both of whom have declined to accept the nomination.

The general outlook for the movement in St. Louis is very bright just at this time and the next few months will see the movement in St. Louis go forward with giant strides. The comrades are all very enthusiastic and are getting down to genuinely hard work. Before the next election the entire city will be in such a position that we can take a complete poll of all voters in it and determine the number of votes that will be cast for socialism. The comrades are already at work on the campaign fund and we hope in a little while to begin publishing the contributions. Nearly every comrade has determined to bring in \$5 and there is considerable rivalry for the honor of bringing in the first list.

The First Ward Club held a very successful meeting at 4828 North Broadway Thursday evening and admitted several new members. This club is on the high road to success and its members have determined that no stone shall be left unturned until it is accomplished.

The date has not yet been set for the Second Ward meeting but it is understood that arrangements have almost been completed. The Second Ward, when once organized, will soon become one of the best clubs in the city. The comrades there have the determination to work and there is a good field to exercise their faculties.

The Sixth Ward meetings are still being regularly held at 1022 Chouteau avenue and every Socialist in that ward should turn out at their meetings which are held every Tuesday evening.

The Eighth Ward Club held a rousing meeting at Dewey Hall on Tuesday evening, December 10, and eight new members were added to the rolls. Comrade Greenbaum spoke. This ward has set out to accomplish something and there is no doubt of their success. The new comrades are all young men fired with the enthusiasm of new converts, and we may expect to hear from the Eighth Ward Club before long. The Seventh, Eighth and Ninth wards are now meeting together, but we are assured that separate organizations will be launched in short while.

The Tenth Ward Club wants every one in that ward to attend their next agitation meeting, which will be held at South West Turn Hall, Olive and Potomac streets Sunday afternoon, December 29. Comrade Hoehn will speak and every Socialist in the ward should be on hand if he has any interest in the movement whatever.

The future of the Socialist movement in St. Louis will be either dark or bright, as our comrades make it, and we should all determine to do our utmost for its success.

The Eleventh ward comrades are preparing for their organization meeting, which will be held in a few weeks, and which promises to be a good one. Comrade Brandt has returned from the A. F. of L. convention and is in the shape to put his shoulder to the wheel and help on the work of organization, which at this time is the most important work before the Socialists of St. Louis. Our campaign will take place in only eleven months and we cannot rest until every ward in the city is organized. The Eleventh ward is one of

the first of these and every Socialist in the ward should watch for the announcement of the meeting and be on hand to swell the number.

The Twelfth ward must also fall in line, and the comrades of that ward can expect to be called on in a short time to "hustle up." Every one must get to work, and we must get out into the highways and byways in order to bring in the "heathen." This is the age of "hustlers" and we must have them in the Socialist movement as well as everywhere else. We, therefore, have a standing "Want," all hustlers can be accommodated.

The Sixteenth ward has set to work in earnest to build up their club as it should be. For some time this club has had a weight hanging over it in the shape of a few Socialists who imagined it to be a sin to bring anyone into the ward club unless he was already a "clear-cut, class-conscious, scientific, well-defined Socialist." There was no allowance made for the fact that but very few people are born with a copy of Marx's Capital in their hands. Happily this weight is lifted and we may rest easy in the knowledge that our comrades in that ward will soon have a flourishing club—in our criticism of these "well-defined" Socialists we do not cast reflections upon either Marx or his exposition of scientific Socialism, which is regarded as the very best and most complete of all works on Socialism, but we do believe that it is a very superficial knowledge of the subject which will lead anyone to imagine that human beings can be perfect, even though they may have read Marx in the original, and which will also lead them to insist that every new convert shall be a thorough Marxian before he shall be admitted as a member. Such tactics as those may be fit for a sect or a lodge, but a political party which has set out to capture the public powers in the interest of the working class, can hardly hope for success if organized upon such lines. We extend our Sixteenth ward-comrades our hearty congratulations, believing that their action will always be thoroughly class-conscious, and also believing that they will have the good sense to know that the class-conscious conception of society is a difficult idea to grasp by the wage worker who, throughout generations, has known nothing but oppression, whose mind has received no education save that which our vicious capitalist society has brought out.

The Seventeenth ward members have shown no let up in their work and new hustlers are getting to work every day. Plans for their representative committee are already well advanced, and a good campaign will be made for the election of a State representative at the next fall's election. The district is a small one and our best ward clubs are situated there. They have a system of canvassing their precincts which puts them in touch with every voter in the district, and the capitalist parties will have no mean foe to deal with in the coming election. If every Socialist in the district will join the clubs of the Seventeenth, Eighteenth and Second wards the present working force will be glad to make use of their energies.

The Eighteenth Ward Club held a rousing meeting at their hall, Fourteenth and Benton streets, Tuesday evening, and took in quite a number of new members. Comrades Dunn and Hoehn spoke and their remarks were listened to with attention. The ward club has some of the most energetic members in the city and we may expect a good vote for Socialism from that ward next fall. The meeting Tuesday night was the second agitation meeting held by them since they were organized, a little over two months ago.

We have received no report, as yet, of the organization of the Nineteenth, Twentieth or Twenty-first wards, but Comrade A. J. Lawrence and his brother are keeping the matter in tow and we are constantly expecting to hear of their launching. If every Socialist in those wards will write Comrade A. J. Lawrence at Twentieth and North Market streets, Winkelman's Hall, it will greatly aid in the work.

The Twenty-fourth ward is preparing for their agitation meeting on January 7, and expect to have out a good crowd. They have gotten out dodgers and are hard at work. An effort will be made to get Comrade Greenbaum to speak, and possibly we will be able to spare Comrade Brandt. The meeting will be held in Gross' Hall, Morganford Road and Juniata street, TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 7.

The Twenty-sixth ward hasn't been heard from, with anything startling, for some time. It is to be hoped that they will soon be able to arrange for monthly agitation meetings under the plan now followed by the various clubs throughout the city.

Comrade Kaemmerer of the Twenty-seventh Ward Club reported, at the last meeting of the City Central Com-

mittee, that the comrades of that ward were getting down to real work. Their plans for organizing another club in their ward are being perfected and we may expect soon to have another organizer from the Twenty-seventh ward attending the City Central Committee meetings, representing the wishes of the comrades in the new club.

We have received a complimentary ticket to the coming concert of Typographia No. 3, which is to take place at Concordia Turn Hall, Thirteenth and Arsenal streets, Sunday evening, January 26. The entertainment promises to be a good one and every union man should try to be on hand and swell their crowd.

Organization Notes.

A. J. Lawrence.

Organization along systematic lines being absolutely necessary for the accomplishment of the purpose for which the Socialist Party is organized, it would be well to consider the lines upon which this huge implement may be constructed in order to offset the organizations now existing among the various capitalist political parties. By studying their methods of organization we find them entrenched with a central body for the city congressional committees, state representative and state senatorial district committees, ward committees, precinct committeemen and in many instances blockmen, each body and person having a separate and distinct duty to perform. The lubricating fluid used to oil these implements are of a nature which needs no comment. It now rests with the Socialists to build an implement of a like nature with the exception of the kind of lubricant used in oiling it. We must appeal to the working class' material interests as a class and rely upon their faithfulness to the cause as the lubricant to be used. We must build from the bottom instead of from the top as in the case of the capitalist parties. The ward club being the unit of organization it should formulate and execute plans which will provide before next election a blockman for each block and a precinct organizer for each precinct. The various ward clubs in the congressional, state, senatorial and state representative districts should unite in forming committees for each district. As soon as practical the committees should get down to work and be prepared at the next election to withstand the waves of "patriotism" (?) stirred up by the capitalist politicians for the purpose of confusing the minds of the workers as to their true interests.

The clubs located in the 4th state representative districts should select a district committee and get down to work with the view of victory at the election next November. Send some one to the city secretary for the wards lying in the district. Prospects are very good in this district.

Now let us see all Socialists at their next club meeting—Your presence is needed. A unit is not much but add enough together and results will appear. Remember that new recruits like to be greeted by a good attendance. Comrades, do your duty.

The 17th Ward Branch has appointed a committee of two to organize the 20th and 21st Wards. Comrades Chas. Krell, 1813A Loflin street, and J. E. Fitzpatrick, 2511 Benton, are to do the work. Socialist comrades in these wards would do well to communicate with comrades Krell and Fitzpatrick.

Let us hear from the unorganized wards. Comrades send your name and address to the secretary, stating your desire to see your ward organized; when five names are secured in this manner you will be called together.

Let there be no let up.
Let there be no lagging.
The emancipation of the working class cannot be accomplished by sluggards.

National Committee.

Its Work.

The National Committee has issued state charters to Utah and Maine.

Local charters have been issued to Coyote, Utah; Falls, Okla.; Enid, Okla.; Pawnee, Okla.; Gleno, Okla.; New Ulm, Minn.; Wyoming, Minn.; Two Harbors, Minn.; Chico, Mont.; Norwood, Colo.; Goldfield, Colo.; Victor, Colo.; Globe, Ariz.; Winslow, Ariz.; Hot Springs, Ark.

Chas. H. Vail will speak at the following cities in Connecticut: Broad Brook, Dec. 18; Danbury, Dec. 19; New Haven, Dec. 20; Meriden, Dec. 31; New London, Dec. 22, and Derby, Dec. 23.

A. B. Edler, of Salt Lake City, has been elected National Committeeman from Utah.

Montana Socialists will hold state convention at Helena on New Year's day.

Upon request of the District Council United States Garment Workers, St. Louis, the National Secretary has consented to act as arbitrator in a dispute between that organization and the Schmitz & Schroeder Clothing Co.

The following report of the National Secretary for the month of November

Ward Club Directory.

IF YOU ARE A SOCIALIST you have no excuse for not joining the party. You deserve censure if you do not. Attend the next meeting of the branch in your ward and put in your application. Members will take notice of the fact that under the new city constitution they must attend at least once in every four meetings or be suspended.

STATE COMMITTEE meets every Saturday night at 22 N. 4th street. E. Val Putnam, Secretary-Treasurer.

CITY CENTRAL COMMITTEE meets every Monday evening at 22 N. 4th street, room 5. M. Ballard Dunn, Secretary.

SIXTH WARD CLUB (including 6th ward) meets every Tuesday evening at 1822 Chouteau avenue.

EIGHTH WARD CLUB (including wards 7 and 8) meets every Tuesday evening at Dewey Hall, 2301 S. Broadway.

TENTH WARD CLUB meets on the second and fourth Wednesdays of every month at Southwest Turn Hall, Ohio and Potomac streets. Wm. Leonard, Secretary.

16TH WARD CLUB (including wards 14, 15 and 22) meets every Thursday evening at Smith's Hall, 21st and Franklin avenue.

17TH WARD CLUB (including 20th ward) meets every Wednesday evening at Winkelman's Hall, 23d and North Market streets.

18TH WARD CLUB (including 2d ward) meets every Tuesday evening at Benton Hall, 14th and Benton streets. J. H. Butterell, organizer.

24TH WARD CLUB meets every Tuesday evening at Gross' Hall, Morganford road and Juniata street.

26TH WARD CLUB (including 28th ward) meets every Thursday evening at 4014 Evans avenue.

27TH WARD CLUB meets every Thursday evening, 8 o'clock, at 2316 Gilmore avenue.

SOCIALIST WOMEN'S CLUB meets on the second and fourth Thursdays of every month, 2:30 p. m., at room 7, 22 N. 4th street.

HUMAN LIFE SACRIFICED.

Continued from Second Page.

archy, and reveals anarchist assassins far worse than the miserable creature who took the life of President McKinley, who was in fact but the product of such conditions as these. This is not the only case of this sort but they are happening every day, and they will continue so long as the working class allow an irresponsible class in society to own and use the ownership of the tools of production for the accumulation of profits regardless of the loss of human life which make their profits possible.

shows the remarkable progress the Socialist movement has made since the Indianapolis convention. St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 13.—Received: Nov. 1st, Balance on hand.....\$27.55

Alabama	2.90
Arizona	.22
California	48.02
Colorado	8.97
Florida	1.95
Georgia	.40
Idaho	.60
Illinois	26.35
Indiana	12.95
Indian Territory	.90
Kansas	16.19
Louisiana	.35
Maine	2.80
Maryland	1.00
Massachusetts	.50
Michigan	.06
Minnesota	3.79
Missouri	23.10
Montana	2.16
Nebraska	11.00
New Hampshire	2.60
New Jersey	22.50
New York	141.60
Ohio	35.00
Okahoma	4.99
Oregon	13.25
Pennsylvania	.50
South Dakota	7.30
Tennessee	1.07
Texas	6.73
Utah	3.10
Virginia	2.80
Washington	10.00
West Virginia	.40
Wisconsin	.50
Total	\$644.10
Expended:	
Rent National Headquarters	\$ 16.00
Incidental expenses	16.20
Express charges	6.09
Freight	2.85
Office equipment	44.00
Organization account Kansas	1.40
Postage	39.28
Printing	126.45
Geo. J. Speyer account Springfield N. E. C.	10.00
Stenographers' salaries	75.19
Telegrams	6.41
Chas. H. Vail account salary	37.50
National Secretary	83.33
Dues forwarded to State Com.	12.27
Nov. 30, Balance on hand	107.24
Total	\$644.10

State charters were issued to Connecticut, Michigan, North Dakota and Pennsylvania. Local charters were issued to Blockton, Alabama; Amo, Independence, Colo.; Lakeland, Orlando, Fla.; Columbus, Cherokee, Concordia, Cherryvale, De Soto, Fort Scott, Galena, Garnett, Garfield, Mineral, McCune, Oswego, Parsons, Pittsburg, Whitelaw, Kan.; Lake Charles, New Orleans, La.; Biddford, Me.; Baltimore, Md.; Clancy, Bozeman, Livingston, Mont.; Granite Falls, St. Paul, Minn.; Nashua, N. H.; Acton, Burnham Township, Etowah, Guthrie, Kingfisher, Oklahoma City, Stillwater, Okla.; Sioux Falls, S. D.; Mount Pleasant, Logan, Murray, Sandy, Utah; Newbern, Va. LEON GREENBAUM, National Secretary.

Approved by the Local Quorum.

THE SOCIAL EVIL.

--Is It Necessary?

The Police Board of the City of St. Louis has called a public meeting of "prominent citizens," "ministers" and "representatives of social and business organizations," to consult about the "Social Evil." The papers announce that the meeting will consider the following questions: First, "Is it advisable to remove the 'scarlet district' from the neighborhood of the Union Station?" Second, "In case it is, where should the unfortunate class making up this district be located?" So far the questions have been answered principally by Chief Kiely of the Police Department and by Rev. Father Coffey of St. John's Catholic church. As representatives of the official and religious phases of our society their answers are worth comment. Chief Kiely, in answer to the questions has declared:

"I am certainly in favor of the removal of disreputable persons from the district they now occupy, and shall so advise the board if called upon. I am not prepared now to make public my opinion as to the best locality to which they should be removed and confined. IF I SHOULD INDICATE MY PREFERENCE BEFORE THE BOARD MEETS, IT MIGHT BE CONSTRUED AS THE OFFICIAL OPINION OF THE BOARD BY DESIGNING PERSONS WHO WOULD ENDEAVOR TO REALIZE ON IT BY MANIPULATING REAL ESTATE DEALS IN THE LOCALITY MENTIONED.

And who, we would ask, are the "designing persons"? If investigation were made we would doubtless find some of the very "respectable citizen" who attended the meeting. It is just the spirit, voiced in this sentence, which condemns these unfortunates to their miserable existence. No woman ever accepted such a life from choice, it has been the hard struggle for life which has forced her into it. What can we expect from a society whose "respectable citizen" capitalists employ women and girls at wages which will not allow them to live. It is these very men, the heads of our large department stores and factories who are loudest in their outcry against the social evil. Chief Kiely looks upon the matter, not as a reasoning man who would not condemn any culprit until he had examined the cause of his wrong doing, but merely as an officer of the "law" whose "duty" it is to punish, in the name of society, those who were made by society itself.

Father Coffey's declarations on the subject are, however, the most blood curdling, the most brutal, the most immoral, and the effect only of a mind which considers morality as the special right of a class. He says:

"The only way to get rid of a condition of affairs is to remove it. 'burnt district.' I believe in the Board has tried to remedy the evil in and around the station; but can you get rid of the stench which you take the carcass out of the neighborhood or destroy it?"

"You cannot destroy it, it has been and always will be."

A man who calls himself a Christian minister, and who will make a declaration as that deserves to be regarded, as he really is, a product of our capitalist society. If the social evil cannot be destroyed then it serves a purpose in society is necessary. We will ask Father Coffey to name its necessity. The Reverend Father himself has declared "necessary." If he denies it, he declares that if it is necessary for one, it is necessary for him, and is not necessary for him if it is necessary for no one.

But, the social evil is not necessary and the society of the future will destroy it by destroying that which makes it possible.

Every society has the criminals which it deserves, and more. Society, today, deserves the social evil, because it is the product of our society, it is but a reflection of the horrible festering conditions which let around us at all times. Our society is based upon the idea that the class has the right to exist in the world at the expense of the other class. Women of the "scarlet district" long to this subject class. They denied an opportunity to live as human beings should live and are forced to live off the crime and vice of society.

It is one of the running sores of civilization, and we would call the attention of Father Coffey to the fact that changing the "district" from part of the city to another does not move it, and is still there, and the present location offends the sense of the "Reverend" (?) Father. Its removal would be just as offensive to those to whose neighborhood it is removed. So long as our capitalist society continues we may expect such meetings, discussing such questions, and so long as capitalists employ men like Father Coffey will the social evil a "necessary evil." It will only with the inauguration of socialism that such conditions and such a woman is entirely independent of every other man and woman that it will be possible to live decent, moral and moral lives.