

Organize FOR Emancipation.

ST. LOUIS LABOR.

LABOR, OMNIA, VINCI.

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SOCIALISM THE SOLUTION.

Poor Service on Transit Co. Necessary to Profit. Working Class Must Capture the Government

With the papers full of attacks on the Transit Company and with indignation meetings being held in every part of the city, it might be well to examine the question more closely in order to determine the reason for the bad service now being given by the Transit Company, and determine upon the step needed to correct it.

The men at the head of the Transit Company, remember, are in business. They do not operate their cars for the purpose of carrying people to and from their work, but for the profit which it affords.

Corwin H. Spencer, one of the prominent members of the Board of Directors, styles himself a "capitalist," that is he is a man who does not work himself, but through the ownership of capital, the street car lines in this case, appropriates the product of the labor of others. His condition is no different from the condition of any other member of the Board of Directors. Their existence is dependent upon the labor of others; in other words, they live on the profits which they extract from the wealth created by the men employed by the Transit Company. As capitalists they are constantly trying to increase these profits.

This increase can only be accomplished through reduction of expenses, and expenses can only be reduced by either reducing the wages and increasing the hours of the men, or by reducing the number of men employed, through taking off cars and compelling those left to run at greater speed in order to complete the schedule.

All these measures have been put into use by the Transit Company, and the citizens of St. Louis, especially the workmen, have felt the burden of their institution. The incidents of the great street car strike of 1900 are too vivid in the minds of the St. Louis workmen to need recital.

This was the first step taken in the direction of increased profits.

The directors of the Transit Company knew that increased profits could only be secured by breaking up the street railway men's union and filling their place with scabs whom they could stand down without any fear of organized opposition.

This was accomplished, as we know, through the posse comitatus and the murder of three unarmed street railway men on Washington Ave.

The Democratic state administration joined with the Republican city administration in the formation of this posse, organized to break up the opposition of the workmen in order to hold inviolate the right of the Transit Company to rob them of the products of their labor.

Whenever the profits of the capitalist class are endangered the governments, all of which are elected to uphold the profit system, stand ready at all times to use their military powers to crush the demands of the workmen.

This fight against the street railway men's union concerned only the interest of the working class, and so long as the other capitalists in the city were unaffected, there was no protest from them.

With the next step, however, the Transit Company affected not only the workmen but the capitalists as well.

With the breaking up of the union the next step made was reducing the number of cars. This made the work harder for the men, until today their condition is worse than it has ever been in the history of St. Louis street car traffic.

But this condition of affairs would never have resulted in the protest which has ensued, if it had not been that the decreased number of cars interfered with the other capitalists of the city, who immediately set up a hue and cry against it, and the capitalist press and the capitalist government, which before had been silent, have taken up the question in order to secure "good service" to the "people" of St. Louis.

The whole history of the Transit Company is a history of profits. The history of the Transit Company, however, is no different from the history of any other business concern.

They are all organized for profits, and they will resort and have resorted to the same means employed by the Transit Company in order to protect their profits. The profits of the capitalists at the head of such concerns is the product of the labor exerted by the workmen in their employment. Every man in society who is not a workman is a capitalist, or dependent upon their bounty, and if the working class expect relief from present conditions, it must come as the result of their own class action. Such conditions as now exist in St. Louis are a result of the actions of the Trans-

sit Company, will continue as long as the profit system lasts. They will exact profit as long as they are able to dictate the powers of government, which everywhere to-day uphold the profit system.

If the working class would be freed from this robbery they must organize into a class party in order to secure the powers of government in their own interest. Thousands of workmen are now organized into the Socialist party for this purpose, and it is the duty of every workman to join with his fellows in this party, in order to insure freedom from such exactions. The Transit Company can not be curbed by the capitalist class, except possibly to the extent of inducing them to render better street car service.

The wages of the workmen will not be raised. That will only come as the result of political action on the part of the working class.

The tools of production, which are to-day used by the capitalist class, for the purpose of wringing profits out of the working class, must be the collective property of society, in order to insure to every worker the full product of his labor. Capitalism can not cure its own sores any more than the leopard can change its own spots. Capitalism can only be cured by the institution of Socialism.

The trouble now pending between Germany and Venezuela is a typical cause for war between the nations of the world to-day.

The ruling classes of these various countries uphold and support the capitalist system and every power at their command is used in its furtherance.

The life of this system is conditioned upon the accumulation of profits and everything which endangers these profits is at once resented by the various governments of the world. In the present controversy, Venezuelan capitalists are indebted to German capitalists in the sum of \$2,000,000 in railroad securities, upon the payment of which they have defaulted.

The Kaiser's government at once steps to the front and at the mouth of cannon demands immediate payment and in the event of failure threatens to take possession of Venezuelan ports and attend to the payment by the con-

cession of their custom duties. The armies of these countries are made up of the working class, and it is this class which will be compelled to fight the battles of the capitalists of these countries, if the interests of the capitalists of other countries do not compel them to interfere and demand that the question be settled without war.

The capitalist class of the world rob the laborer of the fruits of his toil and then use him in their armies and navies to protect their ill-gotten gains.

At a special meeting of railroad managers, recently held in Chicago, steps were taken looking toward an increase in the wages of the men employed on the railroads running into that city, for the avowed purpose of getting more work out of them.

During the recent cold snap in that city the railroads were unable to handle the coal needed, because, as they claimed, the men would not work their best at the wages received.

This action reveals the spirit of the capitalist class. Their whole effort is directed toward getting as much work as possible out of their employes, even though it is necessary to give them a little more hush money. All voluntary increases in wages are made for this purpose.

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FOR ITS DOCTRINES,

Madden Admits Reason for Action Against "Appeal."

Plain Attempt to Suppress Socialism.

The real ground for attempting to shut out the Appeal to Reason is frankly admitted by the Third Assistant Postmaster General, Edwin C. Madden, in his last letter to Comrade J. A. Wayland, which appears in the last issue of the Appeal. The following is part of his letter:

"THERE IS NO OBJECTION TO A REASONABLE NUMBER OF SUBSCRIPTIONS BY ONE PERSON FOR ANOTHER, WHEN NOT FOR AN ULTERIOR PURPOSE. BUT WHEN SUCH SUBSCRIPTIONS AMOUNT TO A CONSIDERABLE PART OF THE CLAIMED LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS, AND THEY ARE PAID FOR BY PERSONS MANIFESTLY INTERESTED IN THE CIRCULATION OF THE PUBLICATION BECAUSE OF THE DOCTRINES IT ADVOCATES OR BECAUSE OF THE GOODS IT ADVERTISES, THEY HAVE UN-

FORMLY BEEN HELD TO BE NOT "LEGITIMATE" WITHIN THE SPIRIT AND PURPOSE OF THE LAW. THEREFORE, EXCEPT BY A REASONABLE NUMBER PAID FOR BY OTHERS, NOT BECAUSE OF THE DOCTRINES ADVOCATED OR THE GOODS ADVERTISES, THE LEGITIMATE LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS REQUIRED BY LAW MUST BE MADE UP OF PERSONS WHO PAY FOR THE PUBLICATION WITH THEIR OWN MONEY."

THE DOCTRINES IT ADVOCATES. It is upon this confessed ground that Madden is seeking to exclude the Appeal. It is evident that the capitalist class of this country fears the growing Socialist movement, which is now billing the attention of the working class and bringing them to a consciousness of the cause of their conditions. The fact that the capitalist class are taking active steps toward the suppression of the Socialist press of the country is becoming more evident every day, and it is now announced that President Roosevelt is behind Mr. Madden in his efforts in this direction.

The Socialist movement of America cannot expect to grow without any opposition from its enemies and these efforts are but the first signs of the coming storm. Comrade Wilshire has been forced to issue his magazine from Toronto, Canada, through an absolutely unwarranted ruling of the Post Office Department, and Comrade Wayland is still contending for his second-class entry. The reasons advanced against Comrade Wilshire hold good in regard to a majority of capitalist magazines, yet there is no action taken respecting them. So, in regard to the Appeal to Reason, numbers of other papers are doing the same as Comrade Wayland has done, and some are circulating their paper at pound rates absolutely free, without any complaint from the Post Office.

The Third Assistant Postmaster General has heretofore kept the real reason for his action cloaked behind various excuses, but when they have one by one been torn away, he now makes a clean breast of it and admits his enmity to the Appeal to be on the grounds of "doctrines which it advocates." In other words, he objects to Socialism and he is trying to stifle all papers and journals declaring in favor of it, and trying to proselyte its truths.

The spirit which this method reveals shows the spirit with which the Socialist movement will have to contend in its struggle for supremacy in America.

Opposition and oppression, however, have never been able to crush any movement for the freedom of the human race.

Such attempts have been made in the past, and the result has always been a more violent revolution. These tactics were employed against the Socialist movement of Germany by Bismarck, but they failed utterly and the Socialist movement of that country is to-day the finest and strongest in the world; nearly three million votes and a powerful representation in the German Reichstag.

The spirit of the American working man will not be any less undaunted than that of their German brothers, and the natural outcome of this attack upon the Socialist press will increase Socialist activity and increase Socialist votes.

The following press dispatch concerning the Emperor of Germany is being widely published by the capitalist press of the country as a proof of the goodness of the Kaiser:

"Emperor William, while walking in the environs of Potsdam yesterday, tossed several 3 and 4 mark pieces to poor-looking persons whom he passed. The Emperor's Christmas bounty is never limited, but this year he has doubled his usual subscriptions to charitable funds."

We would suggest, however, that the Emperor is himself the pauper.

Does the Emperor work? Did he ever do a useful thing?

If not, upon what ground is he entitled to enjoy the fruits of the labor of others? Just because he was lucky enough to be born a king?

If it wasn't for the robbery of the German workers by the Kaiser and his capitalist system, he would not be able to throw money to the "poor."

There would be no poor; every worker would receive the full product of his labor; there would be no king. No man would be allowed to live off the labor of others.

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.

This firm sells more union cigars than any factory in the United States.

Factory at 305 North Fourth Street.

CLEVELAND ACCEPTS.

Agrees to "Interfere" in Labor Troubles.

Grover Cleveland has accepted; he has consented to represent the "public" on the "labor and capital" arbitration committee.

He accepts the position at a great "sacrifice" to himself and his peace of mind, but waiving all these "objections," he has sent the following letter of acceptance:

Your letter of the 18th inst. is at hand. Illness has confined me to my room for almost five weeks, and I am now hardly able to sit up and write this.

My desire for the quiet and comfort of absolute retirement from public or semi-public service is very strong; and grows stronger as the days pass. I should, without hesitation, yield to this

and decline your request that I accept the promotion of industrial peace by friendly intervention in troubles between employers and the employed, if I were not afraid that I would thereby disregard an important duty. My reflections have made it clear to me that I should accept the place assigned to me, and I do so with an earnest wish that those selected to actively represent the purposes and motives of your conference may not labor in vain.

Dear, good Cleveland, self-sacrificing Cleveland; Cleveland, so anxious for the welfare of the "public" (capitalist class). The working class of the United States appreciates your action and with the greatest reverence wish you good luck.

They call upon you to exercise the same sort of "intervention" which you employed at Chicago during the Pullman strike of 1894 believing this to be the most effective method of dealing with the question of capital and labor—from your standpoint. They also ask that you bear their good wishes to your associates, Messrs. Hanna, Schwab, et al., whom they look upon

as the saviors of their class, whom they expect to lead them out of slavery into opulence.

With an abiding faith in your actions, prompted by your conduct in the past, the working class rest their fate in your hands, fully believing that your every action will be in their interest.

The following press item speaks for itself:

"The manufacturers of sewer pipe have within the past week perfected an arrangement which will place the entire trade of the United States in the hands of a set of dealers, who will be recognized as manufacturers' agents and will sell their stock on the commission plan. These agencies are to be established in New England, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and throughout the West, in selected districts. The price list is to be uniform all over the country and will be regulated by the manufacturers, who have formed a general association. The first meeting for the selection of agencies and

to definitely settle on prices is to be held early in January. All the plants of the country except the Anderson, at St. Mary's, Pa., and the Freeman, at Irondale, Ohio, are in the agreement."

Keep it up, Mr. Capitalist, such things will bring Socialism before we know it. All that is needed is the working class vote. When they cast that for Socialism the jig will be up.

With much pomp and glory the press of the country has announced the launching of a new battleship, which bears the name, "Missouri." The working class of Missouri must feel proud indeed. The battleship to the workers of other countries is like the militia and the standing army of our own country; it is used to compel their submission to capitalism.

It is the capitalist class which should alone rejoice over the launching of a battleship; it means another weapon with which it can help bolster up its waning power.

Socialism will mean the destruction of armies and navies alike.

THE BAKERS' UNION LABEL.

Should be Demanded by All Union Men.

Bakers' Fight Has Been a Hard One.

One of the most important labels of any Trade Union to-day, and the one which comes home to every workingman, is the Bakers' Label. The present condition of the members of the Bakers' Union has only been reached after a long and bitter struggle.

For years their unions have been fighting between life and death, until to-day they have reached a position far better than has ever existed among the bakers before.

Those who have ever visited a bakery and understand the condition under which they are compelled to work, will appreciate the advance which has been made. Before the success of the unions there was hardly any limit to the number of hours which they were compelled to work. Confined to close, unventilated and stifling hot rooms before the constant heat of the ovens, many men have had their eyes ruined and have become, as a consequence of the strain on their nervous systems, complete wrecks.

These men, before the organization of their unions, lived like beasts, they did nothing but eat, drink and sleep during the few hours they were not compelled to work, they could not be called human beings. And out of this misery the capitalists who owned the bakeries coined their fortunes.

In a spirit of desperation these men have revolted against such conditions, have organized themselves into trade unions as a means of mutual protection. They have demanded better conditions and in a great many instances they have secured them.

Their hours of labor have been reduced and they have succeeded in raising their wages. As a mark of these better conditions the Bakers' Union has adopted a label which is put on every loaf of bread made by members of their union. If their fellow workmen desire to see them supported in their struggle against the capitalist class they must insist that the mark of their struggles, the guarantee of better conditions, is upon the bread they eat. The matter of the label is a simple one, and yet it is neglected by a great many workmen. Through the Bakers' label is the most effective means of insuring the conditions now prevailing and even better ones. If every workman in St. Louis refused to take anything but union label bread it would not be long until those capitalists who have refused to recognize the union would be compelled to do so.

The most notorious of these capitalists are those at the head of the McKinney and Welle-Boettler Bakery Companies.

They have been on the boycott list of the Bakers' Union and of the Central Trades and Labor Union for over a year and any workman who purchases their bread is working directly against the interest of their fellows in the Bakers' Union. These companies still employ their bakers under the most unsanitary conditions and if the working class of St. Louis desire to back them up in their robbery of the helpless bakers in their employ all that is necessary for them to do is to purchase their bread.

If they desire to back up the union in its struggle against such conditions insist on the union label on each loaf. The Bakers' label stands for as much advancement as the labels of the Cigar-makers, Tobacco Workers, Garment Workers and Boot and Shoe Workers, and it should be as universally demanded.

Strike

Of Carriage and Wagon Workers at F. Wagner & Son's.

The Carriage and Wagon Workers' Union has had an interesting little fight on its hands for a couple of weeks with F. Wagner & Son. This firm is located at Broadway and Lami and employed five men. The trouble arose over the employment by Wagner of a non-union man, one who had been expelled from the union on good and sufficient grounds. The union made an effort to adjust the matter, sending a committee to see Mr. Wagner. Mr. Wagner endeavored to persuade the union to consent to his retaining the man, but stated that whether they did or not he would retain him anyhow.

The union men were called out on December 16th, and the shop has been tied up since, though the firm uses the pretense of putting in new machinery as an excuse for their being closed down, and claim that they will soon start up with a full force. A boycott has been placed on Wagner & Son by the executive board of Carriage and Wagon Workers' Union No. 87 and a special meeting of that union was held at Lightstone's Hall Thursday to push the boycott. The attention of the Central Trades and Labor Union will be called to the trouble and its assistance invoked.

One trade union's fight is every trade union's fight. Anything that can be done to gain a victory in this contest should not be overlooked by members of organized labor.

DENIED

WORK.

Capitalism Robs Thomas Barry of His Wife and Starves His Little Ones.

The following recital, from a St. Louis paper, needs but little comment. It is almost an every day occurrence in our great cities:

"Seven little children, scantily clad, weeping over the dead body of their mother made up the scene which greeted Patrolman Meehan, of the mounted district yesterday morning when he entered a tent to investigate cries he had heard. The case is one of the saddest that has occurred in this city. The tent was on the prairie between Delmar avenue and Forsythe junction and had been occupied for some months by Thomas Barry his wife, Mary, and their seven children, the eldest of whom is but 10 years old. A month ago another child was born. At the time Barry, who is a house painter, was out of work and he was unable to procure the delicacies needed by his wife. Dr. Charles J. Diggs, of 3654 Page avenue, attended the woman in her illness, but the shock and lack of nourishing food made great inroads on her system, and the physician saw she was past human aid. Monday night the woman died amid the cheerless and squalid surroundings.

Early yesterday morning Meehan, while riding across the open, heard the cries in the tent and rode over to ascertain the cause. The new-born child lay on a pallet not far from

the names Tom Mark Hanna and the amiable Mr. Schwab, the labor union smasher, to the great name of Grover Cleveland, in whose first reign for the first time the United States army was sent to Chicago to help Pullman and the railway magnates crush the strikers. This conference will be a twin brother of the international peace conference at The Hague a few years ago, which proved a pure farce.

Plutocracy will not help labor; labor must help itself. Justice will not be granted to labor by the moneyed plutocracy of this or any other country. All justice will come to labor when labor is ready for it. This can be accomplished only by labor at the ballot box.

Of course, many of the brothers will differ with me on this, believing that a pure economic labor union can accomplish everything for labor. I assert that even if all labor was united the thing is impossible so long as the plutocracy owns all the product and all the means whereby the product can be produced.

We need our labor organizations, but it must be in the future a progressive organization. Since its formation it has been very much like the stagnant swamp which breeds death. Let us have the flowing stream where all life and beauty. We, as workers, better keep from the Hanna, Schwab and Cleverlands who have nothing to arbitrate with labor."

Local Items.

Happenings in the Trade Union Movement of St. Louis.

No boycotted advertisers need apply to this paper.

Shoeworkers report that they have unionized four new shoe factories in Haverhill, Mass., and two in Lynn, Mass.

The International Machinists' Association, No. 121, of East St. Louis, had its masquerade ball Tuesday evening at Music Hall.

Local No. 257, Carpenters and Joiners, is arranging for a reception and ball at Muth's Hall, Chouteau avenue and Sarah street, February 22.

The Cloth Hat and Cap Makers' Union was organized Christmas night with fifty members. A good start has been made and the union has a bright prospect for the future.

The two cases which Cigarmakers' Union, No. 44, has against Fred Siesman, on a charge of counterfeiting the Cigarmakers' label, came up in Judge Clark's court Tuesday morning and were continued until January 13th.

Iron Molders' Union, No. 59, will elect officers Saturday evening, Jan. 4th, to serve during the next six months. There is considerable rivalry for some of the offices, especially that of business agent, which is for a term of one year.

The Metal Polishers have elected J. J. Boroggett delegate to the state Federation of Labor convention at St. Joseph on January 6th. The convention promises to be the largest ever held. Between twenty-five and thirty delegates will go from St. Louis.

Brewers and Malsters' Union, No. 6, according to the annual report of Secretary Gabelmann, has 789 members. Last year there were fourteen deaths. The union's receipts amounted to \$11,419.15; disbursements, \$8,977.30; to the national union, \$2,082.75; to various unions, \$1,086.19. The amount paid out for death benefits was \$731.50.

Boot and Shoe Workers', No. 242, held a meeting last Sunday, because its regular meeting fell on Christmas and New Years. Several vacancies were filled, as follows: Member of executive board, F. Daley; delegate to Central Trades and Labor Union, Thos. Anderson; delegate to Union Label League, J. H. Pickard, Peter Ege and Wm. Walton.

ST. LOUIS LABOR desires to give a complete report every week of all happenings of general interest in the trade unions of this city. Each union is requested to appoint a press correspondent to send us any items which may be worth publishing. If this request is properly complied with we can furnish organized labor of St. Louis the best trade union paper in the country.

AMERICAN WAITERS, NO. 20.

Since the waiters of this city have amalgamated into one union, known as American Waiters' Union, No. 20, they have experienced a big increase in their strength. Not only has their membership increased, but they are able to command more respect from employers and exert a greater influence among all waiters, even those who do not yet belong to the union.

No. 20 has between five and six hundred members on its roll. Steps are being taken to interest all waiters in the union and a committee has been appointed to arrange for a smoker to which they will be invited. The following officers have been elected for the new term: President, Geo. Blum; vice president, Jos. Kenney; treasurer, L. M. Johnson; financial secretary, John Wilson; recording secretary and

Social Affairs.

Among the Unions.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS.

Local No. 1 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (inside wiremen) are arranging for their seventh annual ball which will be held in St. Louis Turn-Verein Hall, 1506 Chouteau avenue, Saturday evening, January 25th. Tickets are 50 cents for gentlemen and lady.

STOVE MOUNTERS.

The third masquerade reception of the Stove Mounters and Steel Range Workers and Pattern Filers and Pliers will take place at South St. Louis Turn Hall, 16th and Carroll streets, Saturday evening, January 18th. Tickets are 25 cents and each ticket entitles the holder to a chance on one of two fine heaters.

ALLIED METAL MECHANICS.

Allied Metal Mechanics No. 46 will give a masquerade reception Saturday evening, January 4th, at the Bohemian gymnasium, 9th and Allen avenues. A feature of the evening's programme will be singing by Miller and Miller. Tickets are 25 cents. A handsome souvenir will be presented to each lady attending.

BLACKSMITHS.

Local Union No. 12 of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths will give its first grand minstrel entertainment and ball Saturday evening, January 18, at Uhrig's cave. The entertainment will be furnished by the Dubuque Minstrels, under the management of W. S. McAdam. Tickets 25 cents.

WAITRESSES' ALLIANCE.

The members of St. Louis Waitresses' Alliance Local 249 are in high spirits over the success of their second annual ball, which was given last Saturday evening at Concordia Club Hall. Six or seven hundred people were present and enjoyed themselves immensely. It was of course to have been expected that if any union could entertain their friends it would be the waitresses, but this event surprised even those who are acquainted with the charms of the young ladies. The crowd did not leave the hall until the "wee small hours" were no longer small. A handsome profit on the affair will be added to the treasury of the alliance and the work of unionizing the restaurants will merrily proceed.

SOCIAL AFFAIRS.

Shoeworkers are elated over the success of the joint ball given by locals No. 212 and 25 and December 14th. St. Louis Photo Engravers' Union No. 10, I. P. E. U., gave their annual mask ball at North St. Louis Turner Hall last Saturday.

A masquerade reception was given by Metal Polishers' Local No. 13 at Northwest Turner and Liederkranz Hall Tuesday evening. Freight Handlers' Union No. 9292 (employees of Cupples' station) had a good time at their masquerade reception last Saturday evening at the Bohemian gymnasium.

Cigarmakers' No. 44 and Cigar Packers' No. 281 have appointed a joint committee to arrange for a mask ball on Saturday, March 1, at South St. Louis Turn Hall, 16th and Carroll.

BADGE MAKERS.

The badge and Lodge Paraphernalia Makers' Union No. 9136 will give their first prize masquerade reception at Concordia Club Hall, 1411 Chouteau avenue, Saturday evening, January 4, Music will be furnished by Well's orchestra, and an excellent dance programme has been arranged. Four gold medals will constitute the prizes. One for the finest gentlemen's costume. The same prizes will be given for the most comical costumes, both lady and gentleman.

Lithographers' Union No. 5 will give their annual ball at Concordia Club Hall, 1411 Chouteau avenue, Saturday evening, January 18. Admission has been placed at 50 cents, including gentlemen and ladies. The brothers in this union are at work in earnest on this ball and they promise to leave nothing undone to insure an excellent entertainment. The best music has been arranged for and a good dance programme is promised.

If You Get Married.

This year, do not buy a Home Comfort Range, as somebody put a great big boycott on the Wrought Iron Range Co., of St. Louis, and it was endorsed by Metal Polishers', No. 13, Stove Mounters and Steel Range Workers, No. 34, Central Trades and Labor Union and Metal Trades' Council of St. Louis and Vicinity.

"Take the heart of the workingman," said Dr. Tolman, of New York, and a sociologist of note, "and you have taken the chord that binds man to man, employer to employee." If the capitalists were content with the heart of the workingman, all might be well, but they want the soul and all that belongs to the poor devil.—Advance.

ROSTER OF TRADES UNIONS.

Complete List of Their Meeting Places.

- CENTRAL TRADES AND LABOR UNION** meets at Wabasha Hall, 10th and Franklin ave. 2d and 4th Sundays, 2 p. m. J. J. Hoppenjon, pres.; David Krejling, sec. and organizer, Wabasha Hall.
- BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL** W. W. Morrison, president. James Pendergast, secretary. Plumbers and Carpenters' Office. Eleventh, northwest corner Chestnut. Kinloch telephone, C. 229. Bell telephone, Main 122.
- BROOM MAKERS**, No. 6, meets at Harugari Hall, 16th and Carr, 1st and 3rd Friday, Theo. Schaeffer, sec. 16th and Erie-avenue.
- BRUSH MAKERS**, No. 702, meets at 212 S. Broadway, 2d Saturday, C. F. Doetting, sec., 262 S. Grand.
- BUTCHERS AND PACKING HOUSE EMPLOYEES' UNION** meets at Franklin ave., 2d and 4th Sunday, Frank Kaiser, sec., 226 Sherman.
- BRICKMAKERS' ALLIANCE**, No. 1, meets at Druks' Hall, every Tuesday, Clark Holt, sec., 252 Lindell bldg.
- BADGE AND LODGE PARAPHERNALIA WORKERS**, No. 9136, meets at Nebmeyer's, Hall, 1st and 3rd Monday, 8th and Lafayette, G. W. Thomson, sec., 221 Lafayette ave.
- BRICKMAKERS' ALLIANCE**, No. 8, meets at 2290 Shaw ave., every Saturday, Frank Brock, sec., 253 Madison ave.
- BRIDGE AND STRUCTURAL IRON WORKERS**, No. 29, meets at Franklin ave. E. King, sec., 122 1/2 16th st.
- CARRIAGE AND WAGON WORKERS**, No. 87, meets at 5319 Franklin ave. 2d and 4th Monday, T. J. Farrell, sec., 221 Natural Bridge rd.
- CAR WHEEL, MOLDERS AND HELDERS**, No. 725, meets at Broadway and Lami, 1st and 3d Saturday, A. U. Cline, sec., 196 S. Trudeau st.
- CAR AND COACH PAINTERS**, No. 1, meets at Lightstone's Hall every Friday, Jos. Stutz, 400 Gratiot.
- CAR BUILDERS AND REPAIRERS' UNION**, meets at 718 and Arsenal, Mondays, Jacob Brand, 264 Bismarck st.
- COFFIN AND CASKET MAKERS**, No. 1, meets at Lightstone's Hall, every Tuesday, L. Sommers, sec., 218 1/2 Grove ave.
- CIGAR LEAF STEMMERS**, No. 10, meets at 601 S. Broadway, 1st and 3d Monday, E. Wehmyer, sec., 118 1/2 6th st.
- CIGARMAKERS**, No. 44, meets 2d and 4th Friday at Wabasha Hall, 10th and Erie-avenue, sec., 615 Chestnut st.
- CIGAR PACKERS**, No. 281, meets at Market 2d and 4th Tuesday, Sam Hall, sec., 615 Chestnut st.
- CLAY MINERS AND LABORERS**, No. 3219, meets at Morganford Road and Beck at 1st Friday, Jos. Hendry, sec., 3625 Morganford Road.
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- CLOAK MAKERS' UNION**, No. 3, meets at Harugari Hall, 16th and Carr, 2d and 4th Tuesday, R. Goodman, sec., 416 Grove st.
- CHAIN MAKERS' UNION**, No. 3, meets at 12th and Howard sts. 4th Thursday, David Keefe, sec., 115 N. 14th st.
- COOPERS**, No. 3, meets at 203 1/2 Broadway 2d and 4th Tuesday, Harry George, sec., 3230 S. 2d st.
- COOPERS' UNION**, No. 141, meets at Lohman's Hall, 8th and 10th and 4th Tuesday, Robt. Whitehead, sec., 248 S. 7th st.
- COULERS**, No. 3, meets at Lightstone's Hall 1st and 3d Tuesday, B. R. Miller, sec., 146 Monroe st.
- COOKS AND PASTRY COOKS**, No. 1, meets at 524 Market st., 1st and 3d Tuesday, Wm. Herrin, sec., 54 Market st.
- CRACKER-BAKERS**, No. 176, meets at Lightstone's Hall every Sunday 12 p. m. I. B. Thomas, sec., 174 Wash st.
- DAIRY EMPLOYEES' UNION**, No. 10, meets at 8th and Franklin every Tuesday, G. J. Laughlin, sec., 1322 Wash st.
- EGG CANDLERS AND PACKERS' UNION**, No. 2, meets at St. Louis Hall 1st and 3d Tuesday, Geo. H. Lehman, sec., 319 Morgan st.
- ELECTRICAL WORKERS**, No. 1, meets at 1316 Franklin ave. every Tuesday, W. J. Gilsdorf, sec., 1233 Chouteau ave.
- ELECTRICAL WORKERS**, No. 2, meets at 1085 Franklin every Wednesday, John Gispstetter, sec., 225 S. 13th st.
- ELECTROTYPERS**, No. 26, meets at Fraternal Hall 2d Tuesday, Hoyt Bettram, sec., 207 N. Whitmer st.
- ENGINEERS**, No. 2, meets at Broadway and Elm at every Saturday, L. E. Tomsen, sec., 234 S. 7th.
- ENGINEERS**, No. 43, meets at 4th and Franklin ave. every Saturday, B. E. Benhoff, sec., 1125 St. Louis ave.
- FREIGHT HANDLERS**, No. 9292, meets at 1216 Franklin ave. last Sunday at 2 p. m. J. J. Lynch, sec., 3556 Kennett ave.
- FEDERAL LABOR UNION**, No. 86, meets at 22 N. 4th st. 1st Thursday, Ballard Dunn, sec., 22 N. 4th st.
- FLOOR HAT FINISHERS' ASSOCIATION** meets at Wenzel's Hall, 1st Tuesday in each quarter, Ervin Thako, sec., 1124 Locust.
- FINISHERS AND GILDERS**, No. 6, meets at 594 Market st. 1st and 3d Mondays, F. H. Rodefeld, 592 N. 16th.
- GARMENT WORKERS**, No. 28, meets at Wenzel's Hall 1st and 3d Friday, Otto Larnhart, sec., 3708 Ohio ave.
- GARMENT WORKERS' UNION**, No. 2, meets at Wenzel's Hall, 5th and Franklin, 1st and 3d Friday, James O'Connor, sec., 323 Madison st.
- GARMENT WORKERS**, No. 18, meets at Wenzel's Hall 1st and 3d Saturday at 2 p. m. Lillian A. Glock, sec., 701 Water st.
- GARMENT WORKERS**, No. 67, meets at Wenzel's Hall 1st Saturday, Ella Otto, sec., 2025 Menard st.
- GARMENT WORKERS**, No. 61, meets at Wenzel's Hall 1st and 3d Saturday, W. Bloch, sec., 1126 N. 12th st.
- GARMENT WORKERS**, No. 28, meets at 8th and Franklin 1st, 1015 Carr st.
- GARMENT WORKERS**, No. 18, meets at Wenzel's Hall, 5th and Franklin ave., 1st and 3d Saturday, W. Bloch, sec., 1126 N. 12th st.
- GAS HOUSE EMPLOYEES' UNION**, No. 862, meets at 504 Market st. 2d and 4th Saturday, L. Killoven, sec., 312 S. 8th-st.
- GLASS BLOWERS, BRANCH**, No. 1, meets at 9th and Lami 3d and 4th Sunday morning, J. Farr, sec., 201 Bismarck st.
- GRANITOID AND CEMENT WORKERS**, No. 817, meets at Star Hall every Tuesday, T. J. Austin, sec., 201 Franklin ave.
- HORSE SHOERS**, No. 2, meets at Lightstone's Hall 1st and 3d Wednesday, F. Burnes, sec., 2309 Howard st.

STATIONARY FIREMEN. No. 4, meets at 1310 Franklin Ave. 1st and 3d Saturdays. Peter Miller, sec., 313 Chippewa st.

ASSN. OF MACHINISTS, No. 41, meets at 1310 Franklin Ave. 1st and 3d Saturdays. F. Stettin, sec., 236 W. 4th St.

ASSN. OF MACHINISTS, No. 58, meets at 1310 Franklin Ave. 1st and 3d Saturdays. G. T. Illigsworth, sec., 236 W. 4th St.

ASSN. OF MACHINISTS, No. 55, meets at 1310 Franklin Ave. 1st and 3d Saturdays. F. M. Parmeter, sec., 954 Chambers st.

ASSN. OF MACHINISTS, No. 57, meets at 1310 Franklin Ave. 1st and 3d Saturdays. Wm. Smith, sec., 907 14th St.

INSURANCE AGENTS UNION, No. 40, meets at 1310 Franklin Ave. 1st and 3d Saturdays at 3 p. m. A. F. Nye, sec., 142 Cass Ave.

LEATHER WORKERS (on Horse Goods), No. 30, meets at Waihalla Hall 1st and 3d Tuesdays. Wm. Pfeiffer, sec., 236 W. 4th St.

TYPOGRAPHERS, No. 5, meets at 1310 Franklin Ave. 1st and 3d Saturdays. J. J. Early, sec., 2563 Sullivan Ave.

TOBACCO WORKERS, No. 1 (T. W. U.), meets at Waihalla Hall 1st and 3d Tuesdays. Anna Stockton, sec., 2029 Clark Ave.

TOBACCO WORKERS, No. 4, meets at 12th and Pine, 2d and 4th Friday. Wm. Jenkins, sec., 1514 1/2 Morgan st.

UPHOLSTERERS UNION, No. 21, meets at Fraternal Hall 1st and 3d Tuesdays. Ott. Tabert, sec., 902 Chambers st.

AMERICAN WAITERS, No. 10, meets at Headquarters, 110 N. 6th street every Wednesday at 3 p. m. J. A. Johnson, sec., 92 Chambers st.

WAITRESSES' ALLIANCE, No. 249, meets at Benoit Building, 9th and Pine sts., every Monday. Mrs. Bertha La Rue, sec., 412 Benoit Building.

WEBB PRESSMEN, No. 2, meet at Deutscher Hall 1st Tuesday. P. J. Hanley, sec., 237 Glasgow Ave.

WHOLESALE MERCANTILE PACKING ROOM EMPLOYEES, No. 964, meet at 1317 Franklin 1st and 3d Thursdays. J. B. Brandon, sec., 2704 Locust.

TEAM DRIVERS' UNION, No. 172, meets at Broadway and Biddle 1st and 3d Sundays. F. Goetzke, sec., 2130 1/2 Fallon st.

TEARA CO. TA PRESSERS AND FINISHERS, No. 7573, meets at 579 Manchester Ave. 3d and 4th Tuesdays. Geo. Spurway, sec., 579 Manchester Ave.

THEATRICAL BROTHERHOOD meets at Imperial Building, 19th and Pine sts. 1st and 3d Tuesdays. J. Suarez, sec., 62 Walnut st.

TRUNK AND BAGWORKERS, No. 1, meets at Waihalla Hall 1st and 3d Friday. Frid-Gieser, sec., 1540 N. 16th st.

TYPOGRAPHIA, No. 3, meets at Workman's Hall, 2d Tuesday in the month. August Grass, sec., 308 California Ave.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, No. 3, meets at Waihalla Hall 1st Sunday in each month. J. J. Early, sec., 408 Burlington Building, 110 Olive st.

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PIPE COVERERS' UNION, No. 1, meets at 11th and Chestnut 1st and 3d Tuesdays. John Bacigalupo, sec., 114 S. Channing.

PLUMBERS (United Association), No. 35, meets at Lightstone's hall every Thursday. John J. Cudy, sec., 250 Rutger street.

PLUMBERS LABORERS, No. 1, meets at Lightstone's hall, second and 4th Friday. Patrick Quinn, sec., 427 Easton Ave.

ROOFERS (Composition) meets at Third, S. W. cor. Elm, second and fourth Tuesdays. Thos. Connolly, sec., 511 St. Joseph st.

ROOFERS (Plate and Tin) meets at 1029 Chestnut, second and fourth Monday. John Meisel, sec., 2411 E. 17th Ave.

SHEET METAL WORKERS (Amalgamated) No. 36, meets at hall No. 1, 1310 Franklin Ave., every Thursday. Joseph D. Frick, Jr., sec., 237 Maiden Lane; Aug. O. Hergel, cor. sec., 234 Montana, H. C. Huff, business agent.

SPRINKLER FITTERS meets at Druggists' hall, Nintch and Market, first and third Thursdays. J. M. Hess, sec., 218 Sidney st.

STEAM AND HOT WATER FITTERS, No. 29 (N. A.) meets at Waihalla hall every Wednesday. John Reigert, Jr., sec., 2504 N. Sarah.

STEAM AND HOT WATER HELPERS (National Association), No. 33, meets at Lightstone's hall every Saturday. Robert Dooly, sec., 3539 Cottage.

STONE CUTTERS (U. S. C. A. of A.) meets at 604 Market, second and fourth Thursdays. Wm. Grace, sec., 214 S. Garrison Ave.

CUT STONE LABORERS AND PER- RICK MEN meets at Oriental hall, Adams and Jefferson avenues, 1st and 3d Tuesdays. Tom Austin, sec., 282A Caroline st.

STONEMASONS' INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICA, Executive committee of St. Louis Stonemasons meets at Stolle's hall, Thirteenth and Biddle, first Friday each month. J. Lysaght, sec., 229 Mulvanphy.

STONEMASONS' No. 1, meets at Lightstone's hall, 11th and Franklin Ave., 1st and 3d Mondays. John Lysaght, cor. sec., 229 Mulvanphy.

STONEMASONS' No. 3, meets at Spring and Cass Ave. 1st Saturday in each month. P. J. Costello, cor. sec., 2634 Howard.

STONEMASONS' No. 4, meets at Stolle's hall, Thirteenth and Biddle, second and fourth Sundays. Henry Oswald, cor. sec., 221 Thresh Ave., Walnut Park.

STONEMASONS' No. 5, meets at 2322 S. Broadway, first and third Sundays. Wm. Falschmidt, sec., 2124 Cushing st.

STONE MASONS LABORERS PRO- TECTIVE UNION No. 1, meets at Phoenix hall, Jefferson and Cass avenues, 1st and 3d Sunday. John McIntyre, sec., 861 Riley Ave.

STONE MASONS LABORERS PRO- TECTIVE UNION (German) meets at Broadway and Lam, second and last Sunday. Ferdinand Conrad, sec., 620 Allen Ave.

TENTH WARD MEETING.

Comrade Hoehn Delivers an Interesting Lecture.

Southwest Turner Hall was the scene of a lively Socialist agitation meeting last Sunday afternoon, and our Comrades and sympathizers feel so encouraged by the result that they are determined to push the good work just begun by the reorganized Tenth Ward Club.

Secretary Leonard called the meeting to order, stating the object of the gathering and introducing Comrade G. A. Hoehn as speaker, the subject being "Progress of Socialism." In his address the speaker gave a concise history of the Socialist and trades union movement in the various countries of Europe and America, especially in the United States. The first signs of independent action on the part of the working class, the speaker said, were noticed during the revolution of 1848 and 1849 in France, Germany and Austria. The wage workers made themselves felt as a political factor. In Paris they were forced into bloody battles against the victorious Bourgeoisie. In Berlin the workers were doing the hard fighting there by compelling the King of Prussia to come down from his high throne and take off his hat before the dead heroes of the revolution whose bodies had been carried to and placed in front of the King's palace. The same King who would not listen to the "rabble's" grievances a few days later was very glad, indeed, that the working people of Berlin only demanded his hat off instead of his royal head.

Karl Marx and Frederick Engels realizing that the revolution of 1848-49 would only mean a victory of the capitalist class over the feudal lords and princes, published their "manifesto," one of the most important historical documents of modern Socialist literature, setting forth the fact that the history of human society has been the history of class struggles with the class interests as the main motive factor. "Proletarians of all countries, unite! The emancipation of the working class must be achieved by the working class themselves!"

Such was their advice to the wage workers of the world. The International Workingmen's Association was organized, with Marx as International Secretary, and it was this organization that first sowed the seed of International Socialism and united action on the part of the wage workers of all civilized countries. In 1862 Ferdinand Lassalle, the great agitator and founder of the most powerful labor party in the history of mankind, appeared on the political horizon of Germany. At that time the German wage workers had no right of citizenship, no right to vote. "Universal suffrage!" was the war-cry of Lassalle. "Workmen of Germany, you are entitled to the same political rights as your masters! Secure that right! Organize independent of the Conservative and so-called Liberal and Radical parties, for those parties have always represented and are representing now, the interests of the ruling capitalist class. You must have your own labor party on a Socialist basis!" The workmen accepted the advice and acted accordingly. Lassalle further told them: Workingmen, your worst curse is your contemptible lack of self-interest and desires, you are satisfied with your old clay pipe full of tobacco and your piece of bologna sausage while your masters live in luxury off the wealth which you have produced. This shall not forever be so; you have the power to bring about a change. In 1878, when the Social Democratic Party had increased to nearly 500,000 votes, Prince Bismarck decided to crush the movement. He succeeded in securing anti-Socialist legislation, giving him the power to suppress every Socialist paper, to banish every Socialist agitator from his home, from city to city, out the country. Within ten years the most active Socialist agitator of Germany had to undergo a total imprisonment of nearly 1,000 years. During the same time all the Socialist papers were confiscated or suppressed, and the Socialist ballots destroyed. Thousands of Socialists were driven from their homes, their family life destroyed and thousands had to emigrate to foreign countries. But, the battle went on. After 10 years of the Bismarckian reign of terror Bismarck himself was buried under a million Socialist votes, and today Germany has nearly 3,000,000 Socialist voters, i. e., male citizens over 25 years of age.

In Belgium, by a general strike, the wage-workers secured universal suffrage and immediately elected 34 Socialist to the Belgian Chamber of Deputies.

In Italy the ruling classes, under Premier Crispi's reign of terror, endeavored to crush Socialism and the trade union movement. After some labor strikes in various parts of the country 654 Socialists and labor agitators were sentenced by the court martials to a total of 2,745 years of imprisonment. But the Socialist and labor movement went on and the Socialist Party of Italy has become a power to be reckoned with.

In France, in spite of terrible slaughter of about 40,000 proletarians and citizens by the capitalist government during the Paris Commune, our movement is making splendid progress, representing over 1,000,000 votes.

In Austria our party forced the government to grant universal suffrage to

FROM OUR EXCHANGES.

Interesting Items From Others' Pens.

Cleveland Citizen: A. M. Simons, editor of the International Socialist Review, and one Isaak, had a debate in Chicago on the question of "Socialism vs. Anarchy," during which the latter made the statement that Czolgosz had been a member of the Socialist party in Cleveland. If Isaak made such a statement, he is a plain, unvarnished liar. As was shown in this paper some time ago, Czolgosz was a political non-descript, but had been identified with the Republican party.

Social Democratic Herald: In the competitive system 10 per cent of those who attempt business succeed; 40 per cent vegetate and 50 per cent fail completely. How much "incentive" can be extracted from these figures we leave for others to decide.

Decoy Ducks and Quack Remedies: Capitalists are combining to buy labor as cheaply as possible. Laborers are combining to sell their labor for the utmost wages they can obtain. Society is thus divided into two antagonistic economic forces, the capitalist class and the working class.

Los Angeles Socialist: Nothing more foolishly impossible can be stated by an ill-informed Socialist than that private capitalism can be changed to Socialism by "buying out the capitalists." A man might as well try to pull himself up by his bootstraps.

It's like the schoolboy's conundrum "which weighs the most, a pound of lead or a pound of feathers?"

If the capitalist owns a pound of lead and society "buys him out" with a pound of feathers, he certainly is still a capitalist and as such a menace to the community as a man with the small pox.

Do we not acknowledge that the capitalist owns the earth, to-day? How, then, can we give him an exchange value for his holdings—shall we trade him the moon?

Is it possible that a business man would be taken in with any manipulation of bonds? Assuredly not. It is the realization of all this that causes the rich man to dub the Socialist a Utopian dreamer, robber and other appellations which may come handy. The gentleman with money can make no trade with a pauper—and the working world is broke.

The Worker: A Chicago man, who rejoices in the name of Ragnar Redbeard, has published a volume of verse entitled "Might is Right." The verse (which is printed in prose form) is not devoid of merit—especially of energy—as may be judged from the following extract, which expresses more frankly even than Kipling, if not so artistically, the practical rule of conduct of the "law and order" prating capitalist class:

"Might was right when Caesar died upon the stones of Rome; might was right when Joshua led his hordes o'er Jordan's foam; and might was right when German troops poured down through Paris gay. It's the gospel of the ancient world and the logic of to-day.

"Behind all kings and presidents, all government and law, are army corps and cannoners to hold the world in awe; and sword-strong races own the earth and ride the conquerors car, and liberty has never been won except by deeds of war.

"Might was right when Gideon led the chosen tribes of old and it was right when Titus burnt the temple roofed with gold; and might was right from Bunkers Hill to far Manila Bay. It's the gospel of the world and the logic of to-day.

"Cain's knotted club is scepter still, the 'rights of man' is fraud; Christ's ethics are for creeping things, true manhood smiles at 'God'; for might is right when empires sink in storms of steel and flame, and it is right when weakling breeds are hunted down like game.

"Then what's the use of dreaming dreams that 'each shall get his own' by forceless votes of meek-eyed thralls who blindly sweat and moan? No! a curse is in their creaked brains, their very bones decay! Go trace your fate in the iron game—the logic of to-day.

"The strong must ever rule the weak, is grim primordial law; on earth's broad racial threshing floor the meek are beaten straw. Then ride to power o'er women's necks, let nothing bar your way; if you are fit you'll rule and reign, is the logic of to-day.

Seattle Socialist: What! Pay for these factories, these railroads, these mines? Why, Messieurs, Capitalists, they've been paid for a thousand times by the lives, the blood, the virtue, the agony, the tears, of thousands upon thousands of men, women and children who have been thrown as living sacrifices into your coffers to be ground into rent, interest and profit. Pay you! Never!

The Worker: We hear a great deal about the "wars" of capitalist corporations such as the New York Central and the Pennsylvania railroad. One thing is sure: No matter how vigorously capitalists fight each other, they will always unite to fight workingmen. When will workingmen learn the lesson and drop their petty quarrels in order to unite against capitalists?

UNION LABEL LEAGUE.

Its Affiliated Unions.

Tuesdays at 8 p. m.
A. HAMBURG, President.
J. P. LARKIN, Recording Secretary.

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union No. 25.
Tobacco Workers' Union No. 1.
Journymen Tailors' Union No. 297.
Bartenders' League No. 61.
Boot and Shoe Workers' No. 125.
Boot and Shoe Workers' No. 241.
Boot and Shoe Workers' Joint Council No. 13.
Boot and Shoe Cutters No. 126.
Boot and Shoe Lasters No. 237.
Coopers' International Union No. 5.
Felt Hat Finishers' Association.
Broom Makers' Union No. 45.
Tobacco Workers' Union No. 6.
Retail Salesmen No. 34.
Coopers' International Union No. 37.
W. H. U. of A.
Garment Workers' Union No. 28.
Flour and Cereal Mill Men No. 692.
Cigar Packers No. 281.
United Garment Workers No. 21.
United Garment Workers No. 48.
United Garment Workers No. 105.
Cigar Makers No. 44.
Box Makers and Sawyers No. 149, A. W.
W. H. U. of A.
Brush Makers' Protective Union No. 7722.
Lithographers No. 5.

Affiliated With The Building Trades Council of St. Louis.

BRICKLAYERS' B. AND P. UNION NO. 1, Meets at Waihalla Hall, Tenth and Franklin Ave., every Thursday. Mat Hogan, Sec., 2711 Thomas. Andrew J. Kelley, bus. agt.

BRICKLAYERS' B. AND P. UNION NO. 3, meets at Broadway and Shenandoah every Tuesday. Geo. Heinrich, pres., 3110 Pennsylvania Ave.; L. Langenkert, fin. sec., 3106 Neesho Ave.; H. Dippler, cor. sec., 2130 Cushing st.

BRIDGE AND STRUCTURAL IRON WORKERS, No. 581, meets at 604 Market 1st and 3rd Tuesdays. H. G. Blair, sec., 2912 Caroline.

CARPENTERS' DISTRICT COUNCIL meets at 604 Market street every Tuesday, at 8 p. m. Office open all day except Sunday. H. Blackmore, sec. and bus. agt.; Tel. Kinloch A 298; secretary's home address, 403 N. 2nd st.

LOCAL NO. 5 meets at 101 Lamf every Saturday. Henry Rohling, sec., 2714 Chippewa.

LOCAL NO. 4 (German), meets at Twenty-second and Madison, every Saturday. Enoch Ulrich, sec., 235 Dodier street.

LOCAL NO. 47, meets at 604 Market st., every Saturday; Wm. Greenwald, sec., 2821 Wyoming st.

LOCAL NO. 73 meets at Fraternal Hall, Eleventh and Franklin Ave., every Monday. Geo. C. Newman, sec., 708 N. 15th st.; Robert Young, bus. agt.

LOCAL NO. 257 meets at 3055 Easton Ave., every Friday. John Spangler, sec., 274 Thomas street.

LOCAL NO. 578 meets at 11th and Locust, every Thursday. W. G. Cole, sec., 275 Clark.

CARPENTERS (Amalgamated Association) meets every Friday. Wm. H. Goff, sec., 2525 Benton st.

ELECTRIC NO. 1 (N. E. of E. W. of A.), meets at 1310 Franklin Ave., every Tuesday. C. G. Williamson, sec., 859 Olive.

ENGINEERS I. U. No. 2, meets at Delaba's Hall, every Saturday night. Jas. Sheriffs, sec., 422 Vista Ave.

ELEVATOR CONSTRUCTORS (U. A. No. 1), meets at 11th and Franklin Ave., every Tuesday. A. Mayors, sec., Webster Groves, Mo.

GAS FITTERS, No. 80 (U. A.) meets at Lightstone's hall, Eleventh and Franklin Ave., every Monday. Wilson Bamberg, sec., 420 Penrose.
Herman Oster, rec. sec., 1022 S. 13th.

GRANITE CUTTERS' NATIONAL UNION (St. Louis branch), C. B. Reno, sec., 507 S. 23d st.

GRANITOID WORKERS meets at Star hall every Tuesday. T. F. Austin, sec., 1026 Franklin Ave.

HOD CARRIERS (Lab. B. & P. No. 1) meets at 17th and Cass Ave. first and third Sunday. James Eagan, sec., 2958 St. Ferdinand.

HOD CARRIERS (Lab. B. & P. No. 2) meets at 182 S. Broadway last Saturday. John Wegman, sec., 2014 S. Broadway.

LABORERS' INTERNATIONAL NO. 3 meets at S. W. corner 12th and Pine 1st and 3d Thursdays. John Floyd, sec., 2822 La Salle.

MARBLE SETTERS AND TILE LAYERS (Amalgamated Association) meets every Thursday at 11th and Cass Ave. Tony Hickman, sec., 223 S. Leffingwell.

BROTHERHOOD OF PAINTERS, DECORATORS AND PAPERHANGERS OF AMERICA, St. Louis District Council, meets at Eleventh and Chestnut sts. every Friday. Ed. J. Kern, sec., 2943 St. Ferdinand st.

LOCAL NO. 21 (Fresco) meets at Franklin Ave. S. E. cor. Eleventh, every Monday. Oscar Mueller, fin. sec., 852 N. Market. H. L. Hoyer, sec., 8516 S. Broadway.

LOCAL NO. 42 meets at Locust, n. e. cor. Eleventh every Thursday. I. W. Sparks, pres., 2714 Lucas; Ed. J. Kern, rec. sec., 2943 St. Ferdinand st.; Wm. Todd, fin. sec., 1725 S. Sarah.

LOCAL NO. 115 meets at Waihalla Hall every Monday. John Wolf, sec., 908 N. 19th st.

LOCAL NO. 127 meets at 2301 S. Broadway every Tuesday. E. Koehrer, fin. sec., 332 Texas Ave.; H. Langenkert, rec. sec., 322 Texas Ave.

LOCAL NO. 128 (Glaziers) meets at 604 Market st., every Wednesday. H. Calvin, sec., 436 Swan Ave.

LOCAL NO. 31 (Paperhangers) meets at Lightstone's hall every Monday. L. H. Lacey, sec., 115 Chestnut.

LATHERS (W. A. AND M. I. U.) NO. 73 meets at 1310 Franklin Ave. every Sunday afternoon. A. T. McLogan, sec., 1124 N. 19th.

PLASTERERS (O. P. I. A.) LOCAL NO. 3 meets at Wenzel's hall, 8th and Franklin Ave., every Wednesday. F. McDonough, sec., 214 Division st.

Still On.

International Association of Machinists.
San Francisco Lodge No. 68.
San Francisco, Dec. 7, 1901.

To the Order Everywhere—Greeting:

San Francisco Lodge, No. 68, International Association of Machinists, earnestly request you to insert the following ad. in your local and labor papers:

"The strike in San Francisco and the Pacific Coast is still on, and 2,250 Iron Workers are yet fighting for a nine-hour day and better conditions."

We request that you insert the foregoing ad. everytime you see any statement to the contrary in any of your daily papers. We hope that you will do your best to have the foregoing fact placed before the public in your locality, and when the strike is off you will be officially notified.

The situation, as it exists in San Francisco and along the Pacific coast at the present time is that we have nearly two-thirds of the men who went on strike May 30, 1901, for the shorter work-day, still out, and the employers are doing their utmost to get men to come from any section of the country to take the places of the men on strike, offering extra inducements and large wages, and we believe that if they can offer these conditions to men whom they desire to take the place of the men on strike, they can certainly grant the terms asked by the strikers.

Trusting you will give this your earliest attention, and endeavor by all means at your command to prevent Iron Workers from coming to this coast, until you are officially notified of the settlement of the strike, we remain,

Fraternally,
CHAS. CUSHEN,
CHAS. MELROSE,
T. H. VIVIAN,
Committee.

CALLS ON GOMPERS.

New York C. F. U. Wants to Know.

The Central Federated Union of New York City passed a motion at its last meeting calling upon President Gompers of the A. F. of L., to report and submit the agreement made by him and other labor leaders with Senator Mark Hanna and other capitalist representatives. The chairman ruled the motion out of order, when it was introduced, but the decision was appealed from and the chair was not sustained.

"We ought to be informed," said Delegate Brown of Cigarmakers, No. 144, "why Gompers was at such a conference. Why were not other members of organized labor invited to confer with Messrs. Schwab, Rockefeller, Morgan and Hanna? If Mr. Gompers did not represent the American Federation of Labor, whom did he represent? Surely not the cigarmakers."

Delegate Reich, of the German Waiters' Union, said that Gompers was certainly not officially responsible to the C. F. U. for unofficial action, but insisted that he and the other labor leaders concerned had acted as being in fact representatives of organized labor, and that they must be held responsible in fact.

Resolutions were also passed denouncing as an outrage the sentencing of the Socialist and Organizer of the A. F. of L., Santiago Iglesias, to three years' imprisonment in Porto Rico for a "conspiracy to raise the price of labor."

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Business Manager: M. BALLARD DUNN

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Editorial Announcements

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.

NOTICE.

If the number on your label is 51 your Subscription Has Expired.

If you are a working man join the movement for your emancipation. Join your trades union and join the Socialist Party.

If 12 per cent of the people own 83 per cent of the wealth, which they take no part in making, and 88 per cent of the people, who make all the wealth, own only 17 per cent, what is the matter?

If the laborer works, but doesn't enjoy, and the capitalist enjoys, but doesn't work, who is the fool?

If the working class has all the votes and the capitalist class all the offices, which way do the workers vote?

If the workers, who have all the ballots, put in the men for the capitalists, who have all the offices, how can they kick when the officers give them all the bullets?

Read the organization notes on the back page, and see if things aren't moving. If you want to be in it, you have to join your ward club. Working men who do not take part in the movement for liberty are in a bad shape. Don't be one of that number.

Oliver Thompson of St. Louis was recently sentenced to 15 years in the Penitentiary for the theft of 27 cents. The capitalist class can steal billions in dividends and profits and they are called gentlemen, and the world sings their praises. It is the difference between being a capitalist and being a workingman. If you want to steal and get praised for it, just be a capitalist.

Every Socialist and every trades unionist in St. Louis should attend the meeting at Music Hall January 25. There will be a treat for all. The National Committee of the Socialist Party will be in session in St. Louis that week and the best speakers among them will be put into service at the Music Hall. Admission will be free and any working man who misses it will wish he hadn't.

Lee Meriwether has gone to figuring again. That is the trouble with Lee; he "figures" too much.

He figured a little with the Republicans in the last campaign until his friends got onto his figures. Then they tried to figure him out of that mix-up of pie hunters, the Public Ownership Party, until he turned into figures, the greatest of which is his own sorry figure.

If he thinks he can figure on his old vote in North St. Louis, he had better attend some of the Socialist meetings in that part of the city and get his figures jostled a little.

Christmas is over, that day of the year on which capitalist duplicity and hypocrisy shows forth more prominently than ever. It is upon this day that those who prosper at the expense of others give thanks for what they have been able to accumulate, and in the name of peace, call upon their victims to join in their thanksgiving. It is upon this day that struggling, cursing humanity is supposed to stop in its awful carriage long enough to get its breath before a fresh start is made in a society where every member in it must look out for his own interest regardless of the interests of others. It is only those who profit by its workings, who talk of peace.

Peace is impossible so long as we must fight, and Christmas is no exception to any other day. At the most we only declare a truce long enough to allow the successful to gloat over their successes. The sooner such Christmas celebrations as these are done away with, the better for all.

The following item from a New York paper ought to make the heart of every working man feel glad:

"Dividend payments and interest disbursements in January will be the largest in the history of the country. They are generally estimated at between \$210,000,000 and \$225,000,000. It is hard to get a close estimate, as many small corporations do not publish their dividend announcements."

Take off your hats, working men, and rejoice. Think of it, nearly three

hundred million dollars, in dividends, the most prosperous country in the world.

What did you say? Didn't you get any of those dividends? Well the capitalist got, and the interest of capital and labor are identical. If that don't satisfy you, you are ungrateful and have no right to live in a prosperous country.

The Terminal Bridge Association has done away with street cars across the Park Bridge and put automobiles in use. This means the discharge of several motormen and conductors and several repair men at the car shops.

Good thing working men are not supposed to be anybody, anyhow.

They will get a little time to think about Socialism and make the working man something more than the slaves of the capitalist class.

We have received notice that the "Clarion" of Haverhill, Mass. formerly the Haverhill Social Democrat, has suspended publication.

It is with regret that we notice the fall of a Socialist paper especially at this time when the Socialist movement seems forging ahead, with renewed energy. The fall of the Clarion does but mark another mile post in the progress of Socialism, and we should buckle on our armor for more vigorous efforts in the future. The Socialist of the present, like those who have preceded them, must count every defeat a victory, and allow no let-up in their struggle for the freedom of the working class.

We extend our sympathy to the comrades in Haverhill, who made the Clarion what it was, and we trust they will give it another try when they feel their ground safer.

The New York Worker will fill out their unexpired subscriptions.

GERMANY'S CHRISTMAS.

The following from a St. Louis paper throws more light upon the conditions now prevailing among the working men of Germany:

This is a gloomy Christmas in Germany. Half a million persons are unemployed and the consequent wretchedness darkens the holidays. Even the well-to-do cannot be indifferent. They are unable to avoid perceiving the misery of the cellar-dwellers of Berlin while the official reports from every part of the Empire indicate that extraordinary demands are being made on the poor funds and private agencies for the relief of the destitute.

Half a million persons unemployed, not through their own desires, but merely because the capitalist class of that country can not reap any more profits from their labor.

The working class of Germany is employed for the same reason that the working class of any other country is employed, and their employment ceases as soon as there is no longer any need for their service on the part of their employer.

The energies of the working class of Germany are not used to produce wealth for use, but for sale. The wealth which the worker produces does not belong to him, but to his employer.

The energies of the worker are not used to supply wants, but to increase profits. The employer allows for all the wealth produced simply sufficient to continue the life of the worker and his family. The profits made possible by the working class are realized by their employers only by the sale of the commodities thus produced. If the capitalist cannot find a market for the sale of this wealth, production ceases. This point has been reached in Germany. The American manufacturer has usurped the markets once supplied by the manufacturers of Germany, and the half million idle men in that country will grow to a million unless something is done to return these markets to the German manufacturers. There is nothing which would seem to indicate the possibility of such a return, and the hope for our German brothers is slim indeed.

The conditions may soon be visited upon the American capitalists, and the American workman, who under one capitalist system is dependent upon them, will be thrown into a condition similar to those prevailing in Germany. In the mad struggle for markets on the part of the American capitalists there is no heed paid to the future. They do not see that the countries whose markets they have usurped, are thereby becoming impoverished, nor do they see that those countries which have been recently opened up to commerce, are preparing to satisfy their own markets by the establishment of manufacturing within their own borders. China, the greatest of these new markets, is being rapidly transformed into a modern capitalist country, with huge factories, run by cheap Chinese labor, which in a short time will not only supply the home market, but will be active competitors in the world's markets.

The conditions now prevailing in Germany will soon prevail throughout the world, without hope of a return to the old conditions. The final crisis will then have been reached and capitalism will die the death brought on by its own growth.

The working class will then fulfill its mission by the establishment of Socialism. Co-operation will succeed competition. Production for use will succeed production for profit, and the foreign market will no longer be necessary to the life of mankind.

FATHER McGRADY ANSWERED.

A "Christian Socialist" Puts Him to Rout—Labor Does Not Create Values.

Father McGrady has been answered. The errors of Socialism have been brought to the light, and all those who hold to them have been shown in their true light either as pitiable ignoramuses, or willful falsifiers. The master mind which has thus brought down the 2,000,000 followers of this false cult is none other than that of A. F. F. Jensen, chaplain of Post No. 153, G. A. R. Department of Wisconsin.

His masterful refutation is as follows, which he sends us as a communication:

Dorchester, Wis., Dec. 23 1901.

To the Editor of Missouri Socialist. In your issue of October 12th is a challenge from Father McGrady, pastor of St. Anthony's church Bellevue, Ky. to Archbishop Corrigan of New York City. I should be glad to meet the reverend gentleman in a public debate, but as I to-day wrote him a personal letter in which I showed him the errors of the Socialist, I am satisfied the gentleman would not dare to meet the writer before an intelligent American assembly, nor would I desire really to bring shame or reproach to a minister of the gospel of Christ Jesus. I will briefly inform you of some of your errors. I do it because I am a Christian Socialist and therefore in sympathy with all Socialist movements. One of your great errors is that you array one class of men against another, that is contrary to the doctrine of a Christian Socialist. Another great error is your claim that the laboring class is the creator of all wealth. You could not make a greater error or mistake. Example: Did American laborers create the wealth for our great railroad corporations, did the American laborers give them land enough to create five states, at the same time robbing the general public of this domain. And my brother Socialist did American laborers create the wealth of the Sugar Trust or Steel Trust. What made it possible for these institutions to create millions on its capital stock? You, I hope, will not claim that it was the laborers who made it possible for Havemeyer to realize over \$2,000,000 in one day on his Sugar Trust certificates and at the same time advance the price of sugar to all consumers. You do not suppose that the laborers actually made Carnegie a multi-millionaire; was it the American laborers that protected his industry so he could plunder the general public; was it the American laborers who put the duty on commodities which made it possible for the manufacturers to become millionaires at the expense of the general public? I think you will say all American laborers had to do in creating so much wealth was in electing representatives to the law-creating body, i. e. to congress, and congress and the United States senate, with the approval of our president, created the laws which made the conditions of which you complain. And, my dear friend, if I remember right, in 1896 and in 1900 the laboring men of the United States almost idolized the father of this protective legislation. In fact, if I remember right, every manufacturer in our country shouted hurrah for McKinley and protection, and the laboring men took up the cry and repeated it and voted in favor of the system which you now seem to condemn. I do not expect Father McGrady would accept a challenge to defend your statement that the laboring man is the creator of all values, for he would meet sure defeat.

Mr. Jensen declares himself a "Christian Socialist," and argues from that standpoint. He shows that a "Christian Socialist" is not a Socialist at all, because, as he says, they are opposed to arraying one class against another.

If there is anything in the Socialist movement it is its class conscious basis. Mr. Jensen does not charge Socialists with "creating" classes, he only complains against arraying them against each other. But the Socialist asks, where did these classes come from; and being here how are we to deal with them, another their conflicting class interests, or by urging action on the part of one class put an end to classes altogether?

Socialists have heretofore held to the latter doctrine.

As for Mr. Jensen's argument on the creation of wealth, they are unanswerable. After reading them there is not a Socialist who will longer claim that wealth is created by labor. While Socialists have never claimed that the working class made the earth, the moon or the stars, under the force of Mr. Jensen's arguments they are now compelled to admit that they do not even till the soil, or operate the machines by which the wealth of the world is created. Certain it is that the wealth of the railroad corporations, of Carnegie and of Havemeyer, was the result of selling commodities at more than they paid for them, but Socialists can no longer maintain that these commodities were made by labor, because Mr. Jensen says they were not. Labor never built the railroads, labor never built the cars. Neither did labor raise the sugar cane, or run the sugar mill, and Carnegie's steel rails are brought forth through the wailing of genii. The working class only think they are working, it is the capitalist who really

works. Mr. Jensen declares that the McKinley tariff made all these things. What a wonderful tariff it is. Workmen you have no longer any need to stay in the factory or the mine. You do not produce wealth, it is the McKinley tariff. Come out of your back holes, leave your whirling machines, for we no longer need to toll.

The wealth of the world is now created by congress, through the tariff bill. In the future we need but to wish, as Carnegie and Mr. Jensen have done and the fruit of the world is ours.

The strangest part of Mr. Jensen's marvelous discovery, however, is the fact that he objects to this wonderful wealth of producing tariff.

The thing which makes it unnecessary for us to work, the thing which will give wealth and happiness to us all, he seems to regard as his very worst enemy. It is to be hoped that he will learn to like it, and it is also to be hoped that the working class will see the uselessness of their toil when they realize that they are not the creators of wealth.

CONVENTION IN NEW JERSEY.

State Gathering Early in January.

The following call has been issued for a State convention in New Jersey:

Dear Comrades:—The undersigned, by direction of the State campaign committee hereby give official notice of a STATE CONVENTION to be held in Columbia-Turn Hall, 506 Elizabeth avenue, in the city of Elizabeth, N. J., on New Year's Day, Jan. 1st 1902, beginning at 10 a. m. sharp.

The purpose of this convention is to formally ratify the action of the Unity convention at Indianapolis, elect a member to the National Committee, receive the reports of the officers and members of the Campaign Committee, the adoption of a State Constitution and such other business as may properly come before it.

All members in good-standing, are entitled to be present as delegates in the convention, and a member, unable to attend in person, may name some other member (resident of same county), to represent him, or her by proxy. Blank credentials for this purpose may be obtained from branch secretaries.

We urge every comrade having the welfare of the party at heart to be present and assist in making this convention an unqualified success.

We respectfully submit the following as the order of business.

1. Election of Chairman and Secretary.
2. Election of Committee of Three on Credentials.
3. Report of Chairman State Campaign Committee.
4. Report of Financial Secretary.
5. Report of Acting State Secretary.
6. Report of State Organizer.
7. Report of Special Finance Committee.
8. Election of Committees.
 - (a). On Constitution.
 - (b). On Ways and Means.
 - (c). On Platform.
9. Adjournment and Dinner.
10. Election of Chairman.
11. Reports of Committees.
 - (a). On Constitution.
 - (b). On Ways and Means.
 - (c). On Platform.
12. Election of National Committee-man.
13. Election of State Committee.
14. New Business.
15. Good and Welfare.
16. Adjournment.

Fraternally yours,
GEO. H. GOEBEL,
M. M. GOEBEL,
H. R. KEARNS,
Committee.

In commenting on the New York "capital and labor" conference the St. Louis Mirror says: "It is everlastingly true that, so long as human nature remains what it is, there will be conflict between employer and employe and that compromises of such disputes will be only temporary in character."

Oh, that old chestnut about "human nature" being responsible for all the evils that afflict mankind! When, oh, when, will some gleam of light penetrate the walls of the Mirror's editorial sanctum and warm into life at least one small spark of logic? Did you ever hear of a lop-sided, half-withered, unattractive rose being blamed for the scrubby condition of the bush on which it blossomed, or for the barrenness of the soil in which it grew? If you did, it was Marion Reedy's twin brother who was heaping abuse on the helpless and unfortunate rose.

"Human nature" does not make or change conditions any more than the bush grows on the rose. "Human nature" varies with the different conditions in which the human beings are placed. Change the economic conditions and a change in human nature will result. The Mirror might as appropriately have said: "It is everlastingly true that as long as poor roses exist they will continue to grow in bad soil."

Mr. Bryan has suggested that his followers form debating societies. Would it be too rude to suggest that a good start could be made by Mr. Bryan accepting Comrade Wilshire's ten-thousand-dollar challenge to debate the trust question?

BUY UNION LABEL GOODS.

FROM THE MISERY OF OTHERS

Post-Dispatch Goes an Advertisement.

Their Christmas Dinner Unequaled in the Days of Rome.

The last Sunday's edition of one of our great dailies contained a very interesting article, on the "Millionaires of St. Louis." It enumerated some eight or more and proudly declared that their wealth proved the wonderful prosperity of St. Louis.

This notwithstanding 10,000 people had eaten a "charity" dinner on Christmas Day. While the article in itself might not attract so much attention, when it is placed in comparison with the other items, it shows only too plainly the life of its "prosperity" talk.

The Post-Dispatch organized the Christmas dinner, and patted itself on the back with such headlines as "Not a Hungry Person in St. Louis on Christmas Day."

The Post-Dispatch can play its own horn and write its own eulogies, but there still remains the fact that though they fed 10,000 persons on Christmas Day, they were hungry the next. It is cheap charity, indeed, which will starve a man 364 days in order to give him a sumptuous banquet on the remaining day of the year. Those who prate of prosperity had better place themselves in the positions of these people. Ten thousand people fed by charity in a city of 600,000 inhabitants, Rome, in its height, did not support a larger number. Romans thought that they, too, were prosperous, but theirs was all on the surface. It was confined to the ruling class. And as soon as opportunity offered the robbed and depopulated population of Rome turned on their despoilers, sacked their homes, ruined their villas, and burned their city. A similar fate awaits America,

if steps are not taken to avert it. We cannot continue to feed the starving people while 50 millionaires revel in the wealth which they have robbed from those they now regard as beggars. The self-planning of Post-Dispatch are sickening; it is not in the misery which the system support makes possible. It could be a tit for tat, and like the contemptible prostitute which says not one word regarding the cause of these conditions, regarding the reasons for the poverty of those who have fed.

Those at the head of this paper know that it is the riches of the millionaire capitalist which makes the poverty of the beggar; they know that the capitalist system breeds beggars through its unjust system of production and distribution of wealth. Like all hirelings of capitalism they uphold and defend the robbery in order to insure their own suiting of interest.

Of all the products of capitalism, the capitalist press is the most contemptible, and the Post-Dispatch occupies front rank of these miserable, cruel tools of oppression. Anything which capitalism can suggest will find an expression in the columns of this newspaper, and the extent of its news is a reflex of the meanness of capitalism itself. It is to be hoped that some of the first achievements of the century will be the end of all the excesses through the moral and ennobling influences of the Cooperative Commonwealth.

REVOLVER ENDED HIS DREAMS.

Otto Klein Had Hopes of a Capitalist Success.

The capitalist press is continually filled with gush about "success," such and such things are necessary, and with them success is certain, if all have the necessary qualifications all will succeed. So say the capitalist papers.

The following newspaper report, which recently appeared on the front page of a St. Louis daily, directly belies its editorials, which have repeatedly told that the possession of the very qualities here described, would insure success.

Otto Klein was but one of many. Some of them have given up as he did; others, the great working, toiling world, stand as a contradiction to these very hypocritical editorials.

The one thing necessary to a capitalist success, and without which, success in such a sense is impossible, is an utter disregard for the welfare of others, the power to see an advantage over others and drive it to its conclusion regardless of its effects.

Otto Klein did not possess that faculty and he failed.

The workers of the world do not possess that faculty and they have failed.

They are the hewers of wood and the drawers of water for those who do possess it.

Otto Klein left Berlin, Germany, seven weeks ago with the brightest prospects. Young, well educated, of good bearing, a Christian man of the best habits, success in America seemed certain.

"In Berlin young Otto had done various kinds of newspaper work, sometimes setting type, sometimes serving as a reporter. As he stood on the deck of his steamer and peered anxiously through the fog of New York harbor that memorable day in October his life in America stretched out before him like a dream.

"It is a long train and a far cry from the classic halls of Alexander College, Berlin, to a marble slab in the city hospital. The dreamer arrived in Connellsville, Pa., but did not find the work he desired, so, at the invitation of his friend, Otto Albrecht, of 2208 North Eleventh street, young Klein sought employment in St. Louis one bitterly cold November day. As he walked the streets visions of a little home in some comfortable boarding house loomed up before him. There he would bring a mother and a little sister of 9 in the fatherland and last, but not least, a young girl who waited anxiously for the summons, "Come."

What had a big fellow of 21, a 6-footer, weighing over 200, to fear in a new land. Some printers remember the dark, handsome fellow with the pronounced Roman nose and just a suggestion of a beard applying for work.

Otto left Germany with a six months' leave of absence. Had he remained he would have had to serve until his 24th year in the army.

"Klein depended upon his superior German education to such an extent that he did not stop to reflect that a knowledge of English is essential to newspaper work here. The fortune he expected to make did not come to him. He earned a few dollars by setting type and odd jobs for printers in the city. It is probable that but for one mistake that he made just before

leaving Berlin, he would finally have succeeded here. In his pocket he landed in New York in a good American revolver. To him as a boy America seemed a place where he could meet wild animals and still manage to come out with his skin on his back. He came armed, and his overpreparedness proved his undoing.

"Last Saturday evening Otto went home to his room and gave up his struggle. That fatal purchase in Berlin was the enemy upon whom he depended for aid in his despair.

"Henry Hel'camp, who roomed at the same house, found him stretched out upon the floor of his room. Hel'camp had helped Otto in the last few days of his struggle with poverty and looked after the end. Klein's words were, "This wound smarted like a bullet for the doctor."

"The burial will be Jan. 1 at St. Peter's cemetery. A friend, Mr. Hel'camp, will pay the expenses."

It takes an exceptionally wide-awake city editor to run a capitalist paper without allowing an occasional "dig" against the capitalist system to find its way into "its" columns. Socialism, thought, like the smallpox, will break out in unexpected quarters and cannot always be quarantined before it does damage. The editor of the Globe-Democrat is not one of the aforesaid wide-awake geniuses, and he got caught napping the other day. The man who writes the "Echoes of the Street" went out strolling, and he happened to hear a real live echo of the times. He put it down on paper and it was published before its meaning was detected by the knight of the blue pencil. He said:

"We, the poor of St. Louis, in a convention assembled beg to tender thanks to the kind and gentlemen who have so generously afforded us our annual wages and the toys for the delight of our toyless little ones. And while we receive these benefactions with the deepest gratitude and deprecate any attempt on the part of "knockers" to cheapen them by scoffing allusions to beg in all humility to call the attention of our gracious patrons to the fact that there are 364 other days in the year in which we experience no such difficulty in connecting with our faint food as we do on the birthday of our Lord. And while we do not presume to demand anything in return for our services in ridding your houses of sundry old clothes and broken furniture which would otherwise litter up your residence and lessen the room for your and, considering that we have enabled you not only to dispose of the positionous rabbits which overrun your farms but to acquire considerable merit from imposing them upon the hungry and unparticular poor, we earnestly beseech you not to provide us with work for the remainder of the year, but to take advantage of the positions which occupy in the world to bring about such changes in economic conditions as will enable each of us to sustain himself by his own honest labor, and to be no longer a charge upon the pockets of the rich."

Should you not see any way by which this state of affairs can be brought about, we are acquainted with some who are competent to tell you how, but if even then you do not feel inclined to take the necessary steps, we most humbly pray that you will cut out the gift of rabbits and give us something good to eat instead."

Now is the very best time to be over a new leaf. Let all begin by joining the Socialist Party. It beats "swearin' off." It isn't as hard.

THE WAR FOR THE SURPLUS.

PART ONE.

BY PETER E. BURLOWES.

from the very first combination of men, as producers, the march of world's destiny, and of its utopian world, was turned towards the great struggle of the coming collective age. The first rude co-operative experiments revealed to man that he was not to eat bread by the sweat of his brow, but born to enjoy a great conquest over nature; that he was not born to private poverty or to private fortune, but to public life. The utopians of early dreamers and philosophers had their birth in the local experiences (for dreams do come out of the air, any more than the dreamers themselves) first whispered to those who participated in it or served its needs; that man shall live by earning bread alone, as the owners and shameless idlers would have the owners to believe, but that man shall live by will and social affection; that more getting and less giving is to be the experience of the future. And the priests of Baal prolonging the old curse one day beyond the class-consciousness of modern labor. The only curse in this condition, now in the world, is that false thing which conceals our evolution from individual labor, with its sweat the price of life—the curse which is Socialism, the curse which separates from the race the fruits of its labors over-sufficiency as a selfishness—the curse which continues individual bread-sweating into this era of abundance for all—the curse which, having learned to organize behind as a machine-producer alienates the marvellous product all away from him, and by a multitude of crimes transfers it into monies, deeds and devices for appropriating and hoarding the surplus.

The statecraft of the world may be said to consist of organization for perpetually subjecting the race, economically, to a master class, and to assist in the wonderful surplus which remains above all possible human needs and for keeping the graded producers through false reasons, still under the pious fraud of old curse and turning their rights to heaven.

What shall be done with the surplus, the problem of privately organized society from that first experiment of united labor, and the warriors, prodigates, the kings and capitalists of history have been answering at query ever since in the agony, in blood, in the desolation, in the very, in the despair of poor toiled working humanity.

The granaries of Pharaoh, the oft-mentioned treasure houses of ancient Mesopotamia, and the more ingenious means of storage in precious metals, gems, currencies and documents, supported by governments, followed. But man's collective ability to produce too much cannot be overcome, no not even simplest agricultural groups, and the master class hit upon the masterpiece of grappling with and regulating the surplus by grabbing the property of it and regulating him. Chattel slavery was in all former ages, the solution to the private property question. How shall I avoid satisfaction by the surplus and yet consume to own the vast resources of the world working together.

Whatever form the slavery essential to private property in the product of the laborer may take from this time on, we may assume ourselves that it is not slavery; and we can conclude that it shall be a slavery as actual and hopeless for its victims as the immensity of the stakes at issue calls for.

Wage slavery, with its marvelously ingenious escapement contrivances of a few laboring intellectuals, with its mighty phrase, hypnotism, by which its victims are lured to think themselves free, because they have the privilege of being out of work at their own expense, when the masters do not require them, is passed even as a deprecation upon an intellectual operation of some sort in democracies.

The success with which the wage slaves are deluded into the superstition that they are free is, after all, a mental operation, and therein lies the end of it. A man's mind set in action for his own deceiving, is a force set in action, which tends to find out its own delusions and which can distinguish itself.

The mind of the workers awakened against kings by the profit hunting masters of democracy will not down when the kings are down. They must small and camouflage the mind of the producer in this Twentieth Century, who desire to hold the product of his labor. Slaves they must have, and these slaves must also be fools.

Chattel slavery was good, but it was only an accommodation of the power of surplus production to the local needs of undeveloped masters, as masterhood grew, chattel slavery died. When the world began to shake hands with itself by discovering America and other places which it did not know before, new opportunities for entering local labor arose. It could be entered in foreign novelties of delight, and of new found use and value. The world was scoured for these, and every-where people were sent, or went, everywhere as soldiers or merchants knocking at the gates of strange cities for things desirable at home, and for ob- serving local fancies which might be

gratified by the control they had of the ability of the workers.

The commoditarian stands before his own economic equivalent, his tomb, who holds a bit of gold in his hand. Gold soon became the storage material into which the vast labor organism of society was to be alienated as a whole from its ports, and also for which the separate economic life of every man like everything else was to be sold. The fundamental thing: In producing, viz., the labor force of the person, not being exchangeable in the first instance, must be sold only totally sold for a total equivalent. It had no power of rolling a surplus price value back to itself as new life.

The concrete thing it produced passes away from it, just as the force that made it. The man who buys the force exchanges the product it made for other products. And all others after him are dealers in or exchangers of that product for their profiting. But he, the man who originally sold the economic force whereof these things, one and all, are the product, is not in that market of exchange and profiting. He has positively nothing to exchange; he possesses only one thing which sells absolutely once and for all. He sells his day's labor force for his day's meat, and this meat price he consumes in the act of production. He has nothing to sell but his labor for his meat. And he cannot buy anything else with that price; he must eat it. His price does not buy; it only feeds. His price is wages.

What shall we do with the surplus product is now answered by saying "What we do with the products."

The method of externalizing the product, putting it into some third representative thing and disposing of it thus by proxy brings us with an experience on our hands to the new problem: What shall we do with the product?

For this bubble of exchanging the product for unlimited profits on prices, while the producer is the sole man in the community on the fixed basis of bread always for his all, may soon be pricked. The margin between the million man and the dollar man is evidently a difference only between the man who works for wages and the man who works for profit.

The man who works for profit slays the other by the social powers of organization and intercourse. He takes the wage man all over the world and exchanges him to the best advantage, while the wage man has but one place in which to sell the place of the machine; and one thing, himself, to sell in that place. He sells himself here at the worst disadvantage for a bread price only. It is evidently all a difference between wages and profit.

What shall we do with him who may begin to think and prick our golden shining bubble by discovering this truth?

Oh, I will tell you what we will do. We will do with him as we have so successfully done with his product. We will pass him through the same stages.

First, we will store and preserve him in the lump.

Here is a bigger machine, a trust—a splendid pickling jar. We can put a million producers into this combination of dollar and wheel machinery. And as a part contained in that economic whole which singly he cannot move to produce; and without which he can do nothing, we preserve him for use.

This fine thing was done by what is called, invertedly, the division of labor, that is, the consolidation of laborers, which really means, the pulverizing and effacing of many laborers into one labor soup—my factory, into which soup I have popped him.

Now, I want to externalize him. I want to carry him around the world for sale as I did formerly—his product. I, therefore, having rendered him utterly helpless as a producer and rendered him also utterly dependent as a consumer upon myself, set him free TO BID HIMSELF DOWN in competition with the laborers of the world market, who have also been set free to starve in the same competition, after they were de-mechanized.

This is well done. But is it not too well done? How long will it last? It will last just as long as it takes the laborers to find out that the difference between a dollar and a million is just the difference between a man who deals and a man who works, between the capitalist and the laborer in the economic world.

How shall we prevent him from seeing this? It is a mere question of arithmetic. A man who spends eight-tenths of his living day working, worrying or looking out anything. He has but a given, small, fractional part of time to learn with. And we can afford to spend a portion of our vast surplus printing stories for him, making public events and great holidays and history for him, giving him base ball games, whiskey games, old heroics, old books, old music, old heroes, old horses, and criminal trials and churches and reform games, plenty of children with universities for his clever sons, per-h-a-p-s.

We can also give him a country to defend, a national glory to fondle at his bedside, when he has coals. We can give him plenty of fine generals and admirals to be interested in and

to fight with himself about their glories and their wrongs. We can also give him the foreign countries of all the world to hate and the foreign laborers to smite, their religion to despise and their heathens to convert into good Christian factory hands, who will work at half my price.

We can also give him the blood-curdling question—16 to 1. Thus, we can keep him mentally alternating between chills and fever for that available two-tenths of his time; so now there seems too little chance of this fool laborer discovering the man who masters him by several million dollars to one. This greatest conquest of history has been all achieved gradually and without the knowledge of the conquered. When he finds it out something is going to happen.

(Continued Next Week.)

Dispatches from Berlin announce that the government proposes to drop the item placing a tariff on grains or cereals, imported into Germany, in the tariff bill now before the Reichstag.

The dispatch is silent as to the reason for it, however; they fail to state

that it was the activity of the Socialist delegates in that body which forced the government to give up their plans.

If the working class of America had as many representatives in Congress as the German workmen have in the Reichstag, they would also be in a position to force laws in their interest, and in a few years would be able to dictate all laws.

The last issue of Bryan's Commoner contains a long list of questions which the boy orator proposes for debating clubs. They are divided into three sets, the first set relating to the Philippines, the second to the silver question and the third covers the trust question, the Chinese exclusion issue, the question of the Nicaraguan canal and several other questions.

He leaves out one important one, however, and we hereby propose it for the general discussion of workmen.

Resolved, That labor is the creator of all wealth, and also

Resolved, That, as the creator, labor is entitled to the full enjoyment of wealth.

TO THE CHILDREN.

A LESSON.

You will remember we were thinking in our first lesson how different everything would seem to a person who had gone to sleep, as Rip Van Winkle did long ago, and who had waked up to-day in the beginning of a new century. In that olden time when our ancestors many years ago, were born and lived, the life of the people was very different from the life we live. Most of the people then tilled the land or tended sheep or goats for those who claimed the land as their own. They usually lived in small villages or country districts, and there were no great cities, such as we have in these days.

Their small houses had no windows in them, for they had no glass in those days, and they were usually built of logs or stone. They had no floors the way we have them, only straw thrown on the bare ground. The small farm animals were usually brought into the house whenever it was too cold to leave them outside. These people, I say, tilled the soil and tended sheep for those who claimed to own the land, and who themselves performed no labor at all. They gave their time up to wars and to hunting. These people were part of the property of the land owner and whenever the land was sold they went to the new owner. Now the things which were raised by those who tilled the soil and the sheep which were watched over by the others did not belong to those who raised them; they were claimed by the land owner.

Who took them as his and gave those who labored to produce them only enough for them to live on.

These people were called serfs, and this way of getting others to produce good things for those who merely owned the land, was called serfdom.

These land owners merely robbed the serfs; they had no right to take these things; they were permitted to do it only through laws which they made themselves. It really belonged to those who worked to make it.

All this work of making these things was done by hand, and it took a long time to do it. All the clothes were made by hand; all the shoes and everything which these people needed was made by hand, and as long as this way of making things continued, those who did not work merely took the biggest part of the goods which others made.

The serfs had to do as the land owner said because the land owner's laws compelled them to.

But by and by things changed; big machines were invented and people no longer made things by hand.

When this time came all the serfs thought that they would be free and would have all they made with their labor.

Such conditions exist to-day, and we want to compare them with the conditions which existed when our ancestors were serfs and see if they are any better than they were then. We will see this next week.

J. EADS HOW.

TO PURCHASE TELEGRAPHS.

Invention of Wireless Telegraphy Makes Lines Useless.

Capitalists Would Exchange Them For U. S. Bonds.

The daily papers are full of reports concerning the possible purchase, by the United States government, of the Western Union and Postal Telegraph systems.

It has been announced that \$200,000,000 would be appropriated by congress for this purpose. Bonds being issued bearing 2 per cent interest.

This unusual activity has made itself felt only recently, and capitalists all over the country are declaring themselves in favor of the project. National bankers are particularly anxious.

President Roosevelt is understood to favor it. There are three points of objection to the proposed scheme on the part of the Socialist. First, the capitalist government proposes to operate them upon the same basis that they are now being operated—the men will still be employed for wages. While the cost of telegrams may be reduced to the capitalist, the worker, who but rarely sends a telegram, will receive no benefit, and the wages paid will be increased but slightly, if any.

Second, the government proposes to buy the telegraph lines. The future government of the working class will not pay any capitalist for the results of the labor of the working class, which he has appropriated. The telegraph lines were constructed by labor, and Socialism will merely restore to them that which is rightfully theirs.

Third, while not an objection in the sense of the other two, still it presents a point which is indicative of the spirit of capitalism. It will be remembered that the agitation for the purchase of the telegraph lines was not started until it was learned Marconi's experiments with wireless telegraphy had proved successful. The capitalists behind the telegraph companies, realizing that Marconi's system once put into use would mean the utter uselessness of their lines, are hastening to unload their properties on the United States government at a good round sum. A smoother scheme could not be devised, and from all reports the government officials, from Teddy Roosevelt down, are going to aid them in their work.

These capitalists are operating the telegraph lines only for the profit it

MOCKING PROSPERITY.

Capitalist Class the Only Ones Benefitted.

Thousands of Hungry Workmen.

With the close of the year the capitalist press of the country is filled with long and glowing articles on the "unbounded prosperity," which they declare the country is experiencing, and every means is used to create the impression that "none need want who are willing to work." This so called "prosperity" finds its best chronicle in Bradstreet's annual review of American Trade and Finance, which has been recently issued.

Bradstreet refers to the last year as a "record breaker" in American industry and declares the country to be in the best condition for years.

The Review says in part:

"Briefly summarized, the year has seen transacted an aggregate of general business, as reflected in bank clearings, far in excess of any preceding period; has witnessed stock speculation, rampant beyond the dreams of old-time brokers, checked and curtailed by one of the sharpest stock panics in history, and yet with a remarkable minimum of disturbance of general financial operations; has watched general industry and production grow steadily until new and larger figures were needed to express the outputs of coal and ore and iron and steel and leather and lumber and a multitude of other branches; has seen the freight transportation facilities of the country strained to the breaking point and prove insufficient to handle the volume of business offered; and, finally, has witnessed a volume of holiday business passing all previous bounds, both as to quantity and quality. From the standpoint of present estimates, the clearings this year will have exceeded the highest records of preceding years by one-fourth."

The capitalist system measures its achievements by the success of the capitalist class. The capitalist class measures its successes by the increased accumulation of profits.

Thus it is that Bradstreet, in commenting upon the increased business done in the last year, refers not to the wealth produced, but to the wealth accumulated as profits. This is the meaning of "business," and it is business which has increased.

Business is conducted by the capitalist not for the supply of the wants of society, but for the making of profits for himself. These profits, like all other wealth, are the product of labor's energies and rightfully belong to labor. As profits in the hands of the capitalist represent so much wealth robbed from its producers.

If the amount of this robbery is increased, through any cause, there can be no prosperity for the workers.

Prosperity for the workers will come only when the workers enjoy the full product of their labor.

This will come only with the destruction of the prosperity of the capitalists, only when the capitalists are no longer permitted to rob the workers of their product.

Stock speculation, lauded by Bradstreet, is no evidence of real prosperity. Stocks are only so many promissory notes on the labor of the working class; without their labor they would be useless. Speculation in these stocks is merely gambling to see who shall pay most for the right to rob these workers of the products of their labor. It is a phase of capitalism which will continue so long as the workers allow the idle to speculate on their productive abilities.

Stock speculation, like all other features of capitalism, openly bespeaks the misery of the working class, for without their robbery, stocks would be worthless.

To cite stock speculation as an evidence of prosperity is but an admission of its very opposite.

Of what interest is to the working class that increased figures are needed to express the output of coal, the out-

put of iron, the output of steel, of leather, or of lumber, when at the same time it requires a decreased figure to express the portion of all these things which go to make up the return to that class for the labor expended in their production? Of what use is a feast to a starving man when he is not allowed to taste of it?

These increased figures mean only increased robbery to the worker. Coal is not mined because of the heat it affords; iron is not mined nor steel made for the use to which they can be put; leather and lumber are not prepared to satisfy human wants. If this were the purpose of all this labor there would not be so many without shoes, there would not be so many without homes to shelter them. Coal and iron is mined, leather and lumber is prepared for the profit which its mining and its preparation affords to the owners of the machines with which it is accomplished—the capitalist class.

Of what interest is it to the hungry naked denizens of the slums that the freight facilities of the country were strained to the breaking point?

Who produced the wealth which caused this strain? Was it the capitalist who enjoyed it, or the worker who went without?

Can we rejoice over increased business during the holidays, when we remember that thousands in our big cities were ed like paupers, denied an opportunity to produce wealth or their own use?

Can we honestly support a system which upholds such things as sacred, which looks upon present conditions as the very best which can prevail, which hypocritically declares that every man has all his wants supplied, and denounces those who object to its workings?

If this is the best which capitalism affords is it not time that action was taken looking toward a better system? If the working class are compelled to produce all the wealth for others to enjoy, is it not time that the members of that class resolved to demand their just reward and abolish the class which is living in idleness off their energies?

If all this is the result of the private ownership of the tools of production is it not time that steps were taken to institute collective ownership? If this is the ripe fruit of capitalism, is it not incumbent upon the working class of the world to insist upon Socialism?

The most cold-blooded capitalist scheme launched in recent years, is that now being perfected by the Salvation Army. The unemployed, the old and the crippled are to be colonized in the West, where they will start enterprises from which the Salvation Army hopes to reap a profit.

In order to start their colony, the Salvation Army has mortgaged its land and floated \$150,000 worth of five per cent gold bonds.

This interest must be paid by the labor of the unfortunate colonists.

It has been stated that \$120,000 worth of these bonds are divided between M. A. Hanna, Myron T. Herrick, Washington E. Connor, George E. Hopkins, John E. Mulholland, Benjamin F. Tracy and others.

These philanthropic gentlemen have robbed and exploited the miserable wage workers of the country, maimed, crippled and discharged them, and now, when they can no longer exploit them in the ordinary way, through the Salvation Army, in the name of religion, they rob them of what little energy is left.

The St. Louis Transfer Co. is to replace their wagons and horses with steam automobiles.

It is a good thing for the capitalists, but a bad one for the workers who will be thrown out of employment.

A labor-saving machine is a curse under capitalism; it will only become a blessing when Socialism is inaugurated.

The following press dispatch from St. Petersburg, Russia, appeared in the newspapers on Wednesday and signifies an important state of affairs in that country:

"In order to bring the people under still more rigid discipline than at present exists, the Ministry has declared a miniature state of siege in ten Provinces, three big towns, nine districts, twenty-four small towns, three industrial centers and three big villages.

The Provinces affected include St. Petersburg, Moscow, Kieff, Kharkoff, Odessa, Baku, Riga, Warsaw and the greater part of Poland. The authorities fear disorder on account of the industrial depression."

The industrial depression in Russia

has brought the people to a state of desperation, and the capitalist class has dispatched troops to prevent the starved workmen from making an attempt to secure food.

The fact that a state of siege has been declared would signify that the possible revolt would reach considerable proportions and might amount to a revolution with some show of success.

This dispatch is the first item that has been given out which would indicate the extent of the panic now prevailing in Russia, and it would indicate that more drastic measures may be attempted by the Russian Government to prevent any outbreak on the part of the working class, which must necessarily bear the burden of any industrial depression.

State charter has been issued to Kansas.

There are now six locals of the Socialist party in Arizona.

Maine will hold state convention at Skowhegan January 15.

Comrade P. J. Troolstra of Holland contemplates a lecture tour of this country.

Jas. S. Roche of Los Angeles has been elected national committeeman from California.

Geo. E. Boomer of Seattle has been elected national committeeman from Washington.

There is a steady increase in the volume of orders being received at national headquarters for official party literature.

Local charters have been issued to Blackfoot, Idaho; Medimont, Idaho; East Belleprairie, Minnesota, and Helena, Montana.

Comrade Vail has organized a local at Madison, Maine, with 35 members, and one at Auburn, Maine, with eleven members.

The Central Trades Assemblies acting in conjunction with the Socialist party will arrange tours for Ben Tillet at Terre Haute, Ind.; Springfield, Ohio; Erie, Pa.; Saginaw, Mich.; St. Louis, Mo., and all other points at which arrangements are pending.

REVOLUTION IN RUSSIA.

Government Declares a Siege.

Starving Workmen Desperate.

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The industrial depression in Russia

The Agitators.

By Wm. E. Fox.

The agitator preached in Galilee. Preaching that the kingdom of God was at hand...

Feeding the Poor.

The Salvation Army is going to give a full dinner to the poor of San Antonio. The Express has been taking up a collection to aid in the work...

John Swinton.

The General Committee of the Socialist party of New York City, passed the following resolutions on the death of John Swinton...

Injunction Permanent.

Judge Walter Evans of the Federal Court at Louisville, Ky., has made the Behrns Coal Company of Hopkins County a nice Christmas gift...

The Constitution

For St. Louis.

ARTICLE I. The unit of organization and the working state of the party shall be the ward branch.

BEN TILLET IN CHICAGO.

Comrade Ben Tillet of London, England, spoke at the Mill House, Chicago, last Thursday evening before a large audience.

BE CAREFUL.

To Organized Labor and Its Friends. Greeting: We desire to call your attention to the fact that the American Waiters Union, Local No. 28...

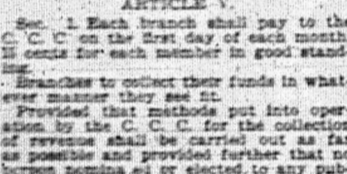
BOYCOTT LIST

Of the Central Trades and Labor Unions of St. Louis and East St. Louis.

There is no law compelling a good loyal trade unionist, who would rather walk a few blocks than assist an enemy, to patronize any of the firms who are unfair to organized labor...

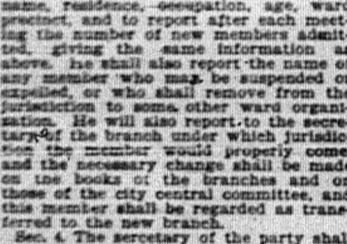
- BOYCOTT LIST Of the Central Trades and Labor Union of St. Louis and Vicinity. Wunderlich Cooperage Co. Eggers Milling Co. American Radiator Co. Gus V. Brecht Butcher Supply Co. American and Continental Tobacco Co. St. Louis Cigar Co. Welle-Boettler Bakery Co. McKinney Bakery Co. Wellman-Dwires Oranger Twist and Diamond Cross plug and Topsy smoking. Wrought Iron Range Co. Stephens Litho. Engr. Co. Grafsmann Dairy Co. J. Kiburtz Patters Co. E. Hart Tailoring Co. Carpenter Construction Co. Casper, Shoemaker. Evans & Howard Fire Brick Co. G. Wolf, Barber, 1498 Franklin Ave.

Smoke Only Union Made Cigars



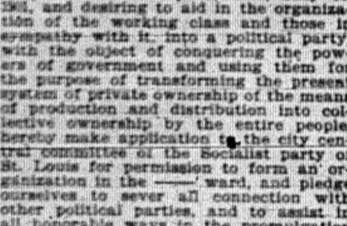
See that Every Box Bears the Blue Union Label Issued by the Cigarmaker's International Union of America.

DRINK ONLY UNION BEER



This label is pasted on every barrel and box as a guarantee that the contents are the product of Union Labor.

ELECTRIC LYE



W. H. PRIESMEYER. Union Label on Every Can.

HIRE ONLY Union Musicians.

LOCAL NO. 2, A. F. of M. LOCAL NO. 8, N. L. of M. A Roster of all Union Musicians in the City Always on File. Headquarters, 604 Market St. PILGRIM CAFE, 817-819 Chestnut Street, St. Louis, Mo. Ladies' and Gents' Restaurant. Aug. V. Hultsbrand, Prop. UNION HOUSE. POPULAR PRICES. Phone. Kin. 3 1078.

DR. L. H. DAVIS,

Office and Residence. 1025 Park Avenue. Office Hours From 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. 8 to 10 p.m. Kinloch Telephone A1894.

H. SLIKERMAN,

Attorney at Law. 2002 UNION TRUST BUILDING, 7th and Olive Streets, St. Louis. Telephone-Kinloch 3-8.

CHAS. SPECHT,

Manufacturer of UNION CIGARS. BUY My Motto, "Town Talk," and Flor de Merit." They bear the BLUE LABEL. 708 Chouteau Ave.

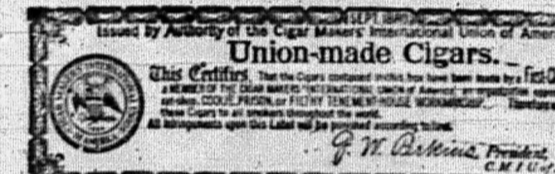
MUSIC HALL, January 25, 1902.

GRAND Workingman's Demonstration

IN HONOR OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE, SOCIALIST PARTY, Auspices of the TRADES UNIONS AND SOCIALIST PARTY OF ST. LOUIS.

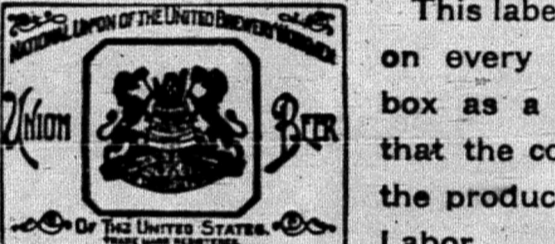
Admission Free. Noted Speakers.

Smoke Only Union Made Cigars



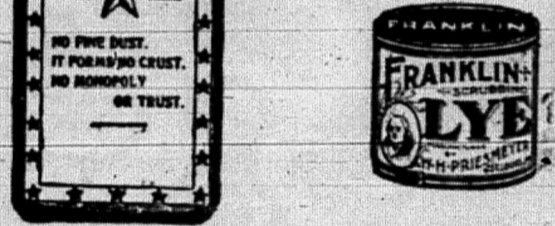
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Voney's

Restaurant and Lunch Room, 313 Locust Street. Try Our 10-cent Hot or Cold Lunch Bags.

BOYCOTT Welle-Boettler's

McKinney's Bread. It is Made by Non-Union Labor. Only Bread bearing this label is Union made. BAKERS AND CONFECTIONERS UNION. NO. 18.

STEINER ENGRAVING

BADGES SEALS STENCILS & METAL CUTTING. 11 N. 8th St. - 671524

The Condition of Labor.

A Sermon by Rev. W. T. Brown.

...but one purpose in speaking... and that is to call your at-... to the fact that slavery exists... as really as it existed fifty... ago in the Southern state. I... say that our entire system of... and industry—its whole or-... and operation—involves... two classes—masters on the... and slaves on the other. We... call it slavery. It is true; at... of us do not. And most of... it as the most natural and... system in the world. And as the... fifty years ago looked upon... in his extravagant denuncia-... the system then existing, so... of to-day look upon any one... indulges in equally strong lan-... concerning our economic order... agitated of to-day are look-... with the same feeling by the... of this time that the anti-slav-... of fifty years ago were re-

...do these workingmen want?... are these wage slaves asserting... rights? Why, for the most... they are not asserting any rights... They are not asking for any... They are demanding conces-... They are pleading for favors... every time a workingman or a... workingmen in any way, shape... or shorter... of labor or any other thing, they... acknowledge the justice of their... as slaves. They proclaim... slaves. They declare them-... contented to remain slaves. They... are doing all in their power... to secure a condition of slavery... will demand the rights of a... A slave has no rights, and he... demand any. He will demand... concessions, steps at a time,... of things of that sort.

...why we have on our hands an... irrepressible conflict. We call it... struggle. And the same sort... of intellects and dulled moral... say the same things to us that... of Garrison. They accused... stirring up strife needlessly... do you mean by talking about... let? Don't you know that that... dangerous word to throw out... to the people promiscuously? We... want to hear about conflict. We... like this setting of section against... and class against class." The... of the Liberator was for-... among the slaves. And on all... was Garrison rated severely for... the seeds of discord among the... setting them against their mas-... precipitating trouble. His... contemporaries could not see... the trouble was already there... of been there during all the ex-... of slavery. And these people... pronounced Garrison so vigorously... a word to say in denunciation... slaveholders or the defenders... hideous institution.

...now we hear the same old... Why do you talk about class...? What do you mean by thus... up class hatred between man...? We don't want to hear... the class struggle. We have no... with these disturbers of the... Why not talk class love? Why... of brotherhood between capi-... labor? Why not talk of peace... of conflict? And so is repeated... old folly of fifty years ago... mass of men learn nothing... bitter experience. They can... idea into their heads only... a crack in a broken skull... have no eyes to see that the... of trouble is in the system it-... and not in those who would es-... justice in its place. They do... that the classes are here be-... of industrial evolution and eco-... necessity have created them... the struggle is here and has been... years, and that it is the part... to see it and frankly recog-... We do not get rid of a dis-... able fact by denying it or ignor-... And he who tries that plan is... ward.

...there was one solution and only... for the question of negro slavery... that solution was freedom. There... no half-way station, no step at a... to be taken. If the slave was... then the rights of man were... If he was not a man, then the... emancipation movement was an... The right to property in... is not disputed, was not then... right to property in men was de-... and there was no compromise... matter.

...either is there now. The laborer... man or he is a beast of burden... is a beast of burden, he is entitled... to those rights which are accord-... a beast of burden, and he should... turned over to the Society for the... of Cruelty to Animals. That... precisely what a good many people... advocating. They want that pol-... to be adopted. A beast of burden is en-... to have enough to eat and a... shelter. It must be treated hu-... It must not be abused. It... not be overworked. Its hours... must be reasonable. And... caught in the act of abusing... animal can be arrested and fined... as I can see, that is all that is... proposed either by these alleged... of labor in the ranks of capi-... or by a very large part of or-

...ganized labor to-day. Humane treat-... ment; that is the cry. The laborer is... not getting enough to eat. He can... not buy sufficient clothing. He can... not afford as good a house as he ought to... have. He can not live a decent life as... a working animal. These things must... be secured for him. Let us have an... eight-hour day. Let us have factory in-... spectors. Let us have the regulation... of wages so that the workingman shall... have a living wage, enough to replace... the energy lost in the progress of the... day's labor, so as to be ready the next... day to repeat the same routine. Not... a word in all this as to the rights of... the laborer.

...I want to say to you as strongly... as I can that I will have nothing to do... with that kind of procedure. I will... not be a party to a lie. I will not take... off my hat to the institution of slav-... ery in any form. I will make no terms... with it. I will insist that the least... a man has a right to demand is his right... as a man. The least a workingman... has a right to ask is the full pro-... duct of his labor less what may be... his just proportion of what is needed... to maintain the only sort of govern-... ment that is needed, and that is Indus-... trial administration. Here is the key... that unlocks the door of freedom for... every wage slave. What do you want?... What do you demand as your right?... What do you understand to be the... rights of man? This is the funda-... mental question. Here is the civiliza-... tion which labor of hand and brain... co-operating with nature has produced... Every particle of it has been produced... by labor. Here it is before you. These... cities, these houses, these streets, these... railroads, these factories, these com-... modities of every sort, the ships on... every sea, the whole equipment of civil-... ization. Here it is before you. It is... the product of your hands and your... brains. Your labor has created it. And... the land and the sky, the rivers and... lakes and seas, the mines and... forests and all resources of nature no... one created. They are the inheritance... of all. And he who would keep any... man from their enjoyment is a robber, a... highwayman, a thief.

...I have said to-night that the sys-... tem of wage slavery is an intolerable... iniquity. And that is exactly what I... mean. I mean to say that no words... are strong enough to express the hide-... ous and horrible iniquity of this sys-... tem. I believe it to be far more de-... grading and demoralizing, both to... owner and owned, than negro slavery... was. And it is more dangerous than... that because it is far more subtle. It... seems difficult for you and me, I sup-... pose, to understand how the men and... women who owned slaves down South... managed to justify the thing; how they... could escape seeing the evil of it. One... would suppose that the wide-spread... immorality which it created and... fostered would have made an impres-... sion, especially upon the women and... upon the religious leaders of that time... in the South. They knew perfectly... well what was going on. And yet every... sort of crime and vice was winked... at and ignored. Inasmuch as the ne-... groes were regarded as property, they... were not regarded as human. It was... therefore, no sin to do what one liked... with his own property.

...The fact is the maintenance of ne-... gro slavery simply undermined religion... and morality and produced a nation of... hypocrites. And that is precisely what... industrial slavery is doing now. "The... horrors of the civil war in this... country could have been averted if... there had been sufficient moral stam-... in to precipitate the slavery question... earlier and force its consideration and... the abolition of the system. Garrison... uttered his message in behalf of em-... ancipation into the ears of the American... people for thirty years. And the longer... they delayed listening to him, the... more bloody was the day of reckon-... ing to be. But he did his part. He and... his associates were the real patriots... And the men to-day who are demand-... ing the abolition of industrial slavery... in a perfectly peaceful and orderly... way are also doing their part. Com-... promise with slavery is out of the... question. To propose it or favor it is... only to postpone a little longer the day... of reckoning and make a peaceful so-... lution of the problem less likely. It... is an irrepressible conflict that is on... Let every man frankly recognize the... fact and do his duty."

Ben Tillet.

(From Cleveland Citizen.)

Ben Tillet will be in Cleveland next... Tuesday evening, and everybody who... appreciates a good speech, mingled... with eloquence, pathos, humor and... originality, will be out to hear him... Ben is not only an orator, but he is... as versatile as a comedian. He can... recite poetry by the yard, relate funny... stories, sing cockney songs, and do... a cake walk or an Irish reel in a... pinch. He was the life of the A. F... of L. banquet in Scranton. After im-... parting a costermonger and singing... "Little Nipper," he sang a labor song... to the air of "John Brown's Body"... and led in "Labor's Masellaise." In... which three hundred voices joined. A... New York delegate started a "coon"

...song for diversion, but broke down... Ben immediately jumped on a chair... and yelled, "You people don't seem to... know your own language," and fin-... ished the song in genuine negro dia-... lect.

"We Socialists," said Tillet, in talk-... ing to a bunch of us, "should take the... world good-naturedly. Everything is... coming in our direction; why be dis-... couraged? Ours is not a dismal science, but... joyous and beautiful and uplifting... 'Laugh, and the world laughs with you; weep, and you weep alone.'"

Although virtually brought up on... the London docks, Tillet is cultured... and refined and is acquainted with the... best art and literature. He knows all... the philosophers and economists of this... and past ages. The more he learns, the... stronger he becomes fortified in the... principles of Socialism.

Go and hear and see Ben Tillet, and... shake hands with a man who is truly... great, although he had neither the ad-... vantage of wealth or accident of birth... in his favor.

Proceedings

Of the St. Louis Workingmen's Protective Union.

(The purpose of this union is for the... protection of organized and worthy... wage-workers and unions against the... injustice of employers, money lenders, time... payment merchants, legal authori-... ties and others, which may call for a... law suit or arbitration.)

St. Louis, Dec. 28, 1900.
Credits were received from Wil-... liam Schweizer, representing Bakers'... Union, No. 15.

At roll call the following delegates... were absent: J. J. Ohern, Emil Engler, Paul... Fromm, Jos. Vogt, Sam Baldwin, John... F. Dacy, Theo. Dinkelkamp, F. I. Helman, Geo. Zittko, L. E. Hildebrand.

The following cases were accepted by... the president since the last meeting:

Alfred Beger vs. A. Newville. Plain-... tiff a member of Garment Workers No. 26; bill for balance wages of \$12.50. The facts as set forth by plaintiff are as follows: That he, plaintiff, agreed to work for defendant for a stated sum per week, pay day being on Monday. He received a week's pay and also for Monday and was told that his services were no longer required.

William Allmeroth vs. L. B. Cady & Co. Plaintiff a member of Tailors' Union, No. 11, claimed that he had been employed by the above-named firm by the week and that he was discharged without cause December 17, and four hours overtime, making a total of \$19.20, less \$1.50 merchandise purchased by him, was refused.

John Kehm, representing Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 126, was elected treasurer for the ensuing term.

The next regular meeting will be held January 8, 1902, when officers for the ensuing term will be elected.

Total number of cases handled, 521, of which 360 were for wages amounting to \$11,783.46; 28 cases to recover damages for personal injuries amounting to \$9,930; 12 cases for extortion practiced by chattel mortgage men; 105 miscellaneous cases, including arrests for distributing boycott dodgers.

The expenses for operating this organization is provided for by a per capita tax of 5c per member per quarter. In order to broaden the scope and to increase the material interest of your organization, as well as those of the Protective Union, we therefore urge your Union to affiliate with this body and elect a delegate to the Protective Union.

The following Unions are affiliated: Hardwood Finishers No. 76. Journeymen Tailors Union No. 11. Metal Polishers No. 13. Trunk and Bag Workers No. 1. Fenimore Association Lithographers No. 5.

Boot and Shoe Workers No. 126. Brewers and Malsters No. 6. Brewery Firemen No. 95. Cigar Makers No. 44. Cigar Packers No. 281. Carpenters No. 47. Freeco Painters No. 23. Boot and Shoe Workers No. 242. Bakers Union No. 15. Boot and Shoe Workers No. 25. Boot and Shoe Workers No. 245. Boot and Shoe Workers No. 221. Hatters Union.

Clay Miners No. \$503. Carpenters No. 45. Boiler Maker Helpers. Amalgamated Wood Workers No. 84. United Garment Workers No. 26. International Association of Machinists No. 394.

Next meeting January 8, 1902. Respectfully,
JOHN F. BERGHERM, President.

The best way to reconcile labor and capital is to make labor the owner and controller of capital (the means of production).

The ONLY way to reconcile the laboring class and the capitalist class is to abolish the latter.—Utah Labor Journal.

Discuss Politics.

Members of all trades are beginning to demand that their official organs and their union meetings be opened to a discussion of political economy. Letters like the following, taken from the "Bricklayer and Mason," may be found in almost any trade union organ:

"It seems to me that the time has arrived when the trades unionists

should discuss political economy in their regular meetings and do away with their old prejudice against 'Politics in Unions.' It is the study and knowledge of these problems which will enable the worker to better his conditions. He will then become what he should be, a free man, and not what he is now, a mere commodity, a wage slave, or an automatic machine, ever ready to do his master's bidding. In the last issue of the journal a certain Brother John Catrell very ably points out the facts, which are the fundamental causes of the deprivations and miseries of the working class. He therein shows that, as long as the unionist won't fight for his political freedom, as well as he fought for his economic freedom, he will never receive that which really belongs to him, the full product of his toil. The sole object of a trades union is to reduce the hours of labor and procure a better wage to the worker. Why not go a step farther and demand all that he creates?"

LABOR NOTES.

NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL

Victoria, B. C., labor unions have leased and furnished a group of halls for five years.

The Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers spent, in round numbers, \$5,000 during the great steel strike.

The 36th annual convention of the Brickmakers' and Masons' International will be held in the city of Pittsburg, Pa., beginning Monday, January 13, 1902.

The New York scab "Sun" is prosecuting a Socialist, Comrade E. P. Jennings, Jr., on a charge of criminal libel in publishing literature boycotting the "Sun." The Socialists will fight the case.

The holiday edition of the Berlin Socialist daily "Vorwarts," numbering 30,000 copies, was confiscated by the police because it contained an article on the unemployed which was not pleasant reading to the ruling class.

The Trades Assembly of Springfield, Ohio, has passed resolutions demanding the removal of Edwin C. Madden from the position of third assistant postmaster general, because of his arbitrary rulings with regard to second class matter.

Metal mechanics have been expelled from the Dayton Trades Council because they opposed the metal polishers' fight against the National Cash Register Co. The A. F. of L. has placed a boycott on the concern and it is being pushed with determination.

Socialists of England are beginning to talk about forming one united Socialist party and are making a special effort to elect Comrade H. Quelch to Parliament from Dewsbury, where a special election to fill a vacancy is soon to be held. Many trade unions have endorsed his candidacy.

Vice President Tom Lewis, of the miners, in a speech at Wilkesbarre, Pa., outlined the demands that will be made by the anthracite workers next spring. They are five in number: The eight hour day, pay by the ton instead of the car, a check weighman to weigh the output, uniform prices for gangway work, and compensation for all extra work.

A resolution was adopted by the Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee to the effect that the council lend all the assistance in its power to the furtherance of the campaign of the Social-Democratic party (known nationally as the Socialist party) and that a committee of five be appointed to act as members of a committee of 100 to be named by the labor organizations.

THE MINERS' CONVENTION.
President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers of America has issued the call for the national convention of that body to be held at Indianapolis, beginning January 20, and for the joint conference of mine workers and bituminous operators (employers) of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois or the same place, beginning on January 30, at which time the convention, it is supposed, will have finished its work. The conference will probably not adjourn before Feb. 10. Over a thousand delegates are expected at the convention. The eight hour law, it is said, will be demanded.

By the actions of the capitalists and their representatives in office it seems as though they are beginning to realize that the work-a-class have arrived near the point of voting together as a class, else why are they holding labor and capital peace conferences, and advocating government ownership of the telegraph system? Bismarck made himself useful to the capitalists of Germany by advocating the same measures. Now is the time to put your shoulder to the wheel and set your fellow-trades unionists right on this point, and the best way to do this is to get them to join the party. When you have joined it, secure Socialist literature and keep in touch with the movement.

FOLLOW SUIT.

IT'S UP TO YOU!

St. Louis, December 24, 1901.
Editor St. Louis Labor:

Dear Comrade---I have the pleasure to inform you that at our general meeting, held last night, our organization decided, by an overwhelming majority of votes, that every member shall take either the Arbiter Zeitung or ST. LOUIS LABOR, an assessment being levied for the purpose.

Our union has a membership of nearly 800, and we will send you a list of those desiring the English organ in a few days.

Assuring you that our members will not only read your paper, but will also follow advices given in its columns, and wishing that all other labor organizations in this city and everywhere would do as we have done, I am,

Yours fraternally,
JACOB GABELMANN,
Secretary.

Brewers and Malsters' Union No. 6.

Best Working Class Paper in St. Louis.

Subscription - 50 Cents a Year.

SOCIALIST CLUBS OF MISSOURI.

WHAT THEY ARE DOING.

Springfield Club has elected the following officers for the next six months: Chairman F. Taylor, Vice Chairman P. A. Anderson, Recording Secretary N. A. Farris, Corresponding Secretary B. H. Sherman, Treasurer W. Taylor.

Poplar Bluff Club holds the banner for the prompt payment of dues. When the Club was organized it paid its dues for three months in advance. This week it again sends dues for fifteen members for January, February and March. There is nothing like keeping everything in apple pie order.

The agitation trip which is being arranged for Comrade Geo. E. Bigelow is rapidly assuming definite shape, and the exact dates will be assigned to each club within a few days. The clubs at Springfield, Aurora, Webb City, Carthage, Nevada, Liberal and Kansas City have notified the state office that they will arrange meetings.

Comrade Louis Landman of Nevada, Mo., shows a spirit that should be emulated by others. Upon receiving the communication regarding Pigtown's tour he did not have an opportunity to consult the other members of the club, but he promptly replied: "I should be glad to have Comrade Bigelow lecture in Nevada and will be personally responsible for expenses mentioned in your letter, and will do my best to get out a good audience."

Comrade Wheel of Burlington Junction, writes: "I have received your circular, and in reply I wish to say that we are, enough here for a Socialist club, but what is needed is for an organizer to come to this town and stir things up. I have tried to get them together, but to no avail. So if you know of a good man to send into this territory please do so." Comrade Bigelow will probably be steered in the direction of Burlington Junction.

Comrade Geo. Mellor writes from Liberal: "If you can make us a date for Comrade Bigelow for some day in February do so. We will take good care of him and get him a good audience. We have lost two of our best workers in the cause, Lipscomb and Thompson, who are away. Socialism is on the move in this town. You can hear it being talked on all sides and on every corner. We are going to have Mr. and Mrs. F. P. O'Hare speak here next Saturday."

Kansas City, Dec. 29.—The Socialists of the Fourteenth ward met and elected Alfred Cooper temporary chairman and Comrade George Turner was introduced and made a short speech, presenting the Socialist question in a pleasing and comprehensive manner. Then applicants for membership were called for and four new applicants presented their names and were accepted. The branch then formed a permanent organization, with R. W. Flowers, organizer; Geo. Clapper, chairman; J. A. Knapp, secretary; T. B. Clark, literary agent, and a committee, consisting of Wm. Simpson, Geo. Clapper, Alfred Cooper, J. H. Mulvaney and J. A. Knapp volunteered to distribute literature, after which the meeting adjourned to meet again next Sunday at 2:30 p. m. J. A. KNAPP, Secretary.

DEXTER, MO., ORGANIZES.

The state committee granted a charter Saturday to Dexter, Stoddard County, Mo. The application was signed by seven members. The officers are: Chairman J. W. Sprinkles, Recording Secretary J. H. Sherwood, Financial Secretary Edward York, Organizer E. H. Ross, Literature Agent A. Q. Miller. This makes the fifth club in the Fourteenth congressional district and several other points in that district can easily be organized with a little effort.

AVILLA, MO., ORGANIZED.

News of the organization of a club at Avilla, Mo., was received in Monday's mail. Ten members were enrolled, six of them being farmers. Dr. R. Melton was elected chairman and Geo. W. Lewis secretary. Avilla is a rural town, located in Jasper County, fourteen miles from the railroad, and the fact that our movement is able to gain a foothold in such places is an evidence of the rapid spread of the teachings of Socialism. Avilla is the seventh club to be formed in the Fifteenth congressional district. This district is one of the strongest in the state and the clubs located in it will do well to make preparation for a vigorous campaign in the next congressional election. We may as well begin now to select the districts from which the first Socialist congressman will be sent.

IN ST. LOUIS.

NOMINATIONS.

Nominations for city officers are all in and the various branches are expected to vote on them at their next meeting.

The following nominations have been made:

For editor St. Louis Labor and Missouri Socialist, Ballard Dunn.

For business manager St. Louis Labor and Missouri Socialist, A. J. Lawrence.

For secretary of the party, E. Val

Putnam and T. J. Hinchliffe. For treasurer of the party, L. E. Hildebrand and A. Blaettler. The vote on these nominations should be in the hands of the secretary by Monday, January 6, as the new officers are to be installed in January.

There is no end to the progress now going on in St. Louis. The Tenth ward has had a stirring meeting this last week. The organization is started in the Eleventh ward, and the Second and Nineteenth wards will be organized next week. Keep things going, comrades, and they won't know us in six months.

"Account yourself happy if it be your lot to espouse some noble and unpopular cause in the beginning; to stand by its cradle, to throw yourself on its broad altar, to see it grow, to help it grow; to see it first arouse curiosity, then attention, then contempt, then hatred, then fear, then respect; always growing and growing until at last, over prejudice and hate and party and old customs and vested interests, the irresistible current makes its way."

FORTBILDUNGS VEREIN.

The Arbeiter-Fortbildungs-Verein will hold their next meeting at Dewey Hall, 2301 S. Broadway, on Monday evening, January 6. Comrade Anthony Tittle will lecture on the "Condition of the Wage Workers of the Middle Ages."

Prof. Hans Boeck will render a zither solo, and the Hungarian comrades will sing the Marseillaise in German. Recitations will be delivered by Stephen Muck and Peter Hessel.

Every German comrade in the city should attend this meeting and help along with their work.

The comrades in the First ward are hard at work on their agitation meeting, which occurs on Thursday evening, January 9.

Comrade Greenbaum will speak on "Socialism and the World's Fair."

The First ward members are determined to build up a good club and from the efforts they are putting forth we may feel sure that they will succeed.

The Second ward is to be organized Monday evening at Monroe Hall, Broadway and Monroe st. The club will start with a membership of nearly fifteen, and it will not be long before it is doubled. They will meet regularly every Monday night at 8 p. m.

Every Socialist and every reader of this paper in the ward should be on hand and help build up the organization. This ward has been organized mainly through the efforts of the comrades in the Eighteenth ward, and it is to them that we must direct our appreciation. The comrades in this ward have not only built up an excellent organization of their own, but they have actively participated in the work of all the other clubs in that part of the city.

With the organization of the Second ward on Monday night and of the Nineteenth ward the week following, North St. Louis is in excellent shape for good work, and we may count on its being done.

The Sixth ward comrades will hold a business meeting at 1022 Chouteau ave. Tuesday evening, January 7. Officers will be elected. They will also lay plans for their next agitation meeting, which will take place at 312 South Broadway January 14. The comrades

in this ward club are setting about their work in earnest and are determined to get out a good crowd. Suitable dodgers will be printed, containing one or more of our cartoons, and thoroughly distributed. These cartoon dodgers very rarely fail to do the work. If a workingman gets one of them he usually wants to know what is behind it, and there is no other place to find that out, except at the meeting it advertises. Every man in the Sixth ward who gets one of these dodgers wants to be on hand Tuesday night January 14, at 312 South Broadway.

The Seventh, Eighth and Ninth ward clubs have gotten out their dodgers for their next agitation meeting, which will take place at 2301 South Broadway Tuesday evening, January 14, and every brewer and every bottler in these wards should turn out and hear Comrade Brandt, who will be the main speaker.

Comrade Brandt will doubtless have something to say concerning the A. F. of L. convention, to which he was a delegate, and every brewer knows him well enough to know that his address will be interesting from start to finish. All those who stay away from 2301 South Broadway, Tuesday night, January 14, will miss something they will regret.

This ward club took in some new members at its last business meeting. There ought to be a big lot of them gathered into the fold at the agitation meeting.

The Seventeenth ward will hold their next agitation meeting Wednesday night, January 8, at Winkelman's Hall, Twenty-third and North Market st. Comrade Greenbaum has been asked to speak in English, and Comrade Rocker in German.

Between the two, those who attend

the next meeting of the Seventeenth ward club will be given something to think over. The Seventeenth ward comrades need no commendation, it is almost sufficient to say that if the comrades in the other wards were as tireless in their efforts as are the comrades of the Seventeenth ward, we would have every ward in the city in excellent shape.

These comrades have been the means through which the Eighteenth, Nineteenth and Second wards were organized, and there is no let up. They now have their eyes on the Twentieth and Twenty-first wards.

We will have to send for them to get after some of our comrades in the other wards.

The Eighteenth ward club held another very successful meeting on last Tuesday evening and took in several new members. A committee was chosen to take charge of the organization meeting of the Second ward, which will be held Monday night at Broadway and Monroe st. The organization of this ward club will take ten good members from the Eighteenth ward, but those who are left, will continue with their accustomed energy.

They also selected a committee of three composed of Comrades Rullkoetter, Buttrel and Schwarz, who will act with similar committees from the Second, Seventeenth, Nineteenth and later Twentieth wards, as a joint committee, which will take charge of the coming campaign in the Fourth representative district.

Every ward in the district will soon be organized by precincts and a vigorous campaign will be made. Good hard work will send three representatives to the legislature from that district.

The comrades can be depended upon to do the work, and they must choose three good candidates to make the race.

Success to the Fourth district!

The Twenty-fourth ward comrades are preparing for their agitation meeting, which is to take place Tuesday evening, January 7, and a good crowd is assured. Their meeting will be held at Gross Hall, Morganford road and Juniata st. Comrades Putnam and Greenbaum will speak, and we may depend upon quite an addition to the ward's membership.

Every Socialist in the ward should attend.

From Kansas.

A Goodland Comrade Writes an Encouraging Letter.

Editor Missouri Socialist:

Dear Comrade—Seeing the mention of Socialist endeavor in Missouri Socialist from parts of the country, now and then, I thought a few items from this locality might be in order. You may think, and it is probably the case, that Socialist forces in Kansas are very slow, but granting this to be the truth it will doubtless prove they are sure, as well as slow.

Better be slow and steadfast than premature and fail, is the Kansas motto of Local Goodland, and it is at last permanently organized and ready for business in making Socialists out of old party timber as well as out of Populist timber, of which there is abundance of both ripe for the harvest. All we lack is the funds to secure the ammunition to ignite the combustible accumulations in the brains of the heretofore capitalistic victims. By the way, a boomerang has been thrown in the camps of the U. O. P. in this State by one of the "faithful" in the following squib in a capitalist sheet of some days ago:

"THEY'LL BE DEMOCRATS."

"What a Fusion Legislator Says of Fusionists of the Sixth District." "Topeka, Dec. 14.—Dr. Frank H. Smith, a fusion Democrat of Sherman Co., who comes regularly to the Legislature, is in town. He says the Populists of the Northwest are ready to become Democrats and that he expects to be a candidate for the Legislature next fall."—K. C. Star, Dec. 15.

If the doctor has negotiated any deal on this basis from the way the subjects of the barter rebel and protest, he may have a hot old time to deliver the votes he counts on. The doctor, seems to think he has a mortgage on the Populist Party in the State and can foreclose at any time. He may be mistaken. Anyhow there are bright prospects for the Socialist cause in the State, and we will make good use of it. The attempted suppression of the Populist and Socialist papers in the State is another great lever to pry the eyes of the political-blind open and the way is thus made clear and straight to a Socialist solution of the vexed political situation—and many are they who are daily calling for the true light.

I will shortly see what I can do for you in the way of subscriptions to Missouri Socialist.

P. S.—Am more than gratified at the way in which Missouri Socialist handles the N. Y. "Labor Conference" and World's Fair problem. When organized labor learns to distinguish its enemies from its friends and draws the line to the exclusion of all pretense and fulsome flattery of capitalism, it will then be in a position to dictate and compel honest effort on the part of capital, but that time will never come till labor itself forces capital to that position through right use of the ballot. It is coming. Comrades speed the day.

CHAS. BRANNON, Goodland, Kan.

WANT TILLET TO COME.

Joint Committee Making Big Preparations for Demonstration.

The first meeting of the joint committee of the trade unions and the Socialist party was held at Aschenbroedel Hall, 604 Market street, last Monday night, to make further preparations for the big meeting at Music Hall on January 25th, when the National Committee of the Socialist party will be in the city. The meeting was characterized by much enthusiasm on the part of the delegates, and the prospects for an unusually large demonstration could not be better.

Although a sufficient time had not elapsed for all unions to act on the call sent out by the committee of the Central Trades and Labor Union and the Socialist party, when the roll was called the following delegates answered:

Brewers and Malsters No. 6—Paul Fromm, Jos. Glader and Tony Zang. Trunk and Bag Workers Union—Ed Davis, John Peters and Aug. Loesch. Box Makers and Sawyers, No. 149—Aug. Gerdel, Henry Spoenemann and Jos. Bochneczek.

Bottlers, No. 157—Henry Diehls, Chas. Budt and Julius Rudolf.

Carriage and Wagon Workers, No. 27—Wm. Woestendiek, Fred Bauer, and Thos. J. Farrell.

Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brass Workers, No. 13—J. J. Bordgett, Ed Teberman and E. Smyth.

Furniture Association, No. 5 (Lithographers)—Fred Rascher, Jr., S. Silberman and L. C. Kicker.

Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 242—Frank Helrich, J. H. Pickard and Peter Ege.

International Association of Machinists, No. 85—Geo. Gorton, C. C. Smith and L. G. Alexander.

Paper Rulers, No. 32—John P. Kreuzer, Fred Hill and Mr. Becker.

Cabinet Makers, No. 12—Jos. Sell and Henry Gross.

Bartenders, No. 51—Ike Bauer, Wm. Zuch and Anton Mayer.

Central Trades and Labor Union—J. Hoppenjon, Chas. Roloff and J. J. Masek.

Socialist party—M. Ballard Dunn, A. Blaettler and E. Val Putnam.

Since the meeting several other unions have elected delegates and they will be enrolled at the next meeting. Comrade Wm. Brandt of the cigar-makers, who was a delegate to the A. F. of L. convention, was present and took the floor to suggest that the fraternal delegate from England to the Scranton convention, Comrade Ben Tillet, be engaged to speak at the demonstration in addition to the members of the national committee. The suggestion met with the enthusiastic approval of the entire committee and it was unanimously decided to endeavor to secure Tillet's services. A telegram was sent to Comrade Tillet after the meeting, stating that we must have him here on the 25th, without fail.

The question of raising the necessary funds was discussed and it was agreed that each delegation should report back to its union, requesting such financial assistance as could be given. The committee resolved to meet at Aschenbroedel Hall every Monday night, and the secretary was instructed to send out another notice to each union asking that delegates be selected.

A special committee of two, Silverman and Putnam, was elected to visit the Artists and Engravers' Association, which was then in session at 504 Market street, and interest them in the demonstration. This big joint committee has started on its work under the most favorable auspices. The attendance at the first meeting far exceeded all expectations and in a short time there will be a committee of nearly one hundred laboring for the success of the mass meeting, which bids fair to tax the capacity of Music Hall to its limit.

The ward clubs should devote their energies during this month to helping make a glorious success of this undertaking.

Organization Notes,

A. J. Lawrence.

Be sure to push the campaign organization fund lists. If you have none as yet, call on the Secretary-Treasurer, and secure one. Let us prepare in times of peace by providing supplies for times of war.

Now that St. Louis Labor promises to be the leading union weekly in St. Louis, all Socialists in trades unions ought to join the party and assist in placing it in the hands of every trades unionist in St. Louis.

The class struggle is carried on by Socialists along political lines, and by trades unionists along economic lines. Every trades union in the world should represent the interests of the working class as against those of the capitalists. If it does not, it is a trades union in name only. Trades unions would be unnecessary if the interests of capital and labor were identical. It is due to the fact that the interests of the two are diametrically opposed that trades unions are formed.

This being true, it follows that trades unions must fight their battles along class lines. The duty then, of

a Socialist is to join the trades union of his or her craft. It is also the duty of the Socialists in trades unions to join the Socialist Party and attend a sufficient number of meetings to be in good standing. A very noticeable fact in connection with the growth of the Socialist movement is that there are many Socialists in trades unions who never take the trouble to join the party, and content themselves by fighting the battles of Socialism wholly in the trades unions. True, a great amount of good can be accomplished in this manner, but in order to keep informed as to the progress of the movement, as well as to guide the party in maintaining its present attitude toward the trade union movement, every member of a trades union, who is a Socialist, should join the party and attend its club meetings as often as possible. Such action would also have the moral effect of causing all non-union Socialists to join the union of their craft. On the other hand, a great many men drop out of the trades unions "because of the claim set up by them that their union is run by a lot of labor fakirs." If the fakirs run the union it is because of the inactivity of the Socialists in that union. When a Socialist finds his union dominated by fakirs the best thing for him to do is to immediately begin to educate the sincere members on the labor question. After a sufficient number of converts have been made, secure the assistance of a good Socialist speaker and call the converts together and have the speaker explain the necessity of the co-operation of Socialists in trades unions, thus securing a well organized minority with which the recreants can either be removed or compelled to do their duty to their class. The records of various trade organizations show two things: First, that those studying the social question are the most successful in dealing with their employers; second, labor fakirs are unknown; because of the alertness of those understanding the cause of social ills.

Nothing can be accomplished by dropping out of one's union and remaining on the outside. If one is obliged to drop out he ought to do so intending to join again as soon as possible, determined to fight the working class battles until his efforts are crowned by success.

Ward Club Directories.

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CITY CENTRAL COMMITTEE meets every Monday evening at 23rd street, room 2. M. Ballard Dunn, Secretary.

SIXTH WARD CLUB (including 10th and 11th streets) meets every Tuesday evening at 1022 Chouteau avenue.

EIGHTH WARD CLUB (including 10th and 11th streets) meets every Tuesday evening at Dewey Hall, 2301 S. Broadway.

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For secretary of the party, E. Val

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