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ST. LOUIS LABOR.

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MASS MEETING TO BE HELD.

Central Trades and Labor Union Will Give Rank and File Chance to be Heard on Peace Conference.

Member of Conference Present when Resolution was Adopted.

Organized labor of St. Louis will hold a mass meeting in a few weeks to take action on the Hanna-Cleveland "Peace Conference," and the expression of the labor movement of this city will be voiced either for or against the scheme of surrender.

The members of the Central Trades and Labor Union are almost unanimously opposed to the action of trades union officials entering such a conference, as was expressed by their vote at the last meeting of that body.

Forceful resolutions were adopted expressing opposition, and warning members of organized labor against going into any sort of a conference, where Cleveland was posing as an "uninterested" member of the "public."

The matter came up originally in the form of a communication from Beer Bottlers' Union, No. 187, which had been made a special order of business.

As soon as it had been read someone in the rear of the hall moved that it be tabled. The question was put and without a word having been said it was voted down so overwhelmingly that the mover stood with about 20 votes out of the 200 delegates present.

Comrade E. Val Putnam then obtained the floor and moved a substitute, which was carried by about the same vote that defeated the motion to table.

An unusual feature of the meeting was the presence of Mr. Horace M. Eaton, general secretary treasurer of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, who was one of the active participants in the conference. The vote was taken calling for the mass meeting without his saying a word and without any reference being made to him.

This mass meeting will also consider the attitude of the working class toward the bribery cases now under investigation by the grand jury. The resolutions as introduced by Comrade Putnam are as follows:

Whereas, the working class are today engaged in a desperate class struggle with their economist masters, the capitalist class, which makes it imperative that nothing be done by organized labor which will confuse the minds of workmen as to the nature of their economic subjection or lead them to expect justice without a struggle against their employers, and

Whereas, a number of prominent trade union officials, among them the President of the American Federation of Labor, without either authority or suggestion from the organizations which have honored them with positions of trust, recently entered into a so-called peace conference with representatives

of the capitalist class and agreed to the appointment of a committee of thirty-six, which committee is expected to serve as a general arbitration committee in labor disputes.

Be it therefore, Resolved that the Central Trades and Labor Union of St. Louis disapproves of the action of trade union officials in entering this conference for the following reasons:

1. If the capitalist class against whom we are organized desires to make terms with labor organizations it should be with duly accredited and instructed delegates of the unions that they should confer, and not with self-appointed representatives of the working class who deny responsibility to any organization for their acts.

2. The economic division of modern society is such that there is no impartial class which can act as a third member of an arbitration commission on all disputes. The attempt to construe the "public" as an uninterested arbitrator is a painful revelation of the ignorance of the labor members of the conference on economic questions. Since the "public" is made up of workers and capitalists the "representatives of the public" on the commission must necessarily be either workers or capitalists. To discern that this portion of the commission does not consist of workmen, only the reading of the first name is required.

A group of men pledged to defend the interests of organized labor who would agree to the selection of Grover Cleveland, as a third, or supposedly impartial member of an arbitration commission, are not competent to carry on the great struggle for freedom in which the working class is involved.

3. The workers will not gain any victories except by the strength of their own organization. It is folly for them to enter into any agreement with their employers to keep the peace, because as long as wage slavery lasts there can be no peace. The present arrangement, bearing on its face the clearest marks of insincerity on the part of the capitalists, is sufficient warning to the workers to fight out each contest as it arises and on its own merits, depending on their own united strength for victory and not upon the good nature or fabled sense of justice of the members of the master class.

Be it further Resolved, That we follow the example of our fellow unionists of New York, and call a mass meeting of workmen to correct and define the attitude of the rank and file of organized labor toward this so-called peace conference, and that a committee be appointed to make necessary arrangements.

Anarchy Is Settled.

Congress Recommends a Law to Punish Those Guilty of It.

Washington, Feb. 1.—The subcommittee, which has for three weeks been considering bills introduced by over a score of members of the house pertaining to anarchy, decided upon a bill today, which was submitted to the entire judiciary committee and will be favorably reported to the house by Chairman Ray of New York. No particular bill was selected.

The first section provides that any person who kills the president of the United States shall suffer death.

The second inflicts a death punishment upon any person who kills the vice president or any officer of the United States entitled by law to succeed to the presidency.

The punishment for an attempt upon the lives of any of these officials is placed at ten years.

Should he inflict bodily harm upon any of these officials, and the injuries do not cause death, the punishment is placed at life imprisonment.

The bill further provides that any person who aids, abets, incites, or conspires with another to commit either of the above offenses shall be deemed a principal offender and upon conviction be imprisoned twenty-five years.

Any person who advocates the duty of killing or assaulting an official of the government or of any civilized nation because of his official character, or who openly, willfully and deliberately justifies such killing or assault, shall be fined \$5,000 or imprisoned twenty years, or both.

A wise law framed by wise men, but it will have no terrors whatever for the anarchist nor will it prevent the killing of the president any more than capital punishment will prevent any other murder. It is like all capitalist laws, it strikes at the effect without disturbing the cause in the least.

The anarchist is born in our society and what training he receives is given him by society and society alone is responsible for his existence. It strikes at the effect because the capitalist is afraid to admit that it is the miserable conditions of his boasted system which has brought him into existence.

The anarchist is the crowning glory of a system such as ours. The anarchist is the only one who has reasoned it out to its logical conclusion, and capitalism should honor him accordingly, instead of denouncing and condemning him. Capitalism compels men to war against each other for bread, why should we complain when the weapons used are the bomb and the bullet, instead of the shrewd cunning of the capitalist lord.

If we desire to abolish and do away with the anarchist we must do away with that which breeds anarchists—we must do away with capitalism.

As long as capitalism continues it is foolish to pass laws for the punishment of its miserable victims. And yet we are told that the members of Congress are statesmen. Wonderful statesmen indeed.

RAVOLD HELD ACCOUNTABLE.

Tetanus Court of Inquiry Finds His Negligence Caused Death of Children.

Seeks to Pass as a Martyr.

The Tetanus Court has made its report and Dr. Ravold, the physician in charge of the diphtheria anti-toxin, has been ordered removed from the Health Department together with Henry Taylor, the janitor.

Those who had followed the testimony brought out in the inquest were not surprised at the result, as the contradictory statements of both men could not help, but brand them as the guilty ones. Especially, is this true of Dr. Ravold.

Dr. Ravold still poses as an injured man, however, and in an interview immediately succeeding the order of the court of inquiry, he stated:

"There had to be a scapegoat, and I was selected. But I am more concerned about the discharge of the janitor, Henry Taylor."

Dr. Ravold said that he did not care to rehash the testimony in the tetanus poisoning cases and would merely recall the fact that when the diphtheria anti-toxin was issued he was out of the city on official business for the Board of Health in connection with the bacteriological examination of river water.

"If I had been here," said the doctor, "the fearful mistake would not have happened. The Board of Health should have had a trained assistant for me to leave in charge. Taylor, a man of 65, honest and faithful, was not supposed to be competent to look after the professional affairs of the office. He was simply a good servant, an old soldier, and this discharge will leave him in hard lines."

"As for myself, I could have resigned months ago—soon after the deaths from tetanus occurred—but at a financial sacrifice I stuck it out, realizing that I probably would be made the victim. I did tender my resignation on the 2d of February, but it was because my hours in the medical department of Washington University had been changed, making it necessary for me to go to the Health Department at 7 o'clock in the morning and work in a cold laboratory before the janitors arrived, the result of which is that I am now sick. I also lost my morning office hours in private practice, which are worth more to me than I received from the Health Department."

Be all this, as it may, the facts brought out in the investigation are these: Dr. Ravold was in Chicago on the 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th of October. He returned on the 11th. Previous to his going to Chicago, he had extracted the tetanus serum from the horse, Jim, at the Poor House.

A very great demand was made on the Health Department at that time, and considerable serum was issued. The first case of lockjaw was reported on the 23d of October. Up to that

time there was sufficient serum on hand to supply all who made application. Immediately succeeding the report of the first case, it was suddenly found that there was not a drop of serum left, and Dr. Ravold immediately left for the Poor House and extracted another supply. This, without ever having been tested, was first issued on Oct. 25. These facts were brought out in the testimony.

Further Dr. Ravold testified that upon his return from Chicago he discovered the tetanus poison in the serum and threw all of it out, without, however, mentioning the fact to any one.

He also testified that he made constant tests of the serum before issuing it.

A fact not brought out in the testimony, however, but just as essential, is the following: Between the 11th day of October and the 23d, serum was issued every day, notwithstanding the fact that the last drawn was that which Dr. Ravold testified he had thrown out on the 11th. If he had thrown this serum out, from where, it might be asked, did the serum come, which was issued between that date and the 23d?

As a matter of fact, it can easily be seen by putting two and two together, that he did not destroy the tetanus serum until the 23d, the date of the first case of lockjaw reported, and the date upon which it was suddenly found that the serum had vanished. It was upon this day that the stuff was really destroyed, and the first stry was a mere tissue of falsehood to cover up his negligence.

If, as Dr. Ravold declared, he knew that the serum was poisoned on the 11th, why did he not at once sound a warning, recalling all that had been so far issued, instead of waiting until the 29th, after several children had died as a result of his criminal carelessness? He refers to himself as a scapegoat. If he can rest easy with that expression, when he is conscious that the whole fault is his and the deaths of those children are upon his head, then he is possessed of the characteristics of the worst scoundrel and hardest criminal. As a direct consequence of this carelessness, thousands have had their faith shaken in the diphtheria anti-toxin, and in the city of Chicago alone, the mortality of diphtheria cases has increased from 5 per cent to 30 per cent, almost as much as it was before anti-toxin had been discovered.

The fault lies not with the remedy itself, but with the criminal carelessness of those men who are too callous, too careless of human life to take the proper precautions.

FIRE VICTIMS PROFIT VICTIMS.

Lives of Working Men Ruthlessly Sacrificed for the Almighty Dollar.

City Officials Blame the "Law."

One thing stands out prominently in the recent fires in St. Louis. Profit, occupies the center of the stage and in order that it may be continued and increased the lives of 18 workmen have been sacrificed, and in an effort to cover up the disgraceful spirit which dominates our society, the public press and the city officials have done all in their power to detract the minds of the people from the real cause.

The press has universally issued appeals for funds to aid the families of the stricken firemen, which, while in some respects it is commendable, this feature is almost entirely offset by the fact that they have never breathed a word against the demon profit, which rests at the bottom of it all. The city officials have wound up by condemning the law which provides for the inspection of buildings, and in the expression, "the law has been found to be inadequate," the whole proceeding has been dropped.

In the case of the Empire Hotel, where eleven workmen were suffocated by gaseous smoke, there being no fire escapes upon which they could reach the ground, the only action which will be taken will be the arrest and possible conviction of the proprietors.

Thousands of other buildings, which are in even worse condition, will not be molested. Nothing will be done until another fire and another horrible record of death. The truth remains that the laws are not enforced, and the city officials are wholly responsible for the deaths that have so far occurred.

It is the duty of the Building Commissioner to inspect all buildings, and he has the power to condemn them, and with the aid of the police department he can compel them to be vacated. The building occupied by the American Tent and Awning Co. was known to be defective and no action whatever was taken in the matter. Further, the

Building Commissioner and his deputies know that there are thousands of just such buildings throughout the older parts of the city and yet he allows them to be occupied and permits the constant danger of thousands of working people, who mostly live or are employed in these buildings. It is the duty of the Building Commissioner and of the City and State Factory Inspectors to see that every building over two stories in height is supplied with stairway fire escapes, and as a result of their vigilance there are not over 200 buildings in the city supplied with such fire escapes. On the contrary, the vast majority of buildings have no such appliances at all and those that do have them are supplied with the cheapest and most ineffective kind.

"PROFITS."

Verily, profit is indeed king, and human life is as nothing to the almighty dollar.

There is a question behind these horrible catastrophes which is more than a question of fire escapes. It is the spirit which prompts them. A spirit born of the ruling class in society, a class which depends for its existence upon the profits which it can wring from its victims and which cares not how its profits come, but tunes its every action to the accumulation of wealth. In this awful society, workers are treated like galley slaves by the ruling class, and who cares for a galley slave.

Oppression, tyranny and murder are finally answered by revolt and those who to-day build death-traps without regard to those who work within will some day be called to an accounting.

The workers of the world will realize the victims they have been; they will put an end to the profit system and all the crime that is committed in its name.

in the name of liberty in order to spread enlightenment and civilization in the Philippines. Maybe it is, maybe this is a sample of the enlightenment; it is a great deal like the brand we have at home. There is still some question, however, as to whether starving men make up a civilization; it is also questionable whether these same men can shoot civilization into other peoples, especially those who apparently are not very favorably impressed with the brand of civilization offered.

The real truth of the matter is the fact that this so-called war of enlightenment is merely a war for profit. The capitalists of America who cannot compel the wage slaves at home to consume all their labor has created are now trying to force the surplus upon the unfortunate wage slaves of the Philippines and are starving, maiming and killing the American soldier in the process.

Glorious country, glorious civilization.

Philippine Enlightenment.

The Way we are Carrying Civilization to the Savages of the East.

Washington, Feb. 1.—Gen. Chaffee has cabled the war department of the march of Maj. Waller and his marines across the island of Samar. It is the first full report of the march and tells a story of terrible suffering.

Maj. Waller and four officers, with fifty men of the marine corps, Lieut. Lyles of the Twelfth Infantry, and 36 native bearers, started during the last week in December from Tanang, on the east coast of Samar, to cross the island to Basey, about thirty-five miles distant.

The story of their sufferings is told in the following dispatch:

"The trail at one time existed, but found in places only. Incessant rains, from the start, swollen streams and other natural obstacles, made progress extremely slow. When the rations were consumed men exhausted rapidly, dropping on the way."

"Maj. Waller, separated from Capt. Porter, Lieut. R. P. Williams and the major part of the men proceeded toward Basey, where he arrived Jan. 9 with two officers, thirteen men and Lieut. Lyles."

The second day after separating from Waller, Porter moved toward Langan, arriving Jan. 11, with two men and exhausted physically and mentally.

Lieut. R. P. Williams and over 30 men were left in the mountains in a similar condition with native bearers.

"The relief expedition was delayed in starting two days by a storm raging and torrent river. It started Jan. 13 and reached the marines Jan. 18."

Ten men were not found, and are no doubt dead from starvation.

Lieut. Williams and 18 men are in the hospital at Tacloban, not very clear in mind regarding much of the time covered by the period of suffering. All will probably recover."

Maj. Waller at present is disordered in his recollections. The suffering of this command during twenty days cannot be described."

And we are told that this is done

Millwrights and Machinery Erectors' Union Adopts a New Wage Scale.

Millwrights and Machinery Erectors' Union, 7473, have adopted a new wage scale to go into effect May 1.

After that date, all members of this union will receive 50 cents an hour for eight hours' work. It is an advance of 10 cents an hour.

All the bosses affected have been duly notified of the new scale and from present appearances their demand will be complied with.

CIGARMAKERS ORDERED OUT.

Twenty-two Men at Stickney's Cigar Factory Ordered Out Thursday.

A strike is on at Stickney's Cigar Factory, and unless the company gives in to the requests of the union, the Central Trades and Labor Union will doubtless be called upon to endorse a boycott against them at their next meeting. The calling out of the 22 men employed by Stickney was the immediate result of the refusal of the part of the company to reinstate two men who had been discharged by them. The company alleges that they were discharged because they were poor workmen, notwithstanding the fact that one of them had worked for Stickney continuously for nearly five years.

The real truth of the matter is told by the union officials, as follows:

The matter dates from the presentation of a proposition made by Stickney to the union, asking for a reduction in the union's bill of prices \$1.00 per thousand, in order to enable the company to get out a five-cent cigar.

This proposition was opposed by several prominent members of the union, among them the men who were discharged. The reasons given by the union for finally refusing to agree to the proposition were stated to be upon the ground that a similar proposition had been accepted by the union something over a year ago, which however, had never been taken advantage of by the company. The men dis-

charged were let out the day succeeding the meeting of the union which refused the proposition in question, and it was palpable that the action was taken out of revenge.

The company also began to infringe upon the rules of the union and the shop collector was not allowed to vary on his duties, as prescribed by the organization. All these facts were brought up before a recent meeting of the Cigarmakers' Executive Board, who at once appointed a committee to investigate the matter and request the company to live up to the rules of the union and reinstate the two men discharged.

The final demand on the part of the committee was made Wednesday morning. The company refused to comply with their request and after their report to the Joint Executive Committee on Wednesday evening, the committee was instructed to read shop collector to the men, request them to finish up an even number and quit work until the conditions demanded by the union were complied with.

This is the beginning of the fight, and organized labor must use all its weapons in order to insure victory. The Stickney Cigar Co. handles nearly 40,000,000 cigars a year, of which only a little over 1,000,000 are union made and if a boycott is placed against them these will now become scab goods.

INJUNCTION HAS BEEN ISSUED.

Boston Teamsters Have Felt the Effects of Capitalist Government.

Union Treasury May be Held for Damages.

The most interesting event of the week in legislative matters so far as the Socialists are concerned, was the passage of the bill introduced by Representative Carey authorizing the change of the name of the Democratic Social Party to Socialist Party. The bill passed to be enacted through the House on Friday, will go through the same process in the Senate on Monday and should be signed by the governor on Wednesday at the latest.

There will be much rejoicing among the Socialists of Massachusetts at securing the legal change of name. There has been a great deal of confusion in the past from the fact that the party had to go on the ballot under the term Democratic Social, and there is no doubt that the Socialist Labor Party through this confusion received votes intended for our party. There has been some surprise at the failure of any representative of the Socialist Labor Party to appear and oppose the passage of the bill, for there was plenty of opportunity offered for them to present opposition. The Socialist representatives are pleased at their success in securing the change of name much more easily than they expected.

The chief interest attaching to the teamsters strike which I reported last week is centered on the hearing on the injunction which has been proceeding in the Superior Court all the week. The hearing has lasted much longer than was expected, and it is supposed that it has been dragged along mainly for the purpose of allowing the Brine Transportation Company to gain advantage under the temporary injunction and retain police protection, which has been unnecessary. If not from the beginning then for the past nine days. The police have been escorting the Brine teams on every trip each day, although perfect quiet obtains and not even a crowd has gathered anywhere to jeer the non-unionists at work.

Meanwhile the number of teams used by Brine is daily increasing and the chances for the strikers reaching a settlement with the firm is therefore becoming more remote as time passes. The temporary injunction has rendered the strikers helpless, and they are unable to do anything until a decision is given in the court, a decision which is altogether likely to be against them. The strike leaders realize their impotency under the present condition and are trying to bring matters to a head one way or another. They have already requested the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration to investigate the strike and place the blame where it properly belongs. For some reason or other, the board has so far failed to act upon the request made to them, and this has complicated matters more than ever.

In the meantime the union men affiliated with the Allied Freight Transportation Council are growing restless. The freight handlers, longshoremen and clerks are protesting against having to handle the goods hauled by Brine's non-union men, and a strike which would subsequently involve 30,000 men is threatened. This feeling of sympathy is growing so strong that the Transportation Council officers fear their inability to prevent a crisis, and as a last resort have called upon Mack Hanna, chairman of the Industrial Peace Commission, to interpose, and seek to bring about a settlement. Mr. Hanna has responded by saying he would send Ralph Easley, Secretary of the Civic Federation, to the scene to investigate. Mr. Hanna's factotum is expected to arrive in a day or two.

Considering the circumstances surrounding this strike, it might not be a bad thing if the Industrial Peace Commission were tested and its merits proved at this juncture. The question at issue is really the one of the right to organize, for while the Brine company claims to pay as high wages under as good conditions as the Teamsters Union demands, yet it makes this fight solely on the matter of recognition of the Union. On the other hand, the teamsters have on their side at present the other firms who signed the agreement with the Transportation Council but who would no doubt welcome a decision which would provide them with an excuse for refusing to recognize the unions. The gentlemen composing the Industrial Peace Commission would therefore be called upon to decide whether the Brine Company had the right "to run its own business to suit itself" or whether the unions have the right to insist that employers hire only union men.

The injunction proceedings have been reported pretty fully and have aroused great interest chiefly because of the attempt to hold members of unions financially and morally responsible for any damages to life or property resulting from a strike. The decision will be a far-reaching one and will establish a precedent for the whole country.

The Socialists have been watching developments arising from the teamsters' strike with a view to action if necessary. It was intended that our representatives in the legislature should take some action, especially re-

garding the conduct of the police, but for various reasons they did not act, principally for fear of embarrassing the Teamsters Union. Representative Donahue, a Democrat of Fall River and a supposed labor representative, was not so careful and presented a resolution calling for an investigation of the teamsters' strike by a committee of the legislature. Mr. Donahue is now sorry he did it. He acted without the knowledge or consent of the strike committee of the Allied Transportation Council, and the members of the committee are not pleased at Mr. Donahue's precipitation. Through its attorney the committee sent a letter to Mr. Donahue calling his attention to the fact that a petition had already been filed with the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration requesting an investigation, and suggesting that Mr. Donahue withdraw his bill. Mr. Donahue accordingly requested that his bill be laid on the table, and he has not been heard from since.

Yesterday was the last day for introducing bills. During the week MacCartney introduced two bills, one providing for state ownership and operation of street railways, with the referendum attached. Another bill requires that the voters of a city or town shall decide location of street railways to be built within their respective localities.

On Thursday Carey introduced a bill which has almost direct bearing on the teamsters' strike. It requires that picketing and patrolling during strikes be made legal, and the first section reads as follows:

"In case of a strike or lockout or other dispute between the employer and his employees, it shall be lawful for the employer, or for other persons, to picket or patrol the neighborhood of the place of employment, or any other place to which they have lawful access, and personally, or by means of banners, posters, circulars or otherwise to persuade or urge persons not to enter or not to continue in the employment of the employer."

Two other bills introduced by Carey on Friday are also of much interest to workingmen. One is a repetition of a bill introduced by him in former legislatures and provides for the right of trial by jury to workingmen answering the charge of contempt of court in proceedings under injunction. This will probably be defeated as its predecessors have been. For the Republican and Democratic members are loath to overwhelm workingmen with too much freedom or justice.

The other bill is one anxiously demanded by the railroad men of the state, and the agitation for the enactment of a law such as the bill provides for has been going on for some time among the railroad employees. The bill requires that railroads shall have at least one brakeman to every ten cars on freight trains, and that the last car shall be one with at least eight wheels. At present the railroad men are in constant peril of their lives through the danger arising from there being too few men to handle freight trains. For instance, on the Boston & Albany railroad, freight trains of sixty cars are run with only two brakemen, and the length of the train prevents them from either controlling it or acting together in case of emergency. If a train breaks the small caboose on the end of the train is found of slight service to prevent a catastrophe. Under the Massachusetts law brakemen cannot recover for injuries received in accidents arising from small crews being compelled to handle long trains.

Comrade MacCartney's third article on Socialism appears in the Traveler during the week, and the series will extend for some time. The articles are attracting a great deal of attention and are presenting the question in a form that will undoubtedly do some good.

Those who claim that the ordinary legislator lacks imagination will find refutation in Representative Dana of Newton, who leaped into notoriety a few days ago by introducing a petition in the House for a world legislature. The petition is signed by several wise and eminent men who seem to consider their scheme the one that will establish unity among the races of the earth. The petition asks that resolutions be adopted, asking Congress to empower the President of the United States to invite the nations of the world to send each a representative to a meeting for the purpose of establishing and settling in motion as far as practicable a world legislature, but we suppose Mr. Dana and his friends will arise to the occasion and provide, if not instruction, then amusement for the people of the earth.

WILLIAM MAILLY,
Boston, Mass., Feb. 3, 1902.

Editor St. Louis Labor, 22 N. 4th St., Room 9.

Dear Brother—International Association of Machinists No. 324 held their last regular meeting February 4 at 1310 Franklin Avenue. The meeting was fairly attended, and several applications for membership were presented. The new by-laws were read for the first time.

All members will receive notice from Secretary when matter will be voted upon.

Weekly sick benefits were paid to two brothers.

Members are requested to attend meeting more frequently and interest themselves in the organization. The next meeting will be held February 18 at 1310 Franklin.

FRATERNALLY,
GUS NOSKE, Sec.,
1911 DeSoto Ave.

COMMENT BY A COMRADE.

How Others Look at the Evils of the Week.

Judging from the strenuous efforts of a certain afternoon paper in reference to the recent bribery bubble the uninitiated would be justified in believing that it really and honestly desired to have the bribery industry abated. During a recent state of effervescence it tells us that "the obstacles that have stood in the way of progress have been reached and that the rottenness in all its hideousness has been exposed by the prosecuting attorney and the grand jury," and then, as though it was afraid of scaring the hen off before the egg was laid, asks the people "what they are going to do about it."

Well, the people are not going to do anything about it. What do they pay a prosecuting attorney for, anyhow? If he is not able to combat this "obstacle to progress" after having "discovered it in all its hideousness," pray tell us in the name of law and justice, who is able to cope with it? Surely not the people, for under our magnificent and all-wise form of representative (?) government the people elect their masters—not servants!

"Men of influence," it says, "have enriched themselves with the fruits of corruption." Suppose they have. No one disputes this fact, but why rebash this stale dish, and continue to serve it three days to an over-gorged public? If stale lash is all it has to offer and persistently refuses to change or improve the bill of fare what can the people do but refuse a half diet? And does it not know that when the people refuse a hash diet, it will have to go out of business or furnish something better?

Public opinion has been irritated by the commonness of the crime, until it has become a pest in the community. And pray, tell us what difference it makes so long as it can prevent the irritation from developing into a full-grown carbuncle by applying palliative lotions to the sore, instead of seeking and destroying the causes of the forehead irritation—manifestation of impurities and rottenness within the system. No disease, no patients; no patients, no doctors. See?

"Will the people sit silent under the disgrace of the grand jury's revelations and the reproach of tolerated rascality and public plunder? Of course they will; and if it thought they wouldn't it would proceed to have fourteen different kinds of its in its many minutes. Have they not sat silent (Socialists excepted, of course) for all these years and patiently held their nostrils and carefully preserved their disgust and contempt until the day of election, when they went forth and purified things by voting for honest men, then proceeded on their way rejoicing while the briber and the boodler divided the spoils? Heterophile, they did. "Citizens of St. Louis must answer this question." Yes, verily, they MUST, and they WILL, and not by the continuance of a system that muzzles honesty and places a premium on dishonesty—a system which it upholds—yet admits its futility in dealing with boodlers and bribers, the victims of its own creation.

"Their conduct will answer it. New St. Louis will stand or fall by the outcome of the present situation," which leads me to believe that there is a large puncture in the tire of one of its many wheels. The people are perfectly familiar with "the outcome of present situations." If not it is because they haven't read it. Nothing but an automatic jumping jack could "stand or fall" with the rapidity with which these "situations" develop and disappear into thin air. St. Louis will move on in the same old fur, until law is enacted and administered in the interest of society instead of capital, until the people learn to govern themselves instead of being governed by the professional politician, who finds it more profitable to serve the interests of capital than the interests of the public. Yes, St. Louis will move on in the same old rut and crime and criminals will know no bounds, until Socialists have been elected, who with the abolition of the profit system, will abolish bribery, its ripest fruit and insure every worker the full product of his labor.

Mr. Schwab, while in Paris, "blowed" himself to the extent of about \$75,000, trying to break the Bank of Monte Carlo. While taking in the sights with the No Bill, he gave a brief sketch of his trust, which, he says, "is more powerful than any monarch who ever lived." This ought to be encouraging news. Those full-dinner-pail logicians who elected Mr. Schwab's tools and hirelings to office, and who threw up their hands in holy horror at the mention of the word, Monarchy?

"Yes," says Mr. Schwab, "we are powerful, very powerful, but we are

also useful benefactors, and our life principles are. Use, not abuse." Correct, you are, Mr. Schwab. You are the advance agent of Socialism. You and your trust are useful benefactors, but not in the sense you have spoken. Your trust is causing people to think, and when people think they will see that "Trust more powerful than any monarch" is a dangerous power under private control. They will also see that great benefits are derived from centralization, and that under private control, the workers are robbed for the benefit of managers and stockholders, and that it makes no difference how many men may be idle, or how many families may suffer, if there is no profit in their work the plant closes down.

Mr. Schwab astonishes his hearers with the high-sounding statement that "the trust of which I am president" pays \$200,000,000 annually to 600,000 employees. Upon these depend directly 6,000,000 people, and indirectly some 16,000,000 more. Sounds big, don't it? You would have to scrape up \$300 every day for about 1500 years to be able to pay these employers for one year's work! But suppose we distribute this \$200,000,000 equally between 600,000 employees. Each would receive \$333.33. "On these 600,000 employees directly depend 6,000,000 people," which is ten for each and every employe, making a total of eleven people "directly dependent on the magnificent annual income of \$333.33—to say nothing about some 25 more, who indirectly depend on each employe."

Thus we have a practical example of "useful benefactors," illustrated by the trust magnate whose life principle is "use, not abuse." He has the power (you have his word for it) to dictate to 600,000 working people when they shall work and when they shall not or whether they shall work at all. He also fixes the price on the labor which they have for sale. He fixes the price on everything he buys, whether it is legislators, Congressmen, Supreme Court Judges, labor or pig iron. According to his statement 6,000,000 people are dependent upon him for a living. They owe their existence to this "useful benefactor" whose pleasure it is to permit them to receive twenty cents for every dollar they produce. He can make it even worse. He can force them to choose between working for him at his price and starvation. He can close down the works and they will perish like cattle on the plains.

In the face of these facts, we workmen have flouted in our very teeth, the high sounding phrases, prosperity, freedom and liberty! Liberty, Freedom! What mockery to talk of the freedom, liberty and prosperity of the workman! It is preposterously idiotic, and to hope, or imagine that the despots, and plutocrats will make changes beneficial to any one but themselves is still more idiotic. Mr. Schwab's statement to the contrary notwithstanding.

All history teaches that the irresponsible power of despots, no matter how benevolent, has always been used to keep the people in ignorance and subjection, and the wealthy have enjoyed this power until they have come to consider themselves as superior specimens of the human race, specially ordained to rob and rule all the rest of creation.

Yes, verily, Mr. Schwab is not a great and useful benefactor in that he has shown us the evils of competition, and the virtues of centralization and that we are the product of economic evolution, and cannot be muzzled or abated by the "demmy-tail demmy-tail" who caveth that a good thing and who is like unto a long-eared canine whose stomach gnaweth at the sight of a juicy rump bone, which he eyeth through the crack of an unsupportable board fence. Ye' both been of service to the gang in clearing away mountainous obstructions and paving the way for this mighty host—Co-operative Commonwealth.

The Supreme Court of Ohio has reversed a decision of a lower court against railroad blacklisting. The blacklisted railroad employe in Ohio will have to seek employment at other than railroad work. His former employers have the power to starve him if he does not change his occupation. Workingman, big bluff, bo! Heap much full dinner pail and prospect. The railroads didn't furnish money to Marcus Aurelius to promote the interests of fool working people. Judges give railroads the power to "starve" an employe if he does not change his occupation and deny workingmen the right to "speak together for mutual benefit." But that is what they voted for, and they must take the medicine. A South Sea Islander could not be caught but once by such schemes; yet the free and unbridled American working man gets in the trap every time it is baited with a stale cigar, a glass of beer or the promise of a full dinner pail. But let us sympathize with them for it has not been long since we were in the same boat, and, thanks to the powers that be for a light that is leading us out of darkness into the sunshine of brotherhood and equality of man. When we show them the error of their ways they will absorb Socialist principles like a sponge absorbs water. If they but realize that Socialism will give them the full product of their labor instead of a bare subsistence there will be nothing that can prevent them from voting the Socialist ticket.

H. L. S.

UNLESS THE UNION LABEL IS ON THE GOODS LEAVE THEM ALONE.

ROSTER OF TRADES UNIONS.

Complete List of Their Meeting Places.

- CENTRAL TRADES AND LABOR UNION meets at Waltham Hall, 10th and Franklin ave. 2d and 4th Sunday, 2 p. m. J. J. Hoppen, pres., David Keyling, sec. and organizer, Waltham Hall.
- BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL. W. W. Morrison, president. James Pendergast, Secretary. Headquarters and Secretary's Office, Eleventh, northwest corner Chestnut. Kinloch telephone, C. 622. Bell telephone, Main 1212.
- BROOM MAKERS, No. 6, meets at Harugari Hall, 10th and Carr, let 31 Friday, Theo. Schaeffer, sec., 10 Bremen ave.
- BRUSH MAKERS, No. 722, meets at 312 S. Broadway, 2d Saturday, C. F. Doetting, sec., 360 S. Grand.
- BUTCHERS AND PACKING HOUSE EMPLOYEES UNION meets at 130 Franklin ave., 2d and 4th Sunday, 12th Kaiser, sec., 225 Shennandoah.
- BRICKMAKERS' ALLIANCE, No. 6, meets at Brudis' Hall, every Tuesday, Clark Hill, sec., 352 Lindell Blvd.
- BADGE AND LODGE PARAPHERNALLIA WORKERS, No. 3126, meets at Nehmeyer's Hall, 1st and 2d W. Adams, 8th and Lafayette, G. W. Thompson, sec., 221 Lafayette ave.
- BRICKMAKERS' ALLIANCE, No. 6, meets at 2800 Shaw ave., every Saturday, Frank Brooks, sec., 201 Mack Lind ave.
- BRIDGE AND STRUCTURAL IRON WORKERS, No. 12, meets at 120 Franklin ave., E. King, sec., 122 N. 10th st.
- CARRIAGE AND WAGON WORKERS, No. 27, meets at 1210 Franklin ave. 2d and 4th Monday, T. J. Farrell, sec., 121 Natural Bridge rd.
- CAR WHEEL MOULDERS AND HELPERS, No. 222, meets at Broadway and Lamt 1st and 3d Saturday, A. Ute, sec., 108 S. Trudeau st.
- CAR AND COACH PAINTERS, No. 20, meets at Lightstone's Hall every Friday, Jos. Bittz, 490 Gratiot.
- CAR BUILDERS AND REPAIRERS, No. 12, meets at 4th and Arsenal sts., Mondays, Jacob Brand, 264 Bismarck st.
- COFFIN AND CASKET MAKERS, No. 44, meets at Lightstone's Hall every Tuesday, L. Sommers, sec., 124 Vine Grove ave.
- CIGAR MAKERS, No. 44, meets 2d and 4th Friday at Waltham Hall, 20 E. Hillman, sec., 615 Chestnut st.
- CIGAR PACKERS, No. 281, meets at Market 2d and 4th Tuesday, Sam Babin, sec., 615 Chestnut st.
- CLAY MINERS AND LABORERS, No. 2310, meets at Morganford Road and Beck st. 1st Friday, Jos. J. Henstav, sec., 2625 Morganford Road.
- CLAY MINERS AND LABORERS, No. 281, meets at 4th and 5th Sunday, John Williams, Secretary, 124 Chestnut avenue.
- CLOAK MAKERS' UNION, No. 106, meets at Harugari Hall, 10th and Carr, 2d and 4th Tuesday, R. Goodman, sec., 416 Grove st.
- CHAIN MAKERS' UNION, No. 1, meets at 12th and Howard sts. 4th Tuesday, David Keefeaver, sec., 1715 N. 29th st.
- COOPERS, No. 2, meets at 200 S. Broadway 2d and 4th Tuesday, Henry Croyce, sec., 3330 S. 2d st.
- COOPERS' UNION, No. 14, meets at Lohman's Hall, 8th and Ann 2d and 4th Tuesday, Robt. Whiteide, sec., 248 S. 7th st.
- COOLERS, No. 3, meets at Lightstone's Hall 1st and 3d Tuesday, S. R. Miller, sec., 416 Monroe st.
- COOKS AND PASTRY COOKS, No. 2, meets at 604 Market st., 1st and 3d Tuesday, Wm. Herrin, sec., 58 Market st.
- CHICKEN BAKERS, No. 178, meets at Lightstone's Hall every Sunday 7 p. m. L. B. Thomas, sec., 374 Wash st.
- DAIRY EMPLOYEES UNION, No. 28, meets at 8th and Franklin every Tuesday, G. J. Laughlin, sec., 1322 Wabash.
- EGG CANDLERS AND PACKERS UNION, No. 843, meets at St. Louis Hall 1st and 3d Tuesday, Geo. H. Lehman, sec., 319 Morgan st.
- ELECTRICAL WORKERS, No. 1, meets at 110 Franklin ave., every Tuesday, W. J. Gilsdorf, sec., 121 Chouteau ave.
- ELECTRICAL WORKERS, No. 1, meets at 1028 Franklin every Wednesday, John Glasstetter, sec., 225 S. 19th st.
- ELECTROTYPERS, No. 26, meets at Fraternal Hall 2d Tuesday, Her. Bertram, sec., 2507 N. Whittier st.
- ENGINEERS, No. 2, meets at Broadway and Elm st., every Saturday, L. J. Tompen, sec., 224 S. 7th.
- ENGINEERS, No. 42, meets at 4th and 1st Sunday, every Saturday, B. E. Benhoff, sec., 112 S. LOUIS AVE.
- FLIGHT HANDLERS, No. 282, meets at 1310 Franklin ave., last Sunday of a. m. J. J. Lynch, sec., 205 Kennedy ave.
- FEDERAL LABOR UNION, No. 102, meets at 22 N. 4th st. 1st Thursday & Ballard Dunn, sec., 22 N. 4th st.
- FISH HAT FINISHERS' ASSOCIATION meets at Wenzel's Hall, 1st Tuesday in each quarter, Ervin Thake, sec., 114 Locust.
- FINISHERS AND GILDERS, No. 4, meets at 24 Market st., 1st and 3d Mondays, F. H. Rodefeld, 202 N. 9th.
- GARMENT WORKERS, No. 2, meets at Wenzel's Hall 1st and 3d Friday, Otto Lorharut, sec., 578 Ohio ave.
- GARMENT WORKERS' UNION, No. 1, meets at Wenzel's Hall, 8th and Franklin ave., 1st and 3d Friday, James O'Connor, sec., 3423 Madison st.
- GARMENT WORKERS, No. 23, meets at Wenzel's Hall 1st and 3d Saturday at 2 p. m. Lillian A. Glick, sec., 308 Water st.
- GARMENT WORKERS, No. 47, meets at Wenzel's Hall 1st Saturday, Ella Otto, sec., 2025 Menard st.
- GARMENT WORKERS, No. 6, meets at Wenzel's Hall 2d and 4th Saturday, W. Bloch, sec., 112 N. 13th st.
- GARMENT WORKERS, No. 28, meets at 8th and Franklin 1st and 3d Saturday, J. Margulis, sec., 163 Carr st.
- GARMENT WORKERS, No. 16, meets at Wenzel's Hall, 8th and Franklin ave., 1st and 3d Saturday, W. Bloch, sec., 112 N. 13th st.
- GAS HOUSE EMPLOYEES' UNION, No. 282, meets at 504 Market st., 2d and 4th Saturday, L. Killoven, sec., 512 S. 8th st.
- GLASS BLOWERS, BRANCH No. 1, meets at 8th and Lamt 2d and 4th Tuesday morning, J. Farrell, sec., 201 Bismarck st.
- GRANITOID AND CEMENT WORKERS, No. 812, meets at Star Hall every Tuesday, T. F. Aeglin, sec., 100 Franklin ave.
- HORSE SHOERS, No. 1, meets at Lightstone's Hall 1st and 3d Wednesday, J. F. Burnes, sec., 209 Howard st.

INT'L. BLD. STATIONARY FIREMEN No. 6 meets at Workingmen's Hall, 34 and 4th Sts. 1st and 3d Saturday. Peter Miller, sec., 339 Chippewa st.

INT'L. ASSN. OF MACHINISTS No. 41 meets at 1310 Franklin ave. 1st and 3d Monday. F. Stettmeyer, sec., 2312regon ave.

INT'L. ASSN. OF MACHINISTS No. 82 meets at 1210 Franklin ave. 1st and 3d Tuesday. G. T. Illingsworth, sec., 206 Vista ave.

INT'L. ASSN. OF MACHINISTS No. 85 meets at 1310 Franklin ave. 1st and 3d Friday. F. M. Parmeter, sec., 904 Chambers st.

INT'L. ASSN. OF MACHINISTS No. 24 meets at 1310 Franklin ave. 1st and 3d Tuesday. Wm. Smith, sec., 307 Lami st.

INSURANCE AGENTS' UNION No. 23 meets at 1310 Franklin ave. 1st and 3d Monday. A. F. Nye, sec., 1442 Cass ave.

LEATHER WORKERS (on Horse Goods) No. 30 meets at Walhalla Hall 2nd and 4th Tuesday. Wm. Pfeiffer, sec., 233 Wash st.

LITHOGRAPHERS No. 5 meets at Druid's Hall 2d and 4th Thursday. Justice Fryck, sec., 2503 Sullivan ave.

MACHINE BLACKSMITHS HELPERS UNION No. 563 meets at 1310 Franklin ave. Sunday mornings. W. J. Tywell, sec., 1701 Fallon.

MARBLE WORKERS' UNION No. 543 meets at 312 S. Broadway. 2d and 4th Thursday. Ben Lutkewitte, sec., 1516 Middle st.

METAL POLISHERS' UNION No. 1 meets at Spallbrink's hall, 1217 Franklin ave. every Friday. J. J. Borgstedt, sec., 622 Gratiot st.

MILLWRIGHTS AND MACHINERY ERECTORS No. 743 meets at 604 Market st. 1st and 3d Wednesday. A. J. Luther, sec., 2341 Alberta st.

MUSICIANS' MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION Local No. 2, American Federation of Musicians, meets every Friday at 11:30 a. m. D. K. Howell, sec., 64 Market st.

MUSICIANS No. 44 meets at s. w. cor. 11th and Franklin 1st and 3d Tuesday at 7 p. m. J. C. Lucky, sec., 1106 Morgan st.

MAILERS No. 3 meets at Wenzel's Hall, Franklin ave. 8th and 1st Tuesday every month. Fred Heintzmann, sec., 2604 Palm.

METAL TRADES COUNCIL meets at 1310 Franklin ave. 1st and 3d Sunday 2 p. m. P. J. O'Connor, sec., 1310 Franklin ave.

OLIVERS PROTECTIVE UNION No. 4075 meets at 7th and Arsenal st. every Thursday. Ed. Bircher, sec., 2206 Wyoming st.

ORNAMENTAL WIRE AND METAL WORKERS No. 7345 meets at 1310 Franklin ave. 1st and 3d Wednesday. Fred Rademacher, sec., 3317 Clifton pl.

ORDER OF RAILWAY CLERKS No. 2 meets at Anchor Hall, 1st and 3d Saturday. W. M. Holman, sec., 7215 Pennsylvania ave.

PAPER RULERS No. 32 meets at 504 Market st. 2d and 4th Friday. John Fay, sec., 504 Market st.

PAPER BOX MAKERS meet at Leogram's Hall, 2d and 4th Tuesday. Wm. Grummet, sec., 1614 S. 12th st.

PAPER CARRIERS No. 5783 meets at 604 Market, 2d Thursday of each month at 1 p. m. J. R. Bowie, sec., 1214 S. 7th st.

PAINTERS AND DECORATORS No. 133 meets at 504 Market st. 1st and 3d Wednesday. Harry Calvin, sec., 204 Market st.

PATTERN MAKERS (N. L. of N. A.) meets at 1310 Franklin ave. 1st and 3d Monday. E. Whillome, sec., 2451 California ave.

PRESSMEN (Printing) No. 6 meets at Lightstone's Hall, 2d Tuesday. Ed. Gayon, sec., 1834 Seventh st.

PRESS FEEDERS No. 43 meets at Workingmen's Hall, 3d and Elm sts. 1st Friday. H. A. Voss, sec., 184 S. 9th st.

PHOTO ENGRAVERS No. 10 meets at 504 Market st. 1st Monday. Theo. Warmboit, sec., 1512 St. Louis ave.

PAINTERS AND DECORATORS No. 23 meets at Lightstone's Hall every Monday. Emil Engler, sec., 1029 Sidney st.

QUARRY WORKERS' UNION No. 4270 meets at 2317 Chouteau ave. 1st Sunday at 2 p. m. Mike Delaney, sec.

RADIATOR MOLDERS' UNION meets at 1310 Chouteau ave. 1st and 3d Friday. Joseph Bennerman, sec., 2077 Gratiot st.

RETAIL CLERKS No. 80 meets at Fraternal Building 1st and 3d Wednesday. A. N. Stewart, sec., care Famous.

RETAIL GROCER EMPLOYEES UNION meets at 225 Franklin ave. 2nd and 4th Sundays. J. M. Veingarth, sec., Holland House, 6th and Franklin ave.

RIGGERS' PROTECTIVE UNION meets at Broadway and Biddle 2nd and 4th Tuesday. Wm. Brooks, sec., 512 Biddle st.

RETAIL CLERKS No. 34 meets at Fraternal Hall 1st and 3d Monday. H. L. Venghaus, care Hill's Shoe Store.

SEWER AND WATER PIPE LABORERS' UNION meets at 3701 Easton ave. 2d and 4th Friday. Dave O'Leary, sec., 463 Cozans ave.

STEREOTYPERS No. 8 meets at Broadway and Elm st. every 1st Monday. H. Heinz, sec., 224 Walnut st.

SHIP CARPENTERS AND CAULKERS' UNION No. 583 meets at Broadway and Lami st. 1st and 3d Thursdays. John Gladhill, sec., 2021 S. 7th st.

STEEL RANGERS WORKERS No. 34 meets at 1310 Franklin ave. 2d and 4th Tuesday. P. J. O'Connor, sec., 1310 Franklin ave.

STONE PAVERS No. 769 meets at 601 S. Broadway 2d and 4th Saturday in the month. John Markey, sec., 413 Cleary st.

STONE MOLDERS' UNION No. 10 meets at 1310 Franklin ave. 1st and 3d Saturday. Louis Krehmeyer, sec., 942 N. 11th st.

STREET CAR BUILDERS No. 817 meets at Lightstone's Hall, 11th and Franklin ave. 2d and 4th Tuesday. R. M. Kohlmeier, sec., 2881 Benton st.

ST. LOUIS TYPE FOUNDERS' UNION No. 5 meets at 4th and Walnut sts. 1st and 3d Wednesday. W. Lawler, sec., 204 Bernard st.

SODA AND MINERAL WATER BOTTLEMAKERS' UNION No. 234 meets at 504 Market st. 1st and 3d Friday. F. A. Pennerly, sec., 430 S. 16th st.

SHEET IRON WORKERS HELPERS No. 563 meets at 11th and Howard, 3d and 5th Monday. James O'Fallon, sec., 177 N. 3rd st.

TAILORS' UNION No. 11 meets at 604 Market st. 1st and 3d Monday. Leonard Stoll, sec. and business agent, 565 Salena st.

TAILORS' UNION No. 27 meets at Harburg Hall, 10th and Carr, 2d and 4th Monday. A. Powers, sec., 813 Morgan st.

TEAM DRIVERS' UNION No. 173 meets at Broadway and Biddle st. 1st and 3d Sunday. F. Goerske, sec., 2120 1/2 Fallon st.

TERRA CO. TA PRESSERS AND FINISHERS No. 773 meets at 573 Manchester ave. 2d and 4th Tuesday. Geo. Spurway, sec., 573 Manchester ave.

THEATRICAL BROTHERHOOD meets at Imperial Building, 10th and Pine sts. 1st and 3d Tuesdays. J. Suarez, sec., 622 Walnut st.

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

TYPOGRAPHIA No. 3 meets at Workman's Hall, 2d Tuesday in the month. August Graef, sec., 223 California ave.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION No. 8 meets at Walhalla Hall 1st Sunday in each month. J. J. Early, sec., 405 Burlington Building, 819 Olive st.

TOBACCO WORKERS No. 1 (T. W. I. U.) meets at Walhalla Hall 1st and 3d Tuesday. Anna Stockton, sec., 3232 Clark ave.

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

UPHOLSTERS' UNION No. 21 meets at Fraternal Hall 1st and 3d Tuesday. Otto Tabort, sec., 302 Chambers st.

ST. LOUIS WAITERS No. 23 meets at Headquarters, 118 N. 6th street every Wednesday at 3 p. m. J. A. Johnson, sec., 212 1/2 11th street.

WAITRESSES' ALLIANCE No. 20 meets at Benoit Building, 8th and Pine sts., every Monday. Mrs. Bertha La Rue, sec., 412 Benoit Building.

WEBB PRESSMEN (No. 2 meet at Druid's Hall 1st Tuesday. F. J. Henley, sec., 2577 Glasgow ave.

WHOLESALE MERCANTILE PACKING ROOM EMPLOYEES No. 944 meet at 1317 Franklin 1st and 3d Thursday. J. B. Brandon, sec., 2704 Locust.

PLUMBERS (United Association) No. 35 meets at Lightstone's hall every Thursday. John J. Cady, sec., 2509 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 Tuesday. Thos. Connolly, sec., 511 St. Joseph st.

ROOFERS (Slate and Tile) meets at 1509 Chestnut, second and fourth Monday. John Meisel, sec., 2411 Elliott ave.

SHEET METAL WORKERS (Amalgamated) No. 24 meets at hall No. 1, 1232 Franklin ave., every Thursday. Joseph D. Frick, fin. sec., 247 Malden Lane; Aug. O. Herget, cor. sec., 224 Montana, H. C. Huff, business agent.

SPRINKLER FITTERS meets at Druid's hall, Ninth and Market, first and third Thursday. J. M. Hess, sec., 213 1/2 11th st.

STEAM AND HOT WATER FITTERS No. 29 (N. A.) meets at Walhalla Hall every Wednesday. John Reigert, Jr., sec., 2304 N. Sarah.

STEAM AND HOT WATER HELPERS (National Association) No. 33 meets at Lightstone's hall every Saturday. Robert Dooly, sec., 3853 Cottage.

STONE CUTTERS (J. S. C. A. of A.) meets at 604 Market, second and fourth Thursday. Wm. Grace, sec., 214 S. Garrison ave.

CUT STONE LABORERS AND DEBRICK MEN meets at Oriental hall, Adams and Jefferson avenues, 1st and 3d Tuesday. Tom Austin, sec., 2324 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., 2360 Mullaphy.

STONEMASONS No. 1 meets at Lightstone's Hall, 11th and Franklin ave. 1st and 3d Sunday. John Lysaght, cor. sec., 2360 Mullaphy.

STONEMASONS No. 3 meets at Spring and Cass ave. last Saturday in each month. P. J. Costello, cor. sec., 2604 Howard.

STONEMASONS No. 4 meets at Stolle's hall, Thirteenth and Biddle, second and fourth Sundays. Henry Oswald, cor. sec., 2221 Thrush ave., Walnut Park.

STONEMASONS No. 5 meets at 2322 S. Broadway, first and third Sundays. Wm. Baierachmidt, sec., 2224 Cushing st.

STONE MASONS LABORERS' PROTECTIVE UNION No. 1 meets at Phoenix hall, Jefferson and Cass avenues, 1st and 2nd Sunday. John McIntyre, sec., 854 Riley ave.

STONE MASONS LABORERS' PROTECTIVE UNION (German) meets at Broadway and Lami, second and last Sunday. Ferdinand Conrad, sec., 620 Allen ave.

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OUR PAPER IS HERE. FOLLOW SUIT.
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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 Arbeiter 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 GABLMANN,
Secretary.
Brewers' and Malters' Union No. 6.

Best Working Class Paper in St. Louis.
Subscription - 50 Cents a Year.

SOCIALISM

Do you know what it means? "Dividing up?" No. "Killing off the capitalists?" Not at all. "Anarchy?" Just the opposite. "Then perhaps it means a heaven on earth that is coming when every one is good?" Not that either. Socialism comes long before every one is good, and it will make it possible for people to help each other instead of fighting each other.

The way that Socialism is coming is this: Socialists understand that there are two classes of people in the civilized world. First, there is the working class, including all who do useful work either with their hands or their brains. They are as a rule poorly paid because the larger share of what they earn is taken from them illegally or covertly by the other class of people. These are the capitalists, who gather in the rent, interest and dividends. Once the capitalists' money is gone, but now they have others to do their brain work as well as their hand work. They only draw incomes.

Socialists propose to make the machinery and the tools---the property of the whole people---to stop paying an income to capitalists out of the labor of others, and to give a good living to every worker and every one unable to work. This they propose to do by uniting the working people into a party of their own to get control of the government and use it in their own interest.

If you belong to the working class, that is, if you get your living by working and not by some kind of begging or stealing, it will be worth your while to learn what Socialism means and to join the SOCIALIST PARTY, which is looking out for YOUR INTERESTS.

To get a clear and connected account of what Socialism stands for, you should read the new book entitled, **SOCIALISM AND INDUSTRIAL EVOLUTION** by Emily Vanderveide, 198 pages, price in paper 25 cents, in cloth 50 cents.

If you want a brief statement of Socialism or the Socialists' program for the whole people, enough to read in half an hour, take any issue of the **POCKET LIBRARY OF SOCIALISM**. This is a series of 12-page booklets published monthly at 50 cents a year or 5 cents a copy. The following numbers are now ready:

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

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 56 your Subscription Has Expired.

Attorney General Philander Knox has been the object of constant attack since he was appointed to a cabinet position owing to his previous position with the steel trust. The American Anti-Trust League has been in the front.

They first objected to the confirmation of his appointment on the part of the Senate. Their protest fell flat, however, and he still holds his job.

They are now insisting that he file proceedings against the steel and other trusts, but he has as yet failed to act, while he still holds his job. All of which shows that the little business man is a goner and that the working class will soon have to establish Socialism.

The humane society of New York has appealed to lobster dealers to prevent their putting those animals on ice while yet alive. The dealers in return ask the society to suggest some other method of preserving them. A member of the society suggests that the dealers provide the lobsters with little red overcoats.

What of the little children who freeze to death every winter?

The humane society has no time to consider their wants. Their members are far more concerned about the welfare of the animals than they are of their own fellow beings. Possibly it is because they know that the poverty of the workers is the cause of their plenty, and it wouldn't do to kill the goose that laid the golden egg. If the workers themselves would become as class conscious, if they would learn that it is the riches of the capitalist which causes their poverty, they would soon act in a class conscious manner for the overthrow of the system which brings forth such rotten fruit.

A banking trust is now well under way and with it thoroughly organized the old story about competition being the life of trade will be a thing of the past.

C. W. Morse, of New York, has been buying banks by the wholesale in that city, having acquired control of ten or twelve. His latest and most notable purchase is the Bank of North America, which will be made the central institution of a system of banks already bought. The Morgan interests represented in the First National and other banks have also got control of some powerful institutions, while the National City has others, and the Corn Exchange Bank is openly establishing a chain of branches.

It now needs only the finishing touches to make it complete and with the last stroke accomplished, Socialism will demand that this wonderful concentration shall be placed in the hands of the working class as a means through which they will enjoy the wealth of the world.

It only needs the final action of the working class to make it possible.

Those Frenchmen who came to this country to learn how to do business are still at it and they will stay at it. The French capitalists cannot hope to compete with the American in the making of profits. He hasn't the docile and easy wage slave that his American competitor has.

The wage slave on this side of the water will work like fury all day turning out wealth for others to enjoy and then vote to put his master into office where he passes laws against the interest of those who put him there. The wage slave of America does whatever his master tells him. In France the conditions are different. The workers there are wage slaves, too, but they are not quite so easy.

They do not work themselves to death because they know that as extra wealth which they create is taken by their masters.

They know that at best they will get only a living, and they realize the foolishness of piling up extra profits for others.

Further when election day comes in France the wage slaves don't go wild in voting to put their boss into office, but hundreds of thousands of them vote their own class ticket and as a consequence they have a strong Socialist representation in the French Cham-

ber of Deputies besides the complete control of many city governments. Our friends, the French capitalists, had better go home.

A Minneapolis paper recently contained an editorial against the Wooden Tenement House. It seems that fire had recently destroyed such a building in that city resulting in the loss of three lives. Their arguments are purely from the capitalist standpoint. They do not object to the tenement as such, they only want it fire proof. The following is a part of their comment:

"It is time that the building of wooden tenements was not only discouraged, but absolutely prohibited. A detached frame house, occupied by a single family, with verandas and suitable exits, is a far different matter from a wooden tenement. PACKED FROM TOP TO BOTTOM WITH HUMANS BEINGS, of the sort usually erected by landlords who have no eye to anything save the monthly collection of rent. The sacrifice of three childish lives is an awful example of the results of such negligence. The wooden tenement should go."

Why should we put up such structures at all? Is there any necessity that people be packed from top to bottom? Why couldn't everybody live in the house with the veranda? Do we want any tenements fire proof or otherwise?

Socialism, through the collective ownership of the tools of production, will give to the workers all that their labor creates and so giving will also do away with the tenement house which is the product of wage slavery. Wage slavery must go!

PRINCE HENRY.

Prince Henry of Prussia, brother to Kaiser Wilhelm, has finally sailed and is due to arrive in New York in a few days. The announcement of his coming has been the occasion for more fawning on the part of the supposedly democratic papers throughout the country than is exhibited even in the monarchies of Europe.

Every capitalist paper in the country has vied with its neighbor in showing how snobbish it could be. All sorts of schemes have been brought up through them, from a dish of sauer kraut to a special train.

Delegations of "prominent citizens" have been arranged for in every city through which his special is to pass. Every snob in the country has hastened to purchase a book on "royal etiquette" and the prince will be met with more profound salaams, with more formality, with more fawning, cringing, human misfits than have ever greeted him in his own country. It has been very sagely debated in the daily press, whether President Roosevelt should entertain him at a private dinner, or whether he should take part only in a "state function."

Column after column has been taken up with stuff that it is supposed could not be tolerated in a democratic country where the people declare they have no use for monarchies or monarchs.

And when the German gentleman arrives what will we find—merely an ordinary capitalist lackey, who carries out well the orders of his master, who has never worked a day in his life, who has always lived on the wealth created by the labor of others, who has distinguished himself only in opposition to working class measures, and support of the interests of the capitalist class?

GOV. TAFT.

Governor Taft of the Philippine Islands recently testified before a committee of Congress concerning the amount of his salary, which is \$20,000 a year.

Some members of Congress were of the opinion that \$20,000 was too much. In reply to questions he declared that it cost him \$1500 a year to light his palace alone, and he spent \$3000 a year for servants. The average wage of a working man amounts to \$500 a year. In other words Gov. Taft spends enough on light and servants alone to keep and house 5 workmen at their present rate of living.

Don't you think there is something wrong? Where does Taft get the money with which he thus lives like a prince? Does he work? If so it has never been reported.

He simply gets it from the wealth created by others, those who do work. The capitalist government of America boasts that it is carrying enlightenment to the benighted savages of the Philippines. A fine enlightenment it is. Something like that which we have at home. One in which the industrious, the creators of wealth, live in miserable poverty, while the idle drones live off what the laws allow them, fleece from the product of the labor of others. Workmen we must put an end to such a hellish enlightenment, and the only way to do it is to capture the powers of government, in the name of, and by the working class, through their own political party.

With that power we will then pass our own laws, in our interest and punish all those who violate them.

Los Angeles Socialist.

The tidings of this city, says: "The key to all our Christmas joys is the worthy acceptance of the sacraments. The reception of a charity square meal was the key to the Christmas joys of some 2,000 of 'our' people."

SOCIETY CARES FOR OLD MEN.

By Compelling Them to Become Criminals or End Their Days in the Poor House.

Helena, Mont., Feb. 1.—Governor J. K. Toole today honored a requisition from the governor of Colorado for W. S. Barry, who is wanted in Denver on a charge of forgery, it being claimed that he obtained money from the Colorado National bank on a forged telegram of advice from the Deseret Bank of Salt Lake. Barry was arrested in Billings. He is 77 years of age, and he declared when arrested that this was the first time he had ever been in the hands of the police.

One of the first questions asked of a Socialist is, "What are you going to do with the old men?" The above telegram tells very plainly what they do with them under capitalism. Today they are cast adrift by their capitalist masters as soon as they begin to show signs of coming age. Their places are filled with young men. This has reached such a point that the big railroad companies of the country refuse to take on any new men over 35 years old. It is entirely a question of profit, capitalist employs labor not for any love which he bears toward the laborer, but solely for the reason that the laborer creates more wealth than he can consume, and the balance thus unconsumed is left in the hands of the capitalist.

The enterprising capitalist constantly seeks to increase this surplus by increasing the amount produced by the worker.

Thus it is that they desire only the help of young and vigorous men. The old man, thus a victim of capitalist greed, is left to shift for himself, with no place to find a master. Most of them spend their declining years in the poor house, others end as W. S. Barry has ended, all of them outcasts, burdens to themselves and to all around them. The old man problem is only one of the distressing problems of capitalism, one of the problems which will never be settled as long as the profit system continues. The Socialist Society of the future will pension all old people after they have reached a certain age, so that they can spend their declining years in ease and comfort, free from all care of the morrow. Under Socialism only the vigorous young men will work and to them it will be in reality but recreation.

THIS IS A FREE COUNTRY.

The Inalienable Right for Babies to Starve is never Infringed Upon.

Father Dempsey, pastor of St. Patrick's Church, corner of Sixth and Bidle streets, and Captain Samuel Boyd, of the Fourth District, yesterday rescued Mrs. Sarah Pryor and her three children from want.

Mrs. Pryor and her children were discovered in a room in the old St. Joe House, No. 1212 Lucas street, suffering from hunger and cold, by Contractor Jacob Miller, when he started with a force of wreckers to tear down the old structure. The family was taken to the Fourth District Station, where they were furnished with food and clothing. The mother, who was ill was sent to the hospital and a home was found for two of the children and the baby, through the efforts of Father Dempsey. They were taken to St. Ann's Orphan Asylum.

No one knows how long this mother and her children were compelled to stay in this miserable place and as a matter of reality no one cares. She and her children were useless to capitalism, no master needed her labor to create profit for him, and she was allowed to starve.

Capitalist Society which calls itself civilization is made up of and built upon such horrible scenes as this. All those who fall in the struggle for life are cast aside without pity to sink lower and lower in the mire until they have succumbed, and their miserable carcasses are buried in the potters' field or rest at the bottom of the murky river. Of what matter is it that the children have been taken to an orphan's home? Why should they any more than thousands of others be compelled to live the lives of paupers and grow up, morally and intellectually stunted?

Have they not as great a right to the sunshine and to the beauties of nature as any other child? A system which denies such pleasures to a single human being is unworthy the support of honest men and the sooner it is abolished the better. In the face of such conditions the supporters of capitalism are constantly declaring that Socialism would establish no incentive to exertion, that under the co-operative commonwealth everybody would be slaves. Let the miserable victim of our capitalist "liberty" answer such arguments.

While British soldiers are devastating South Africa and murdering innocent people in the name of civilization, the capitalist system is accomplishing its deadly work in England with equal severity. The great city of London, exclusive of the so-called outer belt,

has a pauper population which numbered 167,539 souls during the record week of December, 1901. And of the persons cared for by the public 63,130 were inmates of workhouses while 36,409 were assisted by outdoor relief.

The total is the largest at the time of year named since 1872, and this notwithstanding the fact that England is fairly prosperous now. It appears, moreover, that it is relatively large in proportion to the population; the number of paupers in every 100 inhabitants being greater than it was in any of the four years preceding.

The large number of intelligent workmen who are taking an active interest in the Socialist movement in this city, denotes that the toilers are considering some method of bettering their condition by political action. The workmen have the votes, and if they cast them unitedly for candidates that would look after their interests as closely as our present law makers and judges look after the interests of the moneyed classes, it would take but a short time to make this an ideal country for working people.

As Prof. Mills pointed out the Trade Union program and the Socialist program are strikingly similar, and there seems no valid reason why the Trades Unionist in politics should not look to this party as the champion of his cause. Social Democratic Herald.

Helen Gould Protected.

Like One With a Guilty Conscience—She Sees Spooks.

Dallas, Tex., Jan. 17.—Miss Helen Gould is being guarded by detectives during her Southwestern trip. A well-known detective of Dallas departed for Texarkana to-night, on orders from Gould headquarters, to join the Helen Gould special, which is due to reach Dallas to-morrow evening. The detective was instructed to "make ample provision for an indefinite engagement, as he might be needed for twenty-four hours or for ten days."

And we live in "the land of the free and the home of the brave."

De free men need such precaution? Would free men create any menace to those who are free among them?

The only reason for putting a guard around the person of any one rests in the consciousness of wrong done. The only thing distinctive about Helen Gould, is the fact that she has never done any work, and the further fact that as a consequence, thousands of wage slaves have toiled incessantly in order to supply her with the things which must have and yet which she does not labor to produce. She and those around her know these things, and they know that such things are wrong. They also know the natural outcome of wrongdoing; they must protect the person of their mistress against the possible retaliation of the wronged.

Such scenes will forever grace human society, as long as one class lives off the labor of others. It is only when such things are destroyed that their effects will disappear.

A society which requires the protection of anybody against the revenge of others is like a house divided against itself and will surely fall.

PEACE-MAKER WENT HOME.

Ralph M. Easty, Secretary of Peace Conference, Investigated Boston Teamsters Strike.

Was Satisfied.

Learned that the Bosses Had Had an Injunction Issued.

A few days ago Mr. Ralph M. Easty, Secretary of the "Peace Conference," paid a visit to Boston for the purpose of bringing about harmony between the striking teamsters of that city and the Brine Transportation Co., their employers. Mr. Easty found, however, that the bosses had the best of the situation and he went back to New York.

The bosses had the best of it in that they had an injunction issued against the strikers, preventing them from placing pickets, and even prohibiting them from calling "scab" to the men who had taken their places.

This little incident serves to show the purpose of the so-called peace conference, and the extent to which workers were fooled into going into the game. This conference will prove itself to be the greatest farce that has ever come into the American labor movement. It will forever destroy the usefulness of the trades union officials who have taken part in it, as it will weaken the trust and confidence of the rank and file. It will also show above all other things the necessity for separate class action, independent entirely from the capitalist class, action both political and economic.

National Propaganda Fund.

To the State and Local Organizations of the Socialist Party:

Comrades—At the meeting of the National Committee in this city on January 24, 25 and 26, 1902, the work that has thus far been accomplished by the national organization and the means of continuing same, were taken under advisement, and after due consideration we decided to issue this "Appeal" to the State and Local Organizations and all of the Comrades of our party, for such amounts as each may be able to contribute as donations to a "National Propaganda Fund."

The purposes of this fund are to enable us to continue the great and far-reaching task already begun, of giving the greatest possible degree of general publicity to the aims and methods of the Socialist Party; to extend the influence of our party as a vital political factor, especially in the various economic organizations of the working class; to be the means of communicating advice to and co-operating with comrades in their efforts to agitate, organize and educate the proletariat; and to assist the local and state organizations and the Socialist press (in general) in extending the scope of their respective activities.

Official records show that 470,000 pieces of printed supplies, especially intended for party organization, have been used throughout the country since the Unity Convention designed by (and

supplied through the agency of the National Committee. The National Secretary's report, showing an increase of membership in good standing of 10 per cent, since the Unity Convention, is eloquent evidence of the splendid accomplishments of our comrades in the townships, cities, counties, states and territories.

During the past six months the demands of all kinds upon your National Committee from every section of the country have been far beyond our resources and we have been repeatedly handicapped by lack of funds. At this writing, while the business of the party is increasing heavily from day to day, our financial receipts are not sufficient to enable us to meet the most important requirements of the party work and it is urgently necessary that the comrades render immediate financial aid to the national organization.

As a means to this end we again call the attention of the comrades to the "National Propaganda Fund." Donations to this fund should be sent to the National Secretary and will be acknowledged weekly in the Socialist Press. Sending to each and every comrade a ray of hope for socialism in our time, we remain,

Faithfully yours,
LEON GREENBAUM,
National Secretary,
By order of National Committee of Socialist Party.

OUR PARTY EMBLEM.

Comrade Hildebrand Writes His Views on the Question Now Up for Amendment.

Favors the Red Flag.

The past has furnished abundant proof that our party must adopt, through national legislation, its emblem. It is a national matter, and no individual nor Local, nor State organization, should attempt to prescribe for the movement what can only be done by party action. A contrary course has been followed. Members of the Socialist Party will soon need an emblem directory if the comrades do not promptly adopt by referendum, one of the two emblems suggested by the National Committee.

Unfortunately, the flood of buttons used to advertise every conceivable form of organization, to say nothing of buttons advertising purely commercial objects, has made the idea of wearing OUR SIGN trivial, and even repugnant to many comrades who have not reflected upon the far reaching influence which the display of OUR SIGN upon the breasts of half a million persons in these United States would exert. Remember, it is not only party members who would wear OUR SIGN. Women, excluded from the voting privilege, voters of our ticket not members of the party organization and minors, would swell the number wearing our sign.

But after all the advertising value to the Socialist Party of its emblem depends upon the distinctness of such emblem from all other existing emblems. The commercial advertisers pay high salaries to artists and experts who can create advertising schemes which are not commonplace; their interest is to be distinguished from all other capitalist enterprises; their advertising is valuable to them, just in proportion as it makes distinct their special interest.

However odious the comparison, we must, in this case, admit the operation of the same rule in connection with advertising the Socialist Party. Confuse our emblem with any existing emblem and the confusion of our party with the other movement begins. Its injurious results will depend largely upon the purposes of the organization with which our emblem might confuse our party.

Probably of all existing organizations, to be confused with the American Federation of Labor would harm the Socialist Party least. But where is the individual member, the Local, or State, which will deliberately confuse the Socialist Party, whose individual members are a unit as to politics, with the American Federation of Labor, whose rank and file are politically a heterogeneous nondescript mass? This is what would result if the design, "A globe with clasped hands across," were to be adopted. That design is the Union Label issued by the A. F. of L. to such crafts having no special label of their own. Recent indications confirm the hope that in the not distant future the SAME insignia may distinguish both organizations. But it will not be a globe with clasped hands. IT WILL BE THE RED FLAG.

Nearly every objection to the red flag is simply an argument in its favor. Its greatest value is twisted into a reason against it by the indifferent; this value consists of the immunity of that BANNER OF FREEDOM from imitation or absorption by alien organizations. How many abortive movements, lodges, sects, etc., use the sign of brotherhood (the hand clasp) today? A reference to historic progress of the lowly in their struggle for liberty continued down to our day would decide the worst pessimist in favor of the red flag for distinguishing the class conscious hosts gathering under the folds of the Socialist Party.

While appreciating the value of the red flag as an emblem in its peculiar isolation and the dread with which our

more ignorant opponents regard it, let us not ignore the fact that to be consistent the Socialist Party cannot afford to adopt any other insignia.

The red flag has been the symbol of the producing class from time immemorial. Its powers of inspiring the workers to resist their exploiters became so great that the ruling class of Rome determined legal enactments to prohibit the use of red color by the working class. The exploiters appropriated the red to their own use, hoping thus to root out plebeian regard for red colors. The limited use of red, which followed its monopolization by the aristocrats, caused such disturbance to the Phoenician dyeing industry that even the secret process of obtaining the brilliant hue of that time was lost to the dyeing craft and is reckoned as one of the many lost arts; lost because of the ignorance and stupidity of a tyrannical ruling class.

We are not confined to ancient history for proof that red is the only emblem. In their struggle for freedom the patriots of the American Revolution used the red flag under Putnam at Prospect Hill, July 18, 1775; the same year, in June, at Bunker Hill, Putnam's body was wrapped in a crimson banner, carried through the din of battle. Even if the patriots' sacrifices of that day may have to be gone through again, they, at least many of them, had the correct symbol. That our national flag is not a solid red is typical evidence of the political weakness of the working class when the present standard was adopted. In conclusion, be it remembered that white hats would exclude all but the white race and vice versa; while red is truly significant of brotherhood. The life-giving fluid—the blood of all races, is red, be they white or black. Voto for the red flag.
L. E. HILDEBRAND.

HOT AND COLD.

The coal dealers of Chicago are trying to teach the people a lesson in political economy. They see how easy it would be for the people of the city to establish a Municipal Coal Yard and supply the people with coal at two dollars a ton, building a railroad to the coal mines if necessary, so the coal men have refused to furnish coal during the cold piercing days of winter, unless the people will purchase their coal during the hot sultry days of summer. That is right, Mr. Coalmen; force the idea upon them. Doubtless experience and observation have taught you that people would rather have bugs in their hair than ideas in their heads. They can get rid of the bugs, but not the ideas. Children take ideas because they are forced to, and age doesn't make much change in the animal. Go after them; freeze them in winter and roast them in summer; that is the only way to teach them. It may prove a hard task, but have courage, you will be rewarded in the hereafter. The coal and ice trusts are helping you. By turning the switch they can freeze and thaw a man, or the whole people. God bless the Trusts; they are the greatest Educators of the age.

There are but two fundamental principles in governments: One is individualism; the other is collectivism. These principles of government have never been before the American people at any general election. Only policies have been before the people; the principles never.

Anarchy is individualism gone to seed.
Socialism is collectivism organized.
A. D. MARBLE.

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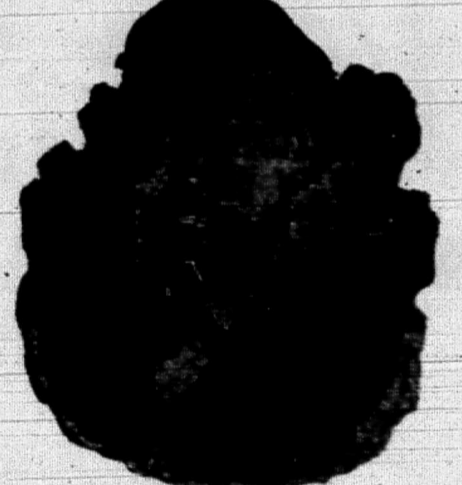
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HEYDT'S SUPERIOR BREAD UNION MADE.

A NEW TRANSLATION OF A HIGHLY IMPORTANT WORK SOCIALISM WHAT IT IS AND WHAT IT SEEKS TO ACCOMPLISH



By WILHELM LIEBKNECHT Translated by HAY WOOD SIMONS. Sixty-four pages, with handsome cover, 50c., postpaid. CHARLES H. KERR & COMPANY, Publishers, 20 Fifth Avenue, Chicago.

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DEES ON CONFERENCE.

Socialist Candidate gives His Views on the Question.

Says Cleveland is Now President of A. F. of L.

There is nothing specially startling about the proceedings or results of the "Industrial Peace Conference" in New York. The captains of industry are now in practical control of their organized vassals. This has been the tendency during the past five years. The pow-wow at New York was simply the climax of "keep-out-of-politics" trade unionism, and while things may run smoothly for a while, when the break comes the organized workers will find that they have their necks in the noose and that the hand of "arbitration" has a good grip at the other end. They are now committed to arbitration, and they'll be damned if they don't. They'll be skinned if they do, and they'll be both anyway.

Grover Cleveland is the keystone in the arch of peace. He has the final word. Ex-officio he is now president of the American Federation of Labor, and Brother Gompers has simply to look wise, occasionally knit his brow, and draw his salary.

The Republican papers now apotheosize Cleveland, and in a steady stream their eulogy pours upon his massive majesty in his new role of "dove of peace."

Cleveland's Gods—Look upon his puffed and purple jowl, his bulging veins, his blood-shot eyes, his flabby neck, his sideshow girth of vulgar fat. In every feature Nature has marked him as the coarsest cormorant that ever defiled the executive seat of the nation. Look at him, you workers, and then take off your hats and bow in the dust at his feet. All hail the great Arbitrator of Labor. The black slave lifting his eyes to Lincoln may now dissolve from view. Great Grover is the mighty Moses of all the races.

In 1894 he traced his love for labor in crimson characters—he commanded the United States regulars to shoot the working class into submission to their pirate masters. This was his glory. He entered the White House poor and emerged a millionaire. This was his civic crown. Well qualified, indeed is he to sit in supreme judgment between the sleek coyote of Capital and the bleating lambs of Labor.

Archbishop Ireland is another "neutral" gentleman—a priest to match the politician, and they constitute a charming pair. When an exceptional job of labor-saving is to be done they always loom up a priest, who, sad, monk and pious, rolls his eyes heavenward—and the job is done.

Archbishop Ireland is a millionaire. His books have all their treasures in Heaven. Verily, I am your shepherd and you are my mutton.

The Archbishop is cheek by jowl with "Jim" Hill of the Great Northern. They collaborate and fix things in the Northwest. Ireland, making good use of his license as priestly is the smoothest of politicians, and Hill is not slow to catch on. Then Hill liberally "en-dows" as Ireland suggests, and, between the two, nothing gets away.

Bishop Potter is another commanding figure in the neutral elements of the peace commission of the Civic Federation, the final tribunal of exploited workingmen. Who is he? The spiritual adviser of John Pierpont Morgan. Every great tyrant, every colossal robber in history had his spiritual adviser—his man of God to sanctify his crimes. The satanic Bishop dresses a princely salary. He rides in Morgan's palatial private car. He touches elbows with the upper capitalists and their salaried professional lackeys and with no others. Every now and then he drops a "radical" utterance. This is promptly snatched and spread by the capitalist press. The people are amazed—they hold their breath—and they are fixed for another season.

On every vital issue Bishop Potter is with the capitalist class. Their interests are secure in his custody.

Rather Morgan, Hanna and Schwab straight than Cleveland, Ireland and Potter by arbitration.

In the entire "neutral" element there is not a single member whose material interests are not identified with and controlled by the capitalist class.

A mighty class struggle is convulsing society. No living man is, or can be "neutral" or "disinterested." He is on one side or the other—if not for freedom, he is for slavery of the working class. They are deadly opposites. A chemical law forbids fire and water to mingle, even at the bidding of a peace conference. By the same analogy, an economic law forbids peace between workers and capitalists. It is the law of development, and could it be suspended the spinal chord of humanity would be severed and progress would be paralyzed.

I have had some experience with the Civic Federation, and want to say to workmen and women that, if they would have homes built of gold bricks, the "Civic" adjunct of the capitalist class will take the contract to house them all.

As for the American labor movement it is being practically emasculated. Proportionate to its increasing impo-

teney is its growth in numbers. In its present form it is encouraged not resisted by the masters.

The brotherhoods of railway employes have the complete sanction and support of the corporations and their chief officers are dined by President Roosevelt.

By the way, the President is announcing the appointment of representatives of the United States Government for the coming coronation of King Edward—also for posts of honor at the launching of Emperor Wilhelm's private yacht.

Now get ready your Sunday clothes, you sovereign sons of toil, for in these stately social functions, labor, the maker of all kings and presidents, will surely sparkle in the grand parade and carve the "possum-at-the-banquet."

But, as to the labor movement. The local unions have their political heeler and steers. They sound the alarm when "politics" ventures in the ante-room. At the very mention of Socialism the heeler issues the warning note:

"The gobhins'll get ye if ye don't watch out."

The national officers, as a rule, are in close touch with the captains of industry and guarantees are given that the trade-union movement will stick to its time-honored policy of letting politics alone.

How Hanna and Ireland, Morgan and Schwab (fresh convert to union labor) must dig into each others' ribs and snort when they retire from the footlights.

Every labor union in the land ought to denounce and repudiate the New York scheme of peace at the price of slavery; and the whole labor movement must be rescued and readjusted to grapple with the conditions of today, or it is doomed to disintegration. Peace, peace, there is no peace! There is no land in which capitalist masters and working slaves can abide in peace. The war is on and the conflict will grow fiercer until the crash comes and wage-slavery is wiped from the earth.

Not until the last inch held by slavery is conquered by freedom can peace prevail. Then only will the multiplied millions who have subdued the earth and produced its wealth come to their own.

Onward, comrades; onward to the goal.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Concerning the Unions.

BREWERS' UNION.

A very well attended meeting was held on the night of Feb. 7. Routine business only came up. Upon motion it was decided to donate \$10 to the Firemen's Relief Fund. Mr. A. J. Lawrence, representing the St. Louis Labor, was present, and a petition for subscriptions was circulated. The union decided to place an advertisement in the labor in the paper.

BOX MAKERS AND SAWYERS.

A mass meeting of the above union, Local 135, will be held at Lightstone's Hall, southeast corner 11th and Franklin avenue, Sunday, Feb. 16, at 2 p. m. The object of the meeting is to unite the two box makers' locals now in the city. Good speakers will attend and a good programme has been arranged.

BREWERS' UNION.

Brewers and Malsters' Union No. 6, have acted upon the amendments to the constitution of the State Federation of Labor proposed by the last convention at Sedalia.

Their last meeting adopted them unanimously.

BEER BOTTLERS' UNION.

Beer Bottlers' Union No. 187, has moved its headquarters to 7th and Carroll streets, where they will be closer to the members of their union.

BEER DRIVERS' UNION.

The members of this union have determined to have a good band for the next labor day parade. They have already engaged a band of 20 pieces under the leadership of Mr. Bohanek.

At their last meeting they drafted resolutions against the Beer war and had them signed and sent to President Roosevelt.

WAITERS' UNION.

St. Louis Waiters' Union is at work on their new union restaurant, signs which they expect to hang in the windows of all union houses.

They are pushing their boycott against the Creamery and Silver Grill restaurants, and all working men should be careful not to patronize these places.

CIGARMAKERS' BALL.

Cigarmakers' Unions, Nos. 44 and 251, are hard at work on their annual mask ball, which is to be held at South St. Louis Turner Hall, 11th and Carroll streets, Saturday night, March 1. A good dance program has been arranged and a good time promised at 25 cents a person. A handsome souvenir will be given to each lady attending. Let everybody who likes a dance in on hand. They won't find better places, better floors or better music.

Charles Rebbing of the Machinists' Union has returned from Evansville, Ind., where he spoke before a meeting on Saturday night. He found everything in good shape and the machinists in an enthusiastic condition.

GLASS WORKERS.

The Ornamental Glass Workers' Union held a very enthusiastic meeting at Harugari Hall, Friday night, Feb. 7, and took in 15 new members.

BUILDING MATERIAL COUNCIL.

The newly elected officers of this organization will be installed at their next meeting. The officers are President, Richard DeBarry; Vice President, W. Wade; Secretary, J. Downing; Treasurer, A. Rhein; Financial Secretary, L. Kness; Sergeant-at-Arms, H. Helbing.

VORWARTS SINGING SOCIETY.

These comrades will hold their Grand Mask Ball at South St. Louis Turner Hall, 10th and Carroll streets, Saturday evening, Feb. 15. Tickets have been placed at 25 cents, including one lady.

It means a good time.

CENTRAL TRADES.

The first meeting of the Entertainment Committee was called to order Thursday night, at Walhalla Hall, by Chairman Levy.

The principal business before them was the arrangement of the mass meeting, decided on at the last meeting of the central body, for the discussion of the attitude of organized labor toward the New York Peace Conference. This meeting will be called for March 30, at Walhalla Hall, at 2 o'clock.

Every working man in St. Louis who can be present should attend, as the question is one of no small moment. The committee has also made arrangements for holding their May Day celebration at Lemp's Park, on the evening of May 1. This quick work speaks well for the new Entertainment Committee.

CORE MAKERS' UNION.

Editor St. Louis Labor:

We held a very well attended meeting Saturday night, the election of officers being the principal business before the union.

Considerable interest was manifested in this election which resulted as follows: President, Joseph Huffsmith; Vice President, Louis Latrav; Financial Secretary, William Curry; Treasurer, Henry Beyl; Recording Secretary, John Moran; Corresponding Secretary, Timothy Connors; Conductor, Fred Kuhn; Guardian, J. Kline; Trustees, Clem. Knobs, Geo. Cross and Charles Heegs; Delegates to the Metal Trades Council, Thos. Ward, Richard Steel and Edward Gilson. We meet every 2nd and 4th Saturday at 1310 Franklin avenue. Yours fraternally,

LOUIS LATRAV.

WOODWORKERS.

The recently organized Woodworkers' Union in Jonesboro, Ark., is still initiating new members, and some of its officers believe that it will soon have every competent workman enrolled under its jurisdiction.

The Wood Workers of Akron will have an open meeting on Feb. 5. They intend to distribute agitation matter while their non-union friends are feeling good, in the hope that it will direct their thoughts toward the movement of the workers.

It is reported from Herkimer, N. Y., that No. 488 is rapidly increasing its membership. The union has much to contend with, inasmuch as wages are low and hours of labor unreasonably long. The Wood Workers, however, of that village realize that the only means by which they can improve the conditions of employment are through organization, and hence they are rallying around the banner of No. 488.

Bohemian Unions, No. 4 and No. 50 of Chicago, have amalgamated under the charter of No. 4. Both locals at the time of amalgamation were in a healthy condition, financially and numerically. The amalgamation will mean a considerable reduction in the expenses, as one set of officers and one hall will go for the united organization, with a consequent increase in the local's treasury. Union No. 4 has the best wishes of all its friends.

Notwithstanding the fact that this is a time of the year when a large number of Wood Workers are out of employment and the Amalgamated Union in consequence suffers a large loss in membership, Clinton, No. 92, is still adding recruits to its ranks. It has now about two hundred good standing members. This speaks well for the sterling unionism of the workers in Iowa's most beautiful most eastern city.

From Our Exchanges.

The Worker:
The real danger in so-called "Christian Socialism" is that the "Christian Socialists," even though ardent and sincere, carry into their propaganda the methods of the church, appealing to the unreliable sentimental idealism of individuals rather than the material interests of the working class upon which the Socialist movement is based. If the movement is to endure it must have a solid material foundation. Only confusion can result from the attempt to mix a material science with a metaphysical speculation. "Christian Socialism" is a misnomer and a misfortune. If any Socialist doubts that it is harmful to the movement, let him look to France and Belgium, where the "Christian Socialists" maintain a separate party in opposition to the class-conscious Socialists.

Cleveland Citizen:
That must have been a touching scene at Senator Hanna's mansion on Monday, when some of our "bestest" citizens—bankers, corporation lawyers, etc.—assembled and with much ceremony and solemnity presented "uncle with a beautiful statue called 'Peace and Plenty'" to show their appreciation of Mr. Hanna's lucky thought of harmonizing capital and labor. During the felicitous speeches the Senator confided to his friends the secret that his great work was already half done.

Thereupon an hysterical gentleman named Grasselli, who runs a "perfumery" establishment in a workmen's residence district, fell upon the great statesman's neck and kissed him, after which all hands drank coffee or something and smoked perfectos and talked about how the workingman would receive his rights. Of course, there were representatives labor present, too—for no such function takes place nowadays without working people being in attendance—as cooks, waiters, hack drivers, etc. Just why our "labor leaders" however, did not march into the Hanna residence arm in arm with Col. Myron T. Herrick, Judge Sanders and the other gentlemen—with the "labor leaders" carrying full dinner buckets and bank books and deeds of homes and fat wallets protruding from their pockets—to prove to a gaping world that capital and labor are Siamese twins, is a profound mystery that we are unable to fathom. Will some of our capitalist brethren please rise and explain this unexpected mistake?

"Anything for human rights is constitutional. No learning in books, no skill acquired in courts, no sharpness in forensic dealings, no cunning in splitting hairs can impair the vigor thereof. This is the Supreme Law of the land, anything in the constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding."

Are you aware that there is a Prussian gentleman residing in Berlin who is known as the Emperor of Germany. If not, it is certainly no fault of the gentleman's. He is now again giving you an opportunity of remembering the fact by sending his brother to see you in a warship. Like all monomaniacs, the Emperor is an amusing creature. He fancies himself to be Germany, all of it, and like the little child you see every day on the sidewalk, who is playing at being a steam engine, the Emperor goes about puffing and blowing in fine old style. But Babel and a few of the Social Democrats are beginning to draw his fire, so that the imperial steam is likely soon to cool off before the fanfare of the German workmen and the intelligence of the Socialists.

—Peter E. Burrows.

Advance:
The German emperor is getting nervous. Not only does he prosecute papers in Germany, but he has prohibited the circulation of the Austrian Socialist paper, the "Arbeiter Zeitung," in Germany for two years. Perhaps, however, he thought that its circulation might diminish the sale of German Socialist papers, and so this prohibition is only a protection given to national industry.

The Worker:
A Socialist administration would not be afraid of overturning vested rights, it would have no motive for respecting the heavy traditions that safeguard the workings of competitive greed. A Socialist Board of Taxes and Assessment would find means to levy taxes on capitalist property to the full extent of the city's needs, and if the highly respectable factitious "Citizens of Rhode Island," who have offices on Wall Street did not like it, they would be free to go to Newport, Halifax, or elsewhere and leave their capital and their profits behind.

A socialist administration could do that, but no "reform" or "good government" administration will dare to.

Saginaw Exponent:
The only leveling process contemplated by Socialists is one that will raise the working class to a higher plane of civilization by removing the fear of want and placing each in possession of the entire product of his skill and industry. That there are those who "object" most seriously is not strange, nor contradictory in the light of history, for among slaves and serfs were those who opposed emancipation, saying, "Who will give us food and shelter? Who will provide us with work to do when we have no owners?" So among wage workers there are those who wonder how they can subsist if no one can take from them three-fourths of the wealth they produce.

MACHINE GUN AND MAUSER.

A Conversation Overheard in the Philippines.

(Frank Stuhlman, in the Comrade.)
"H'm, h'm! Hot work and dusty," grumbled the Machine Gun, as he blew a puff of powder from his black mouth. "I wish somebody would swab out my throat. That's the way with men. It's good, old Destroyer when I'm doing dirty work for them, but when it's done I can take care of myself!"

"Hot work? Well, I've seen a little of it to-day myself," shrilled a voice by the side of the Gun, as a Mauser swelled to emulate his larger companion.

"Well, little brother," sniffed the Machine Gun, in contempt, "what have you done in the cause of civilization and humanity?"

"O, not so much as yourself, great Destroyer, but quite a bit in my small way. Our captain went out to find an insurgent camp. We found them all right," and the Mauser leered. "One volley, and a charge sent them flying to the bush; the cowards! True, they had only bolos and our command was armed with brothers of mine—and we send a ball through a man a mile away. Small good did it do them the

reins. We surrounded the jungle, and some of us beat the tangle, driving the savages out in the open. Then there was fun. We popped them over as fast as they ran out. And the captain honored me by employing my services himself. The captain is a good hunter, but he said it was the finest sport he ever had. Like knocking over jackrabbits. Still it didn't seem just right to me to kill them—just because they wanted independence. A thing very precious to Americans. I heard the general say in a speech:

"You don't understand," growled the Machine Gun. "The Anglo-Saxons are the chosen people, and the other races were made to be exploited by them. Any who do not submit to be governed and taxed by the elect are desperate savages, and those who resist having the blessings of a Christian civilization thrust upon them are vicious barbarians, and must be exterminated."

"It may be so! It may be so," piped the Mauser. "But tell me of your work in extending freedom."

"Well, my throat is pretty sore. Don't feel much like talking. My deeds speak for me. However, you seem to be a good little fellow, so I'll tell you a bit. About three hundred men left Cavite yesterday morning for the purpose of pacifying the country. I was taken out and burished and piled until I worked like a watch. O, I'm a great pacifier! Ha! Ha! The rebels I meet are always peaceful afterwards. Then the colonel gave the order, and away we went. A score of men with ropes pulled me over mountains that are impassable for a horse. How the men cursed and growled as they toiled and sweated in dragging me along! But I repaid them well. Well, this morning, as we neared a village, a butcher hurried out of the jungle and down went a soldier who was walking by my side, with a hole drilled through his lungs. There, you may see a splash of his blood near my muzzle! Then the colonel swore an oath that he would teach the wretches a lesson, and he threw a cordon about the village. Then he ordered me brought up and placed so as to rake the clustered dwellings. I began to be impatient. How slow the gunner was! At last all was ready. How I leaped to my work! The mad joy of destruction thrills me with wild exultation. I send out the balls in a perfect hurricane. Through the frail thatch they crash, destroying all in them. Household goods and living men, and women, too, I pierce, and they lie in a mass of wreckage together. From one level to another I am trained, leaving ruin in my track. The first house I swept was a little more substantial than the rest, and in it a woman crouched with an infant cradled in her arms. Crashing, tearing, rending, I sent a fury of deadly missiles through the timbers walls and she sent a great gaping wound in her side. She gasped once and fell over upon the carpeted floor. After a while the little brown baby crawled out from beneath the prostrate woman and dabbled its tiny hands in the crimson blood that was forming a pool by the side of the dead. Then, with cool, firm sounds, it strove to awaken the silent mother. Ah, she was so still! The gray terror stole over the little dawning soul. Why did not the beam arms gather it to her bosom? It was so alone, so forsaken, so helpless! Then she horror became articulate, and it wailed. I had swept the other homes from existence. Then the colonel ordered: "Give that first hut another volley or two!" The gunner pointed me about. The wall of the child hurt me. 'G' if I could only make the men hear that cry! But the ears of the men were deafened by the confusion from the gunner reports. For a moment I hesitated. The gun is jammed!" cried the colonel, with a black curse.

Then I thought that I was only a thing of iron and steel, while men had hearts of flesh and blood, and besides they were doing the work of a great Christian nation; a work supported by a great majority of the Christians of that nation, or we would not be killing in this country. Little brother, then I bent to my duty again. At the first volley I brought down a

portion of the hut and sent a bullet across the little one's throat, and the weeping ceased. The niggers had been taught a lesson!"

"Great work! Great work!" squeaked the Mauser, but I heard the chaplain say that America was the foremost nation in the world in carrying to the races dwelling in darkness the gospel of Christ. Do you think, Destroyer, that the deeds you and I do are according to Christ's gospel?"

"It is very evident that one of your small caliber cannot understand the duty of a Christian nation toward an inferior people," said the Machine Gun to the Mauser.

Appeal to Reason:
Labor unions have no valid reason for existence except to give the workers a partial voice in the management of the industry in which they are employed, i. e. about hours, wages, etc. Socialism will give them COMPLETE control. Why not vote instead of striking and starving, for what you want? Why elect men to office who believe in the capitalist system?

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THE HORSE AND THE MAN.

How Capitalism Cares for Both—One Costs Money to Replace, the other can be had for Nothing.

An excellent example of man's value under capitalism was shown last week on one of the fashionable thoroughfares just west of Grand avenue. The day was one of the coldest of the cold week, and the few persons of that district that were compelled to be out were hurrying along wrapped up in furs.

The Humane Society ambulance was drawn up in front of one of the houses and a number of well dressed men and boys were putting a sick horse into it.

A mattress was placed on the floor of the ambulance, and great care was taken to arrange the door so that its head might rest comfortably.

Quite a crowd had gathered and many expressions of sympathy were sent forth to the poor dumb creature.

As I started on I heard the notes of a bugle, and about half a block away I saw a poor one-legged man, thinly clad, blowing a bugle for the few pennies that passers-by might give.

The bare hands that held the bugle were chapped and bleeding.

The ambulance drove away and the crowd that had gathered passed on, laughing and talking by their poor outcast brother with the bugle. Who would claim kinship? not they.

The vile capitalist system that turns out hundreds of the same kind of unfortunates every day, disabled in their mills, factories and other profit-making hells, or when fighting in their wars, could find no more use for him.

Why should they bother about him, when there are thousands of able-bodied men ready to take his place at even lower wages, in the desperate fight for bread?

The Humane Society that seems so affected by the sight of a dumb animal in pain, do not see their brother in the next block.

To get another horse, about fifty dollars has to be expended while for the asking, they can get a thousand human lives, willing to be bound in chains, far worse than that—the slave bonds that can be severed in an instant by the capitalist, when the life is of no more profit to him, but which make the capitalist slave, willing, yes, anxious to lay down his life that his family may get bread enough to keep them from actual starvation.

As long as the capitalist system continues just so long will we see poor human beings dying for the lack of necessities.

Awake, workers! Awake! Do you think that when profits can no longer be made from your labor that the greedy capitalist who holds the power of life and death over you, will still let you live?

No! You see every day your brothers fall and die.

Awake! The only way to do away with this murder is to strike at the ballot box for the Socialist Party, for the establishment of Socialism under which there will be no capitalist and no beggar.

F. P. D.

BRET HARTE ON UNIONS.

The famous author, Bret Harte, is getting a little socialist, it seems.

The dividends on stock and interest on bonds had during this month in New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Chicago," he says, "amount to over two hundred million dollars. This, of course, is but a small part of the tribute paid by labor to the monopolizers of the means of production and distribution, but it is large enough to arrest attention and be very oppressive. You may resolve, till the cows come home, for my petition all your heads are gray, say, till your hair falls out and leaves you with shining scales. You may strike and boycott, but until you learn to strike at the ballot box you will go down in ignominious defeat."

Appeal to Reason:
Labor unions have no valid reason for existence except to give the workers a partial voice in the management of the industry in which they are employed, i. e. about hours, wages, etc. Socialism will give them COMPLETE control. Why not vote instead of striking and starving, for what you want? Why elect men to office who believe in the capitalist system?

SOCIALIST CLUBS OF MISSOURI.

—WHAT THEY ARE DOING.

"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."

CHASE'S TRIP.

Comrade John C. Chase, the first Socialist Mayor elected to office in the United States, will begin his lecture tour of Missouri at St. Louis on February 23. A number of clubs have already closed engagements for his services and all others who have been notified are requested to reply promptly.

NOTICE.

The Directory of the Socialist Clubs of Missouri will be run in next week's issue, and kept standing thereafter. Send the time and place of your meeting, and notify us of any change, in secretaryship of your club.

BIGELOW'S TRIP.

Comrade Bigelow's lecture tour of Missouri was a great success. From all points come words of praise for the speaker.

Comrade McFall of Carthage writes: "Comrade Bigelow's lecture on the 'Rights of Man' at Carthage was well attended by an appreciative audience, who listened with wrapt attention with frequent applause. It did a great deal of good."

Comrade Nellie Sherwin of Webb City says: "We had a nice time Saturday and Sunday. Comrade Bigelow is a great and good man and has done much good, though the weather was so cold we could not get out a large crowd."

AT LIBERAL.

Comrade Pearl Thompson writes from Liberal:

"Rev. Geo. E. Bigelow just closed a three nights' engagement with us. He spoke in the Opera House. It was full up to the door every night. Comrade Bigelow is a powerful speaker, yet plain and easily comprehended. He defined economic conditions and the class struggle the clearest we have ever heard. He is all the organization could wish a speaker to be and did us a world of good here. A speaker of his ability ought never be allowed to be idle a single night."

"We will now have to leave the propaganda work and turn to the political organization, as we are unable to afford both at the same time. We must get a charter, effect a closer organization, put out a platform and city ticket."

COMRADE IRISH WRITES FROM ST. JOSEPH.

"Comrade Geo. E. Bigelow lectured to about 200 in Odd Fellows' Hall Saturday eve, Feb. 8, and to 150 at Roth's Hall Sunday afternoon and was well appreciated. He is a very able lecturer and was spoken of by all who heard him in the highest praise."

"Our movement is growing rapidly. Several of the unions have appointed committees to confer with us next Sunday in view of establishing a Socialist ticket. Of course, any who may be nominated as representatives will have to be true Socialists."

Comrade Bigelow's last dates in Missouri were at Craig on Feb. 10 and 11, where he had good audiences. The clubs in this State have been very enthusiastic in their praises of the speaker and he carries away with him the thanks and best wishes of the Socialists of Missouri.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Regular Central Committee business meeting every Friday evening at 8 o'clock in Turner Hall, corner of 12th and Oak streets. Garnet Putvoe, Secretary, 3615 Genesee st., Kansas City, Mo.

SOCIALIST OPEN MEETING EVERY SUNDAY, 3 p. m. at Turner Hall, corner of 12th and Oak streets. Speakers provided by Educational Committee. Speakers are also supplied for outside points where expenses are guaranteed. J. L. Stevens, Sec., 1241 Baltimore ave., Kansas City, Mo.

FOURTH AND FIFTH WARD'S Joint Open Meetings—Rev. G. E. Eberhart will give a series of lectures on Socialism at 829 South West boulevard, Kansas City, Mo., on Sundays at 3 p. m., on the following dates, the lectures being all connected:

Feb. 15—"The Meaning and Mission of Socialism."

Feb. 22—"The Advent of a Human Civilization."

March 2—"Christianity: a Political and Social Consumption."

March 9—"The Revolutionary Method of Jesus."

SIXTEENTH WARD.

A good meeting was held in this ward Thursday night, and nine new members were taken in.

The programme was in part musical, followed with a speech by Comrade E. Val Putnam. These comrades have a good club organized and are getting down to splendid work.

There are several women on their rolls.

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock will always find these comrades at Winkelman's Hall, 23rd and North Market streets, and constant, persistent work is beginning to tell on the workmen of that ward.

Comrade Fitzpatrick, their organizer, keeps every member of the club at work. It is the only way to make everybody take an active interest.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

Comrade Buttrell don't stop long enough to allow for breathing spells in his part of town.

He has his eye on the welfare of the paper, as well as the party, and he is heard from very frequently.

The workmen of this ward will find them meeting every Tuesday evening at Benton Hall, 14th and Benton streets.

NINETEENTH WARD.

These comrades have given up their regular agitation meeting for Feb. 23 and are working together with the 16th, 17th, 18th, 20th and 21st Wards for a general agitation meeting, which will doubtless be held at Social Turner Hall, 13th and Monroe streets, on the 23rd or 24th of February.

Comrade Chase, first Socialist Mayor in the country, will speak. Be on hand.

TWENTIETH.

The 26th, 21st, 22nd and 26th Wards will hold their organization meeting at Comrade John C. Lyon's home, 3619 Lucky street, Tuesday evening, Feb. 18.

There are enough Socialists in these wards to form an excellent club. Everybody who can should be on hand and take part in organization.

TWENTY-FOURTH WARD.

These comrades have been affected lately on account of the cold weather, but they are getting down to it again and have started arrangements for future agitation meetings.

TWENTY-FIFTH WARD.

Efforts are now being made to organize this ward, which will doubtless be carried out in a few days. There are enough Socialists in this ward to make the ground work for a good movement if it can only be gotten together.

Let every one who possibly can, attend the organization meeting when it is called.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD.

Comrade Kaemmerer is still at it in this part of the city and good work is being done. They are preparing for their next agitation meeting for Saturday evening, Feb. 15, and a good crowd is expected. Everybody be on hand. M. Ballard Dunn and E. Val Putnam will speak.

TWENTY-EIGHTH WARD.

Paradoxical as it may seem, a club may be organized in the 28th Ward in a short time. The first precinct contains quite a number of Socialists and they will be rallied together into a ward club.

Cleveland, O., Feb. 9, 1902.

To the Editor:
Local Cleveland is growing. Our Lyceum meetings are a success from a financial standpoint. Comrade Strickland, State Organizer, will spend a week in Cleveland in March. An address by him will be a feature of our Commune celebration. Arrangements are being made to secure Comrade Vall in March.

Comrade N. P. Geiger is on a begging tour for the Dayton Metal Polishing Union, and incidentally propagating Socialism. Fraternally yours,
MISS M. H. GEIGER.

February 15.

A big meeting has been arranged for Heuers' Hall, 2369 Wren ave. Comrades Dunn and Putnam will speak.

February 18.

An organization meeting for workingmen in 20th, 21st, 23rd and 26th Wards at 3619 Lucky street. Be on hand.

February 26.

Tenth Ward Club Socialist Party will hold a meeting at Southwest Turner Hall, Ohio and Potomac streets. M. Ballard Dunn will speak.

February 27.

The Eleventh Ward Club will hold an agitation meeting at Broadway and Stein street.

—THE— Hustlers' Column.

WHAT THE BOYS ARE DOING.

By the Business Manager.

The way subscriptions are being fired at us has almost snowed us in. By strenuous efforts we manage to keep things going. It will make capitalism tremble before long.

\$5.00 on the card account from Comrade Blaettler of the 9th.

Two yearly renewals through the efforts of Comrade Kober.

When you meet your Socialist friends, ask them if they have renewed their subs.

Comrade Strait renews for 1 year.

Two yearly cards to Comrade H. J. Steigerwalt of the Second. The big three of the Second—Latray, Rought and Steigerwalt—are good ones at it; come again, boys.

One yearly from Comrade O. Kaemmerer. He said all 27th Ward Socialists should be at their agitation meeting Saturday night.

A pledge list payment of \$2.00 from Comrade O. Kaemmerer.

Comrade L. Beger of the 9th has a list in with donations of \$1.50; also brings in a batch of advertisements.

The members of the various ward clubs can assist the paper a great deal by concentrating their purchasing power and get ads. from dealers in their locality. Make up your minds that you will stand by those standing by you.

A big list of subs. from the Millwright and Machinery Erectors' Union, new ones to you, eh? boys?

Comrade L. Stoll hands us \$2.00 to pay subs. on the list the tailors are getting up.

Comrade L. Meyer of the 11th pays 50 cents on guarantee list.

Comrade Gomes, who has the 6th Ward renewals in hand, comes up with 3 yearly renewals.

A renewal from Comrade Alexander of the Machinists.

The Bartenders have a large list going the rounds. See their ad. in this week's issue. Remember them when you enter the saloons.

The 17th Ward Club donates \$1.00 to St. Louis Labor.

A 25-cent pledge from Comrades Baker, Drake and Schrupf of the 17th.

Twenty-five cents on guarantee list from Comrade Gilhen of the 16th.

A donation of \$1.00 from the 16th Ward Club and still they come.

Five subs. from the Beltmakers and Helpers' Union.

Comrade Neifind, another 2nd Ward hustler, gets in with \$1.00 on the pledge list. We ought to raise the list to \$40.00 per week and can if we try.

A big string of subs. from Carriage and Wagon Workers, Comrade Woestendick, the President of this union, is doing his duty, but we must not forget Comrade Farrell, the Secretary. Between the two we did quite well, thank you.

Comrade Fitzpatrick comes in with a 25-cent weekly pledge.

One yearly renewal through Comrade McInturf of the 16th.

Comrade Phil Muller brings us in a yearly sub.

A three-base hit by Comrade F. Ringer of the 16th; result, \$1.50.

Comrade Thompson of Bevier, Mo., came by mail with \$1.20 in subs.

Comrade Hinchcliffe pays \$1.00 on pledge list.

Comrade Stephens takes \$1.00 worth of cards.

German comrades of the First Ward send in a donation of \$6.50.

The Walters' Union have a list circulating among their members. Watch the fur fly in the trades union movement next fall.

Tailors' No. 257, say they are going to fill the list, which they have out. Some of the unions are our best hustlers.

Get to work, boys, and keep up the pace. Don't wait until the other fellow does all the work, and then do all the shouting. Prospects of victory in the near future were never brighter. Workingmen generally are anxious to listen now when a year or so ago they would scoff at Socialism. A change is taking place, and those who, one year ago, were inclined to ignore the Socialist movement, now have the greatest respect for it.

Kansas City Platform.

The Socialist Party of Kansas City in municipal convention assembled, reaffirms its adherence to the principles of International Socialism, as expressed by the National Convention of the Socialist Party held at Indianapolis Aug. 1, 1901.

The mission of the Socialist Party is to organize the working class and all its sympathizers into a political party for the capture of all the powers of government from the precinct to the national, for the complete overthrow of all privilege and the erection of a government operated by the people and for the people. The complete triumph of Socialism means the restoration to society of all natural and artificial means of production and distribution, now in private hands, and the organization of industry on a scientific basis instead of the present anarchistic disorder. It means that those who produce the wealth will have it, and those who do nothing toward its production will have nothing.

It is distinctly to the interests of the capitalist class to have a surplus of unemployed, in order that the competition of that surplus will keep down the price of labor. Therefore, in the line of increasing employment and wages, we will abolish the contract system as far as possible, and have all work done through the various departments of the city, and all municipal employees will receive the union scale of wages for a maximum day of eight hours.

We will demolish all unsafe and unsanitary tenement houses, and thoroughly cleanse the crowded districts of the city where the poor live in filth and squalor, only to populate the pest-house and deck the potter's field with wooden slabs.

We are absolutely opposed to child labor, and while carefully contrived laws enable the capitalists to exploit the children of the working class, stunting their minds as well as their bodies, we will establish a fund to provide every child that can be torn from the shops and factories, with the opportunity for mental and bodily development. Books, and if necessary, food and clothing, will be provided from this fund.

Compulsory education and the absolute prohibition of child labor are two of the strongest measures of the Socialist Party, to rescue the working people from the grasp of capitalism, and will be effected as soon as the party has the state government. In the meantime, we will use the powers of taxation to supply sufficient school room, with ample playgrounds; all of which the present school board, with its "non-partisan" professions, does not do, though it could. It does not because it is absolutely capitalistic, and the class it represents is not interested in taxing itself to give the children of the working class any further facilities for education.

The present disreputable institution provided for the care of the victims of smallpox is entirely due to the fact that the members of the Board of Health are not in any danger of having their relatives or friends sent there; so they are careless of what happens, and the underlings in the management are permitted to commit the crimes and indecencies charged to them. The erection of a decent institution to care for this class of disease, and its maintenance under supervision of competent persons is of urgent necessity, though rigid hygienic measures, as previously outlined, would do much toward decreasing smallpox cases.

Steps will at once be taken toward the erection of a hospital in every ward, with ample ambulance service. The present, brutal system of dragging injured and sick persons for miles before even the scant care at present available can be given must be replaced by more humane methods. The best care that science can give will be furnished under the Socialist administration. These hospitals will also take the place of the office of the city physician, and would dispense medicine and give attention to those requiring it in the wards, and everything done toward placing the victims of the present system of private greed in reach of all the aid for physical ailments that science can give. Likewise, the providing of fresh air excursions shall not be left to the niggardly charity of capitalism, but will be undertaken by the Socialist administration as a debt owed by society to those who need them.

The relief of destitution, if for no higher motive than the diminishing of crime, is of sufficient importance to be taken in charge of the municipality, and will be so taken. Private charity is as degrading as it is inadequate.

Where it is not possible to furnish remunerative employment, the city must relieve the victims of society. The idiotic declaration, that the criminals now infesting the city are mere wantons, cannot be entertained by intelligent men. The experience everywhere is that crime varies directly with the want and misery prevalent under the capitalist system.

Municipal control of telephones and lighting plants is of no great importance to the working class as a whole, but these should be taken over by the city, in such manner as may be most convenient for the protection of those employed in the actual conduct of such institutions and the improvement of the service.

Sufficient revenue for all our purposes will be raised by assessing on real and personal. At present rates

those of small means are made to pay in excess of their just proportion of taxes, while corporations and wealthy individuals swear to assessments which should send their makers to the Penitentiary.

The Socialist Party asks the aid of the suffrage of the people of Kansas City upon the understanding that a Socialist administration will at once close the franchises of the Metropolitan Street Railway Co. forfeited because of the non-compliance with the very plain terms of such franchises, of which is a matter of public concern the system to be operated under a public ownership until such time as the city can come into legal possession of the equipment or establish a system of its own. No franchise will ever be granted to any individual or corporation again.

The whole efforts of the Socialist Party are at all times directed to increasing the share of the working class, and decreasing the share of the capitalist class; in defending the victims of the viciousness and brutality of those who rule; in enlightening them as to the true condition of affairs and pointing out the remedies to be applied at every stage of the battle.

We will submit a charter amendment to give the city power to acquire lands on which taxes have been defaulted instead of allowing same to be taken by speculators; such lands may be sold but rented out or used for municipal purposes, and we will take steps toward the erection of modern tenement houses, to be rented at cost of maintenance. The insurance of decent surroundings to the victims of present day society being of more importance than parks and boulevards.

The erection of a municipal plant is an absolute necessity and will be immediately begun, same to be managed on Socialist principles. The efforts of all officials, no matter how honest, to regulate the private business of capitalists will always be a howling farce. Anti-trust laws will never save the victims of man's ingenuity and nature's severity.

Again, we call the attention of the citizens to the fact that true property qualification for office-holding in Kansas City's charter, which is in direct conflict with section 253 of the Revised Statutes of 1899, all of which shows the unscrupulousness of the capitalist class, which thus seeks to intimidate its victims and monopolize the functions of government to itself. As this provision of the charter is illegal, it is too insignificant to be mentioned or considered except as we have here shown. We will submit amendments which will prevent the present farce of dead-locked council and one-man power. The upper house must be abolished and enlarged representation in one governing body established. The veto power of the Mayor is a relic of the past. Boards with powers practically co-ordinate with those of the council must go.

But again we remind the working class and its sympathizers that it is most important to use your majority to show your present masters that you understand the situation.

Down with capitalism and corruption. Let it be known that the majority intends to put an end to class rule in society.

Up with Socialism, and the rights of those who work.

Hanna's and Foraker's recent battle in Ohio was much like the ordinary election. It was a game of heads I win tails you lose. Which ever won the workers lost. They still worked for wages. He will find it out some day.

Ward Club Directory.

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

STATE COMMITTEE meets every Saturday night at 23 N. 4th street. E. Val Putnam, Secretary-Treasurer.

CITY CENTRAL COMMITTEE meets every Monday evening at 23 N. 4th street, room 9. M. Ballard Dunn, Secretary.

SIXTH WARD CLUB (including 4th ward) meets every Tuesday evening at 1022 Chouteau avenue.

EIGHTH WARD CLUB (including wards 7 and 9) meets every Tuesday evening at Dewey Hall, 232 S. Broadway.

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

16TH WARD CLUB (including wards 14, 15 and 23) meets every Thursday evening at Smith's Hall, 21st and Franklin avenue.

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

18TH WARD CLUB (including 24th ward) meets every Tuesday evening at Benton Hall, 14th and Benton streets. J. H. Buttrell, organizer.

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

26TH WARD CLUB (including 28th ward) meets every Thursday evening at 614 Evans avenue.

27TH WARD CLUB meets every Thursday evening, 8 o'clock, at 2315 Gilmore avenue.

SOCIALIST WOMEN'S CLUB meets on the second and fourth Thursdays of every month, 2:30 p. m., at room 9, N. 4th street.