

## SMALL POX!

### Capitalist Press and City Officials Suppress The Facts in the Interest of the World's Fair and The Capitalist Class.

secondary to the interests of the capitalists of the city?  
"I do not believe the health of the city is really endangered."  
Such sentiments expressed by the city officials should prove to the working class the purpose of capitalist government.  
Interviews are not needed to prove the complicity of the press of the city. Their editors are fully aware of the conditions prevailing, and it is only their subservency to the capitalist class which makes them silent.

## THE WORLD'S FAIR DECLARED UNFAIR.

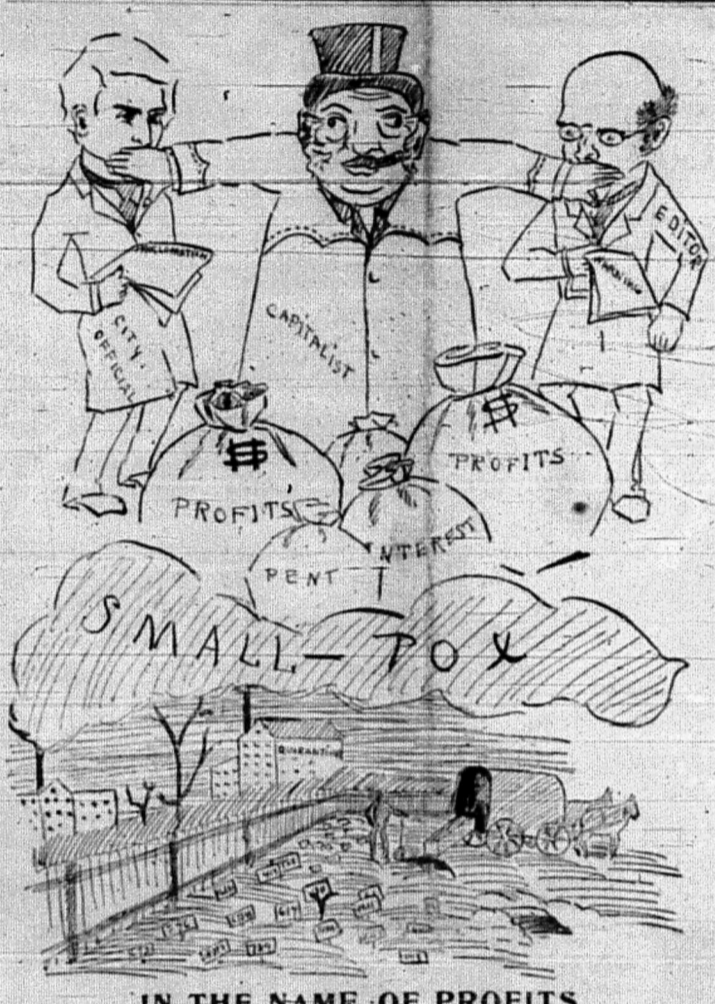
### Joint Councils of St. Louis Recommend a Firm Stand Against A Scab Institution.

## MAYOR FAILS TO ISSUE WARNING!

### Powers of Government and the Daily Press Must be Controlled By The Working Class.

An epidemic of smallpox is spreading through the city of St. Louis. The city officials and the daily papers are suppressing information, in order that the World's Fair may not be injured, and that a few capitalists may increase their riches at the risk of human life.  
There were 206 cases of smallpox in St. Louis during the month of December.  
There have been nearly 900 cases since April 1st.  
There are now NINETY male cases and THIRTY-EIGHT female cases in quarantine.  
Under the city charter it is the duty of the Mayor to issue a proclamation. Mayor Wells says the epidemic is not yet serious enough for such a proclamation.

completely the working class is at the mercy of capitalist governments and of the capitalist press, which is too cowardly to sound any note of warning, for fear of their advertising patronage.  
Our representative called upon the various city officials for the purpose of unearthing this diabolical plot, and our beliefs were only too well substantiated.  
The chief dispensary physician, Jordan, could not be seen but one of his clerks when asked concerning the matter, replied:  
"There is a good deal of smallpox in the city, and it is increasing daily. We are not giving out any information on it, however, on account of the World's Fair; it would hurt it. If Mr. Jordan wants to give you any information, he may. I won't agree to do it."  
What is the number of cases now at quarantine? he was asked.  
"You will see this morning's report," he answered, "over there," pointing to a sheet of paper hanging on the wall.  
An examination of the report showed 90 male patients and 38 female patients, four of whom were marked as being "dangerously sick." Health Commissioner Starkloff, when seen, in reply to questions, declared: "The smallpox epidemic is beginning to assume a worse phase; the cases are becoming more malignant, and they are increasing in number."  
"I estimate that there will have been an average of nearly 1,500 cases by the end of the fiscal year in April." Why is the news of this condition being suppressed he was asked.  
"It has been on account mainly of the World's Fair; its publication is regarded also as a detriment to the general business interests of the city."  
Do you think such interests should be placed before the health of the city, especially of the working class, who are bearing the brunt of the epidemic?  
"I do not. I am opposed to this secret method of dealing with the matter. If the epidemic were confined alone to St. Louis, it might be another question, but it is all over the country; it is far worse in the East than it is here."  
"The papers are ignoring the matter entirely, but I believe that more drastic methods should be adopted in dealing with it. Vaccination should be publicly urged, and we will be better able to cope with it."  
"There is also a mistaken opinion prevailing that as the disease is mild it will not amount to much."  
"There could be nothing more wrong. Those who are in a condition to become infected are just as liable to contract a malignant case from a mild form as they are from the worst case."  
Mayor Wells was later seen. He seemed to be very ignorant of the conditions, and evinced no interest in the suppression whatever. He declared:  
"I do not consider the form of smallpox now prevailing sufficiently dangerous to warrant a proclamation on my part, as provided in the city charter. The deaths have been very few, and the health authorities seem to be handling the matter all right."  
Dr. Starkloff holds that the mildness of the form is immaterial, he was told. If that be true the number of cases which have been taken to quarantine would certainly demand some action.  
"I did not know that that was the doctor's opinion. However, I shall look into the matter thoroughly before I



take any action. It is unwise to go into such a thing hastily."  
It has been stated that the reason for silence on the matter, both from the city officials and from the press, is based upon the World's Fair and the business interests of the city, it being claimed that its publication would injure these interests, what is your opinion of the matter? he was asked.  
"The position is a new one to me," he answered, "but I believe it is a good one."  
Do you think then that the health of the whole city should be made

The only cases which were given publicity were those directly affecting the capitalist class.  
One occurred on the Merchants' Exchange, and the other in a fashionable West End dancing hall.  
Those who were liable to infection in these cases were members of the capitalist class itself, and their mouthpiece, the daily press, hastened to sound a warning. Hundreds of cases have been taken from working class districts without a single notice.  
If the working class would have their interests voiced, they must support and build up a fearless labor press which, fighting capitalism, accepts no compromise as it dictates.

## National Committee of the Socialist Party will Take Immediate Action.

The Louisiana Purchase Exposition is now practically on the boycott list of organized labor of St. Louis, and before many days the official announcement of the boycott is likely to be in the hands of every trade unionist in America. Every reasonable endeavor has been made by the representatives of the Central Trades and Labor Union, and the various councils co-operating with it, to reach an agreement with the Directors of the Fair, but these gentlemen have arrogantly refused to enter into any understanding looking to the employment of union labor in the erection and operation of an exposition which they hypocritically pretend is to reflect the progress and achievements of the inhabitants of the Louisiana Purchase. The men who are now bidding defiance to organized labor as directors of the World's Fair are the same class of men who aided the St. Louis Transit Co. to break the greatest and hardest fought street car strike ever inaugurated. They are the men who called for the militia; they are the men whose sons headed the posse committees in its bloody and brutal marches through the streets of this city.

The report of the sub-committee reviewed the entire controversy. The directors had flatly refused to enter into any contract of any kind with a view to unionizing the Fair. The printing work used by the World's Fair committees and officers had not borne the union label. The contract to feed the employes at "Taylor City" had been let to Truit, a man who had been in the business of feeding scabs before; the contract for building the iron fence had been let to Mesker Bros., a firm that is notoriously unfair to organized labor; the wooden fence was being put up by non-union men. Coupled with these pointers was the statement of the World's Fair committee that they would have the work done as cheaply as possible, regardless of what kind of labor was employed. From all of this the sub-committee concluded that it was too obvious to admit of doubt that the intention of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Co. is to completely ignore the demands of organized labor in connection with the Fair.  
Therefore, the sub-committee recommended a resolution, classing the WORLD'S FAIR DIRECTORS OF THE LOUISIANA EXPOSITION CO. as UNFAIR TO ORGANIZED LABOR and recommending that all unions and their members and all friends of organized labor REFRAIN FROM PAYING ANY MORE ON STOCK OF THE FAIR SUBSCRIBED FOR until such time as the Directors see fit to recognize organized labor.  
This resolution was adopted by the whole committee and the secretary instructed to draft a preamble embodying the grievances set forth in the report of the sub-committee. The committee will meet Sunday afternoon in time to prepare its full resolution for the meeting of the Central Trades and Labor Union.

Health Commissioner Starkloff says the disease is growing more malignant in its form and that there should be more publicity.  
The lives of thousands of people, especially the families of workmen, who live in crowded quarters, are being placed in danger to serve the financial interests of a few men, whose families do not live in the districts where the disease spreads rapidly.  
The capitalist daily press is completely subservient to the capitalists of St. Louis, and will not warn the people of their danger.

In an effort to protect the interests of the St. Louis World's Fair and the capitalist class, the city administration and the capitalist press has for months designedly suppressed all news of the epidemic of smallpox now prevalent in St. Louis, and the city officials, when asked concerning the matter, openly admit that it is being kept quiet in order not to hurt the "business" interests of the city.  
The present epidemic has existed since last April, and during that time nearly 900 cases of smallpox have been taken to quarantine.

Yet during all that time neither the daily papers nor the city officials have said anything which would give a general warning to the people.  
It is claimed that the Health Department thought themselves able to cope with the spread of the disease without making the facts known.  
Within the last month, however, according to the Health Commissioner, the number of cases have increased and the disease has become more malignant, and deaths will be more frequent. By this policy the capitalist government of the city, in its protection of business interests, has endangered the lives of hundreds of thousands of St. Louis workmen.  
The epidemic has been confined to the poorer quarters of the city and has spread very rapidly in those places where the people live close together.  
In one district in the western part of the city there have been 30 cases removed from within a few blocks of a crowded school, where several hundred little children are gathered every day. Yet no steps have been taken to protect these children, no warning has been given, and it is safe to say that many of them do not know of their nearness to danger.

All this being done in order to protect the World's Fair and the business interests of St. Louis, shows how

completely the working class is at the mercy of capitalist governments and of the capitalist press, which is too cowardly to sound any note of warning, for fear of their advertising patronage.  
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IN THE NAME OF PROFITS.

## Union Sued For \$50,000.

### Capitalists Adopt Drastic Methods to Break Strike and Force Submission.

## Deny Charges.

## Union Men Claim to Have Had No Hand in Riots.

Springfield, Ill., Jan. 4.—The Sattley Plov Co. has begun a suit for \$50,000 damages against 42 of its striking employes.  
Last night, a street car, loaded with non-union employes, was dynamited as it was leaving the plant. THE STRIKERS DECLARE THEY HAD NOTHING TO DO WITH THE DYNAMITING. The company, in its suit, charges trespass, interference and rioting.  
There can be little doubt as to the course which will be pursued by the judge before whom the case will be tried. The purpose of the suit is to break up the strike and if possible place the men in bondage to their former masters. The capitalist judge will lend himself to the scheme and his decision will be watched with interest by a great many union men. This is the newest weapon now employed against strikes and its enforcement will make more apparent the necessity for class conscious political action on the part of the working class. Through this method what little property a wage worker may have, is thus placed within the grip of the capitalist and under

## Beer Bottlers, Notice.

Eighth Ward Club Agitation Meeting JANUARY 14 meet at 2301 S. Broadway. Be on hand. Comrade Brandt will speak.

January 19.

Nineteenth Ward Agitation Meeting, 2 p. m.; meets at North St. Louis Turner Hall, 20th and Salisbury Sts. Comrades Hoehn and Putnam will speak.

January 28.

Sixth Ward Club Agitation Meeting, meets at 312 S. Broadway. Comrades Brandt and Rucker will speak.

Next Thursday.

Sixteenth Ward Club Agitation Meeting, meets at 21st and Franklin Avenue. Comrade Putnam will speak.

Now they have instituted a great exposition in the name of patriotism and are trying to start a great hurrah among the people about the glories of Louisiana, while they pocket stacks of wealth made on real estate booms and various other schemes. Not only have workmen been hoodwinked into subscribing to stock only to find that when it comes to employing labor "the cheapest we can get" is to be used; but even the small business men have been beautifully jolled into parting with their money under an illusion that their business would increase with the number of additional men employed in constructing the Fair buildings. These little business men now find that a great model city is to be constructed on the Fair grounds to accommodate the thousands of workmen employed, and instead of these workers living in the city and spending their wages with the corner grocer and butcher, the contract to supply the food for this model city has been let to one Truit, who fed the scabs used by the Transit Co. in 1900. Is it to be doubted that these small business men will lend their indorsement to the move on foot, to boycott the World's Fair and show the capitalists at the head of that institution that organized labor is just as powerful as the day it shut down every street car in the city, and that a successful exposition cannot be held without its consent?

Negotiations have been carried on with the directors of the Fair for several months by a joint committee representing the Central Trades and Labor Union, Material Trades Council, Metal Trades Council, Allied Printing Trades Council, Boot and Shoe Workers' Joint Council, Amalgamated Woodworkers' District-Council, Brewery Workers' Joint Local Executive Board, Cigarmakers' Joint Advisory Board and the Tobacco Workers' Joint Advisory Board. The various steps taken by this committee have been regularly reported in these columns. Last Saturday evening this committee met in Waltham Hall to hear the report of its sub-committee on the final attempt to effect an agreement with the World's Fair committee.

The fight is now on between the capitalists and the wage workers of St. Louis, and each side will call for aid from its friends throughout the world. Already the first step in the conflict has been taken by the representatives of the workers. Acting under instructions of the National Committee of the Socialist Party, whose headquarters are located in St. Louis, Leon Greenbaum, National Secretary of that party, communicated at once with the International Socialist Bureau at Brussels, Belgium, with which the Socialist Party of America is affiliated, requesting the Secretary of that body to notify the Socialist members of the various European parliaments of the situation in St. Louis and to warn them to vigorously oppose the granting of any appropriations for foreign exhibits at the World's Fair in St. Louis. Communications were also sent to Emil Vandervelde, Socialist Deputy of Belgium, and to August Bebel, the leader of the Socialists in the Reichstag of Germany. In many of these countries the Socialists are powerful enough to prevent an appropriation, especially as the different governments are in constant fear of the Socialists, and would not fight them very hard on a matter which only involved foreign interests. Prof. Geo. D. Herron, who represents the Socialist Party of America on the International Bureau, is now in Europe and will be advised of the situation and instructed to see that the powerful Socialist parties of Europe leave nothing undone to aid the organized workers of St. Louis in their fight.

Before the gates open for the World's Fair in 1903 the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Co. will have felt the withering blight of organized labor's displeasure.







**TEAM DRIVERS' UNION**, No. 179, meets at Broadway and Biddle st. 1st and 3d Sundays. F. Goerske, sec., 2120 1/2 O'Fallon st.

**TERRA CO. TA PRESSERS AND FINISHERS**, No. 757, meets at 5739 Manchester ave. 2d and 4th Tuesdays. Geo. Spurway, sec., 5739 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 Waltham Hall 1st and 3d Friday. Fred Gieser, sec., 1540 N. 16th st.

**TYPOGRAPHIA**, No. 2, meets at Workmen's Hall, 2d Tuesday in the month. August Graef, 2025 California ave.

**TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION**, No. 8, meets at Waltham Hall 1st Sunday in each month. J. J. Early, sec., 408 Burlington Building, 310 Olive st.

**TOBACCO WORKERS**, No. 1 (T. W. I. U.) meets at Waltham Hall 1st and 3d Tuesday. Anna Stockton, sec., 2029 Clark ave.

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

**UPHOLSTERERS' UNION**, No. 21, meets at Fraternal Hall, 1st and 3d Tuesday. Otto Tabort, sec., 702 Chambers st.

**ST. LOUIS WAITERS**, No. 10, meets at Headquarters, 110 N. 6th street every Wednesday at 8 p. m. J. A. Johnson, sec., 713 S. 12th street.

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

**WEBB PRESSMEN**, No. 2, meet at Druid's Hall 1st Tuesday. F. J. Henley, sec., 2517 Glasgow ave.

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

**Affiliated With The Building Trades Council of St. Louis.**

**BRICKLAYERS' B. AND P. UNION**, No. 1, meets at Waltham Hall, Tenth and Franklin ave., every Thursday. Mat Hogan, Sec., 2717 Thomas. Andrew J. Kolley, bus. agt.

**BRICKLAYERS' B. AND P. UNION**, No. 2, meets at Broadway and Shenandoah every Tuesday. Geo. Heinritz, pres., 2110 Pennsylvania avenue; L. Langenecker, fin. sec., 2106 Noosho ave.; J. Dippie, cor. sec., 2130 Cushing st.

**BRIDGE AND STRUCTURAL IRON WORKERS**, No. 681, meets at 604 Market 1st and 3d Tuesday. H. G. Blair, sec., 2912 Caroline.

**CARPENTERS' DISTRICT COUNCIL** meets at 604 Market street every Tuesday, at 8 p. m. Office open all day except Sunday. H. Blackmore, sec. and bus. agt.; Tel. Kinloch A 299; secretary's home address, 480 N. 23rd st.

**LOCAL NO. 5**, meets at 901 Lami every Saturday. Henry Rohlfing, sec., 2714 Chippewa.

**LOCAL NO. 45 (Madison)**, meets at Twenty-second and Madison, every Saturday. Enoch Ulrich, sec., 2225 Dodder street.

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

**LOCAL NO. 73**, meets at Fraternal Hall, Eleventh and Franklin ave., every Monday. Geo. C. Newman, sec., 703 A. 15th st.; Robert Young, bus. agt.

**LOCAL NO. 227**, meets at 3055 Easton ave., every Friday. John Spangler, sec., 2744 Thomas street.

**LOCAL NO. 578**, meets at 11th and Locust, every Thursday. W. G. Cole, sec., 2735 Clark.

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

**ELECTRIC NO. 1 (N. B. of E. W. of A.)**, meets at 1310 Franklin ave. every Tuesday. C. G. Williamson, sec., 329 Olive.

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

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

**GAS FITTERS**, No. 80 (U. A.) meets at Lightstone's hall, Eleventh and Franklin ave., every Monday. Wilson Bamhart, sec., 429 Penrose. Herman Oster, rec. sec., 1022 S. 12th.

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

**GRANITOID WORKERS** meets at Star hall every Tuesday. T. F. Austin, sec., 1025 Franklin ave.

**HOD CARRIERS (Lab. B. & P. No. 1)** meets at 17th and Cass ave. first and third Sunday. James Egan, sec., 2663 St. Ferdinand.

**HOD CARRIERS (Lab. B. & P. No. 2)** meets at 1823 S. Broadway last Saturday. John Wegmann, sec., 2014 S. Broadway.

**LABORERS' INTERNATIONAL**, No. 3 meets at S. W. corner 12th and Pine 1st and 3d Thursday. John Floyd, sec., 2272 La Salle.

**MARBLE SETTERS AND TILE LAYERS (Amalgamated Association)** meets every Thursday at 17th and Cass ave. Tony Hickman, sec., 223 S. Leffingwell.

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

**LOCAL NO. 23 (Fresco)** meets at Franklin and S. E. cor. Eleventh, every Monday. Oscar Mueller, fin. sec., 2513 N. Market. H. L. Hoyer, sec., 3516 S. Broadway.

**LOCAL NO. 45** meets at Locust, n. e. cor. Eleventh, every Thursday. J. W. Sparks, pres., 2717 A. Lucas; Ed. J. Kern, rec. sec., 2943 St. Ferdinand st.; Wm. Todd, fin. sec., 1725 N. Sarah.

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

**LOCAL NO. 127** meets at 2301 S. Broadway every Tuesday. E. Koehrer, fin. sec., 2821 Texas ave.; H. Langenecker, rec. sec., 2222 Texas ave.

**LOCAL NO. 128 (Glaziers)** meets at 504 Market st., every Wednesday. H. Catlin, sec., 4366 Swan ave.

**LOCAL NO. 30 (Paperhangers)** meets at Lightstone's hall every Monday. L. H. Lacey, sec., 115 Chestnut.

**LATHERS (W. and M. I. U.)**, No. 73, meets at 1210 Franklin ave. every Sunday afternoon. A. T. McLogan, sec., 1124 N. 12th.

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

**PIPE COVERERS' UNION**, No. 1, meets at 11th and Chestnut, 1st and 3d Tuesday. John Bagalupo, sec., 114 S. Chaning.

**YOUR OPINION WANTED.**  
St. Louis, Jan. 1, 1902.  
Editor St. Louis Labor:

About a year ago I sent letters to about 200 labor leaders, asking them to give me the benefit of their observations concerning the relation of the workingman toward the church. The answers received were published in the form of a composite letter in an Eastern magazine, and served as the basis of a series of addresses which attracted wide attention throughout the country.

The workingman's attitude toward the church was made clearer, and I am sure, the whole matter created a more sympathetic feeling toward the workingman among thinking people. As a former machinist and a preacher with the interests of the workingman at heart, this result was gratifying to the writer.

It was stated almost unanimously by those who wrote to me, that the church, as at present constituted, does not appeal to the workingman. I have been prompted to send out the inclosed series of questions, hoping to find out, if possible, just what kind of an organization would appeal to the best instincts of the average workingman.

1. Do you think that a church managed exclusively by workmen and for workmen, would attract this class of toilers? If not, please state the reason.

2. What kind of a society, in your opinion, would accomplish the things for which the church is supposed to stand?

3. Please outline a creed or a system of belief, for the guidance of such a society, covering, as far as possible, the following points:  
a. Its relation toward God.  
b. The relation of its members one toward another.  
c. The relation of the society to the world.

I sincerely hope that the response to this letter will be as cordial as that which followed the one sent out last year. Will you kindly help me in this matter? Replies will be considered confidential. Fraternally yours,  
**CHARLES STELZLE.**  
2813 Beads ave.

**PLUMBERS (United Association)**, No. 25, meets at Lightstone's hall every Thursday. John J. Cudy, sec., 2909 Rutger street.

**PLUMBERS' LABORERS**, No. 1, meets at Lightstone's hall, second and 4th Friday. Patrick Quinn, sec., 4217 Easton ave.

**ROOFERS (Composition)** meets at Third, s. w. cor. Elm, second and fourth Tuesday. Thos. Connelly, sec., 511 St. Joseph st.

**ROOFERS (Slate and Tile)** meets at 1029 Chestnut, second and fourth Monday. John Meisel, sec., 2411 Elliptic ave.

**SHEET METAL WORKERS (Amalgamated)**, No. 26, meets at hall No. 1, 1210 Franklin ave., every Thursday. Joseph D. Frick, fin. sec., 2547 Maiden Lane; Aug. O. Herget, cor. sec., 2214 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 Sidney st.

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

**STEAM AND HOT WATER HELPERS (National Association)**, No. 35, meets at Lightstone's hall every Saturday. Robert Dooly, sec., 3539 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 DERIVATIVE MEN** meets at Oriental hall, Adams and Jefferson avenues, 1st and 3d Tuesday. Tom Austin, sec., 3822A Caroline st.

**STONEMASONS' INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICA**, Executive committee of St. Louis Stonemasons meets every Tuesday. Henry Oswald, District first Friday each month. J. Lysaght, sec., 2230 Mullanphy.

**STONEMASONS**, No. 1, meets at Lightstone's hall, 11th and Franklin ave., 1st and 3d Monday. John Lysaght, cor. sec., 2259 Mullanphy.

**STONEMASONS**, No. 2, meets at Spring and Cass ave. last Saturday in each month. P. J. Costello, cor. sec., 2634 Howard.

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

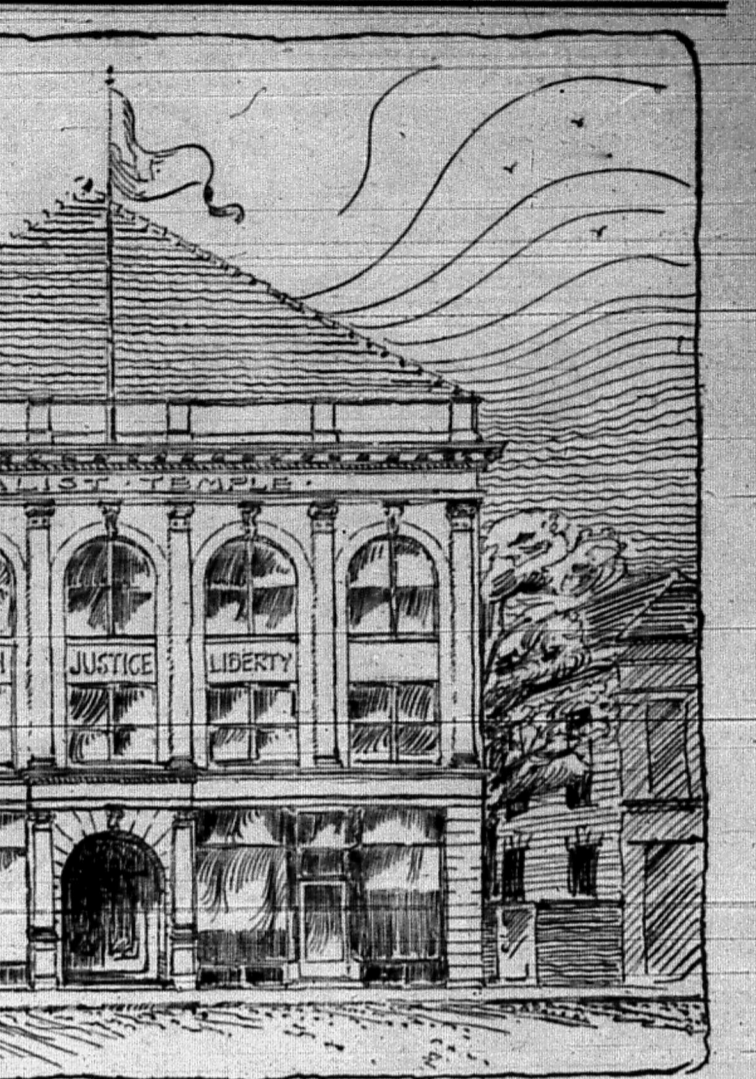
**STONEMASONS**, No. 5, meets at 2323 S. Broadway, first and third Sunday. Wm. Balerscheidt, sec., 2124 Cushing st.

**STONE MASONS' LABORERS' PROTECTIVE UNION**, No. 1, meets at Phoenix hall, Jefferson and Cass avenues, 1st and 2d Sunday. John McIntyre, sec., 804 Riley ave.

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

**UNION LABEL LEAGUE.**  
Tuesdays at 8 p. m.  
A. HAMBURG, President.  
J. P. LARKIN, Recording Secretary.

**Its Affiliated Unions.**  
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 26.  
Tobacco Workers' Union No. 1.  
Journeyman Tailors' Union No. 267.  
Bartenders' League No. 12.  
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 242.  
Boot and Shoe Workers' Joint Council No. 12.  
Boot and Shoe Cutters No. 12.  
Boot and Shoe Lasters No. 207.  
Coopers' International Union No. 1.  
Felt Hat Finishers' Association.  
Broom Makers' Union No. 65.  
Tobacco Workers' Union No. 2.  
Retail Salesmen No. 84.  
Coopers' International Union No. 27.  
Boot and Shoe Edge Trimmers and Setters No. 200.  
Garment Workers' Union No. 22.  
Flour and Cereal Mill-Men No. 662.  
Clear Makers No. 15.  
Clear Packers No. 231.  
United Garment Workers No. 21.  
United Garment Workers No. 18.  
Clear Makers No. 44.  
Box Makers and Sawyers No. 146.  
W. I. U. of A.  
Brush Makers' Protective Union No. 722.  
Lithographers No. 8.



**THE SOCIALIST TEMPLE WHICH CHICAGO WILL BUILD.**

The Socialists of Chicago are preparing to build a Socialist temple in which to locate a co-operative store and halls for socialist meetings.

The picture on this page will give some idea of the Temple. Of course the exact plans and specifications cannot be worked out until a lot is secured, and that cannot be done until more cash is in sight. But the members of the building committee are practically agreed on a three-story building not less than fifty feet wide, and from 100 to 150 feet deep according for offices or could be utilized for committee rooms.

The third floor may be divided into four suits of apartments, which with steam heat should bring a rental of \$15 to \$20 a month each, that is to say, not less than \$750 a year for the four. This would provide for the interest on \$14,000, if it should be necessary to borrow so much, but it is proposed to cope as near as possible to paying cash, so that any income from the building may soon be available for the assistance of the Socialist Party.

The partitions in the flats on the third floor can be built in such a way that they can be removed later at slight expense if the space is needed for the use of the Socialist Party or the Co-operative.

As already announced, the Socialist Temple is to be the property of the Socialist Co-operative of Chicago. This is an "association under the laws of Illinois" organized under the laws of Illinois. No one but a member of the Socialist Party can become a voting member of the Socialist Co-operative, but if an amendment submitted by the directors is ratified by the members at the meeting December 29th, anyone can become to the depth of the lot secured. They are also agreed on an auditorium to seat, with galleries, about 1,000 people.

Starting at the bottom, there will of course be a dry and well ventilated basement which can be utilized for a co-operative bakery, for restoring surplus goods, for a shipping room for our country trade, and possibly for a gymnasium, bowling alley, etc.

The auditorium will no doubt occupy the larger portion of the first and second stories. It will be in the rear so as to be removed from the noise of the street, and will be reached by a broad passage, on each side of which will be a store. One of these stores will, of course, be used for the grocery of the Co-operative. The other will be used for a restaurant or for some other department to be established, or if preferred, may be rented for the first year or two.

The front portion of the second floor on the side of the hall way will be available for small meetings such as would not require the auditorium itself.

A building fund has been started and considerable money already pledged. Remittances for this fund should be sent to Chas. H. Kerr, 56 Fifth Ave., Chicago, Ill.

**Tillet in Toledo.**  
**Addresses a Big Audience in That City.**

Ben Tillet, the fraternal delegate of the British Trade Unions to the A. F. of L. convention, who will speak in St. Louis on January 25th, addressed a large audience in Toledo, O., on December 30th. The Toledo Daily News gives a three-column report of his speech from which we take extracts:

Mr. Tillet said that he had been asked to follow the speech delivered by him at the Scranton convention; but this he declared impossible. "I never prepared a speech in my life," he declared. "Never made a speech, in fact. I have been through too much drudgery in my life to prepare speeches—too much work in the ditch, as they call it in the old country."

The speaker then dwelt upon the awakening and growing conscience of class among the wage earners. Scoffers may scoff, deride and ridicule, but the awakening conscience of a class struggle had seized the workers of the world. At this point the socialists in the audience gave tremendous applause. "I don't know how about you here," said Mr. Tillet, "but in England we know there are classes, and we are beginning to know to which class we belong. We know that in England wealth has multiplied three times in 25 years, and we also know that in the same period of time man's productive capacity through the introduction of improved machinery has multiplied six times. We know who has reaped nearly the whole of this harvest—and it is not the workers who produced it. We know that the silken hand of the exploiter has craftily garnered it and holds it. Great mother nature, open-hearted parent of mankind, with her lavish generosity, has given more than is necessary to feed and clothe and keep in comfort all her children; yet we have it not—but we know who has, and we are realizing that genius should not be exploited by that class that has not the disposition, the physical strength, the brawn and the brain to produce anything but sickening fadism, foppery and foolishness. In the face of all the lavish gifts of nature combined with the ingenuity of man supplying abundance for all, we see poverty intensified, and woe, and want and misery upon every hand. We see on the other hand the fruit of our toil naughted before us in the wanton waste of founces and silks, Park Lane, London, and Fifth avenue, New York, (great applause).

Labor's finger was the magic wand transforming the wilderness into a garden and by its magic touch we saw cities springing as in a night. A creative force so great and miraculous should not be degraded. The workers had waited long for the intellectual and religious institutions and leaders to champion their cause, but no longer did they wait, but had learned to depend upon the strength of their own right arm. In England the workers had learned the doctrine of class and self-help and by reason of this were making miraculous progress."

Speaking of the conditions in the congested sections of the large cities, Mr. Tillet said that out of 100 children born in the congested district of New York and London 60 died under a year old. Of the children of the rich but 12 out of 100 died under that age. "The difference to me between 12 and 60," said Mr. Tillet, "is the proportion of murder we are organized to stop. This sore on the body politic must be removed and we are organized to remove it."

Mr. Tillet drew a most pitiful picture of conditions existing in the coal mines of England 50 years ago, when mere children worked in the mines in chains like rats in a pit. The mother and the father often worked alongside and often saw their offspring hurried to death. But they were so imbruted by their environment that parental love was dead in their bosom. Other little children were kept awake in the mills by the lash of the overseer. When a few men had the courage to cry out against these outrages they were met by bludgeons and bayonets, but neither these nor the jails and gallows could prevent the movement for better conditions of labor. These were the heroes of the early labor movement in England. To the speaker these were nobler heroes in heart and soul than Washington, Nelson or Drake, for they fought for a principle and the people—not a throne. These martyrs of the early labor movement were transported to Australia and other places, and no minister of the gospel throughout England raised a voice in protest against the outrage; but on the other hand they preached subservency to the master, and taught the people that they should be content with that lot in which it had pleased God to place them. Prison doors and ocean waves closed upon their bodies, but not upon their souls. Out among the people the whisperings of a new sweet spirit rose above the clank of chains, the lash of

the whip, and above the gallows and the prison towers.

The children came out of the mines and the whip of the overseer was relegated to antiquity. "Now the politicians refer to the workingmen as the backbone and fiber of his country, but he owes nothing to his flatterers." (Great applause).

The capitalists of Europe fear the trade union movement, for they see in it more than appears on the surface. How wicked of these working people to want beefsteak instead of wood; and to wear clothes when their father never knew a tailor!

If the English capitalist is behind his American brother it is because he pays more attention to frills. The trade union movement is but begun. It will go on until every toiler of brain and brawn gets all the product of his toil. The demand in the past has been for a living wage. This has been pretty well granted. It now remains to raise the standard of living, and the speaker believed in raising that standard so high as to require all the product of a man's toil.

Mr. Tillet declared that the trades unions of the continent had averted three terrible wars in the past ten years, because the socialist-trade unionists of the continent would have nothing to do with the killing game.

They taught the brotherhood of all men and did not propose to go out and shoot their fellows of kindred feelings and ambitions. The brotherhood in industry was making for the brotherhood of man—international solidarity and fraternity—and thus holding back the hand with the sword and the musket.

In England a boy who steals a turnip from a field is sent to the reformatory. The man who stole the field is the judge who sentences the boy. Once the speaker had been sent to conduct an agitation against the owner of some land who was a coloneel. A man had stolen a wagon load of peat from this coloneel and had been sentenced to a month's imprisonment. Tillet found that but 20 years before the coloneel had stolen the whole field of peat, and he figured that according to the penalty meted out to the man who stole the wagon load of peat the coloneel should have served 2,000,000 years imprisonment.

Mr. Tillet was pronounced by all who heard him as one of the ablest and most eloquent speakers ever heard in Toledo, and for many minutes after he had closed the hall rang with applause. Scores of people went to the stage and shook Mr. Tillet's hand in compliment.



Figures Given by Capitalists to the State Labor Commissioner of Missouri. Which Reveal the Exploitation of the Working Class by Their Employers.

General and particular of the business...

General and particular of the business...

General and particular of the business...

Table with 2 columns: Description of industry and financial figures.

Table with 2 columns: Description of industry and financial figures.

Table with 2 columns: Description of industry and financial figures.

NOTICE

If the number on your label is 52 your subscription has expired.

ADVISES IRISH TO STAY AWAY

Members of British Parliament who claim to have seen America's dark side.

CAPITALIST RULE

Our City Shows the Groundwork of Our Bourgeoisie.

Article discussing the economic conditions and the role of the bourgeoisie in the city.

Corrigan Again Heard From

Stull Making Foolish Arguments Against Socialism, Becoming Absurd.

Human Nature

The Archbishop Claims It to Be Against Anything Unselfish.

New York, Jan. 4.—Archbishop Corrigan has just preached a sermon on "Socialism" at St. Patrick's Cathedral.

Final Trust Is Formed

First Step Toward the Launching of the Trust of Trusts.

The Natural Outcome

Socialists Told of the Trust Before They Were Thought of by Others.

Pittsburg, Pa., Jan. 4.—The big step toward combining all of the bituminous coal corporations under one and then affiliating all with the United States Steel Corporation, has just been made.

Woolen and Electrical Apparel

Table with 2 columns: Description of industry and financial figures.

Shoemaking

Table with 2 columns: Description of industry and financial figures.

Canning Factories

Table with 2 columns: Description of industry and financial figures.

Agricultural Implements

Table with 2 columns: Description of industry and financial figures.

Broom and Brush Factories

Table with 2 columns: Description of industry and financial figures.

Harness, Saddle and Leather

Table with 2 columns: Description of industry and financial figures.

COB PIPE FACTORIES

Table with 2 columns: Description of industry and financial figures.

PLASTERING MILLS

Table with 2 columns: Description of industry and financial figures.

BAGG AND BAGGING

Table with 2 columns: Description of industry and financial figures.

BAKERIES

Table with 2 columns: Description of industry and financial figures.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON, CORNERS ETC.

Table with 2 columns: Description of industry and financial figures.

LIME AND CEMENT FACTORIES

Table with 2 columns: Description of industry and financial figures.

GROCERS' SUNDRIES

Table with 2 columns: Description of industry and financial figures.

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, ETC.

Table with 2 columns: Description of industry and financial figures.

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The Shaw-Donk Company, organized and established by H. G. Frick, has been transferred to the Pittsburg Coal Company.

In their order, the Hocking Valley coal interests, the recently consolidated coal companies of West Virginia and the Monongahela River Consolidated Coal and Coke Company are to be taken in, together with several lesser concerns.

These deals, all under way when accomplished, will place the control of the big trade in the hands of the monetar combine.

The consideration involved in the transfer of the Shaw interests to the Pittsburg Coal Company was about \$1,500,000. The deal also includes the Midway and Okada's Railway, which is about 12 miles in length, and 4,300 acres of coal lands, located in Allegheny, Fayette and Washington counties.

It is an admitted scientific truth that men are the creatures of their environment.

under which the necessities of life are produced for profit and not for use.

Selfishness is a natural outcome of such a system and it is only by the destruction of the system that we will have an opportunity to be aught but selfish.

Socialism proposes a destruction of the profit system. It would institute a system of production for use. Man-kind would have an opportunity to work together instead of being compelled to work against each other.

Selfishness which was the product of the war of capitalism will give way to mutual help which will be the product of the harmony of Socialism.

The archbishop contends that environments makes us selfish, but contradicts himself when he contends that a harmonious environment would not do away with selfishness.

BUY UNION LABEL GOODS



# THE WAR FOR THE SURPLUS.

BY PETER E. BURROWES.

PART TWO.

There are two axioms now at hand to know. 1st. Classes, not persons, have been doing the world affairs. 2nd. The issue begins to approach solution when they are externalized to the private life.

It was a war very fortunately concluded. We bless whatever kept man quiet until they began to hiss of him until the race was united in fellowship by the iron hands of slavery.

Its nature as a war it can never be settled by smouldering fires, the leaders must both become equally bold and frankly avow the combat to be a war known only to one, a war only postponed.

More decidedly the class war became self-conscious on both sides the struggle and effectually comes the end. Now at this stage, let us have peace at the possibility of labor slaving being freed by means of heroes, and the benevolent re-education of the capitalist and middle classes.

The master fact of the world of morals and heroes is the fact of the world and all the rest of the world. Let us not fool around this law of economic determinism.

It is the last stage of economic development which compels you to work for and produce the product, or compels you to compete others, is the very way which is preached to; it is the way you will pray and be prayed for.

The incident of daily bread-getting sets its attitude of your heroism and your capacity for heroes on labor's side, and on the one of profit getting the limit rules you.

Heroism is the hope of capitalism, the hope of socialism. It is the creed of anarchy to say that a few, or even one man may in any age take up the whole of its world conviction into himself and become the savior of millions. This is the professional lie of capitalism.

It is the old stock-in-trade of the making churches to get the world hang on to the skirts of their own heroes who ran away from the world.

By far the greater part of the world's history is of the conquering heroes. Heroes are very much in the history and law-making and king-making or collateral branches of those old families. The saints of the arch calendars are also very much in wearing the habit of the professional religious, just as the popes make them have a knack of being near Rome.

We may be sure that the heroes and saints of the world (because of their attitude) can never be known we may be sure that while the machinery of publicity is on the side of conquest, the making and canonization will be among the black arts of a class interested in perpetuating the reverential sense of the human race. Robbers and their willingness can never afford to let their world venerate, and make heroes of most men. In this direction a present day pessimism is the right attitude of the workers.

When the workers are pessimistic as to the ability of modern machinery to make things big enough to do anything that will seriously injure profits; then Carthage and all the other canons are retired from business. There are individualistic benevolent emotions producible in our times that are big enough, numerous enough, or sufficient to produce the great revolution required to save society from the modern juggernaut of capitalism.

Events have swept us far beyond that possibility. The slaves of today are not many but is one vast economic creature subjugated by one other vast economic creature; and in the conflict between these two, individual heroism, pity or emotion do not count. It is that on-the-back war on the side of labor; and is it just as flat on the side of capital? It is a war of classes, neither of which can afford to be, or can have the power to be individuals; but to be ruled by heroes who are not heroes for the occasion.

Let us once and for all therefore dismiss the hero and the saint from both sides of this struggle and find our substitute for these imaginary creatures. Our substitute finds us out; it is the hour's crisis. It is the despair of down-trodden millions. It is the solidarity imposed upon captive labor by his master driven to self-consciousness as a class. It is a fact facing a fact. It is the socialism of today that substitutes the class for the person and succumbs the hero and the saint. Our heroes are under class cover; and within that is growing all the regenerative force of future society.

We all of us have our buttons. The shallow hero makers and the rogue hero makers who have had control of our childhood have spotted us all over with their bright spots of sinful saints and bad adored heroes. We know that such reputations are relative. We know that out of the million biographies of the world our individualistic "blue book and brevoles" depend entirely upon who selects the material and edits them. For all this chance work there is an unconscious race mind, a will of race, a rule of the race which now dwains on the world out of the collectivity inaugurated by capitalism and henceforth necessary to all human civilization.

Well might the early Socialists laugh at the poverty of philosophy to achieve anything in the way of a practical solution by itself alone. Well they might. If it were possible for philosophy to be alone. But philosophy was never alone. It was always as much an essential product of the situation as it was an essential factor in social evolution; it was just the same as the laborer himself. Philosophy was in a state of poverty from the same causes that robbed mankind of bread, and was in a state of potential affluence by revolution for the same reason. The laborer is no more necessary to the revolution than the philosopher, for without the philosopher's interpretation of capitalism whence comes the socialist agitator? Combined labor never could have established the collective life by tilling the soil, for the collective life could only be a late experience. Most powers of production co-operatively from the land would have been haunted by its own abundance, with this problem of what to do with it, and how to distribute it; problems which the ethical development of early times was not prepared to solve by anything like altruism. The products must either be thrown away or swapped for something; or the vast possibilities of combined labor, even on the fields, must be abandoned. The master class could not then make up its mind to any sacrifices, and was driven therefore to devices—class government force, class money and class credit.

There appears to be a device in human intercourse by which two things find a solution of their relation to each other by finding their relation to a third thing. I call this, for want of any name known to me, "the third resolution". It is to be seen everywhere. Pious men make creeds and vows, other men make contracts, formula, constitutions, models, containing interests proper; a candidate, citizens ready to devour each other make a national flag. Man wants a substitute for himself in social intercourse, it is his treaty spot with the world and traders adopted money as their third resolution. They passed all other commodities into gold. They set that metal up in that imperial position among human matters wherein it is its own cause and effect, the instrument and the result; the means and the reward. Gold has become not only the symbol of exchange for things of labor value, but it is itself now a product turned out by daily labor; and, to the many functions it formerly fulfilled it therefore adds that of paying the laborer with itself for its own production. Manifestly the great storage and exploiting commodity of the master class is with us.

When a man who produced the equivalent of a thousand days' of life's needs in ten days, consented, or was compelled, to accept ten days of his product as the equivalent, the solution of what shall we do with the surplus was answered as far as the economic lords of the world were concerned, "Turn it into gold." Whatever may have been the antecedent history of that metal; when its elevation to the highest place among the storages of the surplus, took place, through the consent of the majority of commercial cities or states engaged in exploiting labor, the greatest event of human history was in that hour. And their triumphant solution of how to achieve the great conquest of the world's producer and his product was the longest strike yet taken in the world of fact towards that other question of the philosopher, "How shall we achieve Utopia?" or "You please collectivism. At no time was it ever possible for the dreams of collectivism to be realized until some such terrible schoolmaster had prepared the race for it. Until the material conditions were developed along which men could move collectively. What at last but the railroads, and the telegraphs and the telephones, and the ships and the conveniences of later days could introduce the collective life.

What, but the complete subjugation of all of the world's producers into a helpless class could ever have united the race into a common revolt which would place civilization upon its natural economic basis through the seizure of governmental functions by the economic classes whose motive for their own freedom has become the cause of all mankind.

(Concluded next week.)

**Ingersoll on Classes.**

Capital has always claimed, and still claims, the right to combine. Manufacturers meet and determine prices, even in spite of the great law of supply and demand. Have the laborers the same right to consult and combine? The rich men meet in the bank, club, house or parlor. Workingmen, when they combine, gather in the street. All the organized forces of society are against them. Capital has the army and navy, the legislature, the judicial and executive departments. When the rich combine it is for the purpose of "exchanging ideas." When the poor combine it is "conspiracy." If they defend themselves it is "treason." How is it that the rich control the government? In this country the political power is equally divided among men.

There are certainly more poor than rich. Why should the rich control? Why should not the laborers combine for the purpose of controlling the legislative, the executive and judicial departments? Will they ever find out how powerful they are? A cry comes from the oppressed, the hungry, from the down-trodden, from the unfortunate, from the despised, from the men in despair, and from women who weep. There are times when mechanics become revolutionists—when a rag becomes a banner, under which the noblest and bravest battle for the right.

## Oppose Negro Organization.

Organizer of A. F. of L. is Coerced by Capitalist Citizens of Meridian, Miss.

## Ordered To Stop.

Organized Negroes Would Demand More Wages.

The following dispatch from New Orleans reveals the true spirit of the Southern capitalist toward the negro: "The people of Meridian, Miss., last night proved to Charles F. Ceilley, of St. Louis, one of the organizers of the American Federation of Labor, that negro unions were not in keeping with Southern ideas.

Ceilley has been in Meridian for several days organizing all branches of trade into unions. Meridian was recently the scene of a street car strike, and this, probably, had something to do with the sending of Organizer Ceilley.

As long as he confined his attention to white workers he was unopposed, but he arranged or a couple of negro unions and announced his intention of organizing every branch of negro labor. Then a halt was called. A citizens' meeting was held; it was determined to be against the interests of the community to foster negro trades unions and a committee was appointed to call on Ceilley and acquaint him of the fact.

The committee fulfilled its purpose, and Ceilley promised to confine himself to the organization of white labor. The charters for the negro unions have not yet been applied for, and will not be. The action of the men of Meridian is in thorough accord with the movement recently begun to prevent the existence of negro secret societies.

They are perfectly satisfied with the negro as long as they are willing to perform all the hard and disagreeable work much as they tolerate the existence of the white worker, but when an effort is made to place the black man in a position where he is not so completely at the mercy of the capitalist, there is an objection voiced at once.

They cannot oppose the organization of the white workers of the same ground that they oppose that of the colored worker, for the reason that they have not the race prejudice on their side, and further, they realize that the mere organization of the white worker will be nearly useless as long as the colored worker is unorganized.

Thus the capitalists (citizens) of Meridian are opposed to the organization of the negro. First, because when organized they will be able to offset some of the exactions of their capitalist masters, and second, because when unorganized they can be used as a weapon to fight the organized demands or opposition of the white workers.

## Capitalism Shows Its Charity.

Capitalist Press and Capitalist Charitable Institutions Seek Advertisement.

## Land Owners' Power.

Capitalism Robs Its Unfortunates to Make Its Successes.

Chicago, Jan. 5.—A case of destitution at 278 North Homan avenue is receiving the attention of the police of the West Lake Street Station. The house is occupied by Mrs. Mary Wernes and her three children.

The woman's husband deserted her six weeks ago, leaving her with no money, but the care of the three children. The woman by washing managed to provide for herself and her children until three weeks ago, when she was injured in a street car accident. Since that time she has been unable to work.

The family then had to eat only the little provided by the earnings of the children. They were threatened with starvation. A RENT BILL ACCUMULATED, AND YESTERDAY THE LANDLORD, AFTER AN APPEAL FOR HIS MONEY, THREATENED TO EJECT THE WOMAN, IT IS SAID.

Not wishing to inform her neighbors of her hardship, the woman appealed to the police. Lieut. Williams sent coal and provisions to the family and will arrange for medical attendance for the sick woman.

The capitalist system regards with

utter indifference the misery of those whom its workings have condemned to poverty. They struggle against starvation and die without a word ever being said.

They would never be noticed if now and then some capitalist paper didn't use their condition as an advertisement for themselves, or some capitalist charitable institution seek to rise in the public estimation by showing its philanthropy.

Neither the capitalist press nor the charitable institution would, however, favor the abolition of poverty. They preach against it, and advise sobriety, hard work and attentiveness for its victims, but they never give the cause for poverty; they like them to be poor too well; it furnishes them something to do, and besides they know that it is the poverty of the many which insures to them their riches.

Like the landlord, who would have thrown Mrs. Wernes and her children into the street for the non-payment of rent, they know that it is upon those who have not that they levy their tribute, a power given them because they have.

Mrs. Wernes must have shelter, and capitalism demands that she pay for the privilege, thus given, her, to one who, while he has no more right to the earth's surface than she, still through his cunning or otherwise, has become possessed of it and his mere possession gives him the power to levy tribute.

The wage slave must eat and capitalism demands that out of the products which his labor creates, he must first surrender half to him who owns the tools with which he produced it.

The capitalist press and the capitalist charitable institution being themselves and the tool owners, are content that capitalism shall last.

Its existence means their existence; its fall means their fall. Poverty cannot be abolished, and they remain—and they are, therefore, content that poverty shall remain.

## TOOK HER OWN LIFE.

Overworked in the Interest of Capitalism, Young Girl Commits Suicide for Relief.

## SOUGHT SUCCESS.

Extra Exertions Resulted Only in Profits to Her Master.

Chicago, Jan. 5.—Death was the wages of Lois Steele for her extra work during the holiday shopping, according to her relatives.

She rushed into her home, No. 3505 Dearborn street, at 7 o'clock last night, raised a vial to her lips and swallowed an ounce of carbolic acid. She died within a few minutes. She stood in the presence of her sister, Mrs. Joseph E. Miller, when she took the poison. Overwork, the latter said, had deranged her mind.

Miss Steele was pretty and but 16 years of age. Her parents live at Whitewater, Wis. Anxious to become engaged in a mercantile life the girl came to Chicago a year ago and found employment in a State street department store. She had made her home with a sister and there to-morrow morning the coroner's inquest will be held.

MISS STEELE WAS ENERGETIC AND BUT RECENTLY RECEIVED A RAISE IN WAGES. THIS, HER SISTER SAYS, CAUSED HER TO WORK THE HARDER AND THE LONG HOURS SHE WAS COMPELLED TO REMAIN ON DUTY DURING THE HOLIDAY SHOPPING TAXED HER STRENGTH SEVERELY. HER REST WAS INCOMPLETE WHEN THE ALARM CLOCK AROUSED HER IN THE MORNING FOR ANOTHER HARD DAY'S TOIL.

The young woman never complained, however. Her sister saw how the long hours of work were taxing her, and she endeavored on two or three occasions to have her remain at home.

"Yes, I am tired," replied the girl, "but I must not miss my work."

Mrs. Miller noticed that she acted strangely during the last two days, but she did not regard her condition as serious. The girl had given no intimation that she intended killing herself.

Before arriving home last evening Miss Steele stopped at a drug store in the neighborhood and procured the bottle of carbolic acid. She entered the house hastily. Mrs. Miller was in the kitchen and when she saw her sister step in the door she noticed her face was unusually pale.

"Why, Lois, are you sick?" asked the older woman.

The girl for a reply merely lifted the bottle to her lips and drained it. The acid burned the flesh. Mrs. Miller hastily summoned Dr. Strauss, and soon after his arrival the girl died.

Mrs. Miller declared she knew no other cause for her sister's suicide than that her mind was affected by overwork. She denied that she had had any troubles that had come to her knowledge and said she had always been of a lively and cheerful disposition.

# STRIKE GROWS IN MADRID.

Thousands of Hungry Unemployed Workers Parade the Streets.

## MARTIAL LAW DECLARED.

Working Class Are Given an Example of Capitalist Government.

The following dispatch from Madrid, Spain, shows that the labor troubles of that country are growing worse and threaten to attain considerable proportions: "Dissatisfaction among working classes is spreading and labor conflicts have occurred throughout Spain. A general strike of all trades has been ordered."

"THE GOVERNMENT IS TAKING VIGOROUS STEPS TO STOP THE TROUBLES AND MARTIAL LAW WAS PROCLAIMED TONIGHT."

"There was serious rioting at Cerlers yesterday, and several persons were injured."

The lesson for the working class is contained in the sentence, "The government is taking vigorous steps to stop the troubles and martial law was proclaimed tonight."

We can well imagine the steps which will be taken by the Spanish government. The capitalist class will be unhindered, but the working men starved and hungry as they are will be run down and shot like dogs.

They will be driven from the streets and every effort made to whip and cow them into still further submission.

The capitalist class of Spain are not unlike those of America, and they will go as far as they in their outrages against labor. Capitalism is international, in both its robbery of labor and its method of continuing that robbery.

International Socialism is the only force capable of battling with it.

young people of her age in the neighborhood, and frequently attended parties at their homes.

"My sister had been working long hours lately," said Mrs. Miller, "and her strength could not stand it. I realized that she was taxing herself too far and although I wanted her to remain at home and get a good rest she would go to her work every morning. Her fatigue must have affected her mind. I am certain she was temporarily insane when she took the poison, for nothing seemed so far from her nature. She had always been cheerful and seemed contented."

It is the old story. A deluded wage slave had hopes of success through extra service to her master and she has paid the price of her ambitions.

Capitalism holds a prize only for a few, and those the most cunning and avaricious. Capitalism bases its successes upon the hardship and misery of its failures. The extra exertions of Miss Steele were not expended for her own betterment, but for the increased profit of her capitalist master.

The alarm clock that warned her of another day of toil rang in with the same bell both the profits of the master and the death of her who created them.

It is an every day occurrence under our capitalist system. Thousands of men, women and even children are sacrificed at the altar of the god profit, and with every death the high priests, the capitalist class, wax fatter and offer up additional prayers to the divine institution of capitalism.

The wage slaves will ever be the slaves of the capitalists, whose lives they will coin into profits for themselves, unless they demand that the institution of capitalism, shall cease, unless they deprive the capitalists of the power of life and death which they now hold in the ownership of the machinery of production, unless they declare that these machines shall be the collective property of society.

But aside from the theoretical argument of the criminologist, the target practice of the St. Louis police holds something extremely practical.

The coming World's Fair will be fraught with labor difficulties from beginning to end and every weapon at their command will be used by the capitalists behind the fair project. The St. Louis police force proved very effective in the great street car strike and they will be just as effective during the World's Fair. In order to make them more effective, however, they are being thoroughly trained in target practice so that there will be no doubt as to their ability to "bring down their man."

The use to which they will be put will but form another argument, why of the powers of government.

As long as they remain in the hands of the capitalist class the workers cannot expect but that they will be used against them.

## Charged by the Police.

Unemployed of Buda-Pest Austria, Run Down for Demanding Bread.

## Thousands Hungry.

Socialists Take an Active Part in the Demonstration of the Working Class.

The following dispatch from Buda-Pest, Austria, reveals a deplorable condition among the working class of that country, and brings out the class struggle, between them and their capitalist masters, in all its horror.

It also shows the ends to which capitalism will go to gain its point.

"Serious riots by unemployed workmen occurred this afternoon, resulting in the arrest of many persons and numerous injuries to both the police and rioters."

"The demonstration was organized by the Social Democrats, and 6000 unemployed men paraded the streets. The first collision with the police occurred in front of the National Club. The police charged with drawn sabres and broke up the procession. Afterwards smaller bodies of the demonstrators roamed about the city, plundering a number of shops. The looted one jeweler's establishment from which they took some gold."

From the wording of the dispatch it would seem that the police charged into the workmen merely because they were parading the streets in order to make known their starving condition. It is of no concern of the capitalist whether the worker lives or dies, and at anything which he imagines would endanger him in the luxury which he has wrung from the workers, he orders his armed guards, the police, to put an end to it. The working men of Buda-Pest were hungry and they tried to make known their lack of bread by marching through the streets and demanding it. Such demonstrations being disliked by the capitalist government, the police were employed to charge them, and break up their parade even though it meant many lives.

It is noticeable that the Socialists took an active part in the demonstration. Such actions stand as a proof of the sincerity of the Socialist in all countries.

SUPPLEMENT EACH OTHER. While Judge Evans at Louisville was busy getting ready an injunction AGAINST the workmen, his friend Judge Field, also of Louisville, did a good job in the way of a decision FOR the capitalists. Judge Field says that a law which attempts to regulate or affect the compensation of tobacco warehousemen is unconstitutional. The two decisions, rendered almost simultaneously and in the same city, admirably supplement each other and show how completely subservient is the old party judiciary to capitalist interest.—The Worker.



# LABOR IN CAPITALIST COURTS.

Some of the Blows it has Received at the Hands of Capitalist Judges and Representatives.

A Valuable List for Cogitation—Things that Congress Did Not Want to Remember.

The following is a condensed but incomplete list of judicial and legislative outrages that have been heaped upon organized labor during the past year. The list is not intended to be a general review of the only "recognition" that labor receives at the hands of the governing powers—despite labor's loyalty to the capitalist, Republican and Democratic parties and the habit of voting for capitalist "friends" into office—rather, it is a plain record of the blows which are used against labor's back at every opportunity.

The year began with an injunction against the miners of Colorado. National Organizer Warner of the miners, sentenced to six months imprisonment in Maryland for persuading men not to take striking miners' jobs. Law providing that stone used on public buildings in New York must be cut and dressed in the State declared unconstitutional. Free speech suppressed in San Jose, Cal., and J. Ryan, of plumbers incarcerated for thirty days. Injunction issued in Albany, N. Y., against a law providing that union conditions must be observed in contracting for government work. Machinists of Chicago injunctioned. California court decides that eight-hour law relating to State and municipal work is unconstitutional. Attempt made in Congress to tax weekly and monthly papers out of existence. Factory inspector of Illinois declares that laws against women and child labor cannot be enforced properly for want of funds and authority. Shortly after a deputy inspector in Ohio makes the same announcement. Bill advocated in Congress to proceed against labor organizations under the Sherman anti-trust law. Defeated later. "Preventing rate" of wages for trade unionists law knocked out by Supreme Court of New York. Estimated loss to workers \$100,000,000 in favor of contractors and capitalists. New Jersey Supreme Court decides that municipalities have no right to stipulate that union label shall be on official printing. Blanket injunction was filed at mine of New Mexico by United States Court. Authorities of New Haven, Conn., smashed law declaring that union labor must be employed on government work. Molders in Chicago injunctioned. Injunction hurled against trade unionists of Waterbury, Conn., and unionists sued for \$2,000 damages. Chicago court decided that building craftsmen had no right to resort to picketing to keep scabs from working. New York court declares that unionists had no right to levy or pay benefits during strikes. Massachusetts Supreme Court knocks out law to prohibit bosses from compelling women and children to work at night. Supreme Court of Washington crippled eight-hour law by deciding it does not apply to those working by week, month or year. Los Angeles city council enacted a law to prevent free speech. Pennsylvania Supreme Court decided that glass workers had no right to demand that apprentices join their union or that only unionists be employed. Molders of Cleveland injunctioned. Supreme Court of South Dakota disfigured referendum law. Attorney General of Connecticut signed eight-hour law would not be enforced. Chicago machinists injunctioned. Illinois trade union legislative committee issues statement in effect that all labor laws had been defeated. Chicago Appellate Court handed down decision declaring picketing un-

...ing an order from going to the...  
...to take strikers' places.  
...Court deciding whether of Chicago...  
...injunctioned from working at...  
...case of either side or...  
...the fact that such firm...  
...the union label.  
...Injunctions arrested and...  
...three years' imprisonment in...  
...New York where he was...  
...for having led strike...  
...Chicago...  
...Miners of...  
...injunctioned...  
...to do...  
...Philadelphia building...  
...injunctioned.  
...Sagerville carriage...  
...and...  
...When...  
...This...  
...The...  
...Labor...  
...should be used to...  
...and...  
...Join the Socialist party and do it!

SUBSCRIPTIONS TAKEN FOR APPEAL TO REASON. MISSOURI SOCIALIST. ST. LOUIS LABOR. AND OTHER SOCIALIST PAPERS. J. T. MINGOLEFFE, Librarian Agent 1718 Ward Club, 2187 Benton Street. Socialist Literature for Sale.

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**HEYDT'S SUPERIOR BREAD UNION MADE.**

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

There is no law compelling a good loyal trade unionist, who would rather walk a few blocks than assist an enemy, to patronize any of the firms who are unfair to organized labor, and of course no contest would ever be won by trade unions if their friends patronized their enemies. It is well for you to keep posted on the boycott lists which are kept on the board by the Central Trades and Labor Unions of St. Louis and East St. Louis. If you really desire to assist the unions we will publish these boycott lists and keep them standing for your benefit:

**BOYCOTT LIST**  
Of the Central Trades and Labor Union of St. Louis and Vicinity.  
Wunderlich Co. Coopers Co.  
Eggers Milling Co.  
American Radiator Co.  
Gus V. Brecht Butcher Supply Co.  
American and Continental Tobacco Co.  
St. Louis Coopers Co.  
Welle-Boettler Bakery Co.  
McKinney Bakery Co.  
Wellman-Dwight's Granger Twist and Diamond Cross plug and Topsy smoking.  
Wrought Iron Range Co.  
Stephens Litho. Engr. Co.  
Grafeman Dairy Co.  
J. Kiburis Pattern Co.  
E. Hart Tailoring Co.  
Perkinson Construction Co.  
Casper, Shoemaker.  
Evans & Howard Fire Brick Co.  
O. Wolf, Barber, 1503 Franklin Ave.

**BOYCOTT LIST**  
Of Central Trades and Labor Union of East St. Louis, Ill.  
The following names will remain on the unfair list until further notice:  
**BARBER SHOPS.**  
John Shaw.  
Five Cent Shop, Third st. near Broadway.  
Five Cent Shop, Green Tree Hotel, Martin, 601 Collinsville Avenue.  
Jones (colored), 5th st., near St. Louis Ave.  
Gus Kleinhenn, Broadway near Viaduct.  
Cooney's Shop, 305 Broadway.  
Henry Brooker, 210 South Main St. CIGARS.  
George W. Childs.  
Spans Cuba.  
Wright's Extra.  
La Preferencia.  
Agent.  
Owl.  
Elmerito.  
Henry George.  
Two Orphans.  
**CONTRACTORS.**  
So. Illinois Construction Co.  
**PUBLISHERS.**  
American Book Company.  
**MEAT PACKERS.**  
Swift & Company.  
**BAKERS.**  
Welle-Boettler.  
McKinney.  
Moestel's Vienna Model.  
**CLOTHIERS.**  
Mark & Haas, "Jack Rabbit Pants."

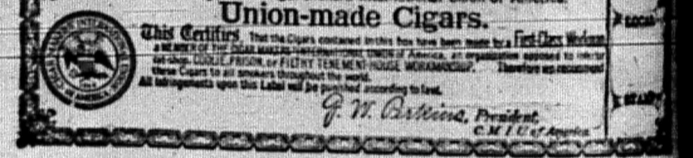
**MUSIC HALL, January 25, 1902.**  
**GRAND Workingman's Demonstration**  
IN HONOR OF THE  
**NATIONAL COMMITTEE, SOCIALIST PARTY,**  
Auspices of the  
**TRADES UNIONS AND SOCIALIST PARTY OF ST. LOUIS.**  
Admission Free. Noted Speakers.

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**SOCIALISM**  
WHAT IT IS AND WHAT IT SEEKS TO ACCOMPLISH



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Translated by RAY WOOD SIMONS.  
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# Twilight and Dawn.

By Eugene V. Debs.

The United States, as in other countries, is in the throes of a tremendous struggle and its seven hundred million people are being divided into two camps, spread over all the continents and zones of the globe, and the active propagandists everywhere will in the next few years be divided into controlling majorities and hands which have modern industry as the basis of their civilization, and being wholly a question of economic development. This will mean the end of the present capitalist economic system and the introduction of a new economic successor, the co-operation of man with man.

The movement is international because it is born of and follows the development of the capitalist system, in its operation, is confined to no country, but by the stimulus of the agencies of production, exchange, communication and transportation has overleaped all boundary lines and made the world the theater of its activities. By this process all nations of the earth must finally be drawn into relations of industrial co-operation, as the basis of human brotherhood.

The goal of modern socialism is this that inspires its disciples with the zeal and ardor of crusaders. Much has been said and written about socialism by persons who have no conception of its origin, its philosophy and its mission, or who, for their own ends, have resorted to misrepresentation, that it is not a religion, that a great many people have been driven from the mere mention of it, and look upon those who speak of it as mad and fanatical. This is perfectly sane and scientific doctrine as the enemies of society, who are plotting to overthrow its foundations, would have you believe.

What is socialism? To answer in a few sentences, it means the collective ownership by all the people of all the means of wealth production and distribution. It is purely an economic question, the evolution of industry has developed socialism. Man can only work with tools, with tools. The mere tools of former times have become ponderous and very costly machines. These machines, socialists believe, represent progressive social development. These and the factories, shops, and stores in which they are used, as well as the land and mines in which the raw materials are obtained, are used in common by the workers, and in their very nature are fitted for common ownership and control. Socialism does not propose collective ownership of property, of capital, that is to say, the instruments of wealth production, which, the form of private property, enable capitalists to exploit vast numbers of workers, thus creating millions of paupers and mendicants and inaugurating a class rule and all its odious and unscrupulous distinctions.

Socialism proposes equal rights and opportunities for all without reference to sex, color or other conditions. Equality is the vital principle of socialism. Its mission is to abolish class rule by making all equal proprietors of the means upon which all depend for employment, and without which there can be no life, liberty and pursuit of happiness. This insures economic freedom for every human being. As no man would have private property in that upon which another depended for employment, industrial mastery and every man would disappear together and competition for profit would give way to co-operation for use.

The rapidly changing economic conditions are paving the way for the transition from competitive capitalism to co-operative socialism. Socialists are simply indicating the trend of the evolution, and seeking to prepare the way for its orderly reception. The coming of socialism is with them not a debatable question. That is not a matter of doubt or conjecture, but of scientific calculation.

The evolution of the social organization is a fact in nature. In the ceaseless process one state of society follows another in the sequence of succession. Capitalism, the present system, was born into life in the womb of feudalism and sprang from that medieval system. Within the span of two centuries this system has practically reached the climax of its development, and the marvelous material progress of that period exceeds the achievements of all the centuries since the slaves of Pharaoh built the pyramids.

The rapid centralization of capital and the extensive co-operation of labor mark the high state of our economic development. Individual initiative and competitive effort are becoming less and less possible. The day of small production has passed, never to return. The department stores, these great modern emporiums, increase in number and power. They are the inevitable outgrowth of the competitive system. The effort of small capitalists to destroy trusts will prove as fruitless as the effort of workmen to destroy labor saving machines when first introduced in the nineteenth century.

Socialists take the ground that the present system is not an evil, that the world will not be wholly in the private ownership, and its operation for private

profit. The remedy is collective ownership and they propose to transfer all such agencies from private hands to the collectivity, to be managed and operated for the good of all.

Ignoring all such alleged issues as "expansion," "imperialism," "free silver," "gold standard," "protection," "free trade," etc., the socialist party declares that economic freedom is the supreme question that confronts the people. A century and a quarter ago the revolution settled the question of political equality in the United States. But since then an industrial revolution has taken place and political equality exists in name only, while the great mass struggle in economic servitude. The working class are dependent upon the capitalist class, who own machines and other means of production, and the latter man in order to appropriate the fruit of his labor; it is only necessary to own the tool without which he is helpless. This tool in its modern form is a vast machine which the worker cannot afford to buy; and against which he cannot compete with his bare hands, and in the very nature of the situation he is at the mercy of the owner of the machine, his employment is precarious, and his very life is suspended by a thread.

Then again, the factory and mine are operated for profit only and the owner can, and often does, close it down at will, throwing hundreds, perhaps thousands, out of employment who, with their families, are as helpless as if in the desert wastes of Sahara.

The few who own the machines do not use them. The men who use them do not own them. The few who own them are enabled to exploit the many who use them; hence a few millionaires and many mendicants, extreme opulence and abject poverty, princely palaces and hideous huts, riotous extravagance and haggard want, constituting social scenes sickening to contemplate, and in the presence of which the master hand of Hugo or Dickens is palsied and has no mission.

The socialist party is organizing in every village and hamlet, every town and city of every state and territory of the union. It is appealing to the people. It will neither fuse nor compromise. It proposes to press forward, step by step, until it conquers the political power and secures control of government.

This will mark the end of the capitalist system. The factories and mills and mines, the railroads and telegraph and telephone, and all other means of production and distribution will be transferred to the people in their collective capacity, industry will be operated co-operatively, and every human being will have the "inalienable right" to work and enjoy the fruit of his labor. The hours of labor will be reduced according to the progress of invention. Rent, interest and profit will be no more. The sordid spirit of commercial conquest will be dead. War and its ravages will pass into history. Economic equality will have triumphed and labor will stand forth emancipated, and the sons and daughters of men will glorify the triumphs of social democracy.

The Worker.  
Socialists proclaim the right to work, instead of the privilege of employment. But they demand more than that. They declare the right of the workers to the whole value of their product. The time is coming when men will read in history of the so-called "privilege of employment" and wonder as we wonder now when we read that chattel slaves used to be thankful when their owners condescended to give them some little present or allow them an occasional holiday.

Gratitude is a virtue—when it is the gratitude of a free man to his equal for a kindness freely and disinterestedly done. But the workman who is grateful for the "privilege of steady employment" neither shows respect for himself nor commands the respect of others.

**TAILORS NO. 11.**  
The Tailors Union, Local No. 11, held its regular meeting and installation of officers Monday evening at Druid's Hall. Mr. Petric occupied the chair and Mr. Stoll was at the desk as secretary. A circular of the Bakers' Union No. 15, pertaining to the boycott of the McKinney and Weller-Broetter Bread Co. was read and members requested to buy nothing but union bread. A notification of the Insurance Agents' Union requesting all members not to insure by any agent unless he shows a card of the Insurance Agents' Union was read and endorsed.

died in the last month and the union drew up a letter of sympathy, the same to be published in the Tailors' Journal.

The union decided to hold a joint meeting of the executive board of Locals Nos. 11 and 267 for the purpose of considering the new constitution of the J. T. U. of A. and take some action in regard to the future of the two unions in St. Louis.

Installation of officers then took place after which a general discussion of the labor question took place. Meeting then adjourned.

LEONARD STOLL,  
Secretary and Bus. Agt. T. U. No. 11.

## Ben Tillet Is Coming.

### Joint Committee has Secured Him for January 25th at Music Hall.

The joint committee representing the trade unions and the Socialist Party in arranging for the big workingman's demonstration at Music Hall on January 25, in honor of the meeting of the national committee of the Socialist Party, is making great progress. Last Monday's meeting at Aschenbrosedel Hall transacted much important business. Several more unions had committees present, although the notification of time and meeting place had not reached many unions.

The Ward Clubs of the Socialist Party were invited to send delegates to the committee. The Vorwaerts, Freiheit and Herwegh singing societies were invited to send delegates, also to sing at the Music Hall meeting.

It was announced that word had been received from Ben Tillet, fraternal delegate of the British Trade Unions, stating that he would be present and speak at the demonstration. A committee of three were appointed to have ten thousand invitation cards printed and distributed announcing the proposed mass meeting and the names of speakers. These cards are now ready and can be obtained at 22 North Fourth street, room 9, any time during the day, or between 6:30 and 8 p. m.

The question of meeting the expense was discussed and a committee of five was appointed to visit the unions not represented and solicit aid. The committee was given power to add to its numbers.

The committee meets again Monday night at Aschenbrosedel Hall, second floor. The Music Hall demonstration is becoming the talk of all trade union circles and this meeting will probably beat anything of the kind that has preceded it. Word has reached us that Hon. James Carey will probably represent Massachusetts on the national committee. Comrade Carey is a representative in the state legislature of Massachusetts. He is one of the wisest speakers in the Socialist movement and if he comes he will no doubt consent to being added to the list of orators at the demonstration. It will be a treat to hear him.

To the Editor:  
Noticing your invitation extended to each local union in the city for local news I take the liberty to enclose herewith a few items from our local which I hope you will consider worthy of space in your paper.

The issue I received at the meeting Monday evening is the first one of your papers I have had the pleasure to peruse and I consider it an excellent mouth piece for St. Louis labor.

Our organization, being yet in its infancy, has not established a journal, but we have an offer from the two Railroad Journals which are published in the city, to give us a certain amount of space in each issue, and a committee of five was appointed to arrange to take advantage of this offer, this committee had arranged to meet at the advantage of this offer, this committee had arranged to meet at the Laclede Hotel Thursday, January 9th, but after looking over your paper we considered that it would be to our interest to also include your offer, which will benefit us locally—while the journals above referred to would only have a National influence—we have changed the date of the committee meeting until Monday, 664 Market, at which time I would be glad to get a few extra copies to distribute among our members, and am satisfied we can be of assistance to each other, as I am sure we will be able to get quite a number of subscribers among our craft, which will be increased from time to time, after we appoint the correspondent, after we appoint the correspondent, and our news is given space.

Will see you Monday evening the 13th.  
Fraternally,  
W. M. HALMAN.

**Social Democratic Herald.**  
Just now the government is buying up the bonds issued during the Spanish-American war—and is paying the bondholders (J. Pierpont Morgan at the head) a big premium. And while this patriotic deal is going on there is some talk of issuing more bonds—we presume in order to have another excuse for buying them up at a big premium a few years hence. Our government is a government of capitalists for capitalists and by capitalists.

## FROM OUR EXCHANGES.

**Socialist Economist.**  
The difference between the capitalist and the laborer is beyond reconciliation. The laborer is, by right, owner of all his labor produces. His interest demands it all. The interests of the capitalist is to buy labor as cheap as possible, which means the robbery of labor. Oil and water will not mix and these different interests cannot be harmonized. The only solution of the problem is to eliminate the capitalist altogether through the collective ownership of the means of existence. Socialism offers the only remedy. All others are political quacks.

**Social Democratic Herald.**  
Under the existing rule of rewarding men, not according to their worth, but according to their wealth, few men are treated with greater injustice than inventors. A skilled mechanic who learned his trade perhaps under the old apprenticeship system—now dead—invests a new mechanical device. He is poor; that is, he does not possess what we call money, and cannot even procure a government patent. He must go to somebody who has money. What happens? Almost without exception the inventor loses his invention and gains nothing whatever for a service rendered to society that may possibly have incalculable influence on progress.

He has started an idea that may result in the revolution of industry, but if he has no money and can't get it, he dies in the poorhouse and his idea, being stolen by a pinhead with money, makes another capitalistic tyrant. This is all wrong. They hold that inventors should be rewarded by the nation, and that all inventions should become the property of the nation.

**The Worker.**  
Socialists have repeatedly pointed out that "profit-sharing" schemes are based on the self-interest of the employers and that profit-sharing is one of the most scientific and effective forms of exploitation. By offering his employes a small share in the profits which they create for him, the capitalist is safeguarded against strikes and other expensive annoyances arising from discontent. Moreover, in order to make their tiny share in the profits as large as possible, the wage-slaves work harder and render much larger profits to their masters, so that by paying a little more to his employes the capitalist greatly increases his own unearned income. "Benevolence" pays. If it didn't, you wouldn't find the capitalist engaged in it, for "business is business."

All of which is admitted in a circular recently issued to the employes of the Bourne Mill, in Fall River, Mass., which reads as follows:  
"After an eighth of a century of trial, the Board of Directors has voted to continue profit sharing another year. By a special vote, the limit of your participation has been doubled.

"I wish to say that the advanced schedule will be maintained here AS LONG AS THE MANAGEMENT CONTINUES TO BELIEVE THAT THE CORPORATION RECEIVES AN EQUIVALENT FOR THE EXTRA MONEY PAID TO YOU, BUT NO LONGER. Aside from any sentiment of philanthropy which may lurk in the motive of a broad-minded employer of a large number of workmen, it seems to me there is good business reason for high wages PROVIDED A MINIMUM COST IS SECURED BY A MAXIMUM WAGE. We have the express purpose of securing improved products at lower cost with higher wage scales."

It is surely not necessary to add any comment. The capitalists' own words show that their boasted "philanthropy" is only a matter of dollars and cents for themselves.

A printer recently put the whole question of the relation of employer and employe to us in these words: "We know that we're sweating blood for them now and they want us to sweat more blood, and we've got to fight them." That is the simple fact and no profit-sharing schemes or "industrial peace" conferences can permanently obscure the issue. It is a class war, and it must be fought out to the end—to defeat for Capital and victory and emancipation for Labor in the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth.

The first ward held an agitation meeting January 9 at 4828 North Broadway. Comrade Sanderson was elected chairman. Comrade Leon Greenbaum gave an interesting lecture on "Socialism and the World's Fair." Three new members were added, bringing the number on the roll up to 28. The semi-annual election resulted as follows: Recording secretary, Albert E. Sanderson; financial secretary, Max Hanschild; treasurer, Julius Binmenthal; organizer, Louis Tyson; alternate, Kuswith; literature agent, Charles Sauer.

Comrades Benmenthal, Rosenbaum and Smith were elected as a committee to represent the branch on the arrangement committee of the grand workingman's demonstration at Music Hall, January 25. The club will meet every second and fourth Thursday evening at 4828 North Broadway.

# FOLLOW SUIT.

## IT'S UP TO YOU!

St. Louis, December 24, 1901.

Editor St. Louis Labor

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

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

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

Yours fraternally  
JACOB GABELMANN,  
Secretary.

Brewers' and Malsters' Union No. 6.

## Best Working Class Paper in St. Louis.

Subscription - 50 Cents a Year.

# SOCIALISM

1. 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 is coming long before every one is good, and it will make it possible for people to help each other instead of fighting each other.
2. 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 liberally of course, by the other class of people. These are the capitalists, who gather in the rent, interest and dividends. Once the capitalists used to work, but now they hire others to do their brain work as well as their hand work. They only draw incomes.
3. Socialists propose to make the machinery and the railroads 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 turning the working people into a party of their own to get control of the government and use it in their own interest.
4. 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.
5. To get a clear and connected account of what Socialism stands for, you should read the new book entitled *COLLECTIVISM AND INDUSTRIAL EVOLUTION* by Emil Vanderveide, 199 pages, price in paper 25 cents, in cloth 50 cents.
6. If you want a brief statement of Socialism or a discussion of some special phase of it, short enough to read in half an hour, take any issue of the *POCKET LIBRARY OF SOCIALISM*. This is a series of 32-page booklets published monthly at 50 cents a year or 5 cents a copy. The following numbers are now ready:  
1. Women and the Social Problem. By Mary Wood Simons.  
2. The Evolution of the Class Struggle. By William H. Noyes.  
3. Impudent Marriages. By Robert Blatchford.  
4. Packingtown. By A. M. Simons.  
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