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of All Countries,
UNITE!

ST. LOUIS LABOR.

You Have NOTHING to Lose but Your Chains, and a World to Gain.

VOL. III.

ST. LOUIS, MO., SATURDAY, JAN. 17, 1903.

NO. 102.

LAW-ABIDING ANARCHISTS.

Confiscation of Private Property Defended by the Holy Capitalist Trinity---
Politician, Banker and Preacher---Interesting Arguments Concerning the Coal Raid in Arcola, Ill.

The banker, the mayor and the preacher as leaders of a mob of law-abiding capitalist anarchists!

A splendid social picture, indeed. The capitalist press published columns of a telegraphic report from Arcola, Ill., describing the seizure of a trainload of coal of the Illinois Central by "the citizens of Arcola." The "mob" was lead by Banker Thomas Lyons, by Mayor Thos. F. Monahan and by Rev. Edward Beach.

These three men are law-abiding capitalists and belong to the social elite of Arcola. Neither of them is even suspected of being in sympathy with the "labor agitators" or the Socialists. Still, they advocate and justify the confiscation of the sacred private property of capitalist corporations.

We publish the following telegrams published in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch:

Arcola, Ill., Jan. 12.—Self-preservation is the first law of nature. Our citizens were absolutely suffering for want of coal. For some reason unknown to them, they could not secure any, hence the taking by force the carloads of coal on sidetracks, paying a liberal price for it. Under similar conditions any community would be justified in doing what we did.
THOMAS LYONS,
President of the State Bank.

Arcola, Ill., Jan. 12.—So far as I am concerned, no prosecutions will follow the confiscation of coal in this city Saturday. What action the Illinois Central Railroad Co. will take can only be surmised, but the general opinion here is that when the circumstances are learned the incident will be passed over.

Two weeks of continued cold weather was causing much suffering. The situation was desperate and required a desperate remedy. The city of Arcola stood ready and willing to protect the railroad from loss, but, when the movement was organized and headed by our most prominent business and professional men, the coal weighed and paid for at the highest market price, interference was not considered justifiable. The city must have coal again within ten days or there will be further suffering.
THOMAS F. MONAHAN,
Mayor.

Arcola, Ill., Jan. 12.—I consider the citizens of Arcola fully justified in seizing the coal sidetracked here. Under like conditions I should think any other community equally justified.

It is an unwritten and universal law among all men that human life is superior in its claims to every other interest. When circumstances are such as to demand the employment of any particular thing to save life, the seizure upon such a thing for such an end is justifiable.

While we are not in the participation of war, where confiscation of property may be lawful, yet we are in a situation, industrially, in the mining and transportation of coal, that is not peaceful to say the least, and one in which injustice is not done.

REV. EDWARD BEACH.

"Self-preservation is the first law of nature!" says Banker Lyons. The working men should keep this remark in their mind, for the time may come when the poor, starving wage slaves, instead of quietly and patiently looking on as their wives and children perish in the cesspool of poverty and misery, will wake up and declare:

"Self-preservation is the first law of nature!" and will follow the example of the law-abiding capitalists of Arcola.

Remember, ye capitalist rebels, when the poor wretches may be driven to such desperate acts, you must not blame the trades union or the Socialists for them; the same capitalist system that caused the coal famine in Arcola and elsewhere causes the hunger and starvation among the toiling masses.

The banker, the mayor and the preacher defend the confiscation of the coal, the "sacred property" of the Illinois Central railroad. If it is right and just to confiscate coal what can be your objection to the confiscation of cloth and shoes and bread when the many thousands of men, women and children are deprived of these necessities of life?

We hold that under the present capitalist system the property of the Illinois railroad is as sacred as the property of the Arcola banker or the property of the grain merchant or bread manufacturer.

If poor, freezing coal miners and children in some Illinois town had confiscated a single carload of coal the police, the deputy sheriffs, the state militia would have been called upon to suppress the "riots" and shoot down the "riotous anarchists," etc.

However, since the holy trinity—the banker, the mayor and the preacher—were leading in the raid, our capitalist press is trying to make heroes out of these social parasites.

If to-morrow a poor child is caught in the act of taking a lump of coal from a coal yard or from a railroad car, the poor little victim of society will be brought before the bar of capitalist justice and punished for the "crime" committed.

This is capitalist law and order. And it is this system of social disorder and capitalist lawlessness that Socialism aims to abolish.

The same capitalists that confiscated the Illinois Central coal would be ready at any moment to shoot down starving men, women and children who, in their despair, would attempt to raid a butchershop, a grocery or a bakeshop.

"Self-preservation is the first law of nature." This was the opinion of Camille Desmoulin when he called out to the starving people of Paris:

"On to the Bastille!"

May our capitalist class learn by the teachings of history. The Socialist Party, together with the general labor and trades union movement, is the only power that will prevent a repetition of the French revolutionary scenes of 1789 and bring about a social reorganization based on economic equality and justice, a system of society where wage slavery will be unknown, where all members of society will enjoy life, liberty and happiness—the Socialist society.

SOCIALIST MAYOR OF HAVERHILL.

State Supreme Court of Massachusetts Renders Decision in Favor of Socialist Party and Comrade Flanders is Declared Elected as Mayor of Haverhill,

Boston, Mass., Jan. 14, 1903.
G. A. HOEHN, Editor ST. LOUIS LABOR, International Bank Building, St. Louis, Mo.:

Massachusetts supreme court gives Socialists decision in Haverhill mayoralty case.

WILLIAM MAILLY.

The above telegram will be most encouraging news to our comrades throughout the country.

Comrade Flanders was the candidate for mayor of Haverhill on the Socialist Party ticket. The capitalist party combination, from the Republican and Democratic machine politician to the millionaire brewer and the fanatic Prohibitionist—all of

these worthies united to defeat the Socialist candidate.

However, the Socialist Party made a splendid fight, and when the polls closed our comrades felt satisfied that Comrade Flanders was elected mayor of Haverhill. The capitalist combination got desperate and managed to count Comrade Flanders out by 14 votes.

Our comrades demanded a recount of the ballots and decided to bring this election before the state supreme court, the result being the decision as stated in the above telegram of Comrade Mailly.

We congratulate our comrades of Haverhill for this great moral victory. Now, on to the next battle, to the next victory. No compromise, no fusion. Up with the banner of the Socialist Party!

PUBLIC PRESS AND SOCIALISM.

New York Tribune and Boston Herald Are Still Agitated Over the Rapid Growth of the Socialist Party Movement. Foreign or Native?

I.

The New York Tribune of January 7, published a column editorial on the Socialist vote of which we quote the following:

"One of the subjects worthy of study in the returns of the last election is the extent and distribution of the Socialist vote. In 29 of the 45 states candidates representing one body or another of the Socialists were before the people, and received about 250,000 votes. As might be expected the Socialists are almost entirely confined to the north, though they are not confined to the great centers of population. A handful of them are found in Texas, and some six thousand in Missouri, which is doubtless to be accounted for by the large foreign population of St. Louis.

"It is evident that Socialism is gradually gaining strength in this country, both as a distinct party cry and as a principle of action operating on those still adhering to old political alliances. Possibly the cause is to be sought in a world movement which has reached the United States after having spread over Germany, France and Italy. Perhaps Socialism is one of the inevitable results of the pressure of the highly-developed Social organization, and springs up here only as our concentrated industries are built up, tending to reproduce Old World conditions.

"The chief teachers of Socialism in this country are those who have ostentatiously paraded the power under present conditions to conjure enormous wealth from combinations, from trusts, from water, from railroad discrimination, from legislative favor. When people see vast corporations built up by secret contracts with common carriers in violation of law, when they see other corporations permitted by ill adjusted tariff duties to sell their goods here for so much that it is profitable to purchase abroad those same goods manufactured here and freight them back, it is no wonder that they grow discontented. We firmly believe that a plunge into Socialism would be the ruin of this country."

The New York Tribune need not be afraid. A plunge into Socialism will

not be the ruin of this country, because this country has already been plunged into ruin by the capitalist robbery system as represented by such papers as the New York Tribune. Socialism will remove the causes of our present anarchical system of production and distribution with all its luxury, voluptuousness, poverty, misery and crime.

II.

The Boston Herald of January 4, published about six full pages on "The Rapid Growth of Socialism in Massachusetts," giving an excellent exposition of the principles, tactics, historical development, vote, attitude towards the unions, etc., of the American and International Socialist movement, also a lengthy editorial on the same subject. The following paragraphs are taken from the Boston Herald:

FOREIGN OR NATIVE MOVEMENT IN THIS STATE.

"A good many people are disposed to the belief that Socialism is a movement peculiarly foreign in its character; that its followers are chiefly persons who, if not born abroad, are the sons of immigrant parents; that the propaganda itself is foreign to the democratic atmosphere of America, and that it is inconceivable that it can get a foothold among the native New England stock of more than one generation. This popular impression is, to a limited degree, correct, but its truth must be conceded with important modifications.

"It ought, perhaps, to be pointed out here that, from the standpoint of those who believe that Socialism is a deplorable movement, and who think that it can not get a foothold here because it is something of foreign extraction, there is little consolation in the census statistics. From these it appears that, while the population of Massachusetts is 2,805,020, and of this the native-born number 1,959,022, the native-born population, one or both of whose parents was born abroad, numbers 900,563, while the actual foreign-born population is 846,324. The population of native birth and parentage is thus in a minority. There are 1,367,474 males in Massachusetts—voters or prospective possible voters—of which

number only 517,614 are of native parentage, 849,860 being of foreign parentage. If, therefore, all of the persons of native parentage were to be lined up in one party, and all of those of foreign parentage in another party, it will be seen that the latter would be able to outvote the former.

"But there is no indication of any such line-up on the subject of Socialism, although generally speaking, if it were possible to find out the parentage of every man who cast a Socialist vote at the last election, it would probably appear that a majority of these voters were the sons of parents one or both of whom had been born abroad. Canada, it should be borne in mind, is included in this expression. But while there are no statistics which can be cited to prove the point, familiarity with the nativity of considerable portions of the voting population in many places, combined with an observation (by means of comparative election tables) of how the people voted at the last election, make it apparent that Socialism is finding many converts among the immigrants from English Canada, as well as among immigrants from England herself. It has made, however, very little progress among the immigrants from French Canada.

"It is significant that wherever there is a German settlement there is almost invariably to be found a prosperous Socialist club. The Swedes, though they form a small proportion of the foreign element in the population of Massachusetts, yet exist in considerable numbers in various sections. They seem to be peculiarly receptive to the Socialist theory, and in some communities, in Brockton especially, they appear to have gone over almost bodily to Socialism. The Socialist strongholds in Worcester are also in the Swedish precincts.

"Socialism has made practically no progress among the Italians. It finds favor with the Jews, but, judging by the Socialist vote in the wards of Boston where the Jews are most thickly located, it has not made as great progress among the voting portion of this nationality as it has among others. The Socialist explanation of this differing degree of attractiveness possessed by the Socialist propaganda for various nationalities is interesting

and plausible. It is the same as applies to the various industries, namely, that where the range of intelligence is highest among the working class, there one may expect to find Socialism making the most rapid progress.

"The Germans, the Swedes, the English and the Nova Scotians rank among the most intelligent class of immigrants; and they seek and obtain employment in the higher grades of industries. The French-Canadians as a class are not apt to be so well educated and agile minded as the others just mentioned; nor do the peasantry of Italy, Poland and Russia, including the Russian Jews, make as ready material for the Socialist agitator, for a similar reason. Where ignorance is densest, there the Socialist leaders say their cause seems the most hopeless."

III.

In addition to the above we quote the following from the Chicago Socialist:

"The enormous Socialist vote in Massachusetts has set the capitalist press a guessing, and various reasons have been assigned therefor, but the prize guess is that of the Chicago Tribune, which attributes it to the 'steady increase of foreign-born over the native population.' A glance at the names of the candidates will of course show that the Tribune's guess is fairly correct. John C. Chaseovich, the candidate for governor, is no doubt indebted in a large part to the vote of the resident Russian population for his total of 34,000, while John Quincy Adaminski, as lieutenant-governor, did nearly 7,000 better by raking in the Austrian, Slovak and Polish vote in addition. As for the other candidates, we have only to mention the names of Coulter, Stutley, Clifford, Carlson, Monks, Patterson, Smith, Lynch, Clancy, Kearns, Bosworth, Barlow, Wrenn, Bingham and Richards, as showing beyond doubt their foreign extraction. We have never seen a roll of the 'minute men' who fired 'the first shot that was heard around the world' at Lexington in 1776, but we would be willing to make a small bet that 75 per cent. of the names above given can be duplicated in the list. But no doubt the Tory Tribune of that day considered those men as foreigners also."

guish a shoemaker from a tailor, or a carpenter from a blacksmith. Two twin brothers who resembled each other strongly in youth, often become extremely unlike at a later age, if their occupations have been dissimilar. If one has done hard work, for instance as a smith, while the other studied philosophy. We see that heredity and accommodation play an important part in the development of man, as well as in that of the lower animals; indeed, man appears to be the most pliant and adaptable of all organic beings. A few years of altered occupation and manner of life suffice to make quite a different man of him. This speedy change, at any rate in externals, never shows itself more strikingly than when a man is suddenly transferred from poor and limited to considerably improved circumstances. Such a man betrays his past most by his want of culture, not because it would have been impossible for him to educate himself further; but because people who have reached a certain age rarely feel the desire of self-improvement or regard it as in any way necessary. The chief reason of this is that want of information is a defect from which a parvenu has little to suffer. Our money-loving age bows before the man with a heavy purse far more readily than before the man of genius and culture, if the latter have the misfortune to be poor and untitled. It is certain that the children of a parvenu hardly ever retain any trace of their origin in their manners and deportment, nor is there mentally any difference between them and other people.

There the contrast presented by the working and middle classes is such that they might belong to two entirely distinct races. Although this contrast is nothing new to me, it struck me afresh with something almost like terror at an election meeting which I held in the winter of 1877 in an industrial town of the Erzgebirge. The meeting, at which I had a debate with a liberal professor, was so arranged that both parties appeared in large numbers and filled the hall in two divisions. The front was occupied by the opponents, almost without exception strong, powerful, and often tall forms, with the appearance of perfect health; at the back and in the galleries stood workmen and tradesmen, nine-tenths weavers, mostly small, thin, narrow-chested, pale-checked men, on whose faces trouble and want were written. The former represented well-fed virtue and solvent morality, the latter were the working bees, the beasts of burden, from the fruits of whose toil

the others had gained their good looks, while the laborers starved. Both under equally favorable circumstances for one generation, and the contrast will disappear; it will have entirely vanished in their offspring.

Again, it is worthy of remark, that it is as a rule more difficult to estimate the social position of women than of men because they accommodate themselves with greater ease and adaptability to new surroundings, and adopt the manners of a higher class with more readiness than men. Their capacity in this direction is greater than that of the opposite sex, which is generally more awkward. What reason have we then to doubt that they are also capable of a high degree of mental development?

It is real or willful blindness to deny that improved social, i. e., improved physical and mental, conditions of training could raise our woman to a degree of perfection of which we have no idea to-day. The achievements of solitary women make this appear unquestionable, for these women are at least as superior to the mass of their sex, as male geniuses to the mass of their fellow men. If the government of states women have on an average given proof of more talent than men, considering their number and measuring their actions by the standard usually applied to princes. We may allude, for example, to Isabella and Blanche of Castille, to Elizabeth of Hungary, Elizabeth of England, Catherine of Russia, Maria Theresa, etc. For the rest, many a great man in history would shrivel up till but little remained, if people knew what he owed to himself and what to others. For instance, a German author, Herr Sybel, describes Count Mirabeau as the most brilliant orator and one of the greatest geniuses of the French revolution. And now research has shown that this mighty genius was indebted for the manuscript of almost all his speeches, and of the most important without exception, to the ready help and support of some few scholars who worked in retirement and whom he was clever enough to turn to his own account. On the other hand, unusual phenomena among women, such as Mme. Roland, Mme. de Staël, and George Sand, beside whom many a masculine star grows pale, are worthy of the greatest attention. The influence exercised by women as the mothers of remarkable men is also well known. Taking all into consideration the intellect of women has achieved everything that it was possible to achieve, and this justifies the best hopes for further mental development.

Woman's Forum.

Edited by KATE EMMET.

WOMAN AND SOCIALISM.

[By August Bebel, Member German Reichstag.]

The simplest village schoolmaster knows how much faculty among his scholars remains uncultivated, because there is no possibility of bringing it to maturity. The amount of talent and genius in male humanity is certainly a thousand times greater than that which has hitherto been able to reveal itself; social conditions have crushed it, just as they have crushed the capacities of the female sex, which has for centuries been oppressed, fettered and crippled to a much higher degree. We have at present absolutely no scale by which to measure the amount of mental power and capacity which will develop itself in men and women, when they are enabled to mature under natural conditions of existence.

To-day the same thing applies in the human as in the vegetable world, in which millions of valuable seeds perish because the soil on which they fall is already occupied by other plants that deprive the young germs of nutriment, light and air. The same laws hold good in nature as among men. If a gardener or agriculturist were to assert that a given plant could not be improved or perfected, although he had never given it a fair

trial, or, may be, had even hindered its growth by wrong treatment, he would be regarded by his enlightened neighbors as a simpleton. And they would be quite right. The same judgment would be passed on him if he refused to cross one of his female domestic animals with the male of a superior race, with a view to obtaining an improved breed. But there is hardly a peasant in Germany to-day still so ignorant as not to recognize the advantages of rational treatment in the case of his cattle and vegetables. It is another question whether his means allow him to act accordingly. Among men alone even scholars refuse to recognize that which they accept as an infallible law for the rest of the universe. And yet everyone, without being a scientific man, has ample opportunity of learning by observation in every-day life. Why are peasant children different from town children? Why are the children of the upper classes as a rule different from the children of the poor in face and frame, and in various mental qualities? On account of the difference of life and training.

The monotony which lies in the education of one special calling stamps a man with the peculiar character of that calling. A clergyman and schoolmaster are generally easily recognized by their carriage and expression, and so is an officer even in plain clothes. It is easy to distin-


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Trade Unionism.

EDITED BY A SOCIALIST.

PRESIDENT BEHRENS' REPORT.

The Twelfth Annual Convention of the Missouri State Federation of Labor.

Jefferson City, Mo., Jan. 12, 1903.

Entering upon the twelfth year of its existence, the Missouri State Federation of Labor stands to-day in the forefront in the ranks of State Federations.

Directly and indirectly the Missouri State Federation of Labor now includes nearly every bonafide trade union in the state. The spirit of solidarity is becoming ever more manifest, and the rank and file ever more eager in its determination to reach the coveted goal—the complete emancipation of labor.

Organization and active resistance to the encroachments of the employing class are not the only ends sought by our movement. If we would emancipate ourselves we must consecrate to destruction the system which has made our movement necessary; for a system fraught with so many ills for those condemned to wage-slavery, and which portends still greater evils as it becomes more and more developed, is incompatible with man's progress and an advancing civilization. **THE EXPLOITING CLASS HAVE EVER DOMINATED THE GOVERNING POWER.**

Now, if we trace society through its various forms—from its most primitive to the modern complex, comprehensive state—we will find that those who owned and controlled the means of subsistence have ever dominated the governing power.

Man was not content to always dig with a stick or plow with a crooked beam. Necessity and increased desires impelled him to improve the tools with which he labored. Thus the stick became a spade and the crooked beam the modern steam cultivator. Likewise and in the same manner the simple tools of the artisan have been changing; growing ever larger and more complex, until to-day in every mill and factory may be seen mammoth machines, intricate in their mechanism, yet simple to operate.

Under this system society is divided into two distinct and contending classes; the capitalist class, possessing all the means of production—land and machinery—and the wage earning class who have nothing but their labor power to sell, and hence are dependent upon the capitalist class for employment. Any effort to harmonize the interests of these two opposing forces will necessarily prove abortive; for the very existence of the capitalist class depends upon its ability to subjugate the working class.

The emancipation of the worker will not come through the graciousness of his employer—his master. If it comes it must come by and through his own effort.

As trades unionists our responsibility to our union and fellow craftsmen does not cease with the payment of dues. Our first duty should be to thoroughly acquaint ourselves with the history and philosophy of the labor movement; with the great struggle now going on the world over between the two irreconcilable classes in society—the wealth producers and wealth absorbers—wage earners and capitalists.

Laws are enacted, interpreted and administered solely for its class.

Wealth belongs not to him who creates it, but to him who filches it from others, is the capitalists interpretation of property rights. And

as right is but a mere fiction of might, so, too, property right is but a mere fiction conjured up by the propertied, or capitalist class for the purpose of deluding those whom it has despoiled, the propertiless, or working class.

EVERY DEMAND OF ORGANIZED LABOR A POLITICAL DEMAND.

The citadel of capitalist power is to be found not upon the industrial field, but upon the political field. There its power is supreme, for it is the state, and to the state we have been accustomed to bow our heads.

We have sought redress of some of the wrongs which oppress our class by using the influence of our organizations with the legislative, administrative and judicial powers of government. We have begged, we have petitioned. We have confided in this candidate for office and that candidate. We have our legislative committees at the state and national capitals to urge labor legislation, but all our efforts, no matter how directed, have brought forth only puny concessions from the powers that be.

The capitalist mills of legislation grind unceasingly on, turning out countless laws for the further protection of the capitalist, but they produce only chaff for the worker.

Under the present system of production, with the working class dependent upon another class for employment, their condition can not be permanently improved by a slight advance in wages or a reduction in the hours of work; for so long as they are forced to sell their labor power to another, and are compelled to surrender to him the whole of their product, receiving in return only a money wage with which to purchase the necessities of life, their "share" in production will never exceed that of a minimum or living wage.

TRADE-UNIONISM THE SEQUENCE OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT.

The trades union movement is the natural sequence of industrial development. The trades union movement in this country had its inception at a time when industry, compared with modern industry, was still carried on in a primitive way.

Under such a system the workers were, in a measure, practically able to hold their own with their employers, and the tendency of wages would have been ever upward had not a revolution in production taken place.

The relation formerly existing between employer and employees has been sundered. There is no longer any contact between them. The individual employer has been succeeded by a company of individuals, the company by a corporation, and the corporation by the modern trust.

This transition from the individual employer to the modern corporate trust employer, though gradual, has been complete. The process of development and concentration of the means of production goes unceasingly on. Nothing can stop it.

We may as well attempt to turn back the hand of time or try to reverse the order of the universe as to endeavor to check the development of industry and the means of production. **THE SKILLED MECHANIC HAS BECOME A MACHINE FEEDER.**

The effect of this industrial development upon the working class is by no means gratifying to that class.

But by a division of labor which is absolutely necessary under the present system of machine production, where every man learns his part and becomes proficient only in doing that particular part, his opportunity of employment is, in consequence, re-

stricted to such specialized work, and he becomes but a cog in the gigantic machine of wealth production.

As every improved machine displaces so many laborers who become non-consumers, or at least but limited consumers, it will be readily seen that a system of production which is primarily carried on for profit defeats itself and will in time destroy that system.

But while this process of development in production is going on the working class will be the greatest sufferers. The ranks of the unemployed grows ever larger and larger, and becomes a standing menace to those who are employed.

There is another factor which seriously threatens the tranquility of trades unions. It is the army of female and child laborers.

Intricate and complex machinery requires but little strength to operate, hence the employing capitalist class have in this army a powerful leverage with which to still further reduce the wages of workingmen. And as the wages of women and children in every instance is far below that of men's pay, the natural consequence is that wages fall to the level of the cheapest paid labor.

TRADES UNIONISTS CAN NOT IGNORE ECONOMIC CHANGES.

Let us not deceive ourselves. Let us meet the issue fairly and squarely.

As trades unionists we can not ignore the economic changes which are going on all around and about us. The industrial development and concentration of the means of production into ever fewer hands, makes it imperative that we change our tactics in treating with the employing capitalist class. The strike and boycott, the only weapons thus far recognized by trades unions, are becoming ever less potent as weapons of immediate offense and defense. These are necessary, however, under the present capitalist system, and so long as that system remains we are of necessity compelled to use them. But to make absolute industrial liberty possible, to free our class from the thralldom of wage slavery, we must unite at the polls; gain possession of the powers of government, and having achieved that power, use it in the complete overthrow of the capitalist system of exploitation and establish in its stead the Workers' Republic.

Complying with the resolution adopted by the last convention, the state legislative committee forwarded

to the several candidates for state legislative positions and candidates for congress, circular letters containing interrogations relative to their views upon the question of direct legislation. Returns received indicate that a majority of those elected to the house and senate are favorable to direct legislation, and have pledged themselves to vote for such a measure.

It now remains to be seen whether these ante-election pledges were made by candidates with a view of honestly carrying out the wishes of the people, or whether they were made solely for the purpose of securing votes. If the latter, it will but still further evidence the fact that politicians are prone to make any kind of promise so long as it will help them into office.

CONCLUSION.

Brothers, the work of the Missouri State Federation of Labor is only just begun. The cause in which you are engaged is a holy one. The crusaders of old, who sought to rescue Christian civilization from profane hands, and were spurred on to noble sacrifices and deeds of valor that have been the marvel of centuries, had not a greater cause to enlist their service than have the men and women who are to-day striving to strike the shackles from the limbs of labor.

E. T. BEHRENS,
President Missouri State Federation of Labor.

The Socialist Party

National committeemen and state secretaries in all states in good standing are hereby notified that sufficient funds are now on hand to warrant the local quorum in advancing one-half the railroad fare of the representatives of such states to the national committee meeting set for January 29 in St. Louis, Mo. The national secretary should be advised at once of the amount required to cover one-half the round-trip fare.

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CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

Subscribers changing their residence are re-
quested to promptly notify this office of new
address. Also state old address.

Should Resign and Leave the Legislature.

Van Buren, Ark., Jan. 1, 1903.

Two of the newly elected state rep-
resentatives have applied for admis-
sion to our locals and, if admitted,
will go upon the floor of Arkansas
legislature as avowed Socialists.—
Thos. J. Haggerty.

If these state representatives wish
to join our movement, let them get
out of the old party movement at
first, let them resign their capitalist
jobs in the legislatures. Not being
elected on a straight Socialist ticket
they can not go on the floor of the
legislature as avowed Socialists, and
if they pretend to do so, they will
make a lamentable failure of it. We
want neither deception nor hypocrisy.

Some weeks ago Herr Jacobi, one
of the most influential members of
the radical Liberal Party in Germany,
representing the district of Schles-
wig in the German reichstag, re-
signed as a member of the German
parliament, much to the surprise of
the old party politicians.

As reason for his resignation Mr.
Jacobi gave the following:

"I resign as member of the reich-
stag, because I am determined to get
out of the Liberal Party and will
henceforth fight under the banner of
the Social Democratic Party. If I
can not be elected on the straight So-
cialist ticket I do not wish to con-
tinue my work in parliament."

This is straight goods. Let us not
have any capitalist-Socialist hash in
politics, because it will work mis-
chief and confusion.

Straight Socialist Party politics,
clear class conscious work without
any DeLeonite utopian misconception
of our historical mission—this is the
need of the hour.

Danger Signal.

The efforts of the capitalists to dis-
franchise the working class becomes
more apparent in every session of the
legislature.

On the same day when the State
Federation of Labor convened in an-
nual session in Jefferson City, the fol-
lowing telegram was sent out to the
newspapers throughout the state:
TO DISFRANCHISE ILLITERATES.

Jefferson City, Mo., Jan. 12.—

Mr. Brown, of Cass county, aroused
applause from the members of
the house this afternoon when he
introduced a resolution to disfran-
chise illiterates.

He brought his measure before
the house shortly after it con-
vened this afternoon. When he
read the title, the representatives
nodded their heads in approval.

The resolution provides for the
submission of an amendment to the
constitution and defines who are
qualified voters. The amendment,

if presented to the people, will
provide that those who wish to
vote must have lived in the state
one year, in the county one month
and in the township, ward or pre-
cinct ten days.

This bill is a direct blow to the
working people, an attempt to rob
them of their political rights.

Who are the illiterates? Who is
responsible for them? Are they for-
eigners?

No. The illiterates in our American
cities are the poor, unfortunate chil-
dren of the wage workers who, in-
stead of attending school are driven
to the factories and workshops where
they have to work 10 and 12 hours a
day for \$1.50 and \$2.00 a week. The
illiterates are those poor children on
the streets selling newspapers and
collecting the profits for wealthy
newspaper speculators and aristoc-
rats.

Capitalism forces our children into
illiteracy, ignorance and wage slavery
for the sake of making profits, and
then they make laws disfranchising
these very victims of capitalism.

Organized Labor, be on your guard.
Join hands with the Socialist Party
and call a halt to the nefarious work
of the capitalist politicians. Nothing
short of Socialism will prevent your
political and economic disfranchise-
ment.

WORK AND PRAY.

BY GEORGE HERWEGH.

Work and pray, so you are told,
Briefly pray, for time means gold;
Poverty gains o'er your bed—
Briefly pray, for time means bread.

And you dig and plow and mow,
And you saw and drill and sew,
And you hammer and you spin—
What do you, O workers, win?

At the loom you toil and weave,
For their ore the rocks you cleave,
And the horn of plenty still
To its very brim you fill.

Where, tho, is prepared your meal?
Where may you a warm hearth feel?
Where's for you a festive garb?
Where for you a sword so sharp?

Everything by you is wrought,
But of all you there's naught!
And of all things but alone,
Is the chain you forge, your own.

Chain that round your body clings,
That has bent your spirits' wings,
That entralls your children too—
That is the reward for you.

Gems you raise from darkest mine,
Are but made for rogues to shine;
Cloth you weave, but curse and fear
Bears for you in soldiers' gear

Houses that your hands erect,
Have no roof you to protect.
Those, whom you with all provide,
Tread on you in haughty pride.

Human bees, did nature true
Give but honey unto you?
See the drones about you soar!
Have you lost the sting you bore?

Waken, laborers, to your right!
Learn at last to know your might!
All the wheels will cease to go
If your strong arm wants it so.

Pale will your oppressors turn
When your burden you will spurn,
When aside the plow you lay,
When, it is enough, you say.

Break the double yoke in twain!
Break the dread of slavery's pain!
Break the pain of slavery's dread!
Bread means freedom, freedom bread!

[The above poem was written for
the General German Workmen's Union
by George Herwegh in April, 1864.
Translated by "Hebe," in The Com-
rade.]

UNDER SOCIALISM the empty ta-
ble will be replaced with a full dining
table, where the men who work can
eat like civilized people should.

Babies Die, Dogs Feast.

The city health department of Chi-
cago has issued a bulletin calling up-
on charitable persons to choose be-
tween preserving the lives of babies
and those of dogs and cats. It reads:

"While the Thanksgiving dinner of
turkey and trimmings was being pre-
pared for the 70 unfortunate inmates
of the Chicago Home for the Friend-
less Dogs and Cats, an unfortunate
father, Charles F. Maloney, was trudg-
ing through the south division, carry-
ing his diphtheria-stricken two-year-
old daughter in his arms, in search of
some place where she could be taken
in and cared for. Refused admission
at hospitals and dispensaries, he final-
ly reached a police station, whence he
was directed to the health depart-
ment, but the child died before he ar-
rived at the commissioner's office."

A New Scab-Union.

"A League of Independent Work-
men of America," to be organized by
a Reverend E. M. Fairchild, of Albany,
N. Y.

When "reverends" begin to organize
"independent workmen" into
unions there is good reason for suspi-
cion. It smells too much of scab
unionism.

Reverend Fairchild says his new La-
bor League will be organized on na-
tional lines and the objects are as fol-
lows:

"1. To protect independent work-
men in their independence.

"2. To sustain high wages by skill-
ful, energetic co-operation with our
employers.

"3. To establish reasonable hours
of labor, according to the exigencies
of the trades.

"4. To promote intelligent under-
standing of our work.

"5. To furnish favorable conditions
for training apprentices, in order that
our boys may become successful
workmen.

"6. To maintain sanitary conditions
of employment by means of state
laws and inspectors.

"7. To compel officers of the gov-
ernment to enforce the laws.

"8. To compel labor unions to ob-
serve the laws."

Workingmen, beware of the "Re-
verends" and kick them into the blue
ether the moment they preach of help-
ing the "independent working men."

Of course there are a few of the
"Reverends" that are all right, and
the moment they try to practice what
they preach they are kicked out of
the church.

LOCAL ST. LOUIS, S. P.

Special Meeting to Be Held Sunday, Jan-
uary 18, at 7 O'clock F. M.

Local St. Louis Socialist Party will
hold a special meeting, Sunday, Janu-
ary 18, 1903, at 7 o'clock p. m., at
Delabar's hall, Broadway and Elm
streets.

The object of this special meeting
is to discuss and decide the question
of holding several agitation meetings
while the National committee is in
session. Furthermore, the meeting
shall discuss various important ques-
tions concerning the annual session of
the National committee, the retention
of National headquarters in St. Louis,
the recommendation that the Local
shall be given the power to recom-
mend to National committee the
names of candidates for members of
Local Quorum National Committee,
etc.

In view of the fact that most im-
portant business concerning the next
municipal campaign could not be
brought before last general meeting,
it will be necessary that this special
meeting make immediate arrange-
ments for the nomination of candi-
dates for spring election.

By order of City Central Committee.
ALBERT E. SANDERSON,
City Secretary.

P. S.—This special meeting will take

place in the evening, beginning at
p. m., in order to give the comrades a
chance to attend the Tenth Ward
Nomination convention which takes
place in the afternoon at Southwest
Turner hall. A. E. S.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 18th.

Tenth Ward Nomination Convention at
Southwest Turner Hall.

All Socialists and sympathizers with
the Socialist Party movement of the
Tenth ward are invited to attend the
Tenth ward nomination convention,
which will take place to-morrow, Sun-
day, January 18, at 2 o'clock p. m., at
Southwest Turner hall, Potomac
street and Ohio avenue. Comrades
Wm. Brandt and Chris. Rocker will
address the meeting.

The object of this convention is to
nominate a candidate for the house of
delegates.

Comrades wishing to help distribut-
ing the convention call circular are
requested to meet at Comrade Wm.
Ruesche's residence, 3734 Oregon ave-
nue, on Sunday morning at 8 o'clock.

Resolution of Local Kansas City.

TO LOCAL ST. LOUIS.

RESOLUTIONS OF ENDORSEMENT.

Prepared by a special committee,
elected with power to act, by Local
Jackson county, January 13, 1903.

Comrades:
We, the special committee, elected
to pass resolutions endorsing the ac-
tion of Local St. Louis, of January 5,
1903, in reciting the disloyalty to the
National constitution, and calling for
the resignations of comrades: E. Val
Putnam, James S. Roche, M. Ballard
Dunn, and Leon Greenbaum from
their official positions in the Socialist
Party, do hereby submit the follow-
ing:

RESOLUTION 1.

Resolved, That Local Jackson coun-
ty endorses the resolutions of Local
St. Louis, which call for the resigna-
tions of "All those favoring fusion
schemes." We hold that whoever ad-
vocates the policy of fusion with any
political party, has not read aright
the history of such political action,
and is therefore not a safe nor com-
petent person to act as an official in
the Socialist Party; or that he does
know the fate awaiting such action,
that he advocates fusion to result in
confusion and disruption, and is there-
fore ineligible to act as official in the
Socialist Party; in either case the ad-
vocates of fusion with any party or
movement that is not based on Inter-
national Socialism, is not in sym-
pathy with the Socialist Party of
America, and is therefore not quali-
fied to hold any office in the Socialist
Party.

RESOLUTION 2.

Be it further resolved, That we
commend the patience of Local St.
Louis, in dealing with the actions of
the above named comrades, some of
whose injurious conduct is of several
months' standing, to-wit:

Their bitter denunciation of Kan-
sas City's effort to retain the name
Socialist Party instead of the "Work-
ing Class" party, which name was evi-
dently the result of their (con) fusion
idea; and their subsequent action in
absolutely refusing to assist in the
fight to retain the name Socialist, or
to aid in defraying the necessary ex-
penses attached to the defence of the
party name.

W. E. CLARK,
D. W. TRIPP,
GARNET FUTVOYE,

EDITORS NOTE: Concerning reso-
lution No. 2, we wish to say that the
Kansas City comrades are mistaken.
In order to be on the safe side and
have a ticket in the field under all
circumstances, prompt action was
necessary, and the St. Louis com-
rades acted by adopting a name that
no election commissioner, no secre-
tary of state and no supreme court

could rule out. The democratic machine in St. Louis, managed by shrewd politicians like Harry Hawes and others, were doing all in their power to keep the Socialist Party off the ticket. We could not risk to rely on the Democratic state supreme court for a final decision to be given at any time it pleased, perhaps too late to get our ticket on the ballot. It is safe to say that without the

prompt action of the St. Louis comrades in selecting the name, WORKING CLASS PARTY, to counteract the Democratic schemes, the supreme court would not have given the decision in favor of the name SOCIALIST PARTY, because considerable agitation had been done to explain the crooked work of Secretary of State Cook and the St. Louis Democratic boodle gang.

SOCIALIST PRESS COMMENT.

The whole record flatly gives the lie to those who so confidently allege that "Socialism can never take root in American soil." It has taken root in the soil of the United States, as in that of every European country and such other countries as Canada, Brazil, Argentina, South Africa, Australia, New Zealand and Japan. It is growing, here and all over the world. The time is not far off when it will flower in political victory and bear the fruit of economic liberty.—The Worker.

The right to own as private property the things that ALL MUST USE in order to exist, and the RIGHT TO LIVE, are two rights that can not and DO NOT EXIST AT THE SAME TIME. One or the other must give way. Socialism stands for the right of ALL MEN to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. Capitalism stands for the rights of PROPERTY as superior to the rights of humanity. Which side are YOU on? THERE IS NO MIDDLE GROUND. You must be for Socialism or against it. If you are against it, you certainly ought to know WHY; and if you don't know that, you had better investigate. And you haven't a lifetime to investigate. Hurry up!—Chicago Socialist.

Liberty! Yes, the liberty to starve. Nice kind of liberty there is left to the fallen American—the liberty to pay a combination of villains a tribute on every mouthful of victuals or clothing they must have or perish. The liberty of going from one man to another and BEGGING for the privilege of working—to be the HIRELING of some monopolist. The rich make a greater profit off their hirelings to-day than the slave owner of by-gone days. Liberty! Yes, you should be very proud of this kind of liberty. The system that levies a tribute on the necessary articles of life is the worst form of tyranny that has ever existed. Our forefathers refused to pay an insignificant tax on tea, but their sons (?) submit to a tax from every unscrupulous monopoly that arises, and every mouthful of victuals they take add to the wealth of the oppressors. You may not like the way this is put, but it is a fact just the same and you know it.—Appeal to Reason.

Ten thousand members of the Socialist Party of America, with slender resources, rounded up 300,000 votes and startled the nation. If that number can accomplish so wonderful a result, what, think you, would follow when the party membership reaches 60,000? Thirty votes to each party member means 1,800,000 votes. Already over six hundred of the valiant 10,000 have pledged themselves to secure five new members during 1903, and the new year is barely a week old! With 60,000 class-conscious Socialists at the end of this year, we will enter the campaign of 1904 with the confident assurance of rolling up that two million votes! With 60,000 working, pushing, tireless workers, stimulated by the surety of a speedy glorious triumph and America is ours! Comrades, we will join hands across the sea and carry a message to the toilers of other lands that will light their eyes with the fires of hope and banish the dull, numbing fear of the

future! We'll make a reality of the command that has been ringing down the pathway of time:

"Workingmen of all countries, UNITE! You have nothing to lose but your chains; you have a world to gain!"—Coming Nation.

Ninth Ward Club.

GRAND RECEPTION AT HALDEMAN'S HALL.

A grand reception will be given by the Ninth Ward Socialist club at Halde- man's hall, corner Seventh and Arsenal streets, this evening, Saturday, January 17, 1903. Tickets 10 cents. Comrades and their friends are invited.

THE COMMITTEE.

FINANCIAL REPORT.

The city secretary's annual financial report, together with the auditor's report, will be printed in next week's St. Louis Labor.

"The principles of Socialism are just and right," said Gen. William Booth, founder and commander of the Salvation Army, in an interview, "but it is a celestial law without a celestial people." Gen. Booth ought to know by this time that Socialism aims at changing the economic conditions that make the Salvation Army work necessary. Under Socialism poisonous slums and starvation will not be known. Salvation soup houses will no longer be necessary and the thousands of brave, honest men and women who are to-day begging and praying for the poor souls in the slums and saloons can under Socialism be put to some more useful work. Under Socialism there will be no need for Salvation Armies, for there will be no slums, no poverty and misery.

While thousands of wageworkers and paupers are starving in the streets of London the British government spends \$5,000,000 for Lord Curzon's coronation in Delhi, India. After us the deluge! seems to be the motto of the British plutocracy.

The special attention of our readers is called to the annual report of President Behrens' report to the convention of the Missouri Federation of Labor on page 3, also to the leading articles on page 1, Law-Abiding Anarchists and Public Press and Socialism.

Comrades, get new subscribers for your papers.

Trade Union Notes.

The waiters' union is recognized in 84 restaurants in San Francisco.

Machinists at Des Moines have been given an advance of 25 cents by the M. & St. P. road.

Lumber workers in Olympia, Wash., were advanced 25 cents more a day and given privilege to board where they pleased, virtually abolishing company boarding houses.

The bituminous miners will make a demand for 15 to 20 per cent. increase in wages the latter part of the month. The national convention will meet at Indianapolis, January 17, and immediately thereafter the

district conventions will be held where the different scales will be adopted. It is estimated the increase will aggregate \$2,000,000 a year.

John J. Fitzpatrick, organizer of the Chicago Federation of Labor, predicts a hard fight in the immediate future between the unions of that city and the Manufacturers' association.

The fierce fight between the Cigar-makers' International union and the "Resistencia," a Spanish organization, which has been waged for several years, is about ended. The latter body will join the international. This action has already been taken in West Tampa, Fla., where the "Resistencia" was dissolved, and will quite likely be initiated in other southern points.

Tin workers at Martins Ferry, O., struck against a 25-per-cent. cut.

Painters' international union has adopted a label. Five sizes will be loaned to local unions.

Brewers will hold a special national convention in February.

The International Cigarmakers' union is to bring suit against the Michigan board of control to prevent the manufacture of cigars in the state prison.

Cincinnati glass workers gained the nine-hour day.

Chicago union teamsters will assist the printers in their fight against Conkey. They will refuse to haul any material which comes from the Conkey plant.

The Reuter brewery of Boston is now union in all its departments. The non-union men have been paid off and discharged.

Cleveland (O.) molders, who are out on strike are gradually bringing their bosses to time, five firms having yielded to the demands.

People's Fund and Welfare Association.

Meetings of the association take place every fourth Tuesday, at 8 p. m.

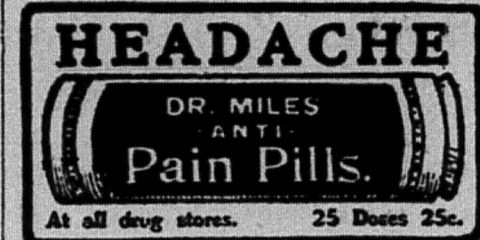
The board of directors meets every second Tuesday at 8 p. m.

UNDER SOCIALISM the mental giant cannot impose on his inferiors any more than the physical giant now imposes on smaller men.

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SOCIALIST PROPAGANDA.

NOTES FROM THE FIELD OF AGITATION

Ohio state headquarters will be removed to Cleveland, O.

Comrade Debs spoke at California State Labor convention January 5.

Oklahoma Socialists held their territorial convention on New Year's day.

The Denison (Texas) Trades and Labor Council has declared for Socialism.

At East Mauch Chunk, Pa., the Socialists' activity has driven the old parties to unite on a "Citizens'" ticket.

"Let's All Get Rich" is the title of a little pamphlet issued by Kerr & Co., Chicago. It is written by I. T. McDill.

H. Gaylord Wilshire will meet Prof. E. R. A. Seligman in joint debate at Cooper union, New York, January 16.

Comrade McCartney, of the Massachusetts legislature, addressed the Twentieth Century club of Boston on Socialism.

Comrades of San Antonio, Tex., have put out a strong ticket for the municipal election and enunciated a ringing platform.

The Comrade Publishing Co., New York, has issued a little booklet entitled "The Agitator." It is liberally illustrated. Price, 5 cents.

Local Philadelphia of the Socialist Party has arranged a series of Sunday evening lectures at the new headquarters, 1305 Arch street.

There are three Socialist members now in the Massachusetts legislature, Carey, McCartney and Ramsden. They will be heard from this session.

Ohio state committee is arranging a tour for Comrade W. J. White, of New Castle, Pa., who agitated in the strike regions during the anthracite coal strike.

The meeting arranged for Max S. Hayes in Memorial Hall Annex, Toledo, O., on Saturday evening, January 3, proved a success from every point of view.

Comrades of Massachusetts are provoking old party papers into printing much about Socialism these days, thus reaching many who could not otherwise be reached.

W. G. Critchlow has been elected as member national committee for Ohio; Comrade Morris Hillquitt has been elected as national committee member for New York.

Ohio comrades are now arranging a short tour for Comrade N. P. Geiger between Cleveland and Fort Wayne, Ind. He wishes to reach the latter point about February 2.

On July 1, 1902, the Ohio organization had 33 locals of the party who had paid \$58 for dues the month previous. The membership at this time was actually about 400 to 600.

Joe A. Parker, of Louisville, Ky., national secretary of the People's Party, is out with a proposition in the Southern Mercury to unite all reform elements with the Socialist Party.

On January 2 the Socialists of Boston held a rousing meeting in historic Faneuil house, and by speeches and resolutions denounced the coal famine, showing the needless brutality of it.

New Castle, Pa., will have a continued debate on January 29, 30 and 31 between Father McGrady, representing the Socialist Party, and W. P. F. Ferguson for the Prohibitionists.

The official Socialist vote in the state of Washington give the party for supreme judge 4,739; the S. L. P. 834 on the same office. Thus the Socialist vote was 5,573 or over 5 per cent.

John Collins will start on his agitation tour through the eastern states on January 12. He will speak at Fort Wayne, Ind., on that date, then two dates in Ohio, and from there to Pittsburg.

The comrades in Kirkwood, Mo., organized a Socialist club last Saturday, with 14 members. Comrade J. H. Sentenne was elected organizer. The prospects for a strong local movement in Kirkwood are bright.

New York Socialists will hold a great mass meeting in Cooper Union on January 15. James F. Carey, Ben Hanford and Geo. D. Herron will be the speakers. The object is to secure further pledges for the Daily Globe, as the new Socialist paper is to be called.

At Del Mar, Cal., Socialists elected candidate to a local office. At Escondido, same state, same result. In Washington township, Nevada county, Wash., Socialists elected a justice of the peace. Same office was won by same party in Medimont, Idaho, and a constable as well.

The Socialists and Prohibitionists are preparing to lock horns in a big debate at New Castle, Pa. Debs, McGrady and Hagerty will hold up the Socialist end, while the Prohibitionists be represented by Oliver Steward, national chairman; Judge Cushing, of Maine, and Rev. Dr. Swallow, of Harrisburg, Pa.

A. S. Edwards, of Chicago, formerly editor of The Coming Nation and of the Social Democratic Herald and one of the strongest men in the Socialist movement, will speak at the Armory hall in the Sangerbund building on the evenings of January 26, 27 and 28. These meetings are held with the purpose of interesting outsiders in Socialism and to educate our own people more thoroughly.—Fort Wayne Socialist Voice.

Local Toledo, O., at its meeting on Sunday, January 4, unanimously adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, That Local Toledo requests the member of the national committee from Ohio to use his efforts in the meeting of the national committee called to meet in St. Louis, Mo., on January 29, 1903, to have some method adopted for raising funds to pay the obligations assumed by the unity convention. The state secretary to furnish copy to member of national committee.

De Leon's "Socialist Labor" party has just expelled 22 more members in New York for "treason to the working class and conspiracy." Four were also kicked out of Colorado and one in Cleveland (Mr. Max Weber, formerly editor of the Volksfreund). Thomas J. Curran, the leading member of the party in Rhode Island, has resigned, as did J. H. Arnold in Louisville, Ky. The Jewish Arbeiter Zeitung, of New York, has given up the ghost, and the end the section in Los Angeles, Cal., has started a lively scrap on the inside. Mr. De Leon's "Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance" met in Hartford, Conn., with Dan and 13 other delegates present. Dan beheaded his national secretary, W. L. Brower, and placed a man named Kinnealey in charge. It is reported that Dan has "his eye" on a certain "prominent" in Cleveland who is under suspicion of being a traitor.

Labor Press Council Notes.

New subscribers have been secured during the last few days by the following comrades and friends:

W. F. Lawrence, Flat River, Mo.... 4
Mr. Lewis, St. Louis 1
Phil Mueller 1
Richard Steele 1
A. J. Lawrence 1
Frank L. Robinson 5
Leonard Stoll 2
Ed Hoffman, Pollock, La 1
P. A. Anderson, Springfield, Mo.... 2
W. C. Bohannon, St. Louis..... 1
Henry Calmels, Edwardsville, Ill.... 1

English Socialist Literature.

Will be sold at cost by the People's Fund and Welfare association, Eleventh and Locust streets. Here is a chance to do good propaganda work! All kinds of papers, magazines, pamphlets and books. Mr. Louis Kober will be found at the place every Monday and Thursday, from 5 to 6:30 p. m.; Sundays from 10 to 11 a. m. Ward branches and clubs should not fail to avail themselves of this chance to secure good and cheap literature.

LOUIS KOBER.

Charles H. Kerr & Co. of Chicago will soon bring out a translation, by A. M. Simons and May Wood Simons, of Karl Kautsky's valuable work, "The Social Revolution." This is an addition to our translated Socialist literature as welcome as was Engels' "Origin of the Family," which the same enterprising house has recently issued in Untermann's translation.

"Zola the Socialist," by Jean Longuet, is the leading article in the December issue of "The Comrade." It is illustrated with two portraits of the great novelist. B. A. Jedrzejski writes on the Polish Socialist movement and Ernest Untermann tells how he became a Socialist. Extended notice is given to Hutchins Haggood's "Spirit of the Ghetto," and a number of Jacob Epstein's illustrations are reproduced. Other features are a sketch of Belfort Sax and a tribute to Elizabeth Cady Stanton; poems by Ernest Crosby, Paul Shivel, Edwin Bernholtz and Lucien V. Rule; portraits, cartoons, etc., besides the editorial comment on the vote and the Californian affair, and reviews of current literature.

Carpenters' Union No. 5 will give a family entertainment at Eckhard's hall, Cherokee street, and Texas avenue, Saturday, January 17. Admission \$1 per family, for which amount refreshment will be served free. Union carpenters invited.

People's Fund and Welfare Association.

The board of directors of the People's Fund and Welfare association meets the second Tuesday of each month. General meeting of the association on the 4th Tuesday of each month. All members are requested to attend.

A Beautiful Book.

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Lessons in Scientific Socialism.

FOR SOCIALIST STUDENTS.

SOCIALISM.

(By Wm. Scholl-McClure.)

In the often-expressed fear lest Socialism should reduce all to the level of the workers, there is an unconscious recognition of the evil conditions they have to endure that is in itself justification of their revolt against them. Wage-slavery has aspects even worse than chattel slavery. To his owner the chattel slave was valuable property that must be taken care of. But the master of the wage slave can pay a wage on which he slowly starves, can kill with overwork, and yet lose nothing. That man who sees a hundred standing ready to take his place dares not assert himself. The master has him in his power, and knows it; and power is but the provocation of the bully. Many a man not alone endures conditions that are infamous, but has often to set his teeth and submit in silence to insults which, though they cut like a lash, he is powerless to resent. Masters he can change, but a master he must serve; and not until there are none will the slave be truly free.

Nor do the wage slaves only suffer. Commercialism taints the lives of every one of us.

You are living on the commercial level, and sell your brains to voice convictions and interests that are not your own. It's prostitution! And by so much as intellect is higher than the body, so much the deeper is your infamy.

You of the law are in much the same position. Capital, in its efforts to evade the intention of the laws, can command the shrewdest of your wits. For your brains are at the disposal of whoever can pay the price. You are indifferently attorney for the prosecution or attorney for the defense; to enforce the law, or if possible thwart it, being equally a matter of dollars and cents. Law breaking is condemned, but to defend the law breaker by all the arts of legal subterfuge is perfectly admissible. For your profession also is on the commercial basis. To you, too, it is a matter of business, right or wrong not entering into the question. Said Wendell Phillips of one of your proudest names, "This is Choate, who made it safe to murder, and of whose health thieves asked before they began to steal."

Did those of you who like myself are in the very thick of commercialism ever realize that we are busy for the most part trying to steal trade from each other and work the traffic for all it will bear? That, consequently, three-fourths of our work has no social value whatever? Why, if we were remunerated accordingly, most of us would starve. Consider, too, our system of drumming, and advertising self-puffery. It is but beggary glossed over and reduced to a science!

Mental prostitutes, accomplices in rascality, and professional beggars—to such lives does the force of a competitive system reduce us; nor is there any escape so long as the system remains unchanged. Therefore it is, as Marx says, that the standpoint of socialism "can less than any other make the individual responsible for relations whose creature he socially remains, however much he may subjectively raise himself above them." I have but sought to rouse you to a consciousness of our common infamy, for the evil must be felt before one revolts against it.

Scientific Socialism is no ready-made suit of clothes that might be put on to-morrow. Nor does it expect to overthrow the competitive system on a Monday and have the millennium in full bloom by Sunday. It is

essentially a principle of action, of reorganization. And the manner in which it can be realized must necessarily depend on the conditions existing when public opinion is sufficiently advanced to make its application possible. Socialism is in economics what democracy is in politics; the assertion of the equal right of the people in the management of affairs. It is therefore a principle that should appeal to Americans with peculiar force. A plutocracy in a republic is a monstrosity. Industrial democracy is the logical complement of political democracy. No change in human nature was required to establish the one. It came as a development of political ideals. So with the other. Through the progress of social ideals, it may be well under way long before we become conscious of the wings.

For differences of opinion there will be room in plenty. Many questions may arise that experiment alone can settle, and mistakes undoubtedly will be made. But with a basis of justice and right we may be well assured that the resulting solution of minor details will be simplicity itself as compared with the unsolved complications in which the present system is involved. Such, for instance, as the tariff question; argued over and over, and experimented with for a century at least, yet as far from settlement as ever.

If, however, you insist upon details (and I suppose there are some who would not enter the heavenly city without a map in one hand and a guide book in the other), they can be found in abundance in Mr. Bellamy's "Looking Backward." When, though you have demonstrated to your satisfaction the loss of individuality that might result from the ward soup kitchen, pray do not conclude that Socialism has given up the ghost. And as an antidote to Mr. Bellamy's apotheosis of system please read Mr. Morris' "News from Nowhere," in which there is no system at all. Then perhaps it will be understood that Socialism is not going to be this, that, or the other man's plan, but just what we ourselves make it.

Socialism is fast becoming the all-absorbing topic of the day. It permeates the whole intellectual field. The magazines and papers are full of it. It is invading the pulpit, and will next be in the schools. To the workers it is a religion, a vision of the Kingdom of Heaven come to earth. And it has become the inspiration of all who look to the making of life something better than a soul-crushing struggle for animal existence.

Contemptuous silence, ignorant abuse, active repression, all alike have been powerless to check its steady progress. It is useless to oppose it. One might as well fight the tides. The progress of economic evolution can not be stopped. Capitalism is but its latest phase. Born yesterday, to-morrow it must pass away. To Socialism belongs the future. In some form it is inevitable. But whether it shall come as a tyrannical plutocracy, an autocratic paternalism, or a fraternal democracy, that is for the intelligence of the people to decide.

Union Cigar Factory.

RICE MERCANTILE CIGAR COMPANY DID BIG BUSINESS LAST YEAR.

Among the many manufacturing institutions who have made wonderful headway in the city of St. Louis, can be mentioned the cigar factory of the F. R. Rice Mercantile Cigar Co. This company has not only met with immense success on the "Mercantile" 10-cent cigar, but also on the "305," and

there is no question that a great part of this rapid growth on the Mercantile and other brands of cigars is, to a great extent, due to the fact that the firm has not only got an elegant force of first-class salesmen, who are extremely popular with the trade and who are working with a full heart for the success of the firm, but also because the factory has one of the best forces of cigarmakers.

This feeling was clearly demonstrated when the firm found that they were unable to get enough first-class cigarmakers to fill their orders. When they laid the matter before the cigarmakers, they at once decided, being that they could not furnish enough men when the orders were piling up in the house that they would sacrifice a few of their Sundays and make an exception, which has never been done before by the Cigarmakers union, to work for a firm on a Sunday.

The sales of the firm last year were the largest in the history of their business, and the increase is due to the fact that the factory absolutely refuses to give out any schemes whatever, either in the way of free cigars, cigar lighters or cutters. Everything is added to the quality of the cigar, and the consumer will in the end find out which brands are sold on a strictly merit basis and which are sold on a scheme basis, and will then select the merit cigars.

A great many have visited the factory during the year, and were impressed with the cleanliness and the workmen.

Also the fine Havana, that is worked in the factory, and it always affords the firm pleasure to escort any one through the factory who wishes to see it.

St. Louis Campaign Fund.

Campaign Fund Pledge—Leonard Hall, \$1; H. J. Heigerwalt, 25 cents; G. Bolting, \$1.

Campaign Fund Donations— — — \$5; H. A. Piednoir, \$5; R. J. Berger, 25 cents; Karl Kaiser, \$2; I. Schmoll, 50 cents; employees of H. F. B., by Wm. Crouch, \$1.05; Chas. Thieme, 50 cents; Louis Hermannis, 25 cents; D. Allan, \$1.50; Theo. Schreiber, by Mrs. Voegel, 25 cents; Fred How, 50 cents.

Collections at Hall Meetings—Southwest turner hall, \$14.40; Social turner hall, \$27.11; North St. Louis turner hall, \$1.90; Southwest turner hall, \$6.30; Druid's hall, \$6.65; Delabar's hall, \$5.70; Delabar's hall, \$3; Delabar's hall, \$3.17; courthouse meeting, 71 cents; committee, \$5; Twelfth and Olive streets, \$1; committee, by Scheffler, \$6.05.

List No. 1,013—Christ Renther, 25 cents.

List No. 184—Jacob Hegele, 50 cents; A. W., 50 cents; Erich E. A. Mueller, \$1.

Total to January 3, 1903.....\$101 54
Previously received..... 529 30

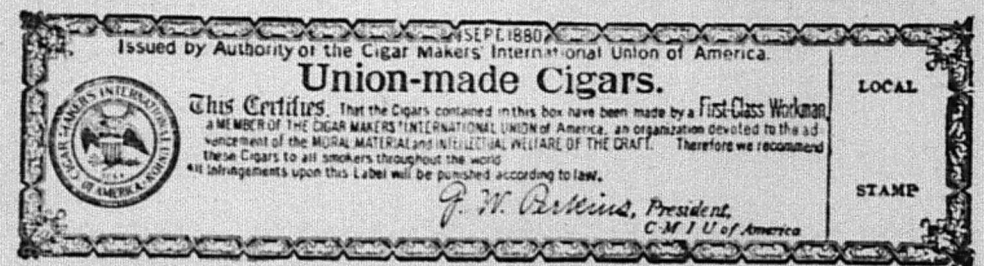
Total\$630 84
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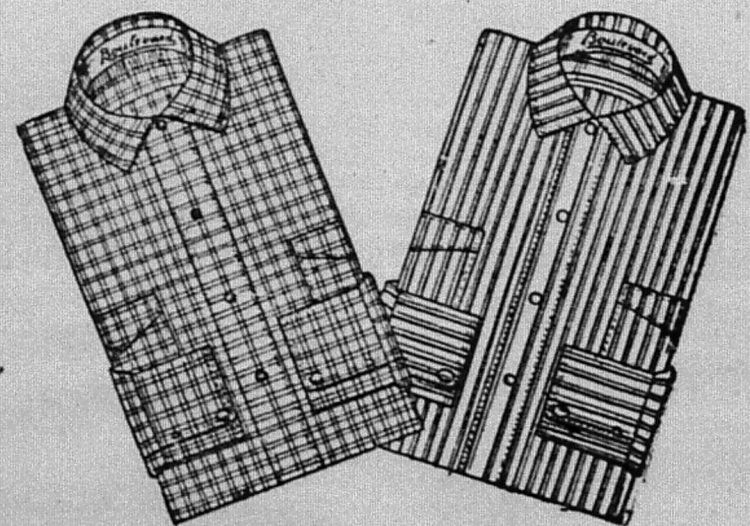
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616 NORTH SEVENTH STREET.

Socialism in Europe.

The Socialists in Bern, Switzerland, succeeded in electing seven new members to the municipal council, making the total number of municipal councilors nine.

The Socialists of Baden have already distributed 180,000 copies of Comrade August Bebel's great speech on the tariff, which was delivered in the reichstag a few weeks ago.

Comrade Troelstra, editor of Het Volk, has been elected at the second ballot, December 9, to the second house of the Dutch parliament. He takes the place of a deceased Liberal.

An authorized German translation of Hon. Prof. Enrico Ferri's book, "The Positive School of Criminology in Italy," has been made by E. Mueller-Roeder. It is published in Frankfurt-on-the-Main by the Neuer Frankfurter Verlag.

The Socialists have won a victory in the Mantua (Italy) provincial council election. Thirteen Moderates, four Radicals and six Socialists were elected. The new provincial council consists of 16 Moderates, 12 Radicals and 12 Socialists, so the two last-named parties have a majority over the Moderates.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg states that more than 20,000 workmen were arrested and escorted to their respective villages by soldiers, because they were out of employment and threatened to cause disorder. That is a new way of solving the unemployed problem, which deserves the attention of the American labor czars.

Several hundred Russian students had been punished for carrying on revolutionary propaganda, by being sent to the barracks. But they have been "pardoned." It has been revealed that the reason for the seeming clemency of the "pardon" was that the students in the army were having great success in converting not only soldiers but also officers to their revolutionary and Socialist ideas; hence the government removed them.

On election morning in Breslau, to prepare for the second ballots, the emperor's anti-Socialist speech was posted up in all the great factories and workshops. Result: Three Socialist candidates gained from 70 to 120 more votes than in the main election. This year a Socialist deputy, Bernstein, was elected to the reichstag with 14,700 votes, against 4,474 from a Breslau district, and another district has returned a Socialist ever since 1878.

In Crimmitschau, an important manufacturing city of Saxony, with a population of 20,000, municipal elections were held according to a new system introduced to clip the wings of Socialism. The suffrage reformers now meditate on the results of their labors. The Socialist Party won all the six seats of the first class, with great majorities. The six Socialists were elected with from 736 to 738 votes, while their opponents got only from 65 to 69 votes.—Crimmitschau.

Labor Press Council of St. Louis and Vicinity.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 8, 1903.
People's Fund and Welfare Hall:
Ninth meeting of the Labor Press Council was called to order by Vice-Chairman Struckhoff, at 8:20 p. m.
Delegates seated from Core Makers Union, No. 131; Amalgamated Wood Workers, No. 221; Workingmen's Sick and Death Benefit association; publishers of "St. Louis Labor" and "Ar-

beiter Zeitung" reported very encouraging increases in subscription lists of the two papers, due largely to the constant work of those workers who are supporting the labor press, adding that this work must be continued, and new recruits added to those now doing the work as upon a large subscription list rests the value of a paper to the Labor movement.

Brother Hoehn asked to be excused, having another meeting to attend.

Request was granted.

Reports of Labor Press committees: Brothers Steele and Lawrence reported nine new subscribers secured as the result of their last Saturday's work.

Committee to draft letter heads for this body reported. Report received.

Secretary made financial report showing:

Cash on hand, December 11....\$ 3 48
Receipts December 11 to January 8 27 95

Total\$31 43
Expenditures, December 11 to January 8\$ 6 50
Cash on hand, January 8..... 24 93

Total\$31 43

Brothers expressed the opinion that some delegates may have departed tonight before learning that the meeting had to be held in the office instead of large hall, due to the hall committee's failure to make proper arrangements for securing the latter. Decided to meet in the West hall in the future, with entrance on Locust street side of building.

Secretary instructed to notify organizations of their delegate's failure to attend at least one out of three successive meetings, thereby forfeiting their seats in this body, and requesting organizations to select new delegates.

Adjourned to meet Thursday, February 12, at People's Fund and Welfare Association hall, Eleventh and Locust street, at 8 p. m. Fraternally,
A. J. LAWRENCE,
Secretary.

DISCUSSION MEETING.

Jan. 17, 1903.

The subject at the meeting of the Co-operators at Welfare hall, corner Eleventh and Locust streets, Saturday at 8 p. m., will be:

"Resolved, That Socialism is not in Accord with Voluntary Co-Operation."

Any favoring the motion are invited to come and debate the question with Messrs Geo. W. Wicklim and Hawkins, Co-operators.

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GROCERY—Hermann Rinderknecht, Groceries, Feed, Provisions, Wines, Liquors and Cigars, 6130 N. Broadway.

SAND—Charles Vohrenhold, Moulding Sand, 4201 N. Twentieth St. Phone Kinloch D 440.

SALOON—John Loumann, 5134 N. Broadway. The choicest always on hand.

SALOON—Bloemcke & Co.'s Branch Saloon and Boardinghouse, 4220 N. Broadway. Our service always best.

SALOON—Henry Holtkamp, Saloon and Bowling Alleys, 4214 N. Broadway. Fine wine and liquors always on hand.

SALOON—The Cobweb Bar. Fine Liquors and cigars. Andy's Place, 9th and Pine. Bell. Main 1923; Kinloch. A 989.

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Steel Ranges best made for the money.
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Mirror back, neatly carved wood, finished in oak.

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98c Buys Pair of LACE CURTAINS. 3 1-12 yards long, buttonhole edge, nice patterns.
A 100-Piece DINNER SET \$5.95
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Wishes to announce to the Trade that reliable and competent BARTENDERS will be furnished on application for all occasions. Saloons or extra engagements, etc. Send all orders to
W. EDWARD HORNE, Secretary and Business Agent, Imperial Building, 918 Pine St.
KINLOCH B-1990.
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ASK FOR

F. R. Rice's **MERCANTILE** 10c. Cigar

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AND

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Be sure and call for them, and assist Union Labor

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Suits to Order from \$12.00 Up. Pants to Order from \$3.50 Up.

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Should lining, binding or any part of garment not wear satisfactory, or rip, we will repair or renew the same free of charge, for one year (silk or satin lining excepted.) Will also press garments gratis at any time within one year.