

Missouri Socialist

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EDITORIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

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

The fact that a writer's article is published does not constitute Missouri Socialism as all opinions expressed herein.

Contributions and items of news concerning the labor movement are requested from our readers. Every contribution must be accompanied by the name of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of good faith.

Entered at the Postoffice at St. Louis, Mo., as second-class matter, in December, 1907.



The zinc trust is reorganized at \$64,000,000. We would like to know how Mr. Bryan would sink that trust.

A couple of bears will be a feature in the inaugural procession, says the daily press. We are also reliably informed that a number of American working maules will be in line.

Workmen, there is no power on earth that will bring you the liberty and the comforts of life to which you are entitled except your own voices, your own strength, your own votes.

The St. Louis Mirror raises a big howl about the action of the Central Trades and Labor Union in asking Mr. Johnston to resign. That's good. Throw a stone over the fence and hear a dog yelp and you know—

A \$25,000,000 collar and cuff trust has been formed. It's almost time for the workers to collar all the trusts and take the starch out of them by running them for the benefit of the people. Then the police will stop cuffing strikers about.

It's just a bit appalling to think of the part the billion-dollar Steel Trust will play in the next Presidential election.—St. Louis Republic.

We'll wager the old girl won't be so appalled when the election comes around as to forget to receive her part of the bar!

The Union Review is a new eight-page weekly, devoted to trade unionism, published at Sedalia, Mo. The S. D. P. of that city have contracted for two pages at advertising rates to be edited by the local in the interest of the party. The first installment is full of good socialist matter.

Oh, yes, it is very nice of you to sit on your front doorstep and wait in order to welcome the coming of the glorious co-operative commonwealth, but really you would be displaying more interest if you leaned over your backyard fence and pumped a little socialism into your neighbor.

An iron moulder was kicked from a train by a brutal brakeman and traveled all the way from El Paso, Tex., to St. Louis with a broken jaw, being able to secure no assistance on the way. In Hanna's land even the good Samaritan goes by on the other side. The devil should have gotten some pointers from Mark before trying to buy up the lowly Nazarene.

The Minister of War of Belgium has the blues. He reports that socialism is spreading in the ranks of the army and that although it could be relied on to repel an invasion it is doubtful if it could be used to suppress an insurrection of the people. Cheer up, old man. Just try some embalmed beef on your soldier boys. We did it and it worked fine. You ought to hear 'em shout for old glory.

In a character sketch of Lee Meriwether the St. Louis Mirror says: "It is indeed, fortunate that the revolution that is coming is to be led and at the same time held in restraint by frosty men like Lee Meriwether."

The Social Revolution that is coming will neither be led nor held in restraint by Lee Meriwether or any other "hush-don't-tell-it" Socialist on top of this earth.

The Haverhill Social Democrat's article on the death of the Queen has been quoted by nearly all the radical papers in the country, and we must say it was the best we have seen on the subject. The Alta Idaho Area quotes it and credits it to Missouri Socialist. If our brother editor will look up the article in Missouri Socialist he will find that it is properly credited to the bright paper issued by the Haverhill boys.

The Board of Directors has engaged Comrade Leon Greenbaum to act as business agent of Missouri Socialist. A Socialist book business will be conducted by the paper under his direction and Missouri Comrades will be able to get their books nearer home. Comrade Greenbaum has been laid up with the gripe for a few days, but he will be out in a day or two, and then you had better look out. He'll make you hustle for subs. You can't go to sleep. You'll just have to move on.

A MATERIAL QUESTION

Morality is Founded on Materiality—Better Moral Conditions by Better Material Conditions.

BY M. BALLARD DUNN.

The question of Socialism is a material question and it is our material development that is making Socialism more and more of a factor in the world politics of today.

The rapid advance in the invention of labor saving machinery and the increased efficiency of labor itself through the concentration of effort has placed us upon such a stupendous plane of production that the old methods of handling that production will no longer suffice, and the world lives in a constant state of expectancy—"What will be done next?"

True, the question of Socialism also embodies a moral question, which is true of all material advancements, but it is not our conception of morality nor our brotherly love that will usher in the co-operative commonwealth, but the hard question of existence. While the great material development is going on around us it is depriving countless numbers of human beings of the very bread of life and making the condition of others worse than slavery. The question presents itself to the workman as a wholly a proposition in arithmetic. He produces so much wealth with the aid of tools which he has previously created and receives so much in return, but a fractional part of the whole, while the balance goes to that individual known as a capitalist, or in other words, the man who owns the tools.

The query then presents itself: How comes it that the worker produces the tools and machinery and then uses those tools and machinery in the production of more wealth, and yet is compelled to give nine-tenths of it to some one who has taken no part in the production? When he gets that far he will doubtless remember that he heard somewhere a phrase something like this: "Every man is entitled to the product of his industry." Then he will begin to wonder and to ask himself if that be true why does he not own both the wealth that he produced and the tools wherewith he produced it, both being the product of his industry.

One of the most difficult things for the worker to overcome in a proper decision of the question of Socialism is that brought about through the payment of his wages in money.

Money is used merely as a representative of wealth and it is the wealth which is really paid to the workman.

A shoe worker today will receive \$2 for a work day of 10 hours, and he believes that he is receiving good wages.

But let him consider his wages in the wealth which he has produced, he will discover that in his ten hours work day he has made ten pairs of shoes and received in return as his share two pairs, or rather the value of two pairs, in money.

And again when he desires to purchase a pair of shoes his entire day's wages will hardly represent the value of one pair in the hands of the retailer for the reason that out of the selling price of those shoes must come the profit of retailer, middleman and wholesaler.

Under this process we see the workman is robbed by the manufacturers in the first place by not receiving the full result of his labor and in the second place by the retailer and middleman who must make a profit out of what little he does receive.

We will then ask: "Why is it that this robbery exists as it does?" And reply that the industry of the world and the tools with which the industry is carried on are owned by private individuals or sets of individuals, who conduct them entirely for profit and without any consideration of the wants of the people. Whether satisfied or unsatisfied, further, these are questions which are presenting themselves to every workman today and become more and more pressing as the industrial development progresses.

After the questions above referred to have been answered, another then presents itself, how to bring those principles into consummation?

In answering that, we must go back to one of our former statements, that labor is entitled to all wealth, but that it only receives a small part of it, the balance going to the capitalist class. With that we see that there are two contending factions or classes both striving for a larger share of the wealth produced by labor, one for higher wages and the other for larger profits. It can be readily seen that the success of one, whichever one it may be, means the defeat of the other.

That brings on what Socialists call the class struggle. A struggle which is not imagined but real and which is manifested in the strikes, boycotts and labor unions of to-day, for if there is no class struggle why these organizations and organized efforts on the part of the working class against the capitalist class?

But are these class organizations called trades unions, the methods by which Socialism will finally triumph in America, I think not, in the past they have no doubt been of great aid in holding up wages in bettering the conditions of employment and in even raising the wages of the worker. But the pure and simple trades union with its old weapons of the strike and the boycott are of very little use today when the organization of capital enables it to dictate the terms upon which labor shall be employed.

The trades union of today must go into politics, politics based upon the class struggle and vote their opposition to the capitalist class, and the capitalist system if they ever hope for any relief. The Social Democratic party is based upon the class struggle and is pledged to the principles of Socialism. If there is a class struggle then it is the duty of every workman to vote the Social Democratic ticket, if there is no class struggle then the Social Democratic party is founded upon false principles and there is no excuse for its

existence, and any other party whether Democratic, Republican or Meriwether party will serve the interest of the working class as well as the Socialist party.

The class struggle is the basis of the Socialist movement, without it has no standing.

All this is material and based upon our material existence. As was said above, however, all material advancement carries with it a moral advancement.

In the days when our industrial development permitted of chattel slavery our conception of morality was very limited, but as the material side of life developed the moral developed and kept pace with it. Thus through the successive stages of Federalism, and the early steps of capitalism our moral life has grown until today in the era of capitalization we look with horror upon slavery and sodomy, but regard as highly moral the present system of wage slavery and the robbing of the working class by the owners of capital.

And we would always look at it in that light if it were not that our industrial development will require that we institute co-operation in place of private competition in order to save, not the moral life of the world, but the material.

If we had to wait for our ideas of morality to bring about Socialism, and it was not necessitated by material development, we would wait until Gabriel blew his horn.

Material development precedes moral development.

Morality is based upon materiality.

M. BALLARD DUNN.

TWO CHALLENGES.

Bryan Forgot to Acknowledge Receipt. Los Angeles, Oct. 27, 1908.

W. J. Bryan, Esq., Lincoln, Neb.

Dear Sir—In a few days you will be again a defeated candidate, and presumably have some time at your disposal to devote to your private interests. I understand that in your regular profession as a lawyer you will argue a case for me if the fee is satisfactory. I am willing to pay you one thousand dollars (\$1,000) retaining fee for two hours' work, and will also give another thousand dollars (\$1,000), contingent on your success. You are to debate with me on "Trusts." You are to prove the remedy lies in "destruction," while I will take the stand that the only remedy is "public ownership"—otherwise, Socialism. You can make your own terms for this debate. I will meet you in any city in America, and will pay all the expenses.

Now, Mr. Bryan, if you are a poor man and wish to earn two thousand dollars (\$2,000) for two hours' work, you cannot ignore this offer. If you are a man of honor and courage, you cannot honorably refuse to meet me and let the public know the strength of your economic position. As to my financial responsibility, I refer you to Broadway street or to any bank in Los Angeles. This offer will be open for acceptance any time within one year from date.

H. GAYLORD WILSHIRE,

Social Democratic Candidate for Congress, Sixth District, California.

He Also Never Came to Time.

Los Angeles, Oct. 23, 1908.

To Hon. James McLaughlin, Republican Nominee for Congress, Sixth District, California.

Dear Sir—I understand that the grounds upon which you base your refusal to meet me in a public debate are that you do not consider your personal arrangements, if any, with either Mr. Graves or the Southern Pacific Railway, as pertinent to this campaign.

However, in order to afford no loophole for your retreat, I now will debate with you upon "Trusts," agreeing to confine myself strictly to the subject.

As you will probably not care to break your custom of not doing anything for nothing, the public included, I will pay you for your time. You will need no preparation, as you know as much now as you can ever absorb, so when I offer you \$100 per hour for the time you devote to our debate, I think it can be truthfully said that this rate of pay is much better than you will ever earn or have earned in your legal profession. However, I will do even better. I will not only pay you \$100 per hour, whether you win or lose the debate, letting the audience decide, but in addition, if you win, I will present you with \$500 as an honorarium.

Now, how is the chance of your life, Mr. McLaughlin, to take down nearly a thousand for a few minutes' talk.

The money will be net to you, as I will pay you the hall rent, and Hazard's Pavilion, I guarantee, will be jammed with a far greater crowd than you have ever faced there in the past, or than you will ever attract again in the future.

It seems to me, Mr. McLaughlin, that you cannot, with honor, refuse to meet me. I have offered every inducement that can be imagined. I will make the date whenever you wish—as long as it is before election—mornings, afternoons, nights, Sundays, are all at your disposal. If you refuse to meet me, I brand you before all California as an intellectual and moral coward, not worthy to sweep the floor of that Congress to which you aspire admission.

There is but one solution for the Trust problem. "Let the Nation Own the Trusts."

I challenge you to take the negative. Faithfully yours,

H. GAYLORD WILSHIRE,

Social Democratic Candidate for Congress.

No answer was received to the foregoing letter to Mr. McLaughlin, H. G. W.

Dayton O., claims more trade union members than any other city of its size in the country.

A writer on fashion says that to have seven pairs of pants at one time is not extravagance, but necessary to the well-dressed man. What incentive will the workman have if he won't have to work all of his time under socialism? Why, the incentive to be well-dressed and to own seven pairs of pants, of course.—The Workers' Call.

READ THIS, WILL YOU!

Now, Mr. Workingman, we Socialists have been telling you all along that the rise of the trusts is but a step in the natural evolution of industry, that you cannot destroy them and that Socialism will follow in their wake as inevitably as day will follow night. But you have been too busy nursing your political prejudices to listen to reason, but perhaps you will descend to read the following article which appeared in the Chicago Record Feb. 25. It is not written by a Socialist but by an opponent of Socialism. Your masters are beginning to realize that the conflict is soon to come to a climax between Socialism and Capitalism. It is time for you to awake to the situation and take your stand, either on the side of your masters as a whining puppet or on the side of your fellow-workers as a man.

Remark has been made that the stock market and financiers in general have failed to wax especially enthusiastic over the so-called "billion-dollar steel combination." So far as its working out has enabled speculators to make a profitable turn of their holdings of share certificates and in so far as it holds forth possibilities of an unprecedented underwriting with profits on a scale never before approached, there is, of course, a rather solicitous regard for it among the traders. At the same time there is no denying that even those who are accustomed to gigantic aggregations of capital and administrative powers under single corporate forms entertain serious misgivings as to the wisdom or expediency of carrying the unification principle to such an extreme as is now in contemplation for the companies of the iron industry.

Much has been said and written about the vulnerability of such a colossal to the shafts of many hostile or vote-seeking legislatures, but that consideration gives less trouble to men of prevision than the social dangers which may in time beset that great corporation by virtue of its magnitude. Not only this, there is a feeling of apprehension that the formation of such a fabric under the authority of one supreme administrative head will prove too suggestive of the case with which the central governmental authority

TESLA'S PREDICTIONS.

Nicola Tesla, the famous inventor, is a remarkable man. That he is a genius in his line there can be no doubt. He is certainly no follower of Socialistic ideas, probably for the simple reason that he is too much occupied with his specialized kind of work to think of economic evils and remedies. His life work is clearly mapped out before him and the entire civilized world, surrounded by the very latest experimental tools and equipments, he devotes his time and energy toward utilizing natural forces for the service of mankind. Therefore, it stands to reason that, whatever prophecy Tesla makes regarding future possible inventions and human achievements, he is to be taken seriously and given all the consideration possible. And here is what this man predicts:

A system of wireless telegraphy by which a message can be sent clear around the world.

Electrical production of ozone for sterilizing water, to rid it of its many impurities.

The manufacture of artificial food by oxidized hydrogen.

The flying machine will be a fact. The perfection of the telautomaton, a machine having all its bodily movements controlled from a distance, without wires. Telautomats are applicable to any machine that moves on the land, in water, or in the air.

The transmission of electrical energy through the earth without a wire.

A system to draw energy from the sun.

The electrolytic process of extracting iron from ore, and molding it into required forms without fuel consumption.

The electrolytic manufacture of aluminum and its gradual extermination of copper and, possibly, iron.

A self-acting engine capable of deriving energy from its own motion.

"Have you an imagination rich enough to conceive what all this implies? But Tesla has not by any means covered the entire ground.

"Earth and ocean; flame and wind, have unnumbered secrets still." And it remains for a Socialist society, a society freed from the individual strife for bread, to ransack nature's secrets. Under Socialism all minds will be employed in discovering forces that will make man lord of his surroundings; that will establish a grand civilization, a civilization that is higher and much more complex than the vulgar civilization of the present day.

Yes, we might hum the beautiful lines of Mackay:

"Science is a child as yet,
And her power and scope shall grow,
And her triumphs in the future
Shall dimish toil and woe,
Shall extend the bounds of pleasure
With an ever widening ken,
And of woods and wildernesses
Make the home of happy men."

—Haverhill Social Democrat.

When there is a prize fight brewing or a boxing match to come off governors of states, judges of courts and officers of the law cry out against it, and the whole civil power is brought into play to stop such brutality, but poor women and young and tender girls can receive all kinds of cruel treatment in sweat shops and factories and one of these dignitaries are never heard to squeal. What a country this is! The big, strong fellows are not allowed to batter one another, but the sweat shop lord and the factory kings can thump the life out of weak women by keeping them tending machines for long hours on just enough wages to keep them from starving.—Oklahoma Socialist.

might assume control and direction of other great activities. In short, many shrewd financiers believe that the money which may be made or saved by the combination of the steel and iron industries scarcely warrants the hazard of FURNISHING AN INCONTROVERTIBLE ARGUMENT FOR THE SOCIALISTIC PROPAGANDA. If Mr. Morgan and a few master builders of his quality can successfully centralize hitherto hostile and irreconcilable branches of a common industry so that there shall be no competition among them, some persons venture to inquire whether it is not a palpable admission by the apostles of individualism and free competition that their basic tenets are wrong—that competition is an evil and that a non-competitive industrial system under the aegis of the federal state is the logical finality in the premises?

THE FIRST OBJECTION TO THE STEEL COMBINE, AS A WALL STREET PROPOSITION, IS THAT IT MAY BE PROMOTIONAL OF SOCIALISM, and a weapon in the hand of them that seek to nationalize or municipalize the carrying and communication facilities, both inter and inter-state—that it is LIKELY TO REACT AGAINST THE STABLE OLD DOCTRINE OF VESTED RIGHTS. A second ground of objection to it is urged by those who have had great experience with the direction of labor. The consummation of the Morgan-Carnegie-Moore-Gates consolidation, they say would be generally accepted as a challenge for the organization of such a labor power as the world never before witnessed. That the several constituent corporations retained a nominal or even a de jure independence of the controlling corporation would have little weight against the fact that the will of the central body governed the main policy of the separate parts. And to meet this central will the hundreds of thousands of subordinate mill and mine men might form a concrete union ruled by a supreme officer. In case of a labor trouble then, with opposing forces so vast, might not all the boasted economies of 'combination' easily be neutralized by a single compulsory readjustment of the wage scale?

Such a vast, might not all the boasted economies of 'combination' easily be neutralized by a single compulsory readjustment of the wage scale?

MUNICIPAL TICKET

Social Democratic Party of St. Louis.

For Mayor..... Leon Greenbaum

For Comptroller..... Wm. M. Brandt

For Auditor..... F. O. Salisbury

For Treasurer..... Wm. H. Baird

For Register..... C. R. Davis

For Collector..... John Mueller

For Inspector of Weights and Measures..... Julius Rudolph

For Marshall..... John C. Lyons

For President of Board of Assessors..... G. A. Hoehn

For President of Board of Public Improvements..... Bernard McCaffery

For President of the City Council..... John Zark

For Members of the City Council: WM. J. HAGER, H. STRUCKHOFF, JOHN A. KREIS, H. P. NELSON, PHIL MUELLER, JOHN GOEDIEKER

For Members of the Board of Education:

HENRY MAACK

GEORGE GRUND

DR. L. H. DAVIS

H. J. STEIGERWALT

For House of Delegates:

1st Ward—Albert E. Sanderson.

2d Ward—

3d Ward—Fred Spalti.

4th Ward—A. Lippa.

5th Ward—Wm. Voegel.

6th Ward—G. B. Nelson.

7th Ward—A. J. Flori.

8th Ward—Wm. Joos.

9th Ward—Leonard Stoll.

10th Ward—John Shaerpf.

11th Ward—Francis J. Krause.

12th Ward—Julius G. Friton.

13th Ward—

14th Ward—L. F. Gomes.

15th Ward—Louis Froelich.

16th Ward—John P. Larkin.

17th Ward—

18th Ward—J. H. Buttrell.

19th Ward—

20th Ward—L. E. Hildebrand.

21st Ward—Jas. R. Tiernan.

22d Ward—L. Walker Evans.

23d Ward—Henry Benner.

24th Ward—M. B. Dunn.

25th Ward—E. P. O'Hare.

26th Ward—Chas. Hahn.

27th Ward—Hy. Ruesche.

Whenever the tyrants perceive a storm cloud they take refuge under the same good old shed—bloodshed.—The Challenge.

Recently a safe in the office of the Standard Oil Company, at Youngstown, O., was blown open and robbed. We thought there was "honor among thieves."—Nebraska Socialist.

A Socialist automobile is to be manufactured at Minneapolis by G. H. Lockwood who will tour the country with it, making Socialist propaganda. The Minneapolis Journal states that the local Socialists endorse the scheme. One thousand dollars are required for this purpose, of which \$400 have been already secured.

A Philadelphia paper says Edison's plan to cheapen electric power by abolishing dynamos will throw hundreds of mechanics out of employment. Well, that's all right. These mechanics are all free to work for whomsoever they in the exercise of their glorious American red-white-and-blue, spread-eagle liberty, may choose.

MAIL ACCEPTS.

His Letter to the Socialists of New Jersey. Accepting the Nomination for Governor.

GEORGE H. STROBEL, Chairman New Jersey Campaign Committee, Social Democratic Party.

Dear Sir and Comrade—Your letter of recent date, advising me of my nomination by the Social Democratic Party for the office of Governor of the State of New Jersey is received. I wish through you to thank the members of the party for the honor thus conferred upon me. It is, indeed, an honor to receive such a nomination from the Social Democratic Party—the party that stands for the interests of the proletarian class.

CLASS STRUGGLE IS INEVITABLE.

The economic development has separated society into two antagonistic classes—the capitalists and the proletariat. The interests of these two classes being diametrically opposed, class struggle is inevitable—it is the necessary outcome of class distinctions which involve class interests. The Social Democratic Party is distinctively a party of the working class, and is based upon the class struggle. It emphasizes the necessity of class-consciousness on the part of the working class for only as laborers become conscious of their class interests will they unite to secure their freedom. While Socialism represents the class interests of the proletariat, it also represents the higher interests of every member of society, because it will realize a higher and nobler civilization. We thus call upon the working class and upon all others in sympathy with its historic mission—to abolish wage slavery and establish a higher order of society—to unite their efforts to this end. It is only by the workers' united efforts along the line of class interests that their emancipation can be secured. The first step is mastery of the public powers. Political power is necessary to any class which desires to better its economic condition. Political power is the key to economic emancipation, and political action, on class-conscious lines, will secure to the working class possession of the key.

That the working class is sorely in need of a betterment in its material conditions none will deny. The disarrange of the century just closed is that with the hundred-fold increase in our power of wealth production, sufficient to supply many times over the needs of all the people, we have only succeeded in adding chiefly to the individual wealth and luxury of the few. The great mass of the people, when we consider all their circumstances, are no better off to-day than they were thirty years ago, and many are worse off. And this condition will remain until we make the fundamental principle of social justice—equality of opportunity—a realized fact in our social organization. In the present class organized society the great bulk of the people have no opportunity for the full development of all their faculties and powers. We have attained the material basis for the abolition of all poverty, but its realization is prevented by our perverse economic system. Poverty to-day has no excuse for existence, and would be impossible were the industrial system such as to compel every man to live by the fruit of his own industry. The distinctive feature of every system of social injustice, chattel slavery, feudalism and capitalism, is the power of the non-producers to appropriate the wealth of the producers. Slavery is abolished only in name; the fact still exists. "No man is free so long as he is dependent upon some other man for an opportunity to earn a livelihood. If a man owns that which I must have he virtually owns me. If he owns my bread or the means by which I get my bread he owns my physical and moral being. The very fact that all people in common depend upon the resources of nature and the tools of production, evidences that they should be owned in common. There can be no liberty, peace, or social harmony so long as a few own that upon which all depend.

MUST BEGIN AT THE ROOT.

These facts must be brought to the attention of the people in this campaign as never before, also the fact that our economic relations are the roots of society and of our civilization, while morals and religion are their flowers and fruit. It is our material conditions that precede our mental and moral development, just as in a garden the flowers and fruit are conditioned, as to existence and quality, by the roots underground. We emphasize the material side of life, because we realize that it is impossible for the masses to be moral and intelligent in their present insecurity, dependence and exposure to all kinds of temptations. The law of love and service can never be the fundamental law of either the individual or social life, so long as the present industrial system of antagonisms exists— all attempts to regenerate society under such conditions must necessarily fail. Competition brutalizes men and negatives the higher instincts and aspirations. It turns the naturally kind and sympathetic into moral monsters. The spirit of love, fraternity, and brotherhood grows out of common interests and mutual dependence. Socialism would realize the conditions for a noble life by making the interests of all identical. The solidarity of mankind would then be realized, and with it the lofty dreams and noble ideas of the ages.

The Social Democratic Party demands the abolition of the present, classless, anarchistic and immoral system. We propose to substitute co-operation for existence in place of the

present struggle for existence. The application to society of the law of all organisms—co-operation—would transform and ennoble humanity. We want every man, woman and child to be well housed, clothed and fed. When industry is scientifically organized this can be accomplished by two or three hours' daily labor, thus giving time and opportunity for mental and moral development.

Let us resolve at the beginning of this new century that we will more completely consecrate ourselves to our beloved cause. It is worthy our enthusiasm and zeal, for it presents to the world the only solution to the vexed problems that confront modern society. Let us who have seen the light proclaim the gospel of emancipation in season and out of season. Carry to those of our fellows sitting in darkness the light of Socialist teachings. Point out to them the cause of their servitude and oppression, and fearlessly proclaim the remedy—the collective ownership of the means of production and its distribution. Show them that the old political parties represent the interests of the capitalist class. The petty political issues which the Republican and Democratic parties raise are only for the purpose of fleeing the laborers on the one hand and throwing dust in their eyes on the other, lest they see the only real issue—Socialism vs. Capitalism. The old parties defend the present system of wage slavery and exploitation; the Social Democratic Party proposes to abolish it and substitute a social democracy in which the industries will be owned by the people and carried on for use, not for private profit. A vote for either old party is but putting another rivet into the chains of economic servitude.

RESPONSIBILITY OF SOCIALISTS.

As Socialists we have a great responsibility resting upon us. Into our hands has been committed the new gospel—the good news for the world's disinherited. A danger confronts the twentieth century—the danger of an unintelligent resentment of wrongs that are not distinctly understood and which could only result in anarchy and disintegration. Socialism, by educating the masses on the economic question, is the only power that can avert such a catastrophe. It is ours to be missionaries of progress and civilization. All over our land, and, in fact, the whole civilized world, the proletariat is organizing under the banner of the Social Democratic Party into class-conscious bodies, having for their aim the mastery of the public powers to the end that the present system may be supplanted by the Co-operative Commonwealth.

Conditions are now ripe for the transformation. The nineteenth century was distinctly the evolutionary period of Socialism. At first, during the germinating period, evolution proceeds slowly, but it gains in rapidity, and finally the decisive step is usually accomplished at once and is termed revolution. Revolution is the decisive event in evolution and is generally the last step in a period of slow growth and preparation. Christianity in the Roman Empire, the Reformation, the French Revolution, the abolition of Chattel Slavery, are notable examples of the working of this principle. Every careful discernor of the times realizes that we are nearing the decisive point. The trust is the immediate forerunner of the Social Revolution. The sun of the Co-operative Commonwealth is already beginning to red- den the eastern horizon, bringing promise of the gladsome day. Let every man who desires the betterment of society, a nobler and truer civilization, cast his vote in the coming election for the party that stands for its realization—the Social Democratic Party. Speed the day of its triumph and the dawn of a nobler human emancipation. Socialism is the evangel of human brotherhood. It will realize the golden age of peace, justice and plenty for all. All hail the kingdom of Social Justice—the Co-operative Commonwealth! Let us take new courage. The future is ours.

With a deep sense of the great responsibility implied in becoming the standard bearer of the Social Democratic Party in the gubernatorial campaign, I accept the nomination tendered me, and again express my gratitude for the confidence thus reposed in me. Yours fraternally,

CHARLES H. VAIL,
Jersey City, N. J., Feb. 19, 1901.

Agitation in Cleveland.

Cleveland, O., Feb. 24.

Dear Comrade—Local Cleveland is progressing nicely, our meetings are a decided success, and I regret that we have not had them sooner. The meeting today was addressed by W. B. Stearley and Episcopalian minister, he wants to see Socialism come, he said he knows it is the next to come, but he does not believe we will have it without the assistance of the church, he spoke about 20 minutes, after which a very animated discussion took place. Local Cleveland voted for unity, as all local Socialists did. We have ordered 1,000 booklets. What would Socialists do if they win in this city? We also do if they win in this city. Our spring program is going to be a dandy. Some of the subjects are March 10, "Republican Party and Labor," March 17, "Democratic Party and Labor," March 24, "Prohibition Party and Labor," March 31, "Social Democratic Party and Labor," by our candidate for mayor Com-

rade Bandlow. Cleveland has another organization that is doing good work—it is called The Workers' Progressive Society. It meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Liberty Hall, corner Orange and Perry streets. They allow all sorts of political discussions, and as is always the case Socialists best them in an argument, and in that manner they make converts. Friday, March 1, a debate will take place between Comrade Dave Rankin and Rev. Cooley on "Single Tax vs. Socialism." Cooley takes Single Tax and Rankin Socialism and it will take place at Liberty Hall. Fraternally yours,
MISS MARIE GEIGER.

AMERICAN ITEMS.

Socialists of Newark, O. T., are preparing to put up a municipal ticket.

The strike in the silk mills of Scranton, Pa., is still on and riots have occurred.

Los Angeles, Cal., has a Socialist church, where Rev. M. Webster preaches Socialism.

Clarence Nugent, a prominent Populist of Texas, has come over to the Social Democratic Party.

In December the A. F. of L. issued charters to 2 state branches, 6 city central bodies and 51 local unions.

Mayor Born, three times elected by the Republicans in Sheboygan, Mich., has joined the Social Democrats.

"Mother" Jones is assisting the women and children strikers of Scranton, Pa.

The municipal election at Rutland, Vt., occurs next Tuesday. The Social Democrats have a ticket out.

The Social Democrats of Peekskill, N. Y., have nominated a full ticket for local election which takes place on March 5.

Cleveland Social Democrats have a woman on their ticket, Comrade Marie Geiger being their candidate for the School-Council.

Arrangements are being perfected to have Prof. Geo. D. Herron deliver a series of lectures in Greater New York during April. Cooper Union and Park Theater, Brooklyn, have already been engaged.

Coal mined in England last year sold for \$39,000,000, and wages received by miners amounted to \$7,500,000, or about one-sixth. It wouldn't do to give

IF WE WIN.

Some Things the Socialists Might do—Suggested by the Cleveland Citizen.

The Cleveland Citizen presents the following summary of what the Social Democrats would do if they won in that city, which applies to the situation in this city equally as well.

The question naturally arises, What would the Social Democrats do if they secured political power? They would undoubtedly begin at once to do some practical things to better the conditions of labor, and not to mouth a lot of promises as the politicians have in the past and are doing now.

They would put forth their best efforts to safeguard human rights, which are more sacred than property rights, and to spread education upon economics and social justice. They would put in motion every social organism to prolong life!

The Social Democrats would refuse to allow the police force to be used to protect thugs and scoundrels imported by corporations (who are the real political bosses) to hammer down wages and increase the misery of the workers.

They would enforce the eight-hour workday and shove the wage standard of labor upward wherever possible.

They would cut down the exorbitant salaries that go with "snap" offices and lop off many sinecures entirely, using the savings to clean up and improve sections of the city long neglected.

They would stop building boulevards to boom the land of real estate sharks and to be used as driveways on which the rich may speed their fast horses, and concert the funds toward cleaning up, curbing and sewerage the disease breeding and slimy alleys and side streets.

They would condemn and tear down the filthy and foul-smelling tenements and establish playgrounds for children in order that they might become strong, healthy men and women, instead of dwarfs and consumptives.

They would demand from the Legislature the right of home rule in order that the unemployed of the community might be put to work building modern

of happiness, and to study and prepare themselves to not only administer the affairs of this municipality, but of the state and nation and the entire industrial system, which they operate now as a matter of fact, but for the capitalist class.

The decent citizens can rest assured that when the Social Democrats walk into the City Hall to take control there will be such a scampering of cormorants, hangers-on and bootlers as this town never saw before. Every nook and cranny will be overhauled, and the corruption of years will be laid bare.

If you are tired of the boodle scandals that have disgraced this city for years, and if you want a change, don't dismiss this matter by saying: "Oh, yes; the Social Democrats have a high ideal, but they can't do it," and then vote for "the next best party," to please some crafty politician or hired boeler, or refuse to vote altogether, but make up your mind to become progressive, aggressive and class-conscious, go to the polls and vote for the measures herein enumerated, for, remember, that a vote for principle is a powerful blow against wrong, and that, even if the Social Democratic Party does not win this spring, an increased vote will be a strong blow against the carnival of boodle and will force the politicians to do something for the public welfare as a matter of self-preservation. They fear a determined opposition.

With billion-dollar trusts seizing the wealth of the nation, dictating wages and prices and increasing oppression, with revolutionary labor-saving machinery displacing thousands of workers annually, with crime, poverty and misery increasing at a startling ratio, is it not time for labor to awaken, become progressive and accept Socialism? Vote the Social Democratic ticket.

THE GREAT CHAIN OF PROTEST.

The purpose of the hour is vast. The world waits justice; it demands United hearts, united hands. The day of charity is past. Men have outgrown the worthless creed. Which bade them deem it God's good will. That labor sweat and starve to fill And glut the purse of idle greed. They have outgrown the poor content That breeds oppression. Forged by pain, Mind links to mind in one great chain Of protest and of argument. And, by the hand of progress hurled, This mighty chain of human thought, In silence and anguish wrought, Encompasses the pulsing world. And he who will not form a link Of new conditions soon to see Ere long must stand aghast and see Old systems tottering down the brink. They cannot and they shall not last— The broader impulse of the day Will gain and grow and sweep away The rank injustice of the past. More labor for the selfish few, More leisure for the burdened class, These things shall surely come to pass. As old conditions change to new, They change through toil and strain and strife; Work for all men, for all men rest, And time to taste the joys of life.

ELLA WHEELER WILCOX

Political Music.

A wonderful musical instrument has just been invented. The Democrats, Republicans and Reformers have chipped in and bought the patent to this new device called a political medley-horn. The following is the description of this horn, taken from the letters patent:

"It consists of an immense horn resting on four vast legs, having an operative adjustment to and beyond the mouth for insertion of the various political tunes. At the exit of the horn is a partition or wall that is a non-conductor of sound. The air for a long distance above this wall is rendered non-vibrating, so the people cannot hear each other on the opposite side. On one side are the property class; on the other, are the propertyless. The tunes, respectively appropriated to the property and propertyless classes.

"Only the following music, composed by Reformers, Democrats and Republicans, can be blown through this horn: For the property class—High Rent Peaks, Low Wages Waltz, Big Profit Waltz, When I Own My Little Store by the Sea (song), Carry Me Back to Brooming Times, Though Thousands Starve (song), The Socialists Are Right but We're the Only Right (song), and Solid, Tie and Lobster for Capitalists; Corn Cobs and Bones for Vain Men of Toil (song). For the propertyless class—Low Rent Jig, High Wages Jig, Small Profit Jig, Expectation Jig, The Bread of Promise (song), The Gospel of Content (song), God Sent the Socialists and the Devil Sent the Socialists (song), and Hura, Hura, the Boss Who Makes You Free (parody).

In the use of this device a strict vigilance must be observed lest they get over the wall and compare notes. It should be observed that all these tunes can be blown through the horn at once. There will not likely be any complaint, especially from the propertyless class against so much music at one blast. They have submitted to more than this in one campaign.

C. R. DAVIS.

The big iron molders' strike which has been in force in Cleveland since June, 1900, has been settled. The agreement reached provides that the manufacturers shall have the privilege of completing all work on hand with their present non-union employees under a time limit of 40 days. The strikers then to take their places, but in no instance until all the non-union men have been discharged. The minimum rate of wages is to be \$2.75 per day, and the limitation of output for increase of output by the employers is forbidden, all such grievances to be settled by arbitration.

Hon. Emerson Coatsworth, Canadian Conservative statesman, says "the spread of Socialism is more essential to the world's best interests than even the spread of British institutions."

OFFICIAL.

Ninth Ward Branch will elect an organizer and financial secretary at its next meeting.

The regular business meeting of Local St. Louis occurs next Sunday at 3 p. m. at 741 Trades Hall, 1310 Franklin avenue. Special business in regard to the campaign will be transacted. All members must attend.

The Tenth Ward Branch has engaged the Southwest Turner Hall at Potomac and Ohio avenues for a big mass meeting on March 24, at 2:30 p. m. It is expected to be a big demonstration.

The eulogy and hop given by the Eighth, Ninth and Tenth Ward Branches was a very pleasant affair. A very good crowd was in attendance and every body seemed to enjoy themselves. It is not yet known how the financial end of the venture will turn out, but the prospects are that a few dollars be left after the expenses are paid.

The Eleventh Ward Branch is now organized with nine members to start with and a number of new ones promised. Louis Meyer, 8312 Water street is secretary. The new branch meets on the first and second Wednesday at Huth's Hall, Broadway and Stein st. The slumbers of the Carondelet wage slaves will now be considerably disturbed as there are some excellent agitators in the new branch.

THE NEW STATE COMMITTEE.

The vote on member of the national council and the state committee has been closed. Owing to the short time the vote is very small. Several locals failed to report at all. As Local St. Louis had no business meeting, only a handful of votes was returned from this city. The result is as follows:

Member National Council—C. Lipscomb, 21; D. F. Eskew, 19; Herman Peckert, 82.

Chairman State Committee—George H. Turner, 118; C. N. Lipscomb, 2.

Secretary State Committee—William J. Hager, 121.

Treasurer State Committee—F. P. O'Hare, 121.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

The city central committee has the following books for sale:

1. Merrie England, by Robert Blatchford, 10c; 2. Socialism and the Labor Problem, by Father T. McGrady, 10c; 3. A Paradox Explained, by George A. Eastman, 10c; 4. To What are Trusts Leading, by James Smiley, 10c; 5. The Mission of the Working Class, by Rev. Charles H. Vail, 5c; 6. The Trust Question, by Rev. Charles Vail, 5c; 7. Wage, Labor and Capital, by Karl Marx, 5c. Special rates will be made on lots of five or more. Comrades, get in your orders for literature now. Address William Detjen, agent, 22 N. 4th st., Room No. 7.

Regular meeting C. C. C. at 22 N. 4th st., Monday evening, Feb. 25. Comrade McCaffery elected chairman. Present: Comrades Blumental, C. J. Meyer, Kreis, Winkler, Detjen, Kreyling, O. A. Nelson, Gomes, Larkin, Hildebrand, Hy Ruesche, Scheffer and William Hager. Secretary reported \$37.26 on hand. Organizer reported organization of a branch for 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th Wards. Communication received from National secretary inquiring whether Comrade Charles H. Vail is wanted here during campaign. Secretary instructed to ascertain what the expenses would amount to. Committee of five elected to arrange for meetings and take charge same during the campaign. McCaffery, Detjen, Hildebrand, Scheffer and William Hager. Committee on campaign circular instructed to have first 20,000 printed at once with picture of our candidate for mayor on same. Secretary instructed to correspond with Rev. Father T. McGrady with a view to having him speak in St. Louis. Secretary instructed to notify members that nomination lists must be in this office by March 5 without fail. William Detjen elected literature agent.

CAMPAIGN FUND.

Previously reported	\$193.50
William M. Brandt	1.00
Phil H. Mueller	1.00
Ed. H. Hollman	1.00
William Westendiek	.25
Collected on List 19 by E. J. Krause	.25
Ludwig Mischels	.25
F. J. Krause	1.00
Henry Luecke	.25
H. A.	.25
E. K.	.25
A. E.	.25
J. R.	.25
Cash	.25
Hy Schmitt	.25
J. P. Murphy	.25
William Lutz	.25
Cash	.25
C. Hank	.25
G. Haupt	.25
T. Roy	.25
Moritz Posenock	.25
Cash	.50
John Kaiser	.25
William White	.25
Oscar Friedrich	.25
Contributions received by F. P. O'Hare	4.00
On List No. 14 by Paul Kloss	.50
P. Kloss	.50
H. Guenther	.10
Mike Armstrong	.10
Total	\$117.70

Eight hundred Socialists of Chicago crowded into the old Calvary Church, 120 South Western avenue, last Sunday, which the Socialists have secured as their meeting place for the purpose of dedicating it to the "Temple of Socialism." The "Marseillaise" was sung with enthusiasm, after which Comrade Strickland started the campaign cry "What do we want?" to which the crowd replied "Socialism." Prof. Herron was the speaker of the occasion.

YOU OUGHT TO KNOW

When you are taunted by your opponents with the "horrible outrages" committed by the working class during the Paris Commune of 1871, you have to subside because you know nothing about the subject and consequently cannot defend the workingmen who gave up their lives in the streets of Paris for freedom's cause. But suppose you could spring this on the first fellow who hinted that the workingman people are barbarous and are unable to conduct the affairs of government; that during the five weeks Paris was under the control of workingmen, although it was besieged by a capitalist army from without, it was more orderly than when the Emperor ruled it with 72,000 special police, and that when the workingmen were finally defeated by the army of the capitalists, the capitalist general put to death 23,121 workingmen who had surrendered as prisoners of war. Well, you can spring these facts because they are the solemn truth. But you would have known these things and many others worth knowing if you had read some books on the subject.

Now in order that you may be posted next time we have made arrangements to sell you the following books:

1. HISTORY OF THE COMMUNE OF 1871. Translated from the French of Lissagaray, by Eleanor Marx Aveling. 8vo., 315 pp., clear and large type. Cloth, \$1.00.

2. THE EIGHTEENTH-BRUNAIRE O FLOUIS BONAPARTE. By Karl Marx. Translated from the German by Daniel De Leon. An elegant volume of 78 pages. Price, 25 cents.

3. THE CIVIL WAR IN FRANCE. By Karl Marx, with an introduction by F. Engels. Translated from the German by E. Belfort Bax. Price, 25 cents.

4. THE PROLETARIAN REVOLT, a history of the Paris Commune of 1871. By G. B. Benham. 240 pages. Beautiful red cloth binding. Price, 75 cents.

We will send you (if ordered during March) Nos. 1 and 2 or 1 and 3 for one dollar, or Nos. 1 and 4 for \$1.50. Address MISSOURI SOCIALIST, 22 N. 4TH ST., ST. LOUIS, MO.

the miners the other five-sixths. That would destroy their individuality, rob them of their incentive and make them lazy.

A New Hampshire farmer sold a barrel of apples for \$1.50. In the barrel he placed a note asking the purchaser to inform him of the price paid. In six weeks he received a letter from a Nebraska farmer informing him that he had paid \$1.75 for that barrel of apples.

The American Tobacco Company, which nearly monopolized the manufacture of cigarettes and later of the plug tobacco production, is now planning to take control of the manufacture of cigars. Why don't the workers lay a few plans for taking control of the manufacture of cigars?

A big labor festival was given on Washington's birthday by the Volks Zeitung conference in Grand Central Palace, New York. The program consisted of a concert, vaudeville and dancing. Two hundred singers of the Workmen's Singing Societies sang labor songs. The meeting was addressed by Mother Jones. The press-dispatches report that six thousand Socialists were present.

It may be a surprise to the free sovereign Americans to learn that they paid to the late queen of England over \$700,000 per annum—fourteen times the amount we pay to the president of the United States. Nearly every crowned head in Europe holds investments in American securities. They could not conquer the American nation by force of arms, but the dollar deal has pretty near done the business.

A consolidation of the leading tin can manufacturing interests is practically certain at a very early date. The capitalization of the new company will be about \$50,000,000. It will be closely allied with the American Tin Plate Company, and through it with the other so-called "Moore" steel companies. The new consolidation will take in nearly every can manufacture of importance in the country. Companies in Chicago, Hoopston, Ind., Baltimore, Toledo, Detroit, Indianapolis and the Pacific Coast have given options.

tenements, the same to be let to tenants at cost of production, which would result in the speedy municipalization of vacant land monopolized by speculators.

They would establish clean municipal bake-shops, where pure bread could be had at cost; drug stores, where pure medicines could be had at cost; milk depots, where pure milk would be distributed at cost; public baths and toilet rooms for the free use of everybody.

They would prosecute and drive out of the city if possible every capitalist concern that adulterated food products or that maintained a smoke nuisance and poisoned the air that we breathe.

The Social Democrats would make special efforts to bring the schools up to the highest standard of efficiency and the requirements of modern civilization by teaching the scholars fundamental principles instead of worn-out political economy and miscellaneous rubbish, by placing manual training departments under the supervision of practical men and women instead of mere theorists, and by teaching the young girls to sew, cook, bake and other things that will be useful when they shall have developed into womanhood.

They would build more schools and furnish free supplies, and they would throw open the doors to the people to hold meetings to discuss matters of public welfare, rather than to compel citizens to hire halls.

They would keep a list of births and ages of children of each age, so that shop and factory inspectors might know when the little ones are illegally employed, and the laws relating to this phase of industry would be made more stringent and strictly enforced.

They would compel employers to adopt safety devices to protect life and limb of workers and the best sanitary regulations to protect health.

They would introduce a hundred and one other innovations that would be of immediate benefit to the workers, and make life worth living, not at least, if which would be to encourage and support the workers to organize to enforce a shorter workday, so that they might have more time to spend with their families, in recreation and the pursuit

Stands Firm!

BEYOND THE SEAS.

The C. T. & L. U. True to its Past Record.

Asks Mr. Johnston to Resign.

By a vote of 23 to 11 the Central Trades and Labor Union of St. Louis passed a resolution last night setting forth the attitude of that body on previous occupations toward the Republican and Democratic parties...

Many speakers were made upon both sides and speakers were frequently interrupted with questions and points of order. The resolutions were supported by the finest and most experienced members...

The opponents of the resolution made very weak arguments, nearly all of them being based on the personality of Mr. Johnston and the plea that it was not right to turn a good union man down.

One delegate thought that no matter how good a union man Mr. Johnston might be he would hardly be able to exercise any influence in behalf of organized labor with a scab mayor...

The vote was taken by roll call and the entire resolution with the record of the votes was ordered printed in the minutes. Much feeling was manifested during the voting...

Another vote worth mentioning was that of Mr. Sweeney of the Tobacco Workers. Mr. Sweeney is secretary of the Tobacco Workers Union...

During the discussion Comrade Hoelm was highly complimented by someone declaring that he had been the greatest disturber in that body for years.

In newspaper interviews, Mr. Johnston complains that the Social Democrats are responsible for the action of the Central Trades and Labor Union...

The Social Democrats have made no attempt to capture the Central Trades and Labor Union as Mr. Johnston insinuates. They have only scattered their literature among its members...

ITALY

The Socialists at Leghorn are trying to found there a Maison du Peuple (Casa del Popolo) like the Socialists in Belgium...

FRANCE

There is a strike among the miners at Montceau and troops have been sent there. So far there has been no bloodshed...

GERMANY

Communal elections have been held in Saxony and the Socialists have been successful in increasing their representation. They have representatives in 145 places...

Lebeck is one of the old Hanse towns and is governed by very old-fashioned laws. The ruling body, called the Senate, is an oligarchy...

There are 25 states in the German Empire, each of which has a local parliament. There are 38 Socialist deputies in 15 of these assemblies...

The following comrades have agreed to purchase subscription cards to the amount set opposite their names every week until May 1st.

Missouri Socialist will get out a campaign edition in about three weeks that will be a corker. Get your orders ready for extra copies...

Local Berler ordered two hundred extras. Those Mason County boys mean business.

The Comrades of the 12th Ward intend to send out fifty sample copies every week.

Comrade Chas. Nelson is preparing to cover his precinct with copies of the campaign edition.

Comrade E. Mueller drops in on us for a couple of cards just to keep things going.

Comrade Woostendiek has still got the wagonmakers on the run. Send in an order for a few extras...

All comrades are ordered to turn in their nomination lists with what names they have by Monday March 4th.

Municipal Platform.

Adopted December 24, 1900.

The Social Democratic party of St. Louis, in convention assembled, reaffirms its allegiance to the revolutionary principles of International Socialism...

In the United States, as in all other civilized countries, the natural order of economic development has separated society into two antagonistic classes...

The evil effects of the private ownership and operation of the means of production and distribution are intensified by the recurring industrial crises...

Human energy and natural resources are wasted for individual gain. Ignorance is fostered that wage slavery may be perpetuated.

The notorious corruption and inefficiency so prevalent in the administration of this and other large cities are the logical fruit of capitalism.

The introduction of a new and higher order of society is the historic mission of the working class. All other changes, despite their apparent or actual conflict...

The working class cannot, however, act as a class in its struggle against the collective power of the capitalist class except by constituting itself into a political party...

We, therefore, call upon the wage-workers of St. Louis, without distinction of color, race or sex, and upon all citizens in sympathy with the historic mission of the working class...

1. While we recognize that it is not in the power of the municipality to restore to the people all of their rights, we are fully conscious that the municipality can, and should place at the disposal of the people and of civilization every power that it possesses...

2. Adoption of the principles of the initiative and referendum and proportional representation. All officers to be subject to recall by their constituents.

3. Public ownership and operation of street railways and gas and electric light plants.

4. Public construction, ownership and operation of all subways and underground conduits and all overhead wires to be removed and placed there-in.

5. Public ownership and operation of brick yards, stone yards and asphalt plants.

6. Public ownership and operation of Piers and Merchants' bridges or the erection of a free municipal bridge across the Mississippi River.

7. Substitution of public ownership and operation for private ownership wherever feasible through the exercise of municipal power.

8. Construction and operation of free municipal hospitals, foundlings and orphan's homes, homes for abandoned women, a modern insane asylum adequate to the needs of St. Louis, and homes for the aged, crippled and disabled poor.

war upon the exploiting class, until the system of wage slavery shall be abolished and the co-operative commonwealth shall be established.

9. Establishment and maintenance of modern public lodging houses as resting places for the poor instead of police stations.

10. Abolition of the contract system on all public work. Street sprinkling, sweeping, removal of garbage, dead animals, etc., to be performed by the city with its own outfits and by its own employees.

11. Classified civil service: all appointments and promotions to be based upon merit and not for political reasons.

12. On all municipal work an eight-hour workday with a minimum wage of two dollars per day, and the union scale of wages and union conditions to govern on all public work.

13. The inauguration of great public works by the city whenever necessary to provide a livelihood for unemployed workmen.

14. Prohibition of child labor under seventeen years; compulsory education; the municipality to furnish free books, meals and clothing when necessary.

15. Establishment of a Municipal Labor Bureau.

16. Inspection of factories and workshops with reference to health and safety of the workers. Suppression of the so-called sweating system.

17. Rigid system of food, milk and dairy inspection.

18. Establishment and maintenance of public bath houses.

19. Public ownership and operation of laundries.

20. Establishment of a Municipal Public Library.

21. Abolition of the contract system on all public work. Street sprinkling, sweeping, removal of garbage, dead animals, etc., to be performed by the city with its own outfits and by its own employees.

22. On all municipal work an eight-hour workday with a minimum wage of two dollars per day, and the union scale of wages and union conditions to govern on all public work.

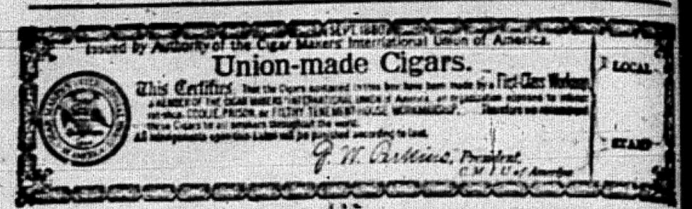
23. The inauguration of great public works by the city whenever necessary to provide a livelihood for unemployed workmen.

Social Democratic Party of St. Louis Meets

Every SUNDAY, 3 p. m., at Metal Trades Hall, 1310 Franklin Ave. Speaking and Discussion at Each Meeting Except first in Each Month.

Come and Hear Principles of Socialism Discussed

Smoke Only Union Made Cigars.



See that Every Box Bears the BLUE UNION LABEL Issued by the Cigarmakers' International Union of America.

HAVE your Acknowledgements, Legal Papers, Deeds of Trust, Contracts, Leases, Last Wills and Loans drawn up, and place your Fire, Tornado, Plate Glass and Accident Insurance with F. TOMBRIDGE INSURANCE AGENCY.

No. 22 North 4th St. Kinloch Tel. A 590. St. Louis, Mo. Insurance, Money to Loan, and Legal Documents Accurately Drawn.

I Am Anxious to Call.

If you need insurance of any kind, drop me a postal, to 9 S. 2nd Street. H.V. HEINRICHSHOFEN

Arbeiter-Zeitung Volks-Anwalt. Socialdemokratisches Wochenblatt. 22 Nord 4. StraBe.

BOYCOTT

English Syndicate Breweries. Kinross's Green Tree, Grove's, Phoenix, Anthony & Kahn's, Cherokee, Wainwright's, Stifel's, Lafayette, Hyde Park, Bremen, Burton Ale and Porter Co. and Home Brewery.

The boycott is endorsed by the Central Trades and Labor Union, the Building Trades Council and Metal Trades Council. All efforts to adjust the differences have failed.

ENGINEERS LOCAL UNION No. 2 of St. Louis.

VONEY'S RESTAURANT AND LUNCH ROOM.

313 Locust St. The Man Who Stands by the Union.

If you have a German friend, send him the ARBEITER ZEITUNG. It is a good German Socialist weekly, \$1.50 a year; three months, 40 Cts.

Address Room 7, 22 North 4th Street.

GET READY FOR THE

MARCH FESTIVAL

to Celebrate the Paris Commune of 1871 for the Benefit of

Missouri Socialist ARBEITER ZEITUNG DRUID'S HALL, and NINTH Arbeiter - Zeitung Ev'ng, March 16, 1901, and Market Sts.

Concert, Songs, Addresses in German and English, and Dancing, Commences 7:30 P. M.

TICKETS, 10 CENTS.

Come and Help Your Paper.

COMRADES: If you wish to have a Socialist paper in St. Louis you must support it. If you wish to make it a power in the Labor Movement you must support it energetically. Cut out the blank below and do not rest until you have filled it with the names of ten subscribers:

SUBSCRIPTION LIST MISSOURI SOCIALIST.

(Official Organ of the Social Democratic Party of St. Louis.)

ROOM 9, 22 NORTH FOURTH STREET, ST. LOUIS, MO.

50 Cents Per Year. Six Months, 25 Cents.

Table with columns: NAME, STREET NUMBER OR POST OFFICE, STATE, AMOUNT. Includes names like Wm. Eckart, Chas. Specht, and others.

WM. VOEGE'S Bakery and Coffee House. 115 South 2d Street. Opposite Lemps Beer Depot.

DIRECTORY.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY. NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS, Room 34, Theatre Building. MISSOURI STATE COMMITTEE, Chairman, Geo. H. Turner. ST. LOUIS WARD BRANCHES: 1st Ward Branch, 2nd Ward Branch, 3rd Ward Branch, 4th Ward Branch, 5th Ward Branch, 6th Ward Branch, 7th Ward Branch, 8th Ward Branch, 9th Ward Branch, 10th Ward Branch.