

# MISSOURI SOCIALIST.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY OF MISSOURI.

VOLUME I.

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NUMBER 48.

## GARMENT WORKERS UNION.

### ITS STRUGGLES.

have touched upon the Tobacco Workers' Union, and have showed the constructive effects of the organization of the tobacco trust. We have also tried to impress upon all Socialists and Trade Unionists the necessity of standing upon the union label, not of the Tobacco Workers' Union, but of the Cigarmakers' Union as well. We demand for these labels which back up the men in the shops who are organized, and be a very powerful weapon in aid of those who are yet unorganized. The necessity of this cannot be urged too strongly.

now desire to call attention to the Garment Workers' Union. The result of organization in this direction has been very marked, the hours of work have been reduced, the conditions bettered and the wages raised. The condition of the Garment Workers in all countries and at all times has been the very lowest.

position has been very strongly described by Sir Thomas Hood, one of England's greatest poets, in his poem, "Song of the Shirt." This was written in the days before the invention of the sewing machine, when all work was done with the needle and thread.

With the introduction of the machine it was expected that these horrible conditions had passed, but it was a short while before they became really worse than they ever had been. The men and women were huddled together in great factories, working under horrible sanitary conditions, for the lowest possible wages and the longest possible hours.

When it was that the Garment Workers' Union became effective. So long as the workers were employed singly in small groups, opposition to their masters was practically useless. The growth of the factory system put large numbers of them together and thorough organization was accomplished, resulting in bettered conditions, shorter hours and higher wages.

The Garment Workers' Union, like other labor organizations, is compelled to keep up a constant struggle to maintain their position. The capitalists, to which class their employers belong, in the conduct of their business have nothing in view but the accumulation of profits, this profit is increased or diminished according to the ability of their employers to reduce wages or to resist a demand for higher wages on the part of the union.

The label of the Garment Workers' Union is on all products of their labor. If we would secure them in their present conditions and prevent a return to the slums and the sweat shops, we must demand that this label be on all garments which we use.

That which has once been accomplished we must not allow to be taken from us. Every gain which has been made by the working class has come as a result of their power to enforce and any gain which they achieve in the future will come through the

same channel. The garment workers have been able to secure bettered conditions through the force of their economic organizations but so long as there continues the system under which they are compelled to surrender the greater portion of the products of their labor, as profits, then their power must be exerted toward its destruction. While we insist upon the use of the label, we also insist upon every workingman, using his utmost power in the destruction of the capitalist system, which by its very nature requires labor to maintain a constant struggle for existence. If we would put an end to the necessity for this struggle we must put an end to the system which creates the struggle, and in the accomplishment of this purpose every workingman must use his most powerful weapon; he must use his ballot.

### FROM GEORGIA.

Augusta, Geo., Dec. 9, 1901.

It is with the greatest pleasure that I can report the formation of Local Augusta, in this city. We held an open meeting at Kidwell's hall Sunday, Dec. 8, at 3 o'clock. We had a very nice crowd out who listened to the speakers with great interest. Mr. Andrew Molcay spoke on Socialism as it is today, followed by Comrade Max Weik of Atlanta, Ga. He spoke on the Labor problem as viewed by a Socialist. He was cheered repeatedly as was Mr. Molcay. There was short talks by some others, among them, myself. The time was well spent by all. All said that they enjoyed it the best kind. While I was getting the names of those who wished to join I asked all, and everyone either gave his name or promised to a little later. I gave each person a copy of Comrade Mill's Sedalia speech and an Appeal to Reason with the evidence submitted to postmaster Maddin in regard to second-class mail matter. Comrade Mill's

speech is just what we needed for it explained just what all wanted to know. "What is Socialism." The Socialists of Georgia are going to concentrate their efforts on Savannah and Macon, Ga., and try to form locals in those towns and others too, for that matter. We'll have a state organization in a short time, for Socialism is in the air here. Yours truly,  
A. J. ROYAL.

The working class of intelligent America should be ashamed to admit that the Socialist Party of Germany has 2,500,000 votes while in America it has only 100,000.

The fourth number of the Congressional Record devotes 26 pages to the promotion of various officers in the army and navy of the United States. Glorious country!

If the working class had half as much sense as their masters they would vote their class ticket the same as their master votes his. It would then be interesting to see who got elected.

## THE TIME EXTENDED

### FOR AN ANSWER

Owing to the inability of the World's Fair committee of the Central Trades and Labor to obtain a hearing with the committee of the World's Fair managers, the time for answering the ultimatum of December 1 was laid over to the next meeting, December 22. The committee was unable to see the World's Fair managers for the reason that Mr. Campbell, chairman of their committee, was out of the city and did not return until after last Sunday's meeting.

This leaves the matter practically in the same position as it was before the meeting, except that a longer time is given for the World's Fair managers to agree to unionize the Fair. It will be but a short time before the actual work of construction begins on the Fair grounds, in fact it has been announced that ground will be broken on December 20, and during all this time the managers are preparing to let priv-

ileges which contain no safeguard against scab labor and scab material. It has been said that there are "friends of labor" on the board of directors of the World's Fair. But these friends are like all capitalists, they can afford to be so called "friend of labor" when it is at someone else's expense, but when increased wages mean lower profits for their own pockets, their friendship immediately takes wing, and they are as hard as their self-interest demands. Those who speak of "friends" must remember that all capitalists get their profits from the products of labor and that no capitalist can be the friend of those from whose labor they live, unless it be the friendship of the robber for his victim.

The working class of St. Louis occupy this position toward the World's Fair enterprise and they cannot expect anything which is not the result of their combined efforts. There is no doubt that the Central Trades and Labor Union is fully conscious of the situation and will brook no unnecessary delay in dealing with the matter. Every member of that body should be in attendance at the meeting on December 22 as it is possible that it will be the meeting which takes final action in the matter.

## The Women's League Organization.

Comrades:

As every member of the Women's National Socialist League has been requested to give her opinion as to whether a convention for the purpose of organizing the league should be held in St. Louis in January, 1902, or whether organization should be effected by means of correspondence, and as every member who has responded to the request has expressed herself in favor of the latter method, I hereby notify the members of the League that organization will be effected by correspondence, and that all that is necessary to the work of organization will be conducted as expeditiously and thoroughly as possible.

Copies of the constitution will be sent to every member for her acceptance, or revision, or for such amendments as may be deemed desirable, the will of the majority determining the nature and extent of the changes, if any, that are to be made in the Constitution.

Further details of the work of organization will be sent to all the members.

IMOGENE C. FALES, Pro. Pres.  
126 Macon St., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
Dec. 5, 1901.

In an editorial comment a few days ago the St. Louis Chronicle quoted a portion of Comrade Bebel's speech in the German Reichstag on the proposed tariff on foodstuffs wherein he declared: "In this country there are two nations, the plunderers and the plundered."

The Chronicle's remark was to the effect that the same conditions prevailed in this country and that the coming session of congress would show which was in control. The Chronicle is right on the two nations, but there is no use waiting for the work of the present congress to determine which is in control.

Bebel is one of the most prominent Socialist members of the German Reichstag and when he referred to the plunderer and the plundered he meant the capitalist and the worker.

The capitalist is in absolute control at Washington as they are in every other governmental office in the country, and they will stay in control until Socialists are elected to office. The Socialist is the representative of the plundered—they oppose the system of capitalism. The Democrats, Republicans, Populists, Public Ownership parties and Prohibitionists are representatives of the plunderers—they uphold the capitalist system. Probably the Chronicle was not aware that they had hold of a Socialist, but so they did, and Bebel is no different from any other Socialist, except probably in ability.

Fairs made by scab labor. The dues of C. C. C. were ordered paid and other routine business was attended to. Boys, hustle for our next meeting. Bring your friends along, and our enemies, if you can.

The Eleventh Ward is now waiting the return of Comrade Brandt from the A. F. of L. convention, before they hold their organization meeting. Comrade Ingram has a list of nearly 60 names of men who have declared their intention of becoming members. This will give the 11th warders a good start and we may rest assured that a club will be the result which will keep the other comrades hustling to keep up.

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ed religion to their aid. The brotherhood ethics for which the college stands was heralded as religious heresy. That battle has also been won by the college so far as local interests are concerned.

Ruskin College, be it therefore known, having refused to shut up, has no intention of shutting down. It will meet the general attack of the suppressionists with the same weapons by which it has repulsed the local attack. It proposes to do business at the old stand, Trenton, Mo., as long as the kind of business it is in needs to be done. The 400 students enrolled last year are proof that it has won a place. The larger enrollment of this year is promise that it will hold it. All doubt of this can be dispelled by the com-

plete co-operation of those who stand for what it stands for.  
GEORGE M.A. MILLER.

## The 10th Ward Meeting

Down to Business.

THE 10TH WARD BRANCH met last Wednesday evening at South West Turner Hall, Potomac and Ohio avenue and transacted considerable business. It was decided not to have the next regular meeting on Christmas day, but to call an agitation meeting for Sunday, December 29, at 2:30 p. m., at Southwest Turner Hall. Comrades of the Southwest district, do not miss this meeting for it will be not only interesting and instructive, but arrangements have been made to make it en-

tertaining and amusing as well. Comrade Hoehn will lecture on the "Progress of Socialism," giving a synopsis of the last 25 years' history of the American and European Socialist and labor movements and the present status of the same. Comrade Emme has volunteered to sing the beautiful song, "Freedom," that will make every Comrade's heart rejoice. Other Comrades have promised to contribute the best of their abilities to the programme of the meeting. There will be a free debate after the lecture and various other.

It is said that many prominent Democrats have decided that the issue in the next presidential campaign will be the tariff. And they will make four or five million workingmen believe it, features that will make these meetings attractive. Don't forget the date: Sunday, December 29, at 2:30 P. M.

We are anxious to see our old war-horses at that meeting, such as Comrades Ruesche, Rohman, Gast, Fries, Fisher, and all the rest of the boys, for we mean business now and are determined to enjoy the honor of representing the Socialist banner ward of the World's Fair city. By 1903 we must have our own "exhibit," Comrades—very close to 10,000 Socialist votes in St. Louis. That will make our city more prominent than a dozen World's

## Ruskin College Under Fire.

Mr. Editor: Oppression can come only by suppression. The truth makes men free. Let them know the truth. They will do the rest. Capitalism knows this. Hence the program of suppression. Speakers are arrested. Literature is excluded from the mails. Motion returns are withheld. Suppression is the tribute which oppression pays to the power of truth. The campaign of suppression is on. This is the present crisis. The conspiracy of silence has failed. The command of silence is now on trial. If it succeeds the pending battle of Socialism will be a hearing is lost. It is at this point that our phalanx must be formed.

Ruskin College wants to be in this phalanx. It has both general and particular reasons for this desire. Its general reason is that accepting the issue of suppression is strategic as a policy for the army of the new day. The fight for a hearing is at this point, the best means of proclaiming the truth. It was so when the abolitionists met to meet the issue of suppression. Paul's fight for a hearing gave him the ear of the Roman Empire. It has always been so.

Its particular reason is that it is under the fire of these same guns of suppression. Its literature has been denied second class rate of postage. The capitalist press, metropolitan and rural, attack its industrial policy, because it furnishes education to the poor without mortgaging them to the rich. The politicians call it a hot-bed of anarchy because it opposes all anarchy. The first year's opposition showed its teeth as soon as it became known that the radical press was with the institution. The assassination of President McKinley was

the signal for open attack. This in the face of the fact that the college resolutions uttered the first local denunciation of the crime. Word passed all along the line that the college must shut up or shut down. A mob "marched boldly up" the college hill to demand the dismissal of a member of the faculty. But like the army of the nursery king, it "then marched down again" without making anything happen. That member of the faculty stays.

The college did not shut up. Dr. Thos. E. Will of the Social Science department hurled through all accessible avenues of the press a defense of Socialism and a compendium of endorsements of it from the world's great ones. This broadside deserves a high place in the new-day literature. Reprints of it were scattered like leaves in Vallombrosa. Walter Vrooman came down from Chicago, saw, conquered. Since his mastery defense of Socialism in the opera house local attempts at suppression have ceased, and all the sensible people have come to themselves again. The gossip that Mr. Vrooman helped to pay Coigoss's lawyer is a sample of the harmlessness of such local spleen as remains. This experience of the college was typical. The suppressionists summoned



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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 signed article is published does not commit MISSOURI SOCIALIST to all opinions expressed therein.

Contributions and items of news concerning the labor movement are requested from contributors. 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, 1906.



## NOTICE.

If the number on your label is 48 your Subscription Has Expired.

Wednesday morning's papers announce that the World's Fair directors will let a \$400,000 sewer contract on December 16th. Will it contain any guarantee that the work will be union throughout?

The "respectable citizens" are going wild on the stock market again; that is their gambling in the products of labor has become uncontrollable.

It is a wonderful country which compels one class in society to produce wealth for others to gamble over.

The Labor Compendium recently commented that the Austrian government had passed a law giving an eight-hour working day to the miners of that country. Did the publisher of this paper stop to consider the fact that there are nearly 50 Socialists in the Austrian parliament?

The Socialist movement of St. Louis has lost a faithful worker in the death of Comrade C. Schanz, who for a number of years has been secretary of Coopers' Union No. 2.

Comrade Schanz came to this country from Germany nearly 21 years ago at the age of 17. His parents were Socialists in the old country, and he received his Socialist training from them. His remains were incinerated at the crematory on Monday.

We have just received an announcement of the coming marriage of Comrade F. P. O'Hare and Miss Katherine Richards of Kansas City, Mo. Comrade O'Hare and Miss Richards have been attending the Socialist training school at Girard and are preparing to start out on their lecture tours early in January. The marriage will take place on New Year's day at the home of Comrade J. A. Wayland. We trust that their efforts may be crowned with success, and we extend them the Socialist greeting.

In his message to Congress President Roosevelt makes reference to trades unions and after some pointers to the union men concerning their "duties" and their master's "rights," he makes the following statement regarding disputes between capital and labor:

"There must also in many cases be action by the Government in order to safeguard the rights and interests of all. Under our Constitution there is much more scope for such action by the State and the municipality than by the nation. But on points such as those touched on above the National Government can act."

Translated it simply means that if trades unionists persist in striking that he will use the Federal troops in order to "safeguard the interests of all"; that is, he will act as he did at Croton Dam and as Cleveland acted at Chicago. Workingmen be careful of the "rights" of "all."

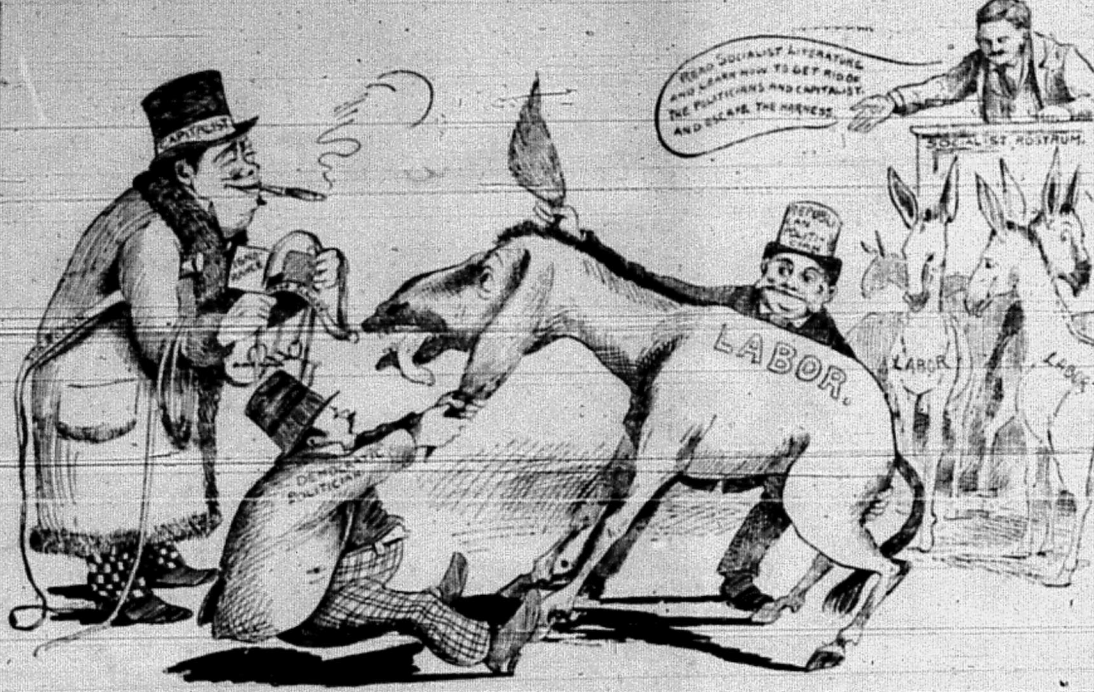
The principal of the Crow school is exerting himself in an endeavor to find out who killed an old gray tom cat that used to inhabit the alley immediately in the rear of the school building, and he has had nearly every boy in the school on the "carpet". He declares, "If any of my pupils are mixed up in the case they must stand the consequences".

And all on account of a tom cat. Wonder if the gentleman ever stopped to think of the workingmen who were maimed and killed every day in the year as a result of the capitalist system.

Wonder also if the working class ever think of making them stand the "consequences", by voting them out of the ownership of the tools of production.

### The Labor Compendium.

There are some papers in the country published as union papers, that are not very strong supporters of unionism, while there are others which are absolutely traitorous. They are, thank-



fully, very few in number. One of these, however, is published in St. Louis. The Labor Compendium is published entirely in the interest of the capitalistic class. They have absolutely no regard for a boycott and they have no compunction in displaying an advertisement of a boycotted firm. Their latest treachery in this direction is the display of an advertisement of the Weite-Boettler Bakery Co. This firm, it is known, has been on the boycott list of the Bakers' Union and of the Central Trades and Labor Union for over a year and is one of the worst scab concerns in the city, yet a recent issue of the Labor Compendium contains their advertisement in bold faced type. This same paper recently distinguished itself by printing a full page advertisement of the St. Louis Transit Co. On one side of their paper they pretend to preach unionism while on the other they recommend union men to buy scab goods. And this is the mouthpiece of the National Building Trades Council, edited by its national secretary, H. W. Steinbliss.

The honest members of that organization are indeed in gentle hands. A man who will stoop so low as to advertise a scab concern in a supposedly union paper will go further. One thing is certain, he is not fit to be trusted with the secretaryship of any organization of workingmen. It is to this man Steinbliss that the union men of St. Louis are expected to look to secure their rights in the building of the St. Louis World's Fair. Fortunately the main circulation of this paper is among the capitalist class and in the offices at the City Hall, and it is a fit paper for such a circulation. It represents the interests of the capitalist class and as such should be called the "Capitalist Compendium," with such a name there could be no doubt that it would deceive no one, but under its present name some union men are liable to be deceived.

### The Des Moines News.

Comrade John M. Work of Des Moines, Ia., sent us weekly editorial from the Des Moines Daily News wherein the paper in question declared:

"While we sometimes shudder at the prospect of anarchy in this country we have small cause for fear by the side of the people of Italy and Austria.

"It is learned from a Roman dispatch that no mention was made of the assassination of President McKinley at the opening of the Italian parliament because the socialist deputies threatened to defend the assassin and the government feared a scene. When the Austrian parliament met the same statement was made respecting the silence on that occasion.

"In Austria and Italy, it would seem, what is known in this country as socialism is in those countries anarchy. Socialism in this country is far removed from anarchy. The socialists of America seek more government while the anarchists are opposed to all government."

This comment is based upon an entirely superficial view of the question of socialism and would never have been made had the writer really understood the full meaning of Socialism.

Socialism is an economic science, and its prominence in the world today is a result of our recent economic development. Socialism also is the same in Italy as it is in America and in every other country in the world.

It aims at a complete rearrangement of society, based upon the co-operative ownership and operation of the tools and machinery of production, which will insure to the working classes the full product of their labor. This aim is directly opposed to the present system of private ownership, upon which is based the system of production for profit, which gives to the tool owners the greater portion of the wealth created by others.

Naturally the ruling class is opposed to the growth of socialist sentiment and they do everything in their power to prevent it. Every institution of the governments of the world is in their control, and every channel of communication.

One of their greatest tools is the Associated Press. The dispatch re-

ferred to by the Daily News, we take it, came through that channel. It is a falsehood on the face to any one who understands Socialism.

Socialists do not proselyte by means of the bullet, they use the easy and more powerful weapon of the ballot.

As the writer of this editorial was not fully informed of the programme of the Socialists and as we hardly believe the bare denial will dispel his assertion, at least so far as he is concerned we reproduce a resolution which was adopted by the Socialists of Italy upon the assassination of President Carnot. This resolution will be found in Enrico Ferris book on Socialism and Modern Science, which we would recommend to thoughtful readers. The resolution is as follows:

THE SOCIALIST PARTY TO THE WORKINGMEN OF ITALY—Down with assassins! Humanity now understands that life is sacred, and does not tolerate brutal violations of this great principle which is morally the soul of Socialism. He who struggles for the right to life, in exchange for his labors, condemns every assault upon human life, whether it be the work of bourgeois exploitation in factories, or of the bombs or daggers of unintelligent revolutionists.

The Socialist party which has this principle for its shibboleth, which expects everything from the class-conscious organization of the working class, execrates the crime committed against the person of the President of the French Republic, as a brutal deed, as the negation of every principle of revolutionary logic. It is necessary to arouse in the proletariat the consciousness of their own rights, to furnish them the structure of organization, and to induce them to function as a new organism.

It is necessary to conquer the public powers by the means which modern civilization gives us.

To revolt, to throw at haphazard a bomb among the spectators at a theatre, or to kill an individual, is the act of barbarians or of ignorant people. The Socialist party sees in such deeds the violent manifestations of bourgeois sentiment.

We are the adversaries of all the violence of bourgeois exploitation, of the guillotine, of musketry discharges (aimed at strikers, etc.) and of anarchist outrages. Hurrah for Socialism!

This is the position of the Socialist world over and it is only fear on the part of the bourgeois which prompts such falsehoods as that contained in the dispatch in question. Socialists of Italy are making use of the "means which modern civilization gives."

### From Chicago.

#### A Correction.

The following comes as a welcome letter from our Chicago comrades in reference to the article which appeared in the last issue of the Missouri Socialist under the style, "Socialists in the Trades Unions."

We are indeed glad to learn the strength of the Chicago movement in the trades unions, and we are also glad to learn that they have as many men in the Chicago Federation of Labor as we have in our St. Louis body. At a recent meeting of the Central Labor Union which instructed Comrade Brandt as a delegate to the Scranton convention, Socialism received the unanimous vote of the 200 delegates present and our Chicago comrades are to be congratulated upon their success in the Chicago central body if they have attained this position. Welcome as is the news, however, we must say that its effect is greatly marred by the language in which it is conveyed.

The term DeLeon is wholly uncalled for in reply to any criticism, and we believe that it is DeLeon himself who styles all mistakes "lies."

We would then join with our Chicago comrades in urging active participation in trades unions, and emphasize the good that will come of so thoroughly converting a central labor body that it will instruct its representative for Socialism without a dissenting vote.

We assure our hearty good will and co-operation and trust that the mistakes of the article in question have been thoroughly answered by Comrade Simons. The following is the letter:

The article on "Socialists in Trades Unions," which appeared in the last number of the Missouri Socialist, contains a most contemptible attack upon the Socialists of Chicago which is founded on ignorance and is full of false statement and demands apology from the editor. The statement that "the Socialists of Chicago have as yet taken very little part in the every day battles of the trade unions they have failed utterly to get strong men in the central labor council" is absolutely false. The Socialists of Chicago have at all times taken an active part in the trade union activity and they have upon the central labor councils as many and as strong men as can be found in St. Louis at least.

The contemptible insinuation contained in the statement that "had our Chicago comrades taken half the pains to secure several good delegates in the Chicago Federation of Labor as they have exerted in trying to win over Jno. P. Altgeld and Clarence Darrow they would not now be confronted with a 'union labor party'" is worthy of De Leon in his worst days. It is a simple lie to intimate that the Chicago Socialists have been exerting themselves to win over the man mentioned to the neglect of either principles or propaganda. On the contrary both of those men have been severely attacked for their position and no more attention has been paid to their conversion than to that of other individuals and I say this as a personal friend of both men.

Furthermore the Missouri Socialist slopped over a little too quick in assuming that we were going to be "confronted with a union labor party." If I am not mistaken a middle-headed "municipal ownership" party grew up in St. Louis and cut the Socialist vote all to pieces in spite of their very superior tactics. Listen now until I tell you the fate of this party that gave you such a scare. Last Friday evening was the time the meeting was called to form the union labor party and when the meeting was called to order it was found that there were present five "fakers" (all union officers) ready to organize the party, a half dozen Democratic and Republican politicians and over ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY UNION LABOR SOCIALISTS. Could any other city in America have had a larger percentage of Socialists in a similar gathering of union men? The meeting drove the fakers out of doors and then unanimously resolved that the laborers of Chicago did not need any gang of grafters to meet in a saloon to organize a labor party, and then adjourned. When St. Louis is able to treat the Merriwetherites in the same way it will be time for her to begin to give Chicago Socialists lessons on tactics. Yours fraternally, but indignant.

A. M. SIMONS.

A man by the name of Beck who recently shipped himself across the ocean in a dry goods box asks that he be not sent back to Germany because as he says, "I am not an anarchist or a Socialist. I am a German workingman and all I ask is a chance to earn my living in this free country."

From this we would argue that Socialists are not workingmen. But it seems that there are 2,500,000 Socialists in Germany, and they are not wooden men either. They have a very considerable representation in the German parliament.

So far as his ability to earn a living is concerned, we will leave him to the future. In regard to the free country which he fondly imagines he has reached, we will wait for the first strike for daylight to reach him.

Christmas is coming, the season when there is supposed to be, "Peace on earth, good will toward men." The following advertisement which recently appeared in one of our Sunday papers is doubtless a forerunner of the "Peace" which is meant:

(WORK—I can't beg, won't steal; am a married man and must have work. Address 192 1/2 Division st.)

Capitalism, in its hideousness, denies the right to live to all but those who live from the labor of others and then prepare an annual feast when everyone is expected to give praise for the blessings which they have "enjoyed"

# THE PROVIDENT ASSOCIATION

ITS CHAIR

The Provident Association has long been held up before the eyes of the people of St. Louis as a "model charitable institution" where the "worthy poor" could receive aid, after they had turned their miserable lives inside out and convinced those in charge that they were "worthy."

A recent account in a Sunday paper, however, has shown it up in its true light, merely as a means of furnishing a few individuals with the cheap reputation of philanthropists and providing good comfortable, and even luxurious salaries for others.

The building of the Provident Association is on Washington avenue, nearly 15 blocks from the congested part of the city. It is a large well appointed building erected for the use of the Association, and altogether a fitting monument for a capitalist charitable institution run on a "business" basis.

Every one who asks for aid is first "investigated" by the agents of the Association who then report their findings to those whose duty it is to decide whether sound business sense would warrant the giving of relief. The article in the Sunday edition revealed some things which are horrible to contemplate. The following reference to the wood-yard is quoted:

"The wood-yard at this season is a busy place. There are dozens of men at work sawing and splitting wood that is sold by the association for which work the men receive wages, some earning as much as a dollar a day. Last year, through the 'worthy poor,' the association earned over \$7,000, but expended several thousands more." Thus, the needy poor contributed more than \$7,000 toward their own relief."

In reference to the sewing room for women, the article says:

"Wages are fixed at the rate of 5 cents, 7 cents and 10 cents an hour, as the skill of the sewer warrants. As a rule, the women applying to the Provident Association are not expert seamstresses. In addition to their daily wages a warm dinner is served them at noon every day."

This is, indeed, a "business" enterprise. The very thought of employing men and women at the wages here indicated, merely because they are in needy circumstances, is revolting in the extreme. The Provident Association is merely a reflex of our capitalist society, a society which is founded upon the labor which the fortunate are able to wring from the unfortunate and the needy, it is both a reflex and a product of capitalism.

The laws and institutions of capitalism condemn these miserable creatures

### Another Indictment.

#### Of Capitalism.

The following item which appeared recently in one of our great daily papers contains one of the many indictments against our capitalist system, an indictment which should result in speedy judgment: "An unknown man, about 65 years old, and an invalid, attempted Tuesday night to sleep in the barn loft of Henry Hayes, in Fern Ridge, St. Louis County. Mr. Hayes would not permit him to stay, but he returned four times and crawled in through the various windows of the building. He then went to the home of Joseph April, and the latter gave him permission to sleep in his strawstack.

He was found in the latter place

## TO THE CHILDREN

A LESSON

The question of the trade and the profession has been gone into, and we have seen the hopelessness of any advancement in either direction. The trades have been turned into common labor by the use of modern machinery, and the entire working class, thus reduced have been placed in a position of complete servitude to the capitalist class, the owners of the modern machinery.

The professions, we have seen, are in a condition but little worse, and the lawyer, at one time considered the most important of professional men, is now only the hired clerk of some more successful practitioner who is himself only the servant and tool of the large capitalist class of our country. We have yet to examine one other point. Have the workers an opportunity to rise out of their class and secure a position in the class of their present masters, the capitalist class? At the outset I will answer, No. In discussing this question we have two things to consider, the enormous development in our machinery, resulting in the work of today being carried on with machines and by the means of plants the cost of which runs into the thousands; and the present low remuneration or wages of the working class. The question of machinery is too patent to need explanation, and we will devote our time to the question of wages. In the first place, what is wages? It is that portion of the products of labor which the capitalist class gives to the laborer, and it is usually placed at a figure which will just insure the life of the laborer, and enable him to procreate his kind. It represents the value of labor power under capitalism. This value is determined the same as the value of any other commodity, for labor power is a

commodity under capitalism. It places the wages of the laborer at a point barely any, above his cost of existence and it constantly tends to an even lower standard. It is adjudged by our United States Labor Commissioner, Roll D. Wright, that these wages are represented by 17 per cent of the products of labor, namely 83 per cent in the hands of the capitalist class and profits.

With this 17 per cent, the cost of the laborer's existence, it is impossible for him to purchase any of the fine machinery of production, and without this machinery it is impossible for him to gain an entrance into the capitalist class. It is true that very often members of the working class are able to start in a small way and thus become capitalists, but Dun and Bradstreet attest the fact that 99 out of every 100 such ventures prove a failure. It is also possible for a few members of the class below to obtain what is called a permanent entrance into the class above, but these cases are very few, and come as the result, usually, of services performed in the interest of the master class, which more honorable members of the working class would have spurred to do. As a class the wage workers must remain wage workers so long as capitalism lasts. While the outlook is indeed gloomy one it is not at all without hope, for, while the working class today the lowest and meanest class in our society they are one day destined to achieve their full liberty and with the liberty of the whole human family. It is this hope, this destiny of the working class which we will examine in our next lesson. PEDAGOGUE.

to their poverty and then under guise of charity they take advantage of their situation to still further oppress them.

We are wont to boast of our freedom, of our so called glorious republic and pride ourselves that we have reached the acme of perfection in government, yet such institutions as the Provident Association are only institutions of like institutions which are in the Roman Empire shortly before her fall.

While we may have reached the so far as our political liberty is concerned, we yet uphold and foster most relentless and tyrannical economic slavery. Without economic liberty without the full product of labor's energies being regarded as the reward labor such institutions as the Provident Association will continue to stand as a monument to the injustice of Italianism.

yesterday morning by Henry Hodiamont, benumbed and most frozen to death. It required several hours' hard work to revive him. The man said that he was from Hodiadont, but refused to give a name. He had been sick for some time, and could not eat for some time. Thus it is that capitalism with the old and infirm. This was a member of the working class. During his life he had produced sufficient wealth to have kept comfortable conditions when he reached that stage where he was no longer physically able to work. But of the wealth which he produced the capitalist system allowed him only sufficient to keep him alive during the period of his labors, after that fate was of no consequence, he no longer be of any service to the ruling class. His condition was that of all the workers; as long as they are able to produce profits for the capitalist class, that class is willing to pay them wages, but when through sickness or old age they are no longer able to produce profits, they must expect the lot of this old man, a day must spend their lives in the poorhouse. It is surely time that the working class realized these conditions and took some steps toward their liberation.

Their cause lies imbedded in the capitalist system of production for profit and it can only be cured by the co-operative system of production for use.

Press accounts of President Roosevelt's recent attendance at a foot game described his trip to the ground by saying: "The president walked between two solid lines of blue coats. He was also followed closely by detectives of the secret service and one was allowed within 50 feet of the person. Our society has come to a fine pass when its conditions become against whom such measures must be taken. We cannot expect, however, that a society founded upon the theory of "every man for himself and the devil take the hindmost" can do aught but breed anarchy."

When will the workers understand that they are being robbed?

When will they understand that it is the capitalist system which does it?

When will they learn that Socialism will stop it?

When will they learn to vote the Socialist ticket?



# THE WORKINGMEN OF GERMANY.

IN THE REICHSTAG.

working class of this country an excellent object lesson before the Reichstag over the threatened foodstuffs and grains. As a result of the competition of the farm products the wealthy owners of Germany find their dwindling and in an effort to their loss they are now asking the government of Germany to place a tariff upon farm products and foodstuffs in order to compel their American competitors to raise the price of their products, thus enabling the German owner to compete with them. The result of such a tariff will mean in all the necessities of life raised by the working class of Germany and as the wages of the working class are never raised by the capitalist because they are compelled to work for their means of existence, the raising of this tariff could not help but result in the impoverishment of the workers. The working class of Germany, unlike those of America, carried their class conscious battle to the ballot box and they now have 65 Socialist representatives in the German Reichstag. These representatives have been elected by the working class of Germany and their efforts in this battle are directed against the government in its effort to rob the working class of their money. While the Socialist representatives are as yet in a minority they yield a powerful force in the making of laws, and numerous measures of benefit to the working class have already been passed. If there is any possibility of defeating the present policy of the Kaiser's government it will be no stone left unturned by Socialist representatives in their effort to accomplish it.

As a lesson to the American working class the necessity for political action in America, the so-called "free" has not a single representative of the working class in Congress, notwithstanding the fact that every representative there has been elected by the votes of the working class. The political efforts of the working class of America are directed against their own interests, and with all their laws, every law passed by the representatives whom they elect, is passed in the interests of those who exploit them. If the American workman fails to distinguish between the interests of the capitalists as a class and the workers as a class, they are constantly fooled by voting for political parties, which are setting up a strong political machine they may malign each other.

## Resolutions Of the Socialist Party.

**TRADES UNIONS.**  
Resolution adopted by the Socialist Party in National Convention at Indianapolis, Ind., on July 31, 1901.  
The Socialist Party, in convention assembled, declares that the trade union movement and independent political action are the emancipating factors of the wage-working class. The trade union movement is the natural result of capitalist production and represents the economic side of the working class movement. We consider it the duty of the Socialists to join the ranks of their respective trades and labor organizations.  
We recognize that trade unions are a historical necessity organized on practical grounds as far as political action is concerned.  
We call the attention of trade unions to the fact that the class struggle is waged by the trade union forces, while it may result in lessening the exploitation of labor, can never abolish that exploitation. The exploitation of labor will come to an end when society takes possession of the means of production for the benefit of all the people. It is the duty of every trade unionist to realize the necessity of independent political action on class-conscious lines, to join the Socialist Party, and to assist in

# The Tenement House and Millionaires Row.

A New York paper recently contained an article describing the conditions of the women of the "East Side" tenement district, which should set the blood boiling in the veins of every member of the working class. These tenements are filled with the "failures" of that great city and the conditions of their inmates is but slightly different from that of the tenement denizens in all our large cities.

The conditions described are horrible in the extreme and stand as a lasting condemnation of the system of capitalism which we are told by those who profit by its continuance, must not be disturbed.  
The article appears to be an interview with Mrs. Nathan, president of the Consumers' League, one of those capitalistic institutions which preach "humility," "industry" to the poor. In commenting on the means whereby these miserable people eke out an existence the article declares the following to be current prices for "sweaters'" work:

"Cambric dress, with lined waists and some trimming, \$1.20 a dozen; nightgowns, with yokes, thread furnished and insertion cut by maker, \$1 a dozen; silk waists, 80 cents a dozen; women's wrappers, 49 cents a dozen; coats finished, 35 cents a dozen; knee pants, 50 cents a dozen; vests, \$1 a dozen, and trousers, 12 1/2 cents a pair.  
"The making of neckties is another common occupation. For this the sum of \$1.25 a gross is received. Better prices are paid, but even under the best circumstances twelve hours' work a day will give only a few dollars a week."

"Rummaging through ash barrels and repairing the refuse found there for sale afterward is one way that Italian women have of working at home. This singularly unpleasant and unhealthful occupation brings in as little as any, but gives employment to the children also."  
This condition, working men, exists in America, the boasted "land of the free," within sight of "Millionaires Row," on Fifth Avenue. There is something wrong, somewhere, and it is your duty to find it out.

What working man today, or his family is proof against these fearful conditions? What worker today, in fact, can look forward to any other place to end his days, when he is no longer of any use to capitalism? Old age, sickness, an accident in the factory, and you will yourselves become tenement workers as these miserable creatures have done before you. It is either this or the poor house. Your

wife and family, what will become of them in case of your death?

The same path is before them with no escape from it, unless they be fortunate enough to have friends or relatives who will care for them.  
The hardest and most brutal work is required under these conditions, constant and unrelenting. If the unfortunate creatures break down under it there is the street or the "charity house."

Nothing ever existed without a cause and the cause of this miserable condition is alike the cause which makes "Millionaires Row." Capitalist society gives to the millionaire the ownership of the tools of production, who compels the tenement house victim to work with them at his price. It is the wealth created by such miserable creatures as those on the "East Side" which gives their riches to those in "Millionaire Row." Without the ownership of these tools of production, the machines and factories of the nation, these men would themselves live on the East Side, but through their ownership they live in luxury created by others.

If the working class are content with the East Side, if they are content with Millionaires Row then they must remain content with the private ownership of the tools of production, the thing which has made them both, but if they are not content, if they believe that the East Side should enjoy the product of its labor and that Millionaires Row should go without unless it be the product of its own labor then they must also declare for that which will insure it—they must declare for the collective ownership of the tools of production—for Socialism.

President Roosevelt in his message refers to the eight-hour law and declares that it must be enforced. If he enforces it the same way in which he prevented the strikers at Croton Dam from enforcing it we may feel secure.

The United States government is still testing guns for the naval service. There is plenty of time and energy to put into the means of murder but the starving and out of work laborer will die before our capitalist government will pay any attention to him, and then it is only to put him in the potter's field.

Moritz Springfield, a German of East St. Louis, has spent the last four years in prison voluntarily. He declares that he is unable to keep up with the American workman and he can consequently find no profit taker (capitalist) who is willing to exploit him. He must consequently go where it is not necessary to work so fast.

# THE BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL.

IS IT WEAKENING?

According to a recent report in the St. Louis Chronicle, a plan is now being considered by the various unions affiliated with the Building Trades' Council, which they expect to smooth the way for the construction of the World's Fair buildings. The report reads in part as follows:

"The plan was proposed by R. Fuelle, President of the Carpenters' District Council, a member of the Board of Business Agents of the Building Trades Council. It was presented November 20 in the form of a resolution. The measure provides that not more than one union at a time of any one particular craft, shall go on a strike for increased wages in any one month. Further, that after striking once for an increase a union can not go out until a year may have passed. Also, that no union shall demand an increase of over five cents an hour."

There can be no other end reached by the following out of this plan save one which will result in injury to the members of the Building Trades' Council.  
What would be said of a general on the battle field who sent only one battalion at a time against the enemy? And yet this is the result of the above proposition.

What would we also say of a general who declared before the war had started that he would fight only one battle a year?

Yet that is also embodied in the proposed "plan." If the members of the Building Trades' Council imagine that they will be able to cope with the World's Fair managers with such milk and water, lack backbone stuff as that, they are badly mistaken, and any man who advises such a stand does so either as the result of his woeful ignorance of prevailing conditions or intentionally.

The working class must remember that their unions are not organized for the pleasure such organizations afford their members. The men do not pay dues and assessments because they have more money than they can make use of. But they are organized to more successfully enable them to carry on their struggles against the capitalist class. This struggle means war and no army that is either well led or composed of honest men will compromise themselves with any restrictions before it goes into battle.

The coming contest between organized labor and the World's Fair directors will be the most far-reaching battle that has taken place for years, and the workers must go into it with out any entraining restrictions.

In marked contrast to this proposed plan, is the action of the Contractor's Association. They have gone into the battle determined to break up the Building Trades' Council. They have not decided that only one contractor

at a time will be allowed to call a lock-out, nor have they decided to call only one lockout a year, but a general ultimatum has been issued calling for an immediate answer from the Building Trades' Council, without which a general lock-out will be called. In a recent interview one of their members said: "Our Association is already ignoring members of the unions. We are not opposing unionism or its principles, but we will no longer tolerate the dictatorial policy of the Building Trades Council. We are advertising for non-union men and will pay the sole formerly paid members of the union."

They declare themselves not opposed to unionism, yet at the same time they are preparing to completely disrupt any organized effort on the part of the workers of St. Louis, and in this direction they are now advertising in papers all over the country for non-union carpenters and other workmen, so that when the time comes to order their lockout they will have a large army of unemployed to call upon. The action of the Building Trades Council should be as determined, if not the more thoroughly organized Contractors Association will come out the victor.

## A Big Demonstration

For Nat'l Committee

NATIONAL COMMITTEE MEETING.  
The Socialists of St. Louis are planning for a big time in January when the national committee meets in this city.

They have determined to prepare a grand demonstration and will make good use of the national committee. Preparations for the event are already well under way. The central committee has appointed a committee of three and in reply to a communication the Central Trades and Labor Union has appointed a similar committee. This joint committee will now get into communication with every union in the city and get a committee from nearly every one.

With this full committee organized plans will at once be laid for the raising of revenue to conduct the demonstration and when the national committee members arrive in the city they will find a splendid welcome awaiting them. The work of every comrade is needed and with their co-operation a record-breaking meeting can be arranged. Comrade Walter Thomas Mills we are sure will be present and we are looking for Comrade Debs of Indiana and Harriman of New York.

With these comrades and the other members of the committee, a feast of oratory awaits the workmen of St. Louis which can be partaken of by all on Saturday evening, January 25. The hall will be announced later.

# THE COST OF LIVING.

R. G. DUN.

R. G. Dun's index number of Dec. 7, contained the following, which should prove the wonderful state of "prosperity" abroad in the land:

"If a man purchased his supplies for one year on December 1, they would have cost \$101.37, while the same quantities of the same articles would have aggregated only \$72.45 on July 1, 1897, the lowest point on record, and 121.75 on January 1, 1890. These price records are compiled by multiplying the quotations of all the necessities of life by the per capita consumption. PRICES ARE NOW AT THE HIGHEST POINT IN MANY YEARS, AND, IN FACT, SURPASS ALL RECORDS SINCE PRESENT IMPROVED METHODS OF MANUFACTURE AND DISTRIBUTION HAVE BEEN IN USE AND AGRICULTURAL OPERATIONS WERE FIRST BEGUN ON THE PRESENT EXTENSIVE SCALE WITH LABOR-SAVING MACHINERY."

Prices higher than they have been since the introduction of modern machinery; that is, with all our ability to produce wealth, and with all the wealth which has been produced, it is harder today than ever, for those who have produced it, to purchase enough for their needs.

R. G. Dun's Commercial Agency is the greatest capitalist authority in the United States and their declarations are looked upon as authentic.

If this shows anything, it shows the utter unscientific basis upon which our capitalist system rests, and it shows also the falsity of the old capitalist declaration, always brought out at election times: "The prosperity of the capitalist means the prosperity of the worker." Any society which is so constructed that an increased ability to produce results in an increased inability to enjoy, is certainly unscientific and not worthy the name of civilization.

If this condition is true, what reason can we give for it? Our ability to produce has been increased by the invention of machinery, this machinery is owned by those who have them operated for profit. The fact that the laborer, in the same time, is able to produce so much more wealth with the aid of machinery, than he did before its introduction does not mean that he is to receive this increased wealth. The capitalist paid him wages before the machines were invented and he continued paying wages after they were introduced.

The increased wealth fell to his lot with the sale of which he increased his profit. So long as the market for the sale of this surplus was confined to this country, the great increase in quantity kept the price of the necessities of life at a minimum, but with

the extension of their markets to other countries the demand became greater and the capitalist owner advanced the price accordingly. Of what use to the worker then, has been the introduction of labor-saving machinery, and how much of the capitalists prosperity has sifted through to the workers?

Relatively speaking the worker is far worse off today than he was before the advent of the machine. His increased productive power has resulted in no benefit to him whatever, and with the discarding of his old hand tools he has become the absolute slave of the owner of the new tool. He is a mere appendage to the machine and unless he has the permission of the tool owner he cannot work at all. The labor-saving machine has only saved the cost of labor to the machine owner, it has done absolutely nothing toward saving the exertions of the laborer thus bought, and from the report above it is to be seen that with all our advancement in industry the cost of living today is almost as great as it was in 1860, long before anything like our present development had been reached.

We are informed through a communication from Chicago, that the so-called Union Labor Party has received something of a setback.

The "labor leaders" (?) called the meeting, which was expected to launch the new deliverer of the working class, to take place in a small hall over a saloon. When they arrived they found the place had been taken possession of by 150 trades union Socialists and their schemes were knocked in the head by a resolution which denounced the men who called the meeting and declared for the Socialist Party. The subsequent moves of the "leaders" is not known, but it is hoped that their first attempt will be their last.

An inquiry into sweatshop conditions in Chicago reveals the fact that hundreds of girls and women are working fifteen and sixteen hours per day in order to earn from 25 to 30 cents. In the interests of the Chinese we demand that the exclusion act be extended.—Workers' Call.

Without laborers—no capitalists.  
Without laborers—no millionaires.  
Without laborers—no trusts.  
Without laborers—no food.  
Without laborers—no clothes.  
Without laborers—no houses.  
Without laborers—no loaves.  
Without laborers—no loafers.  
Without laborers—no loafers would be naked and hungry savages.  
Laborers make capitalists and loafers possible and support them when made.—Socialist Democratic Herald.

## A JUST WAGE.

WHAT IS IT?

The following article is clipped from an exchange and is indeed an interesting bit of foolishness:

"What is a just wage? In other words, what is a just price for labor? Economists have been trying to answer it ever since the science of political economy was first formulated. They are no nearer a solution now than they were when they began. In Fall River, Mass., we find one capitalist advancing wages and declaring that his markets warrant it, while other manufacturers engaged in the same business say that their markets do not warrant it. All admit that wages deserve to be gauged according to the condition of business, but nobody is agreed as to what the real conditions are.

"When the expert manufacturers thus disagree as to the condition of industry, it is hardly to be wondered at that some workingmen are ready to declare that just wages are 'the most you can force the manufacturer to pay,' and sometimes we are almost tempted to fall back upon what is known as the 'iron law of wages,' which is that the minimum of wages is the least that a laborer will consent to take above what makes it futile to engage in productive industry. It has sometimes been alleged that this minimum is what the employer is always striving to enforce.

"This question of what are just wages is difficult to solve. Every labor reformer and every philosopher has his own views, and all are working for a solution."

That is very fine philosophy for a capitalist but where a working man, could stop to argue for a minute is almost inconceivable.

"What is a just wage? In other words what is a just price for labor?"

A workingman with any intelligence whatever would answer at once, "The full product of labor's energies."  
If the working class receive any less than the full product, then they have been robbed of just so much.  
The Fall River manufacturers were merely disagreed as to the amount of this robbery. They are indeed "experts" in this line. They are able to grind out the lives of women and children, coin them into profits and then debate over the amount of "hush money" which they should dole out.  
The rule which must be followed in the battles of the shop is, however, fitly described when the writer says,

"the most you can force the manufacturer to pay." This is the basis of the trades union movement, if it were not for the fact that the "experts" were trying to "solve" the question, it would not be necessary for us to organize into bodies to "force the manufacturer to pay."

But the mere fact that he is trying compels us to organize in opposition to him. It is this situation which brings out the class struggle. The "experts" do not work, do not produce any wealth, and consequently they are able to live only on what they can "solve" out of those who do produce wealth. These experts are the capitalists and taken together they form the capitalist class. On the other hand the workingmen; that is, the fellows who do produce wealth, not only their own portion but that of their masters as well, are compelled to live on what is left after the problem has been "solved," these contending classes, both warring for the products of labor, are the two armies of the class struggle. A struggle which will continue as long as one class is permitted to rob another.

If we would give to labor its real reward, that is the full product of its labor, we must destroy the means by which this class is able to continue its robbery; we must take the means of producing wealth; from its present private owners and restore it to society, whose labor produced it, we must demand of every man who eats, the labor which is required to produce his requirements, unless he be unable to work at all, and we must deny the right of one class to despoil another merely by virtue of the ownership of the tools of production. The question is so easily answered that it seems useless to propound it, yet upon its answer depends the future of the working class.

A Muncie, Ind., steel worker recently drew \$200 as his wages for two weeks, and the Indianapolis News regards it as such a wonderful thing as to entitle its recital to a "box" on the second page. It is an unusual thing, much more wonderful than Carnegie's drawing \$500,000 for the same length of time. The wonderful part of it is that the steel worker was the fellow who made the steel, while Carnegie is the fellow who owns it, and those who make wealth are not supposed to receive any of it themselves.

# ANARCHY THE PRODUCT OF SOCIAL CONDITIONS?

"It is."  
President Roosevelt's Message.  
The second object of a proper immigration law ought to be to secure by a careful and not merely perfunctory educational test some intelligent capacity to appreciate American institutions and act sensibly as American citizens. We would not keep out all anarchists, many of them belong to the intelligent criminal class. But it would be also in this point, that is, tend to decrease the sum of ignorance, so prevalent in producing the envy, suspicion, malignant passion, and hatred of class, out of which anarchistic sentiment inevitably springs."

"It is Not."  
President Roosevelt's Message.  
"Anarchy is no more an expression of 'social discontent' than picking pockets or wife-beating."  
"He is a malefactor and nothing else. He is in no sense, in no shape or way a 'product of social conditions,' save as a highwayman is 'produced' by the fact that an unarmed man happens to have a purse. It is a travesty upon the great and holy name of liberty and freedom to permit them to be invoked in such a cause."



# SOCIALIST CLUBS OF MISSOURI.

—WHAT THEY ARE DOING.

Remember the state organization fund. Every little helps.

St. Joseph Socialist Club held a very enthusiastic meeting and admitted three new members.

Beverly Club reports twenty-six members this month, a gain of three. This is one of the most energetic clubs in the state. It keeps a standing committee in the field to gather subscriptions for Missouri Socialist and the way our list is climbing up in that town is delightful. If all the clubs should do likewise the office force would have to be doubled.

Comrade Thompson of Liberal, Mo., writes: "Rev. Granville Lowther, D. D., pastor of the M. E. church at McPherson, Kas., just closed a series of lectures on socialism at the opera house here. He is an inspired and eloquent speaker, and under his reason, logic, philosophy, argument, and eloquence socialism, morally, religiously and scientifically went forward with leaps and bounds. As was said of Him of old, 'The people heard him gladly.' We recommend him to Socialists everywhere."

The lectures referred to aroused the wrath of Rev. Baker, a local preacher, and that gentleman took occasion to say a few mean things about socialism, whereupon Comrade Lipscomb challenged him to debate the subject, giving him the privilege of choosing whether his opponent should be an infidel or a Christian, and offering him twenty-five dollars to debate whether he wins or loses.

## PLEASANT HILL ORGANIZED.

A welcome bit of news this week is an application for a renewal of charter from Pleasant Hill, Mo., signed by fourteen members. The officers of the Club are: Jno. T. Turner, organizer, and W. D. Hart, Secretary. Pleasant Hill cast a good Socialist vote at the last election and the club will grow rapidly.

Comrade Masek, Secretary of the Cape Girardeau club, writes: "Our club has a great field before it. There is a union affiliated with the A. F. of L. which has some 220 members. Seven club members belong to this union and it is needless to say we can make matters interesting if we put our shoulders to the wheel. This town has more cheap labor in proportion to its population than any town I know of. The majority of the workers receive ten cents an hour, (this is no joke), and if you take off rainy days it is safe to say that laborers do not average more than eighty-five cents a day. And the blamed fools think themselves free."

## IN ST. LOUIS.

The following resolution was adopted at the last meeting of the city central committee and all comrades can prepare to get to work on the raising of this campaign fund.

Let us determine to have a fund of \$1000 for the next campaign and we will make things hum. We can raise it if we get down to it.

We have eleven months to do it in. If every comrade will pledge himself to bring in only a dollar a month between now and then the \$1000 will be raised several times.

Whereas, experience has demonstrated the importance of beginning our campaigns early in order to educate the workers upon the principles of socialism before their prejudices are aroused; and,

Whereas, it is now only eleven months until the next election in this state.

Be It Resolved, That active preparations be immediately begun for an aggressive campaign, and that as the first step in that direction a general campaign fund be started to be continued until election day, and that the Secretary be instructed to issue lists for the collection of funds; and,

Be it further Resolved that one fourth of all money collected for this fund be paid over to the State Committee as the contribution of St. Louis Socialists to the state campaign fund."

The First Ward Club will hold its second regular agitation meeting at 4828 N. Broadway Thursday evening, December 19. This ward was recently organized and began its career with a membership of 23. The comrades have been hard at work since the club was started and we expect to hear of their number being doubled in a short while.

The Second Ward is to be organized in a few days and from all appearances a good club will be started. Every subscriber in this ward should write to H. J. Steigerwalt, 1211 Chambers street.

Comrade Stigerwalt is working up the organization meeting and the larger list of charter members which he can secure the better will be the organization.

The Third and Fourth Wards which have for some time been meeting with the 16th Ward Club will be in a position with a little effort to start separate organizations. It is hoped that

this will be pushed to completion as soon as possible. Every ward in the city will soon be thoroughly organized and the comrades of these wards do not want to be behind in the procession, which is going to insure 5000 Socialist votes at the next election.

The Fifth Ward is in the same position. They have been meeting with the Sixth Ward Club for some time. Both wards have enough members to maintain separate organizations, and their work would be much more fruitful if they handled their separate wards exclusively.

The Sixth Ward Club is preparing for its next agitation meeting early in January and they promise a considerable increase in their membership. This club now meets at Comrade Hill's home, 1022 Chouteau avenue, every Tuesday evening.

The Tenth Ward Club is still at it, and the comrades are preparing for their next agitation meeting the date of which will be given later.

The 12th Ward needs reawakening. The club in that ward has had some setbacks lately and the comrades have been somewhat discouraged. They need a little life to stir them up. If the Socialists of this ward and the subscribers to Missouri Socialist will communicate with Comrade Putnam at 22 N. 4th street, an effort will be made to get things going again.

The 17th Ward Club gained the distinction of being the "mother of clubs" since they were organized several months ago. They have not only constantly increased their own number but they have been the means of getting all the North St. Louis wards in good shape and perfecting an organization of workers which will be heard from at the next election.

The 18th Ward is preparing for their next meeting on the 17th of January. Their last meeting was a very decided success and they promise that the next will eclipse the former one. Comrades Hoehn and Dunn will speak. The meeting will be held at Benton Hall, 14th and Benton streets. Everybody should be on hand. This ward had seven members one month ago; today they have 38. Come and make it 58.

The 19th and 20th and 21st Wards have been recently taken under the protecting wing of the comrades of the 17th Ward Club. It is now a question of a short time until flourishing clubs will be started in all these wards.

The 23d and 26th Wards are still holding their club meetings at Comrade Greenbaum's home, 4014A Evans avenue, but owing to the outside activities of its members their membership has not been very greatly increased lately. Comrade Kober promises to get to work at it again in a few days and Comrade Grabbe will doubtless help him out.

The 24th Ward has set the first Tuesday in the month as their regular agitation meeting and are making preparations for the meeting in January. There is no doubt that a good meeting will result.

The 27th Ward is soon to branch out into two organizations. These comrades are doing excellent work and two goods clubs will be the result of their efforts.

In the 28th Ward are situated Vandeventer Place, Portland Place, University Place and a few more such "places" where the exploiters of labor spend their ill-gotten wealth. It is hard to predict the exact date on which this ward will be organized.

## National Committee.

Its Work.

The National Committee sent the following to the A. F. of L. Convention at Scranton:

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 7th, 1901. Frank Morrison, Secretary American Federation Labor, care St. Thomas College Hall, Scranton, Pa.

The International Socialist party which is the International Tradeunion party, organized in eighteen nations of the world and forty-five states and territories of the Union send you the glad tidings of the coming emancipation. Accept our congratulations on your magnificent progress. Mutual recognition of the identity of our interests already demonstrated by us and proclaimed by the rank and file awaits the verdict of your wise counsels. Labor Omnia Vincit.

By order of National Committee Socialist Party.

LEON GREENBAUM,  
National Secretary.

Charters issued December 6th, Little Rock, Ark., Baltimore, Md., Golden, Colo., Burma, Ark., Norfolk, Va., Richmond, Va., Salt Lake City, Utah, Cedar City, Utah, Angus, Minn., Magnolia, Idaho, and Idaho Falls, Idaho.

California, Oregon and Washington have organized an interstate state

lecture circuit in co-operation with the National Committee.

The state organization of Missouri has requested the National Committee for two weeks dates on the proposed lecture tour of John C. Chase Haverhill, Mass.

Socialists of Oklahoma will hold territorial convention at Kingfisher on December 27.

Sumner F. Claffin has been elected National Committeeman from New Hampshire.

The Ohio State organization has requested the National Committee for seven dates in John C. Chase's lecture tour.

Socialists of Colorado will hold state convention at Denver on December 29th.

Many of the applications for charters in Colorado contain the names of women, which is significant in view of the fact that women are permitted to vote in that state.

## The Constitution

St. Louis

ARTICLE I.  
Section 1. The unit of organization and the working basis of the party shall be the ward branch.  
Sec. 2. Any three persons subscribing to the platform of the Socialist party as adopted by the Indianapolis convention July 30, 1901, may form a ward branch.  
Sec. 3. Socialists residing in two or more wards may combine to form one branch.  
Sec. 4. Wherever there are five members of the party organization residing in one ward which is unincorporated territory, they may withdraw and form a separate branch for their own ward, provided there still remain five members in good standing in the branch from which they were withdrawn.

ARTICLE II.  
Section 1. Branches may make such subdivisions and provide for such committees as they deem necessary to carry on their work.  
Sec. 2. Any three persons subscribing to the platform of the Socialist party as adopted by the Indianapolis convention July 30, 1901, may form a ward branch.  
Sec. 3. Socialists residing in two or more wards may combine to form one branch.  
Sec. 4. Wherever there are five members of the party organization residing in one ward which is unincorporated territory, they may withdraw and form a separate branch for their own ward, provided there still remain five members in good standing in the branch from which they were withdrawn.

ARTICLE III.  
Section 1. The officers of the branch shall be a recording secretary, a financial secretary, a ward organizer, and an alternate, a literature agent and a chairman. The chairman shall be chosen at each meeting. All other officers shall be elected at the first meetings in January and July of each year.  
Sec. 2. Each branch shall hold at least one meeting every week.  
Sec. 3. New members may be admitted, upon application, by a majority vote of the members present at any regular meeting, provided they have signed the platform of the Socialist party. But no person shall be admitted as a member who is not present at the meeting at which he is to be voted upon.

Sec. 4. Any member of a branch may be expelled or suspended by a two-thirds vote of the members present at a regular meeting at the instance of a member in good standing, provided he shall have had written notice of the charges preferred against him, and he shall be entitled to a trial upon them.  
All charges so preferred shall be read at not less than two regular meetings before a vote is taken. Provided that an appeal shall be allowed through the C. C. to the party at large.

Sec. 5. Branches may make such by-laws as they deem necessary. Provided they do not conflict with this constitution.  
Sec. 6. It shall be the duty of each member of the branch to aid in all honorable ways in the propaganda of the principles of the Socialist party, and to assist in building up the party organization.

Sec. 7. Any member who shall absent himself from four consecutive meetings of the branch, or shall neglect to perform any duty assigned to him by the branch, without giving a reasonable excuse therefor, shall stand suspended until excused by a majority vote of the members present at the next regular meeting, and he shall not be entitled to vote on any question in the branch or on any referendum until he stands suspended.

ARTICLE IV.  
Section 1. The officers of the party shall be a committee, a secretary and a treasurer.  
Sec. 2. The city central committee shall be composed of the organizers of the respective ward branches and shall meet once each week.  
Sec. 3. This committee shall have general supervision over the work of agitation, organization and education within the jurisdiction of the city, and shall refer for the different branches when requested by the branch, and shall have charge of the party work in all unorganized wards, and shall provide the work of organization in the unorganized wards as rapidly as possible.

Sec. 4. It shall be the duty of each member of the city central committee to attend all meetings of the committee and to report back to his branch at its next regular meeting all acts and recommendations of the committee.  
Sec. 5. When the delegate from any branch is unable to attend, he shall attend two regular meetings of the committee in succession, then his branch shall be notified by the secretary of the C. C., and if a representative from that branch is not present at the next regular meeting of the committee after the receipt of such notice by the branch, then such branch shall stand suspended and not be entitled to vote on any party question or referendum until a representative is sent to the C. C.

Sec. 6. Neither the city central committee nor any branch shall have the power to issue any candidate for office on the capitalist party ticket, nor on any other ticket, nor shall any candidate for public office on the ticket of the Socialist party be allowed to accept the indorsement of any branch of the party.  
Sec. 7. No member of the party shall be nominated for political office who has not been a member in good standing for at least six months.

Sec. 8. The duties of the party shall be accepted by the city central committee, except as hereinafter provided. He shall submit all referendums, regularly in the past, without comment within ten days, and publish the result of such referendums in the next issue of official organ succeeding the tabulating of its vote.  
Sec. 9. The treasurer shall be elected by the membership of the party to serve a term of six months.

ARTICLE VIII.  
Section 1. The nominations for the secretary and treasurer shall be made by the ward branches on the first meetings in December and June of each year, which shall be counted by the committee in the official organ.  
Sec. 2. The votes for secretary and treasurer shall be forwarded by the ward branches to the city central committee to be counted by said committee at their first meeting in January and July of each year.  
Sec. 3. Nominees so declared elected shall assume the duties of their offices at the meeting following the counting of the votes.

ARTICLE IX.  
Section 1. All meetings of the city central committee and of the ward branches shall be conducted according to Smith's Diagram of Parliamentary Rules.

ARTICLE X.  
Section 1. This constitution may be amended by a referendum vote of the party members in St. Louis, provided the proposed amendment shall have been offered and read at at least two regular meetings of each branch, and shall have been published in the official organ before being voted upon.

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of the C. C. to be subject to the approval or disapproval of the party members in St. Louis, provided the proposed amendment shall have been offered and read at at least two regular meetings of each branch, and shall have been published in the official organ before being voted upon.

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

STATE COMMITTEE meets every Saturday night at 22 N. 4th street. E. Val Putnam, Secretary-Treasurer.

CITY CENTRAL COMMITTEE meets every Monday evening at 22 N. 4th street, room 2. M. Ballard Dunn, Secretary.

SIXTH WARD CLUB (including 6th ward) meets every Tuesday evening at 1022 Chouteau avenue.

EIGHTH WARD CLUB (including wards 7 and 8) meets every Tuesday evening at Dewey Hall, 200 S. Broadway.

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

12TH WARD CLUB (including wards 14, 15 and 16) meets every Tuesday evening at Smith's Hall, 21st and Franklin avenue.

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

18TH WARD CLUB (including 2d ward) meets every Tuesday evening at Benton Hall, 14th and Benton streets. J. H. Butters, organizer.

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

25TH WARD CLUB (including 25th ward) meets every Thursday evening at 404 Evans avenue.

27TH WARD CLUB meets every Thursday evening, 8 o'clock, at 2316 Gilmore avenue.

SOCIALIST WOMEN'S CLUB meets on the second and fourth Thursdays of every month, 2:30 p. m., at room 7, 22 N. 4th street.

## Special Party Meeting.

BY ORDER OF THE CITY CENTRAL COMMITTEE A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE CLUBS OF ST. LOUIS IS HEREBY CALLED TO TAKE PLACE AT SCHENBROED HALL, 604 MARKET STREET, SUN. DAY AFTERNOON DECEMBER 15. AT 2 P. M. IT IS ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY THAT EVERY MEMBER BE PRESENT. VERY IMPORTANT QUESTIONS WILL BE UP FOR DISCUSSION.

THE CAMPAIGN OF NEXT FALL MUST BE GOTTEN UNDER WAY AND THE FIRST GUN MUST BE FIRED AT THIS MEETING. THIS IS THE FIRST TIME THE COMRADES HAVE BEEN ABLE TO GET TOGETHER IN FULL MEETING SINCE OUR MUNICIPAL CONVENTION LAST SPRING. THE TIME IS READY FOR VIGOROUS ACTION AND THIS MEETING MUST LAY THE PLANS.

A SPECIAL NOTICE WILL BE SENT TO EVERY MEMBER.

M. BALLARD DUNN,  
SECY C. C. C.

Recording secretary of each branch to report to the city central committee the number of members in their organization as soon as the branch is organized according to the following plan: giving name, residence, occupation, age, ward precinct, and to report after each meeting the number of new members admitted, giving the same information as above. He shall also report the name of any member who may be suspended or expelled, or who shall remove from the jurisdiction to some other ward organization.

Sec. 2. The city central committee shall be composed of the organizers of the respective ward branches and shall meet once each week.  
Sec. 3. This committee shall have general supervision over the work of agitation, organization and education within the jurisdiction of the city, and shall refer for the different branches when requested by the branch, and shall have charge of the party work in all unorganized wards, and shall provide the work of organization in the unorganized wards as rapidly as possible.

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Sec. 10. It shall be the duty of the C. C. to be subject to the approval or disapproval of the party members in St. Louis, provided the proposed amendment shall have been offered and read at at least two regular meetings of each branch, and shall have been published in the official organ before being voted upon.

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NO MONOPOLY  
OR TRUST.

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**National Platform,  
Socialist Party.**

The Socialist Party in national convention assembled reaffirms its adherence to the principles of International Socialism, and declares its aim to be the organization of the working class, and those in sympathy with it, into a political party, with the object of concentrating the powers of government and using them for the purpose of transforming the present system of private ownership of the means of production and distribution into collective ownership by the entire people.

Formerly the tools of production were simple and owned by the individual worker. The day machine, which is but an improved and more developed tool of production, is owned by the capitalist, and enables the capitalists to control the production, to reduce the workers dependent upon them.

Private ownership of the means of production and distribution is responsible for the ever-increasing uncertainty of livelihood and the poverty and misery of the two hostile classes—the capitalists and the wage-workers. The only powerful middle class is rapidly disappearing in the struggle for the possession of the means of livelihood gives to the capitalist the control of the government, the press, the pulpit and the schools, and enables them to reduce the workers to a state of intellectual, physical and social inferiority, political subservience and virtual slavery.

The economic interests of the capitalist class dominate our entire social system; and lives of the working class are recklessly sacrificed for profit. Wars are waged between nations, indiscriminate slaughter is encouraged and the destruction of whole races is sanctioned in order that the capitalist may extend their commercial dominion abroad and enhance their supremacy at home.

But the same economic causes which developed capitalism are leading to Socialism, which abolishes both the capitalist class and the class of wage-workers. And the active force in bringing about this new and higher order of society is the working class. All other classes, despite their apparent or actual conflicts, are alike interested in the upholding of a system of private ownership of the instruments of wealth production. The Democratic, Republican, the bourgeois parties which do not stand for the overthrow of the capitalist system of production, are alike political representatives of the capitalist class.

The workers can most effectively act as a class in their struggle against the collective powers of capitalism, by constituting themselves into a political party distinct from and opposed to all parties formed by the propertied classes.

While we declare that the development of economic conditions leads to the overthrow of the capitalist system, we insist that the time and manner of transition to Socialism also depends on the state of development reached by the proletariat. We therefore consider the utmost importance for the Socialist party to support all active efforts of the working class to better its conditions, elect Socialists to political office in order to facilitate the attainment of its end.

As such means we advocate:  
1. The collective ownership of all public transportation and communication, all other public utilities as well as industries controlled by monopolies and combines. No part of the revenues of such industries to be applied to the reduction of taxes on property of the highest class, but to be employed for the increase of wages and shortening the hours of labor of the employed, the improvement of the service and diminishing the rates to the consumer.  
2. The progressive reduction of the hours of labor and the increase of wages in order to decrease the share of the worker in the product of labor.  
3. State or national insurance for all working people in case of accidents, loss of employment, sickness and want in old age; the funds for this purpose to be furnished by the government and administered under the control of the working class.  
4. The inauguration of a system of public industries, public credit to be used for that purpose in order that the workers be secured the full product of the labor.  
5. The education of all children up to the age of eighteen years, and State municipal aid for books, clothing and food.  
6. Equal civil and political rights for men and women.  
7. The initiative and referendum, proportional representation and the right of recall of representatives by their constituents.  
But in advocating these measures we insist on the overthrow of capitalism, Commonwealth, we warn the working class against the so-called public ownership movements as an attempt of the capitalist class to secure government control of public utilities for the purpose of obtaining greater security in the position of other industries and to facilitate the amelioration of the conditions of the working class.

**NOTICE.**  
A public meeting of the Peoples' Fund and Welfare Association will be held in Room 7, International Building, Monday evening, Dec. 16th, at 8 p. m. Every one is urged to attend and advise with the Board as to the future course.  
A. J. LAWRENCE, Sec'y