



1903. THE MAN WITH THE HOE. 1903.

By Edwin Markham.

"God made man in his own image;
In the image of God made he him."—Genesis.

Bowed by the weight of centuries he leans
Upon his hoe and gazes on the ground,
The emptiness of ages in his face,
And on his back the burden of the world.
Who made him dead to rapture and despair,
A thing that grieves not and that never hopes,
Stolid and stunned, a brother to the ox?
Who loosened and let down this brutal jaw?
Whose was the hand that slanted back his brow?
Whose breath blew out the light within his brain?

Is this the Thing the Lord God made and gave
To have dominion over sea and land;
To trace the stars and search the heavens for power;
To feel the passion of Eternity?
Is this the Dream he dreamed who shaped the suns
And pillared the blue firmament with light?
Down all the stretch of Hell to its last gulf
There is no shape more terrible than this—
More tongued with censure of the world's blind greed—
Mote filled with signs and portents for the soul—
More fraught with menace to the universe.

What gulfs between him and the seraphim!

Slave of the wheel of labor, what to him
Are Plato and the swing of Pleiades?
What the long reaches of the peaks of song,
The rift of dawn, the reddening of the rose?
Through this dread shape the suffering ages look;
Time's tragedy is in that aching stoop;
Through this dread shape humanity betrayed,
Plundered, profaned and disinherited,
Cries protest to the Judges of the World,
A protest that is also prophecy.

O masters, lords and rulers in all lands,
Is this the handiwork you give to God,
This monstrous thing, distorted and soul-quenched?
How will you ever straighten up this shape;
Touch it again with immortality;
Give back the upward looking and the light;
Rebuild in it the music and the dream;
Make right the immemorial infamies,
Perfidious wrongs, immedicable woes?

O masters, lords and rulers in all lands,
How will the Future reckon with this Man?
How answer his brute question in that hour
When whirlwinds of rebellion shake the world?
How will it be with kingdoms and with kings—
With those who shaped him to the thing he is—
When this dumb Terror shall reply to God
After the silence of centuries?

DARWIN.
E.V. DRESCHE.

FROM LINDA
BEBEL

Woman's Forum.

Edited by KATE EMMET.

WOMAN AND SOCIALISM.

Although the change in the condition of women in our social life must be evident to all who have eyes to see, one daily hears the same idle talk about the natural vocation of women being comprised by the home and the family. And this phrase is heard loudest when women make an attempt to force their way into the so-called liberal callings, i. e., into the fields of higher instruction, of natural science, of the administration, of the medical and legal professions. The most untenable and ridiculous objections are brought forward and defended under the cloak of "scholarship." The same thing frequently applies to this appeal to scholarship and science as to the appeal to "order and morality." Probably no one ever represented disorder and immorality as a desirable condition, with the exception, perhaps, of those individuals who make use of them to get power in their own hands, and even in this case they always endeavored to make their actions appear necessary for the maintenance of order, morality and religion. Nevertheless these injurious catchwords are invariably employed against those who seek to establish true morality and order, by the introduction of conditions more consistent with human dignity than the present ones. Similarly the reference to scholarship and science is made to do service in defending what is absurd and reactionary. Its advocates argue, for instance, that nature and the physical peculiarities of woman point her to the home and family life, within which she has to fulfill her purpose in creation. We have already seen how far this is possible nowadays. And the highest trump is the assertion that woman is inferior to man in mental activity, and that it is therefore ridiculous to suppose that she can achieve anything worth mentioning on intellectual ground.

These objections raised by scholars harmonize so completely with the general prejudice of men with regard to the proper sphere and faculties of women, that he who expresses them can reckon on the approval of his own sex, and for the present at least, on that of the majority of women. But the fact that the decision on such matters rests with the majority, and that nothing can be carried through against its will and pleasure, does not prove that its decision is always a reasonable one. New ideas must inevitably meet with stubborn opposition as long as education and intelligence are at their present low level, and as long as social institutions involve the necessity of encroaching on vested interests in the realization of ideas. It is easy for the representatives of those vested interests to turn popular prejudices to their own account, and therefore new ideas, when first broached, will never convince more than a small minority; they are ridiculed and defamed and persecuted. But if these ideas are good and reasonable, and the necessary product of circumstances, they will spread; the minority will in time become a majority. This has been the fate of all new ideas in the course of the world's history, and the Socialistic idea, which is so intimately connected with the true and complete emancipation of woman, presents the same spectacle.

Was not Christianity once the creed of a small minority? Was not the idea of the reformation of modern citizenship combated by all-powerful opponents? And have these ideas not outlived all opposition, nevertheless? And does any one suppose that Socialism is crushed because it is

gagged by party legislation in the German empire, and can not move hand or foot?

There are Socialists who are not less opposed to the emancipation of women than the capitalist to Socialism. Every Socialist recognizes the dependence of the workman on the capitalist, and can not understand that others, and especially the capitalists themselves, should fail to recognize it also; but the same Socialist often does not recognize the dependence of women on men because the question touches his own dear self more or less nearly. The effort to defend real or imaginary interests, which of course are always indubitable and unassailable, makes people so blind.

The argument that it is a woman's natural vocation to be house keeper and nurse has quite as little foundation as the parallel argument, that we must always have kings because there have always been kings in one country or another since the commencement of history. Although we do not know where the first king arose any more than we know where the first capitalist discovered his "natural vocation," we do know that the kingly office has undergone very material changes in the course of centuries, and that the tendency is to divest it more and more of its authority, and we may reasonably conclude from this that a time will come in which the monarchy will be regarded as superfluous altogether. In the same way every other institution of state or society is subject to constant alterations, transformations, and finally to decay. Precisely the same process is taking place with regard to marriage and the position of women. The position of married women at the time of the ancient patriarchal family was very different to their position in Greece, where, as we learn from the words of Demosthenes, their only object was "to bear legitimate children and to be faithful warders of the house." Who would venture nowadays to declare that such a condition was a woman's natural vocation without incurring the reproach or contempt of the sex? Doubtless there are still persons who privately have the opinion of the Athenians, but no one dares to proclaim publicly that which in Greece, 2,200 years ago, one of the most eminent men could frankly and openly acknowledge as a matter of course. This is precisely a measure of the progress that has been made. Although our whole modern civilization, and especially our industrial development, has undermined millions of marriages, it has at the same time not failed to exert a beneficial influence on marriage, especially in cases in which the social position of husband and wife kept the destructive elements at a distance. For instance, not many decades ago, it was a matter of course, in every farmer's or middle-class house, that the wife not only sewed, knitted and washed—and even this has already gone out of fashion to a great extent—she baked the bread, spun, wove, bleached, brewed beer, made soap and candles. To have a garment made out of the house was regarded as a piece of unparalleled extravagance in the whole town; it was an event that was criticised and condemned alike by men and women. Although such a state of affairs may still exist here and there, it is certainly an exception. More than ninety per cent. of the women have given up these occupations, and they are quite right in doing so. On the one hand, many things can be done better, more practically, and more cheaply elsewhere, and on the other, at any rate in towns, the necessary domestic arrangements are entirely wanting. Thus a great revo-

lution has taken place in our family life within a few decades, and yet it appears so natural that we hardly notice it at all. Man readily accommodates himself to new facts, which do not force themselves on his attention too abruptly; but new ideas, which threaten to quicken his ordinary jog-trot, rouse his opposition and stimulate his obstinacy.

This revolution which has taken place and is still progressing in domestic life, has materially altered the position of women in the family in more directions than one. She has become freer and more independent. Our grandmothers never dreamt, and would not have been allowed to dream, of having workmen and apprentices who did not live and board in the house; of going to theaters, concerts, places of amusements, still less—awful thought—of doing so frequently on a week-day. And which of these good old women would have thought, or have dared to think, of troubling herself about public affairs, to say nothing of politics, as many women are already beginning to do. They form societies with all sorts of objects, they read newspapers and call congresses together. Working women join trades unions, frequent public meetings, and men's societies, and possess in some parts of Germany the right of voting for arbiters in workmen's disputes.

What pedant would seek to annul these changes, although it can not be denied that they have not only a bright but also a dark side, the natural consequence of the fermentation and dissolution going on in our society, and that the brightness does not predominate? A plebiscite among women, conservative as they still generally are, would probably show that they have very little desire to return to the old and narrow patriarchal conditions of the beginning of the century.

Women Under Socialism.

Under Socialism women will no longer be compelled to marry in order to obtain a home.

Under Socialism women will have the right to work and the right to all their labor produces.

Under Socialism one woman will not be compelled to hammer a typewriter all day that another may thump a piano.

Under Socialism matrimonial contracts need not be entered to accommodate the finances of the bride's family.

Under Socialism women, both married and unmarried, will enjoy opportunity to follow agreeable occupations.

Under Socialism women will have a voice in the laws by which they are governed and a hand in the enforcement of them.

Under Socialism women will be industrially independent and not be compelled to become the servant of some man or corporation.

Under Socialism women will no more be rated as the chattel of her lord and master, but the helpful companion of her husband.

Under Socialism the servant problem will be solved by all becoming servants with a premium placed on noble service to society.

Under Socialism those women who now have nothing more important than a poodle to care for will be given something worth while to do.

Under Socialism high-born ladies will have an opportunity to prove the quality of their parentage by performing some worthy service for society.

Under Socialism it will be to the interest of the whole people to provide for the education, care and employment of all the people, which includes women.

Under Socialism the question of women's rights will not be raised, for women will have equal access to all the means of employment and individual improvement.

Under Socialism women of superior ability will use their powers for the social advancement of all instead of using them to secure selfish social position as at present.

Under Socialism, with its socialized industries, women will no longer be household drudges, but each can earn her living by a few hours' daily work at that for which she is fitted.

Under Socialism women will neither work nor marry for money, but their energies will be employed in producing those things necessary to existence, comfort, pleasure and refinement.—Appeal to Reason.

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Trade Unionism.

EDITED BY A SOCIALIST.

DECLARATION OF WAR

Against Organized Labor by the National Association of Manufacturers.

[Cleveland Citizen.]

It will be recalled that several months ago the Citizen published a circular letter issued by the National Association of Manufacturers to employers urging them to join that organization and aid in combatting the eight-hour movement. We have also shown from time to time how the large capitalists and their agents have antagonized the eight-hour bill before congress and attacked union officials who were instructed by their organizations to endeavor to secure its passage.

A few days ago President Parry, of the Manufacturers' association, from his headquarters in Indianapolis, issued another statement bearing on this question which is more hostile and bitter than anything that has preceded it. Mr. Parry stoops to misrepresentation and appeals to prejudice and displays such woeful ignorance that even the most careless and unthinking workingman will find little difficulty to tear his "arguments" into shreds.

We publish Mr. Parry's latest "declaration of war," as it is called, in full and without comment for these reasons: We want the working people of this vicinity (and especially those organized, the vanguard) to clearly understand that there is a class struggle being waged and the capitalists prove it by their own acts; we suggest that every union in Cleveland have the Parry pronunciamento read at its meeting, that it be discussed, and suitable resolutions adopted expressing the views of the members relating thereto; and we want such of our busy readers who can find the time to put their opinions on paper, clearly and concisely, and send them to the editor of this paper for publication.

Read and discuss the following and make yourselves heard! Show the world that the National Association of Manufacturers will not boss the economic and political institutions of this country with your permission. Get busy:

"The National Association of Manufacturers is opposed to any law which means the undermining of the commercial stability or the industrial vitality of the United States. It is opposed to the terrible anti-injunction bill now pending in Congress, which proposed law has been imported to this country from labor-cursed England. This law has almost destroyed the English manufacturer, as it is a legalization of the picket and the boycott. The attempt to foist such anarchistic legislation upon the employers of this country will be resisted to the last.

"The National Association of Manufacturers is also unalterably opposed to the so-called eight-hour bill fathered by Samuel Gompers. This bill, if it could be put into effect, would be a radical and destructive assault upon the prosperity of the country. While in the nature of things it would be impossible to put such an absurd law into practical every-day operation, yet it would have the effect of dislocating business conditions, causing an industrial paralysis in this country the like of which we have never experienced.

"Such a bill would open the way for the blackmail of the heavy iron, steel and shipbuilding interests which

are engaged in the manufacture of government supplies. They can not run on an eight-hour basis from the physical nature of their work.

"By the terms of this proposed eight-hour bill an employer is punished five dollars a day for each and every man who is permitted to work over eight hours. How could such a law be carried out? How can it be possible to secure two shifts of working men to carry on the operations of the average manufacturing establishment? The labor unions through their apprentice system are driving thousands of boys to the streets, to the reform schools and the penitentiary. They have so reduced the number of skilled working men that it would be impossible to find two shifts of men to carry on the work of the country.

"The eight-hour day proposition is the result of socialistic agitation in Europe. It is no doubt ideal as a theory to divide up the twenty-four hours of the day into eight hours for work, eight hours for pleasure, and eight for sleep, but unhappily the ever-varying condition of human necessity makes it impossible to apply any such hard, fast rules. The great achievements of the world have so far been accomplished by individualism; that is, the giving to each man an opportunity to do the best that is within him.

"Think of exchanging this system for the dark and abysmal depth of socialism or the system of uniform effort. Think of trying to compress all the men of the world into the same mold. Fancy the state saying to any man bent on achieving greatness, 'You must not work after the bell rings or the whistle blows.' Why, if those agitators could succeed in squeezing all humanity into such a puny mold, the folly would only be exceeded by the wickedness of it.

"This Gompers bill absolutely prohibits men from working over-time for the benefit of their own families. Gompers first made the silly effort to apply the bill to railroad and steamboat service. It was found that some engineers would have to stop their trains twenty-five or fifty miles from their destination, and that steamboats in coast and inland service would be left helpless for from the shore. The transportation companies naturally made a strong protest, and Gompers was forced to acknowledge that such an idiotic law could not be applied to this service. The transportation lines were accordingly exempted. Gompers, however, driven from one corner to another, finally decided to unload the burden of this ridiculous measure upon the manufacturers of the United States.

"Not one labor leader in a hundred has ever read the Gompers bill and not one in ten thousand in the ranks of organized labor has ever given the bill a moment's thought. The average worker does not want the law. The bill is an agitator's bill. Those fellows are always willing to engage in any brawling or denunciatory assault upon employers. The average labor agitator is an Ishmaelite. His hand is raised against every man. Through his influence the labor organizations have officially denounced the church, declaring time and again that a union is enough church for any man; the agitators have procured the passage of resolutions in which organized labor has set itself against the laws of the land, declaring that the laws which must be observed by others shall not be applied to them or they will rebel.

"Recently organized labor has made a concerted attack upon the national guard, driving union working men from the militia. What for? Simply because, under the present leadership, the unions desire the overthrow of the law and the courts. They know that they can not bring this about with the militia at hand to uphold the law. They, therefore, desire to destroy the force which will make them observe the laws of the land. The agitators desire to build up a despotism inside the liberties of the United States. The employers of this country, however, do not propose that such an anarchistic element shall ever have charge of the destinies of the United States."

Central Trades and Labor Union.

The semi-annual election of officers of the Central Trades and Labor Union was held Sunday afternoon at Walhalla hall, corner Tenth street and Franklin avenue. Almost all the former officers were re-elected.

J. G. Hoppenjon, who was re-elected president, was opposed by Charles Frazee, delegate from the Barbers' union.

The following are the other officers chosen: David Kreyling, secretary; E. Ballard Dunn, vice-president; Charles Kinney, financial secretary; Simon Levy, treasurer, and Charles Albrecht, sergeant-at-arms.

Henry Benner, of the Bakers; John Morris, of the Glassworkers, and Charles Spore, of the Boot and Shoe Workers, were elected fraternal delegates to represent the union at the Building Trades Council.

J. M. Dieterich, George Nurnberger and C. H. Linke, of the Ironworkers, were elected trustees for the organization. Delegates to the Metal Trades Council, East St. Louis and Belleville, will be elected at the next meeting.

A committee composed of Owen Miller, M. Ballard Dunn and L. P. Negele was appointed to investigate the bill now pending in the municipal assembly for the enforcement of new charter amendments.

Max Hayes, Socialist, Challenges D. M. Parry, Manufacturers' President.

Cleveland, O., Dec. 27.—Max Hayes, of this city, the Socialist and labor leader, has sent a long letter to David M. Parry, president of the National Manufacturers' association, at Indianapolis, challenging him to debate the relative rights of labor and capital. Mr. Parry is credited with the state-

ment that "unionized labor breeds Socialism and is therefore a menace." Mr. Hayes also wishes to debate other statements that Mr. Parry is quoted as having made from time to time. The place of meeting and date is the privilege of Mr. Parry.

THE LABOR PRESS.

Important A. F. of L. Resolution.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted at the late convention of the American Federation of Labor:

Whereas, the labor press has been largely instrumental in building up the labor movement in all sections of this country where a labor paper has been established, oftentimes at the cost of much sacrifice, but which sacrifice has not been appreciated by many members of organized labor; therefore be it

Resolved, By the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, that we extend to the labor press our hearty sympathy and acknowledgments of the good work it has done, and is doing, and we call the attention of all members of labor unions that it is their plain duty to render all the support possible, both financially and morally, to the labor papers.

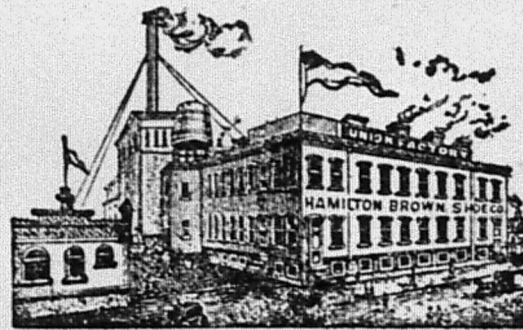
How a Socialist Mayor Looks.

[Boston Globe.]

The new mayor has a broad forehead, well-chiseled brows, brown, sharp eyes, a sturdy mouth, with a certain grim humor in it, a strong jaw—the head of a fighter. He talks easily, and with a cultured expression that makes almost incredible his own statement that he never has had more than two years' regular schooling in his life. A man of large and typically American experience, he chats frankly about himself, his history and his beliefs.

Mr. Coulter lives at 53 Grafton street, in a rented house, and his mother lives with him. He has a fine library, which shows him a student of political economy, and of history, as viewed in the light of the development of government. But Mr. Coulter is the furthest possible from being the dilettante theorizer concerning politics. He is right among the people all the time, and understands the moves of municipal dealing as well as the next man.

UNDER SOCIALISM there will be no black-lists, strikes, or lockouts, for the shops will belong to the people, who will all be workers.



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New Union Factory.

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A Happy New Year.

Indeed, a happy New Year! It is happiness to be in the thick of the fight for Labor's emancipation. The reactionary forces all over the civilized world are up in arms against the International Trades Union and Socialist movement, but the great army of Organized Labor is ready to give battle at a moment's notice and meet the enemy at any time anywhere on this side of the Atlantic and abroad.

In another column, under Trades Unionism, we publish an interesting account of the efforts of the American Manufacturers' Associations to break the power of Organized Labor.

It is significant that at this very time the American capitalist press is systematically misrepresenting the Socialist movement of Europe for the express purpose of deceiving the American wage workers and creating a prejudice against the Socialist movement.

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat of Sunday, December 28, published a two-column special correspondence from Berlin, of which we quote the following:

Berlin, Dec. 7.—A new labor party has been formed in Germany, which is intended to divorce the laboring classes from the Social Democratic propaganda. No less an important personage than Kaiser William has personally assumed the leadership of the reform movement. A bitter conflict is consequently raging between the government supporters and the Social Democratic agitators, which overshadows for the time being all other domestic and even international issues clouding the political horizon of the fatherland. The turbulent proceedings in the Reichstag is only one of the symptoms of the class and political hatreds which have been inflamed anew of late as perhaps never since the establishment of the empire.

"It never rains but it pours," is the trite old adage which is being brought home to the suave statesmen and royal ministers who are intrusted with the task of keeping the domestic and foreign politics of the fatherland upon smooth highways. Once more the figure of Bismarck looms up and the skippers of the state craft are soliloquizing as to "what Bismarck would have done under similar circumstances." But, plan and bend as they may, Kaiser William's meteoric dashes into the open, his fierce arraignment of the "slayers of the late Geheimrath Friedrich Krupp" and his astonishingly frank appeals to workmen somewhat shatter the policies forged by the chancellor or the members of the ministerial cabinet.

Kaiser William is once more the observed of all observers. Like some bold knight of old he enters the lists with his lance tilted and challenging the "social democratic reptile" to come forth from its lair as Sigfried awaited the appearance of the dragon. Whenever the kaiser is seen in public these days his countenance bears a grim, stern expression. He appears less frequently on "Unter den Linden," for once more the breach between the crown and the capital city of the empire is emphasized by the socialistic demonstrations which are again prevalent in Berlin.

The other night over two score socialistic mass meetings were held in various portions of the city to protest against the alleged gag-law proceedings of the majority in the Reichstag which attempted to bring in an amendment to the Reichstag rules permitting the agrarians and Left wing parties to pass the tariff bill en bloc. Social Democrats met the majority with the same kind of weapons. While Bebel, Singer, Stadthagen and their fellow-associates of the Social Democratic party were tearing down the dignity and hitherto stainless record of the Reichstag, the kaiser hied himself off to his hunting lodges at Neudeck, Great Strehlitz and Letlinger forests.

Right here we might call attention to the historical fact that Louis the Sixteenth also went hunting while the people of France were crying for bread. Emperor William might do well to remember the fate of the proud, short-sighted king who lost his head during the French Revolution.

The correspondent continues: "But whenever the kaiser withdraws to his hunting lodges in the midst of the parliamentary proceedings and during difficult periods, some royal coup is always looked for. The kaiser acts upon the principle of 'one-man rule.' He does not even confide his plans to his most trusted lieutenants and advisers. But suddenly the Sphinx-like silence of the kaiser is broken as he dashes into the field, as he did the other day at Breslau and previously at Essen, to warn laborers and the masses against the malice, the cupidity and vicious plots of the Socialistic parties."

The working people of Germany will not fail to answer William's attack at next June's Reichstag elections. The Krupp family has withdrawn the law-suit against the Socialist organ, "Vorwaerts," and the kaiser may console himself in the thought that he made a childish blunder by denouncing the Socialist Party.

Furthermore, the capitalist newspaper reads:

"Kaiser William is plainly on the warpath and pursuing the Social Democratic arch enemy of the crown with characteristic boldness. They fill you up with base lies; they poison your minds with Socialistic doctrines; they incite you to disorder and discontent. Throw them off; they are the enemies of your own fireside, as well as of the crown and of your sovereign. Elect your own candidate to the Reichstag and we will work with them to secure better laws for you." Such are the crisp sentences which fall from the royal lips, which are repeated over the tables of the rich and the poor in the big cities, as well as in the obscure hamlets of the empire. The newspapers carry on the royal challenge and threats. They distort and shape them to suit their various partisan ends. But whoever watches closely the currents of public sentiment to-day in Germany realizes that the fight henceforth narrows itself to a bitter feud and conflict to the finish between the enemies and the allies of the crown. Once more newspapers are confiscated by the carload. Comic papers appear with the most startling tirades and cartoons. The police are busy making

arrests on the ground of 'majestat beleidigung.' The prolific orators and scribes of the Social Democratic Party are offering themselves freely as targets for police vigilance. When Bebel, Singer, and their fellow Socialistic parliamentarians leave the Reichstag building after a day of riotous obstruction tactics, they adjourn to the editorial sanctum of the Vorwaerts, or their studios, to send forth fiery philippics and urge their compatriots on to greater activity."

Just watch the general elections next June.

Next:

"The German laboring element is just now prolific ground for the Socialistic propaganda. In the coal and iron mining regions of the Rheinland, Westphalia, Silesia, Saxony and the southern provinces laborers are being given 'holidays' or dismissed, owing to the slacking up of orders for domestic consumers and export account. Mills, factories and textile houses are closing up for the winter months. Snow storms and bitter cold weather only serve to fan into brighter flames their slumbering discontent. Small wages and high food prices make their lot a hard one indeed. The supremacy of the Kartell system precludes the organization of labor unions, and, consequently, they lend a willing ear to the Socialistic missionaries who appear in their midst.

"But a remarkable shift in the laboring alliances has been noted of late. When the kaiser appeared at Breslau a large delegation of laboring men met him at the train to give utterance to their allegiance to the crown and their sympathetic support of the position of the kaiser. The Vorwaerts and other organs of the Socialistic propaganda publish bold headlines charging that these laborers are coerced by their employers to present their resolutions of support to the kaiser. Nevertheless, there are unmistakable evidences that the laboring vote is beginning to drift away from the Social Democratic organizations, especially since the assault of the Vorwaerts and other papers of the same color, which led to the death of Geheimrath Krupp. The latter may have been the embodiment of the capitalistic class and the richest man in Germany. But the pathetic scenes attending the passing of the last member of the famous family of "cannon kings" stirred up feelings which the Socialistic leaders did not anticipate. The kaiser revealed himself as a clever politician who knows when to deliver a solar plexus blow when he strode to the front of the stage and dramatically denounced the Socialists as the murderers of Krupp."

The fact that the lawsuit against the Vorwaerts has been withdrawn is the best proof that the Socialists were in possession of the facts in the case when they published the Krupp scandal.

The Globe-Democrat's correspondence concludes as follows, which goes to prove that the American capitalist press is also the paid hireling of foreign governments:

"It is beginning to dawn upon the laboring classes that they have been the dupes of the Social Democrats and the professional agitators. This is due to the aggressive fight being made by the combined conservative press against the party. In fact, some rather startling facts are being hauled to the foreground showing that the Social Democratic Party has muled the laboring people of millions of marks annually to carry on its war, and likewise to support a host of agitators and newspapers, incidentally, giving them a means of support. For the campaign funds of the party have been larger than those of any other faction. Its literature and campaign documents have been by far more voluminous and its speakers paid all the year round to preach and write the doctrine of Marx and Lasalle.

"But the most displeasing thing to the laboring classes is the fact that the party which stood as its sponsor in the Reichstag has not only been unable to pass any reform legislation in its behalf, but, by its offensive attitude, defeated legitimate legislation. The kaiser hit the nail squarely when he invited the laborers at Essen and Bresslau to throw off their allegiance to the Social Democratic minority and elect their own candidate, who would have the support and sympathy of the conservative majority in passing labor bills. For all the laws curtailing hours of labor, creating pension, compulsory insurance, invalid, orphan, old age funds and similar laws which have been of marked benefit to the laboring masses emanated and were passed by the government party and at the direct instance of the kaiser, who sought thereby to dampen the ammunition of the Socialists. The kaiser pointed out clearly the other day that the laborers have nothing to hope from Socialistic factions in the Reichstag, as they control too small a number of votes to pass any legislation. He also carried home the fact that it would be futile to resist the powerful agencies of the army, of established society, by adopting a revolutionistic programme."

It is generally admitted that the labor laws in Germany are the direct results of Socialist agitation.

No capitalist paper of Germany would dare to-day to publish such misrepresentation as the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The capitalist classes of all countries, with their public press, their politicians and other mercenaries, are co-operating in the fight against Organized Labor and Socialism.

Comrades, everywhere, be on your guard! The fight is on—the fight to the bitter end. The victory will be ours.

The emancipation of labor will be achieved by the international Socialist and labor movement.

Socialist Sarcasm on the Kaiser's Krupp Speech.

Berlin, Dec. 27.—A Munich editor was sentenced to three months in jail for printing the following clever skit on the kaiser's speech delivered at the grave of Herr Krupp:

"Attention! Present arms! Men, we have just buried a brave comrade, Private Krupper. What a man he was—the buttons on his uniform always shone like pure gold, and he ate his unbuttered bread full of gratitude to God and the war lord. Standing at his open grave, we may well ask ourselves: 'Why did the Lord remove just this man and not an anarchist, Pilleke, the third man from the right wing in the second row. By the great Caesar, the duffer wears his helmet like a drunken scrub woman her bonnet on a Sunday afternoon. Corporal, credit him with three days. But to return to the late Krupper. He loved his fatherland, and I never saw him with dirty boots. May he rest in peace.

"Attention! Present arms! Prayer!" Fourteen-year-old Maritzka Koper's persecution for lese majeste recalls the time of the Empress Anna of Russia, who sentenced people to death for accidentally dropping a coin, bearing her portrait, on the floor. Maritzka dropped a brooch with the kaiser's picture and got 14 days in jail. Under the Empress Anna she would probably have been flayed and quartered, which shows that the age of tolerance has arrived—by comparison.

December number of International Socialist Review contains many timely articles, such as "Property Rights and the Coal Miners Strike," "Suggestions for Socialist Municipal Action," "Forms and Weapons of Social Revolution," "Capitalism on Ethical Movement," etc. Dollar a year; 56 Fifth avenue, Chicago.

SOCIALIST PRESS COMMENT.

At last the Associated Press has waked up with regard to the Massachusetts municipal elections. Still ignoring the fact that the Socialists carried Brockton and just missed success in Haverhill, it figures that the vote fell off a few hundred as compared with that cast for governor. This discrepancy was due, of course, to certain local issues that figured in the municipal campaigns. In nineteen cities of the state the Socialists polled a total vote of 10,869 votes.—Social Dem. Herald.

The testimony introduced by the miners before the arbitration commission is jarring the nerves of some of the capitalist class. Two little girls, aged about 13 years, daughters of miners, were witnesses this week, and testified that they worked 12 hours at night in the silk mills. This horrified the members of the commission. However, it is no news to the organized working men of the country. They are aware that such conditions exist, and even much worse. The capitalist class and its hangers on have studiously avoided finding out such things and are naturally shocked when they are brought to light.—The Toiler.

Take some live Socialist paper and post yourself if you don't fully understand what the Socialists advocate. I was a republican, then a greenbacker, populist and now a socialist. I regard the three last as being on the same trail and seeking the same end. As a republican and a soldier in the Lincoln army, I believed with Father Abraham, that "Those who deny freedom to others deserve it not themselves, and under a just God can not long retain it." Don't neglect this rising generation. Slavery is not abolished yet, wage slavery is still on, and the dependent class, the whole farming community, are slaves of the speculator.—Oklahoma Socialist.

OFFICIAL STANDING.

In twenty-four out of the twenty-six counties of the territory the vote of November 4 shows that the Socialists have official standing, and these two are only slightly under the official mark and will evidently poll a sufficient vote at the next election to give them official standing.—Oklahoma Socialist.

In spite of the fact that the platform of the American Labor Union is the platform of the Socialist Party, there are a few members of the American Labor Union who refuse to support Socialism. There is not a spark of bitterness in my heart against these brothers. If all working men are not Socialists it is because all working men do not understand Socialism, and not because of any intentional treachery to the principles of unionism. I simply ask these men to give Socialism a respectful hearing, that is all. I recognize also that the Journal is not infallible. To err is human, and the editor is molded of human clay. It is possible I am wrong in supporting the Socialist Party, but if so the American Labor Union is wrong in adopting the socialist platform. Personally, I am convinced that both the American Labor Union and the Journal are right. I invite those few individuals who oppose the Socialist policy to state their objections through the columns of the paper. If your objections are sound, they will bear argument. Come, let us reason together.—American Labor Union Journal.

The child labor bill introduced into the Georgia legislature has been killed. The labor committee, to which the bill was referred, was composed mainly of men antagonistic to

it. The author had the bill transferred to the committee on education, which reported it favorably, but on the day it was to come up the attendance of members was so slim the author was afraid to call it up and it was laid on the table. The murder of children in the southern mills will not stop until the voters select others than their masters to represent them in the halls of the legislatures.—Iowa Socialist.

No greater fraud was ever perpetrated in any nation than the payment of \$140,000,000 to pensioners forty years after the war ended. Yet Washington statesmen voted that sum without debate in ten minutes. There's another revolution in sight.—Canadian Socialist.

WHAT DO YOU THINK OF HIM?

The editor of the Labor Compendium, the official organ of the National Building Trades Council, who has recently had so much to say in favor of the referendum and against the Socialists bringing politics in the union, is now using the columns of that paper to boom Wm. R. Hearst for president of the United States on the democratic ticket. Mr. Hearst having declared in his Chicago American that "if the democrats would succeed they must establish with the leaders of labor the relationship which the Republicans have established with the leaders of the trusts," the editor of the Compendium, who thinks he is a labor leader, blinded to his own hypocrisy by the hope of the establishment of such relationship and by his own bitter partisan prejudice, is trying to build up the democratic party at the expense of the republican and Socialist members of the building trades. That is the kind of man who would abolish the freedom of any labor paper fair enough to open its columns for a hearing from the representatives of ALL political parties claiming to be friends of labor. Working men, what do you think of him?—Omaha Workers' Gazette.

"Peace on earth, good will towards men," will again be talked of—for a day or two. Then the brutal struggle for an existence will again hold sway. The Socialist who has worked the year around for the abolition of class rule has done more than any other force to make "peace on earth" a possibility—and he is content as he sees the time of its realization draw nearer.—Seattle Socialist.

Let no one imagine that those stories of eviction, child labor, poverty, despair and death among the anthracite coal miners and their families, brought out before the coal commission, are going to influence "public opinion" farther than being "shocked" at the revelations. The only move made in earnest to abolish these hideous conditions in Pennsylvania was made November 4, when 22,000 Pennsylvania working men cast their votes for SOCIALISM, and that action shocked "public opinion" in Pennsylvania infinitely more than all the "revelations" it now pretends to shudder at.—Chicago Socialist.

Labor produces all wealth. Yet as society is now organized, to be a laborer is to be a poor man. Under Socialism he who worked would enjoy the product.—The Worker.

And it is now that we shall be called upon to face a new danger. Men of vaulting ambition, but void of any deep-rooted faith in our principles, may and probably will, try to enter our ranks in the hope that they may win power and position. And others may come to us who, though

perfectly sincere, are, because of their proverbially dangerous little knowledge, liable to prove equally as little calculated, for a time, to strengthen us. Not fully comprehending the essentials of a movement to which they are drawn by force of its lovely idealism, they may try to lower our standard in deference to the prejudices of the "respectable" elements of society. We shall need courage and patience in abundant measure—courage to stand by the revolutionary principles of the great international Socialist movement, and patience, lest by any spirit of intolerance we defeat the very object for which we are striving.—The Comrade.

Since the Socialist Party is fulfilling what true Christianity teaches us to do, is it not strange that the average professing Christian is opposed to Socialism. But Socialism, like Christ's teachings, will stand the test of persecution and misrepresentation by the capitalist press—the Bible of the masses. No power on earth can stop it; the God of love within the human breast, and the motive power of discontent, evolution and progression, drives us on and on.—Western Socialist, Vancouver.

President Baer is a champion of unlimited liberty. He wants the liberty to pay the miner 69 cents for the coal which he is selling to the public at \$11.—L'Union des Travailleurs, Charlevoix, Pa.

The Post-Dispatch of St. Louis, in the first editorial column of its issue of December 1, says that "Now everybody has a job," and in the next column says that the Post-Dispatch will give a dinner to the "Homeless, the wanderers and all who are not otherwise provided—especially the empty stomachs and the emptier hearts of the friendless and helpless children." The paper does not seem to see the absurdity of its two utterances. If everybody has a job, why this almsgiving?—Appeal to Reason.

People's Fund and Welfare Association.

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

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

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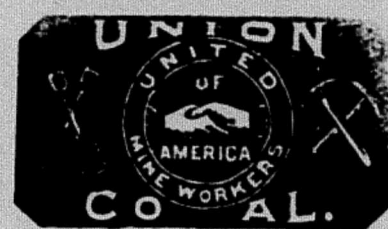
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Ring Out, Wild Bells.

Ring out, wild bells, to the wild sky,
The flying cloud, the frosty light;
The year is dying in the night;
Ring out, wild bells, and let him die.

Ring out the old, ring in the new,
Ring, happy bells, across the snow;
The year is going, let him go;
Ring out the false, ring in the true.

Ring out the grief that saps the mind,
For those that here we see no more;
Ring out the feud of rich and poor,
Ring in redress for all mankind.

Ring out the slowly dying cause,
And ancient forms of party strife;
Ring in the nobler modes of life,
With sweeter manners, purer laws.

Ring out the want, the care, the sin.

The faithless coldness of the times;
Ring out, ring out my mournful
rhymes,
But ring the fuller minstrel in.

Ring out false pride in place and
blood,
The civic slander and the spite;
Ring in the love of truth of right,
Ring in the common love of good.

Ring out old shapes of foul disease;
Ring out the narrowing lust of
gold;
Ring out the thousand wars of old,
Ring in the thousand years of peace.

Ring in the valiant man and free
The larger heart, the kindlier hand.
Ring out the darkness of the land,
Ring in the Christ that is to be.

—Alfred Tennyson.

Our Star-Spangled Banner.

Of Immortals a score, peerless heroes of yore
Whose names blaze in types of eternal splendence,
From a lunatic prince by their gallantry tore
The scepter, asserting their own independence.
Deprivations untold, and distress manifold,
Even hunger and cold, could not shake their firm hold
On Liberty's banner that they destined to wave
O'er the land of the Free and the home of the Brave.

But alas! what a change since the century's close!
The tyrants revive, and far crazier than ever.
The goddess of freedom they try to depose—
The rogues of to-day are so awfully clever!
They want to evict the "sovereign" they kicked,
The woes are outrageous the rascals inflict.
Shall Freemen submit to the rogues of to-day?
And the "sovereign" be fleeced by the worst beasts of prey?

Shall ever this land see the shame and disgrace
That threatens "Old Glory," the bride of the nation?
Conspirators try the stars to efface
That beam in a cluster of bright constellation.
Shall robbers and thieves be rulers and chiefs
Of a nation that firmly in freedom believes?
No, never! the glorious old banner still waves,
And never shall move over idiots and slaves.—Amen.

—C. PETER.

THE COMING CRISIS.

By FRANKLIN H. WENTWORTH.

That another of the periodic panics is inevitable, and that it will wreak itself upon American "prosperity" before very long is unmistakably evident. The fear-struck secretary of the treasury raised a milk-white flag when he rushed to the relief of the stock gamblers with government funds. He overstepped the law, as even conservative persons were compelled to admit, and exhausted the possibilities of a rescue at a more critical time. His purchase of four-per-cent. bonds amounted to nearly \$17,000,000 par value, and to get them in he had to pay out over \$23,000,000—a \$6,000,000 bonus of the people's money.

It is stupendous ignorance and indifference that can look calmly upon an expenditure of \$6,000,000—taxed out of the people's pockets—"to relieve the money market," and it is a startling kind of "prosperity" that has to be subsidized by the people's money at the will of Wall street working upon the fears of a weakling who holds the treasury portfolio.

Mr. Shaw is unquestionably the smallest-brained politician ever called to take care of the people's purse, and the administration knew it when he was appointed. Mr. Crane, of Massachusetts, was wanted for the job, but he had rather sell paper to the government than to dance to Wall

street music. He said he didn't want it. Neither did anyone else who had any knowledge or foresight. So the president offered it to this Iowa country banker, a man of such small caliber that he jumped at the "honor" like a frog at red flannel, not seeing the hook behind it.

In the purchase of these \$17,000,000 in bonds Mr. Shaw has so drawn down the treasury's available cash balance as to exhaust his ability to further help the "money market." For it is to be remembered that most of the treasury's surplus holdings are already in the market through deposits in the national banks.

And Mr. Shaw, in accepting other bonds beside those of the federal government to secure bank circulation, has taken the first step toward the "asset" security that must eventually bring down the whole monetary system to ruin. Not that any one need care much for a system which helps only those who gamble for a living. The point is that the next panic will come suddenly—like the breaking of a bubble—and will wipe out the last vestige of the middle class—the small tradesmen and other commercial operators who possess bank accounts and who do a credit business.

UNDER SOCIALISM there will be industrial as well as political independence.

McGRADY'S LETTER.

Bishop Maes Never Answered It.

The following letter by Father McGrady to Bishop Maes was never answered:

Rt Rev. Dear Sir:
Your favor received. It seems that my economic doctrines are the most important consideration in all your communications, and before I answer your letter in full, I desire to submit the following propositions. And I request you to state in writing whether said propositions are condemned by the church, by appending yes or no after each proposition. You will have ample time to reply by the 18th of this month, and I will then give you an answer by the 23d, according to your request. The following are the propositions:

1. Labor creates all values.
2. Every man has a right to the wealth he produces.
3. In expending his labor power, every man has the right to adopt the methods that will produce the best results.

4. Every man has the right to produce for himself, instead of selling his labor power at the cost of production, or at a price less than its value.

5. If one man enjoys the right of producing for himself, the nation collectively, possesses a right to produce for itself, for the nation is an aggregation of the units.

6. The dominant law of biology is the co-operation of the units, for the preservation of the organism, and this law, applied to sociology, is the co-operation of the individuals for the preservation of the species.

7. Whenever any institution becomes detrimental to the social progress, it will perish in obedience to the dominant law of biology, which casts aside organs that fail to promote the growth of the organism.

8. This law is emphasized in social evolution, as we readily discern when we follow the progress of the race, from the earliest times to the age of stone, which gave way to the age of bronze, which was succeeded by the age of iron, and one to the age of steam and steel; and we observe in modern industry, the individual giving place to the partnership, which is absorbed by the corpora-

tion, and the corporation eventuates in the trust. This trust will culminate in the combination of all trusts, and the formation of a national trust, owned and controlled by society.

People's Fund and Welfare Association.

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

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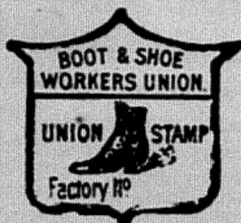
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Lessons in Scientific Socialism.

FOR SOCIALIST STUDENTS.

SOCIALISM.

CRITICISM OF PROPERTY RIGHTS.

[By Wm. Scholl-McClure.]

Now, while these constructive tendencies of capitalism are developing the forms through which Socialism can be eventually realized, its slow destructive action is equally potent in the same direction. As has just been shown, every monopoly is forcing those whose interests are threatened by it to adopt the Socialistic method in self-defense. And every concentration of capital into fewer hands but increases the mass of those whose interests are opposed to the maintenance of its power, and vastly simplifies the process of its absorption by the state. As Marx has stated it, "The transformation of scattered private property, arising from individual labor, into capitalist private property, is, naturally, a process incomparably more protracted, violent and difficult than the transformation of capitalistic private property, already practically resting on socialized production, into socialized property. In the former cases we had the expropriation of the mass of the people by a few usurpers; in the latter, we have the expropriation of a few usurpers by the mass of the people."

As a summing up of this outline of the main features of modern scientific Socialism, the definitions of Kirkup and Schaffle are perhaps the clearest that have been given in a concise form of the nature and aim of the movement. According to Kirkup, "The theory of Socialism is that the present economic order, in which industry is carried on by private competing capitalists served by wage-labor, must and ought to pass away; and that it will give place to the economic system, in which industry will be conducted with a collective capital and by associated labor, with a view to an equitable system of distribution."

Again he explains it as, "A theory of social evolution based on a new principle of economic organization, according to which industry should be carried on by co-operative workers jointly controlling the means of production."

Schaffle, after defining it in almost the same terms, goes on to state that, "This collective method of production would remove the present competitive system, by placing under official administration such departments of production as can be managed collectively (socially or co-operatively), as well as the distribution among all of the common produce of all, according to the amount of social utility of the productive labor of each. The productive labor of all would be associated in establishments for the purpose of production and exchange, socially managed, equipped out of collective capital, and worked by persons in receipt of salaries, not of private profits and wages." And elsewhere he states that, "the Alpha and Omega of Socialism is the transformation of private and competing capitals into a united collective capital."

With the significance of these definitions clearly in mind, you will readily appreciate how wholly lacking in force and application is much of the current criticism of Socialism; such for instance as frequently emanates from the omniscient and oracular editorial department.

Socialism does not propose any portioning out of the wealth of the country, share and share alike, nor does it have a vague expectation that if this were done, it would somehow or other stay divided. On no other point is misrepresentation so frequent. Of such sort was the remark

of Mr. Ingalls, which recently went the rounds of the press, to the effect that if the wealth of the nation were equally divided, "Within six months some men would be riding in palaces, some in buggies, some would be on foot, and some would be sitting in the fence-corners waiting for the procession to go by." The only drawback to this brilliant epigram is that it requires for its proper appreciation ignorance equal to that of the man who made it. True enough in itself, it is wholly pointless in its intended application. Equality of opportunity, with an equitable distribution of the product, not necessarily equality of wealth, is the aim of Socialism. It would, it is true, establish a joint and equal or common ownership of the productive capital of the nation. But it would not divide it. It is the product that would be shared, according to the value of each one's labor. That is a simple proposition that any one with business experience can understand. No firm divides its capital. It is preserved intact, and the profits only are shared.

Neither does Socialism expect to get along without capital, though changing its character fundamentally. To-day capital is the means of exploitation; while under Socialism it would lose this capitalistic quality, and become simply the means of production. Socialism aims at the absolute concentration of capital, the realization of its greatest efficiency. Instead of blindly denouncing combination and trusts, it points out and seeks to utilize their savings qualities. The trust is a superior form of commercial organization. It eliminates the tremendous wastes involved in competition, and demonstrates the advantages of combination and system over scattered and planless effort. The trusts have come to stay. But we must take possession of them if we would not have them for our masters.

Socialism does not preach antagonism between labor and capital, nor is it blind to the dependence of the one upon the other. It has just been shown that it would have labor profit by the use of capital to the fullest possible extent, by utilizing it in its most efficient form. What it does teach is that fundamental opposition of interests which necessarily exists between those who monopolize the capital to their own advantage, and those who, through that monopoly, are being robbed. The antagonism is not between labor and capital, but between laborer and capitalist. We may blink our eyes and cry peace, but none the less there is war incessant.

Socialism should not do away with private property, except in the means of production. It questions only the abuse of property; the monopoly of that which is used in common, and necessary for the supplying of our common needs. Its purpose is not to prevent individual accumulation, but to define it by the social value of each one's labor. Whatsoever a man gets in excess of the value of his services to the community, is robbery, for it is the community that supplies his needs. Socialism would hold the means of production as the common or joint property of the people, but make private property of the product, equitably divided; limiting the rights of property only so far as is necessary to secure the rights of man.

S. L. P.

Memorable Meeting in Philadelphia

The Socialist Labor Party of Philadelphia held a memorable meeting at the Labor Lyceum. Lucien Sanial of New York was invited as speaker.

After relating some of De Leon's notorious work of destruction, Sanial expressed the opinion, and recommended, that the S. L. P. of Pennsylvania should co-operate with the Socialist Party in the work of agitation. He thought that by 1904 there would be but one Socialist ticket in the field. His remarks were well received.

Free Lecture Hall.

The People's Fund and Welfare association offer the use of their hall at the northwest corner Eleventh and Locust streets, free of charge, to all organizations for open lectures, entertainments and discussions on social, educational, economic, and all questions of vital interest to the people.

The hall can be secured by addressing Joshua A. Nichols, or Mrs. E. C. Kelly, chairman of the house committee.

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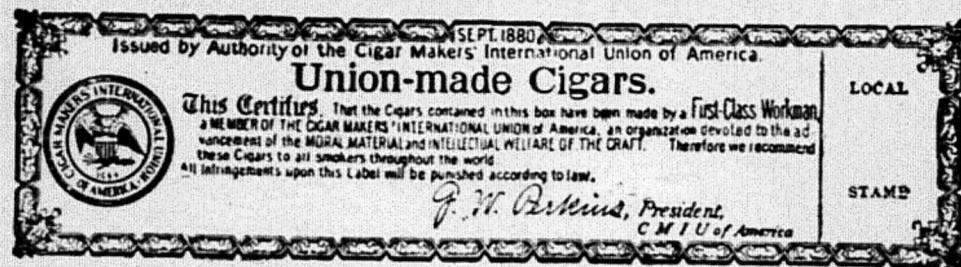
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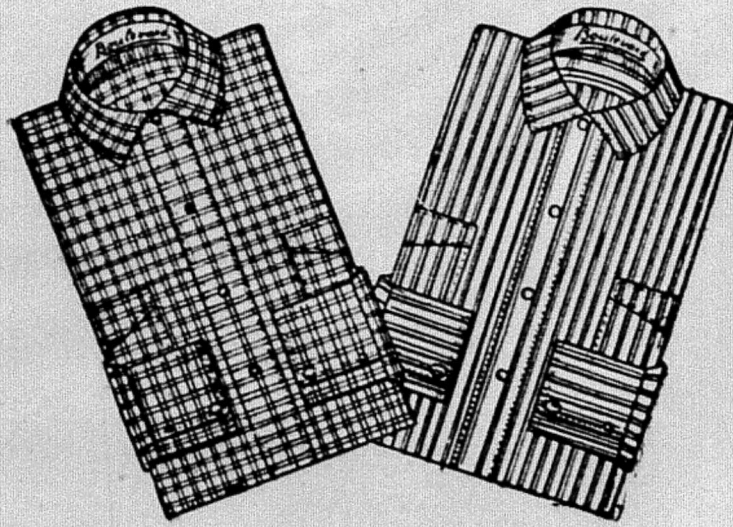
Tax bills for 1902 will have to be paid on or before the 31st inst. The heavy penalties provided by law on delinquent taxes will be enforced after January 1st, 1903. Payment now will save time and inconvenience to tax-payers.

L. F. HAMMER, JR.,

St. Louis, Dec. 9th, 1902.

Collector of the Revenue.

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Socialism in Europe.

In Triberg, Baden, ten new common councilmen have been elected, nine of whom are Socialists.

In Gera, November 20, among the 14 new common councilmen, five Socialists were elected. There were only two Socialists in the former council.

In Hornberg, Badea, in the common council elections of the third class, the successful Socialist candidate received 118 out of 125 votes. He is the nineteenth Socialist holding office in that town.

In Villa Argine, Italy, November 16, Hon. Camallo Prampolini, one of the 30 Socialist members of parliament, had an audience of more than 2,000 persons at the meeting in which he inaugurated a new Co-operative Consumers' society.

In Leipzig, the city of books, in all the four wards where municipal elections of the third class were held, the Socialist candidates were elected. Of the 14,901 votes cast, our party obtained 8,546. Eleven Socialist councilmen were elected.—Vorwaerts, of Berlin, November 21.

The Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt landtag elections ended November 13. It was at first reported that eight Socialists had been elected, but at the second ballot one of them was defeated. So there are now seven Socialists among the 16 members who compose the new landtag.

In Rixdorf, a suburb of Berlin, in all the five wards the Socialist candidates of the third class were elected. Our party had from 117 to 202 votes, while the old fogies gathered in only 14 votes in the whole five wards. Of the five new Socialist members of the common council, four are house owners.

A bill against gambling hells was passed by the house and senate of Belgium, but a long time has gone by and the king has not yet signed it. The Socialist deputy, Vandervelde, will make an interpellation on the subject.

An unusual event has occurred in Vigevano, Italy, where there are nine Socialists in the common council. The councilmen who are not Socialists could not agree, and so voted for a Socialist mayor and board, who were elected. The new Socialist officers have introduced many reforms which please the people.

The Socialists of Rome are collecting books, other publications and money, to establish a reading room and library at the club house of the Roman Socialist Union, which is to be open every evening. Comrade Luigi Mongini, who is the business manager of several Socialist periodicals, is at the head of the committee. His address is Via S. Claudio 57, Rome, Italy.

Prof. Ferdinando Laghi, an Italian Socialist, after visiting and studying the Maison du Peuple of Brussels and similar institutions in London and Berlin, is now using his information for the benefit of the comrades in Italy. He advises the use of the name "Socialists' House" instead of "People's House." "Prof. Laghi gave a beautiful address November 18, inaugurating the "Socialists' House" in San Pancrazio.

On affairs in Spain, Prof. del Marmol writes that in Andalusia all the social clubs have been closed for the past six months. To object to this, the Andalusian workers declared a general strike, which was brutally crushed by the army, in La Linea near Gibraltar, 11 workers were killed and 38 wounded.

In Spain the general labor union, which is based on the Socialist platform, is making surprising progress. In November, 1899, there were 27 branches with 3,355 members; September, 1900, 126 branches with 26,088 members; October, 1901, 198 branches with 31,558 members; March, 1902, 226 branches with 32,778 members; October, 1902, 267 branches with 43,535 members. In six months the branches have increased by 41 and the members by about 11,000. The movement is strongest in Castile and the northern industrial provinces. The building trades have the most branches, 59, and the clothing industries come next with 50. During 1902 there were 38 strikes in which the members of the general labor union took part; 18 of those strikes were won by the workers, 5 were lost, and 15 were still going on when this report was made, November 11.

The parliament of France has passed a law by which the hours of labor in the coal mines will gradually be reduced so that at the end of four years and a half the eight-hour day will be in force. While a part of the coal miners now work eight hours, many work from ten to twelve hours.

LOCAL ST. LOUIS.

General Monthly Meeting, Sunday, January 4.

Local St. Louis Socialist Party will hold its general monthly meeting Sunday, January 4, at 2 p. m.

The resolution of Comrade Putnam concerning the new city charter election will be discussed. All comrades are requested to attend.

St. Louis Campaign Fund.

Cash, 10 cents; Donated, 25 cents; L. Gloeckner, 50 cents; total week ending November 15, 85 cents; previously received, \$519.15; total, \$520.

Louis Froelich, 25 cents; Josef Glader, 50 cents; Jacob Gabelmann, 50 cents; Rudolph Benz, 25 cents; Jacob Wuensch, 25 cents; W. Hummert, 25 cents; J. I. Lewis, 50 cents; Ben. Gibbons, 50 cents; L. M. Stone, 50 cents; Chas. Kassel, 25 cents; Otto F. Mehl, 50 cents; Otto Daemmer, 25 cents; Sam Bernstein, 50 cents; Chas. F. Hoher, 25 cents; J. A. Necker, 25 cents; Emil Sigg, 25 cents; J. Poeschmann, 25 cents; Otto Poeschmann, 25 cents; F. P. Lawrence, 50 cents; Geo. F. Lawrence, 25 cents; F. E. McCray, \$1; J. E. Duja, 25 cents; Cash, 10 cents; J. Veith, 10 cents; M. Saxon, 10 cents; Ernest Hammer, 25 cents; Chas. Kaelin, 25 cents; A. Walter Lehmann, 25 cents; total week ending November 22, \$9.30; previously received, \$520; total, \$529.30.

Rocker in Mt. Olive.

Comrade Chris. Rocker will speak in Mount Olive, Ill., on Christmas eve. Our Mount Olive boys expect to have a successful festival that evening.

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

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

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

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

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



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