

MISSOURI SOCIALIST.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF ST. LOUIS.

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Number 17.

THE FIRST STEP TOWARDS SOCIALISM--THE CAPTURE OF THE POWERS OF GOVERNMENT BY THE WORKING CLASS.

Labor Politics and Socialist Politics-2.

[We publish this week, the second of the two articles on the above subject from the "People" of New York. Trade unionists will do well to peruse it carefully, bearing in mind that the local references to New York have their counterpart in Missouri.]

We spoke last week of the sort of politics that now so largely occupies the attention of trade unions. We showed that such politics accomplished little, that the laws for which the unions asked are seldom passed, and that of those which are passed, the most valuable are always declared void by the courts, that the money and energy spent by the unions in such politics are worse than wasted because, while little good is accomplished, the labor movement is, by such an exhibition of weakness and timidity, rendered ridiculous in the eyes of the rest of society. The beggar may inspire pity, but he never inspires respect. The organized labor movement has put itself in the position of a beggar for political favors. It is no matter for wonder, that the politicians and their masters, the capitalists look on it with a mingled feeling of pity, hatred and contempt. They do not believe that it is possible for the working class majority to demand and conquer its rights. They think it will always play the part of the dog who begs for a bone and licks the hand that beats him. So they continue to play fast and loose with the workers, giving with one hand and taking back with the other, confident that they are always to sit at the feast that labor has prepared and that labor will always be grateful for the crumbs that drop from the table.

The policy of the labor movement has given them good reason for this belief. Yet they are mistaken. For a change is coming. Masses of men learn slowly, but they do learn. Even the politics of begging is an advance over the rule of "no politics in the union" that prevailed ten years ago; not that it accomplishes any positive results, but that it opens a way for a wiser and braver policy. It makes it possible for the workers, meeting in their class organization, to discuss the labor question as a political question; and the result of that is that a new policy is rapidly growing which is destined to put an end to petitioning and lobbying--the radical and partizan labor politics of Socialism.

The fault with the prevailing labor politics is that it is afraid to be radical and afraid to be partizan. It does not go to the root of the matter, but deals only with results in detail; it has no ultimate goal to guide it and make it consistent. It does not concentrate the political power of the working class, but dissipates it in a process of bargaining with its enemies over every petty phase of the question.

We Socialists say to our fellow workers: If we are to succeed, if we are to use our political power to any effect our policy must both be radical and partizan; we must have a guiding purpose, which can be no less than the complete emancipation of our class; we must unite our strength upon that single purpose, never considering any other question as a political issue. So long as we fail to do this, our class will not be a power in politics; so soon as we do it, our class, being the numerical majority and the socially necessary class, will come the ruling power in politics, as it ought to be.

We know that the interests of capitalists and workers are opposed on every special question. Is it a question of wages? The capitalist interest is to pay low wages; the interest of the workers is to get high wages. Is it a question of hours of labor? The capitalists' interest is to lengthen the working day; the interest of the workers is to shorten it. Is it a question of the sanitation of workshops and the guarding of dangerous machinery? The capitalists' interest is to keep down expenses; the interest of the workers is to protect their health and their lives. Is it a question of the unemployed? The capitalists' interest is to have a part of the producers overworked and the rest begging for employment; the interest of the workers is to distribute work and earnings among all. And if, on every special phase of the labor question, these interests always conflict, it is evident that on the question as a whole, they must be irreconcilably opposed.

You cannot successfully work out the details of a problem unless you have a good view of the problem as a whole. If you want to go anywhere, you go "one step at a time," but your steps will be aimless and confused, some of them in the right direction and some in the wrong direction, unless you keep in mind a clear idea of your destination.

The interests of the capitalists and workers are opposed, not only in detail, but fundamentally. Labor produces all wealth. The workers live by wages, which are but a part of their product; the capitalists live by profits, which are the remaining part of the workers' product. The capitalists get a profit out of the product of labor, because they own the means of production, by which alone the workers can use their own labor. So long as the means of production remain the property of the capitalist class, so long the workers have only one choice--to

give up a share of their product, to those who do not work or else to stand idle and starve. Therefore there is a class struggle. The trade unions are organized to carry on this class struggle in its daily detail, by such means as the strike, the boycott, the label, etc. The Socialist movement is organized to carry on the same class struggle, in its larger aspect, upon the political field.

The means of production can no longer be owned by the workers individually; they are too large and complex. In these days of steam shovels and railroads and Bessemer furnaces and rolling-mills you must choose between having a small syndicate hold as private property the means of production used by tens of thousands of iron and steel workers, and having the workers collectively own the means of production they use. You must choose between trusts and Socialism.

This, then, is the goal--the complete emancipation of labor, through the social ownership of the means of production. You can reach that goal only by fighting out the class struggle; and it is folly to neglect the weapon of politics in such a battle.

We do not expect to accomplish such a great task in a day, nor in a year; nor by one stroke, but by a patient and persistent forward movement. But if we keep that final aim in mind, if we test every special action by asking, "Will it help toward our aim?" we shall have a safe and sure guide. If we forget it, if we have no final aim in mind, we shall find ourselves misled by false lights and caught in snares laid for our feet.

So the political labor movement must be radical. It must have a purpose that goes to the root of the matter. The man who understands what he wants is always radical. The good doctor looks for the cause of disease and tries to remove it; that done, he finds it very easy to deal with the various symptoms. That is where the advocates of "moderate" labor politics (falsely so-called) make one great mistake.

But there is another. They want labor politics to be non-partizan. To accomplish anything worth working for your politics must be partizan.

What is a party? It is a body of men who, having a common interest, adopt a common policy to further it, and unite and organize their forces for political action in support of their policy. Wherever there are classes with distinct interests there are parties to represent them.

Now the wage workers form a class, with a common interest, opposed to that of the capitalist class or of any section of the capitalist class. This interest can be furthered by political action. They are the majority of the population; therefore, by united and organized political action they can win the day, put their policy into effect, and emancipate themselves.

Read the platforms of the Republican and Democratic parties; examine the records of their leaders and candidates; examine their public records when in power. Then read the platform of the Social Democratic Party and examine the record of its candidates. You will easily decide which class the two old parties represent and for which the Social Democratic Party stands.

You cannot make a party artificially--not a party that will work. It must have a reason for existence. That is why many so-called labor parties have failed. The "Independent Labor Party" formed in this city in 1899 is an example. It was not "independent," it was not "labor," it was not a "party." It went to pieces.

Your party must have a consistent policy, in order to succeed. In order to have a consistent policy, it must have a final aim clearly in view. Such an aim, such a policy the Social Democratic Party presents. Therefore it grows.

The Social Democratic Party makes no fusions or compromises. Its object is not to capture political spoils, but to carry out political principles. Fusion and compromise are good means for leaders to get hold of booty and jobs. Fusion and compromise kill all the honesty of a party. That was the mistake of the I. L. P. That is the reason of the weakness of all the "reform" parties. For us, we would rather make a small real gain than a large gain that would turn out to be only apparent.

We have said that we do not expect the working class to be emancipated and the Co-operative Commonwealth established in a day nor in a year. "But," says some critic, "we want something now--some immediate relief." You are quite right. The question is how to get it. You have tried begging and it has failed. Whenever you think you have won something by that policy it slips out of your hand--because you have not a strong and uncompromising party to support it. It is time to try another plan.

Again we advise you to read the state platform of the Social Democratic Party of New York. After showing the final aim of the party, it proceeds to set forth certain "measures of immediate relief and steps to

ward our ultimate end." Among them are these:

Stricter factory laws; more adequate factory inspection; responsibility of inspectors to the workers.

Liability of employers for injury of employes at their work.

Prohibition of child labor; prohibition of the employment of women in dangerous and unhealthy occupations.

An eight-hour day; abolition of contracts on public work; union wages and conditions on public work.

All of those are measures that would help the workers immediately. They are measures that you have lobbied for. You have not got them by lobbying. You will not get them by lobbying, because they would be injurious to the capitalist interests which dominate the old parties. You can get them by voting for the only party which nominates candidates on such a platform.

Even before you put that party in power, if you showed a disposition to do so, you would get some of them. If you had had the 250,000 votes of organized labor in this state for your own party, the Republican and Democratic legislators would have been frightened into passing that employer's liability law which now lies in a pigeon-hole, and the Court of Appeals would not have dared to nullify your prevailing rate of wages law.

Be practical. The practical man finds out what he wants and goes directly for it--radically and uncompromisingly. He gets it.

Finally, a word on the attitude of the Social Democratic Party toward the trade unions. We want no organic connection with the unions. We do not wish to attach to them or to be dictated to by them. The labor party and the trade union should work in harmony for a common end; but their methods are different.

But politics is in the trade union. You cannot keep it out. It belongs there. The union hall should be the political school room of the working class. It is exactly the place where workmen should meet and discuss political questions as affecting the interests of labor.

We do not ask for your endorsement. We would not give a snap of the finger for an endorsement unless it meant that you were honestly convinced. We hold ourselves free to criticize the union and we are ready to be criticized by the unionists. The two organizations should hold a fraternal relation. Fraternal means brotherly. Brothers freely criticize and advise each other. Therefore, brothers and comrades, we call upon you to give a candid consideration to what we have said of the lobbying and petitioning policy and of the policy of the Social Democratic Party; to inform yourselves as to the aims and methods of the Social Democratic Party; to judge for yourselves; and then to act upon that judgment, for the good of our whole toiling and suffering class. If you will do that, we are confident of the result.

PARAGRAPHS OF WISDOM.

By Rev. Chas. Vail.

The Nineteenth Century was distinctively the evolutionary period of Socialism. First, during the germinating period, evolution proceeds slowly, but it gains in rapidity, and finally the decisive step is usually accomplished at once, and is termed revolution. Revolution is the decisive step in evolution, and is generally the last step in a period of slow growth and preparation.

A danger confronts the Twentieth century--the danger of an unintelligent resentment of wrongs that are not distinctly understood and which could only result in anarchy and disintegration. Socialism, by educating the masses on the economic question, is the only power that can avert such a catastrophe.

The disgrace of the century just closed is that with the hundred-fold increase in our power of wealth production sufficient to supply many times over the needs of all the people, we have only succeeded in adding chiefly to the individual wealth and luxury of the few.

The old parties defend the present system of wage slavery and exploitation; the Social Democratic Party proposes to abolish and substitute therefor a social democracy in which the industries will be owned by the people and carried on for use--not for private profit.

Let us resolve at the beginning of this new century, that we will more completely consecrate ourselves to our beloved cause. It is worthy our enthusiasm and zeal, for it presents to the world the only solution to the vexed problems that confront modern society.

Carry to these of our fellows sitting

In darkness the light of Socialist teachings. Point out to them the cause of their servitude and oppression, and fearlessly proclaim the remedy--the collective ownership of the means of production and distribution.

The petty political issues which the Republican and Democratic parties raise are only for the purpose of fleecing the laborers on the one hand and throwing dust in the eyes on the other, but they see the only real issue--Socialism versus Capitalism.

The spirit of love, fraternity and brotherhood grows out of common interests and mutual independence. Socialism would realize the conditions for a noble life by making the interests of all identical.

We emphasize the material side of life, because we realize that it is impossible for the masses to be moral and intelligent in their present insecurity, dependence and exposure to all kinds of temptations.

The distinctive feature of every system of social injustice, chattel slavery, of feudalism and capitalism is the power of the nonproducers to appropriate the wealth of the producers.

Poverty today has no excuse for existence and would be impossible were the industrial system such as to compel every man to live by the fruit of his own industry.

As Socialists we have a great responsibility resting upon us. Into our hands has been committed the new gospel--the good news for the world's disinherited.

The very fact that all people in common depend upon the resources of nature and the tools of production, evidences that they should be owned in common.

Competition brutalizes men and negates the higher instincts and inspirations. It turns the naturally kind and sympathetic into moral monsters.

Our economic relations are the foundations of society and of our civilization, while morals and religion are their flowers and fruits.

It is only by the workers' united efforts along the line of class interests that their emancipation can be secured.

We have attained the material basis for the abolition of all poverty, but its realization is prevented by our reverse economic system.

Glen Carbon.

The saloon element, backed by slot-machine companies, succeeded in defeating the Social Democratic ticket at Glen Carbon, Ill., but our comrades polled a very good vote. Only one ticket opposed the Socialists, and it was as follows:

- President Board of Trustees--
- Chas. L. Henry, Peo. P. 178
- M. B. Harth, Soc. Dem. 110
- Village Clerk--
- John A. Taylor, Peo. P. 154
- Geo. Zimmerman, Soc. Dem. 123
- Trustees--
- Julius Schiller, Peo. P. 201
- Christian Schneider, Peo. P. 186
- Edward Upton, Peo. P. 159
- Simon Bartagnalli, Soc. Dem. 85
- Peter Weckmann, Soc. Dem. 118
- John Herbacek, Soc. Dem. 83

Gain at Arlington, N. J.

The local election at Arlington, N. J., on Tuesday, April 9, resulted in 49 votes being polled for the candidate for Councilman-at-Large, H. R. Kearns. This is an increase of ten over the vote last fall. The other S. D. P. candidates received about the same proportion of votes. There were four tickets in the field.

Portsmouth, O.

The Social Democratic vote at the municipal election in Portsmouth, O., on Monday, April 1, was as follows: Mayor, W. Bayby, 148; Marshal, C. Reinhard, 134; Solicitor, W. C. Edwards, 123; Street Commissioner, W. H. Howe, 126; Water Works Trustee, W. H. Braunlin, 118; Cemetery Trustee, Jacob Imm, 135; Debs and Harriman-polled 81 votes last fall.

Gain at Quincy, Ill.

At the city election held at Quincy, Ill., on April 2, the Social Democrats polled 92 votes for their candidate for Mayor, Comrade Heuman, as against 63 for Debs and Harriman in November, and 12 for Malloney. This is a gain of 29 votes for the Social Democrats, or 17 in the total Socialist vote.

Notice.

The members of the Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth Ward branch will hold a meeting at 8 p. m., just before the business meeting of the local, Thursday evening, May 2, at Druids' Hall, Ninth and Market streets, to decide upon matters of importance to the branch.

Members, Take Notice!

Regular business meeting Local St. Louis at Druids' Hall, 9th and Market, Thursday evening, May 2d, 8 o'clock. Every member is expected to attend.

Names Are Coming In

Roll Call of Socialist Voters of St. Louis Begins.

The readers of Missouri Socialist are beginning to send in their names in response to our appeal to those who voted the Social Democratic ticket to notify this office, for the purpose of enabling us to discover in what precincts we were defrauded. This information will prove of great value in the future, as it will show just where the unscrupulous judges and clerks are located and a careful watch can be kept on them at the next election, and evidence secured that will send a few men to the penitentiary, just to remind the public that we are not to be defrauded with impunity.

The first name to come in was from the Third Precinct of the Fourteenth Ward, the precinct in which the "Indians" did their most daring work. Every mail now brings in a bunch of blanks and lists of names, and if the proper effort is put forth by our readers we will soon have in our possession the names of at least a majority of those who voted the Social Democratic ticket on April 2d. The Tenth Ward is in the lead with the number of names returned, but several other wards are showing up nicely.

The members of the party organiza-

tion have been rather slow to respond themselves, evidently thinking it unnecessary for them to do so. Their attention is called to the fact that they can facilitate the work by sending in their own names promptly and also by making a list of those whom they know to have voted the ticket. It is unnecessary to remind them that the compilation of this list of Socialist voters will prove beneficial in a dozen different ways, and will go a long way towards making our organization the strongest of any city in the country.

The names sent in will, of course, be kept in strict secrecy, in order to prevent the names of some Socialist voters falling into the hands of those who might persecute them for their political faith.

Most of the Socialists sending in their names have shown how they value their copies of the Missouri Socialist, as they rewrote the blank on a separate sheet of paper, in order to preserve their copy.

If you voted the ticket, be sure to send in your name immediately. Whether your vote was counted or not, this is one way to make it count.

Did You Vote for Socialism?

If you did, then fill out the blank below and send it to this office. We do not expect to obtain the addresses of all who voted our ticket, but we will get enough to make interesting reading. If every reader who voted our ticket will notify us at once we will furnish some startling revelations very soon. If you do not wish to cut your paper, copy the blank on a piece of paper. Also send us the names of any others whom you know to have voted our ticket.

Missouri Socialist Room 9, 22 N. 4th Street

I voted the Social Democratic ticket at the election on April 2d.

Name _____

Address _____

Ward _____ Precinct _____

COMBINATION LEADERS' UNION.

Minutes of Latest Session.

(Cleveland Citizen.)

The Combination Leaders' Union was called to order by President Rockefeller. Minutes were approved and read. New delegates were received and obligated from the Tin Can Makers' Trust, the Whisky Combine and the Smelters' Trust.

Business Agent Morgan reported that he is having good success in combining the dual organizations in the coal and railroad business; that the billion-dollar iron and steel infant is doing nicely; that he had visited Bro. Hanna, of the Government Politicians' Union and demanded that the C. L. U. be given the job of building the Panama Canal at its own rates, and protested against the government scabbing the work, and that progress was made; that he has his eye on the organization of several more industries to benefit labor. Received.

Communication received from Walking Delegate Hanna, of the Government Politicians' Union, to the effect that Philander Knox, formerly attorney for the United States Steel Corporation and an honored member of the C. L. U., had deposited his card in the C. P. U. and was immediately appointed attorney-general for the purpose of settling the hash of the bad scab trusts. On motion Bro. Hanna's union was unanimously and enthusiastically thanked.

An appeal was received from Bro. King Edward, of the Rulers' Union, for funds to carry the war into Africa. He brother stated that the Boers were on strike and refused to recognize his right to collect whatever dues he pleased, and that they had hurt his feelings with their rebellious conduct to such an extent that he had locked them out. After considerable discussion, during which the members expressed their indignation in heated terms at such shameful conduct, Business Agent Morgan was instructed to confer with Bro. Edward and lend such financial aid as he deemed advisable.

Roll call responded to as follows: Amalgamated Street Railways--Delegate Whitney stated that the New England traction companies are being absorbed as well as some in the Middle West. Are arranging for a picnic on Three-Cent Fare Grounds.

Butchers--Delegate Armour reported that his organization was about to combine with Swift and Morris, and that a war of extermination would be waged against the unfair Cudahy products.

Glar Trust--Building up. Secured

control of the Havana-American's seven plants and reaching out for more.

Electrical Trust--Climbing up. The Bell secured valuable new patent, and the independents are forced to combine.

Fish Trust--Sucker season is open. Lakes have free water, but organization is gaining control of what swims therein.

Glass Combines--Another branch organized. Will close down soon to hold up prices and give employes a chance to get rid of their savings.

Lumber Trust--Combining retailers. Musical Instrument Manufacturers' Union growing. Firms coming into line.

Newspaper Associations--Kick against increase of price of print paper. Request that Grievance Committee investigate the matter. Refused.

Oil Trust--Everything coming smoothly. Salary of President Rockefeller was raised to \$40 a minute.

Paper Trust--Absorbed dual combine. Regard kick of Newspaper Associations as uncalculated. Trust needs the money. (Applause.)

Rubber Trust--Had to cut prices on account of backward season. Request that the business agent demand of the weather man that he allow it to rain pitforks if it wants to. Granted.

Sugar Trust--Boycott still on. Smelters' Trust--Injunction defeated and Guggenheim joined union. Bryan is getting lazy as walking delegate.

Tin Can Combine--Raised prices 25 per cent and gave 5,000 employes prolonged holiday.

Whisky Trust--Object to Standard Oil Company raising price of fuel oil and benzine. Kentucky colonels threaten to drink soda water, but it's a bluff. Objection not sustained.

Legislative Committee reported that Connecticut and New York Legislatures had made it easy to incorporate, and that judges in Illinois and Missouri had kindly whacked at anti-trust laws.

Organization and Grievance Committees reported progress.

Under good and welfare, Prof. Hadley, of Yale College, author of "Ostracism," "Monarchism in Washington," etc., was given the privilege of the floor and admitted that his scheme to snub the C. L. U. was chimerical, as he discovered that he must eat to live, and consequently he had seen new light. He hoped that his past errors would be forgiven, and that, Bros. Rockefeller and Morgan would continue to do the liberal thing and trusty all the colleges. (Great applause.)

After several delegates denounced as iniquitous and tyrannical the growth of Socialism among the working classes, the meeting adjourned.

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EDITORIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Contributions must reach the office by Monday evening preceding the issue in which they are to appear. The fact that a writer is published does not constitute Missouri Socialist as an opinion expressed therein.



St. Louis Socialists must have the best organization in the country within the next year. They can do it if they will.

The Socialists of St. Louis are getting down to hard work again. Let every comrade roll up his sleeves and do his part.

The plan now being tried by the Missouri Socialist to secure the names of all the Socialist voters will work wonders for the advancement of Socialism. Push it along. Send in your name at once.

No homeless wanderer through the streets in search of a kennel ever presented so pitiful a spectacle or such a picture of degradation as a human being shuffling along with bowed head from door to door in search of a master.

The one fact that you want to realize, Mr. Workingman, is that you have created tools yet have no tools. It is the private ownership of the tools which you must use in order to live that makes you dependent upon the wages of some employer for your daily livelihood.

They all say it's coming, professors, lawyers, editors, preachers, all use the handwriting on the wall. But, Mr. Workingman, you will have to push it along yourself or it will be mighty slow a coming. These other gents don't need it as bad as you do, and they will not work for it very hard.

As "civilization" advances its crusty becomes more refined; chains fall from the limbs of the slave and the mortgage alights upon his farm; the lash ceases to fall upon his back and his children's cry for bread rings in his ears; the auction block gives way to the employment bureau and the slave-driver and his whip are followed by the equity judge and his blanket injunction.

Remember that the first thing to be done in order to get Socialism is to place the working class in control of the government. This cannot be done by voting for the various "reform" parties, because these do not even claim to be strictly working class parties. The Socialist Party boldly declares its hostility to the capitalist class, and when it is placed in power the working class will be in power. Where now the capitalist class rules in politics because of its dollars, then the working class will rule because of its numbers.

The Salvation Army has made a proposition to the Steel trust that surely must have hurt the pride of J. P. Morgan. Commander Booth-Tucker tells the trust that if it will loan the Salvation Army money the army will take all the wage-slaves who become aged or disabled while employed by the trust and exploit them as successfully in spite of their disability that in ten years it will be able to return the money loaned with 5 per cent interest. How humiliating it must be to a great exploiter like Morgan to be told by a Salvationist, who is not supposed to have any "business ability" "Here, old fellow, you can take one of these young and healthy workers and skin him all right, but I can do better than that. After you have ruined his youth into profits and crippled his body and limbs in the process, I can take him, disabled as he is, and skin him for ten years so neatly that it will be a paying venture."

Of course Mr. Booth-Tucker did not use these words nor is it probable that he ever thought of it in such a light, but is it not what the proposition amounts to?

As long as a man must be exploited in order that he may live, under the present system, it may be charitable on the part of the Salvation Army to offer to do the exploiting when no one else will, but to a Socialist, who prefers to expend his energies in putting an end to exploitation, the whole scheme seems rather cold-blooded.

"Uncle Fuller," who writes a weekly letter of comments for the St. Louis Mirror, organ of the St. Louis aristocracy, must be a little fuller than usual this week.

We are led to this conclusion by two things, the ridiculous statements he makes on the one hand and the traits he admits on the other in an article headed "Pierpont Morgan, Revolutionist." Were he in proper mental condition he would hardly be guilty

of the ludicrous blunders he commits, nor would he admit the truth of Socialist arguments so frankly, nor he writes for a class that is not at all in sympathy with the workingman.

Pierpont Morgan is the greatest living Socialist. Might as well say that Czar Nicholas is the greatest living democrat. Morgan is one of the greatest living capitalists. He is putting the crowning touches on capitalism. The universal trust is the perfection of the present capitalist system. Morgan is working to complete that trust, and we must say he is doing the job nicely. We are glad that he is. It would be a shame to have everything upset by a bungler. But Morgan is not a Socialist. The fact that he brings the capitalist system up to the point where Socialism must follow does not make him a Socialist. Morgan's mission ends with the fall of capitalism. The Socialist is the man who perceives the economic evolution and organizes the working class for the purpose of establishing the new order of things.

Social Appendicitis.

The Capitalist Being No Longer Useful, Must Be Dispensed With.

A Parallel in the Sciences of Medicine and Social Economy.

BY WM. H. BAIRD.

Social ills, like bodily ailments, are the result of some cause which must first be ascertained before the disorder can be scientifically or intelligently treated. If the diagnosis is not correct the treatment will not only fail to cure, but will be a source of positive injury to the patient and serve to aggravate rather than allay the evil sought to be eradicated. Society, being an organism, is subject to the laws of growth, development, stagnation and decay, just as any other body; and in the study of social and political questions, this fact must be constantly kept in mind, for by so doing we will be able to learn many valuable lessons from the researches, observations and experiences of those engaged in all lines of modern activity.

Answers to Queries.

J. C. N.—No, so far as we can learn, Andrew Carnegie, who thinks it a disgrace to die rich, has not decided to use his wealth in Socialist propaganda in order to prevent his fellow capitalists from dying disgraced.

Weekly Guarantee List.

- The following comrades have determined to secure several thousand subscribers to Missouri Socialist before next January, and they have therefore agreed to purchase subscription cards to the amount set opposite their respective names every week until further notice. Every Socialist is expected to join in this effort to make our paper an unprecedented success. Send in your name!
- M. Ballard Dunn, \$3.00
- E. M. Peabody, 1.00
- W. H. Baird, 1.00
- Richard Murphy, 1.00
- Louis Kober, 1.00
- M. McGaffey, .50
- Chas. Hager, .25
- A. Winkler, .25
- Wm. Eckart, .25
- H. T. Nelson, .50
- W. C. W., 1.00
- W. H. Scott, .25
- J. H. Buttrell, .25
- F. J. Commenges, .25
- Louis Froehlich, .50
- P. F. Gomez, .25
- Louis Meyer, .25
- Otto Vierling, .25
- S. Schmol, .25
- Aug. Zimmerman, .25
- Hy. Struckhoff, .25
- F. P. O'Hare, 2.00
- C. J. Meyer, .50
- Wm. Detjen, .25
- C. Schaeffer, .25
- Jos. Spalt, .25
- Chas. Butt, .25
- Wm. A. Joos, .25
- L. W. Evans, 1.00
- H. B. Terhaim, .50
- Wm. M. Brandt, .25
- R. H. Hellman, .25
- P. H. Mueller, .25
- Hy. Benner, .50
- John A. Kreis, .50
- John E. Berghorn, .50
- H. Sillerman, .25
- Wm. Roesche, .25
- J. P. Larkin, .25
- Jay Greenbaum, .25
- O. A. Nelson, .25
- Fred Spalt, .25
- N. S. Frankel, .50
- John C. Lyons, 1.00
- A. L. Stone, .25
- Otto Kaemmerer, .25
- No. 1, .25
- Proletarian, 2.50
- Henry Platzmeyer, .25
- Wm. Stelshisch, .25
- Hy. Klaus, .25
- F. Tombridge, 1.00
- Wm. Kalger, .25
- Wm. Voegel, .50
- Suburbanite, .50

of this danger. The answer to that question is this: You must look at the whole class of patients treated; the percentages of fatalities is very small and results from too long a delay before the operation is performed, the class, as a whole, is greatly benefited. It is the capitalist class that is the disturbing element; the operation will be fatal to their class, but the laboring class, and consequently the whole body politic, will be benefited.

The capitalist practitioners of the middle class school are preparing another fake remedy in the shape of a Public Ownership bill for the working class. And franchise breeding for the large capitalists. It is true they have labeled this remedy as a Socialist remedy, but it is a spurious label; it is not the genuine Socialist brand; it does not touch the seat of the trouble; it will not affect a cure; it will only aggravate the disease. Will the working class be fooled into permitting this fallacious experiment? The Social Democratic Party proposes the only radical treatment, the only remedy that is in line with the historic development of society, and that promises relief from the ills of the present system, which are so prevalent, and which are constantly becoming more and more acute. How long will the working class continue to suffer? Will they delay the operation too long?

"Philanthropists."

Andrew Carnegie says: "Put on my tombstone not 'he gave this or that,' but 'he induced others to give.'" It would be more correct to say: "He compelled others to give—as when he held up the United States government, and made it pay \$70 a ton for the same kind of armor-plate, which he was selling to the Russian government for a little more than half that amount as in the case of the laborers of Homestead; whom he caused to be shot down like dogs because they refused longer to work for starvation wages; as in his 'cornering necessities of commerce and life, by which he levies tribute upon every man, woman and child in the country. A petty thief, who, when caught in the act, restores the stolen property, is still a thief, but a gigantic exploiter of labor and plunderer of all the people, when he seems to make restitution of a fraction of his criminally acquired wealth—by endowing colleges, churches, and libraries—is called a philanthropist and honored most by those whom he has most wronged. Self-satisfied and conscience easy, he proceeds to recoup himself for what he 'gives' by forming more combines, which through special privilege, will enable him—'good man and so charitable'—to levy a further tax upon his 'beneficiaries,' most of whom have been taught to believe that but for him and his class there would be no place in the world for them. What if his profits are forty million dollars a year? They ask; does he not earn it by industry and enterprise? Justice will yet wipe away their superstition, and they will then spurn the 'philanthropy' which they now applaud. They will marvel that they ever tolerated the vicious system by which a few were made multi-millionaires and the millions were made paupers. Their children will cry with laughter when they read that Carnegie, Rockefeller & Co., endowed colleges for rich men's sons, churches for the righteous, and libraries for anybody, out of money earned by the labor of all.—San Francisco Star.

Fakirs and Suckers.

The suckers do the labor and the fakirs draw the pay. The suckers do the voting and the fakirs hold sway. The suckers raise the crops, but the fakirs fix the price. The fakirs hold the market and get the biggest slice. The fakirs take the harvest, the suckers hold the bag. The fakirs dress in broadcloth, the suckers chew the rag. The suckers feed the cows and the fakirs get the milk. The suckers feed the silk-worms, the fakirs get the silk. The suckers build the mansions the fakirs occupy. The suckers are the bakers, but the fakirs eat the pie. The suckers make fabrics, but the fakirs own the mills. The fakirs have the pleasures, while the suckers foot the bills. The fakirs have the yeast, while the suckers get the crusts. The suckers pay the prices, while the fakirs run the trusts. The suckers are the workers. The fakirs are the shirkers. The fakirs are wealth-takers. And that is why we say: They are on earth to-day. Just the classes and the masses, And the masses are the prey. Just the ones who do the toil And the ones who get the spoil— And the spoliators do the toilers in the same old way. —Denver News.

The city central committee has the following books for sale:

- 1. Merrie England, by Robert Blatchford, 16c.
 - 2. Socialism and the Labor Problem, by Father T. McGrady, 10c.
 - 3. A Paradox Explained, by George A. Eastman, 16c.
 - 4. To What are Trusts Leading, by James Smith, 16c.
 - 5. The Mission of the Working Class, by Rev. Charles H. Vall, 5c.
 - 6. The Trust Question, by Rev. Charles H. Vall, 5c.
 - 7. Wage-Labor and Capital, by Karl Marx, 5c.
- Special rates will be made on lots of five or more. Comrades, get in your orders for literature now. Address: William Detjen, agent, 22 N. 4th St., Room No. 7.
- Comrade J. Edgus How, who is now making his home in Asheville, N. C., was in St. Louis for a few days this week. He reports a strong Socialist movement in Asheville, and also brings greetings from Branch 9 of Evansville, Ind., to the Socialists of St. Louis.
- "The People," of New York, will change its name to "The Worker."

of the ludicrous blunders he commits, nor would he admit the truth of Socialist arguments so frankly, nor he writes for a class that is not at all in sympathy with the workingman.

Pierpont Morgan is the greatest living Socialist. Might as well say that Czar Nicholas is the greatest living democrat. Morgan is one of the greatest living capitalists. He is putting the crowning touches on capitalism. The universal trust is the perfection of the present capitalist system. Morgan is working to complete that trust, and we must say he is doing the job nicely. We are glad that he is. It would be a shame to have everything upset by a bungler. But Morgan is not a Socialist. The fact that he brings the capitalist system up to the point where Socialism must follow does not make him a Socialist. Morgan's mission ends with the fall of capitalism. The Socialist is the man who perceives the economic evolution and organizes the working class for the purpose of establishing the new order of things.

Answers to Queries.

J. C. N.—No, so far as we can learn, Andrew Carnegie, who thinks it a disgrace to die rich, has not decided to use his wealth in Socialist propaganda in order to prevent his fellow capitalists from dying disgraced.

Weekly Guarantee List.

- The following comrades have determined to secure several thousand subscribers to Missouri Socialist before next January, and they have therefore agreed to purchase subscription cards to the amount set opposite their respective names every week until further notice. Every Socialist is expected to join in this effort to make our paper an unprecedented success. Send in your name!
- M. Ballard Dunn, \$3.00
- E. M. Peabody, 1.00
- W. H. Baird, 1.00
- Richard Murphy, 1.00
- Louis Kober, 1.00
- M. McGaffey, .50
- Chas. Hager, .25
- A. Winkler, .25
- Wm. Eckart, .25
- H. T. Nelson, .50
- W. C. W., 1.00
- W. H. Scott, .25
- J. H. Buttrell, .25
- F. J. Commenges, .25
- Louis Froehlich, .50
- P. F. Gomez, .25
- Louis Meyer, .25
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- S. Schmol, .25
- Aug. Zimmerman, .25
- Hy. Struckhoff, .25
- F. P. O'Hare, 2.00
- C. J. Meyer, .50
- Wm. Detjen, .25
- C. Schaeffer, .25
- Jos. Spalt, .25
- Chas. Butt, .25
- Wm. A. Joos, .25
- L. W. Evans, 1.00
- H. B. Terhaim, .50
- Wm. M. Brandt, .25
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- P. H. Mueller, .25
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- Henry Platzmeyer, .25
- Wm. Stelshisch, .25
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- F. Tombridge, 1.00
- Wm. Kalger, .25
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The Giant and The Pigmies.

BY M. BALLARD DUNN.

Once upon a time in a certain land there lived a huge giant and three little pigmies. Now, this giant was very strong and was called "labor," because he did all the work and made all the things which both he and the three little pigmies needed to eat and wear.

The three little pigmies were very weak and feeble, and did no work at all. They were called capitalists, because they owned all the capital (tools) which the big giant used when he worked. Now, in this land no production could be carried on without tools, and as the three little pigmies owned all the tools the giant had to come to them whenever he wanted anything to eat or wear. Now, as these pigmies were too good to work, and as they thought themselves far above the big giant, they kept him constantly using their tools, and producing the things which they needed, while they enjoyed themselves in idle sport.

And for every ten of shoes, hats, clothes and other things which he made they gave him two and kept eight for themselves. Now, the two which he had were barely enough to enable him to live, while the little pigmies regaled themselves on the eight which they received, and gave big feasts and built parks with fountains and all manner of beautiful things.

Now, when the giant had eaten and clothed himself out of the two which he received he had nothing left, but the little pigmies could not use all of their share, and it began to pile up, and they had to store it away.

One day they decided that they had enough for a while and would not require the giant to produce any more until they had used what they had. Accordingly the giant did not work any more, while the little pigmies were getting rid of their wealth. But as the giant was only given enough out of all that he made to live on from day to day, he had nothing saved up, and began to grow hungry. Finally, as the time went on, he started out to see if he could not find some place where he could go to work, but the three little pigmies owned all the tools, and the giant could do nothing without tools, and he was compelled to come back again. After a while his hunger grew so great that he went to the three little pigmies and first begged, then demanded that he be given work, that he might be able to live. But the three little pigmies came forth and told him that they had all they could use and could not give him work, and he went back to his house, where he waited and waited, suffering very much from hunger and cold, until one day when the three little pigmies came to him and told him that they had used up all their wealth, and wanted him to go to work again, which he did gladly. But this time the little pigmies gave him only one and one-half out of every ten which he made, and they took eight and one-half. The giant went on working and giving the little pigmies eight and one-half, until they again had more than they wanted and again stopped giving work to the big giant.

Now, when the giant was out of work for the second time he began to wonder what was the matter, and he became very threatening to the little pigmies. He railed against them and threatened to destroy all their tools unless he could get more work. In order to keep him still until they could get rid of their wealth the three little pigmies gave him all sorts of "reforms." They told him that he was extravagant; that he should save as they did, which was impossible, however, as he only received enough to live on, and no more.

But all these "reforms" were of no service. He was still out of work, and being out of work was out of anything to eat. As time went on he was thrown out of employment oftener and oftener, and each time he returned he was compelled to give more and more of what he produced to the three little pigmies.

Finally he could bear it no longer. He was almost as bad off when he was at work as when he was idle, and he began to think of all the wealth which he had created, and which was being enjoyed by the three little pigmies, and he began to wonder also why such a thing should be. He had made it all, why should he not receive it? What was it that kept him from it? He thought it over for a long while.

He reasoned thus: "Now, I do all the work and make all that is made, but I cannot do it unless the three little pigmies let me use their tools. But still I made the tools, and they ought to be mine. If I owned them I could produce as much as I want. Now, how will I get them? He thought this over for a long time, then saying to himself again: 'I made them; they are mine already. I need do nothing but go and use them. And he did so.' After he had been working for a while the three little pigmies came running down to see what was the matter, and when they saw the giant at work they raised a great cry, and told him that they did not need any more to eat or wear, and therefore did not want him to work. But he answered: 'These are my tools; I made them, and all that I produce with these tools will be mine, and I intend to take it home from this time on, and will work just so long and just enough to make all I need, and no more. The three little pigmies found it useless to argue with him, and finally went away. They began to wonder what they were going to do, and while they were wondering they they assumed all that they had to eat and wear. But the giant had been carrying home every evening all that he had produced, and had no place to go and loading to do to get more unless they themselves went to work, which they were finally compelled to do, and from that day all four enjoyed what their work brought forth, and there was no more starvation, because there was plenty of tools and plenty of labor, and there was no limit to what they could make.

OUR BOOK LIST.

- If you are interested in the study of Socialism and want to learn more about it, send us your order for one or more of the following list of good Socialist books. Don't remain ignorant any longer.
- Principles of Scientific Socialism, Rev. Chas. Vall, paper, .25
- Modern Socialism, Rev. Chas. Vall, paper, .25
- Communist Manifesto, Karl Marx and Frederick Engels, cloth 25, paper, .10
- The People's Marx, Deville, cloth \$1.50, paper, .75
- History of the Commune of 1871, Lissagury, cloth, 1.00
- History of Paris Commune, Benham, cloth 75, paper, .25
- Socialism, reply to the Pope, Blatchford, .50
- Merrie England, Blatchford, .50
- Wage-Labor and Capital, Karl Marx, .50
- Woman and the Social Problem, May Wood Simons, .50
- The Evolution of the Class Struggle, Noyes, .50
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- Morals and Socialism, Chas. H. Kerr, .50
- No Compromise, Wm. Liebknecht, .50
- Socialism, Utopian and Scientific, Engels, .50
- The Trust Question, Rev. Chas. Vall, .50
- Liberty, Debs, .50
- Prison Labor, Debs, .50
- Socialism and Slavery, Hyndman, .50
- Oration on Voltaire, Hug, .50
- Evolution of Industry, Watkins, .50
- Social Democratic Red Book, Heath, .50

MISSOURI SOCIALIST, Room 3, 22 N. 4th St., St. Louis, Mo.

INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST REVIEW.

The International Socialist Review for May will be a complete compendium of the labor movement of the world. It will consist of a series of articles summarizing the condition of organized labor and the Socialist political movement in all parts of the world.

J. Keir Hardie, M. P., gives an historical and critical review of the work of the past year of the Socialist organizations and trades unions in Great Britain. Other articles are from leading Socialist writers of Italy, France and Japan.

Max S. Hayes gives the most complete statistical review of the work of American trades unions during the past year that has yet been compiled, while articles from prominent workers in various parts of the United States and Canada give a bird's-eye view of the entire American labor movement.

In addition to these features is an article on "A Latter Day Brook Farm" by Leonard D. Abbott, giving a charming picture of a social experiment in the Adirondacks, and a poem by Miss Rose Alice Cleveland.

The Departments on Socialism and Religion by Professor George D. Heron, Socialism Abroad by Professor E. Untermyer, and The World of Labor by Max S. Hayes appear as usual, together with an editorial on "An Impending Danger to Socialism," based on a very startling quotation from the Banker's Magazine.

Published by Charles H. Kerr & Co., Chicago; \$1.00 a year, single copies ten cents. Order from this office.

The kambler on the Stock Exchange and the poor, drunken wage-slave are the products of our present competitive society, and will alike disappear under more humane and rational conditions. A secure life for all, that is the share of food, shelter and clothing that organized society would be in position to grant to all its workers, would wholly remove the chance element which is so conspicuous in the competitive commercialism of to-day. It would free men's minds from the bondage of perpetual struggle, and provide exactly the environment in which the higher faculties would find expression. People would at last have the time to cultivate the better side of their natures, which would find an opportunity to expand in an atmosphere of co-operation and mutual helpfulness. Commercialism with its mean, sordid influence and its price valuation of everything in the universe, would give way to altruism and brotherhood. Production for profit would be replaced by production for use. Industry would become man's servant instead of his master, and the upbuilding of human character would be recognized as the end and ideal of all industry. The noisy and unsightly factories of to-day, with their vast apparatus for making goods and crushing men, will be supplanted by pleasant and beautiful workshops. The hours of labor can be reduced almost indefinitely. The bitter shame of our civilization—child-labor—will come to an end forever.

—Leonard D. Abbott.

If you believe in Socialism it is your duty to join the party. Every man is needed in the ranks of the workers.

If you are getting this paper without having ordered it, you may know that someone else has paid for it.

This paper is the property of St. Louis Socialists and every subscriber gains as just that much additional story for them. Do your part.

The Third, Fourth and Fifth Ward branch will meet at room 9, 22 North Fourth street, Saturday evening, April 27.

Ruins of Empires

Laws of Nature Cannot be Infringed With Impunity—Extract From Volney's Work, Published in 1791.

"Alas! I have wandered over this earth; I have visited cities and countries, and seeing everywhere misery and desolation, a sense of the evils which afflict my fellow-men hath deeply oppressed my soul. I have said, with sigh: 'Is man born but for sorrow and anguish?' And I have meditated upon human misery, that I might discover a remedy. I have said: 'I will operate myself from the corruption of society; I will retire far from palaces where the mind is depraved by satiety, and from the hovel where it is debased by misery. I will go into the desert and dwell among ruins; I will interrogate ancient monuments on the wisdom of past ages; I will invoke from the bosom of the tombs the spirit which once in Asia gave splendor to states and glory to nations; I will ask of the ashes of legislators by what secret causes empires rise and fall; from what sources spring the prosperity and misfortunes of nations; on what principles can the peace of society and the happiness of man be established?' 'What is that blind fatality, which, without order and without law, sports with the destiny of mortals? Say, monuments of past ages! have the heavens changed their laws and the earth its portion? Are the fires of the sun extinct in the regions of space? Do the stars no longer emit their vapors? Are the rains and the dews suspended in their air? Do the mountains withhold their air? Do the mountains withhold their soil and seed? Answer, generation of blood and iniquity. Hath God changed the primitive and settled order of things which he himself assigned to nature? Hath heaven denied to earth, the earth its inhabitants, the blessings they formerly dispensed?' 'Say, perverse and hypocritical men, at the arm of God which has carried the sword into your cities, and fire into your fields, which has slaughtered the people, burned the harvests, rooted up trees and ravaged the pastures? Or is the hand of man?' 'Is it the wrath of God, or the folly of man?' 'It is His rapacity which robs the husbandman, ravages the fruitful fields and wastes the earth, or is it the rage of those who govern? Is it His pride which excites murderous wars, the pride of kings and their ministers? Is it the venality of His decisions, which overthrows the fortunes of families, or the corruption of the organs of law? Are they His passions, which under a thousand forms, torment individuals and nations, or are they the passions of man? No, the cause of which man complains is not the caprice of fate; the darkness that blinds his reason is not the darkness of God; the source of his calamities is not in the distant heavens; it is beside him on the earth; it is not concealed in the bosom of divinity; it dwells within himself, he bears it in his own heart.

"I have told thee already, O friend of truth! that man vainly ascribes his misfortunes to obscure and imaginary agents; in vain he seeks as the source of his evils mysterious and remote causes. In the general order of the universe his condition is, doubtless, subject to inconveniences, and his existence governed by superior powers; but those powers are neither the decrees of blind fatality, or the caprices of chimerical and fantastic beings. Like the world of which he forms a part, man is governed by natural laws, regular in their course, uniform in their effects, immutable in their essence; and those laws—the common source of good and evil—are not written among distant stars, nor hidden in codes of mystery, inherent in the nature of terrestrial beings, interwoven with their existence, at all times and in all places, they are present to man; they act upon his senses, they warn his understanding and give to every action its reward or punishment. Let man then know these laws! Let him comprehend the nature of the elements which surround him, and also his own nature, and he will know the regulators of his destiny; he will know the causes of his evils and the remedies he should apply.

"Yes, man is made the architect of his own destiny; he, himself, hath been the cause of the successes or reverses of his own fortune; and if, on a review of all the pains with which he has tormented his own life, he finds reason to regret his own weakness or capriciousness, yet, considering the beginnings from which he set out, and the height attained, he has, perhaps, still reason to presume on his strength; and to praise himself on his genius. Formed naked in body and in mind, man at first found himself thrown, as it were by chance, on a rough and savage land, an orphan, abandoned by the unknown power which had produced him, exposed by his side beings descended from heaven to warn him of those dangers which arise only from his senses, or to instruct him in those duties which spring only from his wants. Like to other animals, without experience of the past, without foresight of the future, he wandered in the bosom of the forest, guided only and governed by the attraction of a powerful pleasure, he approached a being like himself for his subsistence; by the inclemency of the air, he was urged to cover his body, and he made himself clothes; by the attraction of a powerful pleasure, he approached a being like himself, and he perpetuated his kind. His unbridled industry, danger found in solitude, he learned to combat the elements, to seize his prey, to defend his life, and thus he alleviated his miseries. Thus self-love, aversion to pain, the desire of happiness, were the simple, powerful excitements which drew man from the savage and barbarous condition in which nature had placed him.

"The first man, beset with danger, assailed by enemies, tormented by hunger, by reptiles, by ravenous beasts,

felt their own individual weakness, and urged by a common need of safety, and a reciprocal sentiment of like evils, they united their resources and their strength; and when one incurred a danger, many aided and succored him; when one wanted subsistence, another shared his food with him. Thus men associated to secure their existence to augment their powers, to protect their enjoyments; and self-love thus became the principle of society.

"They established themselves in fixed habitations; they built houses, villages and towns; formed societies and nations; and self-love produced all the developments of genius and power. Thus by the aid of his own faculties, man has raised himself to the astounding height of his present fortune. Too happy if, observing scrupulously the law of his being, he had faithfully fulfilled its only and true object! But, by a fatal imprudence, sometimes mistaking, sometimes transgressing its limits, he has launched forth into a labyrinth of errors and misfortunes, and self-love, sometimes unruly, sometimes blind, became a principle fruitful in calamities.

"In truth, scarcely were the faculties of men developed, when, inveigled by objects which gratify the senses, they gave themselves up to unbridled desires. Not content with the abundance offered by the earth or produced by industry, they wished to accumulate enjoyments, and control those possessed by their fellow men. The strong man rose up against the feeble, to take from him the fruit of labor; the feeble one invoked another feeble one to repel the violence. Two strong ones said: 'Why fatigue ourselves to produce enjoyments which we may find in the hands of the weak? Let us join and despoil them; they shall labor for us, and we will enjoy without labor.' And the strong associating for oppression and the weak for resistance, men mutually afflicted each other; and a general and fatal discord spread over the earth, in which the passions, assuming a thousand new forms, have generated a continuous chain of misfortune.

"Thus the same self-love which, moderate and prudent, was a principle of happiness and perfection, becoming blind and disordered, was transformed into a corrupting poison; and cupidty, offspring and companion of ignorance, became the cause of all the evils that have desolated the earth.

"Yes, ignorance and cupidty, these are the twin sources of all the torments of man! Biased by these into false ideas of happiness, he has mistaken or broken the laws of nature in his own relation to external objects; and injuring his own existence, has violated individual morality; shutting through these his heart to compassion, and his mind to justice, he has injured and afflicted his equal, and violated social morality. From ignorance and cupidty, man has armed against man, family against family, tribe against tribe; and the earth is become a theater of blood, of discord and of rapine. By ignorance and cupidty, a secret war, fermenting in the bosom of every state, has separated citizen from citizen; and the same society has divided itself into oppressors and oppressed, into masters and slaves; by these, the heads of a nation, sometimes insolent and audacious, have forged its chains within its own bowels; and mercenary avarice has founded political despotism. The cupidty of man and his ignorance—these are the evil geni which have wasted the earth! These are the decrees of fate which have overthrown empires.

"But as in the bosom of man have sprung all the evils which have afflicted his life, there is also to be seen and to find their remedies.

"Thus the love of self, the moving principle of every individual, becomes the necessary foundation of every association; and on the observance of that law of our nature has depended the law of nations. As self-love, impetuous and provident, is ever urging man against his equal, and consequently tends to dissolve society, the art of legislation and the merit of administrators consists in tempering the conduct of individual cupidities, in maintaining an equilibrium of powers, and securing to everyone his happiness, in order that in the shock of society against society, all members may have a common interest in the preservation and defense of the public welfare.

"The ancient states enjoyed within themselves numerous means of prosperity and power. Everyone finding his own well-being in the constitution of his country, took a lively interest in its preservation; and devoted to his own interests, he was devoted to his country. As every action useful to the public attracted its own reward and gratitude, and self-love multiplied to be useful, and self-love multiplied talent and civic virtues.

"The people, growing rich, common and superfluous to works of common and public use; and this was in every state, the epoch of those works whose grandeur astishes the mind; of those wells of Tyre, of those dykes of the Euphrates, of those subterranean conduits of Media, of those fortresses of the desert, of those conduits of Palmyra, of those temples and porticoes. And such labor might be immense without oppressing the nations; because they were the effect of an equal and common contribution of the force of individuals, animated and free. These ancient states prospered, because their social institutions conformed to the true laws of nature; and because men, enjoying liberty and security for their persons and their property, might display all the extent of their faculties—all the energies of their self-love.

"Cupidty had nevertheless excited among men a constant and universal conflict, which incessantly prompted

individuals and societies to reciprocal invasions, occasioned successive revolutions, and returning agitations. Thus one man, being stronger than another, their inequality—an accident of nature—was taken for her law; and the strong, being able to take the life of the weak, and yet sparing him, arrogated over his person an abusive right of property; and the slavery of individuals prepared the way for the slavery of nations. Sometimes a nation, jealous of its liberty, having appointed agents to administer its government, these agents appropriated the powers of which they had only the guardianship; they employed the public measures in corrupting elections, gaining partisans in dividing the people among themselves. By these means, from being temporary they became perpetual; from elective, hereditary; and the state, agitated by the intrigues of the ambitious, by largesses from the rich and factious, by the venality of the poor and idle, by the influence of orators, by the boldness of the wicked and the weakness of the virtuous, was convulsed with all the inconveniences of democracy.

"Yet these lessons were lost for the generations which have followed! The disorders in times past have reappeared in the present age! Since the errors of progenitors have not instructed their descendants, the ancient examples are about to reappear; the earth will see renewed the tremendous scenes it has forgotten. New revolutions will agitate nations and empires; powerful thrones will again be overturned and terrible catastrophes will again teach mankind that the laws of nature and the precepts of wisdom and truth cannot be infringed with impunity.

Children of nature, how long will you walk in the paths of ignorance? How long will you mistake the true principles of morality and religion? Know you not your own rights? All authority is from you, all power is yours. You have caused your own misfortunes; cure them yourselves. Nature has established laws; your part is to obey them. Observe, reason and profit by experience. It is the folly of man that ruins him; let his wisdom save him. The people are ignorant; let them gain instruction. Their chiefs are wicked; let them correct and amend, for such is nature's decree. Since the evils of society spring from ignorance and cupidty, men will never cease to be persecuted till they become enlightened and wise; till they practice justice, founded on a knowledge of their relations and the laws of their organization. If at any time, in any place, individuals have ameliorated, why shall not the whole mass ameliorate? If partial societies have made improvements, what shall hinder the improvement of society in general? And if the first obstacles are overcome, why should the others be insurmountable? The human race will become one great society, one individual family, governed by the same spirit, by common laws, and enjoying all the happiness of which nature is susceptible.

Doubtless this great work will belong accomplishing; because the same movement must be given to an immense body; the same leaven must assimilate an enormous mass of heterogeneous parts. But this movement shall be effected; its presages are already to be seen. At present the contending parties, wearied with discord, feel the want of laws, and sigh for the age of order, and of peace. The world is waiting for a legislative people; it wishes and demands it; and my heart attends the cry. Yet another day—a little more reflection—and an immense agitation will begin; a new-born age will open; an age of astonishment to vulgar minds, of terror to tyrants, of freedom to a great nation, and of hope to the human race!

Society is any reunion of men living together under the clauses of an expressed or tacit contract, which has for its end their common preservation. The social virtues are numerous; but all may be reduced to one fundamental principle, which is justice. 'Do not to another what you do not wish to be done to yourself,' which is the definition of justice. In as much as all men being constituted equal or similar to one another, and consequently independent and free, each is the absolute master, the full proprietor of his body and of the produce of his labor. I conclude from all this that all the social virtues are only the habitude of actions useful to society and to the individual who practices them; that they refer to the physical object of man's preservation. That nature, having implanted in us the want of that preservation, has made a law to us of all its consequences, and a crime of everything that deviates from it; that we carry in us the seed of every virtue, and of every perfection; that it only requires to be developed, that we are only happy inasmuch as we observe the rules established by nature for the end of our preservation; and that all wisdom, all perfection, all virtue, all philosophy, consist in the practice of these axioms, founded on our own organization. Preserve thyself; instruct thyself; moderate thyself; live for thy fellow citizens that they may live for thee.

Whether or not Willie Grossman heard from the people who had his picture he never told. He did not speak of suicide, but when his mother went to market he grimly prepared to die.

That is the way capitalism treats its artists. You may say that it is these hard conditions of life, this fear of poverty, or the desire to acquire wealth that spurs the genius on and makes him do his best. I say not, every artist we have in the world to-day has become what he is not because of the struggle of life that capitalism forces upon every man, but in spite of it.

What would Socialism have done for little Willie Grossman? It would have taken him at an early age and given him a thorough education (which every child will receive under Socialism), and every opportunity would have been given him to develop his natural talents. Art teachers would sympathize with his ambitions and hopes and encourage him to put forth his best efforts. He would not be surrounded by the poverty of the slums for there would be no poverty. He would not be worried about where his next meal was to come from or how he would get his next suit of clothes. Life would be pleasant and all the world would seem beautiful to him. Under such conditions if there was a spark of genius within him it would be fanned into a flame. His whole soul would enter into his art and society, in return for its service to him, would be the gainer by having another artist and a happy useful human being with whom to associate instead of having another dark-spot upon its record.

Here is another story clipped from a Chicago paper which deserves comment.

John Hackman, 45 years old, is a prisoner at the North Halsted Street Police Station, driven to crime by want, he says.

He was arrested in the alley at the rear of the station by Officer Clifford Sullivan. His beard is as white as snow and he is bent and feeble. Two hours before his arrest he had committed a burglary.

He was passing through the alley in the rear of the station when the policeman saw him. He at the same time saw the policeman and ran. The officer fired three shots into the air, which had the effect of bringing the old man to a stop.

The bundle he was carrying con-

HOW WE STAND.

We consider strikes and boycotts as historically necessary weapons to obtain the demands of trades unionism; we further recognize in the union label an important factor in strengthening the power of organization, and educating the public to demonstrate in a practical way its sympathy and assistance to the cause of labor; and we therefore endorse all the labels of the bona fide trades unions, earnestly recommend to the membership of the Social Democratic Party to patronize only such concerns selling products bearing the same.

Resolutions S. D. P. National Convention.

The Social Democrats of Aberdeen, S. D., have placed a ticket in the field for the municipal campaign upon a strong platform embodying local needs.

Its Old and Young.

How Capitalism Treats Them and How Socialism Would Provide for Them.

The present system of industry—capitalism—condemns itself by its own fruits. Every day there can be found in the columns of the daily press evidence that capitalism is impracticable, is worse than slavery and to a sensitive nature a veritable nightmare. Of all the absurd arguments against Socialism not one has ever claimed that under the co-operative commonwealth men would commit suicide because they could not find employment, or that fathers would turn burglars in order to provide for starving families. In fact the main contention of opponents of Socialism is the opposite—that Socialism would do away with all these exciting features of civilization which spur men on in the world. They like the melee so well they want the fight to continue.

The following pathetic incident is related in a St. Louis paper:

"Chicago, April 11.—The suicide of 14-year-old Willie Grossman reveals a touching story of a boy's blighted hopes. He wanted to become a great artist—this boy of the West Side slums. Night after night, by the light of a smoky lamp, he worked and studied at his creations in pencil, and while he worked he dreamed.

He was a natural artist, and his childish hands made pictures that gave promise of great things, but one thing stung his artistic temperament to the quick—it was the slums in which poverty compelled him to live.

His dreams ended Tuesday night at dusk, when his mother, returning from a trip to the market, found him hanging dead to a bedpost, with this note beside him:

'Dear Mother: Forgive your loving son, Willie, Good-by.'

This was the end of his ambitious and boyish plans. He had longed to go to Paris, but there was no way. He wanted to study art at home first, but his father, Jacob Grossman, could scarcely support the family in their four-room flat in the rear of the Taylor street house. The only instruction he had received had been at Hull House, but he had reached a stage when he needed more extensive teachings.

The little Russian boy had been working for many days and weeks upon a picture, which he fondly hoped would be the means of starting him on the road he so ardently desired. Many a night he sat up until his mother put out the light, working on his treasure, and at last it was finished. Monday he put on his best clothes, polished his shoes and, taking the precious picture, went down town.

What he did with it, no one knows. His father and mother did not share in his dreams, nor sympathize with his hopes, and he only told them that he was going to take the picture somewhere—they can't remember where. They cannot even recall what the subject of the picture was, though they saw him working at it night after night. All they know is that it was a big picture, and because it was 'big they think it must have been a good one.

The boy came back without it. He told his father and mother that he had left it down town, and that the people had taken his name and address. He was depressed in spirit, and, during the evening, a tear or two fell from his lashes to the table over which he worked.

Perhaps the cherished picture had not created the impression the young artist looked for. He had no sympathizing ears in which to tell his woe. There was no one in the slums of West Taylor street who cared whether he became an artist or not, or to whom art was anything more than circus pictures.

Comrades: I hereby advise you of the result of the vote of the membership of our party for secretaries of the International Socialist Bureau at Brussels, Belgium. Comrade Harriman, 955 votes; Comrade Hayes, 833 votes; Comrade Heohn, 455 votes; Comrade Eastman, 229 votes. Comrades Harriman and Hayes, receiving the highest number of votes, are declared elected to fill the above offices.

New locals have been organized at Bishop Hill, Ill., Warren, O.; Newport News, Va., and a French-speaking branch at Lawrence, Mass.

Comrades, your attention is again called to the assessment levied by the N. E. C. This indebtedness is as much yours as it is the N. E. C.'s, and we urge all comrades who have not yet paid same to do so at once. Secretaries of all locals are specially requested to call attention to this assessment at the next meeting of their respective locals, and urge all comrades to pay same.

Locals are also requested to notify the National Secretary of their intention of participating in the circuits for open-air speakers. The 1st of May will soon be here, when we propose to begin this method of propaganda, and we urge all locals to co-operate with the N. E. C. in making these tours a success.

Comrade Herron's tour is now completed, and he will speak as follows: May 1st, Springfield, Mass.; May 2d, Boston, Mass.; May 3rd, New Haven, Conn.; May 8th, Jersey City, N. J.; May 9th, Elizabeth, N. J.; May 10th, Trenton, N. J.; May 15th, Reading, Pa.; May 16th, Philadelphia, Pa.; May 17th is an open date and any local in the vicinity of New York or Philadelphia wishing to arrange a meeting for Comrade Herron is requested to communicate with the National Secretary for particulars. Yours fraternally, WM. BUNSCHER, National Secretary.

Notice to Candidates.

All candidates on the Social Democratic ticket at the recent election must appear at room 7, 22 North Fourth street, Monday evening, April 29, to make affidavit to their election expenses. The law demands this under a heavy penalty and no candidate must be absent, as the statements must be filed by May 1.

Vox Populi.

We are coming, we the people
Rising in our conscious power;
Many ages have we waited,
Hungered, thirsted, for this hour;
For the tyrant and oppressor
In our presence soon shall cower.

We are coming, we the people
We, the outcast and oppressed
We, the scorned of all nations,
Coming on from East to West,
North and South, the wide world over,
Like the sea which knows no rest.

We are coming to our kingdom,
Pressing on to claim our own;
We shall rear the "golden city"
This our task, and ours alone;
Yes, the stone so long neglected
Shall become its corner-stone.

We have seen our mothers, daughters,
Seen our sisters, sweethearts, wives,
Forced to harbor woman's honor
To sustain their wretched lives,
While upon their unpaid labor,
Capital, the monster, thrives.

Shall we bear these wrongs forever,
Ever abject and supine?
Shall that potentate called Mammon
Reign for aye by right divine?
Ha! 'The gods' great mills grind
slowly,
But they grind exceeding fine.

Yes, the time has come for action,
Freedom's voice is heard at last,
Calling to the sleeping nations—
Mammon's minions stand aghast,
And the people's foes shall vanish
Like dry leaves before the blast.

See! The message we're proclaiming
Animates the very stones,
Lo! Behold a mighty army,
Where but now were teaching
bones.

Hear our proclamation echoed
In the crash of falling thrones.

As they catch that far-off echo,
How the hearts of men are stirred;
How with tears their eyelids glisten,
(Freedom's a wondrous word)
And in joyful clamoration,
Now the "people's voice" is heard,
—Sherlie Woodman.

Extra copies, 50 cents a hundred.

tained a number of new paint brushes which he confessed he had stolen from Goldstein's store at 15 Webster avenue. He told the police that he was hungry, which fact drove him to break into the store and steal.

And that is the way capitalism treats its old men. They may toil for years and years creating sufficient wealth to maintain several men in luxury, yet when they become old and feeble society does not remember their services. It has no further use for them and they are left to starve or else on a miserable existence as best they can.

Under Socialism when a human being entered the world society would say: "He is to be one of us, we must associate with him, he will work for us; therefore we will educate him, we will bring out all that is good in him, we will make of him a man with whom it will be a pleasure to associate, we will train him so that when he works his labor will be as productive as possible." And society will then use all its resources to make this human being a man of the highest type. Then when the man has performed his services to society and grown old and unable to work society will say: "He has labored enough, he has paid for all that we have given him and for all that is needed to care for him in his declining years; therefore we will not ask him to work longer, but will allow him to spend his old age in whatever way will promote his own happiness, and we will see that he does not want." This will not be charity. It will be justice and brotherhood.

JEANETTE.

From National Secretary.

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—Sherlie Woodman.

Extra copies, 50 cents a hundred.

AMONG THE UNIONS.

Street car men at Indianapolis are organizing.

Chicago Federation of Labor is fighting blacklist cases of railroad men. A fund has been started.

The Machinists are holding mass meetings throughout the country, preparing for their big strike on May 26.

Fifteen hundred weavers at Oswego, N. Y., are locked out because they objected to instructing apprentices without pay.

Eight hundred cigarmakers are on strike at Montreal to secure uniformity of price in different factories for the same kind of work.

Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees of America will hold its national convention at Buffalo May 6.

Buffalo street railway men have been secretly organized and are now ready for a tussle with the company.

The copper mining country in Montana is torn up with strikes, the bosses having refused to grant concessions and are out to destroy the unions.

The waiters have succeeded in unionizing Mandell's Restaurant, located on Olive street. The agreement was signed last Tuesday. The waiters are gaining strength rapidly.

Bakers' Union, No. 15, met last Saturday night and admitted eighteen new members. Several new shops have been unionized in the past two weeks. The union is now in the best condition it has been for years.

The Labor Secretariat of New York City has notified the bakeries that they will have to comply with the law that forbids them to sell goods after 10 a. m. on Sunday, or they will be prosecuted by that organization. The boss bakers realize that there is a difference between a Democratic or Republican officeholder and a Socialist like Job Harriman, who is secretary of the organization, and they are toying the mark promptly.

What has the trades union done? Well, in Chicago alone, in 1900, it raised the wages of 4,500 woodworkers 50 cents a day; added \$650,000 to their pay roll in twelve months, not counting the reduction of hours secured. A few years ago, before they were organized, the woodworkers of Chicago worked ten hours for \$1.25 a day. Now they receive \$2 and 2.50 for eight hours.—Thomas I. Kidd, Secretary Woodworkers' Union.

Chicago Federation of Labor adopted the following resolutions:

"Whereas, the Chicago Tribune, Record-Herald, Evening Journal and Evening Post have shown their hostility to organized labor by upholding Victor F. Lawson, publisher of the Daily News and Record, in discharging employes of his pressroom for joining the Pressmen's Union; and

Whereas, their action in the premises has proved a stumbling block in the way of settling the just demands of the pressmen; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the attitude of the Chicago Tribune, Record-Herald, Evening Journal and Evening Post is inimical to the best interest of organized labor, and that said papers are unfair and unworthy the support of union men and women or those who sympathize with their aims.

Resolved, further, That the boycott on the Chicago Daily News be reaffirmed."

Murphysboro, Ill., April 22.—All the employes of the Wolf, Sayer & Heller skaver factory, numbering 69 men and boys, went on a strike to-day for a nine-hour day. All are members of the Amalgamated Woodworkers' Union, having been organized only last week. They have been working ten hours.

Pottsville, Pa., April 19.—Six hundred nine employes struck to-day at the Raven Run, Philadelphia & Reading Coal and Iron Co.'s colliery, on account of the discharge of two loader bosses, who were dismissed, it is alleged, because they are members of the United Mine Workers. The company some time ago issued an order forbidding this character of employes from being members of the union.

A dispatch from Phoenix, Ariz., reports serious trouble along the line of the Nacoras Railway, where a large number of graders have struck. At Fronteras an American gambler was killed in a fight with the strikers; two Mexicans were mortally wounded and several others badly hurt. It is stated that an attempt to organize the graders was the cause of the strike and subsequent rioting.

Brewery Workmen's Picnic.

To Members of Organized Labor of St. Louis:

The United Brewery Workmen of St. Louis and vicinity, consisting of Brewers and Malsters' Union No. 6, Beer Drivers' and Stablenmen Union No. 43, Brewery Firemen Union No. 85, Beer Bottlers' Union No. 187, Brewery Freighthandlers' and Ice Plant Workers' Union No. 237, Brewery Engineers' Union No. 246, will give their first joint picnic and parade on Sunday, May 26, 1901, at Concordia Park, Thirtieth and Utah streets.

In order to make this picnic a successful one, we invite all labor organizations to participate.

Furthermore we wish to state that all members of organized labor will be admitted free upon showing a working card or book of their organization. Fraternally yours,
JOINT EXECUTIVE BOARD OF U. B. W. OF ST. LOUIS, MO.

Subscribers naturally "evolute" into Socialists. Get more subs.

Unity Negotiations

The following communication has been authorized by the two National Executive Committees in regard to the proposed unity convention:

Chicago, Ill., March 28, 1901.
Mr. Wm. Butcher, National Secretary
S. D. P., Springfield, Mass.

Dear Sir and Comrade:
Pursuant to the action of the late national convention of the Social Democratic Party, with headquarters at Chicago, Ill., held in said city, beginning January 1st, it becomes my duty to inform you that the date of the proposed unity convention is set for the 28th of April, 1901, at St. Louis, Mo.

It is respectfully requested that you refer this communication and resolution herein certified to your executive board, or other proper authority for such action as may be deemed necessary to meet the purposes stated in said resolutions, and that you advise me of the result of said action at the earliest practicable date so that arrangements can be made accordingly. I have the honor to subscribe myself,
Yours fraternally,
THEODORE DEBS,
National Secretary.

Theo. Debs, Ed., National Secretary
S. D. P., Chicago, Ill.
Dear Sir and Comrade:

I received a verified copy of the call for a unity convention of all organized Socialists in this country, adopted by the last national convention of your party as well as your communication of March 28th, advising me of the fact that the said call had been approved by a referendum vote of your membership, and agreeably to your request I submitted both documents to the National Executive Committee of our party.

Our party has always stood for organic unity of all true Socialists of the United States, and welcomes the stand taken by your convention as an important step towards the accomplishment of that great object.

While your party was voting upon your call our party by practically unanimous vote, adopted a resolution, a copy of which I enclose and which, you will notice, calls for a general convention of the Socialists in terms similar to those in your call. It is with great pleasure that we exercise the authority conferred on us by the said resolution, and accept your invitation for a joint unity convention.

We have appointed Comrades Greenbaum and Putnam of St. Louis, Maloney and Hamilton of Indianapolis and Hayes of Cleveland as a committee to co-operate with a similar committee of your party in all necessary preparations and arrangements for the convention, and we hope that they, together with any additional committees that may be appointed for that purpose, by other Socialist organizations, will pave the way towards successful and expeditious accomplishment of the task of the convention.

In conclusion we desire to urge upon you the advisability of modifying the terms of your call in some details in the common interest of the Socialist movement of this country.

We believe that the date set by you for the convention, the second Tuesday of September, is not well chosen. It is too remote, and it will very materially interfere with the fall campaign by compelling us to open the same with our forces still divided, and by taking from it all our available funds, and the time and energy of our most active organizers and speakers. We suggest that the convention be held in the early part of July.

We also believe that the actions and decisions of the convention should not be submitted to the general vote of each separate party or organization participating in the same, but should be final, so that a united Socialist party might at the conclusion of the convention become an accomplished fact and not a debatable proposition, and in order to avoid unnecessary prolongation of the unfortunate division in our ranks with the inevitable friction engendered by it.

In advising that course we follow the example of our comrades in all European countries on similar occasions, and do not in any way offend against the principles of democracy within our ranks, as the party members have ample opportunity to manifest and enforce their desires in electing and instructing their delegates.

We believe we voice the sentiment of the overwhelming majority of the comrades in the ranks of both our parties in advising these modifications, and hope your board will find it possible to accept the same, or to submit them to a referendum vote of your party, if necessary.

With sincere wishes for a speedy union of all true Socialist forces by and of the National Executive Committee S. D. P.
W. BUTSCHER, Nat'l Sec.

The resolutions of both factions in regard to the convention have already appeared in these columns.

Vail in Kansas City.

Kansas City, Mo., April 22, 1901.—The Socialists here are well satisfied with the Vail meetings Sunday and Monday. Both were well attended and helped the local movement perceptibly as evidenced by new members and additional aid. Comrade Vail's topic Sunday afternoon at Music Hall was "Why the Workingman Does Not Attend Church," the same having been chosen in answer to the question raised by the Ministers' Alliance, and bandied about by the capitalist dailies. The discourse, even as reported in two of the local papers, ought to give the gentlemen of the cloth something to think about. The Journal gave the best report, missing, of course, the reason why the present industrial system is unjust, yet did not garble what it did print.

Comrade Vail summed up the reasons why the laboring class has quit the church about as follows: They find the church does not want them unless they will be content to go to the poorer churches; they must not come where

the capitalists go. The church, like all human institutions, requires material support and has and does receive it mainly from the capitalist class, and has become dependent on that class. It has, therefore, conveniently lost sight of the sociological side of religion, and wastes time elaborating schemes of salvation some fantastic relationship between God and man, and ignores the relationship of man and man or else, if the church does take of human affairs it is to reconcile the injustice of its supporters (the capitalists) with the "justice" that holds forth a reward in a world to come in recompense for enduring robbery, want and misery here.

The explanation of the master and slave relationship of the capitalist system—and the necessity for conscious effort on the part of the working class to shake off the master class and take to themselves the heritage of the earth—and how that alone would establish the brotherhood of man, evoked immense enthusiasm.

Monday evening at Shrine Hall, the address was on "Socialism and the Trades Unions." The absurdity of organization that could but rarely enforce demands because while it binds the workers to resist their exploiters in the shop, it neglects to take the forces of government from the master's hand, but on the contrary confirms him in possession, was clearly pointed out. Without political backing the trades union grows daily more impotent. With the backing of a class conscious working man's party it becomes the means of wrenching from the economic masters more favorable conditions under which to work for the complete overthrow of the whole capitalist system.

May Day Celebration.

St. Louis, Mo., April 20, 1901.
To Members of Organized Labor:
The Central Trades and Labor Union of St. Louis and vicinity will give their annual May Day Festival and Eight-Hour Demonstration at Rink's Grove, 3535 Eastern Avenue, on Sunday, May 27th.

No stone should be left unturned to make this demonstration a decided success. Many crafts who are attempting to enforce the eight-hour day at this time will be encouraged to know that the organized labor movement of St. Louis is with them in their endeavor, and those crafts who have already obtained the benefit of an eight-hour work day should lend their encouragement and assistance to their less fortunate brethren in the trade union movement, that they may also obtain the same concession.

Therefore, it behooves us to make the May Day Demonstration a grand, rousing success. Good speakers will address the gathering, and music and dancing may be indulged in. Every member of organized labor in the city should attend. Fraternally yours,
ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE.

The Socialist Band, of Brockton, Mass., intends visiting the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo this summer, and will give concerts and lectures at various points.

Fifty-two speeches for 50 cents is a big bargain, but Missouri Socialist will make that many on Socialism to your neighbor if you will pay the bill.

DIRECTORY.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY.
NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS, Room 34, Theatre Building, Court Square, Springfield, Mass. Wm. Butcher, Nat'l Sec'y.

MISSOURI STATE COMMITTEE—Chairman, Geo. H. Turner, 307 Whitney Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.; Secretary, Wm. J. Hager, Room 7, 22 N. 4th St., St. Louis, Mo.; Treas., F. P. O'Hare, 4052A Finney Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

ST. LOUIS CITY CENTRAL COMMITTEE meets every Monday evening, 8 p. m., at Room 7, 22 N. 4th St.; R. Murphy, Secretary, Room 7, 22 N. 4th St.

ST. LOUIS WARD BRANCHES.
1ST WARD BRANCH—Julius Blumen-thal, 557 Cowan St., Org.

2D, 4TH AND 5TH WARD BRANCH.—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays at 8 p. m., at room 9, 22 N. 4th St. Sec. C. R. Davis, 217 Market St.

6TH WARD BRANCH—Meets every 2d Tuesday of the month, 8 p. m., at 1031 S. 12th St. Sec. Chas. Specht.

7TH AND 8TH WARD BRANCH.—Meets 1st and 2d Wednesdays at Deway Hall, 2301 S. Broadway, Sec. Geo. Schlieffstein, 2528 S. 9th St.

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NATIONAL PLATFORM.

Social Democratic Party of America.

The Social Democratic Party of the United States, in recognition of the fact that the principles of international Socialism and declares the supreme political issue in America today to be the contest between the capitalist and the working class, and for the possession of the powers of government. The party's aim is to establish the Cooperative Commonwealth.

In the United States, as in all other civilized countries, the natural order of economic development has separated society into two antagonistic classes—the capitalists, a comparatively small class, the possessors of all the modern means of production and distribution (land, mines, machinery, and means of transportation, and commerce), and the large and ever increasing class of wage-workers, possessing no means of production.

This economic supremacy has secured to the dominant class the full control of the country, the press, the schools, and the public press, it has thus made the capitalist class the arbiter of the fate of the workers, whom it is reducing to a condition of pauperism, starvation, and physical and mental degradation, and their political equality rendered a bitter mockery.

The contest between these two classes grows ever sharper. Hand in hand with the growth of monopolies and of the middle class depending upon them, ever larger grows the multitude of destitute wage-workers and of the unemployed, and ever fiercer the struggle between the class of the exploiters and the exploited, the capitalists and the wage-workers.

The evil effects of capitalist production are intensified by the recurring industrial crises which render the existence of the greater part of the population still more precarious and uncertain.

These facts amply prove that the modern means of production have outgrown the existing social order based on production for profit.

Human energy and natural resources are wasted for individual gain. Ignorance is fostered that wage slavery may be perpetuated. Science and invention are perverted to the exploitation of men, women and children.

The lives and liberties of the working class are recklessly sacrificed for profit. Wars are fomented between nations, indiscriminate slaughter is encouraged, the destruction of whole races is sanctioned. In order that the capitalist class may extend its commercial domain abroad and enhance its supremacy at home.

The introduction of a new and higher order of society is the historic mission of the working class. All other classes, despite their apparent or actual conflicts, are interested in upholding the system of private ownership in the means of production. The International Socialist and all other parties which do not stand for the complete overthrow of the capitalist system of production, are alike the tools of the capitalist class. Their policies are injurious to the interest of the working class, which can be served only by the abolition of the profit system.

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

We, therefore, call upon the wage-workers of the United States, without distinction of color, race, sex, or creed, and upon all citizens in sympathy with the historic mission of the working class, to organize under the banner of the Social Democratic Party, as a party truly representing the interests of the toiling masses, and to continue working and fighting upon the existing system, until the system of wage-slavery shall be abolished and the Co-operative Commonwealth shall be set up.

First—Revision of our federal constitution, in order to remove the obstacles to complete control of government by the people, irrespective of sex.

Second—The public ownership of all industries controlled by the monopolies, trusts and combines.

Third—The public ownership of all railroads, telegraph and communication lines; all waterworks, gas and electric plants and other public utilities.

Fourth—The public ownership of all gold, silver, copper, lead, iron, coal, and other mines, and all oil and gas wells.

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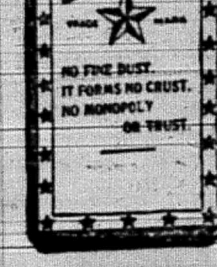
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Denmark	1872	1884	1887	1890
"	1887	1890	1892	1895
"	1892	1895	1897	1898
"	1898	1899	1900	1900
Great Britain	1895	1900	1900	1900
Italy	1893	1895	1895	1895
"	1895	1895	1895	1895
"	1897	1897	1897	1897
Servia	1895	1895	1895	1895
Spain	1893	1895	1895	1895
"	1895	1895	1895	1895
Switzerland	1890	1890	1890	1890
"	1890	1890	1890	1890
"	1890	1890	1890	1890
Belgium	1894	1894	1894	1894
"	1894	1894	1894	1894
Germany	1867	1867	1867	1867
"	1871	1871	1871	1871
"	1874	1874	1874	1874
"	1877	1877	1877	1877
"	1878	1878	1878	1878
"	1881	1881	1881	1881
"	1884	1884	1884	1884
"	1887	1887	1887	1887
"	1890	1890	1890	1890
"	1893	1893	1893	1893
"	1898	1898	1898	1898

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