

# MISSOURI SOCIALIST.

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

Volume I.

St. Louis, Mo., Saturday, May 18, 1901.

Number 20.

## A Cavalry Company

Being Organized in St. Louis for Use During Labor Troubles.

Members of the Posse Comitatus Thirst for More Military Glory--A Warning to Building Trades Council.

A movement is now on foot to provide St. Louis with a standing posse comitatus, which will be composed of a young brood of the aristocratic element of the city, and which will be of inestimable value to the capitalists whenever any of their wage slaves go on strike at the same time furnishing said young aristocrats with an innumerable amount of amusement in the way of dress parades, hunting workmen, frightening women and children, and so on. It is to be carried out under the name of a "St. Louis Light Cavalry" for the World's Fair. While the plan is published to show a connection between the recent posse and the new organization now proposed, a careful observer can readily see that the whole movement is nothing more than one to provide a drilled force to put down the strikers during the fair.

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat recently contained the following item in regard to the proposed cavalry:

"The officers of the St. Louis Light Cavalry Association met at the Merchants Club last night as a result of a resolution passed several months ago that the association undertake to establish two troops of light cavalry to be attached to the State, with especial reference to the desirability of having such troops during the World's Fair. The members who are to compose the first of these troops have been selected, and were last night formally accepted a light banquet was served. The military matters were discussed at length."

The history of the old cavalry association is an interesting one. After the strike and turbulent times of 1877 a number of military organizations were formed in the City of St. Louis, among them a cavalry troop, its name being the St. Louis Light Cavalry. It suffered the loss of its entire equipment by the burning of the old rink at Nineteenth and Pine streets, and was reorganized as the St. Louis Light Cavalry Troop A, on June 12, 1881. The company was incorporated as the St. Louis Light Cavalry Association. This company served continuously from 1881 to July 1, 1889, when it was disbanded out of the State service and disbanded. Since that time it has existed only under its incorporation as the St. Louis Light Cavalry Association.

The St. Louis Light Cavalry Association, since the cavalry company was disbanded, has annually given a banquet or reunion to enable its members to meet and review the past. At the annual meeting of the association in December, 1899, a resolution was introduced, pledging the association to organize and equip one or more cavalry troops for service during the World's Fair, and the work done since the annual meeting has resulted in the enrollment of fifty young men of St. Louis to form the first company of the proposed squadron, which will be known as Troop A, St. Louis Light Cavalry, and will be offered to the State as a regular military organization.

The names of the second company are not yet completed, but enough are secured to make it a certainty, and they will be announced at a later date. The members of Troop A are as follows: Edw. F. Goltz, C. R. Skinner, Frank Ewing, Nat. W. Ewing, E. E. Harrison, G. S. Tiffany, T. S. Madill, W. M. Drummond, Jr., John Bets, Galus, E. Paddock, E. C. Larkland, W. C. Corbett, Ralph Stimpkins, Jas. Bissell, W. P. Pettus, D. N. O'Neil, Bert. Filley, E. Collins, J. C. Tansill, J. H. McElroy, Jr., H. C. January, O. B. Weitzel, Howard O'Fallon, H. W. Kauffmann, W. G. Fortney, P. H. Behr, E. Hodgman, J. Boyle Price, M. M. Anderson, H. E. Wallace, Joseph Dickson, G. H. Walker, Phil. C. Scanlan, Wm. M. Fisher, Dr. "Flaco" Sardin, Wm. M. Fisher, Dr. R. Francis, Jr., William L. Chahbers, Jos. W. Wear, Chas. McL. Clark, J. C. Marmaduke, Emilio C. Sharp, F. W. Bailey, Ralph Kitzirk, E. A. Faulhaber, Samuel Fisher, Allen T. West, C. S. Kennerly, Geo. A. H. Mills and Geo. T. Weitzel.

arration for the Fair, when there is likely to be so much trouble in the building trades. An intimation of the objects to the cavalry association is found in the fact that it is the reorganization of a company formed after the riots of 1877. On looking through the files of St. Louis dailies we find that certain prominent citizens, performed great services to their country in the trouble of 1877 by assisting in the glorious task of "preserving law and order," and after the strike they immediately set to work to organize a standing military body to see that law and order should thereafter be forever preserved--likewise their profits--and out of these efforts grew the association which has given birth to the new cavalry company.

The Globe-Democrat of August 26, 1877 gives a lengthy account of one of these military conferences, at which a plan of organization was adopted. In the plan was the following clause:

"When called out--This force, when organized, shall be subject to be called into duty by the Police Commissioners whenever, in their opinion, the ordinary police force is insufficient to preserve the peace of the city."

The conference prepared a petition to the Municipal Assembly requesting it to authorize the proposed step. Concerning this petition the Globe-Democrat article said:

"The memorial to the Municipal Assembly, after reciting that in all large cities there is a lawless element of the population ready to take advantage of periods of unusual excitement to commit deeds of violence, a which thins the regular police force is inadequate to the extraordinary duties devolved upon them, and that it is essential to the safety and welfare of law-abiding citizens to provide some legal means of quelling disturbances, and therefore requests the Assembly to pass such ordinances as shall enable the Police Commissioners to enroll and discipline a large body of police reserves, who are to receive no pay, except when called into actual service in great emergencies."

These various lists of evidence are all that is needed to convince anyone disposed to reason that the prime object of the new cavalry company is to lend ready aid in case of a strike, and this is especially apparent when it is remarked that the roster of the new company contains the names of many former members of the posse comitatus.

That there will be serious strikes during the preparations for the Fair seems conclusive. The contractors are expecting it. The St. Louis Builder, official organ of the Master Builders' Association, contains the following editorials in its May number:

"Are You Prepared?--The greater the demand for labor, the greater are the demands, is the rule recognized in the building business. There will shortly be a great demand for labor in St. Louis, provided, labor is willing to accept reasonable compensation. Our knowledge of labor's demands, in the past few years, would lead us to believe that they will be unreasonable. It is necessary, therefore, that the employers of labor get together, and by concerted action place themselves in a position to withstand any unreasonable demands that may be made upon them. It is only by united action that they may hope to protect themselves, and the great interests they devolve upon them in preparing the city for the World's Fair."

"Contractors' Banquet.--The Chicago Building Contractors' Council, the organization which overthrew the Building Trades Council recently, celebrated its victory and the renewal of activity by holding a banquet. It is likely that it will be before the contractors of St. Louis are in a position to do the same thing. Chicago is enjoying such a marked renewal in building activity since the overthrow that the building material men in some lines, are unable to supply the demand."

If the Building Trades Unions of this city are wise they will take warning from these signs and be prepared for the coming conflict. The Master Builders' Association would hold high carnival indeed if it could only overthrow the Building Trades Council, for then the affiliated unions would be at their mercy. "Divide and conquer" is a maxim of war. Let the Building Trades Council be on guard. Let nothing be done that it will give the enemy the opportunity which it is seeking for there opportunity times coming, and a united front must be presented to the enemy.

The capitalists who are so cold-bloodedly preparing to murder workmen who protest against their enslavement would doubtless be greatly shocked and would raise a mighty outcry if a

meeting of workmen should be held to form a regiment of proletarian guards with special reference to their desirability during the World's Fair. Yet such action on the part of the working class would have more justification than the cavalry association, because the latter is organized to defend property, while the former would be to defend the lives of innocent women and children, which are greatly imperiled on account of the recklessness and outrageous conduct of those clothed with authority, as the street car strike demonstrated.

But workmen do not need to resort to violence. As soon as they realize that their interests as a class are opposed to the interests of the men who compose the St. Louis Light Cavalry Associations they will unite into a class-conscious Socialist party and use the most effective weapon they have, the ballot, to drive the capitalist class from the seat of government and to establish the co-operative commonwealth. And if any capitalist gets unruly and objects to the laws made by workmen when they acquire control of the government, he will find himself face to face with the respectable citizens--the workmen--who will insist on his observing law and order.

## The Real Secret of Profit Sharing

From the New York Worker.

The profit-sharing movement grows apace. The last convert to the cause is the National Biscuit Company, which announces a scheme by which employees will be permitted to buy shares of stock for each or by installment. The object of this offer is revealed, namely in the statement that "it is not to be doubted that the departure will be of mutual benefit, for the graciousness of the offer must stimulate a more lively interest on the part of the employes in the affairs of the concern."

We are also told that the scheme is "genuine co-operation in the right direction." As the only direction recognized by the capitalists as right is one that leads to more profits, the reason for the growing popularity of profit-sharing among them is probably is probably accounted for.

The profit-sharing plan, whatever else its advocates may say, is one that appeals to the thrifty capitalist for several reasons. First, it stimulates the workers to work still harder. The faster they work in a given time, the more wealth they produce, consequently they get more wages. But at the same time the capitalists' share increases and without extra labor on their part. While the capitalist performs no more labor than now--which is slight, if any at all--while his capital invested does not increase yet his income increases. So that any increase of wages comes to the worker at an increased expenditure of labor, while the capitalist's share increases with no more worry, labor or risk than before.

Second, where shares of stock are sold, the corporation has the use of the savings of the workers with which improvements can be made and fresh means of exploitation supplied. The workers actually give back part of the wages received from the capitalist, so that the latter can make use of it to still further increase profits and keep the worker simply a wage earner for all time. For be it remembered that the number of shares of stock sold to employes is always limited, so that the ownership and control of the concern always remain in a few hands. The wage earners are no less wage earners. They only possess an added value; first, because their earning power is voluntarily increased; and second, because the surplus of wages saved above mere subsistence level is at the disposal of the larger stockholders for any purpose that will have larger dividends in view.

Third, the ownership of stock by employes is a cheap way to guarantee the capitalist proprietor against insubordination or strikes on the part of his workmen. The fear of losing what little money they may have invested, coupled with the illusive belief that they are "partners" in the concern and that the interests of the capitalist shareholders are also theirs, supply sufficient inducement to restrain the proletarian shareholder from making a disturbance whenever the condition of the firm requires longer hours, higher fines or less wages. They will be reminded that their investments will be injured, while the capitalist, with interest and dividend assured, has nothing to lose. There are always plenty of idle laborers to fill any demand occasioned by rebellious employes. In the case of the National Biscuit Company a guarantee against agitation and strikes counts for something, for it has several thousand workmen in its employ.

Again, it must be remembered that in the ordinary profit-sharing schemes the companies do the dividing, they dictate the size of the share allotted the employes and they get the first "divvy." Only after all other claims, such as rent, interest, sinking fund, officers' salaries, etc., are settled, are profits considered, and then the workers' share of those are decided by the corporations. And also to this the free advertising each company becomes suddenly "philanthropic" receives, and the advantages accruing therefrom, and it will be seen that the profit-sharing plan is far from unprofitable

for its promoters, or highly beneficial to the workers.

And neither the biscuit company's or any other profit-sharing plan, is "genuine co-operation." As well say that for a large boy to eat an apple and give the small boy the core, after the latter had supplied the apple, is "genuine co-operation." Only when all the people own the tools of production, and all share in the production of wealth, can there be genuine co-operation. Then there will be no such thing as "profits," for that term arises only from the fact that those who produce the wealth of the world do not receive the full value of that wealth. Profits are the privileges of the class who perform no labor and yet are able to live and flourish withal.

In conclusion, there are two questions that Socialists can well ask the advocates of "profit-sharing," which, by the way, has been put forward as an "antidote to socialism." As profits are the result of the labor of the working class, why should they be asked to accept only a share and be content therewith? And if "profit-sharing" is acknowledged to be an incentive towards making the workers more regular and industrious, what becomes of the charge that socialism--which proposes that the workers shall get the full product of their labor--would destroy the incentive to labor and thus retard progress and produce universal stagnation?

## Crowding Small Dealers.

It is interesting to note the rapid elimination of the small capitalist. The little man with a store at the crossroads or in some small village imagines that he and his class are the "bulwark of the nation." As long as he remains progress is retarded, because his presence helps to obscure the line that divides us into two classes--the capitalists and the workers. The laboring man can look at the small business man and say: "I can easily become a business man myself, any laborer can, there are no classes in this country." But when the concentration of capital in all lines of trade has removed the little man the laborer will behold the immense gulf that exists between himself and the capitalist class, and he will readily be induced to take up the struggle for the freedom of his class.

An illustration of how rapidly the work of consolidation is going on can be found in an article in the New York Sun, which we publish at length:

"The country merchants of Western New York are to-day facing the hardest proposition they have ever encountered. If the city department stores continue to increase their mail order trade during the next three years at the same rate as in the past year, it is declared that at least 25 per cent of the small country merchants will be forced out of business."

"Take the village of Bolivar, for example. It has 1,200 population and is the trading center for about 4,000 people. In the past eleven months \$10,000 worth of goods from Chicago and New York department stores have been received at the freight and express office here. In addition, hundreds of dollars' worth of goods have been received through the mails."

"This state of affairs prevails in almost every village in Western New York. At the freight office at Black Creek, in this county, a hamlet of 200 population, twenty-five stores were received in the past eight months from Chicago department stores. It is believed that not less than \$100,000 of Allegheny County money found its way to the department stores of Chicago and New York last year."

"The department stores, on receipt of \$1, will ship a tombstone properly lettered, the balance, 9.85 and freight, to be paid to the freight agent on delivery. This is one of the latest depredations, and has aroused the wrath of country-merchant dealers. No line of business in the country town is exempt from the competition of the department store."

"Up to within two years very few groceries have been sold in Western New York by the Chicago stores, but now many farmers buy all their groceries in Chicago."

"If the men have the mail order habit they have a light attack in comparison with the women, who are the real friends of the department stores. Shoes, coats, hats, corsets, hosiery, dress goods, baby carriages, confectionery, perfumes, soaps and a thousand other things are bought by mail. The department store of the big cities is likely to cause a revolution in the methods of the small town merchants. It means fewer stores and better ones; more like the merchant and fewer old-fashioned ones who insist that the trade of the people who live in the country about them is theirs by right of inheritance."

## SEVENTEENTH WARD BRANCH.

The meeting held at 2511 Benton street last Saturday night to organize a branch in the Seventeenth Ward was a decided success. Seventy members were enrolled and communications were received from several others stating that they would be present at the next meeting. Comrade Fitzpatrick was elected chairman, Comrade Suemnicht, secretary, and Comrade Pickard, organizer. Each member took the names of Socialists in his vicinity and will visit them personally before next meeting. The branch will meet regularly at 2511 Benton street, residence of Comrade Fitzpatrick, on the second and fourth Fridays of each month. The members are all enthusiastic and great results are expected.

## The Glorious Fourth

Comrade Leon Greenbaum Prefers to Celebrate It With His Own Class.

A Vigorous Letter--"Capitalists Will Celebrate the License They Enjoy to Exploit Labor."

A few capitalists of this city have observed, with considerable sorrow that the glorious Fourth, for the past few years in this city, has not been celebrated with the proper amount of enthusiasm, for "things-as-they-are" (and a proportionate profit to transportation companies, etc.). Therefore they have decided to "celebrate the Fourth of July in earnest" this year and have organized for that purpose. The workmen will be treated to some glorious speeches by great men on how great a country we live in and how beautiful our flag is, etc., and the St. Louis Transit Company will reap a harvest of nickels and some gentlemen behind the scheme will also make a small fortune. It appears that the assistance of a few so-called "labor leaders" who are always so willing to serve as a tool has been secured in order to make the affair reach all classes. In naming committees it was taken for granted that everyone would feel honored with an appointment, so no one was asked whether he cared to serve. As the Socialists are now recognized as a factor in the labor movement of the city the Fourth of July Association placed the name of Leon Greenbaum, recent Social Democratic candidate for Mayor, on one of the committees, without asking his consent. But Comrade Greenbaum does not care to enter into any celebration with the capitalist class, and has sent the following letter to the president of the association:

St. Louis, May 15, 1901.

Mr. Thomas A. Bell, President Fourth of July Celebration Association.

Sir--In the St. Louis Republic of Sunday, May 12, under the caption, "To observe Fourth of July in earnest," appears an account of certain plans formulated by the Fourth of July Celebration Association, and it is stated that this association has been regularly incorporated in the Circuit Court and is composed of prominent young business and professional men of St. Louis. I find your name mentioned in the roster of officers, as the president of the association, followed by certain committees on transportation, parade and speakers, and I find my name, among others, on the Speakers' Committee, although I was not consulted in the matter.

An account of a somewhat similar character appeared in the Globe-Democrat of Monday, May 13, in which my name is again included in the "Speakers' Committee."

In view of the fact that whatever claim I might have to public notice, is due to the trust which has been reposed in me by the workmen of this city, I owe them an accounting for my public course, which I do not expect to be understood or appreciated by those capitalists and their tools, whose names mainly compose the balance mentioned in connection with this affair, and whose sole claim to public notice is due to their successful exploitation of the working class. As one of the latter, I would be guilty of an unpardonable offense against the brotherhood of socially useful workers were I to participate with socially useless parasites and well-known enemies of popular human rights, in a hollow and mock-patriotic celebration of Independence Day. That my name may be thoroughly understood (if not appreciated), I submit that the elaborate list of "respectabilities" whose names adorn the published list of committees, men in charge of this association's celebration, consist almost exclusively of the capitalist class, and they are men who are in favor of, and are enormously profiting by the present system of wage slavery. By wage slavery I mean a social system wherein the worker may choose his master, but must, nevertheless, sell his labor; wherein the worker's body (whose only value to the slaveholder was his labor), is not sold in perpetuity, as in chattel slavery, but is now sold by the hour and day for wages. The men so gloriously paraded in connection with this proposed celebration of liberty are, as capitalists, enjoying certain liberties to exploit labor, to which they have no moral right, and of which they will most assuredly be deprived at a rapidly approaching day.

Independence Day, sacred with the memories of revolution and political freedom, will be most grotesquely observed when peans to the Goddess of Liberty are sung by certain public officials, members of your committee, who were ring-leaders and conspirators in the recent election frauds in this city. The right of peaceable assembly will doubtless be vindicated when the memorable deeds of valor achieved by them in shooting down innocent and unarmed workmen on Washington avenue a year ago. The cause of freedom will receive a notable impetus when lauded by a certain United States Senator from Missouri (included in your committee), who once expressed the opinion that "universal suffrage is a standing menace to all stable and good government," and that "its twin sister is the commune, with its labor unions, workmen's leagues, red republicanism and universal anarchy!"

The workmen of this city will feel an irresistible impulse to attend this Independence Day celebration when they read in the published list of your committees the names of many signers to the petition for militia during the street railway strike, and the names of the officers of the militia who were waiting for orders to be placed in execution.

And that no inducement may be lacking to inspire organized labor with enthusiasm over this celebration of popular liberty, I find included in your committee the proprietor of a great daily paper of this city, which, during the Pullman strike of 1894 made use of the editorial that "Gatling guns are the means to cure striking mobs."

President Lincoln, in 1860, in a speech at Hartford, referring to the New England shoeworkers' great strike, said: "Thank God, we have a system of labor where there can be a strike. Whatever the pressure, there is a point where the workman may stop." It is evident that your association desired to leave nothing undone as an assurance that this observance of Independence Day was to be a workman's celebration, for I observe among the committeemen the name of a "boycotted" tea and coffee firm of this city. This gentleman's services I presume were secured to explain why the patriots boycotted English tea in '76, and to especially enlighten organized labor upon the Shipcaulkers' Union, which "steeped" the British tea in Boston harbor.

In addition to the foregoing, there appears in your published list of committeemen the name of a manager of a large tobacco company in this city which has been for some time upon the official boycott list of the American Federation of Labor. I think I have disclosed enough evidence in this letter to show that the celebration of liberty proposed by your committee will be in reality nothing more nor less than a celebration of the "license" exercised by the capitalist class. As a workman, I propose to join with my fellows in a working class celebration of Independence Day, and, to use the moral of '76, to preach the coming revolution when the workers of all countries, establish social, overthrow capitalism, establish socialism and abolish all class distinctions forever. In view of your unauthorized use of my name, and the publicity given same, I shall endeavor to give equal publicity to the demand, which I now make, that my name be dropped from the list of committees formed by your association. Yours truly,

LEON GREENBAUM.

when lauded by a certain United States Senator from Missouri (included in your committee), who once expressed the opinion that "universal suffrage is a standing menace to all stable and good government," and that "its twin sister is the commune, with its labor unions, workmen's leagues, red republicanism and universal anarchy!"

The workmen of this city will feel an irresistible impulse to attend this Independence Day celebration when they read in the published list of your committees the names of many signers to the petition for militia during the street railway strike, and the names of the officers of the militia who were waiting for orders to be placed in execution.

And that no inducement may be lacking to inspire organized labor with enthusiasm over this celebration of popular liberty, I find included in your committee the proprietor of a great daily paper of this city, which, during the Pullman strike of 1894 made use of the editorial that "Gatling guns are the means to cure striking mobs."

President Lincoln, in 1860, in a speech at Hartford, referring to the New England shoeworkers' great strike, said: "Thank God, we have a system of labor where there can be a strike. Whatever the pressure, there is a point where the workman may stop." It is evident that your association desired to leave nothing undone as an assurance that this observance of Independence Day was to be a workman's celebration, for I observe among the committeemen the name of a "boycotted" tea and coffee firm of this city. This gentleman's services I presume were secured to explain why the patriots boycotted English tea in '76, and to especially enlighten organized labor upon the Shipcaulkers' Union, which "steeped" the British tea in Boston harbor.

In addition to the foregoing, there appears in your published list of committeemen the name of a manager of a large tobacco company in this city which has been for some time upon the official boycott list of the American Federation of Labor. I think I have disclosed enough evidence in this letter to show that the celebration of liberty proposed by your committee will be in reality nothing more nor less than a celebration of the "license" exercised by the capitalist class. As a workman, I propose to join with my fellows in a working class celebration of Independence Day, and, to use the moral of '76, to preach the coming revolution when the workers of all countries, establish social, overthrow capitalism, establish socialism and abolish all class distinctions forever. In view of your unauthorized use of my name, and the publicity given same, I shall endeavor to give equal publicity to the demand, which I now make, that my name be dropped from the list of committees formed by your association. Yours truly,

LEON GREENBAUM.

## NOTICE, FIRST WARD MEMBERS.

The First Ward Branch will hold a special meeting Sunday May 19, 2 p. m., at 4620 Hulwer avenue, to vote for a member of the State Committee from the Tenth Congressional District. A full attendance is requested.

ALBERT E. SANDERSON, Secretary.

## Editor Missouri Socialist.

Here in Milan "we" started a year ago with 1 might say, two Socialists, and at that time Socialism was, by nearly everyone, confounded with lawless anarchy, and now we have eighteen members, all truly converted, with a host of friends, and a number leaning heavily toward the anxious seat. We have placed literature in nearly every section of the country, and we expect to reap some benefit therefrom. It is our intention to work this section by school districts during the coming summer and fall, and we will do our utmost to win votes for the future co-operative commonwealth. Wishing the Jaspers of St. Louis success, I remain, fraternally,

R. D. MORRISON.

## OPEN AIR MEETINGS

Will be held by the Agitation Committee

Every Sunday night at 13th and Franklin avenue and

Every Saturday night at 12th and Olive streets.

If you are receiving this paper without having paid for it, you may rest assured someone has paid to have it sent to you. Do not refuse it, but read it carefully, as it contains food for thought.





Get ready for the Socialist picnic at Rinkley's Grove on the Fourth of July.

Comrade Morrison of Milan suggests that we publish more news from the State branches. That is what we are anxious to do. Send in your notes, comrades.

You want to know what we would do with Morgan under Socialism; but you are not worried about what Morgan is doing with us under the present system.

You are afraid a powerful political machine would control the Socialist commonwealth; so you vote for the political machine that controls the government now.

From the way President McKinley is talking about upholding the Constitution, it appears that he may entertain a dark suspicion that those wicked socialists intend to make a few changes in that document before long.

Workingmen of New York, who elected Odell, a "friend of labor," Governor of that State, will doubtless feel that they have got what they voted for when they learn that he is in personal command of the troops that are shooting down the people at Albany.

Mr. Bartholdt is very busy in Washington, says a press dispatch. He is very busy trying to persuade the Secretary of War to place more troops at Jefferson Barracks. Have you heard any irresistible demand made by St. Louis workmen for more troops?

A daily paper of this city states that the Socialist party and the Single Taxers are planning a co-operative store on the Rochdale plan. This is untrue. The Social Democrats of St. Louis are not interested in any co-operative schemes of this nature, as there is a political movement strictly.

"See yonder poor over-labored wight, So aching, mean and vile, Who begs a brother of the earth To give him leave to toil. Then see his lordly fellow worm, The poor petition spurn, Unmindful though a starving wife And helpless offspring mourn."

Information reaches us that Comrade E. C. Rogers of Baudette Creek, Mich., promptly declined the appointment tendered him by the Mayor of that city. This is very gratifying to all Socialists, and we are glad to learn that the Battie Creek comrades are uncompromising Socialists.

Presidential Prattling.

President McKinley, in a speech at Monterey, Cal., said: "I am glad to know that there is no community anywhere beneath our flag where the humblest child can not receive an education to fit him for the responsibilities and duties of life; that is our chief joy; that is our chief satisfaction; ay, ay, it is the very backbone of our strength and our greatest security. It is gratifying to me to know that the poorest boy or the poorest girl in the United States has every door of opportunity opened to him or her. The humblest in the town of Monterey, to-day, with integrity and industry, taking advantage of those opportunities that are furnished him by the state, may reach not only the important places in the business world, but the highest place within the gift of the Government of the United States."

This is the kind of argument the chief executive of a great nation makes in order to keep the wage slaves contented. It may serve to blind them for awhile, but the day is coming, and very soon, when even the millions of workmen who have not received the education which McKinley intimates is so easy to obtain will perceive the fallacies of his glittering phrase, and will laugh him and all his tribe into oblivion. Take his first statement that there is no place under our flag where the humblest child can not receive an education. In every large city, and even in the small ones, there are hundreds and thousands of children who cannot receive an education for the simple reason that they are of necessity compelled to sell their labor-power to some employer. Does President McKinley mean to say that the little children who work in the silk and velvet mills of New Jersey can receive an education? No child can secure an education until its material wants are provided for, and the chil-

dren of the factories and sweat-shops of our cities are as effectually barred from the public schools as though there was a law on the statute books denying them an education. There is no excuse for such talk by President McKinley. He knows the conditions that exist. He knows that the capitalist class are living off the sweat of the laboring class. He knows that the workingman's child does not receive the education which it deserves. He is not stupid, and his fine language is solely for the purpose of keeping the toilers contented with their lot. The old plea that the humblest man has an opportunity to become the Chief Executive of the nation may serve to delude the workers for a short while longer, but the awakening will come, and that soon.

COMRADE LAURA WILLARD TAFT.

It is with much sorrow that we announce the death of a comrade who by her work has won the esteem and friendship of all who knew her, Mrs. Laura Willard Taft, of Chicago. Her name is known to our readers in connection with regular reports to our columns on the movement in Chicago. The enthusiasm and earnestness which she displayed in her efforts in behalf of the cause of Socialism was an inspiration to those with whom she came in contact. She passed away last Sunday morning after a very brief illness and the news of her death comes as a painful surprise. The movement suffers a heavy loss in the departure of this comrade and our heartfelt sympathies are extended to her bereaved husband and relatives.

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; W. H. Baird, 1.00; Richard Murphy, 1.00; Louis Kober, 1.00; M. McCaffery, .50; Chas. Hager, .25; A. Winkler, .25; Wm. Eckart, .25; H. P. Nelson, .50; W. C. W., 1.00; W. H. Scott, .25; J. H. Buttford, .25; F. J. Commences, .25; Louis Froehlich, .50; F. F. Gomes, .25; Louis Meyer, .25; Otto Vierling, .25; S. Schmolz, .25; Aug. Zimmerman, .25; Hy. Struckhoff, .50; F. P. O'Hare, 1.00; C. J. Meyer, .50; Wm. Detjen, .25; C. Schaeffler, .50; Jos. Spallit, .25; Chas. Budd, .25; Wm. A. Joes, .25; L. W. Evans, 1.00; H. B. Perham, .50; Wm. M. Brandt, .50; E. H. Heilman, .25; P. H. Mueller, .50; Hy. Benner, .50; John A. Kreis, .50; John F. Bernheim, .50; H. Slikerman, .25; Wm. Ruesche, .50; J. P. Larkin, .25; Jay Greenbaum, .50; O. A. Nelson, .25; Fred Spallit, .25; N. S. Frankel, .50; John C. Lyons, 1.00; A. L. Stone, .25; Otto Kaemmerer, .25; No. 1, .25; Proletariat, 2.50; Henry Platameyer, .25; Wm. Siefelisch, .25; Hy. Klaus, .25; E. Tombridge, 1.00; Wm. Kaiser, .50; Wm. Voegel, .25; Suburbanite, .50.

DIVES AND LAZARUS.

Did you ever hear of Dives, who lived in Palestine? A marvellous rich man was he, well clothed in superfluous. His table groined with wealth of food, his wines by gallons ran. No wonder he grew sleek and stout, just like an Alderman! Another man named Lazarus, homeless and sick and poor, in hopes to beg the rich man's crumbs, lay at the rich man's door; He heard the sounds of mirth within, but not a friend had he. Except the dogs, who licked his sores in silent sympathy.

And when Dives' sons and daughters came to hear his last farewell, He bade them follow in his steps, and and died—and went to hell! I don't think God would venture now to treat a rich man so. But this was such a long way off—and so very long ago—Anon.

The May Day celebration held by the comrades of Cleveland, O., was a success. A delegation of Socialists and trades unionists was present from Massillon, O. Branch 1 of Cleveland is discussing the advisability of dropping the "demands" from any national platform. Plans are being laid for a State paper in Ohio.

Special rate to subscribers outside of St. Louis—thirty-five cents in clubs of ten.

Cappy and Labby.

A Parable on the Brotherhood of Capital and Labor.

BY F. SCRIMSHAW.

A certain father had two sons, and it came to pass that he died and went to Abraham's bosom, having by testament and codicil left unto them equally his estate. And the younger, whose name was Cappy, was "wise and prudent," but the elder, whose name was Labby, was "unwise and imprudent." And Cappy said thus unto himself one day, "Lo, this house and estate belong unto both of us; it would be much nicer if it belonged to me; but one of us, provided I be the one, I will try, therefore, to make it mine, not violently, for violence is wicked, but in an orderly manner." So, after many days and nights of devising, he hit upon the idea of constructing a fearful-looking head of paper and parchment covered with a wig and stuffed with sawdust and rags and windy words and phrases, and mounted on a stick. This he called Law, and with it made sundry mysterious passes before the face of his brother one day, when he was drowsy after dinner. During these passes he burnt certain lurid and ghostly green and yellow lights, and made certain awfully solemn incantations. And when his brother was utterly awe-stricken and spell-bound, Cappy said: "Brother, in the name of the Law, which is now passing before thee, Amen; get thee out of this house, and dwell thou in the fields; upon thy belly shalt thou go, and dirt shalt thou eat all the days of thy life, that it may be well with thee in the land wherein I, thy younger and protecting brother, graciously permit thee to live. Henceforth thou shalt be my servant, shalt sweat for me, and shalt daily bring into my store-house all the produce of thine hands, save a tithe thereof, which I, thy brother, in the name of our Common Father—before whom we are equal—and out of the abundance of my love for thee, graciously vouchsafe thee for thy sustenance. Thus saith the Law, which I hold in my hand."

And at these words there came down, apparently from heaven, a faint wall, as of a straggling creature, which grew with a frightful crescendo into an awful roar that ended abruptly. And the voice cried, "Amen, it is the Law; it is the Law; blessed be the words of the law." But the voice came not from heaven, but from a donkey called Public Opinion, which Cappy, the Law Passer, had stabled next door and had taught it to lift up its bray at the pulling of a string attached to its tail. "And the poor, hypnotized brother staggered bewildered to the street, and the door was shut and locked. Then, as he turned to look at the door by which he had been so unaccountably excluded, he saw let down from above, a sign that had upon it, in letters of living phosphorus, this legend: "Who-so looketh upon this door with a desire to enter, shall be adjudged guilty of misdemeanor and want of respect for the ever blessed Stuffed Head of paper and parchment; but who-so shall try to break in or pick the lock, shall be smitten with a great lightning. By order of the Lawful Owner of this House." Seeing which, poor Labby rubbed his eyes and said "Damn," and took up a great stone to hurl at his brother Cappy, who stood sweetly snuffing at an upper window. Whereupon two wingless angels in blue and buff, flourishing one a club and the other a flaming sword, appeared on either side the door and cried aloud: "Beware, contumacious man; depart thou from this; disperse thou." And another voice came down, seemingly from heaven, and cried: "Laboring men should learn the lesson that they cannot better their condition by violating the Law or resisting Lawful Authority," and the voice of the other donkey was lifted up and cried, "Amen."

And it was so that the Excluded, hearing so many Amens, and seeing such awful phantasmagoria, trembled and thought he was an awful sinner who had wickedly been living in a House that was never his own. So he dropped the stone and smote not the door, and, making genuflection to the Stuffed Head of paper that Cappy held in his hand at the window, betook himself to the fields to work for his brother.

Not long after, Cappy sent for Labby and said unto him, "Brother, thou knowest that I love thee, and that I have hitherto graciously allowed thee a beautiful title of the produce of thy hands on this my estate, but my expenses are heavy and I am thinking of buying a palace in a far-off country, so that I shall be compelled for the future to reduce thine allowance to a half tithing only." To which Labby hotly replied, "Oh, thou Designing One! Thou hast taken from me my share of the House and now thou wouldst rob me of half my bread." But Cappy was grieved because Labby used the word "rob"; and he said "Not so, my brother; I got the House Lawfully; and far be it from me to do anything unlawfully, ohno!" And Cappy pulled from under his coat tail the Stuffed Head and passed it before Labby, and green and yellow lights broke out all around, and he made incantation and said, "In the name of the Law, Amen, a half tithing only is for the future thine allowance."

But Labby got mad and said: "Unnatural brother, thou didst with that device hypnotize me out of the House, which was as much mine as thine, and now thou wouldst steal half my allowance of bread," and he went to seize him by the throat. But the wingless angels were at hand and took him by the nape of the neck and cast him into the street. And as he lay there the voice of Public Opinion came round the corner, crying "Amen, it is the Law; blessed be the words of the Law." And the other donkey's voice

Heaven saying "Laboring men should learn the lesson that they cannot better their condition by violating the Law or resisting Lawful Authority." So Labby went away; but he did not make genuflection to the Law that Cappy held out at the door, for he was mad, and suspected that there was some Trick, and he scratched his head and said to himself "I don't altogether see through this little game of Cappy's; but it seems to me that if he hadn't that thing in his hand he would be a common Thief." And Labby worked and sweat and slaved for many days. And again Cappy sent for Labby to come up to the House. And Cappy stood in the doorway with the Little Joker in his hand. And Labby said "What wilt thou with me this time, brother? Thou hast a Design in thine eye." And Cappy said, "My expenses have again increased and I am compelled to economize. Thou hast a coat, a pair of pants and two odd shoes. I cannot allow thee to keep them; so please take them off." "What? and go about clad only in my shirt?" cried the astonished Labby. "A shirt is quite sufficient for a common laboring man," said Cappy. And instantly he made passes with the Stuffed Head before Labby, and the green and yellow lights broke out, and he made incantation and he said, "In the name of the Law, Amen: Get thee out of thy coat and thy pants and thy shoes; for they are Mine," and the wingless angels came and disrobed him, even to his shirt, and cast him out into the street. And Labby cursed and swore, and took a great stone to cast at the door, but the wingless angels came out and one hit him over the head with the club, and the other cut his leg with the sword, and the voice, seemingly again out of Heaven, rang out loud and clear, saying: "Laboring men should learn this lesson, that they cannot better their condition by violating the Law or resisting Lawful Authority."

And Labby was mad and shouted back to the voice that seemed to come out of Heaven, "And what wouldst thou have me do, O Voice? Three times hath my brother passed the Law before my face and robbed me thereby. He hath taken the House; he hath reduced my allowance of bread, and now he hath taken my coat and pants and shoes, and next he will take my shirt also." And the voice replied, "In all controversies, arbitration having failed, reliance should be placed upon the power and adequacy of the Law." "Oh, I see," said Labby, "I must get me a Stuffed Head of paper and parchment, and covered with a wig and filled with sawdust and rags and windy words and phrases. Yea, verily, will I; and I will get up to Cappy and Pass it before him and will make green and yellow lights, and will oust him from my House and take back my coat and pants and shoes."

And it was so that Labby went away and made unto himself a Stuffed Head exactly like unto that of Cappy, and one day he marched boldly up to the House and knocked at the door, and when Cappy appeared he passed the Stuffed Head before him and said, "In the name of the Law, Amen," but he got no further than that, for Cappy drew his Law from under his coat-tails and said: "Impudent and presumptuous man; knowest thou not that it is contrary to the Law for thee to make a Stuffed Head like unto mine? Knowest thou not that mine is the Only Original and Genuine, and that to imitate it is Counterfeiting and Forgery, the penalty whereof is to be sent to Hell? Wicked man, thou hast not possession, thou hast not Wealth and thou hast no Wingless Angels to make thy Paper and Parchment Stuffed Head go." And Cappy whistled; and the Wingless Angels came on a trot and took Labby by the nape of the neck and the seat of his garment and flung him into the street; and the two seemingly Heavenly Voices brayed out in unison: "Laboring men should learn this lesson, that they cannot better their condition by violating the Law or violating Lawful Authority."

And poor Labby was confounded and could not make it out at all. But Cappy was grieved because of Labby's rebellious spirit, and said, "Why treatest thou thy Brother thus?" And Labby answered, "Brother, indeed! Call thyself Fraud; for as thou didst steal all that was mine, so hast thou stolen thy name of Brother."

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 indorse 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.

In clubs of ten to readers: outside of St. Louis this paper will be sent for thirty-five cents a year.

POEMS OF LABOR.

Why Is It?

(By Will Carleton.) Guilty, Judge, and I own the crime— I slipped away with a sack of flour. They nabbed me just in the nick of time. I'd have had it home in half an hour. Only, the Constable on the bill. Knew that I must have jumped the bill. Knew as well as he could that I Hadn't the money with which to buy. Lancers, that's the proper word. There's never a crime but Law can name. Only, I wonder if Law has heard That any one but the thief's to blame? Say, did the Constable on the bill Tell you men that most beg or steal To give their babes and wives a meal? Yes, I have begged—and I'll tell you how: I walked the roads and the fields and lanes. And asked for work with a pleading brow. And came back empty for all my pains! Say: Did the Constable on the bill Tell you the wheels of trade were still? Tell you, when work was dull or dead, The wife and child might go unfed? Guilty, Judge, let the law be paid!— But if you had children four or five, As pretty as God has ever made, And lacked the food to keep them alive, Would you not have begged, like me, for the will, Their cries of hunger to stop and still— And then saw oceans of food in view— For God's sake, tell me, what would you do? Say! if you had a wife whose heart Had fed your own, for a score of years, And never a moment had walked apart From all of your griefs and hopes and fears, And now in that faithful bosom had grown A little life that was part your own, And hunger harrowed them through and through, For God's sake, tell me, what would you do? Dollars by thousands stacked away— Harvests rotting in barn and shed— Silk and ribbon and fine display— And children crying for lack of bread! Wealth and famine are hand in hand, Making a tour of a heart-sick land; Half of the country's future weal Crushed by the Present's selfish heel!

The Sower.

Soon will the lonesome cricket by the stone Begin to rush the night; and slightly blown Field fragrance will fill the fading blue— Old furrow scents that ancient Eden knew. Soon in the upper twilight will be heard The winging whisper of a homing bird. Who is it coming on the slant brown slope, Touched by the twilight and her mournful hope— Coming with her step, with rhythmic swing, Where all the bodily motions weave and sing? The grief of the ground is in him, yet the power Of earth to hide the furrow with the sower. He is the stone rejected, yet the stone Whereon is built metropolis and throne. Out of his toil come all their pompous shows. Their purple luxury and plush repose! The grime of his bruised hand keeps tender white The hands that never labor, day or night. His feet that know only the field's rough floors Send lordly step down echoing corridors. Yea, this vicarious toiler of the plow Gives that fine pallor to my lady's brow, And little armies with their boom and blare.

Plugging their foolish glory on air— He hides their nakedness, he feeds them bed; And by his alms their hungry hearts are fed! Not his the lurching of an arm— For with the august gesture of a grand command— He huris the bread of nations from his hand; And in the passion of the grand things His fierce resentment in the face of kings. This is the earth god of the latter day: Treading with solemn joy the upper way: Strong to make kind the ground and strong To pluck the beard of some wicked honored wrong— A lusty god that in some crowning hour Will hurl Grey Privilege from the place of power. These are the inevitable steps that make Unreason tremble and trading shake— This is the world-will climbing to its goal, The climb of the uncrecable soul— Democracy, whose sure insurance stride Jars kingdoms to their ultimate pride. —Edwin Markham.

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. Modern Socialism, Rev. Chas Vall, paper. Communist Manifesto, Karl Marx and Frederick Engels, cloth 25. The People's Marx, Deville, cloth \$1.50, paper. History of the Commune of 1871, Lissagary, cloth. History of Paris Commune, Benham, cloth 75, paper. Socialism, reply to the Pope, Blatchford. Merrie England, Blatchford. Wage-Labor and Capital, Karl Marx. Woman and the Social Problem, May Wood Simons. The Evolution of the Class Struggle, Noyes. Imprudent Marriages, Blatchford. Packingtown, A. M. Simons. Realism in Literature and Art, Barrow. Single Tax vs. Socialism, A. M. Simons. The Man Under the Machine, A. M. Simons. The Mission of the Working Class, Rev. Chas. Vall. Morals and Socialism, Chas. H. Kerr. No Compromise, Wm. Liebknecht. Socialism, Utopian and Scientific, Engels. The Trust Question, Rev. Chas. Vall. Liberty, Debt, Prison Labor, Debt, Socialism and Slavery, Hyndman. Oration on Voltaire, Hug. Evolution of Industry, Watkins. Social Democratic Red Book. Health. Address.

MISSOURI SOCIALIST, Room 9, 22 N. 4th St., St. Louis, Mo.

SPECIAL OFFER.

We are anxious to extend the circulation of the Missouri Socialist to all parts of the country. Heretofore we have confined our efforts mainly to this city in order to build up the local movement, but we now intend to secure a foothold for the paper in every state in the union. In order to make a beginning we will allow a special rate of thirty-five cents a year to outside subscribers when sent in clubs of ten. All our outside readers are urged to make a note of this special offer and send in a club at the earliest possible moment.

THE SOCIALIST VOTE.

Denmark	1878	615
"	1881	638
"	1884	638
"	1887	638
"	1890	638
"	1893	638
"	1896	638
"	1898	638
Great Britain	1895	25,000
"	1900	25,000
Italy	1893	20,000
"	1895	20,000
"	1897	20,000
"	1899	20,000
"	1901	20,000
Servia	1895	20,000
Spain	1895	11,800
"	1897	11,800
"	1899	11,800
Switzerland	1890	23,000
"	1893	23,000
"	1896	23,000
"	1899	23,000
Belgium	1894	20,000
"	1896	20,000
"	1898	20,000
"	1900	20,000
Germany	1871	50,000
"	1873	101,000
"	1875	251,000
"	1877	436,843
"	1879	437,159
"	1881	211,000
"	1883	209,000
"	1885	209,000
"	1887	733,128
"	1889	1,427,238
"	1891	1,784,738
"	1893	2,125,000

Total Strength in the World . . . 8,000,000.



# A Competitive Wail

## James Creelman Tackles the "Fallacies of Socialism"—Wants Competition Again.

### HIS ARGUMENTS CONSIDERED—AS TO "STATE" SOCIALISM.

The growth of the trusts and the widespread agitation for socialism is rapidly forcing the opponents of the Co-operative Commonwealth to take up their quills in defense of the present system. Socialism will be the most prominent question before the people of America at a very early date. Aroused by the logical arguments of the Socialists, the workmen will begin to ask questions that can no longer be answered with the stock phrases of the supporters of capitalism and those who write in the interests of the capitalist class will find it necessary to meet the Socialist in open debate. The policy of ignoring the Socialist movement cannot be continued. The Socialist will not be downed; he insists on being heard, and the argument must now begin in earnest.

A fair sample of the arguments that are being advanced against Socialism can be found in a lengthy article by James Creelman on "The Fallacies of Socialism" in last Sunday's Chicago American.

The writer uses the words "State Socialism," but not in the sense that Socialists use the term. When we speak of State Socialism we refer to a possible kind of government ownership of industries in which the working class would have practically no part. For instance, the capitalist class might while controlling the Government take over to the Government a large part of the industries, giving in return interest-bearing bonds. This would only have the effect of turning the management of the industries over to the Government and the profits to the capitalists who owned the bonds, while the workers would still be a set of wage slaves, only being more completely at the mercy of their masters, because of the power of government being more available to suppress labor troubles. The Government ownership of railways in Germany is State Socialism. State Socialism is not what Socialists are advocating. Socialists prefer the words, "collective ownership" to either "public ownership" or "Government ownership," because it expresses the idea that all shall have a part in the ownership, management and operation of industries and all have a share in the results. Under Socialism, government will be strictly democratic, every possible method being used to ascertain and give effect to the will of the entire people. As this is quite a different thing from state Socialism, of which the very words convey an impression of tyranny, it is well to keep the true principles of Socialism in mind when discussing the subject with an opponent.

Mr. Creelman evidently prefixes the word "state" for the purpose of distinguishing the political movement from the various utopian and golden rule ideas of Socialism so widely advertised by the Chicago American; then, perhaps he is imbued with the "Socialist-slavery" idea, and partly confesses the socialism we advocate with state Socialism. As he makes no distinction in his article, we take it that he means just plain scientific socialism as advocated by the Social Democratic Party, and will answer its arguments accordingly.

Mr. Creelman opens his article with this tribute to the growth of the movement:

"The war of the trusts upon the competitive system in the United States has at last directed the attention of the country to State Socialism as a refuge from the strangling effects of private monopoly."

"There is not an observant political leader in America to-day who does not see the socialistic idea spreading among persons who, five years ago, were staunch advocates of the competitive system under which the American people have grown and prospered."

Therefore, Mr. Creelman, being somewhat frightened at the spread of socialistic thought rushes into print in defense of capitalism. That he should thus praise the growth of the competitive system is rather amusing. The competitive system is doomed; it is almost gone already, and despite Mr. Creelman's frantic appeal to the American people to turn back to competition the consolidation of industries will continue. Not a single instance can be cited where an anti-trust law has succeeded in breaking up a trust. Not a single law has ever been suggested that has been endorsed by any large number of trust-masters as one that would be effective. The anti-trust laws have done absolutely nothing but cry out, "We ought to smash, we can smash, we will smash." No plans, no action; they stand helpless and blind in the presence of this new phase of industrial evolution. Having observed the good that competition did in its day, they fail to see that it has fulfilled its mission. They wish to go over the whole competitive era again. They will to perceive the evolution in industry, otherwise they would as soon ask an apple tree to grow its blossoms again, instead of growing an apple in the blossom's place as to ask men to return to a system outgrown.

The trusts are the natural flowers of the competitive system. If they are only the creation of scheming individuals, why did they not appear long ago? If they are created by unjust laws, why were they not created long ago, since the people were formerly more ignorant and less inclined to demand a "voice" in law-making? The trust is here, and it will only be ousted by its logical successor, Socialism, in-

stead of by its defunct predecessor, competition.

Mr. Creelman begins his argument against Socialism as follows:

"First—One great fallacy of state Socialism is the idea that competition is wasteful. That is also the defense of the trust system. Nothing is wasteful, nothing is extravagant, which develops individual ambition, individual capacity, individual courage or individual character. Human nature is so constituted that the average man will not exert his full powers of mind and body, will not bring to his work the passionate energy of which he may be capable, unless he sees before him some great individual prize."

He does not say what he means. That in production and distribution competition is wasteful is not to be denied. A child can tell you that one large concern can produce and distribute goods with less labor than half a dozen small ones. What Mr. Creelman means to say is that competition is wasteful, but that it is better to have all this waste than to deprive individuals of a chance to get into the scramble. There is an economic waste in competition. The trust prevents this waste. The Socialist says: "Let us take advantage of this saving and by collective ownership of the trust make it redound to the benefit of all who labor." Mr. Creelman says: "Let us do away with this saving; let us return to the time when we could all fight over the products of labor, even though we wasted half in the conflict." Mr. Creelman thinks the average man will not exert himself, except for a great prize. Outside of such exertion as is necessary to provide necessities, comforts and luxuries, and such labor as a man in a healthy condition would desire to perform as a means of recreation, it may be true that a man needs a great prize to spur him on. But what kind of prize? Do you think a mass of gold or silver, or the power to rule autocratically over one's fellow, is the only prize which man craves? To what use can wealth be put, except first to satisfy human wants, and second, to enable its owner to rule over some of his fellowmen in the industrial world? When, under Socialism, every man is sure of plenty to satisfy his wants as long as he chooses to labor, the first incentive to wealth will be gone; and the second one mentioned is certainly one that should not be encouraged, as no man can honorably aspire to rule over his fellow-men, and Socialism will not allow any man to gratify such an ambition.

Wealth is not the prize that men most desire. The approbation of one's fellow-men is the prize for which one and all strive. Men seek wealth to-day for no other reason. The insane desire to accumulate riches is not larger than a frenzied attempt to attract the attention of the world and secure recognition, excite envy or something which passes for approbation. Under Socialism, men will have ample opportunity to develop genius; ambition will have an honorable goal, and men will be able to strive for honors worth having instead of having the result of their genius estimated on a commercial basis.

Mr. Creelman asks: "Is it not a fact that whatever development you have made in your abilities has been the direct result of your struggle for personal wealth or personal influence?"

We answer: No, not as a result of that struggle, but in spite of it.

Again, he says: "The genius of Mr. Carnegie and Mr. Rockefeller and Mr. Morgan was awakened by the competitive system, which gave to them the opportunities which they now deny to others on the ground that competition is wasteful."

Ho! Ho! He admits that the competitive system produced the men who are now putting an end to competition. If that be the case, then, should we return to their same competition which Mr. Creelman so warmly praises? Would not another Carnegie, another Rockefeller, another Morgan have their genius awakened and proceed to put a stop to competition again? Would we not soon be right back to where we are now?

Mr. Creelman's second argument against Socialism is that inasmuch as the people are not intelligent enough to smash the trusts, they would not be intelligent enough under Socialism to prevent a few men from dominating the Socialist Commonwealth. We might reverse this argument and say that if the people are not wise enough to manage a Socialist Commonwealth how can they be expected to evade the intelligence necessary to smash the trusts—especially when such men as Mr. Creelman have not even suggested a method of doing the smashing. But Mr. Creelman proposes to smash the trusts and in assuming that the people will do that he permits his whole argument to fall to the ground.

But the failure of the people to smash the trusts is not due to ignorance, any more than their failure to smash labor-saving machines was due to that cause. People did not destroy labor-saving machinery (even though it threw millions out of employment), because they instinctively realized that it was in the end to be a blessing. For the same reason they have remained inactive during the growth of the trusts.

If Mr. Creelman can figure out how any set of men, without capital in this country or the power to invest capital in this country, can by appealing to a Congress or Legislature under So-

cialism, composed of men who cannot use any of the wealth offered them in bribes. If they take it, secure control of the country's industries, he certainly deserves the medal for ingenuity. Let us imagine Mr. Morgan, under Socialism, buying up the United States Congress—presuming he had anything wherewith to buy after he had returned to the people all their labor had produced. What would he buy? He could buy no franchises, no special privileges, for there would be no private business of any kind under Socialism. What then would he buy? Perhaps a position as general superintendent of American industries? After he had bought that position what could he do with it, except to fill it to the best of his ability? He could not steal any land, factories or produce. He could not embezzle any funds, for there would be no money except checks for labor performed. The only thing he would gain by purchasing the position would be the honors and pleasure incident to the office, and having acquired the office, the continuance of it would depend upon the proper discharge of his duties.

The third argument produced by Mr. Creelman is that the trust does not produce more cheaply than the small industries. He says:

"The real difference between the wealth-producing power of the individual industries and the trust industries is to be found in the profits of the proprietors or stockholders. Under the competitive system a large part of wealth produced went to managers, clerks, agents and other employees who are eliminated by the trust system. But the wealth was produced. It was simply distributed more among the workers."

Are not managers, clerks, agents and other employees items in the cost of production, and if the trust has eliminated these, has it not lessened the cost of production? Is it not better for us to take the trust under collective control and enjoy the benefits accruing from the elimination of so much labor than it is to return to the system that required so much unnecessary labor?

The remainder of the article is devoted to denying the claims of Socialists that the trusts cannot be abolished. Mr. Creelman intimates that if this claim were true, he would be a Socialist. It will be interesting to note whether he lives up to this assertion when at an early date the conviction forces itself upon him that the days of competition are beyond hope of recall.

The Socialist has the argument. The trust which he has predicted for years is now here and is doing more than all his previous agitation has accomplished.

Excited appeals to the people to return to competition are passed, by unnoted. The world of workingmen is awakening to the truths of Socialism and from now on the conflict must be a mighty one. The capitalist class is now compelled to turn to argument as a last resort and once we meet the enemy on the forum the victory is ours.

JEANETTE.

### Government is Industrial

There can be no sort of doubt in the minds of men with any capacity of observation or thought that the present is a time of transition. On the industrial side a vast revolution has silently taken place. It has not been heralded by blast of trumpet or beat of drum—it has come as the spring-time comes, without observation, through the operation of purely natural forces and without plan or purpose. Industry has been revolutionized. That whole sphere of activity has been well-nigh brought to perfection. So rapidly as almost to take away our breath, the whole industrial life of the world is being systematized, so that it is becoming like one vast machine operating with frictionless mobility.

This industrial evolution has disclosed several facts which otherwise we might have taken long to discover. First of all, it makes clear the fact that government is not political, but industrial. The monarchs and presidents and legislators and judges of the world are now, for the first time, seen in their true light. They are all of secondary consequence. They are masks; make-beliefs, coefficients of a world-wide hypocrisy. The real power is wielded by those who control industry. The political franchise has become a useless toy to amuse children with. It is not of the slightest consequence which of the two sets of officials is elected to figure in the national Punch and Judy show. Either set will find itself under the absolute domination of the map or men in whose hands industrial sovereignty is vested. It is a pleasing fiction that the seat of government is at Washington and the other national capitals. The seat of government is at the commercial center—so by a law that is inexorable and which no legislation and no supreme court can change. He who controls the industries of a nation holds a power over the destiny of that nation and over the destinies of its individual members such as no autocratic monarch ever dreamed of possessing.

This explains our imperialism, our scoffs at the Declaration of Independence, and the unquestioned failure to realize democracy here in America. The founders of this government meant well enough. They intended to establish democracy. But they did not know that all government is essentially economic. They laid the foundations of political democracy—on paper—and they inaugurated economic anarchy. To-day not even the foundations are left, but economic anarchy has developed into economic absolutism.

The task of the nation, therefore, as men are seeking it now—like that of all other nations—is to establish democracy upon its rightful and enduring basis—industry. That is its political task. That is the only task in which the political franchise can have any meaning or any value whatever.—Rev. Wm. T. Brown.

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

Extra copies, 50 cents a hundred.

### SOMETHING NOW.

#### Two Measures Which San Francisco Comrades Contemplate Putting Before the Voters.

The Socialists of San Francisco are "doing something now." As previously reported in these columns they decided to take advantage of the provision in the new city charter which allows fifteen per cent of the voters to initiate a law. The plan is to secure the required number of signatures to have some measures drawn up by the Socialists voted on at the next election. The committee appointed to draft the proposed laws has completed its work, and its report is now being discussed by the members of Local San Francisco, and if it meets with their approval will at once be put into circulation to secure signatures. The measures proposed by the committee are as follows:

To the Board of Election Commissioners of the City and County of San Francisco:

We, the undersigned voters and electors of the City and County of San Francisco, equal in number to more than 15 per cent of all the votes cast at the last preceding general election in said City and County of San Francisco, do hereby petition, ask and demand from you that the following ordinance be submitted to a vote of the electors of the City and County of San Francisco at the next election, to be held therein, to-wit, on the first Tuesday after the first Monday of November in the year 1901.

This petition is made under and by authority of Section 20 of Chapter 1 of Article 2 of the Charter of the City and County of San Francisco, and demand your compliance with the requirements of said law.

The said ordinance is as follows:

"An Ordinance Providing for the Employment of the Unemployed Residents of the City and County of San Francisco.

"Be It Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco:

"Sec. 1. Whenever any person over we demand your compliance with the elector of the City and County of San Francisco and shall have resided therein for two consecutive years immediately preceding his application for employment as herein provided for, shall apply to the Board of Public Works of the City and County of San Francisco for employment, it shall be the duty of said Board of Public Works to provide employment upon the public works, streets or parks for each and all such persons so applying for employment, and each and all such persons shall be employed by said Board of Public Works at some useful or productive employment upon the public works, streets or parks during good conduct or until they shall voluntarily cease such employment. If any such person be discharged on the ground of his bad conduct he may appeal to the Board of Civil Service Commissioners to hear and determine the question and the decision of such Board of Civil Service Commissioners shall be final, and if favorable to the employee, he shall be restored to employment, but if unfavorable, he shall not again be entitled to public employment except by consent of the Board of Public Works. Each person so employed shall receive as wages or compensation for such service not less than the minimum standard of wages fixed by the charter of the City and County of San Francisco, and if any such person so seeking employment be employed by the said Board of Public Works at any recognized trade or skilled labor, then such person so employed shall receive as wages or compensation the prevailing rate of trades union wages in the occupation or trade in which he may be so employed by said Board of Public Works.

"Sec. 2. A working day for any such person so employed shall consist of eight hours and no more.

"Sec. 3. The Board of Supervisors shall, in the annual tax levy, provide for the raising of a sum of money sufficient to meet the expenses which may be incurred by reason of the employment of such persons and to carrying the provisions of this ordinance into full force and effect.

"Sec. 4. Any member of the said Board of Public Works who shall refuse or neglect to aid and assist in carrying out the provisions of this ordinance in providing employment for the unemployed in accordance with the provisions of this ordinance, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in a sum not exceeding \$500, and shall forfeit his office as commissioner of such Board of Public Works, and such conviction shall of itself work such forfeiture of office."

Wherefore, your undersigned petitioners ask, request and demand the Board of Election Commissioners of the City and County of San Francisco to submit the foregoing proposed ordinance to a vote of the electors of the City and County of San Francisco at the next election on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in the month of November, 1901.

To the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco:

We, the undersigned voters and electors of the City and County of San Francisco, present this petition to the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco, and represent and set forth:

1. That the signers of this petition favor the construction of a permanent municipal building, to be known as the "Palace of the People," which shall not only embrace all the features of a Library Building, but also those of a "Labor Temple" and "Maison de Peuple," as hereinafter described.

And the undersigned petitioners ask and demand:

2. That a building shall be constructed upon the one hundred vara lot at the southeast corner of Market and Fifth streets in said City and County of San Francisco, which lot is now the property of the City and County of San Francisco.

3. That the said building shall be of steel frame and fireproof construction, not less than twelve stories in height, and shall be used as a Library Building to contain the Free Public Library, now the property of the City

### and County of San Francisco and the Free Reading Room.

4. That such building, in addition to containing the Free Public Library and Reading Room, shall contain chess rooms, bowling alleys and similar amusements, to be free to the public.

Also, and as an important feature thereof, it shall contain a large Public Auditorium and Concert Hall, capable of seating comfortably not less than five thousand (5,000) persons, suitable to the accommodation of National Political Conventions, grand operas, concerts and performances.

Also, it shall contain assembly halls, lecture halls and headquarters for the free use of labor, industrial and scientific societies, trades union organizations and political parties, or political organizations of recognized legal standing.

Also, to contain such other accommodations for such other uses as may be of public utility or of advantage or benefit to the public.

5. And the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco is asked and requested by the undersigned to prepare for submission to the people, the voters and electors of the City and County of San Francisco a proposition for the construction and acquisition of such utility and permanent municipal building, or to proceed at once without the submission of propositions to pass an ordinance declaring the determination of the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco to acquire the same as provided in Sections 3 and 6 of Article 11 of the Charter of the City and County of San Francisco.

6. That the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco procure, through the City Engineer of the City and County of San Francisco, plans and estimates of the actual cost of construction of the said permanent municipal building.

7. That serial bonds, in accordance with the provisions of the Charter of the City and County of San Francisco, bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum, be issued by the City and County of San Francisco to an amount of three million five hundred thousand dollars (\$3,500,000), payable in forty years, in such lawful money of the United States of America as the said Board of Supervisors may decide, for the purpose of securing funds for the payment of the cost of construction of said building and that such bonds be sold in the manner prescribed by law and by the proceeds of the sale of such bonds be paid into the Treasury of the City and County of San Francisco to the credit of such "Public Building Fund" for the construction and erection of said "Palace of the People."

8. That the Board of Public Works of the City and County of San Francisco shall have charge, superintendence and control, under such ordinances as may from time to time be adopted by the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco, of the superintendence of the construction of said building under plans duly approved by the proper department and officers of the government of the City and County of San Francisco, and also of the repair and maintenance of said building, which shall be conducted for the purposes heretofore set forth, and for the benefit, accommodation and utility of the public, and especially of the working class.

### Where Does the Capitalist Come In?

You get up in the morning out of a bed made by the working class, put on a cheap suit of clothes made by the working class, go down stairs where your wife has cooked you a meal of vegetables and meat raised and prepared by the working class, on a stove made by the working class, heated by coal dug by the working class, you put on your hat, which has been made by the working class, and walk out into the street, paved by the working class, board a car made by the working class, run by a member of the working class, over a road built by the working class, get off and walk up to a factory erected by the working class, filled with machines and raw material made by the working class, run by an engine built by the working class, and heated by coal dug by the working class. Have you seen yet where the capitalist comes in? Well, you as one of the working class start to work at one of these machines and by your labor you produce a dozen pairs of shoes, and every other man in the factory does the same, but when you have done all this you allow the man who claims to own the machines to keep ten pairs of those shoes. Why? Has he made any of them?

What has he done that would make it impossible to produce shoes without him?

Well, you say he has given us something to live on while we were at work, if it were not for him we would starve. What was it you lived on? The money which he paid you? Plainly no, it was food and clothing and shelter. Who made these things, the capitalist?

They were produced by another member of the working class, the farm hand, and the capitalist hasn't showed his head yet except to take the wealth after it had been produced; then why keep him, why give him the product of your toil and go without yourself? Now the thing which enables this capitalist to take this wealth is the machines he owns, and so long as he owns them he will continue to take it, but without the ownership of the machine he is as helpless as you are and is himself dependent upon some one who has them. The thing for you to do is to own the machine.

The Illinois man who got up in his sleep and committed suicide without knowing it can be excused, but it is impossible to overlook the idiocy of several thousand others of us who condemn ourselves and the ones we love to a life of want and worry worse than death by committing political suicide with our eyes wide open. The Illinois man is at rest—while we—well—even Teddy says it is a "strenuous existence," and that term doesn't half fit.—The Socialist, Seattle, Wash.

### AMONG THE UNIONS.

Workmen on the Buffalo Exposition refuse to use non-union lumber.

Labor unions at Dayton, O., are all involved in a tug fight for recognition.

It is reported that Mother Jones is engaged in organizing the second girls.

The United Brewery Workers are making big preparations for their picnic at Concordia Park, on May 26th.

Street Railway Employees National Convention levied an assessment of one dollar per member to establish a defense fund.

Machinists are getting ready for their big strike Monday all over the country. They are well organized and confident of victory.

A Servant Girls' Union has been organized at Waterloo, N. Y. The wage scale has been fixed at \$5 per week for twelve hours a day.

Bricklayers are asked to stay away from the following places: Homestead, Braddock and Duquesne, Pa.; Flint, Mich.; Manitowoc, Wis., and Jackson, Tenn.

The Bakers of San Francisco have struck in sympathy with the two thousand striking cooks and waiters. Socialists are rendering valuable assistance to the strikers.

Secretary Charles E. Nordlock of the International Shirt Waist and Laundry Workers' Union reports that sixty locals have been formed within the past three months, with a gain of 5,500 members.

W. D. Mahon, a Socialist, has been re-elected President of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees of America. Comrade Mahon is one of the most capable officers in the labor movement.

The Cleveland Citizen's expose of the spy system which is being attempted in the ranks of trade unions has been printed in leaflet form, and can be had on application to the Citizen office at \$1 per 1,000.

Contractors and carpenters of Indianapolis, Ind., have come to an agreement providing for an eight-hour day, 32 1/2 cents an hour minimum pay, time and one-half for all overtime, and double time for holidays.

The Hill-O'Meara Construction Company of this city has yielded to the demands of striking quartermen and will now recognize the union and pay quartermen \$2.50 a day, engineers \$3.00 and laborers \$2.00.

The National Convention of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and the Bartenders' International League of America is in session at Waltham Hall this week. The treasurer reports about \$5,000 in the treasury and the organization is in a flourishing condition.

The factory of the National Cash Register Company at Dayton, O., has been closed down because the molders and polishers went on strike for the reinstatement of four molders that had been discharged. This is the company that poses before the country as ideal employers of labor.

The Social Democratic Party and Trades Unions of New York held a monster May Day demonstration on May 4. A parade of 15,000 marchers, among whom were many women, was one of the features. At Madison Square an immense mass meeting was held and speeches were made by Comrades Job Harriman and George D. Herron.

Labor unions of Richmond, Va., are reported to be adopting rules prohibiting members from having any connection with military organizations. The military companies are made up mostly of workmen and the authorities (who are not workmen) are alarmed at this new movement, and are wondering what they will do in case of labor troubles in Virginia.

### THE BRICKMAKERS STRIKE.

The Brickmakers who went on strike at Cheltenham have put up an excellent fight. The strike was called before the organization of the union was complete, but the men stood together nobly, completed their organization and have far exceeded four of the companies to accede to their demands, the fourth being the Evans & Howard Company, where the men returned to work Thursday morning. The two companies still holding out are the Winkler Terra Cotta Company and the Laclede Fire Brick Company. The former firm offered the strikers a compromise, which was promptly refused. The Laclede Company sent two coaches from the city to Cheltenham containing about 85 men, who were expected to take the strikers' places. When the 85 men arrived at Cheltenham they were approached by committees of the strikers, who persuaded everyone of them to return to the city. The strikers are firm and will force the two remaining firms to yield.

### Socialist Publications

NOW AND THEN—A Socialist play in two acts, by Frederick Kraft, price 10 cents. Socialist Co-operative Publishing Company, 184, William street, New York.

This is a new departure in Socialist agitation which may prove very effective. The play is simple and can be produced by amateurs without any difficulty. The first act is illustrative of the conditions of to-day and portrays the sufferings of a man out of work with a starving family gathered about him. The second act is a scene in the co-operative commonwealth in 1950. Send for a copy and see if you can produce the play.



# A Proletarian Movement

BY WOOD SIMONS.

It is a fact that will not now admit of a dispute that the present social movement is a proletarian movement.

It is a fact that will not now admit of a dispute that the present social movement is a proletarian movement. It finds its expression in the efforts of the laboring class to bring into being a form of society founded in the interests of that class.

It recognizes the existence of a ruling class whose maintenance depends solely on the stability of the present industrial system, and further it asserts that the strength of this body arises from their monopolization of the means necessary for human well-being.

The movement is wider than nations, and includes the laborer wherever the wage slave is found. Japan, but a few years old in capitalist industry, having not yet destroyed all the old "domestic workers" is already struggling with its labor problem.

This present class movement has come to be consciously conducted. Says J. S. Cairnes: "A time arrives in the progress of social development when societies of men become conscious of a corporate existence, and when the improvement of the conditions of their existence become for them an object of conscious and deliberate effort."

Such a time has been reached in the laboring class, and they are class-conscious, seeking to direct society in its industrial evolution.

The laborers believe their movement to be in accord with the development of society, and its aim will find realization in that organization of industry which is the inevitable growth of the present.

Following the course of social progress from the early part of the eighteenth century, the mercantile system is found still prevailing in the dealings of nations. Along with this were to be seen the small-hand manufacturers jealously guarding their particular trade.

The close of the century marks the great inventions, and a change of policy to that of laissez faire. Side by side with this came the passing of the small masters into wage earners, and the removal of the tools from the users to the owners of factories.

With increasing growth and concentration of industry the wage-earners grew to such proportions that before the first half of the present century had passed, Karl Marx, having foreseen already much of the trend of social development, was calling the laboring man to unite.

To the last quarter of this century has been reserved the final feature in the growth of the present industrial order. The corporation, trust and monopoly mark the latest phase of concentrated capital.

Accompanying this is a great body of workers shut out from the instruments of production, or using them only with the consent of those who have become their owners and securing for their labor but a part of what they produce.

Of the remainder Lester F. Ward, in his "Psychic Factors of Civilization," says: "The rest finds its way into the hands of a comparatively few, usually non-producing individuals, whom the usages and laws of all countries permit to claim that they own the very sources of all wealth and the right to allow or forbid its production."

Workingmen, seeking for years to meet the power of the employer and make terms with him through trade unions, have at last recognized that, so long as the privilege to obtain access to the means to work lies entirely in the hands of a class to whose interest it is to exploit the worker, nothing but a complete change of the system can bring the liberation of the proletariat.

Furthermore, they realize that it must be through their own ballot that this shall be accomplished. Says Lester F. Ward again: "The true solution of the great social problem of this age is to be found in the ultimate establishment of a genuine people's government." The proletarian movement—tracing back the course of events, looks for this people's government—meaning by the people the producers of the next stage in society. This is to come through a struggle of the classes, the abolition of private property in the means of production, and their transfer to the hands of the users.

The agent in this transformation will be the workingman himself. He alone has his liberation to gain. He only can see clearly the interest of his class.

## LABOR'S HISTORIC MISSION.

This country will have one of the largest and bloodiest revolutions the world has ever seen. "If things go on the way they are going now, with trusts and unions and strikes and boycotts, there will be the biggest kind of a smash-up some day—there will be Hades to pay." Such are expressions which are commonly heard on the streets these days. Despite an undeniable and unprecedented commercial prosperity, the numerous conflicts between organizations of capitalists and of trustification and the rapid increase of trades unionism, have caused a general feeling of uneasiness and discontent. More and more definite this feeling is gradually becoming, and sooner or later it must take a coherent, tangible and cognizable shape. As the interests of one class of the nation draw it more closely together and the antagonistic interests of each class begin to merge their ideas and sympathies more and more with that of their class. The capitalists on their part become class-conscious. They come to comprehend their mutual antagonism for each other and their bonds and claims of fellowship on the other members of their respective classes. The fact of class interests and the great importance of serving these comes into their respective consciousness, and dominates their actions. Out of this is arising the real class struggle. And when conscious effort is made by one or the other to crush the other, and to either resist or conquer the powers of government, then we may expect a clash. Without doubt it is to the interest of the working class to have peace, violence and destruction are for it unnecessary and injurious. With manhood suffrage it should be possible for it to conquer the public powers, and install representatives pledged to its interests in all the public offices. This done, the revolution, the complete change of laws and institutions necessary to settling the working class in complete and unshakable power, may be accomplished peacefully. The only real danger of violence and bloodshed comes from the selfish desires and human actions of the capitalists who, seeking to retain the power and wealth which they now enjoy regardless of the misery of the people, will employ armies to hold by force of military enterprise the dominions from which the votes of the people have legally ousted them. The employment of Pinkerton thugs by Carnegie, of militia by the Railroad Managers Association, and of Federal troops by Steunenberg of Idaho, are forerunners of what might happen in this direction, once the people move. Nevertheless, it is impossible to believe that such methods could secure the continued dominance of the capitalist class. All the forces of industrial and social evolution are behind the working class, pushing it irresistibly forward. This is what is meant by the historic mission of the working class. The nature of the people and the conditions by which they are surrounded are such that the working class must organize—must struggle with the capitalist class, must overcome it, and to reap the fruits of their victory, must inaugurate the Co-operative Commonwealth. —The Advance.

# NATIONAL PLATFORM.

## Social Democratic Party of America.

The Social Democratic Party of the United States, in convention assembled, reaffirms its allegiance to the revolutionary principles of international Socialism and declares its objective to be the establishment in America today to be the contest between the working class and the capitalist class for the possession of the powers of government. The party aims its steadfast purpose to use those powers, once achieved to destroy wage slavery, abolish the institution of private property in the means of production, and establish the Co-operative 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 capitalist, a comparatively small class, the possessors of all the modern means of production and distribution, land, tools, machinery, and means of transportation and communication; and the large and ever increasing class of wage-workers, possessing no means of subsistence.

This economic supremacy has secured to the dominant class the full control of the government, the pulpit, 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 dependence, economically exploited and oppressed, intellectually and morally degraded, and whose political equality rendered a bitter mockery.

The contest between these two classes grows ever sharper. Hand in hand with the growth of monopolies goes the annihilation of small industries and of the middle class depending upon them, ever larger grows the multitude of destitute wage-workers, 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.

The facts amply prove that the modern means of production have outgrown the existing social order based on production for profit. The social and material resources are wasted for individual gain. Ignorance is fostered that wage slavery may be perpetuated. Science and invention are perverted to the exploitation of the masses and children. The lives and liberties of the working class are recklessly sacrificed for profit. Wars are fomented between nations, industrial slaughter is encouraged, the destruction of whole races is sanctioned, in order that the capitalist class may extend its commercial dominion 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 apparatus of actual, political and economic power, are incapable of private ownership in the means of production. The Democratic, Republican, and all other parties which do not stand for the complete destruction 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 present system of production.

The workers must effectively act as a class in their struggle against the collective power of the capitalist class only by constituting themselves into a political party, a distinct organization, 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 uncompromisingly warring upon the exploiting class, until the system of wage-slavery shall be abolished, and the Co-operative Commonwealth shall be set up. Pending the accomplishment of this, our ultimate purpose, we pledge every effort to the Social Democratic Party for the immediate improvement of the condition of labor and for the securing of its progressive demands.

As steps in that direction, we make the following demands: First—Revision of our federal constitution, in order to remove the political control of the 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, telegraphs and telephones, all means of transportation and communication, all waterworks, gas and electric plants, and all public utilities. Fourth—The public ownership of all gold, silver, copper, lead, iron, coal, and other mines, and all oil and gas wells. Fifth—The reduction of the hours of labor in proportion to the increasing facilities of production. Sixth—The inauguration of a system of public works and improvements for the employment of the unemployed, the public credit to be utilized for that purpose. Seventh—Careful investigation of the inventor to be remunerated by the public. Eighth—Labor legislation to be national, instead of local and international, when possible. Ninth—National insurance of working people against accidents, lack of employment, and want in old age. Tenth—Equal civil and political rights for men and women, and the abolition of all laws discriminating against women. Eleventh—The adoption of the initiative and referendum, proportional representation, and the right of recall of representatives by the voters. Twelfth—Abolition of war and the introduction of international arbitration.

"Workingmen of all countries, unite! You have nothing to lose but your chains. You have a world to gain."

At the previous meeting Engineers, No. 2, had sent a delegate named J. W. Woods, whom the Central refused to seat on the ground that he had been expelled eight years ago, during the Washbridge-Banner campaign. The Engineers protested against this action and the matter was laid over until the minutes can be examined.

Delegates Parker, Burkheim and Easton were appointed to attend the meeting of Labor Temple Conference on May 26. L. Gomez, Geo. I. Langhlin and R. Murphy were elected as fraternal delegates to the Metal Trades Council.

President Connolly took the floor and spoke against the use of the public parks for the World's Fair site. He said that organized labor had been represented as being in favor of the park site bills, but this was untrue. The working people have no other place for recreation, while the rich can visit the seaside and are not therefore interested in preserving the parks. The proposed bills, he thought, were unconstitutional, unless submitted to a referendum vote. Other speeches were made in a similar vein, after which C. P. Connolly and W. H. Jones were appointed a committee to confer with and assist those who are opposing the park site bills. Thirty-five cents a year in clubs of ten outside of St. Louis.

# NATIONAL PLATFORM.

## Social Democratic Party of America.

The Social Democratic Party of the United States, in convention assembled, reaffirms its allegiance to the revolutionary principles of international Socialism and declares its objective to be the establishment in America today to be the contest between the working class and the capitalist class for the possession of the powers of government. The party aims its steadfast purpose to use those powers, once achieved to destroy wage slavery, abolish the institution of private property in the means of production, and establish the Co-operative 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 capitalist, a comparatively small class, the possessors of all the modern means of production and distribution, land, tools, machinery, and means of transportation and communication; and the large and ever increasing class of wage-workers, possessing no means of subsistence.

This economic supremacy has secured to the dominant class the full control of the government, the pulpit, 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 dependence, economically exploited and oppressed, intellectually and morally degraded, and whose political equality rendered a bitter mockery.

The contest between these two classes grows ever sharper. Hand in hand with the growth of monopolies goes the annihilation of small industries and of the middle class depending upon them, ever larger grows the multitude of destitute wage-workers, 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.

The facts amply prove that the modern means of production have outgrown the existing social order based on production for profit. The social and material resources are wasted for individual gain. Ignorance is fostered that wage slavery may be perpetuated. Science and invention are perverted to the exploitation of the masses and children. The lives and liberties of the working class are recklessly sacrificed for profit. Wars are fomented between nations, industrial slaughter is encouraged, the destruction of whole races is sanctioned, in order that the capitalist class may extend its commercial dominion 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 apparatus of actual, political and economic power, are incapable of private ownership in the means of production. The Democratic, Republican, and all other parties which do not stand for the complete destruction 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 present system of production.

The workers must effectively act as a class in their struggle against the collective power of the capitalist class only by constituting themselves into a political party, a distinct organization, 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 uncompromisingly warring upon the exploiting class, until the system of wage-slavery shall be abolished, and the Co-operative Commonwealth shall be set up. Pending the accomplishment of this, our ultimate purpose, we pledge every effort to the Social Democratic Party for the immediate improvement of the condition of labor and for the securing of its progressive demands.

As steps in that direction, we make the following demands: First—Revision of our federal constitution, in order to remove the political control of the 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, telegraphs and telephones, all means of transportation and communication, all waterworks, gas and electric plants, and all public utilities. Fourth—The public ownership of all gold, silver, copper, lead, iron, coal, and other mines, and all oil and gas wells. Fifth—The reduction of the hours of labor in proportion to the increasing facilities of production. Sixth—The inauguration of a system of public works and improvements for the employment of the unemployed, the public credit to be utilized for that purpose. Seventh—Careful investigation of the inventor to be remunerated by the public. Eighth—Labor legislation to be national, instead of local and international, when possible. Ninth—National insurance of working people against accidents, lack of employment, and want in old age. Tenth—Equal civil and political rights for men and women, and the abolition of all laws discriminating against women. Eleventh—The adoption of the initiative and referendum, proportional representation, and the right of recall of representatives by the voters. Twelfth—Abolition of war and the introduction of international arbitration.

"Workingmen of all countries, unite! You have nothing to lose but your chains. You have a world to gain."

At the previous meeting Engineers, No. 2, had sent a delegate named J. W. Woods, whom the Central refused to seat on the ground that he had been expelled eight years ago, during the Washbridge-Banner campaign. The Engineers protested against this action and the matter was laid over until the minutes can be examined.

Delegates Parker, Burkheim and Easton were appointed to attend the meeting of Labor Temple Conference on May 26. L. Gomez, Geo. I. Langhlin and R. Murphy were elected as fraternal delegates to the Metal Trades Council.

President Connolly took the floor and spoke against the use of the public parks for the World's Fair site. He said that organized labor had been represented as being in favor of the park site bills, but this was untrue. The working people have no other place for recreation, while the rich can visit the seaside and are not therefore interested in preserving the parks. The proposed bills, he thought, were unconstitutional, unless submitted to a referendum vote. Other speeches were made in a similar vein, after which C. P. Connolly and W. H. Jones were appointed a committee to confer with and assist those who are opposing the park site bills. Thirty-five cents a year in clubs of ten outside of St. Louis.

# Voney's

## Restaurant and Lunch Room,

313 Locust Street.

Try Our 10-cent Hot or Cold Lunch Bags.

BOYCOTT Welle-Boettler's and McKinney's Bread.

It is Made by Non-Union Labor

Only Bread bearing this label is Union-made.

BAKERS AND CONFECTIONERS UNION NO. 15.

WM. VOEGE'S Bakery and Coffee House

115 South 2d Street, Opposite Lemay's Beer Depot. A centrally located Union Bakery.

PILGRIM CAFE, Ladies' and Gent's Restaurant,

Ang V. Hiltensbrand, Prop. UNION HOUSE POPULAR PRICES. Phone Kin. B 1073.

WILLIAM H. BAIRD, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Room 211, Ozark Building, N. W. cor. 10th and Pine Sts. ST. LOUIS, MO. Phone Kinloch C 494.

Arbeiter-Zeitung Volks-Anwalt, Sozialdemokratisches Wochenblatt... Union House, 22 North 4. Strabe, St. Louis, Mo.

Haverhill Social Democrat CONTAINS USUALLY: 1) Reports from Socialists Elected to office. 2) Articles on the Theory and Practice of Socialism. 3) News of the Movement at Home and Abroad. 4) Editorials on Current Topics. No active Socialist can get along without the "Haverhill Social Democrat."

One year, 50c; six months, 25c; three mos., 15c 2 Gillman Place, Haverhill, Mass.

# 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. Huger, 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 meets every 2d and 4th Sunday, 2 p. m., at 857 Cowan st., Julius Blumenthal, Organizer, 857 Cowan st.

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.

4TH 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 3d Wednesdays at Dewey Hall, 2301 S. Broadway. Sec. Geo. Schleitstein, 2828 S. 9th st.

9TH WARD BRANCH meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays, 8 p. m., at 13th and Wyoming Sts. Sec. L. Stoll, 3543 Salena St.

10TH WARD BRANCH meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays, 8 p. m., at South-west Turner Hall, Potomac and Ohio Av. Org.—Wm. Ruesche, 3734 Oregon Av.—Edw. Ottersky, Sec'y, 3821 Wisconsin Av.

ELEVENTH WARD BRANCH meets second and fourth Wednesdays 8 p. m., at Huth's Hall, Broadway and Stein Sts. Sec. Louis Meyer, 8312 Water St.

12TH WARD BRANCH meets 4th Tuesday of each month, 2:30 p. m., at 1219 Missouri ave. Rec., Wm. E. Eckart, 1219-Missouri ave.

15TH, 16TH, 17TH AND 18TH WARD BRANCH—Meets every Sunday at 2 p. m., at Metal Trades Hall, 1310 Franklin avenue, Sec. Rich Murphy, 826 N. 16th st. Org. C. Scheffler, 1448 Mullauphy st.

17TH WARD BRANCH, meets 2d and 4th Fridays, 8 p. m., at 2511 Benton st. Sec. John Suenicht, 2413 N. 15th st.

KANSAS CITY CENTRAL COMMITTEE meets every Thursday night at 307 Whitney Building, Sec. J. A. Clarke, 307 Whitney Bldg.

# FIRST JOINT PICNIC

## United Brewery Workmen, St. Louis

Consisting of Brewers and Malsters Union No. 6, Beer Drivers and Stablemen Union No. 43, Beer Bottlers Union No. 187, Brewery Firemen Union No. 95, Brewery Engineers Union No. 246, Brewery Freight Handlers and Ice Plant Workers Union No. 237.

## Fireworks and Other Attractive Features.

Concordia Park, 13th and Utah Sts., SUNDAY, MAY 26th, 1901.

Admission at the Gate, 25c a person. Tickets can be had at Union Headquarters, 312 South Broadway, and from members.

Family Tickets, 25c. A monster parade will start from Broadway and Clark ave. at 1 p. m.

# ELECTRIC LYE

POWDERED OR SOLID. SOLID. POWDERED.



W. H. PRIESMEYER, Union Label on every can. These goods are made and guaranteed in St. Louis, Mo.

## Annual Blue Label Picnic and Excursion,

## Cigar Makers Union No. 44

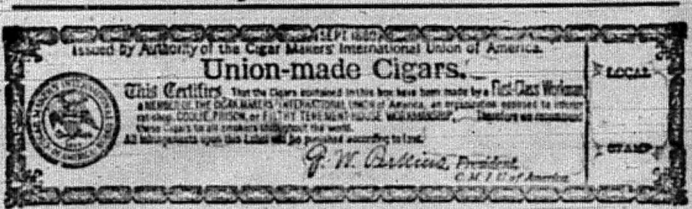
C. M. I. U. of A. To Upper Creve Coeur Lake, Sunday, June 9th, 1901.

Via the "ST. LOUIS LINE," St. L., K. C. and Col. R. R. Train leaves Union Station at 8 a. m. sharp, leaving Creve Coeur at 9:30 a. m. Returning, leaves Creve Coeur at 8:00 p. m. deventer Avenue at 9:30 a. m. Returning, leaves Creve Coeur at 8:00 p. m.

TICKETS, 25 CENTS A PERSON. CHILDREN UNDER 12 YEARS OF AGE, FREE.

Athletic Sports of all Kinds.

## Smoke Only Union Made Cigars.



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

## HAVE your Acknowledgements, Legal Papers, Deeds,

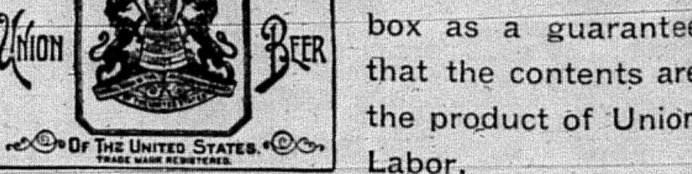
Deeds of Trust, Contracts, Leases, Last Wills and Loans drawn up, and place your

## F. TOMBRIDGE INSURANCE AGENCY,

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

## DRINK ONLY UNION BEER!

(See Similar of our Label)



## Berry-Horn Co. Lime, Cement,

## PORTLAND

## ALPHA

## CEMENT.

6th and Olive Streets, ST. LOUIS. Mixed Carloads a Specialty.

## DR. L. H. DAVIS,

Office and Residence, 1025 Park Avenue. Office Hours—From 11 a. m. to 1 p. m. 5 to 8 p. m. Kinloch Telephone A1594.

## H. SLIKERMAN,

Attorney at Law, 306 CARLETON BUILDING, Sixth and Olive Streets, ST. LOUIS, MO. Phones—Bell, Main 2175 & Kinloch, a 1882.

## Star Liquor Co.

DEALERS IN Fine Old Kentucky Sweet & Sour Mash Whiskies, Wines, Gins and Brandies.

1026 Franklin Ave., St. Louis HENRY SCHERER, Prop. Telephone Kinloch D-021.

If you have a German friend, send him the ARBEITER ZEITUNG. It is a good German Socialist weekly, \$1.50 a year; three months, 40 Cts. Address Room 7, 22 North 4th Street



IF YOU DESIRE to understand modern scientific Socialism—the reason of it; the facts upon which it is based; the great historic epochs giving birth to it; its doctrine, scope, purpose, aim and objectives—your should read 'THE INTERNATIONAL LIBRARY.' Send for Catalogue INTERNATIONAL LIBRARY, Publishing Co., 22 Duane St., New York City. Agents Wanted.

100 CARDS AND CASE \$1.00 By Mail—Cash With Order 200 Cards and Case, \$1.50. 500 Cards and Case, 2.00.

McLEAN PRINTING CO., Stationers and Printers, 111 North 8th St., - - ST. LOUIS, MO.

## The Wage Worker

Is a fearless advocate of public ownership of all means of production and exchange. 16 pages monthly. Price, 50c per year. Sample free. Address: WAGE WORKER PUBLISHING CO., 72 Congress St., W. Detroit, Mich.

STEINER ENGRAVING & BADGE CO. BADGES, SEALS, BUTTONS & PINS, STENCILS & METAL CHECKS. 11 N. 8TH - ST. LOUIS.