

MISSOURI SOCIALIST.

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

Volume I.

St. Louis, Mo., Saturday, June 1, 1901.

Number 22.

Inside Information

Concerning Public Ownership Party---Meriwether's Nomination Was Fixed.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OPPOSED THE DIRECT LEGISLATION PLANK.

One of the best tests of the sincerity of a party which claims to represent the interests of the working people is its forms of organization and government. No party can claim to truly represent the working class unless it is strictly democratic in the management of its own affairs. The Social Democratic Party adheres closely to this principle. Its officers are nothing more than mere servants to carry out the will of its membership. It is controlled entirely by the referendum. Its National Executive Committee is even to a large extent stripped of the power to initiate any measures. Officers, national and local, can be removed at the pleasure of the members by a majority vote. Its members propose measures concerning party work, tactics and principles, and the National, or State, Committee has no alternative but to submit them to a vote. In every detail the democratic principle is applied. It is absolutely impossible for any ring or clique to dominate the party. Its form of organization prevents it, and its rank and file are too deeply imbued with democracy to ever permit any alteration of these rules.

In marked contrast with this is the form of organization and government used by the Public Ownership Party of this city. During the campaign we, as Socialists, opposed the Public Ownership Party on two grounds, first, that it was not in any sense a Socialist movement, but was a desperate effort on the part of the middle class to save itself from extermination, and second, that it was a personal movement dominated by Lee Meriwether, whose sole aim was to secure office. We were severely criticized for the latter, but we have now obtained possession of information that shows up the men at the head of the Public Ownership Party in their true light. A. J. Lawrence, who was during the campaign Secretary of the Public Ownership Club of the Seventeenth Ward, has given Missouri Socialist a brief review of his experiences with that party. He shows that the organization is controlled by five men, that the nomination of Lee Meriwether was fixed in advance, and that the highest officers attempted to prevent the insertion of a Direct Legislation plank in the platform. The account, which is thoroughly trustworthy, puts the Public Ownership Party in a worse light than either the corrupt Republican or Democratic parties. That so many sincere men still cling to that party can only be due to their ignorance of its inside workings, and for their enlightenment we publish the experiences of Comrade A. J. Lawrence, who has now become an active worker for the Social Democratic Party:

A. J. Lawrence's Experience.

January 10, I saw the first Monday League list. The secretary's name on the list was Mulkey, and the address to which the list was to be sent was 308 Benoit Building. Mr. Wilson was then chairman of the Executive Committee and he and Mulkey were attending to having arrangements made for holding the convention, by having the lists filled out, and I understand it was their intention to have a mass meeting in each ward of those signing the petition, and that delegates to the convention were to be chosen at such meeting by those there assembled, but I am told that when these plans became known Kowalski and Brandenberger and the balance of that element, Messrs. Wilson and Mulkey, were ousted from their positions and Kowalski and Gneis were chosen in their stead at a meeting called to meet in Mr. Meriwether's office, to consider or select a candidate for Mayor.

Mr. Wilson would not attend this meeting, claiming that Mr. Meriwether's office was no place to hold such a meeting.

January 18, I received a letter from Meriwether informing me that meetings were being held in his office every night, and asking me to attend same. The meetings were secret and one had to present a letter at the door in order to be admitted.

January 20, I attended one of the meetings. Present were about twenty men. Meriwether explained their Kitchen convention plans and gave those present to understand that at meetings of this nature, held in each ward, delegates would be selected to represent the ward in the convention. He

took the names of those present and then secured their opinions and marked the names accordingly. At this meeting he stated that they had between 10,000 and 12,000 names attached to the call for a convention.

Fixing Delegates.

January 26, John Swearingin called on me and announced that he had been selected by the Executive Committee of the Municipal Ownership League as Ward Chairman of the Seventeenth Ward. He then asked me whom I favored for a majority candidate on the Municipal Ownership ticket, and gave me to understand that if I favored Meriwether I could be a delegate to the convention. After securing my consent to be a delegate he produced a pledge which he said Kowalski had instructed him to have all the delegates sign. The pledge was to the effect that the delegates would vote for Meriwether at the convention as the nominee for Mayor.

January 27, Swearingin showed me two lists of names. One was on white paper and contained the names of 22 men and the other was on yellow paper and contained the names of about 20 men. A mark had been placed opposite the names of eight of the men on the white list and he had been instructed to get these eight men as delegates, and if he could not get the eight to complete the delegation from the other four names. He was then to get the alternates from the yellow list. I went with him to see these men and a full quota of delegates and alternates were secured from these two lists. They were all required to sign the pledge before they were given their credentials.

February 2, I dropped into Meriwether's office. He told me to instruct our delegation to make recommendations in writing to the Executive Committee of the men whom we thought qualified to be candidates before the convention so that the Executive Committee could pass on them, and if they were acceptable the Executive Committee would have them sign a pledge to stay on the ticket and then their names would be brought before the convention on February 7.

February 5, I reported this to the delegation and they made the following recommendations: Mr. McMath, President Board of Public Improvements; Mr. McCann, President Board of Assessors; W. H. Friesmeyer, Treasurer; L. P. Custer, Stephen Ryan and Terrence Killcullen, for Council.

The Convention.

February 7, the convention was held. It was called to order by Frank Kowalski, Chairman of the Executive Committee. On motion Owen Miller was unanimously chosen chairman of the convention. A motion was then made that each ward delegation select one of their number and that those selected be the Committee on Platform and Resolutions and that the Credentials and Organization Committees be chosen in a like manner.

The Credentials Committee was then requested to retire to the committee room and examine and pass on credentials. Of course there was no contesting delegations and all credentials were reported O. K.

Opposed Direct Legislation.

The Platform and Resolutions Committee then retired to the committee room. The Executive Committee appeared before the convention's committee with a platform and resolutions, which were intended for adoption by the convention.

The platform submitted was the same as one adopted by the convention, except that THERE WAS NO REFERENCE NOR PLANK TREATING ON THE QUESTION OF DIRECT LEGISLATION. When this fact was perceived a fight was made for a special Direct Legislation plank by Josie Moakley, Frank Ritchie, Steph. Ryan and F. P. Lawrence. OPPOSED TO A DIRECT LEGISLATION PLANK WERE FRANK KOWALSKI, W. A. BRANDENBERGER, WALTER GUELS AND GEO. EGGERS. Their arguments were that Direct Legislation would secure the conservative voters, that it was not an issue, that it was about an hour A COMPROMISE WAS EFFECTED in the form of the Direct Legislation plank which appeared in the platform.

The Executive Committee then laid

before the Resolutions Committee a resolution to the effect that all officers, now temporary, be made permanent. The committee evidently did not see the enormous scope of their resolution as there was no fight made in the committee.

The committee then made their report and it was rushed through the convention like greased lightning, and before any of us had a chance to object to anything the report was declared adopted.

In their haste they omitted to call on the Organization Committee, and while the members of said committee were expecting to be called upon for their report a motion to adjourn until 8 o'clock was rushed through the convention.

The convention was called to order for the night session about 8:30 p. m. Nominations were then declared in order for Mayor. The First Ward was called and they gave way to the Twenty-fifth Ward, it having been arranged by the Executive Committee just before the convention had assembled by the Executive Committee calling into the committee room all the ward chairmen and giving them the names slated for nomination for the various offices on slips of paper, with instructions to each ward chairman that when the nominations were called for they were to nominate the man whose name was on the slip they held along with the office for which they were slated.

A Successful Slate.

The First Ward was instructed to give way to the Twenty-fifth, and when they did H. Martin Williams, who was in the Twenty-fifth Ward delegation, took the platform and nominated Meriwether. Then as each succeeding ward seconded the nomination of Meriwether the delegates looked at each other in a "Where do we come in?" sort of way. Then nominations as slated followed, and it was not until the

(Continued on Page 3.)

Call to Members

THE CITY CENTRAL COMMITTEE ISSUES AN ADDRESS.

Comrades, Your attention is called to the fact that the next regular meeting of Local St. Louis will be held at Druids' Hall, Thursday evening, June 6, at 8 p. m. It is important that every member of the local be present at this meeting, as there are several matters of very great importance to be acted upon, one of which is the coming unity convention, which was originally intended to be held in Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 18. The date has been changed to July 29.

The rapid growth of Socialist sentiment, caused by the development of capitalism, as evidenced by the recent formation of gigantic trusts, makes it important that the Socialist movement should be solidly united and thoroughly and systematically organized at as early a date as possible in order to effectively meet the middle class movement which is now taking shape, with a thoroughly class-conscious organization of the wage earners of the United States.

It is for this purpose that the unity convention has been called. The Socialists of St. Louis and the State of Missouri should see to it that they are properly represented in this most important convention and should pride themselves in making a good showing and one to which we are entitled by the Socialist vote of the State and city. The call for the convention provides that no one who is not a member of the party in good standing at least 30

Time for Action.

It is time that the working class of America took some definite and unmistakable step to better their condition.

They must remember that this step is to be taken by themselves or not at all. Too long have they suffered that others may be happy; too long have they toiled that others may live in luxury. All the wealth in our country today is the product of their labor, of their toil, their misery. How long will they submit to being robbed?

If ever there was a time to rebel it is not when they are being pushed farther and farther every day from the product of their labor. "But how?" comes the answer. By your vote; at the polls you use a hundred times more powerful than the capitalist. He is absolutely at your mercy, and it lies in your power to wrest from him tomorrow all the wealth of which he has robbed you.

Vote, vote, vote; that is the course open to you. The strike and the boycott can be met by the capitalist class

Carey vs MacCartney.

In the Massachusetts Legislature.

The two Social-Democratic members of the Massachusetts Legislature are still keeping the politicians guessing.

On Monday, May 20, the House substituted the MacCartney bill for facilitating and regulating the purchase and establishment of gas or electric lighting plants by cities and towns, for the adverse report of the Committee on Manufactures.

The bill provides that a city or town having voted to establish a plant may purchase the plant of an existing company lying within its limits by paying a price not to exceed the reasonable cost of establishing a plant of equal capacity and of as serviceable quality and material, counting at its fair market value the land purchased.

This provision also included: "In the price to be paid for the plant nothing shall be included on account of future earning capacity or good will or of exclusive privileges derived from rights in the public streets, nor anything for or on account of the patronage or business given to the corporation owning the plant by the municipality making the purchase."

On a rising vote the bill was substituted by 58 to 52. The roll call on substitution was 96 to 89.

Carey's bill to constitute eight hours a maximum day's work for public employees was rejected in the Senate. This honorable body did not spend "very much" time on the measure. It only listened to Senator Jones of Middlesex, the chairman of the Committee on Labor, who claimed that the bill would increase the expense of running public institutions. And as the correspondent of the local daily says: "Without further ceremony and without a count, the bill was rejected."

Extra copies, 50 cents a hundred.

TURNUED DOWN.

The C. T. & L. U. Declines to Participate in a Jingo Celebration of the 4th.

Accepts Invitation of S. D. P. to Attend the Workingmen's Celebration.



A reporter for Missouri Socialist called on Mr. Thomas A. Bell, President of the Fourth of July Celebration Association to ascertain just who is going to participate in that wonderful jubilee. Mr. Bell proved to be a very pleasant gentleman and accommodatingly outlined an elaborate plan for having everybody and everything in one grand jubilee in honor of old glory. Business men were to march, secret and fraternal orders would be there, labor unions would participate; militia and regulars would be in line, etc. To Mr. Bell, who is quite sincere, though mistaken in his ideas of what constitutes a celebration of liberty, there was nothing incongruous in asking the working people to celebrate their political liberty in company with the men who are depriving them of their industrial freedom. To him liberty and the American flag seemed to be something in the abstract before which one and all can fall down and worship like Chinamen before their wooden Joss.

The Fourth of July Celebration Association is making desperate efforts to enlist the assistance of the labor unions, but so far few of them, it seems, have responded. Letters were sent to the secretaries of all unions asking them to bring the matter before their meeting. One of these letters was sent to the Central Trades and Labor Union and that body, at its meeting, last Sunday, promptly laid the communication on the table. The advisability of holding a separate parade to celebrate the Fourth was then discussed and decided in the negative.

Comrade Greenbaum then took the floor and invited the Central Trades and Labor Union to attend the celebration to be held on the Fourth of July by the Social Democratic Party at Rinkel's Grove, 5558 Easton avenue. A motion was made and carried almost unanimously to accept the invitation.

By this action the C. T. & L. U., which is the head of the labor movement of this city, has set the seal of disapproval upon the jingo celebration, being arranged by the "Fourth of July Celebration Association." Its members, during the discussion, were outspoken in their denunciation of that affair. One delegate said: "Mr. Chairman, we might march behind the militia in that parade on the Fourth, and on the 5th they might be called out to shoot us down if we go on strike."

All the local unions should follow the example of the C. T. & L. U. What is it you are asked to do? Last summer you passed through an experience that you should not soon forget. You had your heads hammered with policemen's clubs, and slashed with sabers of Sergeant Hickman's mounted ruffians. You saw the sons of West End aristocrats arrayed in outlandish military costumes parading through the streets, aching for a chance to fire at defenseless workingmen as though they were so many wild animals. You saw your fellow toilers shot down by these reckless young assassins without the slightest provocation. You suffered great hardships for the principles you love. You saw then that the men who controlled the police department, the State government, the city government, were not your friends.

Now you are asked to join in a parade, the expenses of which are to be defrayed by contributions from business men, most of whom signed the petition of the State militia during the strike. In that parade will be the avowed enemies of trades unionism. The militia and the United States regulars will be there. Among the marchers will be most of the former posse comitatus, for these are the kind of men who love to boast loudly of their patriotism and to show off on gala occasions. Notable among these will be Colonel Cavender, who is on one of the committees, and who commanded the posse.

Among the names of the committee-men appointed by the association can

be found those of possemen, of members of the new St. Louis Light Cavalry, a company organized to put down strikes during the World's Fair, of well-known capitalists, who have been especially antagonistic towards organized labor and of dozens of men whose enmity to the working class is unquestioned.

Workingmen, there is now taking place throughout the civilized world a struggle a hundred times more important than the American Revolution. It is the struggle of the international working class to free itself from the bonds of wage-slavery, to rid itself of its capitalist masters and establish the co-operative commonwealth, the universal Socialist Republic. The working class of America is striving to add industrial liberty to the political liberty it has already attained. The capitalist class, who will participate in this proposed celebration, oppose the working class in its efforts to attain industrial liberty. Will you join in celebrating your political liberty with the men who are opposing you in the battle for industrial liberty, and who furthermore are encroaching upon and if they dared, would rob you of your political liberty?

This proposed celebration may be started by sincere enthusiasts, but it is supported mainly by your enemies, who would be delighted to see you worked up to such a pitch over the magnitude of your political liberty that you would forget your fight for industrial liberty. Do not be caught. Do not celebrate a flag or a mere name, but the liberty which the flag represents and the liberty which you intend to acquire. Remember that your enemies may make use of a flag to which you are devoted for the purpose of deceiving you.

If you march with the men who shot down workingmen last summer you prove yourself unfaithful to your fellow-workers and to your wives and children. Spurn their invitation. Take this paper with you to your union and read this to your comrades. Let them be warned against becoming dupes to help celebrate the liberty which capitalists exercise to exploit the laboring man.

The Social Democratic Party will hold a workingman's celebration of the Fourth of July at Rinkel's Grove, 5558 Easton avenue. There laboring men will meet to discuss their own interests and to enjoy themselves. Your union is cordially invited to attend. Complimentary tickets for all your members will be furnished at this office. Call this to the attention of your organization to the end that the trades unions of St. Louis may all assert themselves as the proper representatives of workingmen.

Let us show to the world that the workingmen of St. Louis are alive to their own interests, and that they cannot be led into jingoism by their masters.

"An Economic Chance World."

But what I object to is this economic chance world in which we live, and which we men seem to have created. It ought to be a law as inflexible in human affairs as the order of night and day in the physical world, that if a man will work he shall both rest and eat, and shall not be harassed with any questions as to how his repose and provision shall come. Nothing less ideal than this satisfies the reason. But in our state, of things no one is secure of this. No one is sure of work; no one is sure of not losing it. I may have my work taken away from me at any moment, by the caprice, the mood, the indigestion of a man who has not the qualifications of knowing whether I do well or ill. At my time of life—at every time of life—a man ought to feel that if he will keep on doing his duty he shall not suffer in himself or in those who are dear to him, except through natural causes. But no one can feel this as things are now; and so we go on pushing and pulling, climbing and crawling, thrusting aside and trampling under foot, lying, cheating and stealing; and when we get to the end covered with blood and dirt and sin and shame, and look back over the way we have come to a place of our own, or to the poor-house, which is the only possession we claim in common with our brother man, I don't think the retrospect can be pleasing.—From Wm. Dean Howells' "A Hazard of New Fortune."

Missouri Socialist

Issued Every Saturday at Room 9, 22 N. 4th St., St. Louis, Mo.

Owned and Published by Local St. Louis of the Social Democratic Party of Missouri.

Board of Directors.

WM. H. BAIRD, Chairman; M. BALLARD DUNN, Sec.-Treas.; C. R. Davis, Louis Kober, Richard Murphy.

Managing Editor: E. VAL PUTNAM

Subscription Rates in Advance.

One Year.....30 Cents
Six Months.....20 Cents

Address all complaints against management of the paper, to C. R. Davis, 217 Market St.

EDITORIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

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

The fact that a signed article is published does not commit Missouri Socialist to all opinions expressed therein.

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

Entered at the Postoffice at St. Louis, Mo., as second-class matter, in December, 1900.



Something is being done. Within a short time MISSOURI SOCIALIST will be placed on a firm financial basis. It will have the best backing enjoyed by any party paper in the country. Oh, no! No kind-hearted capitalist has left a fortune to the paper; nothing of that kind. The support we refer to is coming directly from men who need every dollar they can secure. It is the proletariat itself that is coming to the rescue of its own paper.

Now that is all we shall say. There is no use in talking much about it. It is being done. If you care to join in the undertaking, you will have the opportunity. Don't imagine because we write in this optimistic strain that you are relieved of any responsibility. On the contrary, you are expected to respond to the call that will be made upon you if you possibly can.

We only say these few words to let you know that success is in sight, and that Socialism is ready to spread itself all over St. Louis at an early date. When the work now under way is completed, we will publish the details. Meanwhile, keep things moving.

At about the same time that President McKinley was orating in California on how the humblest citizen can aspire to the highest place within the gift of the nation, his cousin, aged 32, was sent to the poor-house at St. Joseph, Mo.

While dedicating a soldier's monument at Cleveland, O., on July 4, 1894, Ex-Governor Joseph Foraker of Ohio said: "We have no room, broad as our country is, for the anarchist, the Socialist, or the boycotter. They are all un-American. They are all enemies of labor as well as capital."

The laugh is on Joe. The Socialists have rented the ground floor and are soon going to take the whole mansion and the boycott—well, Joseph had better be careful to buy union label goods or he will find the boycotter occupying considerable space.

If anyone is laboring under the delusion that the St. Louis Globe-Democrat loves the trades unionist let him examine the files of that paper in the public library. When the trouble of 1877 occurred the great religious daily fairly frothed with rage at the "lawless element." In 1894, during the Pullman strike, it went into genuine hysterics, over half of its daily editorial space being devoted to denunciation of "that man Debs."

On July 7, 1894, when the first fatalities occurred in Chicago at the hands of the militia, the Globe published a picture of the American flag at the top of the first column on the first page, and under it the words, "In Hoc Signo Vinces." Immediately under this came the account of the riots, with the heading, "Death Roll of Seven." During the remainder of the strike the Globe ran the flag and the above motto every day at the head of the strike news.

Here are some of its short editorials during the Pullman strike:
"Move the trains."
"Beat the strike."
"This strike must be put down."
"Debs be d—d."
"The thing to do with a riot is to shoot a hole through it."
"The law provides punishment for creatures like Debs, and it must be inflicted. Deism must be stamped out for all time, and this is the way to do it."

"In a crisis like this partisanship drops into the background. Hurrah for Cleveland and Olney."
This last editorial is worth remembering. It shows that when the capitalist class becomes thoroughly frightened it drops its sham of maintaining two political parties to fool the workers. It is a frank admission of the truth of the assertion of the Socialists that when it comes to putting down strikes there are no Democrats or Republicans, but only capitalists.

No workingman who has the slightest sympathy or fellow-feeling for the members of his own class can read the editorials of the Globe during the Pullman strike without being filled with indignation. The Globe shows its ha-

tried of the working class so plainly that none can mistake it.

The Braying of a Strange Quadruped.

Of all the puppets that have made their existence known to a capitalist-ridden people by barking at the heels of honorable men, there is none to compare with a certain Iowa college professor bearing the name of Parker. That the students of any college should be compelled to receive instructions from a man so devoid of manhood as to be deplored as an affliction unequalled for by any shortcomings in the category of sins. This professor, on learning that Prof. Geo. D. Herron, against whom the capitalist press of the entire country has been waging an unsuccessful war of slander, had married Miss Carrie D. Rand, and had dispensed with the usual mock ceremony of "love, honor and obey," etc., emitted the following bray, of which any respectable quadruped would be ashamed:

"I think the announcement of the peculiar marriage should have the effect of removing all respectable people from the side of George D. Herron. They take each other only for the time being. This is the ideal not of the home, but of the brothel. I can not concur with this ideal of life. When I am ready to get down on all fours, then I shall be a Herronite. The people of Grinnell feel that Prof. Herron's connection with the college has been a disgrace; that they have been in a cesspool. There is now a feeling of relief, but this feeling can not compensate them for the feeling of shame for what has gone before. We feel that some of the slime still clings to us."

If Prof. Parker is a sample of the "respectable" people, who will be removed from Comrade Herron's side, then our comrade is surely thrice blessed. Prof. Herron and Miss Rand were married in compliance with the law, and that is all that any man has a right to demand. If they did not choose the kind of ceremonies that would attract mediaeval-minded men like Prof. Parker, that was their business.

Parker will have to get up off his all fours, fumigate his vocal organs and rehabilitate his unclean mind before he can ever think of becoming a Herronite, or any other ite except a blatherskite. Iowa College has been disgraced, it is true, but by such narrow-minded pedagogues as this latest one to open his foul mouth to speak ill of a man who is so far above his calumniator that he does not even hear his vile ravings. If there is any slime clinging to the people of Grinnell it is because they have not yet thrown it at the man whose political opinions causes them to misrepresent and exaggerate his domestic affairs.

When the miserable capitalist system, that produces such monstrosities as the barking Parker, has passed away, and the time comes to write the history of the Socialist movement of America for the perusal of the future college students of America, one passage will have to be omitted because of not being beneficial to youthful minds, and that passage is a description of Prof. Parker's mud-slinging career.

A Tragedy of Capitalism.

As we sail along so delightfully under this grand system which some people are so afraid of losing, it is well to take note of a few of its phases that will make the coming generations of the Socialist Republic wonder what kind of barbarians we are. The following local item from the St. Louis papers tells its own story. It is one of the arguments against capitalism that cannot be looked in the face by those who uphold the present system:

"A tragedy, small in relation to this big world, but as large as can be crowded into one life, was ended Sunday afternoon in the death of aged Mrs. Bridget Gilbert in a bare little room of a tenement at 917 O'Fallon street.

Mrs. Gilbert was 62, broken and emaciated by years of toil. She was friendless and penniless. Though desperately ill she knew that to remain in her room was to starve. She hobbled out to a near-by restaurant at last week where she had gotten employment periodically, and washed dishes, thereby earning enough to pay for her meals. On her return home she had odd lots of washing that netted her only a few pennies for her rental. By this means she had managed to partly sustain her life, while it ebbed, for nearly a month.

"Sunday morning the slowly, but surely approaching crisis came. Mrs. Gilbert was hardly able to drag herself from bed. Starvation confronted her if she did not get up. She hobbled to the restaurant on the verge of a collapse, washed the dishes, ate her meal and returned home. Then she began washing over the tub. Fever began to rack her brain. She soon staggered into her room, and fell upon the bed, where she died a short time later.

"I told Mrs. Gilbert to stop working," said Mrs. Mary Moran, a neighbor. "I knew she was killing herself, but she said it was only a choice of two deaths—from starvation or overwork."

"Mrs. Gilbert moved into the tenement a year ago, and little is known of her. Her body is at the Morgue."

A choice of two deaths, "starvation or overwork!" What a commentary on civilization that has chained the lightning and made a servant of the ele-

ments. For forty-five years, so a reporter for Missouri Socialist learned, the husband of this old woman worked as a plumber's laborer. During that time he created more wealth for the world, did more service to society than all the sons of aristocracy combined. Yet when he died his wife was left penniless and in her old age was given a choice of two deaths—starvation or overwork.

What a grand system that thus rewards the useful members of society. Do you realize, Mr. Workingman that your wife, your mother or your sister may end her days in the same manner as old Mrs. Gilbert? Is it not time for you to investigate the claims of a system that offers the toiler all the results of his labor and under which society will consider itself obligated to care for the aged and infirm in return for their former services?

Fallows' Fallacies.

The Economic League Listens to the Bishop.

Our city was invaded Monday by a very wise man from Chicago. He calls himself Bishop Fallows, and his purpose in St. Louis was to deliver a lecture before the Economic League, an aggregation of capitalists who get together for the purpose of learning how to "jolly" the working class and make them believe that when they get a full dinner pail they are getting all that belongs to them. And the Bishop tickled them nicely and they went away with a new stock of knowledge relating to identity of interests of the capitalist and the working classes.

But to a Socialist it appeared so entirely absurd that he ought to be entitled to time.

He spoke on, "The Trend of Our Commercial and Industrial Life." It was given, over to generalities principally, but at the end he declares: "The trust is here to stay. It is almost impossible to get along without these great amounts of capital." So far so good, but in the next breath he says that they must go on as they are, except that we must put them under control. What does this mean? Well, plainly, he has no objection to the head of the trust skinning the working class, but he must let us control it. Now, Socialists will keep the trust, but the pri-

vate owner and skinner will be done away with.

A little further on he says: "A golden age is coming, when there shall be a recognition of the principle that when a man creates a thing he ought to share fairly in the profits." That is a fine one. Think of it, workmen, you are entitled to a share. Can you answer why a man who does not create a thing is entitled to a share, and a hog's share at that? Well, that is what the capitalist is doing, according to the Bishop's own words. Don't you think that a man who creates a thing is entitled to it ALL?

Further he said: "It is not justice that a few men should reap all the advantages; there must be a recognition of the principles that the creator should be a participant in the results."

That is the same thing over again. We should not permit the capitalist who produces nothing to rob us, who create all, of too much; we are entitled to something more than enough to live on.

Maybe he is right, but we don't think so; we believe that if a man creates nothing he is entitled to nothing, while if he creates all he is entitled to all.

M. BALLARD DUNN.

In North Carolina.

Ashville, N. C., May 27.—For the first time in the State of North Carolina, a Socialist Ticket was put before the people of Asheville at the recent municipal election on May 6. The average vote was 33 for this ticket, the lowest receiving 21, and the highest 48.

Since this is the first time Socialism has ever been presented here, and since we only began our propaganda work after the formation of our Socialist Club on February 17, we feel highly pleased at this vote. You know that North Carolina is perhaps the most hide-bound old conservative State in the Union, but we know we have injected the poison here, and the work will go on. We received through Comrade How some assistance from the comrades in St. Louis in the way of pamphlets, to which we wish to thank the brethren of your city.

Yours fraternally,
J. W. SUMMERS.

"No class can hand down liberty to another class. Every class must achieve its own liberty. Every compromise tends to confuse and postpone the great issue."

—PROF. G. D. HERRON.

A Workingman's Celebration

OF THE

4th of July

At Rinkel's Grove, 5858 Easton Ave.

BY THE

Social Democratic Party.

Games of All Kinds. Prizes for Ladies.

Do Not Make Any Other Engagement for the 4th.

Complimentary Tickets can be had at Headquarters.

ROOM 9, 22 NORTH 4TH STREET.

REMEMBER JUNE 10th.

On June 10, 1900, eight hundred striking motormen and conductors marched across the Eads bridge on their way home from a picnic which had been held by their fellow-workers in the little city across the river. These men were orderly; they contemplated no trouble. They were engaged in a struggle that meant much to them, that imperiled the very lives of their wives and children; but they knew it was folly to resort to violence. They knew that quartered in an improvised barracks in the center of the city was a force of two thousand men heavily armed, and only too anxious for an opportunity to shoot them down without mercy.

As the head of the column of strikers reached the end of the bridge they saw a line of these possemen, each bearing a repeating riot gun, ranged along the line of march for a distance of three blocks. The strikers marched on peacefully. As one division reached Sixth street a rock was thrown, it is claimed. By whom no one knows. There was some confusion and a moment later a shot or an explosion of some kind was heard. Then occurred one of the most outrageous scenes that has been recorded. Without waiting for orders, without making inquiries as to the nature or extent of the trouble the members and officers of the Posse Comitatus rushed from their barracks on Washington avenue and fired indiscriminately into the crowd of unarmed workingmen. Shots were fired from the upper windows of the barracks building. Possemen rushed up and down the street shooting in all directions; it was an irresponsible mob of aristocrats eager for the blood of unarmed workingmen.

When the shooting was over it was found that three strikers had been killed and many wounded. The strikers were not even permitted to care for their wounded comrades who were left lying on the street.

Not a single member of the posse received the slightest injury. This alone is enough to condemn them. The workingmen of St. Louis know that their comrades were murdered. They will not forget June 10, 1900, and every year they will carry flowers to the graves of the dead men and will hold services in their honor, and when the great class struggle has ended in the complete triumph of the working class and the establishment of the Socialist republic they will enter the names of these men in the Book of Martyrs.

The Central Trades and Labor Union of St. Louis will hold the first annual memorial services in honor of the murdered men at Masonic Odeon, Grand and Finney avenues, Sunday, June 16, 2 p. m. Prominent national speakers will be present and a programme fitting the occasion will be rendered. Workingmen of St. Louis will do well to attend these services and render tribute to their dead brothers.

MISSOURI SOCIALIST will issue on June 15 a MEMORIAL EDITION to honor these martyrs. The edition will contain an accurate description of the massacre on Washington avenue and other important events of the strike. It will be illustrated with a number of half-tones and will contain articles from the foremost men in the labor movement. Extra copies of this number will be sold at one cent each in bundles and must be ordered by June 10.

Art and Socialism

BY LEONARD D. ABBOTT.

To the ordinary man, with orthodox and conservative opinions, there would probably seem to be no two subjects further apart than Art and Socialism. Even to many artists—especially those who are painters only, and who look to the rich for their patronage and support—the ideas of Art and Socialism seem absolutely incompatible. They would consider that the abolition of great wealth in private hands would dry up the very art of production. With extraordinary lack of foresight, they look around them on the great masses of men to-day (who have but little love for art or beauty), and imagine that Socialism, as typifying the triumph of these laboring millions, will mean the blotting out of all art and culture.

On the other hand, those of us who are working inside the Socialist movement know that this view of things is fundamentally false. Some of the greatest artists of our generation—John Ruskin, William Morris, Walter Crane, W. J. Linton—have fearlessly associated themselves with our propaganda. To the great majority of Socialists all hope for Art, in its true sense, lies in triumph of our principles.

It is necessary to explain, however, what we Socialists have in our minds when we speak of Art. We do not mean simply pictures, that we hang on our walls and occasionally go to see in galleries. We mean beauty in everything that the hand of man touches—in our cities, in our streets, in our homes, in our articles of daily use.

Now the questions that every lover of beauty has to consider are these: Firstly, What has present society done for us in the way of making our lives lovely? Secondly, What are the prospects of Art under Socialism?

The first question is easily answered. "Civilization" (using this term to express the life of the last 2000 years) has practically killed popular art altogether. No era in the world's history has been so ugly as the present. Ancient Greece was beautiful; mediaeval Europe was beautiful. Civilization is unspeakable. William Morris has described the modern city as a "bricken mass of hideousness," and he spoke of London as a "spreading acre." These phrases may be a trifle exaggerated, but one does not need to be an artist—one does not even need to be strongly artistic in one's emotions—to be kept in a state of perpetual revolt against the sordidness of our daily surroundings.

Consider New York or Chicago, with their absurd, ungainly "sky-scrapers," their street upon street of crowded, characterless brick boxes, their foul slums and their noisy avenues, ringing with the continual din of traffic below and trains above. Were ever cities more unlovely than these.

This is not a sectional nor a class matter; it penetrates the entire nation. Bourgeois "blocks" and brown stone fronts are quite as ugly and monotonous as the brick tenements. Even upon the lives of the very wealthy is mirrored something of the degradation of those who make their luxury possible. The millionaires who buy "Art by the yard" sometimes succeed in hiring the services of great artists. As often as not, however, they simply pile up vulgar trash. Great art is always simple. Luxury strangles Art in the same way that it strangles everything else that is noble or healthy in human life.

Two periods have been mentioned above as times when popular art flourished—Ancient Greece and Mediaeval Europe—and by studying the conditions and ideals which prevailed at these epochs, we shall gather fresh inspiration for our battle against the ugliness of to-day.

The life of Ancient Greece was one of the most brilliant periods in the world's history. The Greeks were intoxicated by the love of beauty in everything around them, and to this day the magnificence of their sculpture and architecture has never been equaled. They were men who thought everything of the commonwealth, and of the cultivation of their minds and bodies. Our word "idiot" is derived from a Greek word which simply meant a private person, i. e., one who took no interest in public affairs. Of course one cannot forget that all the glory and pomp of Greek life rested upon the misery and degradation of a slave population. But let us remember that at this period in the world's history Nature was a hard task-master. To-day machinery has made Nature our slave.

Mediaeval Europe produced Art yet greater than that of Greece. The visitor to Venice, Florence, Nuremberg, Chester, Oxford, may even now see something of the beauty that once was theirs. The wondrous cathedrals of England and other European countries are a standing monument to the genius and the enthusiasm of the workingmen who embodied their thoughts in the stone before them. Museums everywhere are filled with multitudinous products—all showing beauty and originality—from the hands of unknown craftsmen in these so-called "Dark Ages." Remember that this was essentially a democratic art. The guilds of workers performed their tasks in a spirit of happy comradeship, each one free and unfettered in the execution of his design.

The prevailing characteristics of the two periods named may be shortly

summed up as Idealism, Public Spirit, characteristics to-day are commercialism, selfishness and strife. The fruit of the one set of conditions is beauty and happiness; the fruit of the other is ugliness and misery.

Socialism will provide exactly the condition in which a great and noble art will flourish. It is inspired by a mighty ideal—the mightiest that ever stirred the hearts of men. It will supplant self-interest by altruism and single-hearted devotion to the commonweal. It will put peace and fellowship in place of war and competition.

The absolute unity of interest in a Socialist community, and the spirit of brotherhood which would dominate such a society, will find its most frequent expression in public works of art. The public buildings will be of noble architecture. The parks and gardens will contain statuary and sparkling fountains. The streets will be broad and lined with trees. Domestic architecture is likely to undergo great change, for the communal life of the future will bring into existence majestic halls, with decorated rooms and cool courtyards.

What new inspiration the artist will find in these days to come! Every great mind fears the ignominy of giving his best for private use and enjoyment. Artists to-day are sick of pandering to the wants of profit-mongers, who have been persuaded that it is "the thing" to have their houses filled with expensive works of art. In the future, men of genius will delight to give the best creation of hand and brain to the commonwealth. The finest friezes and pictures will not be found in private houses, but in the public halls. The best architecture will be found not behind barred gates, but on the national highways, the joint possession of a great and happy people.

Under Socialism men will make all work—so far as it is possible to do so—pleasurable and beautiful. To-day goods are produced under one motive—the accumulation of profits. Houses are built, food is cultivated, utensils are manufactured, primarily in order that certain men may increase their riches. In a Socialist society the motive would be as simple as it is rational and natural. We should produce food, clothing and shelter simply because we needed them, and because they were necessary to our lives. This idea of production for use, as opposed to production for profit, is much more far reaching than might at first appear, and it is certain to affect the workmanship of all commodities. It will be a different spirit, and a different end in view. If we are to make wares for ourselves and our friends, who in turn will reciprocate by ministering to our wants, there will be obviously a very powerful incentive to produce sound and good work. We shall know that upon their efforts and ours depends the comfort and happiness of our lives. The very simplicity of the Socialist life of the future, its return to nature and its deliberate repudiation of all the demands and hypocrisies of modern society, will be a sure guarantee for the production of pure art.

There remains still another aspect to this subject to be considered, namely the unity of hand and brain under Socialism. In our present society the separation of hand and brain has been going on gradually for several centuries, until at last we have practically shifted the whole of the manual work of the community on the one class, while all the intellectual work is monopolized by another class, the result being that the individual class keep the manual class in the bonds of slavery. In some extraordinary fashion we have come to believe that manual work (obviously the most useful of all) is "degrading," and it has been, and still is, the ambition of most manual workers to get into positions where they will not need to work with their hands. Of course this condition of things is as grossly unnatural as it is absurd. Every man has mental and physical functions and if he develops the one function at the expense of the other the result is certain to be detrimental to his character. It stands to reason that a man who has an idea is able to embody that idea in the work of his own hands (if he has been instructed to use them properly) far more perfectly than if he has to give directions to some other man. Thus the old masons and builders who were thoroughly practical workmen, were able to turn out immeasurably finer work than modern architects, who sit at ease in their offices and draw plans. The downfall of popular art can be largely traced to this unnatural separation of hand and brain, and with their unification will come once again the desire and ability to produce beautiful things.

I have in this article discussed shortly what might be called the economic side of art. I have endeavored to prove that the whole future of art rests with Socialism, and the gradual emancipation of the workingmen. If we could only bring these truths to the perception of all who love beauty throughout the world, the Socialist ranks would be swelled by a new and powerful body of allies.

REMEMBER JUNE 10.

MISSOURI SOCIALIST will issue a special Memorial Edition on June 15 to commemorate the death of the martyred men of June 10, 1900. Extra copies in bundles one cent each. Order in advance.

Social Democratic Party.

Its Great Historic Mission as an Economic-Political Organization.

BY GEO. A. HOEHN.

It is impossible to fully comprehend the great importance of the Social Democratic movement, and to realize the absolute necessity thereof, without knowing the causes that have produced it. In order to clearly understand its aims and objects we must know the economic history of our country.

At the time of the Revolution America was mainly an agricultural country. Modern machinery was unknown. Chattel slavery was generally recognized, and so-called "free labor" almost unknown. There were but few manufacturing establishments where a great number of men were employed; the work was done by hand. The flor, the shoemaker, the joiner, the cooper, etc., all of them were their own employers.

Thus it can easily be seen that a wage working class did not exist at that time, for every journeyman had a good chance to become a master-mechanic, to be his own employer.

The American Revolution not only freed our Continent from British feudalism, but it also cleared the way for modern capitalist production and chattel slavery. Every student of our country's history is acquainted with the fact that King George prevented the colonial manufacturers from sending their woolen goods, hats, iron axes, etc., from one colony to another, the object being to compel the colonies to do most of their trading with England, and thus make them still more tributary to the King and his British manufacturers.

Naturally the colonial manufacturers became the most restless agitators against the rule of King George, because their interests were directly affected by this rule. Every free development of their legitimate business was checked, and they left no stone unturned to get rid of such embarrassing restrictions.

With the victory of the revolution the economic arena was prepared for the free development of capitalist production. The colonial manufacturers were no longer restricted by any laws; they manufactured as much as they pleased and sold their goods in any part of the colonies wherever they could find a market.

During the early part of the Nineteenth Century, the steam engine came more into general use, revolutionizing the old manufacturing system and creating the system of modern industrial production. With the introduction of the steam engine labor-saving machinery began its historic mission of revolutionizing the whole human society. The struggle between human labor and machine labor began.

While under the old system of production, where every worker could own his own tools—his means of production—and be his own boss, or where a manufacturer could employ only a limited number of men, the concentration and monopolization of the means of production was impossible. It was quite different under the capitalist industrial system. The application of the steam engine, and of labor-saving machines, demands that production be carried on in gigantic proportions. Thousands and ten thousands of men are employed in one establishment as serfs of one man or corporation, working for wages since they can no longer own their means of production—the tools. In the process of the industrial evolution these men have been expropriated, i. e., they have been deprived of their tools, and thereby forced into serfdom—wage slavery.

Under the old system people produced for use mainly. Under capitalism the production is carried on for profit only. The very moment production ceases to yield profit for the capitalist, the workmen are thrown on the street, free to enjoy the freedom of starvation. This modern capitalist system, in less than a hundred years, has brought about a division of society into two classes:

1. The class of capitalists, small in number, owning all the means of production, consequently also the means of life.
2. The class of wage workers, owning nothing but their labor power which they must sell to the capitalist in order to live; this class comprises the majority of the people.

The middle class—the small manufacturers and dealers—is being wiped from the face of the earth; while a few of these middle class people may yet succeed in "climbing up the golden stairs" of capitalism, the rest of their colleagues will tread the thorny path of ruin and bankruptcy and become a part of the vast army of the wage-slaving proletariat. No god can save them; no power on earth can prevent their horrible, deplorable journey. It is the iron law of the economic development.

Necessarily, there must be an everlasting conflict between the class of labor exploiters and the class of the exploited, the wage workers, because their class interests are just as diametrically opposed to each other as the interests of the highway robber and the man who is being robbed. The result of the two conflicting interests

is a kind of civil war, a class struggle. The capitalists are ever eagerly endeavoring to extract as much profit out of the bones and muscles and sinews of their wage slaves as possible, while the latter, in order to save their lives, resist and demand better conditions of living. Hence, the conflict.

Capitalism itself, by forcing hundreds and thousands of people into one factory, takes the initiatory step toward organizing the wage-workers. As the organization of the capitalists is constantly extended and strengthened, so the organization of the wage workers is rapidly growing in numbers and strength.

While the capitalist class is organizing local national and international trusts, pools and syndicates, thus concentrating and increasing its power of resistance, the wage-working class, by this very increased power of capitalist resistance, are compelled to organize into local, national and international unions, in order to protect themselves against the encroachments of capitalism.

III.

During the last fifty years of this century our country has passed through an industrial revolution such as the world has never before witnessed. Like a tornado capitalism has swept over the continent, breaking down the barriers that prevented its free development, and tearing out the very roots of all middle class conditions. The proud, independent mechanic, the middle class manufacturer and merchant, the middle class farmer, all have had to make room for the modern capitalist—the king of industry and commerce.

Agriculture itself has become a branch of capitalist industry, wherein the division of labor is being carried out with as much advantage for capitalism as in factories and workshops. Our farmers, formerly the economic backbone of our nation, have been reduced to a vast army of bankrupt "free American citizens," or have been forced into the industrial reserve army.

Prior to the Civil War chattel slavery played an important role in agriculture. Owing to the capitalist development, to the unavoidable expropriation of middle class people and the consequent increase of the "free" wage working class, "free labor" had become so cheap, that it did not pay, in many cases, to employ slave labor. In the industrially more or less developed Northern States the capitalists were opposed to chattel slavery, because they failed to see any profit in it. In the exclusively agricultural South, slave labor, of course, was still profitable.

The capitalists of the North, who so "generously" advocated the emancipation of the black slaves, were by no means better than the slave barons of the South. Exceptions only confirm the rule. To the capitalist chattel slavery meant a restriction, inasmuch as the emancipation of the negro slaves opened to him a first-class "free labor" market.

As stated before, the object of capitalism is by no means to buy slaves, because this would carry with it the obligation to support the slaves; no, the capitalist buys only the labor power of the slaves for hours, days or weeks, and cares not a particle whether the price paid for such labor power suffices to feed the slave or not.

It is a great mistake to believe that the Civil War was forced to an issue by the overwhelming power of Christian sentiment or by the general aversion to chattel slavery. No such thing. Chattel slavery had become incompatible with the new industrial system, and it had to go. Anti-slavery was not only preached on the public squares and in the abolitionist halls, but in the counting houses and business offices of capitalism.

The plutocratic chattel slave barons of the South and the plutocratic wage slave barons of the North, fully conscious of their class interests, came into open conflict. A brave heroic nation sent her best sons to the battlefields of Bull Run, Gettysburg, Antietam and with the life blood of 600,000 men wrote the final order: "Chattel slavery shall be no longer!"

And how many of the capitalist patriots found in the bloody Civil War a Klondike! The blood that was flowing in the South fertilized the fields of profit for Northern capitalism.

The great French Revolution cleared the road for the triumphal chariot of European capitalism; the great American Civil War removed the last important obstacles from the final triumph of American capitalism.

IV.

The Civil War is over; chattel slavery abolished; the slave barons lost the game; twelve hundred million dollars of their property gone; labor is "free," free to make "free contracts," "free" free to sell its commodity of labor power to the highest bidder in the competitive market. What a happy future for the nation! Prosperity! Prosperity everywhere! Oh, how beneficently effective is such a bloody civil war—for capitalism, of course.

Like mushrooms after the rainstorm so capitalist production grew and prospered after the anti-slavery war.

Railroads and factories were built, mines opened in all parts of the country; new machinery was introduced; prosperity everywhere. For about eight or nine years, the commodity of labor power was rather scarce, owing to the extraordinarily strong demand caused by the capitalist boom. Wages, consequently, were better than ever before, and the average wage-slave was apt to believe that this prosperous state of affairs would last forever.

During this period millionaires grew up over night by the thousands. In 1873, however, the first cry of alarm was heard: "Overproduction!" The era of prosperity had suddenly ceased. A general industrial crisis was the consequence. Factories and mines were closed, thousands of men out of work; failures in business, bankruptcy, ruin, despair. Conditions grew worse from year to year. The number of unemployed wage-workers, the so-called industrial reserve army, has been growing ever since, until to-day there are perhaps five million people without work. Gigantic strikes and lockouts accompanied by scenes of civil war, are in progress during all seasons of the year. The industrial crisis has become permanent. Like dry leaves before the blast our middle class people are being industrially and commercially annihilated, and the process of pauperization is merrily progressing among the masses of wage-workers. The history of the last ten years is the history of a series of class struggles the like of which have never been recorded before, in this or any other country.

It is a picture of horror that presents itself to us: Here in this most fertile country on earth, where over 200,000,000 people might find the means to live in plenty and happiness, we see half of the 70,000,000 inhabitants on the verge of starvation! And this is not because our people have not produced enough, but because they have produced too much! because there is an overproduction of everything in the way of food, clothing and shelter!

V.

In view of these deplorable conditions every true friend of humanity must ask the question: What is to be done? How can our people be saved from degeneration and ruin?

The organized wage workers of this country have made a noble fight against the powers of capitalism during the last decade. Many a hot battle has been fought. Many a victory has been gained. But these victories of labor in the economic field compare very unfavorably with the victories of capitalism in the political field. The capitalist class has gained absolute control of the entire legislative, judicial and executive machinery of this great Republic. By means of this powerful apparatus it has obtained absolute possession of the land and all the means of production. By legislative means it has accelerated the process of the concentration of the nation's wealth into the hands of a comparatively small number of men, while nine-tenths of the people have been disfranchised, expropriated, pressed down into a cesspool of the direst misery whence there is no escape.

To-day the class struggle is on in full force in the economic field. The Social Democratic party desires that this struggle be extended to the political field and that there, in the political arena, the final decisive battle be fought for the emancipation of mankind from slavery. We cannot hide the fact that the present war between capitalism and labor is a class struggle; but every class struggle is, necessarily a political struggle. Is it not a fact that in all our present labor troubles capitalism is making the best possible use of all political powers at its command? The lawmaker, the Judge, the militia, the Sheriff, the police, in short, all political mercenaries are ordered to the field of battle to fight the giant of labor who is still unconscious of his own power.

It is the historic mission of Social Democracy to lead in this great struggle for the emancipation of mankind. The millions of wage workers will constitute the rank and file of our great army of emancipation; by their irresistible power the glorious banner of Social Democracy will be victorious and the capitalist system of production, i. e., production for profit at the risk of many millions of human lives, will be abolished. Social Democracy demands that the land and all the means of production and distribution be restored to the people as a collective body, that production be carried on for use only, and that the profit system by which one man may be enabled to subjugate his fellowmen, be entirely eliminated.

It is the historic mission of Social Democracy to organize the wake-working proletariat of this country under its flag into a powerful political party. It is the historic mission of Social Democracy to conquer the political power of this country, effect the necessary economic and social transformations, and bring about a universal co-operative system of production that will guarantee to every man, woman and child the right to enjoy life, freedom and happiness.

It is the mission of the Social Democratic party to realize the principles laid down in our Declaration of Independence, principles which are still a mere dream at the close of the Nineteenth Century.

"Every library given by a capitalist to a city is an unqualified curse to society, for it tends to blind the eyes of the people to the great issue that the people must own the means of production and distribution or the capitalists will own the people."

—PROF. G. D. HERRON.

Inside Information.

(Continued from Page 1.)

office of Marshal was reached that there was more than one nomination for any office.

Scheibe, the man slated, was dumped and Gebhardt was nominated. When the nominations for the City Council were called for a motion prevailed that a man from each ward be selected, and that they retire to the committee room and agree on six men and make their recommendation to the convention.

The Executive Committee made the following proposition to the committee: They laid before them the names of three men who they had selected for the Council and then they wanted the committee to recommend to the convention that three vacancies be left on the Council ticket to be filled by the Executive Committee from the ranks of the trades unions.

After much wrangling the committee recommended that two vacancies be left for the Executive Committee to fill.

The selection of the candidates for the House of Delegates was left to the various ward delegations.

The convention then adjourned with the delegates all wondering what good their presence at the convention did, and in complete ignorance as to who the officers of the Public Ownership Party were, and it was not until the following week that they realized that in leaving the question of filling vacancies and removing candidates from the ticket the appointment of all ward chairmen and precinct committeemen, and in fact the running of the party's affairs in the hands of the Executive Committee, they had placed a power in the hands of said committee which would enable them to make or unmake the affairs of the whole organization.

The City Central Committee being appointed by the Executive Committee were the creatures of said committee, and if they refused to do the bidding of the above they were in danger of arbitrary removal, and under no condition could they have redress.

Political Trading Planned.

I attended the Executive Committee meeting on the Wednesday after the Democratic convention, and at this meeting Kowalski stated that Tinker, being sore at being robbed of the nomination was expected to come over to Meriwether, and that the Executive Committee would probably ask some of the candidates to step down to make room for heavier timber that would come with Mr. Tinker's following. Thus we find that dickering was then going on, and had the opportunity presented itself a deal would have been made which would have had in it nothing except the hopes of victory and a share of the spoils of office.

False Statements.

February 9, I called on Mr. Kowalski for a list of the names secured to the call for a convention sheets, in the Seventeenth Ward.

He seemed to be disposed to refuse same, but when I informed him that I had been elected secretary of the ward and wanted to get to work among the signers, he held a private conversation of about ten minutes with Meriwether and then gave me a ward list of register voters of the Seventeenth Ward, with a check mark opposite the names of those who he claimed had signed the call for a convention. When I got home I counted the number of names checked off and found 290 names so marked from this ward.

The Executive Committee had announced that they had 26,256 signers to the call. I figured an average of 300 from each ward and found that, considering this ward a fair average, they must have had only about 8,400 signers.

When asked as to this difference Kowalski explained it by stating that the number of unregistered men who had signed the call made up the difference, and that we would get a complete list in a short time, but I never saw a list with any more than 290 names on it, and about one-half of these stated to us that they had not signed the call.

Meriwether Showed Ignorance of Socialism.

During the campaign at a meeting at the Northwestern Hall, between the 15th and 25th of March, Mr. Meriwether made this statement: "I see my Socialist friends are much wrought up because I do not claim to be in favor of the Government owning the means of production and distribution. Well, I am not; I don't believe that the Government should own every corner grocery, butcher shops and what not? I want to see the corner dealer keep his little store, because it is right that he should. He has no chance to monopolize his branch of business like the Transit Company and other franchise holding companies, because if he attempted to do so there was nothing to prevent some one else from starting a place of business across the street and undersell the would-be monopolist."

Power of Executive Committee.

Things went on in an unsatisfactory manner from the date of the convention as far as the Seventeenth Ward was concerned. The ward chairmen, apparently, were selected because of their weakness in being willing to follow the instructions of the Executive Committee, and the one in this ward was of that character, the rest of the men were dissatisfied, and in spite of their efforts to have him removed they were unable to do so, and he is still ward chairman. The credentials issued to him, as well as the precinct commit-

teemen, explicitly states THAT THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE SHALL HAVE THE POWER OF REMOVAL FROM OFFICE OF ALL WARD CHAIRMEN AND PRECINCT COMMITTEEMEN WHEN IN THEIR OPINION IT IS ADVISABLE AND THE APPOINTMENT OF THEIR SUCCESSORS. It not removed the credentials entitle them to the position for two years. As far as I can learn the members of the Executive Committee are: F. Kowalski, chairman; W. Guel, Secretary; W. N. Miller, Dr. Chambers and Owen Miller.

The City Central Committee are the ward chairmen, as published in the Public Ownership Leader prior to the election.

Ward chairmen may act as they see fit regardless of the instructions of the ward organizations in all matters.

The Executive Committee act in like manner in relation to the Central Committee.

Suppressing Resolutions.

April 7, a meeting was held at Masonic Hall, and considerable hard feeling was created through the efforts of Kowalski to smother a resolution from the Tenth Ward organization. The resolution went on to enumerate the outrages perpetrated on election day, and wound up by stating that government was instituted to secure the carrying out of justice, and when those in power failed to enforce the laws and were the violators of the same, it was the duty and right of the people to publish and correct such wrongs.

After Kowalski had made a botch of trying to smother the resolution, Brandenburger took the floor and stated that he did not think it wise for the meeting to adopt the resolution, as it was an attack on Constitutional Government, and the resolution was defeated.

Firing Objectors.

At a meeting of the ward organization on the following Wednesday, I made the statement that unless Kowalski was removed from the position held by him, the Public Ownership Party would amount to nothing.

The Seventeenth Ward chairman informed him of what I had said at their next meeting and then Kowalski told Swearingin that I had tried to have him removed from the position of chairman of the Seventeenth Ward, and after exchanging views they evidently thought I was a dangerous man for their clique, and Kowalski gave Swearingin authority to expel me from the Seventeenth Ward organization.

April 22, not knowing these plans and feeling that it was my duty to work for Socialism, I sent my resignation to the ward organization.

It was at a meeting held on April 22, that Swearingin announced to the other members of the organization that I had been trying to throw him and Kowalski down, and that he had authority and proposed expelling me from the organization.

Since then I am told that the other members of the organization in the Seventeenth Ward gave him to understand that I could, if I saw fit, remain in the organization, and that if any one of them were expelled by either he or Kowalski that they would all quit the organization in a body.

This is the experience of one who was an earnest worker at the time for the Municipal Ownership movement. It is told in plain language without unnecessary comment, so that readers may judge for themselves on the facts. We print it solely to expose the inside workings of a party which claims to be democratic. It must not be thought that we have no other argument against the Public Ownership Party. Were that party entirely free from corruption and designing leaders we would still be opposed to it on logical grounds that we have presented heretofore, and will again present in these columns from time to time.

Paying the Owners.

A Missouri subscriber, who wants "to be shown," writes: "Under Socialism how would you arrange to pay the present owners of the means of production for their property? How would you compensate the railroad companies and other capitalists when the public took their property?"

My supererogated friend, the rightful owners of the railroads and all other gigantic tools of industry would doubtless be only too glad to have Socialism in full running order to ever even hint for a dollar of pay. The rightful owners of all these things are the men who produced them, from the section hands, who leveled the dirt on the railway tracks, to the mipers and mechanics and machinists who have created and built the engines and cars and machines. The fellows who claim they own them are simply a pack of gamblers who never produced a thing or invented a useful article. They have simply taken the goods after the other chaps made them. Socialism would reward these loafers with a steady job so they could make an honest living, instead of tormenting the country and ruining their own souls with their present debauched way of living. Paying for stolen property is bad morals, unless you pay the ones from whom the property is stolen—and that's us—The New Dispensation.

Official and Party News.

Watch This Column Every Week for Announcements of Meetings, etc.

Read it as soon as you get your paper. All important matters will be published under this head.

Meeting of Local St. Louis, Thursday evening, June 6th, at 8 o'clock. Important business concerning national convention.

Order a bundle of No. 24, "Memorial number." It will be a stirring issue.

A number of the comrades did some active canvassing for MISSOURI SOCIALIST at the Brewers' picnic.

Comrade Otto Vierling, who is nursing a broken arm, departs this week for Lincoln, Mo., on a two months' vacation. He will probably do some "agitating" in that town.

There is more work now being done for Socialism in St. Louis than ever before, and the only people who don't know it are the ones who are not doing their share of the work.

The City Central Committee will address a circular letter to the trades unions, warning them against being caught by the invitations of the "Fourth of July Celebration Association."

The Literature Agent of the Central Committee now has for sale a number of copies of "Socialism, Revolution and Internationalism," by Gabriel Deville, translated by Robert Rives La Monte. Price, 10 cents.

Five thousand tickets for the Fourth of July celebration have been printed and will be issued as complimentary. Call at headquarters and get a supply for your friends. See to this matter in your union.

At a recent meeting of Brewers' and Malsters', No. 6, one of its members received a severe rebuke from the members present because while acting as a judge at the polls he had opposed the admission of a Socialist challenger.

Ninth Ward Branch met last Tuesday night at Thirteenth and Wyoming and decided to hold an open air meeting at Broadway and Lynch street Saturday evening, June 8. The drum corps recently organized will be called out for the occasion.

The Economics Club, composed of a number of young men interested in Socialism, has started a class in the correspondence department of the Chicago School of Social Economy. The first meeting was held last Sunday morning in Tower Grove Park.

Ward branches should be careful to get their membership books in proper order at once. St. Louis Socialists should have sufficient pride in their local organization to make a good showing in the National Convention next month. Besides the larger the enrolled membership announced at Indianapolis, the more attention the Socialist movement will command.

First Ward Branch will give a social on Sunday, June 9, at 2 p. m., 857 Cowan street. Refreshments will be served. Addresses will be made in German and English. All comrades and friends are invited to attend with their families and friends. Admission free. It is the intention of the branch to make these socials a monthly feature of its work.

The Seventeenth Ward Branch held its second meeting last Friday night at the home of Comrade Fitzpatrick, 2511 Benton street. Comrade M. Ballard Dunn addressed the meeting. Three new members were admitted, making a total membership of twenty-one for this new branch. The members are bubbling over with enthusiasm and decided to meet every Friday night hereafter and to make things hum. Keep your eye on the Seventeenth Ward for results.

Comrade Chas. J. Meyer was prevented from speaking on the streets in the Twelfth Ward by the police because he did not have a permit from the Mayor. It is an unusually free country where one man has the power to decide who shall and who shall not speak. For the sake of avoiding unnecessary trouble our speakers will apply for permits. If they get them, well and good. If not—well, there'll be speaking on the streets of St. Louis, you can be sure of that.

The members residing in the Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Twentieth Wards met last Friday night at Fifteenth and Cass avenue and perfected the organization of a branch. The branch will be known as the Sixteenth Ward Branch. Chas. E. Hager was elected chairman, C. Scheffler Secretary and Louis Froehlich Treasurer. The next meeting will be held Wednesday, June 5, at Gaus Hall, Fifteenth and Cass avenue.

REMEMBER JUNE 10.

MISSOURI SOCIALIST will issue a special Memorial Edition on June 15 to commemorate the death of the martyred man of June 10, 1900. Extra copies in bundles one cent each. Order in advance.

AMONG THE UNIONS.

BREWERS' PICNIC.

The Brewers' picnic and parade last Sunday was quite a success, although the weather was not as warm as could have been desired to make the day enjoyable. The parade was a fine showing, and if any boss brewer feels like tackling the union after seeing that line up he has very poor judgment. There was a large crowd in the park and the financial end of the picnic was a big success.

CIGARMAKERS' EXCURSION.

Cigarmakers' Union No. 44 will give a picnic and excursion to Upper Creve Coeur Lake on Sunday, June 9. The excursion will be via the "St. Louis Line," St. L., K. C. and Colorado railroad. The train leaves Union Station at 9 a. m., Ewing Avenue at 9:15 a. m., Vandeventer Avenue at 9:30 a. m. Athletic sports of all kinds have been arranged to take place on the grounds. Tickets are 25 cents a person; children under 12 years of age free.

Central Trades & Labor Union.

The attendance at last Sunday's meeting of the Central Trades and Labor Union was rather small owing to many of the delegates being at the Brewers' picnic. A communication was received from the "Fourth of July Celebration Association," inviting the organization to participate in the proposed celebration. The communication was tabled, only seven votes being against the motion to table. The advisability of holding a separate demonstration was then under discussion. The opinion of most of the speakers was that the laboring class should not join with politicians and capitalists in a celebration of Independence Day. An invitation to attend the Social Democratic picnic at Rink's Grove on the Fourth of July was extended by Delegate Greenbaum of the Federal Labor Union, and on motion was accepted.

Delegate Louis Kober was re-elected to represent the C. T. & L. U. on the Executive Committee of the Public Fund and Welfare Association. Secretary Kreyling reported the organization of three new unions: The Sewer and Water Pipe Layers, with 190 men; the Awning Workers, with thirty-five out of fifty men, and the Badge and Lodge Paraphernalia Workers.

School of Social Economy.

The Chicago School of Social Economy now has branch classes in Ogden, Utah; St. Louis, Mo.; Terre Haute, Ind.; Cleveland, O.; Newcastle, Pa.; Pittsburg, Pa.; Port Chester, N. Y., and many other cities are taking steps toward an early beginning. The fifth lesson in the series deals with the assumptions of the political economists. Here are a couple of arguments: "The political economist assumes that the only duty of society toward industry and commerce, is to let it alone."

The answer is that all factory laws, all courts for the collection of debts, the enforcing of contracts and the punishment of crimes against property, are a refusal of society to let commerce and industry alone. In fact the very organization of society itself is a refusal to let alone the things which concern the whole body of the people. Society does interfere. It ought not to do so in behalf of those who by force have monopolized the resources and forces of nature and lead a let-alone policy for those who have been dispossessed. If it is to interfere in behalf of all, then that is Socialism.

The political economist assumes that there is no possible provision for workmen beyond the smallest wages for which the workers will consent to work in numbers large enough to do the work required.

The answer is that this is true under capitalism, but under Socialism there will be no such iron law of wages. Under Socialism, the total of the largest product which the workers produce, will be the smallest reward for the workers themselves, for under Socialism, those who are workers will no longer be compelled "to divide up" with those who are idlers.

The whole lesson is full of exposures of the weakness and absurdity of the teachings of the political economists. The argument for the origin of capital establishes beyond question the falseness and absurdity of the claim that it was the result of thrift and saving.

For full particulars concerning the course of study, send a stamp to Walter Thomas Mills, 6416 Ellis Avenue, Chicago.

The Public Ownership Party.

I noticed in your paper of last week an item to the effect that the three Public Ownership members of the House of Delegates had voted to appropriate over \$70,000 to pay for the riot guns and ammunition used by the posse comitatus in the great street-car strike of last summer.

That stamps them and their party as being in favor of the capitalist class. For what purpose were those guns used? We know only too well; to preserve "law and order," they said. What law and what order, solely for capitalist law and capitalist order made by the capitalist class for the protection of their "property" and their peace. What mattered it to them if the lives of members of the working class was the price paid?

Our capitalist law is solely for the protection of capitalist property, and when the law is enforced everything is sacrificed, even human life that property may be protected.

When the Public Ownership delegates voted for that bill they voted to help enforce that law which feeds upon human life.

What argument can they make which would justify them? That they were compelled to vote for it, that this same law made it necessary for them to do so? Rather had they gone to jail for their lives than to have committed such a crime.

If the working class of St. Louis can longer have faith in such men and in the party which they represent, then we had better stop waging the battle of the working class and help the capitalist class rob and despoil the working class, drive them to desperation and rebellion, and then shoot them into submission.

I hope that this outrage will be brought to the knowledge of every working man in St. Louis and the result should be a repudiation of a party of such contemptible actions.

Those who voted the Public Ownership ticket this spring should realize that the battle of the working class can only be fought on class lines. We must fight the entire system of capitalism and not a single member of that class.

A SOCIALIST.

When Will Unionism Die?

When the lion eats grass like an ox
And the fish worm swallows the whale,
When the terrapins knit woolen socks,
And the hare is outrun by the snail,
When the serpents walk upright like men
And the death bugs travel like frogs,
When the grasshoppers feed on the bear
And feathers are found on the hog,
When tom-cats swim in the air
And elephants roost upon trees,
When insects in summer are rare
And snuff never makes people sneeze,
When fish creep over dry land
And mules on bicycles ride,
When foxes lay eggs in the sand
And women in dress take no pride,
When Dutchmen no longer drink beer
And girls get to preach in time,
When Billygoats butt from the rear
And treason's no longer a crime,
When the humming bird brays like an ass
And limburger smells like cologne,
When plowshares are made of cut glass
And the hearts of workmen are stone,
When ideas grow in jackasses' heads
And wool on the hydraulic ram—
Then unionism will be dead
And the country won't be worth a—
Pittsburg Labor World.

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, \$0.35
Modern Socialism, Rev. Chas. Vall, paper, .25
Communist Manifesto, Karl Marx and Frederick Engels, cloth 25, paper, .10
The People's Marx, Deville, cloth \$1.50, paper, .75
History of the Commune of 1871, Lissagary, cloth, 1.00
History of Paris Commune, Bea-ham, cloth 75, paper, .25
Socialism, reply to the Pope, Blatchford, .65
Morrie England, Blatchford, .10
Wage-Labor and Capital, Karl Marx, .65
Woman and the Social Problem, May Wood Simons, .65
The Evolution of the Class Struggle, Noyes, .65
Impudent Marriages, Blatchford, .65
Packington, A. M. Simons, .65
Realism in Literature and Art, Darrow, .65
Single Tax vs. Socialism, A. M. Simons, .65
The Man Under the Machine, A. M. Simons, .65
The Mission of the Working Class, Rev. Chas. Vall, .65
Morals and Socialism, Chas. H. Kerr, .65
No Compromise, Wm. Liebknecht, .10
Socialism, Utopian and Scientific, Engels, .10
The Trust Question, Rev. Chas. Vall, .65
Liberty, Debs, .65
Prison Labor, Debs, .65
Socialism and Slavery, Hyndman, .65
Oration on Voltaire, Hugo, .65
Evolution of Industry, Watkins, .65
Social Democratic Red Book, Heath, .15

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

MISSOURI SOCIALIST will issue a special Memorial Edition on June 15 to commemorate the death of the martyred men of June 10, 1900. Extra copies in bundles one cent each. Order in advance.

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.

The Humor of It

There are many humorous features in the present industrial situation, if one only knows where to look for them. It is true there are some people who refuse to see anything funny in the manner of which J. P. Morgan and his contemporaries are increasing their power over the lives and destinies of millions of fellow human beings. But these doleful persons do not appreciate the beneficence of trust magnates nor the benefits of privately owned trusts. For those who do appreciate these modern institutions, there is a never failing well of humor to be drawn upon at will for the public edification and amusement.

A sample of this humor is published in the Brooklyn "Eagle," whose publishers and advisers are in a position to enjoy such wit at its real worth. Here is the joke, headed "His Occupation Gone."

"Brooklyn Workingman's Wife (in 1901)—What's happened, Danny?"

"Her husband (desperately)—Well, I've been fired by J. P. Morgan and there's nobody else in the world to work for."

Now, Mr. Workingman, laugh and laugh heartily.

There is just enough truth in that joke to make it really and truly funny. For it's so very funny to think of the wife greeting Danny with fear gripping her heart and painful anxiety in her eyes. And how uproariously laugh-provoking it is to think of the discharged workman coming home, desperate and despairing, to meet that wife and the children he loves, with news that he knows will mean misery and want for them. The person who cannot laugh at that picture is a dullard indeed. We hope the workingmen will appreciate this sample of capitalist pleasantries, for this so-called humor is a true index of the feelings of the ruling class towards that other class whose labor and suffering perpetuate the capitalist class.

But the funniest part of the joke consists in the evident belief of the "Eagle" humorist that the workingmen are going to be content to have Mr. Morgan, or some other individual, rule them unresistingly for all time to come. The Workman.

REMEMBER JUNE 10.

MISSOURI SOCIALIST will issue a special Memorial Edition on June 15 to commemorate the death of the martyred men of June 10, 1900. Extra copies in bundles one cent each. Order in advance.

DIRECTORY.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

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

MISSOURI STATE COMMITTEE—Chairman, Geo. H. Turner, 307 Whitney Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.; Secretary, Wm. J. Hager, Room 7, 22 N. 4th St., St. Louis, Mo., Treas., F. P. O'Hare, 4952A 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.

3D, 4TH AND 5TH WARD BRANCH. Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays at 8 p. m., at room 9, 22 N. 4th St. Sec. C. R. Davis, 217 Market St.

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

7TH AND 8TH WARD BRANCH—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Dewey Hall, 2301 S. Broadway. Sec. Geo. Schiefelstein, 2828 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. Otersky, Sec'y, 3821 Wisconsin Av.

12TH WARD BRANCH meets 4th Tuesday of each month, 8:30 p. m., at 1219 Missouri Ave. Sec., Wm. E. Eckart, 1219 Missouri Ave.

17TH WARD BRANCH meets every Friday, 8 p. m., at 2511 Benton St. Sec. John Suemnicht, 2413 N. 15th St.

KANSAS CITY CENTRAL COMMITTEE meets every Thursday night at 307 Whitney Building. Sec. Garnet Futvoys, 307 Whitney Bldg.

The Socialist. An Illustrated Weekly.

Aggressive, Scientific, Unlike any other. 50 cents a year; Ten weeks, 10 cents. 114 Virginia St., SEATTLE, WASH. For ten Socialist addresses will send you the paper for ten weeks.

STEINER ENGRAVING CO. BADGES, PINS, STAMPS, STENCILS & METAL CHECKS. 11 N. 3rd St. - 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 principle of international Socialism and declares the supreme national issue 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 avows 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 capitalists, a comparatively small class, the possessors of all the modern means of production and distribution (land, mines, machinery, and means of transportation and communication), and the large and ever-increasing class of wage-workers, possessing no means of production.

This economic supremacy has secured to the dominant class the full control of the government, the press, the judiciary 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 physically crippled and degraded, and their political equality rendered a bitter mockery.

The contest between these two classes grows ever sharper. Hand in hand with the growth of monopolies goes the annihilation of small industries and of the middle class depending upon them; ever larger grows the multitude of destitute wage-workers and of the unemployed, and ever deeper the struggle between the class of the exploiter and the exploited, the capitalists and the wage-workers. The evil-effects of capitalist production are intensified by the recurring industrial crises which render the existence of the greater part of the population still more precarious and uncertain.

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

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

The lives and liberties of the working class are recklessly sacrificed for profit. Wars are fomented between nations, indiscriminate and senseless 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, despotic, tyrannical, or actual, are interested in upholding the system of private ownership in the means of production. The Democratic, Republican, and all other parties which do not stand for the Co-operative Commonwealth, the system of production, are alike the tools of the capitalist class. Their policies are injurious to the interest of the working class, which can be served only by the abolition of the profit system.

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

We, therefore, call upon the wage-workers of the United States, without distinction of color, race, sex, or creed, and upon all citizens in sympathy with the historic mission of the working class, to organize under the banner of the Social Democratic Party, a party truly representing the interests of the toiling masses and uncompromisingly waging war 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 obstacles to complete control of government by the people, irrespective of race, sex, or creed.

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 other 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 work to eight hours per day.

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—Useful inventions to be free to 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—The abolition of war and the introduction of international arbitration.

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

HOW WE STAND.

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

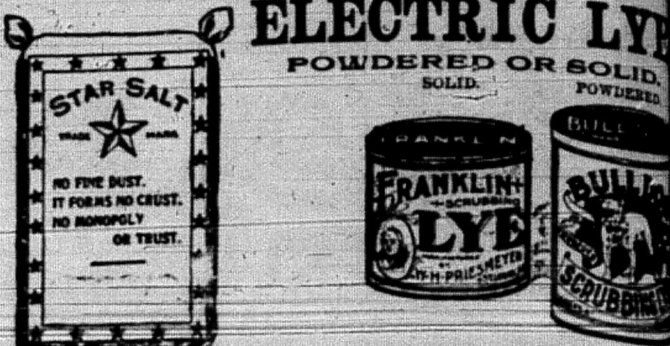
H. SLIKERMAN, Attorney at Law.

306 CARLETON BUILDING, Sixth and Olive Streets, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Phone: BELL, Math 2475 & KINLOCH, a 1882.

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



Union Label on every can. These goods are made and guaranteed by W. H. PRIESMEYER.

Annual Blue Label Picnic and Excursion.

Cigar Makers Union No. 44

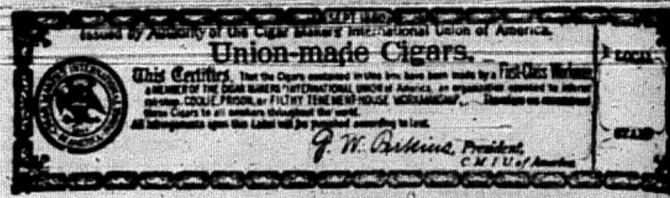
C. M. I. U. of A. To Upper Creve Coeur Lake, Sunday, June 9th, 1901. Via the "ST. LOUIS LINE," St. L., K. C. and Col. R. R.

Train leaves Union Station at 9 a. m. sharp; Ewing Avenue at 9:15 a. m.; Vandeventer 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.

DRINK ONLY UNION BEER!

(See Similarity of our Label) This label is pasted on every barrel and box as a guarantee that the contents are the product of Union Labor.

Berry-Horn Co. Lime, Cement, PORTLAND ALPHA CEMENT.

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

Voney's Restaurant and Lunch Room.

313 Locust Street. Try Our 10-cent Hot or Cold Lunch Bags.

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, \$50; six months, \$30; three mos., 15c. 9 Gillman Place, Haverhill, Mass.

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.

The Wage Worker

Is a fearless advocate of public ownership of all means of production and exchange. 16 pages monthly. Price, 30c per year. Sample free. Address: WAGE WORKER PUBLISHING CO., 72 Congress St. W., Detroit, Mich.

PILGRIM CAFE, Ladies' and Gents' Restaurant.

Aug. V. Hiltbrand, Prop. UNION HOUSE. POPULAR PRICES. Phone. Kin. B-1079.

WM. VOEGE'S Bakery and Coffee House

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

WILLIAM H. BAIRD, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Room 217, Ozark Building, N. W. cor. 10th and Pine Sts. ST. LOUIS, MO. Phone Kinloch C 94.

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 objects—you should read THE INTERNATIONAL LIBRARY.

Send for Catalogue. INTERNATIONAL LIBRARY PUBLISHING CO., 23 Duane St., New York City.

HIRE ONLY Union Musicians

LOCAL NO. 2, A. F. of M. LOCAL NO. 8, N. L. of M. A Roster of all Union Musicians in the City Always on File.

Headquarters, 604 Market St.

BOYCOTT Welle-Boettler's & McKinney's Bread

It is Made by Non-Union Labor.

Only Bread bearing this label is Union made.

BAKERS AND CONFECTIONERS UNION NO. 15.

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.

Star Liquor Co.

DEALERS IN Fine Old Kentucky Sweet and Sour Mash Whiskies. Wines, Gins and Brandies. 1026 Franklin Ave., St. Louis. HENRY SCHERER, Prop. Telephone Kinloch D-924.