

MISSOURI SOCIALIST.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY OF ST. LOUIS.

Volume I.

St. Louis, Mo., Saturday, August 3, 1901.

Number 30.

Unity Is Perfect.

The Indianapolis Convention Successful in Every Particular.

"The Socialist Party" is the Name—St. Louis Selected as Headquarters.

Resolution adopted by the National Convention of Socialists at Indianapolis, Thursday, August 1st, 1901:

Resolved: That the Social Democratic party, with headquarters at Springfield, Mass.; the Social Democratic party, with headquarters at Chicago; the Socialist party of the State of Texas; the Socialist parties of the States of Kentucky, Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska, hereby surrender their separate and independent existence and merge and amalgamate into one organization.

The above resolutions are the finishing touches to the work of the greatest Socialist convention ever held in America. For four days the delegates had labored patiently and carefully to bring about the union of the Socialist forces of this country, and the resolution marked the completion of their work. The news will bring joy to thousands of Socialists and an unprecedented activity will follow in our ranks.

The Indianapolis convention will always be remembered by those who attended it. It was worth traveling around the world to have the opportunity of mingling and conversing with the noble-minded men who were there assembled. The spirit of comradeship and high personal regard shown by the delegates toward one another added a charm to the occasion that was delightful.

Early Sunday morning the delegates began to arrive at the Grand Hotel which had been selected as headquarters. Among the first arrivals were a portion of the St. Louis delegation. These were followed rapidly by delegates from all parts of the country. At 4 p. m. the bicycle brigade from Chicago dismounted before the hotel and while they were engaged in enthusiastically exchanging greetings with the other comrades the remainder of the Chicago delegation, which had come on the train, arrived, to be followed five minutes later by the New York delegation.

Sunday was spent in hand-shaking and getting acquainted. The corridors of the hotel were filled with little groups of Socialists discussing the various topics of the convention and exchanging notes about local movements. Sunday night the Arrangements Committee met and elected Comrade J. W. Kelley of Indiana chairman of the committee and instructed him to call the convention to order at 10 a. m. Monday morning, to read the calls issued by the two national committees and then to call for nominations for temporary chairman.

Monday Morning.

Masonic Hall was well filled with delegates and visitors at the time for opening the convention. Comrade Kelley made a brief speech and after reading the two calls asked for nomination for temporary chairman. A. M. Simons of Chicago promptly nominated Geo. D. Herron, and Victor L. Berger seconded the nomination. Comrade Herron was elected by acclamation.

He made an eloquent address on the objects of the convention and was interrupted by frequent applause. Philip Brown of Chicago was nominated for temporary secretary by Berger and seconded by Simons. Elected by acclamation.

Motion carried to elect a committee of ten on credentials, four from each national party and two from the independent State organizations.

The following committee was elected: From the Chicago side—Westphal of Illinois, Winchevsky of New York, Bennett of Michigan, and Elizabeth Thomas of Wisconsin; from the Springfield side—Hillquit of New York, Hayes of Ohio, Greenbaum of Missouri, and Richter of Illinois; together with Robinson of Kentucky and Jacobs of Iowa.

A committee of five on rules and order of business was elected in the same way, consisting of Harriman of New York and Ryan of California for the Springfield side; Steadman of Illinois and Seidel of Wisconsin for the Chicago side, and Dolbs of Kentucky for the Independents.

Telegrams of congratulation were read from the "Voice of Labor" and "Forward" associations of New York. Eugene V. Debs sent the following message:

"As I cannot be present, I send greetings to the convention and best wishes for the success of its deliberations."

Monday Afternoon.

When the convention reassembled at 3 p. m., Hillquit reported for the Credentials Committee. There were no contests, but each side had thrown out about 50 votes on account of technicalities. This allowance being made, it appeared that the 125 delegates in attendance directly represented 6,545 party members in good standing. These were distributed as follows: Three unaffiliated States has eight delegates with 352 votes; the adherents of the Chicago Board had 47 delegates, representing 1,402 members in twelve States; and the Springfield faction had 70 delegates having credentials from 4,798 members in fifteen States and one Territory. In all twenty States were represented, beside the Territory of Porto Rico. As many party members had not signed delegates' credentials, the committee thought it a conservative estimate to place the membership of the organizations represented at 12,000.

Two or three late arrivals increased these figures a little. The Committee on Rules reported, and an amendment was offered by Berger, providing for representation of each faction, on all committees in the same manner as on the Credentials Committee. After considerable discussion the amendment was carried. The report limited speakers in debate to ten minutes.

A very lively debate then arose over another amendment offered by Berger providing that on all important questions the roll call should be taken by parties separately. Some confusion arose as to the meaning of this amendment. Some delegates debated the question on the assumption that it only meant the recording of the votes of the parties separately and a majority of the combined vote to determine. Other delegates interpreted the amendment to mean that a majority of each faction would be required to carry on important questions, and upon being pressed for a yes or no answer by Putnam of St. Louis, Berger stated that such was the intent of his motion.

MacCartney of Massachusetts offered the following substitute, which was accepted by Berger and unanimously adopted: "The vote by roll call on all important questions shall be taken by the parties separately, the aye and nay votes of the respective parties shall be added, and the majority and minority votes of the convention as a whole be determined; the majority vote of the whole shall be the act of the convention."

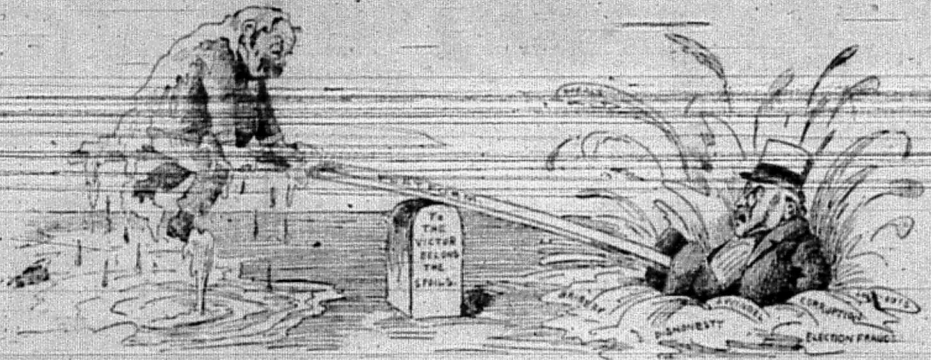
During the discussion, Steadman of Chicago, a member of the "Chicago" N. E. B., declared his mind was made up to abide by the result of the convention, which statement was heartily applauded.

Comrade Herron was then elected permanent chairman of the day. Maflly of New York was chosen permanent secretary, and Strickland of Chicago assistant secretary.

Committees were elected as follows, with instructions to report Tuesday morning:

Resolutions—Springfield party, Hoch of Missouri; Chicago party, Kelly of Indiana; Independent. Seeley of Kentucky.
Constitution—Chicago party, Steadman of Chicago; MacCartney of Massachusetts; Goebel of New Jersey; Springfield party, Harriman of New York; Morgan and Mills of Illinois; Independent, Robinson of Kentucky.
Platform—Springfield party, Hillquit, Carey and Simons; Chicago party, Berger, Hale and Westphal; Independent, Dolbs.
Before the convention adjourned for

THE GOOD OLD GAME OF IN and OUT.



the day telegrams were read from "Mother" Jones, from the Russian Social Democratic Club of New York and from locals in Georgia, Oregon and Nebraska, all expressing their desire for unity.

Tuesday Morning.

Jas. Carey of Massachusetts was elected chairman. The Indianapolis Sentinel having published a malicious and false report of the first day's proceedings, stating that "Debs had been shelved" and giving out the impression that a factional fight was on, several delegates brought the matter to the attention of the convention. Hoch of St. Louis moved that the following telegram be sent to Comrade Eugene V. Debs:

"Be not deceived by false newspaper reports. Unity Convention is harmonious and enthusiastic. The union of Socialist forces will soon be an accomplished fact. Convention sends cordial greetings. You have our esteem and love now, as you have always had. Three cheers for the International Socialist movement and the Social Revolution. United we stand."

Later in the day Comrade Debs replied as follows:

"The expression of the convention is gratifying in the extreme. May a united and harmonious party crown your labors. Press reports do not disturb me. I am a Socialist. A thousand thanks to the delegates for their personal expression. But for illness in my family I would be with you."

The first order of business was the reading of the reports of the two National Committees.

National Secretary Batcher read a lengthy report for the Springfield Committee, outlining the work done since its formation. The report was an excellent record of work well done in the midst of great difficulties.

The report showed that the committee has granted charters to 137 new locals, with a membership of 1,327, bringing the total number of locals up to 229. Reports from 147 locals showed a present membership of 7,228, with \$2 not reporting. The total receipts were stated to be \$4,187.66; total expenditures, \$4,467.22; cash on hand, \$20.44. Due stamps had been sold to the number of 52,579. Liabilities were \$677.02, covered by assets of \$863.29, with a surplus on account of \$176.27. Secretary Theodore Debs next reported for the Chicago N. E. B. The report was a brief one, and showed receipts since Jan. 1, 1901, of \$3,767.05, and disbursements of \$3,637.64. Liabilities for loans and salaries were stated at \$1,083.55. He stated that a complete report would be given when the work of the convention is accomplished and his office transferred to his successor. He expressed his hope that unity would be effected and said that when relieved from office he would not be a candidate for any official position in the party. Both reports were accepted.

Not less than a dozen amendments were made in the phraseology and the resolution was read again and again before the delegates were satisfied to pass it. The word "un-American" was stricken out in referring to the course of the administration in Porto Rico. The words, "capitalist rule," were substituted for "capitalist misrule," on the ground that the latter phrase implied the possible existence of a capitalist rule that was good. The resolution, as finally adopted, read:

PORTO RICAN RESOLUTION.

"Whereas, The wage working people of Porto Rico are in a deplorable condition, owing to capitalist rule and exploitation;

"Whereas, The present administration under the pretext of giving to Porto Ricans a free government, is making every possible attempt to destroy the trade union movement and prevent all labor and Socialist agitation;

"Whereas, The organized workingmen of Porto Rico, and especially the Socialists, have been persecuted and ill-treated in the most shameful and disgraceful manner by the political and military tools of the present administration; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we hereby enter our most emphatic protest against the brutal action of the administration;

"Resolved, That we appeal to the organized wage workers of Porto Rico to continue their struggle for the right of organization and for the emancipation of labor;

"Resolved, That we appeal to organized labor of America to assist their hard struggling brothers of Porto Rico and to call a halt to the brutalities and crimes committed by the administration against the working people of Porto Rico;

"Resolved, That we ask the American Federation of Labor to unite with the Socialists of Porto Rico in organizing the working class, industrially and politically, as their only hope of emancipation lies in such industrial and political organization."

Resolutions were passed boycotting certain top-anion barber shops of Indianapolis, reminding delegates to patronize union shops and requesting the barbers to study Socialism.

A resolution on the negro question next provoked an interesting discussion, in which the three negro delegates, Costley of San Francisco, Mo., Kay of Richmond, Ind., and Adams of Brazil, Ind., took an able part. These delegates showed an intelligent grasp of the problem. They declared that they asked no favors for the negro, but preferred that he should be considered on exactly the same footing as other workmen. The resolution was tabled. Another resolution was then introduced by Costley. This was referred to a special committee, consisting of Herron, Lux, Wannhope and Costley, who were instructed to confer with the negro delegates and draw up an address to negro voters.

The resolution on trade unions was referred back to the Committee on Resolutions, with instructions to condense it.

Many messages of good cheer were read, among them one from Julius Zorn, National Secretary of the United Brewery Workmen.

form Committee. The preamble follows the outlines of the "Springfield" platform, but is much shorter.

The discussion started on the demands. Simons moved to strike out the demands and appoint a committee to draw up an address covering the same points. It was decided to take a vote at 11:45 a. m., Wednesday, if the debate was not closed before that time. The chairman made a list of those desiring to speak, and the debate began in earnest. Murphy of St. Louis, Clemens, MacSweeney, Backus and others spoke in favor of Simons' motion and Hoch, MacCartney, Berger, Silverman, Harriman, Goebel and Carey against it. To Comrade Job Harriman is largely due the credit of solving the famous question of "immediate" demands, so far as the convention was concerned. In an eloquent and logical address he pointed out that the proper position for a Socialist party is not to strike out demands for "public ownership," etc., but to develop and set forth the class issue in each demand promulgated, thus making it practically impossible for so-called "Socialistic" parties to copy our demands. His speech was well received and plainly marked a turning point in the discussion. The session adjourned at 6 p. m., after provision had been made for a night session.

Tuesday Night.

Before the convention reassembled a set of demands had been formulated in accordance with the ideas advanced by Harriman, and shortly after the night session was called to order Comrade Herron secured the floor and moved that the following be substituted for the demands presented by the Platform Committee:

"1. The public ownership of all means of transportation and communication and all other public utilities, as well as of all industries controlled by monopolies, trusts, and combines, no part of the revenue of such industries to be applied to the reduction of taxes on the property of the capitalist class, but to be applied wholly to the increase of wages and shortening of the hours of labor of the employes and to the improvement of the service and diminishing the rates to the consumers."

"2. The progressive reduction of the hours of labor and the increase of wages in order to decrease the share of the capitalist and increase the share of the worker in the product of labor."

"3. State or national insurance of working people in case of accident, lack of employment, sickness, and want in old age; the funds for this purpose to be collected from the revenue of the capitalist class and to be administered under the control of the working class."

"4. The inauguration of a system of public industries, public credit to be used for that purpose, in order that the workers be secured the full product of their labor."

"The remaining points (5 to 8) to stand in the committee's report; but to add: 'But in making these demands as steps in the overthrow of capitalism and in the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth, we would warn the people against the public ownership demands made by capitalist political parties, which always result in perpetuating the capitalist system through the compromise or defeat of the Socialist revolution.'"

The motion to substitute was carried.

Tuesday Afternoon.

Margaret Haile reported for the Platform Committee. The preamble follows the outlines of the "Springfield" platform, but is much shorter.

Spring of California then moved to "strike out all demands," and the debate was resumed on this point. Lux and Hayes spoke in favor, and Morgan against, the latter contending that the movement to eliminate demands was a tendency toward anarchism.

Wednesday Morning.

The session was called to order at 8 o'clock. Max Hayes of Ohio was chosen chairman for the day. Spring opened the debate in favor of the motion to strike out demands. The discussion was curtailed by many speakers relinquishing their places on the list. The vote when announced stood 1,125 for striking out the demands and 5,358 for retaining them.

The platform was then taken up by paragraphs. Many amendments were made. A "farmers'" clause was stricken out and referred to a committee of three to draw up a statement. Several amendments were made to the demands. The corrected copy of the platform will appear in next week's issue.

Wednesday Afternoon.

A motion was carried to increase the Resolutions Committee. Slobodin, Abbott, Thompson, Wise, Brown and Tyler were elected.

The debate on platform was resumed and after the adoption of the platform the Committee on Constitution reported. The first clause stated that "the name of this organization shall be the Socialist Party, except in States where a different name has or may become a legal requirement." A motion was made to substitute the name "Social Democratic Party." Nineteen delegates, having 1,398 votes, voted for the motion, and 79 delegates voted against.

Several amendments were proposed and carried. Decided to hold night session.

Wednesday Night.

This session was spent in discussing amendments to the constitution. Some delegates were contending for the plan of organization called "State autonomy," while others favored a strong national organization.

Thursday Morning.

Called to order at 9 a. m. Philip Brown of Chicago elected chairman for the day. Rules were suspended to allow Resolutions Committee to report. The following resolution on trade unions was adopted:

SOCIALISM AND TRADE UNIONISM.

The Socialist Party, in convention assembled, declares:

The trade union movement and independent political action are the chief emancipating factors of the wage-working class. The trade union movement is the natural result of capitalist production, and represents the economic side of the working class movement. We consider it the duty of Socialists to join the unions of their respective trades and assist in building up and unifying the trades and labor organizations. We recognize that trades unions are by historical necessity organized on neutral grounds, as far as political affiliation is concerned.

We call the attention of trades-unionists to the fact that the class struggle so nobly waged by the trades-union forces to-day, while it may result in lessening the exploitation of labor, can never abolish that exploitation. The exploitation of labor will only come to an end when society takes possession of all the means of production for the benefit of all the people. It is the duty of every trades-unionist to realize the necessity of independent political action on Socialist lines, to join the Social Democratic Party and assist in building up a strong political movement of the wage-working class, whose ultimate aims and object must be the abolition of wage-slavery and the establishment of a co-operative state of society, based on the collective ownership of all the means of production and distribution.

The Committee on Address to Negro Voters reported, and as the same was unsatisfactory it was referred to a committee of one, Comrade Geo. L. Herron, for redrafting.

A resolution to appropriate \$200 to send an agitator to Porto Rico was at first voted down, and then, on motion of Greenbaum of St. Louis was reconsidered and carried.

The "farmers'" committee reported, and, after the adoption of a brief resolution on the farmer question, the committee was made permanent and instructed to report at the next National Convention.

Two resolutions were referred to the Committee on Constitution.

The constitution was again taken up.

(Continue on Page 2.)

(Continued from Page 1.)

and the question of locating headquarters arose. A motion was made to insert the name of Chicago. A substitute naming Cleveland was moved. The discussion lasted till noon.

Thursday Afternoon.

A motion was carried to vote on an amendment to the constitution. A majority vote being necessary for a change. Chicago and Cleveland were considered nominated. Thornton nominated Indianapolis, and Leonard of St. Louis, Mills and Simons spoke for Chicago. Carey, Harriman and Higgins spoke against Chicago and for either Cleveland or St. Louis. Max May took the floor, speaking for St. Louis and withdrawing Cleveland, Indianapolis was withdrawn, and the vote was taken on St. Louis with good humor. The result was as follows: St. Louis, 357; Chicago, 1,096; St. Louis majority, 739.

Thursday Night.

Several amendments were made to the constitution and the whole adopted. An amendment to the constitution was adopted, providing that the convention elect a National Committee and a National Secretary to serve until Feb. 1, 1902, and that representatives of the different States take their seats as fast as elected.

INJUNCTION RESOLUTION

Whereas, The injunction has become, in the hands of the judiciary, an instrument by which the capitalist class seeks to destroy the civil and political rights of the workmen.

HEADQUARTERS

The headquarters shall be located at St. Louis. But said headquarters may be changed by the national committee, subject to a referendum of the party.

STATE ORGANIZATIONS

Each State or Territory may organize in such a way or manner, and under such rules and regulations, as it may determine, but not in conflict with the provisions of this constitution.

DUES

The State committee shall pay to the national committee every month a sum equal to 5 cents for every member in good standing within their respective territories.

REPORTS

The secretary shall prepare a monthly statement of the financial and other business of his office, and when approved by the local quorum of five shall issue the same to all party organizations in such way as the national committee shall direct.

AMENDMENTS

This constitution may be amended by a national convention, subject to a majority referendum vote of the party or by a referendum without the action of such a convention, and it shall be the duty of the national committee to submit such amendment to a referendum vote within thirty days after being requested to do so by five locals in three different States.

The Constitution.

The following summary of the constitution may be inaccurate in some details and a verified copy will be published next week.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

There shall be a national committee, composed of one member from each organized State or Territory, and a quorum of five to be elected from

the membership of the locality of the seat of the committee.

The members of this committee shall be elected by and from the membership of the States or Territories which they respectively represent by referendum vote. Their term of office shall not be more than two years, and they shall take their seats in the month of January.

DUTIES AND POWERS

The duties of this committee shall be to supervise and direct the work of the national secretary, to represent the party in all national and international affairs to organize unorganized States and Territories, to call national nominating conventions and special conventions called by referendum of the party and to submit questions to referendum, to receive semi-annual reports from the state committees and to make reports to national conventions.

The national committee shall elect a committee of five from the party membership of the locality selected for the party headquarters, to supervise and assist the secretary as the national committee shall require, and direct said committee of five shall form part of and be a quorum of the national committee, but shall be subject to removal at any time by the national committee.

The national committee shall neither publish nor disseminate any official organ. The National Secretary shall be elected by the national committee, his term of office to be for the period of one year, beginning February 1, 1902, and shall be subject to removal at its discretion.

In States and Territories in which there is one central organization affiliated with the party and representing at least ten local organizations in different parts of such State or Territory respectively, the State or Territorial organization shall have the sole jurisdiction of the number residing within their respective territories, and the sole control of all matters pertaining to the propaganda, organization and financial affairs within such State or Territory, and the national executive committee and sub-committee or officers thereof shall have no right to interfere in such matters without the consent of the respective State or Territorial organizations.

Expenses of the national committee in attending meetings shall be paid from the national treasury. The national secretary shall be in communication with the members of the national committee, the officers of the organized States and Territories, and with members in unorganized States and Territories. The secretary shall receive a compensation the sum of \$1,000 annually.

HEADQUARTERS

The headquarters shall be located at St. Louis. But said headquarters may be changed by the national committee, subject to a referendum of the party.

STATE ORGANIZATIONS

Each State or Territory may organize in such a way or manner, and under such rules and regulations, as it may determine, but not in conflict with the provisions of this constitution.

A State or Territory shall be deemed organized and shall have a right to affiliate upon the organization of not less than four branches, and each branch to consist of not less than five members. Each State and Territory so organized shall receive a charter.

The platform of the Socialist Party adopted in convention, or by referendum vote, shall be the supreme declaration of the party, and all state and municipal organizations shall, in the adoption of their platforms, conform thereto.

DUES

The State committee shall pay to the national committee every month a sum equal to 5 cents for every member in good standing within their respective territories.

REPORTS

The secretary shall prepare a monthly statement of the financial and other business of his office, and when approved by the local quorum of five shall issue the same to all party organizations in such way as the national committee shall direct.

AMENDMENTS

This constitution may be amended by a national convention, subject to a majority referendum vote of the party or by a referendum without the action of such a convention, and it shall be the duty of the national committee to submit such amendment to a referendum vote within thirty days after being requested to do so by five locals in three different States.

REFERENDUM.

All acts of the national committee shall be subject to referendum vote after the same manner as provided in the preceding section.

BASIS OF REPRESENTATION

The basis of representation in the national convention shall be by States, each State being entitled to one delegate at large and one additional delegate for every hundred members in good standing.

List of Delegates.

The names of the delegates and the

From 'Independent' States.

- W. A. Jacobs, Danversport.
John M. Work, Des Moines.
Chas. Bobbs, Louisville.
F. R. Markert, Louisville.
P. L. Robinson, Louisville.
S. F. Seels.
S. J. Hampton, Danham.

From 'Springfield' Locals.

- Wm. E. White, New Haven.
Jas. H. Bard, Chicago.
Jan Collins, Chicago.
E. A. Gaast, Chicago.
Aug. Klenke, Chicago.
Jas. Lambert, Chicago.
Sula Lovrie, Chicago.
M. Jacker, Chicago.
Marus Hitch, Chicago.
Walter T. Jones, Chicago.
Thomas J. Morgan, Chicago.
M. J. Morris, Chicago.
E. Richter, Chicago.
J. W. Saunders, Chicago.
A. M. Simons, Chicago.
Fred G. Strickland, Chicago.
John R. Touse, Chicago.
Julius Vahlsbeck, Chicago.
Joe Wanhope, Chicago.
John Will, Chicago.
Wm. H. Wise, Chicago.

INDIANA.

- John H. Adams, Brazil.
J. H. Arnold, Terre Haute.
Adrian Babcock, Indianapolis.
Martha A. Bieglor, Indianapolis.
Ed. H. Evinger, Terre Haute.
Graveling, Indianapolis.
J. H. Hollingsworth, South Bend.
Theo. Heberlin, Indianapolis.
Rich. Itzse, Indianapolis.
J. W. Kelley, Marion.
H. R. Kepier, Richmond.
GAL. 12-DUKE 5-AUG 5.
Edward D. McKay, Richmond.
E. H. Meyer, Evansville.
Hugo Miller, Indianapolis.
Jas. Omeal, Terre Haute.
Henry W. Smith, Clay City.
Henry E. Snyder, South Bend.
Chas. A. Thornton, Indianapolis.
Martin B. Water, Fort Wayne.

MASSACHUSETTS.

- Margaret Hall, Northbury.
Frederick O. McCarty, Roxbury.

OHIO.

- Anthony Bury, Cincinnati.
Dr. J. W. Dennis, Cincinnati.
Harry C. Thompson, Cincinnati.
Robt. J. Waite, Cincinnati.

WISCONSIN.

- Victor L. Berger, Milwaukee.
A. Bogu, Sheboygan.
Albert Forman, Milwaukee.
Emil Seidel, Milwaukee.
Elizabeth H. Thomas, Milwaukee.

CALIFORNIA.

- Wm. E. Costley, San Francisco.
Harry Ryan, San Jose.
F. J. Spring, Los Angeles.
H. Gaylord Wilshire, Los Angeles.

From 'Chicago' Branches.

- J. W. Brown, Hartford.
Wm. L. Benesi, Kalamazoo.
Geo. H. Goebel, Newark.
M. Winchevsky, New York.
Adam L. Nagle, Newport.
G. C. Clemens, Topeka.
Theo. Debs, Chicago.
Chas. Alcorn, Staunton.
J. A. Ambrose, Chicago.
Chas. Tyl, Chicago.
Corlaine S. Brown, Chicago.
Seymour Stedman, Chicago.
E. Backus, Chicago.
M. J. McSweeney, Chicago.
Philip S. Brown, Chicago.
A. S. Edwards, Chicago.
S. T. Westphal, Chicago.

INDIANA.

- John H. Adams, Brazil.
J. H. Arnold, Terre Haute.
Adrian Babcock, Indianapolis.
Martha A. Bieglor, Indianapolis.
Ed. H. Evinger, Terre Haute.
Graveling, Indianapolis.
J. H. Hollingsworth, South Bend.
Theo. Heberlin, Indianapolis.
Rich. Itzse, Indianapolis.
J. W. Kelley, Marion.
H. R. Kepier, Richmond.
GAL. 12-DUKE 5-AUG 5.
Edward D. McKay, Richmond.
E. H. Meyer, Evansville.
Hugo Miller, Indianapolis.
Jas. Omeal, Terre Haute.
Henry W. Smith, Clay City.
Henry E. Snyder, South Bend.
Chas. A. Thornton, Indianapolis.
Martin B. Water, Fort Wayne.

MASSACHUSETTS.

- Margaret Hall, Northbury.
Frederick O. McCarty, Roxbury.

OHIO.

- Anthony Bury, Cincinnati.
Dr. J. W. Dennis, Cincinnati.
Harry C. Thompson, Cincinnati.
Robt. J. Waite, Cincinnati.

WISCONSIN.

- Victor L. Berger, Milwaukee.
A. Bogu, Sheboygan.
Albert Forman, Milwaukee.
Emil Seidel, Milwaukee.
Elizabeth H. Thomas, Milwaukee.

CALIFORNIA.

- Wm. E. Costley, San Francisco.
Harry Ryan, San Jose.
F. J. Spring, Los Angeles.
H. Gaylord Wilshire, Los Angeles.

The Transit Company's Philanthropy.

A Socialist's View. What nauseous time setting a capitalistic paper is capable of was shown in the columns of that pseudo-labor-champion, 'The St. Louis Chronicle,' on July 25, in an editorial on the free transportation of poor children by the Transit Company, this 'would-like-to-be-the-friend-of-labor-and-capital,' too, sheet lands this 'charity giving' philanthropy, and 'real charity'.

Was it 'real charity' to wait till the 26th day of the hot season before allowing children of the needy poor free riding to the city's breathing grounds? It seems to a skeptic Socialist like a clever trick to bid a most sincerely hated corporation back in favor with a gullible public. It's strange that this 'real charity' begins on the coolest day since summer's advent; that is, I meant to say 'tis strange only to the gullible public that this philanthropic corporation is so belated with its 'real charity.' Spencer is a better diplomat than Whitaker and Baumhoff; the capitalist sets up no fixed idols betwixt himself and the great god, mammon. Baumhoff served him well when he needed bullying managers to make conductors and motormen pliable; that task done, the bullies must make way for the diplomats. Then new names minus old prejudices make it possible for the daily paper to say soft things for the hated corporation, via their managers, without creating that bad taste in the average reader's mouth.

Noah Webster used to think the meaning of the word 'philanthropy' was limited to persons who have 'love of mankind; benevolence toward the whole human family; universal good will; readiness to do good to all men.' But a Twentieth Century daily like the 'Chronicle' is higher authority than Webster; a daily paper likes to make words elastic; there's dollars and cents in it when it can stretch the meaning of a word till it suits the worker (the gullible kind) and tickles the plutocrat.

A plain, blunt-spoken Socialist would count the philanthropy of Spencer and his Transit Company as a synonymous term with: 'Love of the nickels of all mankind; cheap benevolence advertised judiciously to cover up our blood-stained history; 'universal good will' so long as it costs our corporation nothing and so long as we can absolutely dictate terms of employment to our wage slaves and accommodations, strap and otherwise, for the people; and so long as wicked Socialists are denied the reins of government.

'Good will to all mankind!' What blasphemy to attribute such virtue to a monster like the Transit Company. We of the working class can still hear the pistol and the riot gun which carried death at this culture's behest to so many innocent ones; we vividly remember the physical and mental torture of hundreds of its workmen who were forced for months before the strike to waste an entire day to earn 80 cents; we have living examples of its 'good will' to destroy all men having the temerity to oppose its ghoulish greed in the ex-railroad men who are on the black list.

Setting aside motives, it is interesting to determine the good done by this charity giving. The pass, accepted in lieu of fare, must be a doctor's certificate, stating the need of fresh air for the pauperized child. This compels a medical examination of each child. The usual fee for this service is from \$1 upward. It means pay or accept a physician's charity.

Certificate obtained, the pauper board the cars and suffer humiliation No. 2 when they hand the 'certificate' to the conductor, who reads it over carefully while the passengers comprehending the situation look knowingly at the paupers. Arrived at the park they suffer humiliation No. 3 as they go to the paupers' refreshment

booth and present their doctor's certificate.

The bold and brazen beggar takes such gifts, but the deserving self-respecting poor will die of hunger rather than stoop so low.

This economic system is so rotten that attempts by faddists and would-be philanthropists to palliate its enormities serve to draw the more attention to its injustice.

Mr. Spencer discovered a problem of this our heinous economic system in the very beginning of his 'real charity.' The problem to use his own words, was this: 'I don't know why it was, but every dairy in town gave the same answer to our inquiries, that they could not spare a gallon of milk. Philanthropist, Spencer, was naturally for his understanding of a problem confronting him, studied the brand of political economy in our colleges and universities, where they teach that 'profit is the reward of abstinence,' that selfish gain is the only incentive.

However sad may be the retrogression present civilization and upon Mr. Spencer's economic knowledge, the Socialist answers that milk problem thus: 1. Dairies don't supply milk to all who need milk; only to all who can pay for milk. 2. Therefore, the supply of milk to St. Louis is regulated by the amount of money the people can regularly give for milk.

The logical deduction from this is that however much Mr. Spencer may feel that these poor children need milk, they have never been supplied with milk because they could not pay for it. Whether capitalists had Spencer's wit or not, there is a rapidly growing number who do see the impossibility of obtaining even life's bare necessities for great numbers of people not because these necessities cannot be produced in sufficient quantities, not because labor is wanting—plenty of it is waiting at all times for a chance to produce; not because natural resources are wanting—the population of these United States is 90,000,000, yet careful statisticians estimate that the country has resources sufficient to supply all the needs of 300,000,000 persons. The Valley of the Orinoco is said to have the sources sufficient to supply the food for the entire human family for ages. All this is possible with our present disorderly hit or miss method of agriculture. What intensive cultivation can do to vastly increase the yield has been demonstrated time and again. A recent published account of the result of daily spraying one side of a peach tree in the orchard of the United States Department of Agriculture showed that the sprayed side of the tree bore not only a better fruit, but the yield was 60 times greater than that of the unsprayed side. These shallow critics who will insist that the present drought calamity makes all the foregoing 'fine-spun theory' and that

suffering humanity must bear the inevitable and trust to an 'omnipotent God' for succor. Why should an 'omnipotent God' listen to these prayers for succor to people who can, but will not help themselves? The losses to crops during this one season which cost \$100,000,000 in Missouri alone—more than enough to establish an irrigation system which would make crop failures impossible and double or triple the yield. An editorial in the New York 'Evening Post' last November says: 'It is within the range of sound finance to make this work (irrigation) pay for itself.'

Reviewing the foregoing we find that the masses are denied ordinary necessities in spite of the fact that the natural riches are hardly scratched. In spite of the fact that workers stand eagerly waiting an opportunity to apply their labor power, in spite of the fact that every dollar of capital is vested in agriculture, even in the worst drought years, would be repaid. Does this bear out the shallow critic who considers droughts as inevitable calamities and points humanity to 'omnipotent God' for relief? Was there ever greater blasphemy than the prayers of the people for a relief which they can furnish themselves?

Since it's not God's fault, let us seek the cause on terra firma. Nature we find does her share, but we find labor waiting to apply itself. What's waiting, when babies are starving for lack of milk? Yes, labor must wait till capital says work; this capital never does unless it has first carefully determined whether it would profit thereby. So here is the key to our problem; private ownership of natural resources (free gift of nature) and of the tools or machines (the product of labor) is the tyranny of tyrannies which lies at the bottom of all our economic and social problems. To this present generation of the working class falls the soul-stirring task of abolishing that private ownership. Its place will be filled by the system of collective ownership. Then we will have production for use. Babes won't need to wait then for milk till 'philanthropist' Spencer's money induces milk producers to increase the supply. Fathers and mothers will scorn philanthropy, and loath charity when they can apply their labor power freely to nature's resources and obtain the full product of their labor without paying tithes to a parasitic plutocracy.

Temporary Office of National Secretary of the Socialist Party.

4014a Evans Av., St. Louis, Mo.

Board of Directors.
W. H. BAIRD, President. M. BALLARD, Secretary.
Editorial Announcements.
Workingman's Marseillaise.
RALLY ROUND THE BANNER.

Workingman's Marseillaise.
Ye sons of toil, awake to glory!
Hark! hark! what myriads bid you rise!
Behold their tears and hear their cry!

RALLY ROUND THE BANNER.
There can only be one comment on the work of the Indianapolis convention. The story of the eleven sessions is a record of work faithfully and carefully done.

Workingman's Marseillaise.
Ye sons of toil, awake to glory!
Hark! hark! what myriads bid you rise!

RALLY ROUND THE BANNER.
There can only be one comment on the work of the Indianapolis convention. The story of the eleven sessions is a record of work faithfully and carefully done.

Workingman's Marseillaise.
Ye sons of toil, awake to glory!
Hark! hark! what myriads bid you rise!

RALLY ROUND THE BANNER.
There can only be one comment on the work of the Indianapolis convention. The story of the eleven sessions is a record of work faithfully and carefully done.

Workingman's Marseillaise.
Ye sons of toil, awake to glory!
Hark! hark! what myriads bid you rise!

Current Comment

BY
T. M. PUTNAM.

Summer Homes—for Dogs.

In a vain effort to find relief from the oppressive heat, I stepped into a South Louis park and sat down. It was in the afternoon. The scorching sun was rustled overhead, stirred by a breeze hot as the breath of a demon. A few blocks beyond the park the whistle of a large factory notified the inmates that their day's work was done. Presently a stream of human beings poured through the park in their way to the places they call their homes. Many of them, no doubt, had made a detour through the park to catch a breath of the fresh air of which they had been deprived all day. One of them threw himself onto the grass near me. "You look wearied," he said to me. "Why not?" "I don't know," he retorted, almost savagely. "I've been up to my waist in it for twelve long hours." They continued to pass in groups of two, half-dozen and scores—old men bent with years of toil and hardship and despair; boys who looked scarcely younger than men—middle-aged men—all grim, grimy, greasy, haggard, spiritless, silent, gloomy—a veritable mosaic picture of Cuban reconcentration camp and galley slaves. Not a smile was visible on these grim, hard-set features.

In the long ago, in my boyhood, I witnessed other processions of chattel slaves from the cotton fields, at the paths and tragedy in the one that had just fled out of the park was laughing in that from the cotton field, singing, shouting, singing, cheerily they trooped along to their homes from which there was never a dread of being turned out. Happier they than the white slave of to-day. Involuntarily I had picked up a Sunday issue of the Globe-Democrat and ah! the irony of it! The first thing that caught my eye was a picture of a "Summer home" for dogs out in one of the city's suburbs. A finely appointed summer resort for aristocratic dogs! Dogs, whose health is looked after by a salaried physician. Dogs with salaried nurses and waiters! I tore the paper into shreds and dashed it down. Just then a fat, sleek, well-groomed individual, whom I recognized as a member of the Humane Society, swept by with a pharisaical stride. Then the deep tones of a bell rang out from a distant church. Ah! the horrible, hellish incongruity! Churches, Humane Societies, Summer Resorts for Dogs, roaring starving, white slaves! You want a transcript of my thoughts and feelings and those of the grim-visaged procession that has just passed by? Go, ask the sans culottes what they thought and felt of Louis the Sixteenth and his licentious court, and how they dealt with him. A Christian land, this! Bah! I am almost persuaded to transfer my allegiance to Dives' adopted country. Down with capitalism! Vive proletaires!

Newspaper Charity.

That old cappy sheet, the Republic, whose linguistic gymnastics and marvelous power of word deglutition don't seem to have suffered in the least from the excessive heat, pauses in its sham battle with its capitalist cotemporary, the G.-D., long enough to remark: "This hot weather has developed a noble lot of charity." And the underlined passages long enough to remark that that same charity has developed a precious lot of hypocrisy; that is, if any credence is to be placed in Him who said on the mount: "Therefore when thou doest thine alms, do not sound a trumpet before thee as the hypocrites do in the synagogue and in the streets that they may have glory of men."

The Post-Dispatch is not sounding any hot-air charity trumpet—oh! no, it has a far more efficient way of proclaiming its aims—by firing head lines such as "Post-Dispatch Free Ice," followed by a minute description of the scramble at the Ashley building, when the P. D. Free Ice wagon drove into the Ashley building alley. It says: "One hundred and thirty-three families in that building ate food that was not kept on ice, and drank hydrant water, hot, muddy and utterly repulsive." "They children, old men, feeble women, weary mothers surged around the wagon with baskets, pails, aprons and gunny sacks." "My baby will die if I can't get ice to preserve its milk," said a mother. "My old mother is sick and begging for ice," said another.

"I am 71 years old, live in one small room, and have not seen a piece of ice this summer," said an old lady.

"Mamma and the baby are both sick," said a little girl. "I support 8 children on one dollar a day, and can't buy ice though they cry for it," said John Fountain. Thus the P. D. describes the scene at the Ashley building, the condition of whose occupants is not a whit worse than that of thousands of others in this city, and the Post Dispatch and the Transit Company, and the Bridge Company, who are shouting their aims-giving from the housetops and all others who support the system which makes such conditions possible, have helped to rob—Yes, ROB—the same people of enough of the products of their toil to purchase a million tons of ice. Who made them poor? Who crowded them like animals in a stock-

car, into these reeking, sweltering noisome, health-destroying, soul-withering tenements infernos? "Oh, ya generations of vipers and hypocrites"—and robbers, when will you cease to dole charity and do justice?

Higher Criticism.

Are science and the so-called higher criticism undermining Christian theology, as Greek philosophy undermined and destroyed Pagan religion? The Westminster Review thinks few competent authorities will be disposed to deny that a great deal of Christian theology which was once firmly believed in and made the basis of Christian ethics, is now no longer tenable. People who never think things out for themselves, who without question or investigation accept the dictum of accredited authority are little aware of the extent of the collapse of traditional creeds and dogmas.

Pulpit teachings, which to-day are considered entirely orthodox, would have laid the author open to the charge of heresy even fifty years ago. Except in remote rural districts where people have not kept in touch with the rest of the world, he would be a very bold preacher who would stand up before his auditors and insist on a literal interpretation of the dogma of hell or the story of Eden. The question has been raised as to whether the ethics of Christianity could survive the overthrow of Christian theology out of which they have been developed.

Some believe they must stand or fall together, and that in the event of their destruction moral and intellectual chaos will ensue.

It has generally been held that a nation's downfall inevitably follows a change in its theology.

To my mind, however, these two events do not stand in the relation of cause and effect, but rather they both seem to be the effects of some other common cause. Be that as it may, there is no question that Christianity is in a critical transitional evolutionary stage, from which it will emerge, if at all, so modified as to bear little resemblance to its former self. These reflections lead me to reiterate the Socialist contention that at all times and in all nations every branch of the social organization—religious, ethical, educational and political—are but a reflex of prevailing economic methods, that they all undergo changes and modifications corresponding to economic changes. Hence, Socialists are neither surprised nor disturbed over the radical changes now taking place in theology, knowing that economic methods have changed. Nor are they alarmed over prognostications of moral confusion resulting therefrom.

Child Labor.

Chief State Factory inspector Nordmeyer in the last two months, has taken 700 children under the age of 14 from factories and mercantile establishments in St. Louis. Fifty-six children were taken from one dry goods store. Seven hundred violations of the State inspection laws passed by the last General Assembly, by the beneficiaries of the capitalist system—by church members, some of them, and all of whom are sticklers for "law and order." Yet they go free while if the least of these little white slaves were to purloin a penny's worth from their master's counter, she would be promptly sent to the Workhouse. Beautiful Christian system! Glorious country in which everybody is equal before the law. The magnificent sum paid these little ones for being on their little feet in a hot, stuffy atmosphere for 12 hours at a stretch is \$1.25. Some of them were only 9 years old. Great God! The negro-children of the South before the war sang and danced and romped all over the old plantation, never going a lick of work before they were 12 or 15 years old. That's not at all strange, however, now I think of the cause. White slave children now are much cheaper than the black pickaninies under the old regime. The latter were worth a good round sum in cash; hence, the owner could not afford to dwarf them, physically by overworking, any more than he could his ox or mule. Show me a man whose little son or whose little daughter is a victim of such a system, who yet whoops it up for old glory and asserts that this "is the freest and best Government under the sun," who falls in argument under the sun, who falls in line and parades with a lot of militia bums, posse comitatus thugs and capitalist heroes—show me such a man and I'll show you a knave, a cowardly poltroon, a whining, cringing, crawling, groveling whimping sucker in whom there isn't a molecule of manhood. Ah! I hate you and your sort, and if you can never see the error of your way, why, I'll not indulge in any loud lamentations if some withering, blasting, scorching blighting, damning misfortune overtakes you some time.

A friend of mine said: "You Socialists are filling the people with discontent. Under Socialism there would be no incentive to effort."

"You think then that contentment and incentive are compatible?" I said, and he replied:

"And you think Socialism would destroy all incentive?"

"I do," said he.

"Why do you think so?"

"Because," said he, "under Socialism, according to your contention, everybody would be happy and contented, and therefore could have no incentive to progress."

"Then you think 'contentment' and 'incentive' are incompatible?"

"Yes."

"Thought you just said they are compatible."

"Oh! you go to H—allfax! No use to argue with a blamed fool!" exclaimed my irate friend, rising to go. When I told him I agreed with him on that proposition, at least, and regretted very much that I had been inveigled into a controversy with one, he glared at me and beat a rapid retreat. As his footfalls echoed back up the stairway—I'm not sure—I thought they were mingled with some such euphemism as damphoolie Socialists."

When the capitalists and their henchmen allude to "the people," "the public" or "the government," they have no more reference to the wage-slave than the ante-bellum master had to his "niggers" when using the same terms.

A fair illustration of the truth of this assertion is afforded by Chief Kieley's recent notice to "The Public," in which he requests all persons leaving the city for the summer to notify him of their intentions, giving location of residence and also address during absence.

He expresses his purpose of guarding with extra vigilance the residences of such absentees. Is there a working man in this city so "short on brains" as to think for an instant that he was included in this notice to the public? Is any one fool enough to believe that any but the wealthy aristocratic class were contemplated? Who but that parasite class can flee from the sweltering city to the cool-summer resorts? Ah! it makes me laugh when I think of the alacrity with which the Chief would dispatch a platoon of his force to guard the tenement hell-hole of some poor devil of a working man who had left the city for a few days' outing!

"The riot drill has been made a part of the regulation tactics of the Iowa militia, says a press dispatch. Of course. Do you suppose the militia is going to sit round like a wart on a log during a strike. Straws show the direction of the current, but it begins to look as if the wage class can't see either straw or current. Speaking of the Iowa militia reminds me that our own "brave boys" prior to breaking camp at Camp Dockery, had a brilliant ball given to the "officers" and ladies—the high private in the rear rank wasn't in it. He belongs to a different caste. Never mind, boys, every dog has his day. You'll have a chance some day of distinguishing yourself by shooting chunks of "law and order" into a lot of fool workmen; and this reminds me again that I have more respect for a scabbed retrograding his steep declivity, than I have for the contemptible "poor with trash" that "jines" a militia company or the regular army. (Vide some standard work on entomology.)

In a special Mayoralty election held in Scelasia last Monday Judson L. Babcock, on whom the Republicans and Democrats combined against the Socialists, was elected, receiving 980 votes. John O. Fisher, Socialist candidate, received 324. Straws, etc.—When two hereditary foes, like the Dems. and Reps., are forced into an alliance against the Socialists, it gives ground for the belief that they both had one of old Belshazzar's kind of fits. They'll be scared worse than that when men's mere tekel upharsin stars them in the face from every billboard and lamp-post in the land in another year or two.

Such alliances only prove the contention of Socialists, that the aims and objects of all other political parties are identical—to maintain the statu quo of capitalism.

An Andover, Mass., man for the first time in twenty-five years looked into a mirror a few days ago. He must have been disgusted with his counterfeit presentment for no sooner had he caught sight of it, than he rushed out and threw himself in front of a rapidly moving train and was crushed into a pulp. Which leads me to remark that there are thousands to-day who, if they could get one square, face-to-face look with their consciences would do likewise—with no loss to Socialism.

14, 15, 16 AND 22 WARDS.

There will be an important meeting of all Socialists living in the above wards, at Schmidt's Hall, corner 21st and Franklin avenue, Thursday evening, August 8th, 8 p. m. Do not fail to attend.

C. SCHEFFLER, Secretary.

A Tale of Overproduction.

BY F. SCHMIDT.

Once upon a time there was a Son of a Gun that inherited from his father, who was the son of a thief, a large portion of the earth and the fullness thereof, and the inhabitants thereof, that he might be a father unto them, and give them employment, and reign over them and receive the largest share of the product of their industry and labor, in return for reigning over them and being a father unto them and giving them employment.

And the land was his, and all the unknown and unsuspected riches that at any time might be dug out of it.

And as a father he "gave the people the employment" of digging up the riches out of the earth, while he looked on. And the riches were very great, and made a goodly heap.

And when he saw the goodly heap that his people by his gracious permission had dug out of his land, he said unto them: "God bless you my people; ye have done well. We will now divide this treasure; ye shall take half and divide it amongst yourselves as the reward of industry, and I will take the other half and divide it amongst myself as my reward. You see we jointly produced this wealth. You, assisted me with your industry, and I assisted you by Looking On, and giving you permission to dig in my earth. We will jointly dig up, therefore, and I will be your Captain of Industry."

And all his people said: "The thing thou speakest is good; so let it be." And it was so; and they were happy.

And they dug and dug and he looked on and looked on, and by equally dividing the product they all grew well-to-do; but he grew well-to-doer than any one of them.

Then saith he unto them one day: "Behold now; let us, with the wealth WE have produced, start factories and make Things. I will give you permission to build the factories, and ye shall work therein and make Things; the factories shall be MY factories; I will pay you wages for making the Things, but as my reward for Looking On he Things shall be mine, and I will sell them and the profit thereon shall be mine."

And the people answered him and said: "The thing thou speakest is good; so let it be." And it was so.

Therefore did the People build the factories, and the Son of a Gun did Look On. They also did build machinery to make things; and the Son of a Gun assisted them by Looking On. They also did, from morning till night, work the machinery that made the Things, and the Son of a Gun industriously Looked On; and when the Things were made he took them all and paid the people their wages.

Then did the Son of a Gun hire some of the People to store his Things, and to sell over the counter the Things to the rest of the People who came with the wages they had earned to buy such of the Things that they had need of.

Now there dwelt in those parts around and on the other side of a rocky hill called "The Corner," a certain Thief of the World, who, like the Son of a Gun, had inherited from his father a large portion of the Earth and the fullness thereof, and the inhabitants thereof, who in like manner, had dug wealth out of the earth by his gracious permission, and had built factories and worked in them and made Things which he, as the reward of his Looking On, took and paid them wages for.

And these people called themselves the Great Public.

Now, it so happened that neither the Son of a Gun's factories made all the things that the People wanted, nor the Thief of the World's factories all the things that the Great Public wanted.

So after the People had spent a portion of their wages (which were but One-Half the value of the Things they had produced) with the Son of a Gun, the Son of a Gun sent his hired servants to sell the rest of his Things to the Great Public Around the Corner (whose wages also were but One-Half of the Things they produced), who bought all they needed up to the limit of their wages. Likewise, after the Great Public had spent a portion of their wages with the Thief of the World, the Thief of the World sent his hired servants to sell the rest of his Things to the People Around the Corner, who bought all they needed up to the limit of their wages.

But when the hired servants returned, each set to their Master, they took back with them a goodly portion of Things they could not sell, because the producers of both sides had no more wages wherewith to buy. So they reported that trade was bad and there was a financial stringency.

Then goeth the Son of a Gun and calleth together all his People and saith unto them: "Behold, now; trade is bad; there is a financial stringency; the Great Public Around the Corner are not taking my Things. My servants report that my Things are to high priced for them to buy with their wages; but if the Things were cheaper they could buy more. It behooveth me therefore to cut down wages some until Times mend and the financial stringency be loosened."

Then all the People lifted up their voices and wept, and howled, and threatened they would be something

awful before they would take the reduction.

But the Son of a Gun mildly beamed on them over his spectacles, and gently reminded them that the Earth, the Factories and the Things were his, and that he held the Keys of Hell and Death in his hand. Whereat the people agreed to produce Things for less wages.

Then did his hired servants go forth with the Cheaper Things to the Great Public Around the Corner, and sold them nearly all, and returned with joy unto the Son of a Gun who rejoiced with a great chuckling greatly.

But when the hired servants of the Thief of the World came with Things to sell to the People, they were dismayed to find that the People could not buy as aforesaid, for after they had spent all their wages, and bought what they could, there was left a great Heap of Unbought Things, the hired servants had to take back to their masters.

Then goeth the Thief of the World and calleth together the Great Public and saith unto them: "Behold, now, trade is very bad; there is a great financial stringency, and business depression. My servants report that they cannot sell these Things unless the price thereof be very much less. It is my painful duty, therefore, to announce a 25 cent. reduction until the financial constipation be over."

Then the Great Public lifted up their voices and wept and vowed they would be something awful before they would stand it. But the Thief of the World beamed on them and gently told them he had the power to make them suffer hunger and thirst if they disobeyed. Whereupon they submitted.

Then did his hired servants go forth rejoicing, bearing cheaper things to the People, who bought a little more than at the last time. And the Thief of the World, though he rejoiced that he had effected more sales, saw with alarm that his heap of Unsold Things was gradually increasing.

But when the hired servants of the Son of a Gun went again to sell, behold, the Great Public were so poor that the servants could sell but very few Things even at the Reduced Rates and as Great Bargains. And they returned with sorrow to the Son of a Gun and poured out their much sorrow and little cash at his feet.

Then goeth he again and calleth together his People and saith unto them: "Behold, the financial stringency increaseth; the market is glutted; it is hard to make sales; I must retrench expenses; I must not only reduce your wages, but I am going to run some of my simplest machinery with donkeys which will work for hay and thistles."

And the People wept sore, but saw no way of escape.

So the Son of a Gun did reduce their wages, and imported a number of donkeys who worked for hay and thistles and displaced an equal number of men.

Then saith the Son of a Gun to himself: "Now shall I be able to compete; now shall I save all these wages, and sell to the Great Public Around the Corner. Yea, I do not see why I should not so simplify my machinery as to get rid of all these high-wage-earning men and employ all beasts; then should I sell marvelously cheap, and my Things would be all profit."

Then he sent forth his hired servants with Marvelously Cheap Things, who sold quite a large lot to the Great Public Around the Corner, and returned to their master in high glee. And the Son of a Gun had a light heart and slept well that night, for he had made large sales and good profits.

But when the Thief of the World's servants returned from their selling expedition to the People, they reported that times were very dull; that they who could buy could buy but little; that many were out of work and could not buy, and that their places had been filled with donkeys who eat only hay and Thistles and didn't want Things.

Which made the Thief of the World shake in his shoes with the fear of bankruptcy; and he hastily called together the Great Public and explained that really, if he could not produce more cheaply he would have to assign, as the financial constipation was more stringent than ever, and in order to find a market for things he was compelled to have Cheaper Labor to produce Things with.

So he discharged half of his men and got mules and donkeys that consumed but hay and thistles and didn't want wages.

And he sent his hired servants with Cheap Things to the People, who could buy but very few; so that the Thief of the World had to discharge more men and get more donkeys and mules, and, also, to shut up a lot of his Thing factories.

And the hired servants of the Son of a Gun when they went to sell Things to the Great Public Around the Corner found nobody but men out of work and hay-and-thistle-eating mules and donkeys who did not need Things.

So the Son of a Gun had to discharge more of his men and get simpler machinery and more donkeys, and to shut up a lot of his Thing factories.

donkeys did not get hay and thistles; the Son of a Gun said the Crisis was all owing to Lack of Confidence, and the Thief of the World said it was all owing to the Gold Basis having got off its base; and all the People and the Great Public Around the Corner, and all the mules and donkeys stood staring at each other like Damphules.

But one day they came by that way a dusty, care-worn stranger with no marks of respectability upon him, and he, seeing their plight said unto them: "Brethren, why starve ye here all day in the midst of plenty? Arise ye, abolish this loathing Son of a Gun and this Thief of the World who steal your produce and tie up your hands. Take your own. In one grand common ownership work ye the land and the factories; abolish the idlers and divide the product amongst the workers, each according to his deeds. So shall there be enough for each, enough for all, enough for ever more."

And some feared and said: "Thou speakest new, strange and unorthodox doctrines; get out!"

But some pondered his words in their hearts, and thought there might be a better method than the present one.

Convention Notes.

Walter Thomas Mills is short in stature but long in logic. He promises to come to St. Louis in September.

Prof. Herron has donated two hundred dollars to the National treasury to start the work of the committee.

Secretary Wilson of the United Mine Workers was an interested spectator at several sessions. He is a Socialist.

Strickland of Chicago, who has a good voice and plenty of it, led in the singing and it giving the Socialist yell.

The temporary address of the National Secretary is 4014 Evans avenue, St. Louis, Mo. An office will be rented within a few days.

Street meetings were held by the Indianapolis comrades and addressed by various delegates. Large crowds were always in attendance.

Red buttons bearing the words "Socialist Unity Convention" were furnished the delegates and were worn with red ribbons attached.

The entire proceedings of the convention were marked by a flow of wit and humor that will make the stenographic report that is to be published far from dry reading.

Job Harriman and Morris Hillquit attracted the admiration of all the delegates with their logical arguments. These two make a team of which New York comrades are justly proud.

A photograph of the delegates was taken on the steps of the State capitol Tuesday. It will be a valuable souvenir of the convention. It will be reproduced in next week's Missouri Socialist.

The Hon. James F. Carey, Socialist member of the Massachusetts legislature, has gained considerably in Avondale. He was constantly engaged in entertaining a group of delegates. He says he likes his job very well.

The Chicago delegation was as enthusiastic as it was big. It contained some able men and the goal our comrades of that city have set for themselves, twenty-five thousand votes at next election, is quite within possibility of realization.

Owing to the amount of work in the convention and the holding of night sessions the representatives of the Socialist papers found it impossible to complete the organization of the Socialist Press Association. All were enthusiastic over the plan and at a short meeting held Thursday a committee of three was appointed, Mally, Wanhope and Putnam, and further steps will be taken by correspondence.

Revolt.

Hail, spirit of revolt, thou spirit of life.
Child of the ideal, daughter of the far-away truth!
Without thee the nations drag on in a living death;
Without thee is stagnation and arrested growth;
Without thee Europe and America would be sunk in China's lethargy, smothered in the past, having no horizon but the actual.

Hail, spirit of revolt, thou spirit of life.
Child of eternal love—
Love rebelling against lovelessness, life rebelling against death!
Rise at last to the full measure of thy birthright;
Spurn the puny weapons of hate and oppression;
Fix rather thy calm, burning, protesting eyes on all the myriad shams of man and they will fade away. Thus and thus only give form and body to thy noblest aspirations.
And we shall see done on earth as it is in heaven.
God's ever living, growing, ripening will
—From "Plain Talk in Psalm and Parable," by Ernest Crosby.

Socialism and Trusts

Rev. Chas. Vail's Address at Los Angeles.

One of the strangest things is that people should consent to leave their industrial interests in the hands of irresponsible persons to be controlled for private emolument. The present economic rulers hold the livelihood of the people in their power, and admit of no responsibility. This department of life is of the utmost interest to every man. Why should a man be deprived of a voice in the industrial group of which he is a member, more than in the political group? Of what value is it to democratize politics and not industry? Socialism proposes to substitute a popular self-government in the industrial as in the political world. Economic democracy is a corollary of political democracy. Socialism would bring the industrial regime under popular government, to be exercised by the people in the interests of the people.

The present industrial regime is despotic. In place of this despotism it is proposed to substitute a Social Democracy. There is no reason why we should have sovereign rule in the industrial realm more than in the political; or why we should abrogate chattel slavery and leave untouched wage slavery.

Industrial democracy being in the line of evolution is certain of attainment. Democracy has already been attained in politics and religion, and industry is passing through similar stages of development.

In the early period of human history men fought singly. Next they gathered into groups for self-preservation, forming the tribe or nation, which necessitated a leader, chief or king. When these rulers began to abuse their power the people rose in their might and asserted their independence. They dethroned the monarchs and selected their own governors, making them responsible to society for their official acts. In religion, we find the same development. Men first worshiped alone, then they gathered into groups, and formed religious societies. These organizations were led by men appointed for the purpose. When the priests began to abuse their power, the people rebelled. Reforms were inaugurated and religious democracy established.

Do we not find the same thing in industry? Men first worked individually, as in the Handicraft Stage, then gradually they became associated in groups and division of labor was introduced as in the Manufacturing Stage. These associations grew into greater and greater magnitude, as in the Factory Stage, each requiring special direction and management, and so the master workman developed into an industrial chief—a captain of industry. These rulers, like those in politics and religion, have perverted their power, and the people are rising, and will make their economic rulers, as they did their political and religious rulers, responsible to themselves. Democracy has always followed despotism. Will it fall in the industrial realm? No. We shall have an industrial Republic planted upon the foundation of our political Republic.

Socialism logically demands the socialization of the instruments of production to correspond with the socialization of production on the one hand, and political democracy on the other.

The question then, to-day, is, Shall we have organized capital in the hands of individuals, or in the hands of society? The choice is not between competition and combination, for the former is rapidly disappearing. Combination either of the few or many is inevitable. Combination is the Socialist way of doing business; competition is the individualistic way.

Industry, then, has successfully passed from the handicraft stage of production into the era of manufacture, and from thence into modern mechanical industry, and this era has evolved into the corporate, or joint stock stage, and is now rapidly taking on the form of monopoly. But this monopolistic stage, which has been entered, is not the end for as individuals have combined into corporations, and corporations into trusts, so trusts will combine into a Co-operative Commonwealth. This being logical, is inevitable, in economic evolution there is no retrogression. It is only in universal combination that a complete consummation can be attained. Trusts must combine into the great trust—the nation. There is no more possibility of our re-entering any of the past eras of production from which we have evolved than there is of the butterfly re-entering the chrysalis. The stage of handicraft and manufacturing, and even the competitive stage of modern industry has passed, or is rapidly passing, into innocuous desuetude. As slavery gave way to feudalism and feudalism to capitalism, so capitalism must give way to Socialism. But everything in its own order, first the blade, then the ear, and after that the full corn in the ear.

The fruits of industrial evolution are now reaped by the few. The trust is Socialism for the few at the expense of the many. What we want is Socialism for all at the expense of none. The trust utilizes the methods of Socialism—combination, co-operation and co-ordination—to get the best results from man and nature without the Socialist aim and spirit. Every

trust virtually admits the truth of Socialist charges, that competition is wasteful, and that by combination the cost of production is greatly reduced, and harmony restored in the industrial realm. The only solution of the problem is that which has been pointed out—the socialization of the trust, that the benefits now monopolized by the few may become the inheritance of all. The choice must be between Plutocratic Socialism and Democratic Socialism.

The development of the trust is a great annoyance to the middle class of small producers and distributors, and so we find them raising a hue and cry about the tyranny of the trust. Why is this? It is because they belong to the competitive stage of modern industry, which stage is fast being supplanted by the monopolistic, and as a result they are being forced into bankruptcy. The trust, which is the logical sequence of the competitive system, is the great labor-displacing machine of the big capitalist. Of the 14,000 failures annually \$7 per cent are those whose capital was \$5,000 or less, and 9 per cent those whose capital was over \$5,000, but less than \$20,000. Consequently, of the total failures, only about 4 per cent have a capital in excess of \$20,000.

But this is not all. We are told that of the 1,168,243 firms doing business in the United States and Canada in 1897, 223,332 either failed or wound up their affairs after losing their last dollar. At this rate it would take about five years to wipe out the existence of the whole middle class were there not an equal number standing ready to invest their small earnings or inheritance in middle class enterprises. But the supply is not inexhaustible. The wealth of these aspirants of bankruptcy will soon be absorbed by the plutocracy, and then society will be divided into two classes—a few hundred prodigiously wealthy families on the one side and the great mass of proletarians on the other.

The middle class rears its own doom in the concentration of wealth in the hands of the few. It is nearing the breakers. The field of production is already nearly closed, and the men of means, having nowhere else to invest their increasing wealth, are now beginning to invade the field of distribution, and the small store will, in a few years, be as scarce as the small factory is now.

Let us not be deceived by statistics here. There was an apparent growth of the middle class from 1880 to 1890; a growth in quantity, but a decrease in quality. Those entering the mercantile middle class were not attracted there by any enlargement of its field of opportunities; they were driven there by the closing up of other avenues of employment and enter only to feed the fire of bankruptcy. Driven from the field of production, they enter the mercantile body only as a halting place on their way to commercial death. This very phenomenon is a symptom of the approaching collapse. As before pointed out, concentration in this field has been delayed, but the time has now come when it will go forward with alacrity as the other fields for investment are being closed. The statistics of 1900 will undoubtedly show a rapid decrease in the number of the middle class. Is it any wonder, then, that the middle class should raise a cry of protest against this concentration when it sees its special privileges vanishing before the approaching tritification of industry?

Its protest, however, is not in behalf of the laboring class, but in behalf of its own existence. Its cry is not against the exploiting system of production, but against the new capitalism, represented by plutocracy, becoming the sole exploiter. The middle class does not object to some riding on the backs of others, it only objects to being the party ridden. The old capitalism cries out against the new, because it feels the iron heel of capitalist oppression.

Their opposition to progress, however, is about as futile as the opposition of the laborers to the introduction of new machinery. The laborers were blind to the benefits of machinery because they saw in it only an instrument of oppression, and their strength was wasted in an endeavor to force a return to the Handicraft Stage of production. The same is true to-day of the middle class. They are lending their energies toward the dissolution of the trust system, not realizing that the trust is a natural product of industrial evolution. The solution of the problem for both the laboring class and the middle class is not in endeavoring to destroy machinery and the trust, but in their collective ownership and control.

Socialists recognize that the ultimate goal of capitalist evolution is the tritification of every department of production and distribution, so that the greatest possible product may be realized from the least expenditure of economic forces. The difference between a capitalist trust and a public trust lies in the department of distribution, and capacity of the people to consume the product of their labor at cost. The capitalist trust is Socialism in production, but individualism in distribution. We want Socialism in both production and distribution.

The capitalist class, as represented by the Republican party, endeavors to uphold the trust and its private ownership in order to maintain its own supremacy. Senator Hanna has pointed out the inevitableness of the concentration of industry and the advantages which flow from increased production

and economy. But such statements are one-sided, and endeavor to cover up the pathway of blood, the bitterness and failures that have attended its growth. The middle class, on the other hand, as represented by the Democratic party, closes its eyes to the evils, overlooking the great power that concentration brings and the enormous economy effected by unified industry. It remains for the Socialist, untrammelled by the interests of the other classes and parties, to clearly point out both the good and evil of concentration and show how the evil can be eliminated and the good retained. We note with satisfaction the progress which has gone hand in hand with the development of industry, but we clearly see that we have now reached the point where the system of private ownership of the trust blocks the way to further progress. We see that the only salvation is in pushing the evolution on to its logical consummation—public ownership. We reject the Democratic middle-class policy of destroying the trust and so throwing civilization backward. Socialism, then, welcomes the trust, not as a finality, but as a step toward Socialism, and the quicker the constructive work of these great combines work out their destructive counterpart in failure and crises, the quicker the final consummation of the industrial evolution will be effected.

The trust is systematizing and unifying industry and preparing the way for the Co-operative Commonwealth. Any industry organized into a trust is eminently ripe for appropriation by the community. It is useless to say that such an enterprise cannot be managed by the State, when it is being managed by a band of capitalists. The Board of Directors, who usually do not own the capital invested—can as readily be made responsible to the whole people as to the shareholders. The directors in charge at the time can be retained, if thought advisable, simply making them responsible to all the people. Socialism is thus seen to be practicable, inevitable, and to rest upon a solid economic foundation.

The Flavor of Folly.

It is Necessary to Make Life Interesting, Says Wm. Marion Reedy.

A Review of His Pamphlet on "Equality."

Last month the ebullient, exuberant, transcendental William Marion Reedy devoted his entire monthly pamphlet to a criticism of Bellamy's famous work, "Equality," in which he labors hard to prove the fallacy of Socialism. After reading it over 16 times carefully, critically, I laid it down with a very strong conviction that William would have been more of a success if he had confined his efforts to a dissertation on Biontology or something equally easy, the hydrostatic principle for instance. Maybe, though, if Bellamy would lay off a couple of weeks, meantime, making liberal use of such harmless amusements as mild apertures and antelumbics, he could write a very able brochure on Socialism.

William is an "amusing" case, I repeat, he always impresses me that way. I never could differentiate him properly from a trick broncho—I saw out West one time. No sooner than the rider got astride of him and headed toward the place you wanted to go to, he'd bow up his back and start off nickerly, bridle, never taking his eye off of the goal, nor swerving a hair's breadth, so that you would be inspired with the notion that you would be at your destination before you could say Jack Robinson. But there's where you'd err, and be doomed to disappointment. When he'd get so nearly there that you began to get in shape to dismount he'd suddenly execute a fanciful caracol, reverse himself, fly up at both ends simultaneously, and start back to the rancho like old Billy Hades beating tan bark. Stop him! Well, I tried it once—only once. I stopped, and staff stopped till they came down after me with a litter, but broncho didn't. Now, it is just such tactics and antics and caroling and doubling back on the part of the imprudent William that moves me to observe his similarity to that broncho, though I protest any interference as to further analogy. If his "amart set," for whom he writes, want to extend the simile, well and good. About the first article by William I ever read I was sure he was going to land straight into headquarters of the Socialist camp without delay. But not so. Just as I thought he was preparing to leap over the Socialist cheval, defuse, he reversed himself and fled toward the mephitic camp, with such precipitancy as to recall to my mind the pascuinate on Gen. Burnside, which we wicked "rebs" set to music and sang around the campfires. On one occasion the gallant General confident of easy victory dashed forward to encourage his wavering command, but seeing the enemy in overwhelming numbers, wise, as well as brave General that he was, he beat a hasty retreat, which tickled the "rebs" awfully, of course, and inspired a smart Allee fellow to then and there improvise "Add jasnquade, which runneth as follows, to-wit:

"Bursidies rode up into ranks
Right straight up in his saddle,
And drew his sword, cried right about,
Right about, Yanks, skeddaddle.
Now, that's the way with Billy in

nearly all of his dissertations. The one under consideration is an exception, however. It doesn't start anywhere and doesn't go anywhere, and consequently, is not under the necessity of turning tail and so forth. It do him the honor and myself the pleasure, however, of making a few comments. Whether the readers have any honor or pleasure or interest in the matter or not, is a thing of supreme indifference to me. He says in the outset that Bellamy's premises are wrong, in that they are an assumption of equality of life and that notwithstanding his ingenious arguments his conclusions are false. I concede that if his premises are false, his conclusions must also be false. But William makes the same mistake, evincing an ignorance of Socialism that is surprising. Every argument in the pamphlet, and they are by no means ingenious, as are Bellamy's—is based on the false assumption that Bellamyism and Socialism are synonymous terms—that they are one and the same thing. Hence, his conclusions are false. I do not propose in this article to point out, for Mr. Reedy's edification, the difference between scientific Socialism and Bellamyism, further than to say that Socialism is both a science and an art. As a science it investigates and determines the evolutionary laws of economic development. As an art it teaches the practical application of these laws to the affairs of society and government.

While Socialists believe that a knowledge and application of such laws would go far toward remedying the inequalities of life and alleviating many of the evils incident to the existing capitalist system, they do not maintain, as Mr. Reedy charges them of doing, that Socialism will eradicate every misery but death, and eliminate all passions, etc.

Reedy says that "equality" is a dream one might wish to come true. It aims at an existence that would be "pleasant, if possible," set in the very next sentence he admits that it is not only "possible," but that "much of the dream will come true, some day."

A few sentences further on he slips his trolley again, when he says: "My impression of the world as Mr. Bellamy pictures it is that it would be a world of insufferable prigs. The world, if it ever comes to the Bellamy stage, will seek surer means to suicide. It will make itself free. Thought you just said 'one might wish that the dream would come true,' that it 'will come true, some day' and that such a state of society would be 'pleasant.'"

What sort of logic is that which says a thing "is possible," yet "impossible," which is "pleasant," yet makes you "fired" and impels you to "suicide?" Under Bellamyism he says the "salt of sin, the flavor of folly gone, and life would be stale, dull, flat and unprofitable. Vice, makes for vicebra in humanity. Wipe it out utterly, and we are reduced to a state of moral-jelly fishery."

Such sentiments savour very strongly of downright perversity, and I can imagine no society that could regard them complacently outside of the particular coterie who constitute the Mirror's clientele. Moreover, to my mind they convey a subtle hint that William would like to pose as a modified edition of Don Juan.

There are hypocrites in vice as well as in virtue. There are those who affect the rone as well as the saint. After citing a long catalogue of calamities that would overwhelm the human race if equality of life were established, he caps the climax of absurdity by saying: "Inequality in life is what brings the world up toward equality." Now, as brother Reedy doesn't establish any metes and bounds beyond which the world shall be brought up toward equality I infer that the process will continue until "inequality" which he seems to think is the measuring of human action, gives way to "equality," with all of its innumerable evils.

How's that, Willie? You are hysterical on your advocacy of a heaven of inequality, though, in your exuberance, you admit that it will transform itself into a hell of equality. William Marion says: "Bellamy telescopes himself in his arguments." I am not defending Bellamy's kind of Socialism, but I must say that if the author of "Equality" were alive, he could retort: "Mr. Reedy 'corks' himself in his arguments." But I desist. There vain to follow the fantasies, false assumptions, contradictions and tergiversations contained in that pamphlet.

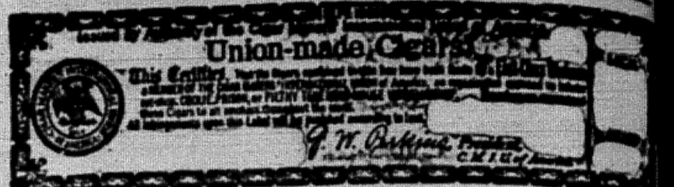
C. I. William Marion Reedy.
I surely think I need a prescription, calling for large quantities of the ingredients hereinbefore mentioned.

T. M. PUTNAM.

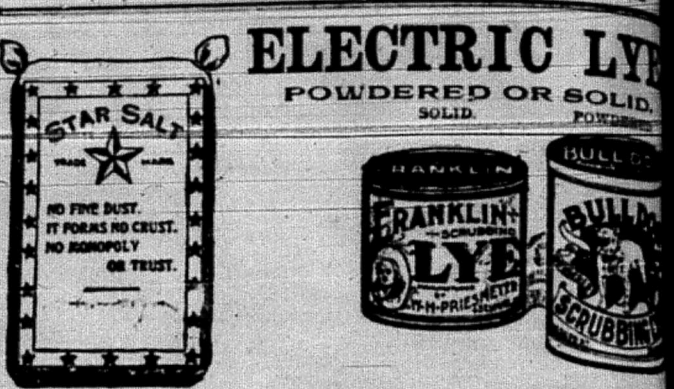
Star Liquor Co.
DEALERS IN
Fine Old Kentucky
Sweet & Sour Mash-Whiskies
Wines, Gins and Brandies.
1026 Franklin Ave., St. Louis
HENRY SCHERER, Prop.
Telephone Kinloch D-924.

STEINER ENGRAVING & BADGE CO.
BADGES, SEALS,
BUTTONS & PINS, STAMPS,
STENCILS & METAL CHECKS.
11 N. 3rd ST. - ST. LOUIS.

Smoke Only Union Made Cigars.

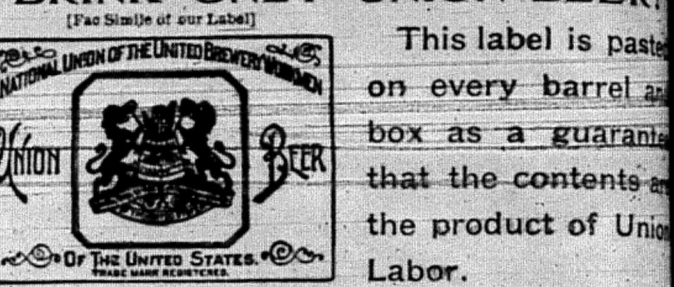


See that Every Box Bears the BLUE UNION LABEL Issued by the Cigarmakers' International Union of America.



W. H. PRIESMEYER

DRINK ONLY UNION BEER!



This label is pasted on every barrel and box as a guarantee that the contents are the product of Union Labor.

Berry - Horn Co.
PORTLAND ALPHA CEMENT.
6th and Olive Streets, ST. LOUIS.

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

It is Made by Non-Union Labor
Only bread bearing this label is Union-made.
BAKERS AND CONFECTIONERS UNION
NO. 15.

Voney's
Restaurant and Lunch Room.
313 Locust Street.
Try Our 10-cent Hot or Cold Lunch Bags.

The Worker.
Uncompromising Exposure of Socialism. Unflinching Advocate of Labor's Rights.
A non-date paper giving all important news of the Socialist movement in this country and abroad. Articles on Socialism and on public events from the Socialist standpoint.
50 cents per year; 25 cents for six months; 15 cents for three months.
Address: **THE WORKER,** 184 William Street, New York.

Arbeiter-Zeitung
Vols. Anwalt.
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 object—you should read THE INTERNATIONAL LIBRARY.
Send for Catalogue. INTERNATIONAL LIBRARY PUBLISHING CO., 22 DUANE ST. New York City. Agents Wanted.

St. Louis Cloak Mfg. Co.
Manufacturers of
Infants and Children's
CLOAKS
Reelers, Dress Skirts and Petticoats.
704-68 Washington Av.

WILLIAM H. BAIRD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Room 211, Ogark Building,
N. W. cor. 10th and Pine Sts. ST. LOUIS, MO.
Phone Kinloch C 68.

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.

DR. L. H. DAVIS,
Office and Residence,
1025 Park Avenue
Office Hours From
11 a. m. to 1 p. m. 5 to 9 p. m.
Kinloch Telephone A1394.

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 a paper for ten weeks.

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 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.

Joan E. McDermott,
LAWYER.
ROOM 35 DeMENIL BUILDING.
S. W. cor. 7th and Pine Sts. ST. LOUIS.

PILGRIM CAFE,
517-519 Chestnut Street, St. Louis, Mo.
Ladies' and Gents' Restaurant.
Ang V. Hiltensband, Prop.
UNION HOUSE.
POPULAR PRICES. Phone Kin. B 1074.

The Wage Worker
The fearless advocate of public ownership of all means of production and exchange. 10 pages monthly. Price, 50c per year. Sample free.
Address: WAGE WORKER PUBLISHING CO., 7 Congress St. W., Detroit, Mich.

H. SLIKERMAN,
Attorney at Law,
306 CARLETON BUILDING,
Sixth and Olive Streets, ST. LOUIS, MO.
Phone Bell Main 2475 & Kinloch, a 188.