

Communications must reach the office by Monday evening preceding the issue in which they are to appear. The fact that a story is published does not commit MISSOURI SOCIALIST to all opinions expressed therein.

Entered at the Postoffice at St. Louis, Mo., as second-class matter, in December, 1909.



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

The Assassination of President McKinley.

As we are about to go press the message is flashed across the wires from Buffalo that the life of President McKinley is at an end. We are sincerely sorry. Life is a sacred thing and he who deprives a fellowman of his life injures all society.

Anarchy has no greater opponent than Socialism. The police may spread their nets over the face of the earth, they may resort to the most cruel and despotic methods to wipe out all trace of the sect that believes in assassination, but anarchy will not disappear until the rising sun of Socialism dispels the darkness in which anarchy thrives.

It is unfortunate that there are many untutored minds, in which the impression still remains that there is a connection between Socialism and anarchy. This impression cannot be effaced in a moment, but time will tell, and as the Socialist party proves its principles by its works this foolish idea will be eradicated.

We do not feel called upon to join in the clamor begun by the capitalist press for revenge. The Socialist is not bloodthirsty, and cannot endorse the utterances that fill the columns of the daily papers crying for the blood of the assassin. The law is there to punish the criminal. That is sufficient.

From them the fundamental law of this free land, which forbids cruel and unusual punishments, should be suspended, and the MOST CRUEL AND UNUSUAL PUNISHMENT that human ingenuity can devise should be relentlessly applied to deter the devils from the pursuit of their inhuman lust for blood.

This is worse than barbarism. It is almost inconceivable that a paper read by many thousand enlightened people should dare in this day and age to make such an inhuman suggestion. It is not surprising that in a society where such utterances are allowed to pass there also be men of the type of Czolgosz, the anarchist.

From Buffalo comes rumors, evidently not without foundation, that the prisoner is being brutally tortured in the hope of forcing a confession of a plot. The details as published are horrifying. That such a thing should be permitted is a disgrace to America and the Socialist would not be true to his principles if he did not protest against it with all his might.

Again we say we have no sympathy

for the assassin. He should be punished like all murderers, according to law. But there are incidents in connection with this sad affair which must not be overlooked by Socialists, who are ever watchful of the interests of the working class. The blood thirsty daily press is attempting to lash the public mind into a fury for a purpose. It is desired to secure the enactment of legislation, ostensibly against anarchists. But those laws, when once enacted, will not touch the anarchist. They will not wipe out anarchy. But they will be so framed as to apply in times of labor trouble to labor organizations. Let the trade unionists be wary of hastily drawn resolutions on the assassination for they may soon find that their own words will be used to secure the enactment of laws to oppress them instead of the anarchists. There are conspiracies on foot that are far greater and more dangerous to the laboring class than even the alleged conspiracies of anarchist groups.

Missouri Socialist desires to give the party news from all States as promptly as possible. Therefore, we desire to secure a regular correspondent in every locality where there is an organization of Socialists. Will you volunteer to furnish us the news from your neck of the woods? If so, please let us know at once, and your name will be credited on our staff.

Too Sudden.

The Daily Picayune of New Orleans, La., under date of Sept. 6, gives a half-column account of a speech made before a meeting of Socialists in that city. The account says: Captain Calvin C. Ross of Waco, Tex., national organizer for the National Socialist Party, addressed last night in Typographical Union Hall an audience of Socialists and their friends, touching the origin, objects and tenets of the new political party.

At the conclusion of his address, Captain Ross called a meeting of Socialists and conducted an election of officers, with the following result: State chairman, Alvin Porter; State Secretary, J. J. Fineran; National Committeeman, J. R. Hoy.

Really, "this is so sudden." All members of the party are undoubtedly anxious to see the States organized at the earliest possible moment, but Mr. Ross' style of springing a whole State Committee on the movement over night is a little too swift to suit some of us. Whoever Mr. Ross is, he should call at the national office or some other Socialist headquarters and find out how this State autonomy affair works before he begins to monkey with it.

The Workers' Paradise?

Comrade: I, a Social Democrat, was told before leaving England that New Zealand was the "worker's paradise."

Well, after walking about the streets of Wellington for a fortnight, and not finding work, I put myself on the government unemployed books—was sent up country with others on bush-felling and road-making work. They make us pay for our axes and charge us 2s a week for the use of grindstone.

On this job there were powerful men working like niggers; talk about white slavery in England, let them come out here. To proceed: These strong men, used to the work, could not make it pay at the price the government gives—it is all piecework and sweating.

The delusion is here. People at home do not distinguish between the nominal wages and the real wages. The worker here receives more in cash, but rent is high, food is dear, clothes cost about 50 per cent more, and ironware is about double the price one pays in England.

I expected too much. Generally the people are a lot of stuck-up Jingos, and they seem to have gone crazy simply because two royal paupers have taken it into their heads to pay Wellington a visit. Really, the people in New Zealand seem to be just as silly as those at home. There is no true democratic spirit; it is the same old scramble as to who is to be the top dog. About the only people who gave me real sympathy and help were a few Socialists, and it heals many a heartache to find, so far from home, comrades in the grand old cause—London Justice.

Copies of the picture of the Unity convention, printed on heavy cardboard or on heavy paper, for sale at this office, ten cents each.

It is time for you to renew your subscription and get a new one from the other fellow. Let's hear from you.

An Appeal and Address

Issued by the Socialist Party of Indianapolis

While it is generally reputed that a state of great prosperity prevails all over the country and that Indianapolis is sharing in its blessings, an overwhelming majority of the people in this city as in every other part of the civilized world, are obliged to acknowledge that the struggle for a livelihood grows more intense and the future becomes more uncertain each day. To any one who is solely dependent for a living on his power to labor—as most persons are—and who has no control over the means to employ such labor but must go to others who have control of such means and opportunities, and sell himself in competition with numerous others, for barely enough to live from day to day it needs no argument to demonstrate that conditions are bad. No amount of fine phrases and newspaper boasting can persuade the vast army of small merchants and manufacturers, who are being rapidly driven into failure and bankruptcy, and forced to enter the overcrowded ranks of the unemployed wage-working class that times are good. While the professional class, such as doctors, lawyers, teachers, etc., in spite of the great difficulties in attaining proficiency, find opportunities scant and remuneration meager. In every occupation and avenue of employment, applicants are far in excess of opportunities—more men than jobs. This state of affairs has compelled a few writers that is forcing wages down to the point of bare subsistence, which in turn, has caused widespread poverty and demoralization, which threatens to subvert government and civilization.

On the other hand wealth and power are rapidly concentrating within the control of a class whose members are becoming fewer but vastly richer. By strange process which eludes the understanding of most people, a few individuals, without giving an equivalent or contributing in any way to the bringing into existence the various forms of wealth, are enabled to turn the currents of wealth into their private coffers; while those who toil the hardest and create all wealth are compelled to accept a miserable pittance as wages, and live in poverty and degradation. This unjust and dangerous state is causing great discontent and bitterness and is rapidly awakening inquiry. Owing to the methods and means necessary in the production of the things required for human sustenance, and the inability of the many to command such means, with the consequent dependency upon a small class of capitalists who do control such means many are beginning to feel that they are being exposed to the exactions of those who have no right to the wealth the law accords them. If we have a government established for the purpose of protecting the rights of each in the pursuit of a livelihood, and if by changes in the industrial conditions a few are employed to take the fruits of other's toil, such government does not fulfill its mission, if it does not prevent such spoliation. It rather subverts the interests of the few rich, who profit by the helplessness of the many and it becomes necessary to alter and extend the duties of government so that the rich and powerful may not oppress the weak.

The first and greatest problem that confronts every person is "how to get a living." It is the paramount question in every individual's career which must be encountered and settled before thought can be given to anything else. Liberty, equality and peace depend upon a free and equal chance to make a living. If some men or class of men enjoy a special advantage over others in controlling the sources of wealth, tyranny, extortion and slavery always ensue. As a result a class struggle will be engendered between those who rule and those who serve, which must eventually result in the overthrow of such form of society. As a consequence of these manifest facts, it is absolutely necessary that proper measures be adopted to restore equality of opportunity that some may not have the power to oppress others. With few exceptions most persons have the ability to earn a living, but such ability is useless without access to the opportunities to exert such power. There can be no freedom and independence unless all have equal rights to the use of those means—that are necessary to create wealth in any of its forms. The individual or class that stands at the gateway of opportunity has the power to make conditions upon which the producer may work, and experience has demonstrated that those in control take all the wealth except enough for the worker to barely live on. This is the condition in this country to-day. The helplessness of the masses to employ themselves, and the control by a few of the opportunities of wealth production, have caused all the poverty, inequality and consequent crime and vice that curses society to-day and which demands a prompt solution if we would rescue it from approaching dissolution.

Our industrial organization, or the manner and means by which wealth in all its forms is created, has become so complex and difficult of understanding that few men know just what their rights are. Everyone feels instinctively that he ought to be given a free and equal chance with every other one in his pursuit of a livelihood, and that he ought to get the full proceeds of his labor, yet men are systematically robbed of their just dues and have

no clear consciousness of how it is done or why it is done; while not a few have perverted their ideas so they believe that the prevailing strife is necessary. Of course, the beneficiaries of the present order of wealth distribution sedulously teach that it is necessary and natural that men, women and children should be engaged in the inhuman struggle for a chance to earn a living, because it enables them to hire labor cheap and gives them larger profits; that it is natural the man should be forced into involuntary idleness by labor displacing machines, while women and little children of the laboring class be compelled to toil in factories and store and often be obliged to supplement their miserable earnings by the sale of their honor. But conditions have reached a crisis, and it has become imperative that the people arrive at a clear and correct understanding of the situation, and adopt such measures as will adequately solve the problems.

The glaring social and industrial evils that overwhelm us on every side are the natural and logical fruits of our present form of wealth production and distribution—the ownership of the means, such as land, machinery and factories, by a few on the one side, with an army of dependent wage-earners who are embroiled and decried by the fierce conflict and the "nigger" wage on the other side. In its earlier stages, before the methods and processes had become so elaborate and the machinery so complex and expensive, the competitive system of wealth production, so-called, did not and could not injure a few individuals or a class to oppress and despoil the many. All that was required to make an independent living was the ability and willingness to work, together with a few inexpensive tools. But with the introduction of new processes and the employment of expensive machinery in the making of all forms of wealth, which necessitated the co-operation of many men working in one factory, thereby effecting great economy, the independent workers were forced through competition to relinquish their small shops and seek employment as wage-workers. This change has taken place gradually, but at an accelerating rate, until at present all departments of industry are carried on in factories, wherein vast numbers of wage-workers are employed by members of the capitalist class, who derive their wealth from that part of the workers' product which he must give for the permission to work. This tendency toward concentration is not confined to the manufacturing lines, but has extended to the mercantile pursuits and the small storekeeper is forced by the department store to close out and become a clerk at five or six dollars a week in a mammoth establishment without any chance of promotion, or of earning a competency for old age. With each development in the machinery or methods of producing wealth in its various forms, it becomes more difficult for the individual to employ himself, and as a result he becomes more dependent upon those who have control of such means. This principle of development and change in the form of industry from the small storekeeper and the independent worker with his few tools to the gigantic store and factories with hundreds of wage-slaves, has resulted in entrusting a few men and giving them all but complete dominion over the mass of the people.

The appearance of the enormous combinations of wealth, generally referred to as trusts, is filling the public mind with terror and dismay. With merciless and irresistible power they are devouring all the independent industries and organizing and controlling them from a common center; competition is stifled and competitors are absorbed or destroyed, and the most horrible industrial despotism confronts the people. Men who have long sung the refrain of private enterprise, and individual initiative, are now obliged to abandon their foolish ideas, as the logic of events has made them untenable, and they must now submit to the dictates of a few money monarchs.

At this crisis a multitude of alleged remedies are advocated to correct the present evil tendencies, and as a result confusion and contention reign among those whose ideas ought to be intelligent and harmonious. These diverse and contradictory movements of reform are the result of a misunderstanding of the principles of industrial and social development and growth. The laws of industrial evolution are certain and must be conformed to if progress is to continue, and before we can adapt ourselves to the present stage of development we must have an intelligent understanding of the principles that control. By the changes effected in the use of labor displacing machinery and the reorganization of industry on the combination plan, thousands of laborers are turned adrift each year, small storekeepers and manufacturers are forced out of business, while the services of an army of salesmen, bookkeepers and advertisers are dispensed with. This great mass of unemployed intensifies competition among wage-workers and tends to depress wages and the standard of living. The great body of the people receiving in wages, only enough to buy a small part of what they produce, a large residue is left on the markets unabsorbed, even after the capitalist is satisfied. As a result of the transaction the workers receive in money a small per cent of

the value they create, which they spend for subsistence and the capitalist has both the money and the greater part of the product, in the end. This surplus product which the capitalist cannot consume nor find a market for, causes a congestion and a consequent period of stagnation which throws millions out of employment. During these periods of dullness while men are idle, and many are suffering for the bare necessities of life, the storehouses of wealth abound in excess of that ministers to human needs. The spectacle of idle men able and willing to work; factories closed and raw material of all kinds at hand, and people perishing for necessities is a reflection on and an affront to man's intelligence. There is no excuse for such a state of affairs and no explanation other than man's stupidity and want of courage.

In order to avert these recurring periods of so-called overproduction, the capitalist class is seeking, through the methods of combination, to control the production of wealth that it will not exceed demand or consumption, and that they may both be held in accord. But this, by its very nature, involves a contradiction and consequent failure. If prices are held up and wages kept down, and products curtailed, the inevitable result must be an ever diminishing market. Should the mass of the people submit to a diet of cornmeal and water, and a garb of rags, there would be a demand for nothing else except what the capitalist or rich might demand. Unless the people or producers receive enough in wages to buy all they produce, a surplus of labor's products will remain on the market and cause a cessation of all further production of labor's products.

On the line of present tendencies, nothing need be expected in the way of a solution. It can only result in the ultimate destruction of industrial and political liberties and the impoverishment and enslavement of all but a few masters. On the other hand it is vigorously demanded that laws be enacted to abolish the trust and combination, but such a demand is no less absurd than to advocate the destruction of improved machinery and the discontinuance of improved processes. That competition is wasteful and demoralizing, a century of experience has given incontrovertible testimony. Competition is war, and is a survival of the fittest. It is a brutal and an iniquitous principle that has proven impracticable and has been forced to yield to the safer and more just principle of co-operation. We cannot go back; we must go forward. It is only necessary to use intelligence in the control of forces now employed for the benefit of a few.

At this critical juncture, when doubt and distraction have seized the public mind, the Socialist Party of America comes forward to you with an intelligent explanation of the many perplexing questions and offers a simple and effective solution for the mighty industrial and social problems that not only beset the city of Indianapolis, but the State, the Nation and the civilized world. It is contended by the Socialist Party that through the evolution of industry or the changes in the manner and means of producing, the necessities and luxuries of human life, the opportunities to work, or the means of wealth production, consisting of land, machinery and means of communication and transportation have passed out of the control of the people in general and into the control of a small class of individuals, known as capitalists, who, not unlike desert brigands, are enabled to control the workers' product; that the power to dictate terms upon which men may work has enabled the capitalists to control government and make it subservient to their interests; and that government as at present engaged is not a government of persons, but of property, and men are made subordinate to property. It is further contended that every person is entitled to a free and equal opportunity to make a living and should receive the full proceeds of his labor; that the present mode of wealth production compels the laborer to barter away his labor power and be subject to the same laws as merchandise; and that the capitalist class are beneficiaries of these conditions as they are enabled to buy labor power for a small part of that which it produces and retain the surplus product.

The outcome of the opposing interests of those who buy labor power and subsist on the difference between what the laborer produces and what he gets; and those who sell labor power and who are entitled to all they produce, but receive from the capitalist only enough to live on, has engendered a class struggle which is rapidly separating society into two classes—the capitalist class and the working class.

The situation as here outlined is so self-evident that no observing person can dare dispute it. The inability to employ themselves and the necessity of getting the permission of the capitalist class to produce wealth has caused the bitterest strife among the wage-workers for a chance to work. In the city of Indianapolis, men with families dependent upon them for support are obliged to work for less than a dollar a day. Many factories and stores are filled with women, and children of tender years, who are compelled to toil for long hours for a beggary pittance. Girls employed in the shops and stores are often compelled to sell their womanhood to supply their needs. The contrast of wealth and poverty, power and dependency, and arrogance and humiliation are forcibly exemplified in our midst.

The revolting social and industrial conditions are faithfully reflected in the political situation. It is not intended that the city government contributes in the least to the well-being of the masses, but leaves them exposed to the rapacity of greedy corporations. It is used as a tool, which the wily politician plies his various tricks and the rich have the property and privileges protected. The poor and propertyless, are exposed to the merciless operation of competition and men, women and children are dependent upon their labor power, are not protected in their right to the full proceeds of their toil.

There is no peculiar political issue in this campaign. It is the same as lists the country over. Government in all its branches, as at present constituted and employed, does not protect the masses from the curse of competition, but leaves the worker to be spoiled by those who control opportunities. It is the ultimate purpose of the SOCIALIST PARTY to secure the machinery of government and abolish wage slavery and the competitive system and establish Socialism or the co-operative method of wealth production. The very nature and tendency of industrial development makes it necessary that the machinery of government be employed to make the means of wealth production, such as land, factories, machinery, etc., common property, to be owned and controlled by the people collectively, so that it will be accorded a free and equal opportunity to make a living.

Since nearly all industries are controlled by a few who use the power to oppress and despoil the many, it is both easy and necessary for government to take charge of industries and compel them to common welfare. This is the only logical explanation and adequate solution of the present social and industrial problems. Every citizen is urged to give the statement a careful perusal and thoughtful study. It is the duty of every justice-loving man and especially the workers to join the SOCIALIST PARTY. Nothing need be expected from the Republican or Democratic parties. Both of them stand for support capitalism and wage slavery, and as has been shown, both capitalism and wage slavery must be abolished before the members of the working class can get their rights. When capital shall be owned collectively and each shall have freedom to work and receive his entire product, all must do something or perish. In accordance with this statement the SOCIALIST PARTY of Indianapolis has adopted a platform and nominated candidates to be voted upon at the forthcoming municipal election. YOU ARE URGED TO INVESTIGATE THESE PRINCIPLES AND REQUESTED TO SUPPORT THEM BY YOUR VOTE.

the value they create, which they spend for subsistence and the capitalist has both the money and the greater part of the product, in the end. This surplus product which the capitalist cannot consume nor find a market for, causes a congestion and a consequent period of stagnation which throws millions out of employment. During these periods of dullness while men are idle, and many are suffering for the bare necessities of life, the storehouses of wealth abound in excess of that ministers to human needs. The spectacle of idle men able and willing to work; factories closed and raw material of all kinds at hand, and people perishing for necessities is a reflection on and an affront to man's intelligence. There is no excuse for such a state of affairs and no explanation other than man's stupidity and want of courage.

In order to avert these recurring periods of so-called overproduction, the capitalist class is seeking, through the methods of combination, to control the production of wealth that it will not exceed demand or consumption, and that they may both be held in accord. But this, by its very nature, involves a contradiction and consequent failure. If prices are held up and wages kept down, and products curtailed, the inevitable result must be an ever diminishing market. Should the mass of the people submit to a diet of cornmeal and water, and a garb of rags, there would be a demand for nothing else except what the capitalist or rich might demand. Unless the people or producers receive enough in wages to buy all they produce, a surplus of labor's products will remain on the market and cause a cessation of all further production of labor's products.

On the line of present tendencies, nothing need be expected in the way of a solution. It can only result in the ultimate destruction of industrial and political liberties and the impoverishment and enslavement of all but a few masters. On the other hand it is vigorously demanded that laws be enacted to abolish the trust and combination, but such a demand is no less absurd than to advocate the destruction of improved machinery and the discontinuance of improved processes. That competition is wasteful and demoralizing, a century of experience has given incontrovertible testimony. Competition is war, and is a survival of the fittest. It is a brutal and an iniquitous principle that has proven impracticable and has been forced to yield to the safer and more just principle of co-operation. We cannot go back; we must go forward. It is only necessary to use intelligence in the control of forces now employed for the benefit of a few.

At this critical juncture, when doubt and distraction have seized the public mind, the Socialist Party of America comes forward to you with an intelligent explanation of the many perplexing questions and offers a simple and effective solution for the mighty industrial and social problems that not only beset the city of Indianapolis, but the State, the Nation and the civilized world. It is contended by the Socialist Party that through the evolution of industry or the changes in the manner and means of producing, the necessities and luxuries of human life, the opportunities to work, or the means of wealth production, consisting of land, machinery and means of communication and transportation have passed out of the control of the people in general and into the control of a small class of individuals, known as capitalists, who, not unlike desert brigands, are enabled to control the workers' product; that the power to dictate terms upon which men may work has enabled the capitalists to control government and make it subservient to their interests; and that government as at present engaged is not a government of persons, but of property, and men are made subordinate to property. It is further contended that every person is entitled to a free and equal opportunity to make a living and should receive the full proceeds of his labor; that the present mode of wealth production compels the laborer to barter away his labor power and be subject to the same laws as merchandise; and that the capitalist class are beneficiaries of these conditions as they are enabled to buy labor power for a small part of that which it produces and retain the surplus product.

The outcome of the opposing interests of those who buy labor power and subsist on the difference between what the laborer produces and what he gets; and those who sell labor power and who are entitled to all they produce, but receive from the capitalist only enough to live on, has engendered a class struggle which is rapidly separating society into two classes—the capitalist class and the working class.

The situation as here outlined is so self-evident that no observing person can dare dispute it. The inability to employ themselves and the necessity of getting the permission of the capitalist class to produce wealth has caused the bitterest strife among the wage-workers for a chance to work. In the city of Indianapolis, men with families dependent upon them for support are obliged to work for less than a dollar a day. Many factories and stores are filled with women, and children of tender years, who are compelled to toil for long hours for a beggary pittance. Girls employed in the shops and stores are often compelled to sell their womanhood to supply their needs. The contrast of wealth and poverty, power and dependency, and arrogance and humiliation are forcibly exemplified in our midst.

The revolting social and industrial conditions are faithfully reflected in the political situation. It is not intended that the city government contributes in the least to the well-being of the masses, but leaves them exposed to the rapacity of greedy corporations. It is used as a tool, which the wily politician plies his various tricks and the rich have the property and privileges protected. The poor and propertyless, are exposed to the merciless operation of competition and men, women and children are dependent upon their labor power, are not protected in their right to the full proceeds of their toil.

There is no peculiar political issue in this campaign. It is the same as lists the country over. Government in all its branches, as at present constituted and employed, does not protect the masses from the curse of competition, but leaves the worker to be spoiled by those who control opportunities. It is the ultimate purpose of the SOCIALIST PARTY to secure the machinery of government and abolish wage slavery and the competitive system and establish Socialism or the co-operative method of wealth production. The very nature and tendency of industrial development makes it necessary that the machinery of government be employed to make the means of wealth production, such as land, factories, machinery, etc., common property, to be owned and controlled by the people collectively, so that it will be accorded a free and equal opportunity to make a living.

Since nearly all industries are controlled by a few who use the power to oppress and despoil the many, it is both easy and necessary for government to take charge of industries and compel them to common welfare. This is the only logical explanation and adequate solution of the present social and industrial problems. Every citizen is urged to give the statement a careful perusal and thoughtful study. It is the duty of every justice-loving man and especially the workers to join the SOCIALIST PARTY. Nothing need be expected from the Republican or Democratic parties. Both of them stand for support capitalism and wage slavery, and as has been shown, both capitalism and wage slavery must be abolished before the members of the working class can get their rights. When capital shall be owned collectively and each shall have freedom to work and receive his entire product, all must do something or perish. In accordance with this statement the SOCIALIST PARTY of Indianapolis has adopted a platform and nominated candidates to be voted upon at the forthcoming municipal election. YOU ARE URGED TO INVESTIGATE THESE PRINCIPLES AND REQUESTED TO SUPPORT THEM BY YOUR VOTE.

YOU ARE URGED TO INVESTIGATE THESE PRINCIPLES AND REQUESTED TO SUPPORT THEM BY YOUR VOTE.

YOU ARE URGED TO INVESTIGATE THESE PRINCIPLES AND REQUESTED TO SUPPORT THEM BY YOUR VOTE.

Whither Are We Drifting?

By Wm. Edlin.

The political campaign of 1896 was one of the most memorable struggles in the history of the United States. The ruling capitalist class emerged victorious from the fray and ever since the industrial development in this country has been solely under the influence and inspiration of that class.

Four and a half years have hardly passed since McKinley was elected president of the United States. Four and a half years—and changes of such great magnitude have taken place that their effect on the history of this country is destined to be of a most sweeping revolutionary nature.

How many of the plain American people are cognizant of what is going on around them this present day? We venture to say, only a few. The great mass does not think and is not conscious of the real facts of life. Vast changes, most wonderful transformations, industrial, social and political, take place under our very eyes—in open daylight, so to speak. The daily papers report daily, although sparingly of the deep currents that dig beneath the structure of capitalism and threaten to sweep it from the face of the earth. Only the person who is conscious, whose mind is open to the ever-changing development, whose insight is able to perceive the most intricate working of cause and effect, whose mental clearness is capable of grasping the relations of one thing to another, is in a position to understand the goal of the "passing show," the trend of occurring events. And this is certain. It is a most remarkable "show" that is passing. All of past history has nothing to equal it in magnitude and importance to posterity. It is a "show" with a moral pregnant with suggestions that are valuable and instructive.

It is common knowledge at present that nothing in the universe is stationary. But there seems to be only a vague conception among most persons as to the mode in which this great law affects social progress and the affairs of man in general. Most men think, for instance, that capitalism as a system, will exist always, forever. It goes without saying that such an assertion is scientifically and historically false.

Social orders, like everything else, have their birth, their stage of infancy, maturity, old age, and, finally, death. All things that have a beginning must have an end. All things that are born and develop must decay and perish. The social systems in the past had their beginning and end, and capitalism, also as a social system, is no exception. It had a beginning, and a very definite beginning, too. Its end is near.

To the average person life in its entirety is a very simple matter. The great many live in a very narrow world—a world that is simple, indeed. The toilers of the earth, for instance, are enclosed within certain narrow bounds, their sphere of activity is limited and their "life expression" is cramped into a monotonous, daily cycle of arduous toil. It is therefore, not at all surprising that there should be so few to comprehend the complexity of all things; it is not at all to be wondered at that so few are in a position to grasp the real trend of our industrial and political, social and intellectual forces—forces which tend toward a common goal, which reach out for a system of concentration, co-operation and emancipation.

We human beings, unimportant as we are when we think of the infinite universe, are all important in our own eyes and from our standpoint. It is natural that we should think so. But we must never omit this great fact which is all important, namely, that the human race is an inseparable part of the whole, that the development of the race follows the same natural path that all other things follow. Complexity is the goal. Complexity means perfection. From the standpoint of man, perfection is happiness.

To the calm observer and conscious mind, the industrial changes which take place this day appear as forces that pull mankind along that natural path—greater complexity, nearer approach to perfection. Shallow men and women, persons who think superficially of all things, see in the industrial revolutions only ruin and disaster. Foolish people! Their minds crippled and poisoned by the existing surroundings, they cannot imagine that, on the whole, progress is the never-ending development from the simple to the complex, and that the process is necessarily painful.

The most rational people of today are those who think along Socialist lines. They see beneath the surface of things, they understand that there are causes for all things and they consequently have a more logical conception of the situation than any other class of people. The goal is clearly before them; they see it, understand the nature of it and are conscious of the forces that drive to it. They are therefore the only people who are neither the supporters of past conditions, nor are they enthusiastic supporters of present conditions. They know that change permeates all things and what is today will be no longer tomorrow.

Capitalism, reaching its highest development in the advent of billionaire trusts, is doomed to be thrown into the waste-basket of past history, to be replaced by a new order, a new regime to which there will be a higher complexity of life in all phases.

Wm. Liebknecht.

The following article on our late comrade, Liebknecht, of Germany, appeared in the Vorwarts on the anniversary of his death.

The seventh of August is a day of grief not only for German but for international Socialism, for a year ago the telegraph spread throughout all lands the sad news that Liebknecht was dead.

This news came on us as if it were a thunderbolt. For the "Old One" (Liebknecht's pet name) a few days before was as lively and as active as a young man. He had spoken just before his death at large meetings in Dresden and its neighborhood, and had criticised with his accustomed vigor the home and foreign policy of the German Empire, especially drawing attention to the Chinese marauding expedition, and on the very day on which all-mighty death laid him low he had intended to begin a lecturing tour in South Germany and Switzerland, where all comrades were joyfully expecting him.

It was not to be. Death had set the seal of silence on his lips, and a few days afterwards the leaders of the international proletariat stood by his coffin and honors were paid to him such as no prince has ever had.

Though a year has passed away the grief is as keen now as it was on the first day. We cannot yet realize that the man, who had been at our head for many a decade and had led us fearlessly and well, is now no more, for his very name was in itself a programme.

But here in the "Old One" has conquered the grave because we know that he was valiant and never surrendered any of our tenets to the enemy. We praise him for the zeal and the ardor with which he fought the foe and also for the foresight which he always showed. We cannot forget his disinterestedness, his readiness to help anyone in need and his good counsel to all who came to him. He not only rendered services to the German but also to the international proletariat for he was always ready to advise and guide all those who applied to him for counsel. We may be sure that the name of Liebknecht, who devoted his rare talents during a long life to the services of sufferers and fighters, will not be forgotten as long as there are loving hearts and thoughtful minds among the proletariat.

Liebknecht was an uncompromising optimist and this endeared him to his bosom friends and to his acquaintances. Never was he discouraged for a moment, even in his darkest hours, and he always tried to communicate his feelings to those about him, even under the most unfavorable circumstances. He had to suffer much, especially in the 25 years from 1865 to 1890. These were the worst years for the party, distracted by its internecine feuds and by struggles against Government. In 1870 the era of persecution began, and for many years there were laws against Socialists, but at last in 1890 the party had grown so strong that the most iniquitous of the laws were allowed to lapse.

Another time I may say what Liebknecht suffered and bore during this dreary time. His life, his works, and his sufferings, are closely connected with the history of the party. He ever much he may have endured as man, as husband, or as father, yet he never abated one moment in his interest toward the party or failed to work for its triumph. Though material cares often oppressed him, yet he never showed this, and he went to work as if he were the richest and happiest of mortals, and always when he spoke he made witty and humorous speeches. Many often hung their heads and seemed to lose hope, but Liebknecht knew no such feelings, and for him there was but one motto: "Forward and Through" (Vorwarts und durch).

Yet the iron and troubled "Old One" was the jolliest and most loving man that could be found. He delighted to get at a friend or colleague on account of his little weaknesses. He was fond for a time at taking of J. Most, who was a little too eager for applause. But Most did not like it and could not stand the jokes of the "Old One." The ferocious way in which Most afterwards, in Freiheit, was always seizing Liebknecht by the throat, so to say, was his way of taking revenge for the jokes which the "Old One" had made about him. Liebknecht was a very lively conversationalist when he came out of himself, and humorously told some of his experiences and recollections; and he would then be the soul of the party. But he often remained silent for an hour at the stretch. Sipping his glass of beer and smoking his cigar, he seemed not to hear what was going on, and probably was thinking of something else, as he would take his note-book out now and then and jot down an idea. This often happened when, during his exile from Leipzig, he sat in the evening at the railway restaurant at Borsdorf, and drank his usual two glasses of beer. He would also make notes when he was walking with his family or with friends. He would note a thought struck him and he often thus prepared his best articles and his speeches. He delighted in being in the open air with his wife, children and friends. When he lived at Borsdorf, in exile from Leipzig, he could do this often. It was at times difficult to refrain from laughing as, surrounded by his family and friends, he walked through

National Platform of the Socialist Party.

Adopted at Indianapolis, July 31, 1901.

The Socialist Party, in National convention assembled, reaffirms its adherence to the principles of international Socialism, and declares its aim to be the organization of the working class, and those in sympathy with it, into a political party, with the object of conquering the powers of government and using them for the purpose of transforming the present system of private ownership of the means of production and distribution into collective ownership by the entire people.

Formerly the tools of production were simple and owned by the individual worker. Today the machine, which is an improved and more developed tool of production, is owned by the capitalists and not by the workers. This ownership enables the capitalists to control the product and keep the workers dependent upon them.

Private ownership of the means of production and distribution is responsible for the ever increasing uncertainty of livelihood and poverty and misery of the working class, and it divides society in two hostile classes—the capitalists and wage-workers. The once powerful middle class is rapidly disappearing in the mill of competition. The struggle is now between the capitalist class and the working class. The possession of the means of livelihood goes to the capitalists at the command of the government, the press, the pulpit and schools, and enables them to reduce the workingmen to a state of intellectual, physical and social inferiority, political subservience and virtual slavery.

The economic interests of the capitalist class dominate our entire social system; the lives of the working class are recklessly sacrificed for profit, wars are fomented between nations, indiscriminate slaughter is encouraged and the destruction of whole races is sanctioned in order that the capitalists may extend their commercial dominion abroad and enhance their supremacy at home.

But the same economic causes which developed capitalism are leading to Socialism, which will abolish both the capitalist class and the class of wage-workers. And the active force in bringing about this new and higher order of society is the working class. All other classes, despite their apparent or actual conflicts, are alike interested in the upholding of the system of private ownership of the instruments of wealth production. The Democratic, Republican, the bourgeois Public Ownership parties, and all other parties which do not stand for the complete overthrow of the capitalist system of production, are alike political representatives of the capitalist class.

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

While we declare that the development of economic conditions tends to the overthrow of the capitalist system, we recognize that the time and manner of the transition to Socialism, also depend upon the stage of development reached by the proletariat. We therefore consider it the utmost importance for the Socialist Party to support all active efforts of the working class to better its condition and to elect Socialists to political offices, in order to facilitate the attainment of this end.

As such means we advocate:

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 property of the capitalist class, but to be applied wholly to the increase of wages and shortening of the hours of labor of the employees, 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 accidents, lack of employment, sickness and want in old age; the funds for this purpose to be purpose to be furnished by the government 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.
5. The education of all children up to the age of eighteen years, and state and municipal aid for books, clothing and food.
6. Equal civil and political rights for men and women.
7. The initiative and referendum, proportional representation and the right of recall of representatives by their constituents.

But in advocating these measures as steps in the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth, we warn the working class against the so-called public ownership movements as an attempt of the capitalist class to secure governmental control of public utilities for the purpose of obtaining greater security in the exploitation of other industries and not for the amelioration of the conditions of the working class.

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

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

the fields going to the woods. Equipped not only with a butterfly net but also having round his shoulders a botanist's satchel, he went along the pockets of his short jacket bulged out with refreshments for the healthy appetite of his five children. A few hours afterwards the small caravan would come back. Then his pockets were empty, but his straw hat was adorned with a collection of butterflies, and he had in his hands garlands of wild flowers and forest leaves. Often too I have seen him the day after he had made in the Reichstag a furious speech against Bismarck, which was read with joy throughout Europe, making his way, lost in thought, to the railway station at Borsdorf, holding an empty oil can in his hand and going to buy some kerosene at a shop near the railway. Our "Old One" had in an eminent degree the virtues of disinterestedness and simplicity, and these not only endeared him to the masses, but even earned him the respect of many of his opponents.

In all ways Liebknecht was a complete man. He was rightly the pride of his party, a pillar which stood unshaken in the midst of thunder and storms. He was a man who went straight for the goal. He strove with all his faculties, and he acquired the respect of his foes and rejoiced in the love and honor of his friends and his comrades.

Liebknecht was the last of the four great men who have called the party into life and shaped its programme. His name will live forever in the thoughts of the grateful proletariat, his name will be honored when the names of those who hated and persecuted him when alive are long forgotten.

Liebknecht, thou canst not be forgotten. Millions greet thee who will continue the fight in thy spirit, and will accomplish what thou didst begin.

A. HEBEL.

Copies of the picture of the Unity convention, printed on heavy cardboard or on heavy paper, for sale at this office, ten cents each.

Are you doing anything to emancipate the working class?

Third Anniversary and Picnic

OF THE
Arbeiter Zeitung
VOLKS-ANWALT.
UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE
Co-operative Commonwealth Association,
at **EBERSBACH'S GARDEN,**
Corner Arsenal Street and Gravois Avenue.
SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 15th, 1901.
RAFFLE—Every Ticket a Winner—RAFFLE.
Commencement at 2 p. m. Tickets, 10c. Children Free.

ELECTRIC LYE,
POWDERED OR SOLID.
SOLID. POWDERED.



STAR SALT
NO FINE DUST.
NO FORMS NO CRUST.
NO MONOPOLY OR TRUST.

FRANKLIN'S SCRUBBING LYE
WITH PRICES CUT

BULL DOG SCRUBBING LYE

W. H. PRIESMEYER. Union Label on Every Can.


THE JOURNAL OF THE SOCIALIST SPIRIT
a banquet hall where in the best Socialist Writers and Artists prepare a feast for their comrades.

"THE COMRADE" contains stories, poems, satires, descriptive articles and biographical and historical sketches. Its special features are beautiful illustrations and cartoons.

Among the contributors are: Edwin Markham, Geo. D. Herron, Richard Le Gallienne, Ella Wheeler Wilcox, Ernest H. Crosby, Abe Gahan, Charlotte P. Gilman, H. N. Casson, Lydia K. Commander, Morris Winchevsky, Fred Long, William Moody, W. A. Corey, Peter B. Burrows, Walter M. Raymond, Keir Hardie, Bolton Hall, Dora B. Montefiore, Ben. Hamford, John L. Ellam, H. Quetch, David Lowe, Leonard D. Abbott, J. Sprague, John C. Kenworthy, Anna Strunsky, Wm. Edlin, C. Harrow, H. Stroud, Fred Kraft, Emil Liess, M. Hillquit, Edw. Carpenter, Walter Crane, "Cynicus", Julius Boh, Rata Langa.

Subscription Price: \$1.00 a Year, 10c. a Copy.
Send Order to THE COMRADE, 184 William St., N. Y.
Every Subscriber sending in \$1.00 before September 15th will receive the first three numbers of THE COMRADE free. The first number will be issued September 15th, 1901.

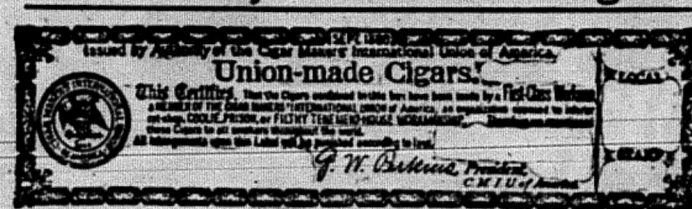
DRINK ONLY UNION BEER!
[Fae Simile of our Label]



NATIONAL UNION OF THE UNITED BREWERY WORKMEN
UNION BEER
OF THE UNITED STATES

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

Smoke Only Union Made Cigars.



Union-made Cigars.
This Certified Cigar contains inside the wrapper a small slip of paper which, when inserted in the mouth, will give a taste of the purest tobacco. It is a guarantee that the contents are the product of Union Labor.

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

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

It is Made by Non-Union Labor

Only Bread bearing this label is Union made.

BAKERS AND CONFECTIONERS UNION
NO. 15.

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

The Workers Call
Clear, Clean Socialist Paper.

Contains each week:
1-Discussions of Science of Socialism.
2-News of International Socialism Movement
3-Events of Week from Socialist Standpoint

One year, 50 cts.
Six months, 25c.

36 N. Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.
John F. McDermott,
LAWYER.
ROOM 35 DeMENIL BUILDING.
S. W. cor. 7th and Pine Sts. ST. LOUIS.
WILLIAM H. BAIRD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Room 211, Ozark Building,
R. W. cor. 10th and Pine Sts. ST. LOUIS, MO.
Phone Kinloch C-44.

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

One year, \$30; six months, \$20; three mos., \$15
8 Gilman Place, Haverhill, Mass.

"Avanti,"
The Only Italian Socialist Paper
Devoted to the S. D. P.
Published Weekly. 50 cts. per year.
Comrades, please circulate among our Italian fellow workers.
"AVANTI," 229 E. 93th St., N. Y. City.

The Worker.
Uncompromising Exponent of Socialism.
Unflinching Advocate of Labor's Rights.
An up-to-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.

The Wage Worker
Is a fearless advocate of public ownership of all means of production and exchange. 16 pages monthly. Price, 60c per year. Sample free.
Address: **WAGE WORKER PUBLISHING CO.,** 77 Congress St. W., Detroit, Mich.

Arbeiter-Zeitung
VOLKS-ANWALT.
... Sozialdemokratisches Wochenblatt...
Preis \$1.50 im Jahr; 6 Monate 75 Cents; 3 Monate 40 Cents; Wochenblatt.
Arbeiter-Zeitung, 28 Nord A. Strasse, 61, 9. U. S. St.

HIRE ONLY
Union Musicians.
LOCAL NO. 2, A. F. of M.
LOCAL NO. 8, N. L. of M.
A Roster of all Union Musicians in the City Always on File.
Headquarters, 604 Market St.

STEINER ENGRAVING CO.
BADGES, SEALS, BUTTONS & PINS, STAMPS, STENCILS & METAL CHECKS.
11 N. 8th St., ST. LOUIS.

PILGRIM CAFE,
517-519 Chestnut Street, St. Louis, Mo.
Ladies' and Gents' Restaurant,
Ang V. Hiltensbrand, Prop.
UNION HOUSE.
POPULAR PRICES. Phone. Kin. R 1079.

H. SLIKERMAN,
Attorney at Law.
1002 UNION TRUST BUILDING,
7th and Olive Streets, St. Louis.
Telephone—Kinloch B-2.

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.,
Business and Printers,
111 North 8th St., - - ST. LOUIS, MO.