

# MISSOURI SOCIALIST.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY OF MISSOURI.

Volume I.

St. Louis, Mo., Saturday, November 2, 1901.

Number 42.

## HOW TO ORGANIZE.

If you are a Socialist and there are other Socialists in your town, but no Socialist club, it is your privilege to organize one. That one must be organized goes without saying. If you don't do it some other Socialist will. If there are as many as five Socialists in your locality they shall have no peace until they organize a club and apply for a charter. If Socialists were marching to a battlefield you would be called a coward if you failed to organize your fellow Socialists and join the marching army; now that we are marching to the ballot-box, which is a far more important battlefield than any on which sabers ever flashed, what shall we call you if you fail to organize your little club of Socialists and join the advancing army? If you are willing to do what is expected of you by the Socialists of the world here are a few instructions for your guidance.

1. The Socialists of any city or town in Missouri may organize a Socialist club and receive a charter from the State Committee, provided there are at least five members.
2. The application blank for a charter (which can be obtained from the State Secretary-Treasurer of the party) must be filled out with the names of all the members and returned to State headquarters with ten cents for each name to pay the first month's dues. The State Committee will then issue a charter.
3. Having received the charter the club may adopt a constitution and by-laws to govern its meetings, provided that these shall not conflict with the State or national constitution of the party or the principles of Socialism.
4. The club must pay to the State Committee monthly a sum equal to ten cents for each member. The club

may raise this money by assessing each member ten cents or more per month, or it may take up collections at its meetings and pay the dues to the State Committee out of the sum so raised.

(The national dues are paid by the State Committee.)

5. Two kinds of membership cards are provided.

The dues card is for use by clubs that charge their members monthly dues. When the member pays his dues for any month the treasurer attaches a stamp to the card on the space bearing the name of the month.

The attendance card is used by clubs which do not assess their members, but raise their money by collections. This card is divided into fifty-two spaces to correspond with the weeks of the year. When the member attends a weekly meeting the proper space is checked off by the secretary and thus the attendance of the member during the year is shown. If he misses four consecutive meetings without a good excuse he is considered in bad standing.

Cards and stamps are furnished by the State Committee at cost of printing.

6. Missouri Socialist, the official organ and property of the Socialist Party of Missouri is sent to each member. As the dues are very low the members are expected to do all in their power to increase the revenue of the paper. Clubs should occasionally take up collections or make donations from their treasury to the paper. It is our fighting machine in this State and members should furnish the ammunition.

7. For any further information address E. VAL PUTNAM, State Secretary-Treasurer, 22 North Fourth street, room 9, St. Louis, Mo.

Organize a Socialist club in Missouri and apply for a charter.

There is only one way to get Socialism—organize the working class.

The State Committee of Missouri would like to be shown that there are Socialists enough to organize in every town in Missouri.

The Globe-Democrat publishes a picture every day of some prominent St. Louisan and his residence. We suggest that it publish at the same time a picture of the slave who built the fine residence and the place he calls home.

Two Chicago men offered to sell their ears to a skin-grafting expert for \$200 each. As long as one class of men own the means of production and are able to compel others to submit to their terms, men will be found who, through necessity, are willing to let their figures themselves to eke out an existence. What refined barbarians we are!

The Republican Party has bought up the Anarchist paper, "El Movimiento," at Paterson, N. J., and will publish it during the campaign in the interest of the Republican candidates. Its readers will probably notice very little change in the nature of the paper's contents, as men who endorse the assassination of strikers will not be likely to find much difficulty in pleasing readers who endorse assassination of presidents.

The Populists of Kentucky are frittering away their time securing pledges from Republican and Democratic candidates that they will support an honest election law and direct legislation. Wherever this promise is made by an old party candidate the Pops will not put up an opponent. And this is the party that some "Socialistic" Populists tell us will some day lead the way to the co-operative commonwealth. If it does it will not be until all roads are abolished except the right one. As long as there are as many as even two roads the Populist Party is sure to get lost and take the wrong one.

An eclipse of the sun does not startle civilized people because the event is explained to them by science. The Chinese are ignorant of the causes of an eclipse and imagine that it is the effort of a dragon to destroy the sun, so on November 11th, the date of the next eclipse, they are to have an enormous rough house and gongs and drums will fill the air with noise to frighten away the dragon. Sounds foolish, doesn't it?

There is a parallel to the above. The Socialist is not frightened by the growth of trusts because it is explained by science; the trusts are the natural outcome of capitalism, and will as surely give way to Socialism as the face of the sun will appear again after the eclipse. The Socialist knows that the trusts are but a passing shadow, indicative of certain scientific facts. But there are certain trust-smashers who imagine the trusts to be some awful dragon trying to swallow the whole human race, and about election time they get out with drums and torches and make a terrible noise in the hope of frightening the trust dragon away. Sounds foolish, doesn't it?

If you cease voting like asses you may not be compelled to work like horses.—The Operative Pater.

**THE WORKINGMAN'S FREEDOM**  
We crouch at the feet of our masters,  
And whine for a crumb of their spoil;  
We grovel in humble submission,  
Begging leave of our tyrants to toil.

Begging leave to earn back a pittance  
Of the profit our labor has won;  
And this is the freedom we boast of,  
Handed down from father to son.

The freedom to strive with our fellows  
For a chance to work early and late,  
To pinch and starve our poor bodies,  
And broaden the rich man's estate.

This then is the freedom we boast of  
And deem it so sacred a thing,  
We will shoot down our brothers  
At command of the state or the king.

Why, we know not the meaning of freedom,  
And will not until we can see  
That each must have all he produces  
Before we are equally free.  
—Alice Sorenson, in Advance.



THE BALL A SUCCESS.

The entertainment and ball for the benefit of Missouri Socialist was well attended and the evening was pleasantly spent by all. Comrade Greenbaum opened the evening's program with a descriptive song by Mr. Frank J. Myer, who was encored several times. Miss Josephine Miller delighted the audience with a couple of well-rendered recitations. Our young Socialist orator, Master Harry B. Froehlich, who is only seven years old, delivered a fifteen-minute speech on Socialism, which evoked enthusiastic applause. He easily made himself heard all over the hall, and the audience listened with great attention. The German singing societies sang a song, after which a one-act comedy entitled, "The Newly-Married Pair" was presented by Mr. Felix P. Lawrence, Miss Rose M. Lawrence, Miss Nellie Leincke and Miss Emma B. Lawrence. The acting was good and the audience applauded liberally. After the performance the chairs were removed and the young people, and some of the old ones, danced until two o'clock. Thanks are extended to the many friends and comrades who contributed to the success of the event.

### NOTICE—WARNING.

Wm. Detjen is not authorized to collect money for this paper or for the Socialist Party, and all parties are warned against paying any money to him.

In the Cosmopolitan for September, Arthur Brisbane, the well-known writer, refers to the present development of society as a "transition from a home of many blons and a few savages to a nation of many savages and a little preliminary civilization." One would have to study a long time to express it better in a few words. "A nation of many savages and a little preliminary civilization" is the nearest putting together of words to describe the present capitalistic system that I have seen in a long time.—Appeal to Reason.

The Cincinnati comrades report that they are engaged in a very aggressive campaign. Two or three agitation meetings are held every night, 75,000 pieces of literature have been distributed and the seekers after information are numerous. A campaign headquarters is kept open constantly.

The Clarion Club class in social economy will resume its studies, meeting in room 1002 Union Trust building, at 5 p. m., Sunday, Nov. 2. A. L. Stone is secretary of the class, and persons desiring to interest themselves in this work are requested to communicate with the club or to attend one of their class meetings.

Los Angeles Socialists will start a weekly paper.

You believe in giving every man a chance—to skin the other fellows. Socialists believe in giving every man a chance to labor and receive the full product of his labor.

You are in favor of private property; but you vote for the present system which deprives thousands of even a private toothpick, which leaves them nothing but public charity.

You object to Socialism because you think it would reduce all the people to the same level; but you don't object to the present system, which reduces three-fourths of the people to the same economic level with the mule.

In a great fire in Philadelphia recently, 18 employees of a large upholstering firm perished in the flames. When the company opened up in its new quarters there were 100 men and women there seeking the positions left vacant by the death of the others. It is possible that they were employed at less wages than the company had been paying. Under our present system the death of a wage slave is of no consequence to his master, and often a gain. Before the civil war the death of a chattel slave was a total loss to his master. He was not able to sit in his office and have 100 other slaves beg him for a chance to work, such as he can do to-day, and yet we are all free men.

The following account appearing in the Philadelphia Times shows the utter heartlessness of our capitalist system, run as it is for the profit of the crafty, and utterly regardless of the interest of society as a whole:

"Desperate because he was unable to get work and provide food for his wife and five hungry little ones, and medicine for his youngest child, Anthony J. Frank, who was discharged from the fire department on October 6, after a service of nearly ten years on truck No. 15, threw red pepper in the face of Carl N. Gunther, a Brooklyn jeweler, and seizing a tray full of rings sped away. He was captured after a chase in Fulton street. Before Magistrate Naumer Frank was held in \$2500 for examination Monday. Frank made a statement: 'I am very sorry I did this,' he said, 'but I had reached the point of desperation. The man is evidently insane.'"

"Evidently insane" is the way the capitalist class seek to evade the responsibility of their heinous system of industry. Insane? It is a wonder we are not all insane. How many work ingmen would not have done likewise. Society denied him the opportunity to live honestly and condemns him as insane, if he lives by the only other means open to him. But then our capitalist masters would for rather he had committed suicide, as thousands of others in like circumstances have done.

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

You believe in an orthodox heaven and an orthodox hell, and vote to continue the latter on earth.

You don't believe there are classes in America—until you get an invitation to join the four hundred.

Socialists believe in the survival of the fittest—that is why they expect Socialism to supplant capitalism.

Comrades of St. Louis are requested to join in the street parade of the Seventeenth Ward branch Wednesday evening.

You don't believe the people through their government could manage all the industries; but you admit that a few men will soon be managing all of them.

The capitalist class of this country is bringing to bear a new weapon for the destruction of trades unions, and the breaking of their strikes. Dispatches very frequently announce that this or that union has been sued for damages by the capitalist against whom they have been striking. The latest is a suit filed against the International Association of Machinists for \$10,000 by the Robert Terrant Co., of Chicago. The company charges that the union tried to ruin their business because they filled orders for machine shops against whom the union was on strike.

The weapon of the suit for damages is thus added to the army of the unemployed, the injunction, the federal troops and the fear of starvation. The weapons are multiplying against the strike at the ballot box the capitalist is helpless. Let us all strike there.

### As to Laziness.

An Alton woman proposes to punish lazy men. Single men who are lazy should be fined, she says, and married men who refuse to work should be put on the rock pile. Laziness, declares this latest reformer, is a disease. And so it is, but not so much a disease of the individual as of the wage system. Capitalism makes labor a burden instead of an art. Under proper conditions a reasonable amount of daily labor would be a pleasure to any healthy man; but the capitalist system creates unnatural conditions; it rewards the man who lives on the labor of others, it degrades labor and fosters the idea that it is ignoble to toil. Capitalism OVERWORKS the laborer; therefore it is no wonder that men try to escape work.

Is it surprising that men refuse to work under a system which gives to some other man (who does not work) the bulk of their products? Then suppose all the lazy men did go to work, or try to go to work, would there be any more men at work? No; one. There is only work for a limited number and the lazy men would only increase the competition and help lower wages if they should happen to apply for jobs. The following poem, addressed to this tramp, by Jack London is apropos:

Heaven bless you, my friend—  
You, the man who won't sweat,  
—Here's a quarter to spend.

If you did but mend,  
My job you would get,  
Heaven bless you, my friend—

On you I depend  
For my work, don't forget—  
Here's a quarter to spend.

Your course I commend,  
Nor regard with regret;  
Heaven bless you, my friend—

By land I extend,  
For I love you, you bet,  
Here's a quarter to spend.

Ah! you comprehend  
That I owe you a debt;  
Heaven bless you, my friend,  
Here's a quarter to spend.  
There is another thought on this subject. If this zealous reformer from the little city up the river should make her rule of general application she will have an immense amount of fun. Just think of a swarm of inspectors scouring the aristocratic sections of the city for these lazy fellows who know nothing but a life of laziness. What an army of lazy men could be gathered in; what breaking of rocks there would be.

The 16th Ward Branch now has 27 members in good standing.

## BREAD, BREAD, BREAD.

Twenty people were severely wounded in a bread riot at Puruandias, Mex., last Wednesday. A corn famine which has prevailed in that district was taken advantage of by speculators who bought up the corn and advanced the price to a figure that prevented the poor from buying. The owners of the warehouses, hearing of the trouble brewing, stationed armed guards inside to resist the attack. The press account of the riot says:

"The natives, many of them being women and children, advanced on the corn warehouses in a body, crying 'Pan (bread), pan, pan,' and assaulted the barricaded doors, finally breaking them in. As the doors gave way the hungry and frantic people rushed in and were met by a volley before which a number went down wounded.

This did not serve to stop the mob, and a second volley was fired that was so effective that the rioters retreated, leaving twenty of their number in the warehouses, seven of them being women, four children under 15 years of age and nine men.

The women and children were in the front and received the worst of the firing. Puruandias is fifty miles from railroad, and the last reports from the place were that the situation was critical and more bloodshed was probable.

The people are desperate from hunger and will resort to any measure to get food. The government is sending troops to the scene."

A live system this, that makes bread so dear and human life so cheap. These poor natives who were starving for want of bread were probably the ones who for years had packed those warehouses with corn. Yet when famine reached the district there was not a grain for them. Had they been chattel slaves for which their masters had paid a good round sum they would have fared better; they would have been fed when crops were bad just as well as when crops were good, for the owners would not have cared to lose them. But now they are "free" and are fed only when the crops are good.

The system that places private property above human life is a curse to humanity, and must go. If the owners of those warehouses were to stand idly by without rendering assistance while you were drowning you would be held responsible by the law. But where hundreds are starving to death these men

are permitted to stand upon their "property rights" and see their fellow creatures die, eye, even to shoot them down to save their few paltry dollars.

And the government sends troops to the scene. The government of Mexico, being in the hands of capitalists, the troops are of course sent to "protect property" and put down the "lawless element." If it were a Socialist government we do not hesitate to say that every grain of corn in the warehouses would be seized and the troops sent there to see that the people were relieved from the famine. The Socialist puts life above property and in emergencies all property and the energies of the entire nation would be at the command of the government if needed to save human lives.

## UNITY CARRIES.

Marion, Ind., Oct. 23, 1901.  
To the state and local organizations of the Social Democratic party, with headquarters at Chicago, Ill.  
Comrades: The committee on arrangements for unity convention to whom was referred the referendum vote of the party on unity proposition, are happy to announce in this our final report that not a single dissenting vote has been received, all branches reporting unanimous votes in the affirmative.  
J. W. KELLEY, Chairman.

## CURRENT TOPICS.

Oh, what do you care whether Schley looped the loop.

Evolving some new tactics, maybe.  
Or whether a hero to lying would stoop.

Will that purchase bread for the baby?

What matters it, fellows, if Seth Low should win.

The battle that now fiercely rages,  
Will the boss come around with a barrel of tin.

And boost up the price of your wages?

Suppose Bobby Burke to the music must dance.

The city the swag may recover  
Will that make a dollar appear in your pants  
Or help you a job to discover?

If Booker T. Washington's eating event  
Should prove the equality fiction,  
Will that make the landlord come down on the rent  
Or lessen the pangs of eviction?  
—The Workers' Call.

## AGITATION MEETINGS:

WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 6TH,	THURSDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 7, 8 P. M.
WINKELMAN'S HALL, 2300 NORTH MARKET STREET.	SMITH'S HALL, 21ST AND FRANKLIN AVENUE
Preceded By a BIG STREET PARADE.	GOOD SPEAKERS.
SPEAKERS: WM. H. BAIRD AND E. VAL PUTNAM.	THE 7-YEAR-OLD SOCIALIST ORATOR WILL SPEAK.
SOCIALISTS, JOIN THE PARADE.	

Come, Hear Socialism Discussed!



Subscription Rates in Advance. One Year 30 Cents Six Months 25 Cents

EDITORIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

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

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

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

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



THE PRINTER, WHO IS A GOOD UNION MAN, HUMBLY APOLOGIZES FOR HAVING LOST THE LABEL FROM THE SUB-HEAD IN THE LAST FOUR ISSUES.

NOTICE.

If the number on your label is 42 your subscription has expired.

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

Issues of the Campaign in New York

In New York City our comrades are waging a vigorous campaign. Thousands of leaflets are being carefully distributed and hundreds of meetings have been held.

We are hearing a great deal about the issues of the campaign. But we Socialists recognize only one issue in this or any other political contest.

All other issues which the capitalist parties may advance are either quarrels between different sections of the master class in which the wage-workers have no interest, or else they are questions which arise out of the system of wage slavery and class rule and which cannot be settled until wage slavery and class rule are done away with.

The question of corruption and extravagance in public administration is an example of the first class. It is a question upon which two sets of parasites are opposed, but the working class has nothing to gain by the victory of either side.

This is the principal one of the false issues in the present municipal campaign in New York City. On the one hand is the gigantic army of Tammany office-holders, with their hangers-on of all sorts. These men profit by extravagant and corrupt use of public funds.

On the other hand there are the property owners of the city, the majority of whom are not directly interested in politics, and upon whom falls the burden of taxation. It is their interest to have a "pure" and economical administration of public affairs, because that will mean lower taxes and lower taxes means higher net profits for them in their private business.

Both of these sets of people, whose interests are opposed on this particular question, are parasites upon the working class—they are people who do no useful work and who, in one way or another, get a good living out of the product of labor. To speak more correctly, the capitalists are parasites upon the workers and the politicians are parasites upon the capitalists.

The capitalists owning the shops and factories, railroads and other means of

production with which the producers work and the instruments in which the producers live, levy upon the worker a tribute of profit, interest and rent. The politicians having control of the powers of government, levy upon the capitalists a tribute of taxation and of blackmail. The whole question of "economy and pure government" is only a question of interests between the capitalist parasite who bleeds the workers and the politician parasite who bleeds the capitalists.

The Tammany policy of corruption and extravagance is good for the politician and bad for the capitalists who are not in politics.

The "reform" policy of "economy and pure government" would be bad for the Tammany heeled and good for the capitalists who are not in politics.

Neither policy is good for the working people.

The policy which would be good for the working people is the policy of the Social Democratic Party—heavy taxes to be levied upon the capitalists and the city moneys to be spent for the service of the working class population—in schools, parks in the poorer quarters of the city, the destruction of race-breeding firetrap tenements and the erection of modern fireproof dwellings in their stead, abolition of the contract system on all public works and shortening of hours and raising of wages for all mechanics and laborers employed by the city, strict enforcement of all laws for the protection of labor and of the public health, etc.

The Importance of Dues.

It is strict attention to the little things that will build up a powerful organization. The Socialist clubs of Missouri are required to pay to the State Committee monthly a sum equal to ten cents per member. Now, if every club will adhere strictly to this rule and pay this little assessment regularly on the first of each month, think of what it means. In a few weeks our present membership in Missouri will be tallied up and paid for and the dues for November should be for at least one thousand members.

But the entire work of the State depends upon the careful attention of the clubs to their dues and membership lists. It may seem trivial for a club to meet once a month and do nothing more than pay dues, but if it does that much it is laying the foundation for good work, both in its own and other localities. This matter should be made of the first importance at every meeting. A club should not consider itself in shape to proceed to other business until it has discharged the common obligation placed upon us all of sending the gospel of Socialism into new territories.

In addition to the mere financial advantage accruing from proper attention to dues there is the spirit of discipline and order instilled into the comrades by the knowledge that the roll has been called and they have answered present. It inspires them with feeling of confidence to know that they have begun right.

We ought to make it a hobby, a matter of pride, in our State to keep the dues of every club paid promptly at the beginning of the month. Such a course would soon place Missouri in the front rank of the Socialist movement. Let us try it anyhow.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Minneapolis, Minn., Oct. 30. Since my return from the unity convention we have rented a good-sized hall for permanent headquarters and free reading room, painted, papered and furnished the same with tables, chairs, stove, library, etc., nearly liquidated the debt which cursed us at that time, secured the services of S. H. Lockwood as organizer (who has devoted his entire time to the cause of

Socialism for the past five years), and by challenging every false statement of the capitalist press of the city as regards Socialism, we have succeeded in keeping it within the bounds of decency or forcing it to retract false statements; and admit that Socialism is entirely harmless, although a visionary scheme to better society.

We have also held large meetings upon the streets every week, gathering large crowds and exciting the police to that point where they are anxious to find a pretext to interfere; but thus far we have not been seriously molested. Our hall is well filled every Sunday, and unlike the church, is not closed week days, the reading room being kept open every day. We have also organized a Carl Marx class, meeting once in two weeks, conducted by Dr. Hirschfeld, a thorough student of Marx, and a speaker's class of twenty-five comrades for the development of Socialist speakers, conducted by myself. At each monthly business meeting new members have been added to the local, last Friday evening surpassing all others, with the admission of forty-five. There are large numbers in the city and state, who, having read more or less upon the subject, might be gathered into the movement with but little effort, and we are in hopes that we may soon be able to do something in the line of organizing locals outside of the city. J. E. NASH.

CHARTERS ISSUED.

The following charters were issued last week by the National Committee: MISSOURI STATE COMMITTEE, MASSACHUSETTS STATE COMMITTEE, Andrew Harper county, Kan., eight members, Great Falls, Montana, eighteen members, Rochester, Strafford county, N. H., fifteen members, West Jordan, Salt Lake county, Utah, nine members, Wheeling, W. Va., (renewal) twenty members, The Missouri State Committee granted charters Monday evening to: Fale, Mo., nine members, Milan, Mo., (renewal) ten members.

Sedalia comrades were among the first to get down to business after the convention. They immediately applied for a charter, with nineteen names to the application. E. T. Behrens is named as organizer, and Ben Staton as secretary. The convention woke the City of Sedalia up and the comrades are taking advantage of the situation.

18TH WARD ORGANIZES.

The Socialists of the 18th ward organized a ward branch Tuesday evening. The comrades of this branch have benefactors affiliated with the 17th ward branch, but the time having arrived when they thought it possible for them to stand alone, the seven members from the 18th ward withdrew and with three new recruits met at 14th and Benton streets and organized a ward branch of their own. The officers of the new branch are: J. H. Butterell, organizer; Comrade La Tray, secretary, and Hy. Schwartz literature agent. A number of new applications are ready for the next meeting, and the members have great expectations for their new branch. Meetings will be held every Tuesday night at Lederkranz Hall, 14th and Benton streets. The third meeting of every month will be an agitation meeting.

The 16th ward branch will hold a big agitation meeting next Thursday evening, November 7th, at Smith's Hall, 21st and Franklin avenue. Good speakers will address the meeting and all questions pertaining to Socialism will be cheerfully answered. The boy orator, Master Froehlich, who delighted the big audience at Concordia Turner Hall Sunday evening, will deliver a speech on Socialism. Come and enjoy the meeting. All welcome. C. SCHEFFLER, Secretary.

We are well pleased here with the work at Sedalia. We have established regular meetings, but are yet without our old charter. We have been preparing a petition for a new one, and the politician, reading our growing strength and having always been more or less a Socialist (?) and admiring their noble efforts (?) concluded to join them and signed the petition. Now it transpires that he always worked for the Socialist cause, but stayed out of the party because he could do more for it out than in. (Oh, rats). I wonder how much we help the capitalist class by saying out of their parties. Since I came to think of it though, I expect he is right, and we may assign him to work on the outside. However, he thinks we ought to get our new charter, elect new officers from our new membership and give the old "horses" a rest, and we are perfectly willing to do so as soon as it can be safely entrusted to their care, but we would not leave lambs to the care of a wolf.

We have a growing membership, the boys like the idea of a workman's party. Within the past week I personally have heard three declare for the first time that they were Socialists now and henceforth. Our application blank for a new charter was ruled for fifteen names. We kept pasting legal cap to the bottom and filling in names until we have nearly a hundred. Yours as ever, PEARL THOMPSON. Liberal, October 29, 1901.

THE WORKING CLASS.

By JAMES J. O'NEAL.

The position of the workman in industrial society is that of a dependent serf who has little power of choosing his own plan of life. He is forced by circumstances to accept that job which is first presented to him on conditions that are laid down by the owner of the factory or mill, as the case may be. He cannot afford to haggle over the terms very long, for there is a vast army vying for positions at almost any terms, and, besides, Mollie and the babies must eat, whatever happens. This lack of independence is due to the fact that he is a wage-laborer offering for sale his brains and muscles to another who may refuse to buy if he chooses. The muscular power daily sold by the wage-workers takes the form of a perishable merchandise which is bound up in his personality as a human being. His labor power must be constantly exerted in order to live and replace it with fresh means for building up his bodily tissues. It is a will not keep and must be sold like the commodity that, unlike potatoes or meat, will not keep and must be sold like the others even at a loss if circumstances demand it. If being a part of himself he cannot effect the sale of it by sending samples of it to the prospective buyer, when he sells it "hide and away" with it for a certain definite time, he sells himself for a certain state of time to the capitalist buyer, during which time he as certainly belongs to the buyer as a pair of shoes belong to the writer when bought by him. This is slavery, thinly disguised. Instead of being sold once for all, the worker sells himself by the day, week or month, the advantage to the capitalist being that he is not put to the expense of keeping his slave when his services are not wanted. His muscular power must be sold and he cannot wait for a rise in its price. He cannot offer others who have commodities for sale, must seek a buyer to dispose of it. Now, the cost of labor power to the capitalist is on the average that amount of food, clothing and shelter which will enable the workers to replace the energy spent by them in the factory and also to reproduce a new supply of workers for the market after the parents are either worn out or dead. The wages fluctuate around this point, and are held there in the following manner: The wage slave appears in the labor market to find a purchaser. But thousands offer themselves for sale for which the masters select for sale for whom the masters clear power to produce wealth for them but they do not need all that is offered for sale. The constant introduction of machinery reduces the sum total of muscular power that they need. Hence, the labor market constantly increases with every new invention, and the masters have a large "herd" from which to buy, and they pick those which most suit their fancy or pocket-book. As this machinery is introduced the number of these whom the masters must buy labor power is decreased, while the number of workers who must sell—and no market for its sale—increases. This forces a desperate struggle between the workers to sell themselves to the masters. As all cannot sell and all must live, it follows that those who offer their muscular power at the lowest price will secure the jobs. This must surely follow the conditions of such a struggle. Thus the man who can live the cheapest is more apt to secure a place than the man who needs more. The man with a small family can work for less than the man with a larger one, while the man with no family at all can work cheaper than either. Wages are thus driven to the cost of living, that is, the cost of reproducing this muscular power. Below this it cannot go very far, as the average man would sooner beg or tramp than to work for less than his keep. In this manner the capitalist always has a well-stocked labor market from which to select muscles and sinews at the lowest price, to be used up in his factory hell for his own benefit. The wealth in the possession of the capitalist is not due so much to his intelligence, "thrift" or "business integrity" as he would have us believe, but to the fact that he buys labor power and another sells it. He could never accumulate wealth by selling labor power. No man ever did, no man ever will. Why is it that the capitalist who is a constant purchaser of labor power increases his wealth enormously, while the workers who constantly sell it have what they started in with their labor power still for sale? A multitude of lessons of deep import and significance to the working class may be drawn from the answer to this question. For it is due to the fundamental fact that the wage slaves of capitalism are forced to sell themselves in the labor market like so much merchandise; that all the evils from which they suffer flow. If the buyer gains wealth and the seller remains poor, then we must conclude that the first enjoys an advantage that the second does not. Such is the case. Let us look into the transaction and see if we can discover this advantage. We have seen that the value (wages) of labor power tends to the subsistence point and is held there by the struggle for jobs. So long as this struggle exists, and it is becoming more intensified every day, the value of the muscular power sold by the workers will be determined by the

quantity of the necessities of life on which they are able to live and rear their offspring. Given the value of labor power, let us see what advantage results to the capitalist buyer. What does the buyer of any article realize as a payment of its value? If I buy a pair of shoes I realize the utility they possess of protecting the feet from cold or bruises. The shoes belong to me and I am entitled to all the utility that their possession confers, and can wear them where, when, and how I please. Its usefulness to me is my sole concern and my ownership of them enables me to enjoy them at my pleasure or convenience. The person of whom I bought them realizes their value in money. I realize their utility or use value. They are now my property and the seller has relinquished what right to them he held before the sale. The same analysis holds true of the labor power sold by the workers. You sell it and realize its value (cost of money) which is paid you in a money wage. The capitalist buys it and realizes its utility, which to him is its capacity for producing wealth. The labor power no longer, for the time being, belongs to the worker. You cannot sell it and have it, no more than you can sell toothpicks and still own them. Being sold it now belongs to the capitalist to be used up in his factory in a manner that will best promote his interests. The owner looks upon it as a commodity invested with the power to handle tools and raw materials in such a manner that at the end of the production process the result is wealth which is the exclusive property of the capitalist, although the workers produced it all. He is entitled to the exclusive use of the labor power and uses it for his own advantage, just as he would were it shoes instead of labor power that he bought. Let us see what this transaction means for the buyer and seller. Now it is manifest that the laborer produces more than his average cost of living, else if he did not the capitalist would gain nothing in employing him. Let us say that the value of the labor power is \$2 and that this value can be reproduced in six hours' labor. In other words, he is able to reproduce his wages in six hours' time. What now happens? Does the buyer let the seller quit when the latter has worked six hours? Why, no, of course not! He is a "business" man and is not so foolish as that. That labor power belongs to the capitalist, for he bought it at its value on the market. The worker having sold it and it now being the property of the capitalist, he uses it not only during the period in which he reproduces his value, but beyond that period nine, ten or twelve hours, as the case may be. The time worked by the labor beyond the period in which he reproduces his value is surplus labor time, and the values produced are surplus values which the capitalist takes for himself and for which the laborer gets nothing. In other words, the value of labor power and the value produced during the working day are two different things. In absorbing this surplus wealth the capitalist is simply realizing the utility of labor power for his own advantage. It is a fortunate thing for him that labor power has the capacity of producing more value than what it costs, but it is no credit to him. His self-assumed virtues of "thrift" and "business forethought" has little to do with his success, for without the advantage of receiving more value than he gives he would be little better off than those whom he now robs. He is well aware that his commodity which he buys on the market the same as potatoes, butter or U. S. Senators, by the bushel, pound or head, has the peculiar quality not possessed by the others of producing values over and above what they cost. He also knows that he is able to take for himself this surplus value because of his ownership of the tools and materials to which the laborer cannot gain access only on condition that he allows the owner to absorb this surplus. Fortunately, the foolish worker! Fortunately for the buyer that he finds on the market a commodity that produces more than it cost him. Foolish seller that votes the buying capitalist class into possession of the tools of industry and degrades himself to the level of merchandise by the same act. So long as the worker's labor power takes the form of merchandise to be sold in a market where the demand for it is decreasing and the supply of it increasing, they can hope for but little more than a bare "living wage." This law of wages dooms the working class to an ever decreasing share of the increased productivity of their toil. The census reports from 1850 to 1890 show that just in proportion as their ability to produce wealth increased, their share in the increased production decreased. The following figures from these reports tell the story of labor's reward: In 1850 the wealth of the nation was \$800,000,000. The producer's share was 62 1/2 per cent; non-producer's share, 37 1/2 per cent. In 1860 the wealth increased to \$1,000,000,000. The producer's share fell to 43 1/2 per cent; non-producers increased to 56 1/2 per cent. In 1870 the wealth was \$300,000,000. Producer's share was 32 2-3 per cent; non-producer's share, 67 1-3 per cent. In 1880 the wealth increased to \$48,

000,000,000. The producer's share went down to 24 per cent, while the non-producer's share increased to 76 per cent. In 1890 the wealth was further increased to \$61,000,000,000. The producer's share fell to 17 per cent; the non-producer's share increased to 83 per cent. Thus does capitalism reward you for your industry. We have found the advantage possessed by the buyer of labor power over the seller. The struggle for life forces the wage level towards the subsistence point, hence the buyer is able to secure an abundant supply of labor power in exchange for enough to live on, and all the value produced by the workers over and above this amount is taken by the capitalist without paying for it. The lesson to be drawn from these stern facts is this: So long as workers are forced to sell, and capitalists are able to buy labor power, they (the workers) will remain a subject class and the larger portion of the products of their labor will go to the class that buys. In short, so long as capitalism exists they can never hope for a permanent betterment of their condition. The working man who grasps this fundamental fact will take the first great step on the pathway that leads to the emancipation of himself, his loved ones and his class. A knowledge of these facts will enable him to avoid all fake reforms and political parties, that are not pledged to the abolition of capitalism, a system that forces him to sell himself on conditions that mean robbery for him. He will subject all such reforms to this supreme test: "Will this platform, if carried into effect, abolish the merchandise character of my labor power?" If not, I shall shun it like poison. So long as my class sells it and another class buys it, I, as the seller, will realize but a small portion of the products of my labor, and the class who buys it will take all over and above what it is necessary for me to live on and rear my family. Apply this test and you will find that Socialists are the only ones who can meet it in a manner satisfactory to you, by making the land and machinery of industry the common property of mankind you will be self-employed and receive the full social value of your labor. Your wealth-producing labor power will cease to be a commodity, there being no owning class able to buy it and no dispossessed class to sell it. The tools of industry being owned in common with your fellow, free access to them will be guaranteed. If I impress but this one fact on the reader, that so long as he sells his labor power to another, he will remain a wage slave, I will not have written in vain. A knowledge of the will direct his attention to the abolition of capitalism and the inauguration of Socialism. Workingmen! "Do you doubt it?" Good and evil lie before you. The good is, all which can yield you pleasure; the evil, what must bring you pain. Let us arise in our strength, examine, judge and be free!

INCENTIVE.

What makes Edison go on working day and night just as if poverty was at his heels? He has millions of money and is not at all fond of ostentation. What makes the man who has accumulated a million dollars want another? Certainly not because he needs more. The additional million is only an additional burden. The answer to all this is plain. The child in school, the soldier on the field of battle, the inventor in his laboratory, the millionaire, are all, in their class, seeking the favorable mention of their fellows, that comes only as a reward of special achievement in whatever capacity their efforts are being expended. The idea that economic dependence is necessary to the highest individual effort is a mischievous and base falsehood. Those persons who have accomplished the most for humanity, those who have straddled it out and told us almost all that we today know about the universe within and around us—Darwin, Huxley, Sir John Lubbock, Ruskin, the Duke of Argyll, and Haeckel, were all their lives beyond the reach of economic want. Look over the entire roster of these names that must live as long as truth, and be loved more as truth shall conquer falsehood, and deduct therefrom a list of those who were financiers. Your list, when completed, will contain not one single name.—J. W. Kelley. Comrade Morris Hillquit, candidate for assembly in the Fourth assembly district of New York City, has challenged his Republican and Democratic opponents to a debate.



# National Secretary's Report For SEPTEMBER.

St. Louis, Mo., October 11, 1901.

To the State and Local Organizations of the Socialist Party.  
Comrades—In accordance with the provisions of the National Constitution, I hereby submit a report of the financial and other business of this office, for the month of September, 1901.

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

September	Balance on hand	\$126 71
Amounts received from State and local organizations and individuals in payment of national dues, donations and printed party supplies.		
11 Alabama, Local Blocton, dues	\$1 60	
17 Alabama, Local Bessemer, dues	1 85	
21 Alabama, Local Birmingham, dues	50	3 95
2 California State Committee	\$30 00	
8 California, Local Los Angeles, dues (donation)	5 00	
11 California, Independence, John J. McLean, dues	2 00	
11 California, Big Pine, W. F. Matlock, dues	3 00	40 00
11 Colorado, Local Denver, dues	2 25	
26 Colorado, Local, Cherryln, dues	55	
30 Colorado, Local Colorado Springs, dues	95	
Colorado, Local Boulder, dues	45	
Colorado, Teller County Socialist Club, Goldfield, Colo., donation	5 00	
11 Colorado, Local Denver, printed matter	1 60	
16 Colorado, Local Colorado Springs, printed matter	40	11 20
23 Connecticut State Committee, printed supplies	6 20	6 20
26 Delaware, Local Wilmington, dues	10 00	10 00
26 Georgia, Local Columbus, printed supplies	20	10
26 Illinois, Local Mobile, dues	79	
19 Illinois, Mount Olive, donation	5 00	5 79
5 Indiana, Local Indianapolis, dues	1 10	
20 Indiana, Local Columbus, dues	1 50	
13 Indiana, Local Evansville, convention pledge	2 50	
23 Indiana, Local Marion, J. W. Kelly, dues	2 00	
20 Indiana, Local Greentown, W. D. Wattles, printed supplies	6	7 20
17 Indiana, Local Brazil, printed supplies	4	
16 Iowa State Committee, printed supplies	12 60	13 40
10 Iowa, Local Mystic, dues	80	
13 Kansas, Local Kansas City, dues	70	
13 Kansas, Local Arkansas, dues	50	
16 Kansas, Local Winfield, dues	35	
24 Kansas, Local Kingman, dues	27	
27 Kansas, Local Hutchinson, dues	20	
27 Kansas, Local Kansas City, printed supplies	20	3 32
5 Kansas, Local Grenada Springs, donation	1 00	
24 Kentucky State Committee, dues	10 40	10 80
30 Kentucky, Local Newport, printed supplies	40	
5 Maine, Local Portland, dues	3 00	
16 Maine, Local Skowhegan, dues	85	
26 Maine, Local Skowhegan, dues	90	
12 Maine, Fred E. Irish, printed supplies	25	
25 Maine, Fred E. Irish, printed supplies	20	5 29
19 Massachusetts, Local Reading, donation	1 00	1 00
3 Missouri, Local Harrisonville, dues	1 00	
10 Missouri, Local Springfield, dues	55	
10 Missouri, Local Lamar, dues	50	
21 Missouri, Local Carterville, dues	60	
Missouri, Local Carterville, dues, pledge	5 00	
13 Missouri, St. Louis, W. C. W., donation	5 00	
25 Missouri, Local Bevier, German Branch, donation	5 60	17 65
5 New York State Committee, dues	15 00	
18 New York State Committee, dues	50 00	
19 New York State Committee, dues	20 00	
7 New York, Local Long Island, donation	2 00	
15 New York, Local Rochester, donation	5 00	
16 New York, Local New Rochelle, donation	3 25	
17 New York, Twentieth Assembly District Branch 2, Brooklyn, donation	3 00	
8 New York, H. G. Wilshire, convention pledge	10 00	
22 New York, Brownville, Charles France, printed supplies	4	103 29
5 New Jersey State Committee, account Springfield N. E. C.	2 60	15 60
30 New Jersey, Local Essex County, donation	13 00	
16 New Hampshire, Local Dover, dues	1 45	
18 New Hampshire, S. F. Cladin, Manchester, N. H., dues	30	
18 New Hampshire, Louis Arnstein, Dover, N. H., printed supplies	10	1 85
8 Nebraska, Local Omaha, dues	50	
10 Nebraska, Local South Omaha, dues	40	
30 Nebraska, Wahoo, W. O. Dodds, printed matter	20	1 10
6 Ohio State Committee, dues	15 00	
11 Ohio State Committee, printed matter	11 75	
13 Ohio State Committee, printed matter	1 00	
11 Ohio, Local-Springfield, dues	2 20	
14 Ohio, Cleveland, Max Hayes, convention pledge	5 00	38 95
23 Oregon, Local Portland, dues	65	
28 Oregon, Local Portland, printed matter	1 00	1 90
Oregon, Toledo, S. E. Beaver, donation	25	
6 Oklahoma, Stillwater, Charles C. Hodges, dues	10	10
20 Pennsylvania State Committee, dues	15 40	
20 Pennsylvania State Committee, printed matter	20 00	
26 Pennsylvania State Committee, printed matter	2 00	
26 Pennsylvania, Local Springchurch, dues	28	
23 Pennsylvania, Local Carbondale, dues	70	
10 Pennsylvania, Local Philadelphia, printed matter	5 00	
15 Ohio State Committee, printed matter	5 00	
12 Pennsylvania, Local New Castle, buttons	1 00	
4 Pennsylvania, York, donation	1 50	45 88
15 Rhode Island, Local Providence, donation	1 10	
15 Rhode Island, Local Providence, dues	3 90	5 00
26 Texas, Local Mooreville, dues	2 25	
8 Texas, Dallas, Jno. Kerrigan, donation	5 00	7 25
8 Washington State Committee, dues	7 30	
20 Washington, Local Northport, dues	1 00	
7 Washington, Local Arlington, donation	3 99	
10 Washington, Whatcom, E. Lux, convention pledge	10 00	21 30
MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.		
16 Local, McMechen, W. Va., 3 subs. Social Democrat Herald	1 45	
23 Colorado Springs, Colo., 100 copies Missouri Socialist	50	
30 C. A. Brannon, Goodland, Kan., 1 sub. Missouri Socialist	25	
Postage stamps enclosed in letters from comrades	18	2 38
		\$512 03
EXPENDED.		
Rent of National headquarters	\$16 00	
Two oak tables for typewriting machines	9 00	

Two electric drop lights	3 00
Two oil pads for letter press	10
Two stenographers' note books	10
Box gold seals for charters	35
Typewriter carbons	50
Rent of typewriter No. 1, for two months	7 50
Rent of typewriter No. 2, for one month	3 75
Mudlin, sponge and cup for copy press	30
Herman Ruppelt for printing	2 50
Skinner & Kennedy Stationery Co., for printing	44 10
Fac Simile Letter Co., printed envelopes	4 50
Evans Sign Co., for painting office floor	5 00
Muckerman Ice Co., for ice (15 days)	75
Advertising for stenographers	30
Fifty copies "Workers' Call" containing platform and constitution	50
Social Democratic Herald, three subs. from McMechen, W. Va.	1 50
Missouri Socialist, ordered from Local Colorado Springs, Colo.	50
Missouri Socialist, one sub. from C. A. Brannon	25
Steiner Engraving Co., rubber stamps, etc.	1 50
N. P. Geiger, amount due him from Springfield N. E. C.	11 00
Silvis Origo, on account due him from Springfield N. E. C.	10 00
Illinois State Committee, dues, Moline, Ill.	70
Iowa State Committee, dues, Mystic, Io.	80
Local Springfield, O., dues, returned	2 20
Local Northport, Wash., dues, returned	1 60
S. F. Cladin, Manchester, N. H., dues, returned	20
Washington State Committee (enclosure forwarded)	4
Charles H. Vail, on account salary	50 00
Postage on letters, charters and packages of printed supplies	19 43
Telegrams	6 88
Express on printed supplies	3 80
Exchange on money orders and checks	84
STRIKE FUND.	
September—Stenographers, for services	33 81
National Secretary's salary	83 33
30 Balance cash on hand	184 50
	512 03

The following was received to aid the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers:

Amount contained in August report	41 64
2 New Hampshire State Committee	10 00
3 Caroline H. Pemberton, Philadelphia, Pa.	1 00
5 San Francisco Socialist	1 00
7 German Branch 3, Baltimore, Md.	2 00
9 Leonard Schuster, East St. Louis, Ill.	50
10 Local Cleveland, Ohio	5 00
11 C. Kessler, Kansas City, Kan.	2 00
13 Mozart Maenner Gesang Verein, Johnstown, N. Y.	2 49
13 W. C. W., St. Louis, Mo.	50
17 Twentieth Assembly District, Branch 2, Brooklyn, N. Y.	2 00
23 J. A. Waldron, Junction City, Cal.	1 00
25 Wolfgang Foster, St. Louis, Mo.	50
Total received and forwarded to amalgamated Association	69 54

The response to the "Appeal" issued by the National Committee on August 15, in behalf of the Amalgamated Association, was most spontaneous and generous throughout the country. Large sums of money were contributed by State and local organizations of the Socialist Party, as well as by individual comrades, which were forwarded direct to the national officers of the Amalgamated Association. The "appeal" was instrumental in stimulating the activity and influence of the Socialists in the trades union movement, the direct result of which was evidenced by the liberal and voluntary assistance of a large number of the unions, while it is having a still further exemplification in the large number of locals of the Socialist Party, which are now being organized in the strike field.

State charters were issued to the State organizations of Washington, Ohio and Kentucky. Local charters were issued to comrades in the following cities:

ALABAMA—Birmingham, Bessemer.  
 COLORADO—Cherryln, Denver.  
 DELAWARE—Wilmington.  
 GEORGIA—Atlanta.  
 INDIANA—Brazil.  
 KANSAS—Arkansas City, Girard, Hutchinson, Kansas City, Kingman.  
 MONTANA—Butte.  
 NEBRASKA—Omaha, South Omaha.  
 NEW HAMPSHIRE—Dover.  
 PENNSYLVANIA—Carbondale, Springchurch.  
 RHODE ISLAND—Providence.  
 TENNESSEE—Chattanooga.

## Unaccepted Challenges.

A little sixteen-page pamphlet under the title of "Unaccepted Challenges," by Father Thos. McGrady, is a novelty in socialist literature. It is published by the Standard Publishing Company, Terre Haute, Ind., and sells at five cents a copy. The principal challenges are those made to prominent men in the Catholic church. None of them have been accepted and it seems impossible for Father McGrady to find an opponent brave enough to meet him on the speakers' platform. The preface to the pamphlet says:

It is customary for many clergymen to denounce Socialism on all occasions in pulpit and press whenever the likelihood of their being answered is diminished to the lowest point. Their ignorance of Socialism is dense and inexcusable. They are blind leaders of the blind. The great Cardinal Newman has given us the measure of such teachers: "Men, whose life lies in the cultivation of one science, or the exercise of one method of thought, have no more right, though they often have more ambition, to generalize upon the basis of their own pursuit, but beyond its range, than the schoolboy or the ploughman to judge of a Prime Minister. But they must have something to say on every subject; habit fashion, the public require it of them; and, if so, they can only give sentence according to their knowledge. You might think this ought to make such a person modest in his opinions; not so; too often it happens that, in proportion to the narrowness of his knowledge, is, not his distrust of it, but the deep hold it has upon him, his absolute conviction of his own conclusions, and his positiveness in maintaining them. He has the obstinacy of the bigot, whom he scorns, without the bigot's apology, that he has been taught, as he thinks, his doctrine from Heaven." In a greater degree than is generally acknowledged, such men are responsible for the decadence of faith among the masses who, hearing their consecrated teachers glorifying Capitalism and sanctifying the exploitation of labor with texts of Holy Writ, lose confidence in religion. While it is true that Christianity was not formally organized for the sole purpose of social

Drago out in labor a protracted death To glut their grandeur." I am glad to state, however, that among the most intellectual leaders of the Catholic church in Germany and Switzerland, there are scores of noble priests ever ready to don the panoply of war to fight for the down-trodden masses. The memory of Archbishop Von Ketteler, the friend of Karl Marx; of Canon Moufang and Hiltz. Fathers Weiss and Kopling, and of Gaspard Decurtins, will live when the names of Rockefeller, Morgan and Rothschild will be mere hieroglyphics beyond the skill of the future Champollion to decipher.

In this country, too, I note here and there, the beginnings of Socialism among churchmen who are stirred by the cry for justice from the ranks of the toilers. Heretofore, there has been too much of the spirit of laissez faire among the clergy and a tendency to confine their labors to the sanctuary; but

"Even now we hear with inward strife A motion tugging in the gloom— The spirit of the years to come Yearning to mix himself with Life."

Comrade A. M. Dewey addressed the meeting of the Central Trades and Labor Union last Sunday by special invitation. His address was enthusiastically received. Comrade Wm. Brandt was elected delegate to the A. F. of L. convention at Scranton, Pa. Gouckecker, Schilling and Fuchs were elected delegates to the State Federation.

The papers are still filled with long stories about the Cudahy kidnaping case, but not a single mention of the kidnaping of the striking cigarmakers of Tampa, Fla. But then young Cudahy was the son of a capitalist, and the strikers were only common working men. All the power of the law was set in motion to capture the kidnapers in the one instance, while the forces of the capitalist class was used to hush the facts in the other. But what else can we expect when we continue to vote them into power for the purpose of making such laws.

Press dispatches announce that Germany has recently placed an order for rifles for the supply of six army corps, or 162,000 men. Another states that France has recently launched the first of one hundred armored naval vessels to be launched within the year. It might be asked who will carry these rifles and who will man these vessels? The working class of France and Germany. In case of war against whom will their operations be directed? The working class of other countries. And for whose benefit? To extend the market or collect the bills of the capitalist class. It is about time the

workers quit killing each other and unite for the overthrow of the capitalists throughout the world.

The Globe-Democrat of Friday announces that President Roosevelt will deal vigorously with the trusts in his message to congress. "His remarks will be general, however," they say. "He will make no specific recommendation, leaving that to congress itself. As could have been foretold. Why should he make any specific charges against those whose interests he represents? Generalities hurt no one and still enable him to hold his job. While specific charges—well, he will put that off onto some one else. Workingmen, you will have to settle the question or it will never be settled at all."

Comrade S. D. Senor, M. D., of St. Joseph, writes "We are organizing the City of St. Joseph, Mo., down to the precincts, thereby getting a united effort of all the comrades in St. Joseph and Buchanan county for political work, and to educate the people in Socialism. Knowing the vast work the state committee has upon its hands, the comrades here are organizing and wish to affiliate with the state organization. Please advise me how to proceed."

## BRANCH MEETINGS.

SIXTH WARD BRANCH (including 5th ward) meets every Tuesday evening at 312 S. Broadway.

EIGHTH WARD BRANCH (including wards 7 and 9) meets every Tuesday evening at Dewey Hall, 2301 South Broadway.

16TH WARD BRANCH (including wards 3, 4, 14, 15 and 22) meets every Thursday evening at Smith's Hall, 21st and Franklin avenue.

17TH WARD BRANCH (including wards 2, 18, 19 and 20) meets every Wednesday evening at Winkelmann's Hall, 25d and North Market streets.

18TH WARD BRANCH meets every Tuesday evening at Liederkrantz Hall, 14th and Benton streets.

24TH WARD BRANCH meets every Monday evening at Gross Hall, southwest corner Morganford road and Juniata street. Secretary, Felix Lawrence, 4274 Hartford street.

26TH WARD BRANCH (including 28th ward) meets every Thursday evening at 4014A Evans avenue.

27TH WARD BRANCH meets every Thursday evening, 8 o'clock, at 2316 Gilmore avenue.

SOCIALIST WOMEN'S CLUB meets on the 2nd and 4th Thursdays of every month, 2:30 p. m., at room 7, 22 N. 4th street.

## THE SOCIALIST VOTE.

Denmark	1872	315
"	1884	6,805
"	1887	8,408
"	1890	17,232
"	1892	20,098
"	1895	25,019
"	1898	32,000
"	1895	55,000
Great Britain	1890	100,000
"	1893	20,000
"	1895	76,400
"	1895	76,400
"	1897	121,916
Servia	1895	50,000
Spain	1893	7,000
"	1895	14,800
"	1897	28,000
Switzerland	1890	13,500
"	1893	29,822
"	1896	36,468
Belgium	1894	314,500
"	1898	534,324
Germany	1867	50,000
"	1871	101,927
"	1874	351,670
"	1877	486,843
"	1878	437,158
"	1881	311,961
"	1884	599,990
"	1887	763,128
"	1890	1,427,299
"	1893	1,786,738
"	1898	2,125,000
Austria	1895	90,000
"	1897	750,000
"	1900	1,000,000
France	1885	30,000
"	1888	91,000
"	1893	590,000
"	1898	1,000,000

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

## OUR BOOK LIST.

Imprudent Marriages, Blatchford.	.05
The Man Under the Machine, A. M. Simons	.05
The Mission of the Working Class, Rev. Chas. Vail	.05
Morals and Socialism, Chas. H. Kerr	.05
No Compromise, Wm. Liebknecht	.10
Socialism, Utopian and Scientific, Engels	.10
The Trust Question, Rev. Chas. Vail	.05
Liberty, Debs	.05
Prison Labor, Debs	.05
Socialism and Slavery, Hyndman	.05
Oration on Voltaire, Hugs	.05
Evolution of Industry, Watkins	.05
Social Democratic Red Book, Heath	.15
Woman and the Social Problem, May Wood Simons	.05
The Evolution of the Class Struggle, Noyes	.05
Realism in Literature and Art, Darrow	.05
Address	
MISOURI SOCIALIST, Room 9, 22 N. 4th st., St. Louis, Mo.	



