

Organize FOR Emancipation.

ST. LOUIS LABOR.

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CAPITALIST CONFESSION OF SLAVERY.

The Condition of The Negro Before the War Far Better Than To-Day. Was the War in Vain?

Socialist Philosophy Applied to a Present Day Reality.

I understood from your conversation with Mr. Blank that you are experiencing great difficulty in collecting outstanding accounts throughout the South. Do you describe this condition to the drought of last year? (This question was asked by the writer, of a prosperous wholesale commission merchant of St. Louis, who had just exchanged opinions with a fellow capitalist upon the decrease of business among local wholesale houses during the first quarter of 1902.)

Yes, the drought affected the corn crop in the South to such an extent that corn sells there for \$1.50 per bushel. I sent a car load yesterday which cost me 90c but the 'niggers' will have to pay freight and commission charges, plus retailer's profit, which will increase the price to \$1.50 delivered to consumers.

Seeing that my interlocutor was not one of the taciturn disposed capitalists I exhibited a sufficient degree of interest in the subject to encourage further discussion. The following is almost word for word his opinion of the condition of laborers in the South:

The 'niggers' you know are given credit by the retailers. Their growing crop, when harvested, repays the retailers. The retailers are now compelled to wait till next harvest for payment of accounts secured by the last crop as well as the accounts now accumulating. When the 'nigger' asks for twenty-five bushels of corn they give him only ten; when he asks for 25 pounds of flour they give him 10 pounds.

And are they dishonest enough to charge the negro farmer the sum he asked for?

No, this method of not allowing them to get all they request is necessary. If the nigger finds that he owes more than his growing crop will be worth HE RUNS AWAY.

Well that looks like if the negroes would fare better now if they were chattel slaves. The chattel slave didn't need to run away from his master because he had eaten all the food he required. In fact his master insisted at all times that his slaves be in good working condition and it was only by sufficient feeding that this good working conditions could be maintained.

You are right; the 'niggers' would be better off as slaves. But it is nearly 9 A. M. and I must get down to my office. Good morning.

Reflecting upon the above conversation while cobbling away a sense of deep depression gradually overcame me. The more my thought reverted to the scenes enacted in America during the forties, the fifties, and sixties of the century just closed—the more I weighed in the balance the tragedy of John Brown, of Elijah Lovejoy, of Abraham Lincoln, of the vast rank and file numbering 50,000 lives, the tragedy of the hundreds of thousands of cripples, I say the more I weighed this vast sacrifice of life and limb against the cause of freeing the chattel-slave, the more confident did I become that this capitalist had lied. Great God could humanity so blunder as to wantonly sacrifice these brave souls to a cause of which it might within forty years be said "all wasted effort; the slave for whom a half million have died, for whom many are walking on wooden pegs, are worse off than before?" The light of Socialist economic teaching was turned on the problem. I see through the fog with which the capitalist system is beginning to obscure the sacredness of the past generation's sacrifice in the great conflict for liberty. Ah! a thousand times no! The result, the conditions today, do not prove the futility of the past conflict. But The Conditions Today Prove That Slavery In Another Form Has Arrived; A Slavery Worse Than Chattel Slavery (proved by the confessions of the masters—the capitalists.) The new slavery is now reaching its zenith. You, my fellow workers, have been slaves without realizing it. Your bonds are invisible therefore you are not made directly aware of your bondage. You have no clanking chains, no overseer's lash, but you have a far sterner taskmaster nevertheless. Go where you will, you escape him not. The Southern negro farmer, let him run to Georgia from Alabama, will find in Georgia the same taskmaster left behind, plus his privations during the journey. More this—unless he finds another master he must starve. This new slavery is called "Wage Slavery," by the socialist economist. The fruits of a system prove whether it is criticized

and analyzed correctly. The fruits of the system—known by the orthodox economist of Vanderbilt, of Rockefeller, and all capitalist schools of learning (there are but two socialist schools in America), as the "Wage System" is SLAVERY. The condition of both white and black workers proves that this new Wage Slavery has already surpassed in cruelty—cruelty so vast as to be undetermined—all past forms of slavery. What my fellow worker are you going to do about it? For myself I will say that my zeal, my inspiration and courage will find renewed stimulation to struggle on for emancipation—for the establishment of socialism—each Friday night of every week as I gaze at the wooden leg of my fellow craftsman who regularly limps into the Shoemaker's Union Hall where he instinctively continues, on the economic field, the struggle for human liberty which claimed his leg upon the battlefield. And some day, he with the millions of wage workers will carry this struggle for liberty simultaneously upon both the economic and the political field under the banner of the young political giant—"The Socialist Party."—By A. Nother Cobbler.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

Work of the Week Reviewed—A Labor Lecture Bureau Established.

The National Committee of the Socialist Party has just concluded a referendum of the whole committee on the following:

Resolved, That a lecture bureau be established at National Headquarters for the express purpose of directly furnishing trade unions (whether Socialist or non-Socialist) with Socialist speakers, who are well informed on the trade union and general labor questions; that such bureau be known as the "Labor Lecture Bureau" for the education of the working class on labor, social and economic questions; that, the National Secretary be instructed to have printed letter heads and envelopes with the above heading; that the National Secretary be authorized to act as secretary of said lecture bureau and communicate with trade unions in said capacity. Proposition carried by a vote of 16 to 1. The state committees of Missouri, Nebraska, Maine, Minnesota and Kentucky have endorsed the form of Financial Secretary's Report Book which has just been issued by the National Committee, and instructed the National Secretary to supply same direct to the locals in said states. The Missouri State Committee has ordered a similar book for ward clubs in St. Louis and large cities with an additional sheet (making a four-copy report), the extra sheet to be sent by Financial Secretary of ward club to Secretary City Central Committee.

John C. Chase addressed meetings of the Trade Unions at Cole Center, Girard, Millwood, Witte and Taylorville, Illinois, this week.

Utah held state convention April 7 at Salt Lake City, pursuant to call of National Committee man Boomer.

Donations to Propaganda Fund received as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Total to April 12, \$288.33.

OUR PAPER IS HERE.

Workingmen you will find St. Louis Labor on sale at the following newsstands. Every workingman should read it. It is the best working-class paper in St. Louis. Price at newsstands 2 cents.

A. E. KENTZINGER, 4054 N. Broadway. NEWS STORE, 2016 E. Grand Ave. H. D. CLAYTON, 2015 N. Broadway.

W. H. Martin, 1903 E. Jefferson Ave. NEWS STORE, 1120 Cass Ave. NEWS STORE, 911 Park Ave. VITUS ABLETTNER, 1313 S. B'way.

JOS. SCHORLAS, 2414 S. Broadway. CHARLES SCHMITZLEIN, 3436 S. Broadway. NEWS STORE, 2110 Franklin Ave. NEWS STORE, 2302 Benton street. NEWS STORE, 1903 Benton street. NEIHAUS BAKERY, 1501 Clinton street.

WALKER'S, 2609 Cass Ave. NEWS STORE AND CONF., 1312 N. Grand Ave.

KANSAS CITY, MO. Kansas City, Mo., April 9.—It is 24 hours since the closing of the polls in the municipal election, and as far as the press shows you would not know that a Socialist ballot had been cast

UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE DEMANDED.

Belgian Socialists Seem on the Point of Realizing Their Cherished Hopes.

Capitalist Class and Press of the World Seeking to Create Prejudice Against Them.

Brussels, April 12.—The violent agitation begun by the Socialists to secure a universal franchise is spreading.

The quarrymen of Lessines are in insurrection today and two Socialists have been shot in a riot at Houdeng. Two others shot here last night also died today.

The quiet in Brussels is looked upon as merely temporary and is wholly due to the overpowering presence of troops.

Everywhere one goes are soldiers, gendarmes and police. They are sufficient to hold the rioters in check so long as they remain loyal, but it is well known that a large porportion of the troops are Socialists and sympathize with the present movement.

It is the opinion of many well-informed men that Belgium is on the verge of revolution, despite the efforts of the government to prevent it.

The government has implicit confidence in the police, gendarmes and civic guard and places as much of the responsibility for order on them as is possible. It is determined that before Parliament takes up the question of suffrage quiet shall be fully restored, so that the deputies may deliberate without being influenced by a mob.

A general strike is looked for throughout the country next week. If the situation is worse martial law will be proclaimed on Monday.

In consequence of the receipt of a letter threatening to blow up with dynamite the Falence works at La Louviere, fourteen miles from Charleroi, unless work there is stopped, the manager has shut down the factory and has ordered the 1200 employees, who include 500 women, immediately to leave the premises.

A dispatch from Mons announces that preparatory to a general strike at the Borinage coal mines on Monday the men from several of the pits have already brought their tools to the surface.

The above telegram from Brussels, Belgium, reveals a strained condition of affairs, and it would seem that the long struggle of Socialists for universal suffrage is about to be realized.

The movement is wholly one of the working class, who are striving for the same end as animates the Socialist Party of this country, the collective ownership of tools and machinery of production, through which the workers will receive the full product of their labor.

Unlike the workmen of this country, however, they have not yet the power to vote, what right they have in this respect being nullified by the giving of three votes to the capitalist.

Thus it is that their first demand is the right to vote, in which they include both sexes, men and women.

The king, however, realizing that such a step would be the end of his job is doing all in his power to prevent their success, and the capitalist press of the world are aiding him by referring to the Socialists as a mob and otherwise doing all they can to prejudice those who are watching the developments.

Such things, however, add but one more proof of the perfidy of capitalism, and its agents, which will be and misrepresent and do all manner of things to prevent the victory of the workers.

"Workingmen of the world," unite. You have nothing to lose, but your chains; you have a world to gain."

BREWERS OUT IN BOSTON.

Strike of 1500 Brewery Workers May Spread Other Trades. Concerted Action on the Part of the Brewery Bosses.

Boston, April 2, 1902. A strike of 1500 Brewery Workers and other employes has closed down the 25 breweries in Boston. The employes demand the exclusive right to hire and discharge men, and brewers, bottlers, engineers, firemen, drivers and cooperers are out. Local teamsters and bartenders will also probably strike in

sympathy if necessary and all New England may be finally affected. The New England Brewers Association, recently organized to fight the union, is behind the employers. The workmen have made a startling exposure of articles of agreement drawn up between employers which established a system of blacklisting against the men and provided for mutual support in case of a strike. The master brewers attempted a repudiation of the Cincinnati embargo by offering the engineers and firemen the discharge clause denied the brewers but the former refused to be duped and choked off the conspiracy. Unions of Boston are solidly supporting the strike, which has every prospect of being won.

THREE NEW CLUBS.

Comrade Putman Returns with Three New Scalps --- Enthusiastic Meetings at all Points.

Socialist Sentiment on the Boom.

Comrade E. Val Putnam has just returned from his three weeks' tour through the northern part of the state and brings very encouraging news of the awakening Socialist sentiment throughout the rural districts.

His meetings throughout were very well attended and very enthusiastic, at Bevier, a coal mining center, where a crowd of over 500 packed the opera house of the little town and cheered vociferously at every telling point. The comrades at this place are all thorough Socialists, and hard workers and their magnificent meeting is a credit to them. The following is a report of the meeting as sent in by one of the comrades.

BEVIER.

Bevier, Mo., April 5.—Comrade Putnam came here safe and sound on the 1 o'clock train. Comrade George Bevan, Henry Thompson and Andrews were down to meet him. They took him to the hotel, so that he might get a chance to eat, for he looked very hungry. He got his dinner and the comrades said that he must have eaten an awful dinner for the time it took him. The comrades then took him around and showed him the city. By this time it was getting along and Putnam had some letters to write and the three comrades went to their homes for their supper and Comrade Putnam was left alone to enjoy his supper without any one to keep tab on him. I suppose he got along all right for I did not hear him complain.

The time for the meeting came and the hall was not opened. Of course they were in no hurry, we were only Socialists. By the time the lights were lit there must have been about two or three hundred men, women and children, the children as usual making the noise and that attracting the older ones. By 8 o'clock the hall was packed. The committee on arrangements had a small program. The little children did fine, and the two older ones did the same. The committee takes this occasion to thank them, one and all, for their assistance.

Comrade Andrews, chairman of the evening, was billed for a speech, so we were told, and he had one memorized. But we think that when he faced the comrades and saw such a full house that his courage failed him.

I notice that when the Socialists have speaking the ladies turn out very strong. Now, we think that shows that we as Socialists are getting the confidence of the people. They know also that we are not fighting only one person.

Comrade Putnam commenced speaking at 8:30 and spoke for one hour and fifteen minutes, and I must say he held his audience and when the comrade made a point he was cheered to the echo. Taking everything into consideration, with a full house and so many small babies and children, it was one of the best meetings every held in Bevier, and the best part of it is that all the old party members that were up said that it was fine, so when they admit that it was a good meeting you can put it down that it is an exceptionally good one.

We had a bad accident happen to one of our comrades last Wednesday. Comrade R. M. Jones had his house burned down and they could say only three chairs. The trouble is more because we as comrades cannot help him.

The strike is declared off, but there are only two shafts (or mines) working out of six. But Monday they think that they will begin work at mine No.

UNIONS SENDING DELEGATS.

Central Trades and Labor Union and Several Others Have Already Responded.

The responses from the trades unions to the call for delegates to the Socialist City Convention are beginning to come in, and from all appearances a large number of the unions of the city will take part in the selection of the Socialist candidates for the coming election. They have all been invited to participate and their failure or refusal can only rest on their own heads. The opportunity of the working class in the coming election is one which they will not have again for four years and if they fail to take part in the nomination of labor's candidates and fail to make their election sure then theirs will be the fault, and the injunction of the capitalist judges elected by them, and the posse comitatus of the capitalist sheriff will be hurled against those who rightly deserve it and who cannot be heard to complain.

If ever the workers of St. Louis intend to demand that which of right is theirs, there should be no delay in carrying that intention into effect.

There are nearly 9,000 organized laborers in St. Louis. Of what use is your power, brothers, if you do not use it in accomplishing your freedom? you all realize that it is your labor that makes the world inhabitable and yet you are denied the enjoyment of the result of that labor.

The Socialist places the cause of these conditions in the private ownership of the tools and machinery of production and distribution, and the Socialist Party of St. Louis has extended an invitation to the 60,000 organized workers of this city asking them to send representatives to their city convention for the purpose of nominating candidates, whose object and purpose will be the destruction of this private ownership and the establishment of their public ownership, which will free the wage workers from their bonds of wage slavery and give them the full enjoyment of the fruits of their labor. This, brother workers, lies within your grasp, it is yours for the asking; will you make your demands heard, or will you again vote to perpetuate the system which makes you the echo of your boss, which compels you to labor for the enjoyment of those who do no labor, which reveals in the pleasure which your toll makes possible and looks upon you as not fit to do ought else but your master's bidding.

Remember that it is through your own action that this must be accomplished, your own political action. If you have not sufficient courage to use the power which is yours, then you must be content to suffer the punishment of a coward. It is power, brothers, power, which we want, and through the ballot that power is ours. With the force of the law in our hands what can we not do to further our interests? But with those same forces in the hands of our enemies how

10. But three of the six will be closed down for the summer. So at the present time conditions look very blue. Almost every train that goes out either way from this city there is from one to five persons leaving for some other part of the country hunting for employment. I think that they will change after they suffer so hard that they cannot stand it any longer, then they will come our way.

This much for the cause, BEVIER COMRADE.

HALE, MO.

The comrades at Hale had worked up a very good meeting and the movement at that point seems to have been greatly benefited, Comrade Foulboeuf sends in the following report.

Comrade Putnam came to Hale and talked to an attentive audience, of which a great number were ladies. He made a good impression upon his hearers, and many expressed themselves as being well pleased, the address being much better than they expected from a Socialist. He explained Socialism, dispelling all the terrors, horrors and fears that had been nursed from being so misunderstood and misrepresented. The division of classes in society, the cause of slavery, the effect of machinery on the working class and the farmer and the necessity of changing our present order of society, was made plain, clear and comprehensive, also the incapacity of the old capitalist parties to correct the evils of society by their tactics of retaining the old system of production

can we hope to contend with them? It is through the Socialist Party that these forces must be captured, for it is only through them that the wage system will be destroyed, and without its destruction all other measures will merely bring about a change of masters. We want no masters, we want no profit takers, we want to control our actions, we want to enjoy our own handwork.

Other parties promise the welfare of the workers, the government ownership of monopolies, and the initiative and the referendum but all alike leave the profit system as it is. They are supported and fostered in the interest of the capitalist class and that class cannot be expected to cut its own throat by destroying its means of life, the profit system.

As long as the workers permit the support of this system so long will they suffer from the consequences. When they determine to destroy it they will enjoy the benefits of a juster system.

Let us not be caught by the sophistries of these parties, but in the face of their promises and their smooth talk let us resolve to vote our own ticket and establish a city government which, born of the working class, elected by the working class and still under the control and direction of the working class, will so administer their trust as to serve only the interests of the working class.

The following are communications already received. Most of the unions have not yet had time to act upon the invitation, but beside these communications the Cigarmakers' Union has selected 16 delegates, Boot and Shoe Workers No. 25 has selected four delegates, the Press Feeders' Union has selected three delegates and Carpenters' Union No. 5 has selected four. CENTRAL TRADES SENDS DELEGATES

The communications from the Socialist Party asking for delegates to their city convention was read at the C. F. & L. U. Sunday and after a very interesting discussion was adopted by a large majority and six delegates were chosen.

TAILORS' UNION. Dear Sir and Comrade—Your communication regarding sending delegates from our union to the convention of the Socialist Party received, and we selected four (4) delegates to represent us at that convention. Hoping this will meet with the approval of your worthy party and wishing all success to the cause, I remain with Socialist greeting.

LEONHARD STOLL, Sec. Tailors' Union, No. 11.

INSURANCE AGENTS' UNION.

Dear Sir—Please find inclosed duplicate copy of credentials of delegates from this union to the convention of the Socialist Party to be held at Druids' Hall, on Sunday, May 4, for the purpose of nominating candidates on a working class ticket to be voted for at the November election. Very truly yours, Z. F. NYE, Secretary.

MACHINISTS' UNION.

Dear Sir—Yours at hand, requesting this lodge to send delegates to convention May 4, 1902. At our last meeting the following delegates were elected: Ed Sarber, H. G. Seibel, P. H. Cunningham and L. G. Alexander, to represent our membership of 250. Inclosed you will find duplicate credential as per request. Your fraternally, FRED M. PARMETER, Sec. Sec.

and distribution, and the powers of government in the hands of a few plutocrats. He related a few anecdotes bearing on the subject, pleasing to the audience, one about an Irishman who was seriously affected over the introduction of an excavating machine that caused him to lose his job. After reflecting upon the condition he went back to the machine and said: "You may have great power; you can puff and make a lot of noise, but you can't vote. We will vote you out of private ownership into collective ownership." His address fired the audience with Socialist enthusiasm. Quite a number of books were sold. The meeting was a success and a great help to the cause and gave encouragement to the club.

MILAN, MO.

The comrades at this point were very much encouraged by the visit of Comrade Putnam, and they have taken a new hold on things and expect to make them hum. Comrade R. D. Morrison reports as follows:

Comrade Putnam spoke to a fair-sized audience at the court house in this city last night, April 7. The best of attention was given; his remarks and was well received by the old party-lites.

The crowd was a mixed one composed of farmers and laborers. There are quite a number of railroad men at this place, but not a single one was present. Most of them are afraid of their jobs. Comrade Putnam's talk was all that could be wished for, as

(Continued on Third Page.)

St. Louis Labor.

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Editor..... M. BALLARD DUNN.
Business Manager A. J. LAWRENCE.

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

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 March 22nd, 1902, as second-class matter, Post Office at St. Louis, Mo., Act of Congress, March 3, 1879.

A CAMPAIGN EXPEDIENCY.

Under instructions of the State Committee our city edition, St. Louis Labor, will be published in four pages. This decision was reached after much discussion for the reason that the committee members desired that there should be nothing to distract the attention of the whole movement from the coming city campaign, which it is intended shall be the most memorable in the history of the Socialist movement in the city.

In the publication of an eight-page paper it is necessary that a great many of the comrades give their attention in the securing of funds which in the opinion of the committee could be far better expended in the active battle of the campaign itself. In view of the fact that we could continue the publication of a four-page paper without any strain there being a sufficient return from advertising to cover its expenses.

This may seem a sacrifice but we hope and believe that the outcome of the campaign will be the restarting of the four-page paper, free from any strain on the comrades and enable them to take up the thread of the fight with renewed vigor and insure the election of a Socialist duty which this action places upon him. Every moment between now and the day of election should be spent in working for victory. The conditions in St. Louis are in better position for Socialist propaganda than any other city in the country. The trades union movement which is now being stirred from center to circumference by political revolt is turning itself into the channel of the Socialist Party, and the attitude of the party in St. Louis, both in its actions in the trades unions themselves and through its press is such that it invites still further confidence on the part of the trades unionists, the result of which bids fair to astonish the country after the fall elections.

The city convention is the starting point in the contest. Let every member of the party be there, let every elected delegate be there and let there be no let up until the votes are counted.

AS TO OFFICIAL ORGANS.

In a recent issue of the Seattle Socialist there appeared a reproduction of an editorial from the Missouri Socialist upon an article in the Appeal to Reason relating to government ownership, with the comment that "it no doubt represents the opinion of a majority of the local quorum."

We desire to state in this connection that the last convention of the Socialist Party expressly did away with all official organs and provided for their continued abolition. The Mission on the part of the Socialist (Parson) Socialist, while it may be published at the seat of the National Committee, desires it understood that it does not assume nor does it propose to assume the position of an official organ and those who can coin any supposed advantage for themselves in so declaring its expressions, or those who are constantly on the lookout for "official" expressions, are hereby given notice that the Missouri Socialists resent any such charge and does not intend to have any such curb placed upon its editorial comments. We make these comments regardless of the opinion of the quorum, whether it be in our favor or against, and we will so continue and no Socialist or Socialist paper is entitled to use those expressions as "official" or "semi-official."

The Seattle Socialists would be the first paper to object to an official organ and they owe an apology for attempting to create one.

We hope that such action will not be taken again.

THE MILWAUKEE CAMPAIGN.

The recent Milwaukee vote shows one thing which in our opinion it would do well for the Socialist Party everywhere to study. Our campaign in the past have been too theoretical, they have been too far up in the air and most of our campaign arguments, addresses, and leaflets have been essays upon questions of political economy which the workers could not understand and to which they would pay no attention in a campaign where the capitalist parties dealt with questions closer to their doors. While fundamentally it is true that there is but one issue, and that between socialism and capitalism, we must not lose sight of the fact that out of this basic issue springs other questions which through the existence of the fundamental class issue itself, force themselves into prominence and demand a stand upon the part of the Socialists.

The Socialist Party is not a lodge for the dissemination of instruction; it is a political party, launched upon the field of battle with the parties of capitalism and we must behave as a political party; we must organize as one; we must make our declarations as one and above all we must behave as one in our methods of propaganda.

In the recent letter of Eltwed Pomeroy in the International Socialist Review, among a multitude of bad things he stated one good thing when he said that the Socialists must "played politics." The growth of middle class parties necessitates efforts to present a deflection of the working class for the reason that these parties handle the questions of the day, while the Socialists are mostly talking in the air and delivering essays on Karl Marx. In Milwaukee they have gotten to earth. While we do not agree with them in the manner of stating their immediate demands, we must admit that they are closer to the sympathies of the working class.

Let us try to occupy a position upon every question, let us become a political party.

PROSPERITY AS IT IS.

Congressman Jeanerett of Michigan, Explains the Socialist View of It.

Reproduced From The Wage Worker.

In the closing days of 1901, my attention was called to the numerous attempts made by newspapers and magazines throughout the country to force a great mass of the people to admit that the first year of the new century had been the most prosperous, and that they, the people, had been more happy than in any preceding year in history.

While many people were inclined to think that this was true, I preferred to use salt in my share of gullibility.

Secretary Gage told us that "our treasury," that is, I presume, he meant the people's treasuries, and not the bankers', had several million dollars more in them at the close of 1901 than they had the preceding year or ever before, for that matter.

The steel trust supplements this by saying that the past year has been the most prosperous one in its history, notwithstanding strikes and boycotts of organized labor. With the exception of a few thousand who have become bankrupt within the past year, the commercial world boasts of unlimited prosperity.

They also tell us that all who would work have been successful in finding it, and that thousands of jobs have fairly been "begging for men." How often do I hear, on every hand—as, perhaps, have my readers—that there was plenty of work THIS year.

But, notwithstanding all this, I have seen things within the last year which led me to question the truthfulness of this boasted prosperity, and, being of an inquisitive turn of mind, I determined upon an investigation of the subject.

Without going into the details of my investigation, I will simply state its results at this time, and leave my readers to ascertain, if they can, any other conclusion, after they have taken the same trouble to examine the subject as I have.

First, I found that this boasted prosperity belonged not to the whole people, but was sectional. It was the exclusive property of a certain class, and therefore, it must be considered as CLASS prosperity. I found that the class who were enjoying this special privilege was what has become known as the capitalist class. I found that this class prosperity necessitated the poverty of another class, namely, the working, or producing class.

My reason for arriving at this conclusion was the facts which present themselves for our observation upon every hand. It is generally conceded that labor produces all wealth, that is, changes all natural supply of raw material into the forms best suited for our use, comfort and luxury. When the laborers, whose brawn and muscle has wrought the change in raw material and brought into existence beautiful and useful things for man's comfort, is in possession of and enjoying these things, it can be truly said he has prosperity. But my investigation

showed that those who are in possession of and enjoying these things are NOT the ones who have produced them. How they came into possession of those who have not produced them is the question for my readers to determine; but the only name I can find for the process is plunder. Search for another name for it where I would, twist and turn the subject of so heinous a crime, the one answer to all rules I applied, whether addition, multiplication, subtraction, fractions, or algebra, was "plunder." If my readers can find another name for it, I will thank them to inform me of it. And this is what they call prosperity; this is the class that enjoy it, and this is how they get it. When they can enjoy the good things of life without adding to the production of them, who can blame them for claiming great prosperity? For surely, if persons who get the full product of their labor are prosperous, but those who get the product of others' labor are double so. Indeed, those belonging to this class are certainly prosperous, but what of the other class?

I find, upon a close reading of the same publications which herald unbounded prosperity, accounts of the most degrading poverty among the producing class. Throughout the civilized world, according to these same authorities, there are thousands slowly dying annually of starvation. These, as well as the other accounts of prosperity, I most sincerely believe to be true. By piling both accounts together, and using the word plunder as a key to this problem, it is easy to see how, and why, people starve when the markets are glutted; how it is that they produce so much and die for the want of it—they have not produced for themselves, but for the other fellows. For this reason we see some people who work year in and year out that have scarcely enough clothing to keep them warm, nor food to satisfy their hunger; while those for whom they work are devising ways and means for getting rid of their old clothes and exhausting the resources of nature in their search after some new and expensive luxury with which to tickle their palates and live up to their income.

Work? Of course there is plenty of it, but who gets the benefit? Indeed, there is so much work for the class who do it, and they have become so accustomed to its burdens, that they never think that it is possible, or that they have the right to enjoy any other clothing but a cheap shirt, a "wampas" and a pair of overalls. They never dare presume to touch but the coarsest food, nor enjoy any other than physical exercise—at the bench, the plow, or dancing attendance upon some of the industrial machinery of production. And their employers? Why they have the very same idea—that the

WORKING class had ought to be satisfied with this. In fact, they see to it that the WORKERS never get only enough to keep their physical strength up to the point equal to the demands made upon it to attend to the work necessary for producing the wealth which the capitalists own and enjoy after it is produced. And I noticed that as the young were able to stand a greater strain upon their energies than the old, they are much preferred. In fact, many old people are denied an opportunity to work for this reason. What they do, or what becomes of them, only the almshouses and the potter's field can answer.

I discovered that while the working class build plenty of comfortable houses that they themselves are miserably housed. I reasoned that this was not because there was a lack of land, lumber or building material, but because, first, the workers don't own the land, and second, because they don't own what they build or produce; it all belongs to the other class. Yet the working people seem satisfied to work for this class from ten to sixteen hours a day, and go home to miserable, cheerless hovels. They seem to be so busy trying to please these masters—for masters they are—by building them great mansions in which to parade their wealth, that they have not had time to think nor act, nor do for themselves. For my part I cannot understand how they can be happy or prosperous when they realize this contrast. No carpets, or at best cheap Ingrain, to me, is not to be compared with soft, rich velvet. A few broken chairs or second-hand furniture is not half as pleasant to rest tired bones upon as finely upholstered reclining chairs and richly draped and cushioned couches alongside a bright warm fire. Yet it seems the working class prefer these poor conditions, and are proud of the fact that they produce all the best things for the idlers to enjoy. It may be all right for those who enjoy this kind of poverty, but to me such a life is not worth living.

While in Windsor, Ont., one day in December, I visited a wood yard. I saw a man a little past middle age, poorly clad and with so many patches on his clothes that it would be hard to tell which piece represented the original garment, bending over his work of sawing wood. It was hard beech and maple. I asked him how much he got a cord for doing this work. He answered, "Thirty cents." I found, upon investigation, that it took nearly a day to saw a cord of it; and that he was a married man with several small children who were actually suffering from cold and lack of sufficient nourishment. They were beset with innumerable diseases, not only from the above causes, but because the hovel in which they lived was built so close to the ground that the water would come up through the cracks in the floor whenever they walked across it. I wondered how the man could be happy and proud of his home. I wondered how he could have the courage to face the battle of life, while those he loved

were dying by inches before his very eyes.

I wondered how it was possible for this man to be called "happy" and prosperous. Then I thought of that sage who says this world is a struggle in which the fittest survive. I wondered which of the two was most fit to people a world with—this man who was toiling and struggling against poverty in one of its most awful forms, trying to provide a few crumbs for his sick wife and babies, or the man who lived from the profit made upon his work? The one imbued with love for those who shared his poverty, and who refused to desert them so long as he had strength to drag himself back to his task, or those who, from avarice, disregarded his condition that they might enjoy the luxury the profits of his and others' labor would bring them. Canada is not the only country which furnish these examples of prosperity; we have them here at home.

California is cited as an almost earthly heaven because of its tropical climate and zephyr breezes from the Pacific, yet when I visited that country I found the working class practically denied all the pleasure which nature has there so bountifully supplied for her children.

In New Mexico, Arizona and California, much to my surprise, I found them living in houses made from old railroad ties, sat upon end, with the roof made from the same, only slanted so as to shed water. The crevices were plastered up with what is called gooby clay. There is no floor, other than the bare ground. There are seldom more than two people in what the people call a room, eat, sleep and live. What a contrast to the palaces of the rich in any city throughout the land this contrast is always discernible and ever present. As you pass through a city it is easy to find the quarters inhabited by the working class and distinguish the districts where wealth is domiciled. It is but a stone's throw from the broad avenues, graveled walks, beautiful lawns and sparkling fountains, to the miserable hovels and sweatshops of the wage slaves of capitalism. It does not require an expert to discover who it is that crowds the streets for miles upon miles in an apparently never ceasing tramp, tramp, tramp, as they drag themselves to and from their daily toil. It takes no unpracticed eye to notice the different expressions upon the faces of these tramping millions from that upon those who reside at ease in the splendidly equipped and larded carriages that through the avenues and driving parks. Is this difference because these toilers do not build for themselves. Can any sane person say the PEOPLE of the United States are prosperous so long as these contrasts are living evidences that the statement is a lie upon the face of it? I earnestly ask the workingmen of this country to think, before they again vote for the system that upholds this kind of prosperity for them. Vote for a system where the prosperity of the worker and his family will be considered paramount to that of the pet dogs of plutocracy.

I do not wish to exclude the female worker in this argument. Let them for a moment notice the contrast between the lives of workingmen's wives, their children, and hired girls, as compared with the wives and daughters of the rich, and see if they cannot discover that the interests of the poor man's wife, his children and all those women who work for a living, are not closely linked with those of the workingmen. The freedom of one means the emancipation of the other. Women, join with and aid the Socialists in securing for you a better condition in life than you now have.

All must remember that we cannot blame the rich but ourselves for voting away our birthright. Space forbids further elucidation of the subject of prosperity; but I think I have said enough to show what a miserable farce the people are listening to, and how the public press is used to keep them satisfied with their poverty. Socialism stands for the complete overthrow of this false system, which plunders the toilers, and this is why I am a Socialist. I want prosperity to come to all alike.—D. J. Jeanerett.

CLEVELAND DOING WELL. Comrades In the Ohio City Preparing for Vigorous Action.

Cleveland, O., April 6.—Editor Missouri Socialist: Cleveland Socialists are to be envied. For the past months we have had with us some of the ablest men in the movement, such as Rev. C. Vatt, Bigelow, Strickland and Dr. Swing of Cincinnati.

Our commune celebration was a success. Our membership is growing and I am certain will continue to. We are going to hold mass meetings in the parks as soon as the weather will permit. An effort is being made to secure Comrade Critchlow as organizer in Cleveland. If we succeed we will have an organization second to none.

Fraternally yours,
MARIE H. GEIGER.

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GOOD WORK STARTED.

Fourth District Comrades Nominate their Candidates for the State Legislature.

Trade Unionists Took Active Part.

The comrades of the Fourth Representative District have started out in earnest for the thorough organization of their district and hope to roll up a large vote for Socialism this fall. They held their district convention on Sunday, April 6, and nominated three candidates for the Legislature. Comrade L. E. Hildebrand was chosen chairman, who called the meeting to order at 3 o'clock, and declared Comrade C. L. Drake elected as secretary. The hall was well filled, there being nearly 75 delegates present, composed of representatives from Second, Seventeenth, Eighteenth and Twenty-first Ward Clubs and from the Trunk and Bag Workers' Union, Boot and Shoe Workers' Union No. 26, Woodworkers' Union No. 12 and Clearmakers' Union No. 44. Much enthusiasm was manifested, the principal feature aside from the work of the convention being an address by Comrade J. S. Roche, who fired the delegates with a revolutionary spirit and brought them to a realization of the task before them.

Several good resolutions were adopted and a strong platform drawn up. Provisions were made for the thorough organization of the district with a general committee composed of a representative from every precinct, and a central committee composed of the ward organizers, all of whom are to be elected by the ward clubs. Members of the trades unions will be placed upon this committee which will have complete charge of the work of organization. Comrades Felix P. Lawrence, of the Twenty-first, Charles Gebelein, of the Eighteenth and W. W. Baker, of the Seventeenth Ward clubs were chosen as the candidates. Comrade Gebelein is a member of the Woodworkers' Union and Comrade Baker of the Typographical Union. The following is the platform adopted:

PLATFORM.
"We, the Socialists of the Fourth Representative District of Missouri, in convention assembled, endorse the principles of International Socialism, as set forth in the Platform of the Socialist Party, adopted at Indianapolis, August 1, 1901.

We assert that the interests of the wage-working class cannot be served in common with the interests of the capitalist class, and that all measures must necessarily be in the interest of one or the other of the two classes, and must thus be kept separate and distinct from each other.

We recognize that the power of the capitalist class over the wage-workers is due to its ownership of the machinery of production and distribution, in which they are protected by law.

By means of this ownership and this power of the law the capitalist class forces the wage-workers to sell themselves into "practical slavery" for "wages" and rob the workers of the major product of their labor.

We therefore pledge the support of the candidates nominated by this convention to measures that will result in the abolition of the wage system, through which alone the working class will secure the conditions which are rightfully theirs."

THREE CLUBS ORGANIZED.

(Continued from First Page.)
an introductory speech, and has cleared the way for some good work on our part which you can rest assured will be carried out."

CHILLICOTHE, MO.

At Chillicothe, the comrades ran up against a Democratic convention which prevented them from getting their meeting started until nearly 9 o'clock. They had tried to get the city hall but the city clerk refused to allow them to use it, and their only other choice was the Court House, where the Democratic convention was in progress.

Taken all together, however, the meeting was a success. Comrade O. S. Moore writes:

"Near the close of the convention the Democratic chairman of the evening was kind enough to announce the speaking immediately after the closing of the convention, which adjourned about 9 o'clock. Several curiosity seekers and newspaper reporters remained. The Socialists then took seats in the front and Comrade Parker introduced the speaker, Comrade E. Val Putnam.

The most scientific assault yet made upon the profits of the middle class is that by the Belgian Socialists. Before our Belgian comrades began their attack upon the profits of the retailer, their political organization was in a hopelessly chaotic condition. Today the Belgian movement leads the

made in the way of machinery, which has resulted in only detriment to the working class generally and which will continue to do so until the Socialist system predominates. His speech was so plain and simple that no one could fail to understand. I have heard many compliments upon it to-day for the plain way of his speaking as well as its non-abusiveness. His coming to Chillicothe will certainly bring forth good fruits. May we be favored with many such treats."

THREE POINTS ORGANIZED.

Three new clubs were formed, as the result of the tour, and three new forces were thus set in motion toward accomplishing the goal of the Socialist.

The points organized were Burlington Junction, Plevna and St. Charles. The last town is dependent upon the shops of the American Car and Foundry Co., where nearly 2,000 men are employed. The club organized with 14 members, and the prospects for increase are excellent.

These reports show the force of the Socialist movement when it once gets under way, and these recitals should result in the comrades everywhere taking a fresh start and determining to do twice as much for Socialism from now on as they have been doing. It will mean Socialism twice as soon.

MIDDLE CLASS UNITES.

Co-operatives Suggested as an Offset to Louisville Convention Movement.

What tactics should the Socialist Party adopt to prevent middle class issues from confusing workingmen?

The middle class of the United States is now truly represented in the politics of the country since the convention of reformers at Louisville, Ky. The Democratic party has been loosely termed the party of the middle class, but erroneously so; that party was always dominated—it is in fact yet controlled, by men of great wealth. The middle class, aside from agriculturists expressed nothing politically until the recent growth of the public ownership of public utilities sentiment. The demands in the old Peoples' and Populist-Party platforms related primarily to the farmer's interest. But this new born "Allied People's Party" marks a union of rural and civic middle class interests.

Socialists can depend upon seeing the former two million voting strength of the old farmers' movement not only regained but probably doubled by 1904. That such a prospect is before us, and that votes from the working class will do it becomes apparent when this new party's attitude toward trade-unions, labor legislation and other questions of immediate interest to the working class is considered. The old Peoples' Party was little in evidence in the industrial centres because it ignored questions relating to those communities. In the meantime, the middle class of many cities, like St. Louis and Chicago, have taken up the public ownership idea, have carried their city elections with a public ownership plank. The amalgamation of the middle class farmers with the middle-class retailers would be of little moment if in their political agitation they would candidly state their class interest. If they did that, then the Socialist would be spared the necessity of unveiling the fraud which they will attempt to foist upon the working class for its votes. When the Peoples' Party of a western state had the political power to make a shorter work day legal, true to its middle-class interest, it declared itself in favor of a shorter workday at all kinds of employment except farm-labor. This proposition showed the insincerity and hollowness of that middle-class farmer party's professions of friendship for the wage worker. Their discrimination in favor of the employers of farm laborers defeated a shorter work day law. In the meantime the voting wage earner lost valuable time voting for enemies.

Socialists have it in their power to prove the hypocrisy of the middle class party when it pretends to love the wage earner. The material welfare of the middle class depends upon profits. But the less profit the worker pays, the better his interest is served. An assault upon the profit system, by the workers would clearly draw the line of class interest between wage earner and retailer. It is the duty of Socialists to organize such an assault upon the profit taking middle class. When wage earners have joined in any considerable number, a movement which reduces the retailers, etc., profits, then will labor solidify itself against all little or big capitalistic measures. Then it will be idle folly for the middle class to pretend its love for workingmen.

The most scientific assault yet made upon the profits of the middle class is that by the Belgian Socialists. Before our Belgian comrades began their attack upon the profits of the retailer, their political organization was in a hopelessly chaotic condition. Today the Belgian movement leads the

GAINS EVERYWHERE.

Socialist Vote In all Parts of the Country on the Steady Increase—Several Officers Elected.

Fine Vote in Milwaukee.

The following report from Milwaukee and other points contains news which should fire the hearts of the comrades in St. Louis. Let us say to our comrades in Milwaukee: "It is a fine one, but we are going to try to go you one better."

"With the counting of the ballots indicating the election of David S. Rose, the Democratic candidate for Mayor, the who at the national convention at Kansas City declared 'that this standing up an dying for principle is all rot', by a plurality of about 8,000, one of the most intensely interesting and remarkable campaigns ever fought in this city passed into history. Interesting to us because it was again to measure our strength politically—remarkable on account of the phenomenal growth of Socialist thought. The progress of this growth is best illustrated by the following table, showing the progress of the Socialist vote here in the last four years:

Spring, 1898, for mayor, 2,430.
Spring, 1900, for mayor, 2,585.
Fall, 1900, for governor, 4,667.
Spring, 1902, Mayor (incomplete), 8,401.
H. Historius.

SHEBOYGAN ELECTS.

In the aldermanic election at Sheboygan, Wis., the Socialist Party cast more votes than either of the old parties. The Democrats, in the Second, Third, Fourth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Wards, cast 1,111 votes; the Republicans, in the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth had 1,002; the Socialist Party, with candidates in all wards, had 1,403. The total vote was 3516, so that we have practically 40 per cent. of the vote. Nevertheless, we elected but one Alderman, Comrade Mohr, in the Seventh Ward. He had nearly twice as many votes as his opponent, who was supported by both old parties.

BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

The Socialist Party has scored its first victory at the polls in the state of Michigan. A city election was held in Battle Creek last Monday and when the ballots were counted it was found that the Socialist Party had won in the First and Second Wards, electing F. A. Kulp and Charles A. Jackson to the Board of Aldermen. Battle Creek is a city of over 18,000 population.

CHICAGO, ILLS.

Complete returns of the election show that the aldermanic vote cast for Socialist candidates on April 1 was 6,112 with one ward, the Third, unrepresented. The town ticket in this ward being in the neighborhood of 80, the total aldermanic vote may therefore be taken as about 6,500.

So far as we are aware, no official canvass of the vote in towns has been made. The first returns, though like the aldermanic, incomplete, showed upwards of 6,800 votes. Allotting therefore the same rate of increase to the town as the aldermanic vote, which is an entirely reasonable calculation, the maximum vote in towns would approximate 7,200.

Proportionately the vote of the Socialist Party amounts to three and a quarter per cent. of the total cast. Last year it was considerably less, than 2 per cent. so that the relative increase measured upon this basis amounts to between 60 and 70 per cent.

It lies within the power of American Socialists to duplicate what was done in Belgium. The story of the establishment and progress of co-operatives, told by Louis Bertrand in the International Socialist Review for October, November and December, 1901, and January, 1902, is a lucid presentation of the methods employed by the Socialists of Belgium in their attack upon middle class interests. Every Socialist should read it. The co-operatives would become with us the strongest financial support to the political organization. Today the appeals for donations to defray the expense of conducting even the routine work of political organization shows how great is the need of the party. On the other hand, the fact that several thousand comrades have been unable to maintain the payment of party dues, shows how great is the need of the members.

Co-operatives are therefore desirable for their effectiveness in establishing the class line between the petty bourgeoisie and the wage earners, and also their efficiency as revenue producers. But that is not the end of their usefulness. They accelerate and simplify the work of propaganda. They train, develop and adapt workers to the management of affairs.
L. E. HILDEBRAND.


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Socialist Clubs of Missouri.

—What They Are Doing.

NOTICE TO MEMBERS.

Notice is hereby given that vote on time and place of holding state convention will be closed at 6 p. m. Sunday, March 20th, 1902. All clubs are requested to send in their vote immediately as those not in when vote closes will not be counted.

Fraternally,

E. VAL PUTNAM, State Sec'y.
By order of the State Committee,
April 11th, 1902.

FIRST DISTRICT CAMPAIGN.

The comrades in the First District are beginning to get things in readiness for vigorous action. The new Ninth Ward Club organized two or three weeks ago, now has over 50 members—all of whom are itching for the fray.

An organization meeting has been called for Wednesday evening, May 7, to be held at Seventh and Arsenal streets, for the purpose of getting the district thoroughly organized. Every member of the party in the district and every trade unionist is invited to attend and lay the ground work for the movement which will elect three Socialist members of the next State Legislature.

FIFTH DISTRICT CONVENTION.

The comrades in the Fifth Representative District will hold their nominating convention at Niekum's Hall, 420 N. Broadway, Thursday evening, April 24. Every comrade in the district should be in attendance and comrades from other parts of the city are asked to be present and lend their assistance.

The First Ward comrades have been hard at work in the last two weeks with the result that they now have five of the precincts in their ward thoroughly organized, and steps are under way for the organization of the sixth club, at Gast's Hall, Saturday night, April 19.

The total membership from that ward is now nearly 100 and the work there accomplished can be duplicated in almost every ward in the city with the proper determination. Let the comrades in the other wards follow suit, call a meeting in your precinct.

The working class is ripe for Socialism. Get them together, explain it to them, and we will shortly have an organization which will be irresistible. The First Ward comrades are pushing the sale of tickets for the rifle of a shot gun—the hunters in the party ought to get a ticket. Somebody is sure to win it, besides it will raise a campaign fund for them.

The Second Ward comrades have filed notice of complaint. They resent the imputation that they are asleep and the party note editor has had to draw in his horns. They declare that they are meeting every Thursday evening at Broadway and Montgomery streets, and that a visit there next Thursday evening will find a fine meeting.

Let the workmen of the ward be on hand and see.

The Sixth Ward comrades are still pegging away trying to convert the heathen and are meeting with some success. They meet every Tuesday evening at 708 Chouteau avenue.

The Eighth Warders want all the Brewers and Bottlers in the ward to attend their next meeting and join the club.

They meet Tuesday evening at 2301 South Broadway, Dewey Hall. They are preparing for an agitation meeting soon and they want the help of all the workmen in the ward.

Remember Mark Hanna won't be there, neither will he put up the campaign fund. You have to do that yourselves.

The Ninth Ward Club has more than doubled since it was started two weeks ago. The members of the Brewery Porters and Freight Handlers Union are all joining and before long they will have to rent two halls for their meetings. They are willing to go to the expense, however. Their meetings are held every Wednesday evening at Haldermann's Hall, Seventh and Arsenal streets. The club has ordered some German literature and those who desire any can procure it at the meeting place.

The Tenth Ward Club has allowed itself to get lazy. We can't do anything that way, comrades. Be at your meeting next Sunday and keep things going. The ball is moving, don't let it stop or it will be harder than ever to get it going again.

The Eleventh Ward shows no let up. The club keeps taking in new members and before long every workman in the ward will have a Socialist membership card; a consummation devoutly to be wished, and yet very possible with a little work. The comrades of this ward are arranging for an agitation meeting at Eclipse Park in the near future.

Comrade Lyons, of the Twelfth Ward Club came to the office a few days ago and armed himself with about 200 names of subscribers and others in his ward and he and Comrade Bitterlich are "after" them.

The Sixteenth Ward Club held a

very successful agitation meeting at Twenty-first and Franklin avenue last Thursday evening and admitted several new members.

A good musical and literary program was rendered before the speaking began, which latter consisted of an address by Comrade James S. Roche, and a short talk from our young Comrade Harry Froelich, who made some telling points, and brought the lesson home to those present.

The Seventeenth Ward Club is pushing the work of canvassing the ward and Comrade J. T. Hinchcliffe has had some cards printed with which he is collecting valuable information for the use of the club.

There will be a good vote from the Seventeenth Ward this fall.

The Eighteenth Ward Club held a crowded agitation meeting Tuesday evening and admitted new members. The entertainment committee of the Sixteenth Ward Club did it and thanks are due accordingly. Comrade Roch spoke. The result is a new start and new life, with new members. They will repeat the dose next month; meanwhile all those desiring to join the club will find them at Fourteenth and Benton streets every Tuesday evening.

The Twenty-first Ward Club held a well attended business meeting at 3519 Lucky street Tuesday evening. Preparations are on for an agitation meeting. The club meets at the above address every Tuesday evening.

Nothing special from the Twenty-fourth Ward. The regular meetings are being held every Tuesday evening at Gross' Hall, Morganfield Road and Juniata street.

The Twenty-seventh Ward comrades are still at the old stand and can be found in session every Thursday evening.

CONVENTIONS.

Fifth Representative District at 4320 North Broadway, Thursday night, April 24.

City Convention, Druid's Hall, Ninth and Market Sts., Sunday, May 4th, 1 p. m.

Third Representative District, at Smith's Hall, Twenty-first and Franklin Avenue, Sunday afternoon, May 18th.

Socialist Clubs.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.

CITY CENTRAL COMMITTEE: Business meeting every Friday evening at 8 o'clock in Turner Hall, corner of 12th and Oak streets, Garnet Division, Secretary, 215 Genesee st., Kansas City, Mo.

SOCIALIST OPEN MEETING EVERY Sunday, 3 p. m., at Turner Hall, corner of 12th and Oak streets. Speakers provided by Educational Committee. Speakers are also supplied for outside points where expense are guaranteed. J. L. Stevens, Sec., 1241 Baltimore ave., Kansas City, Mo.

ARGOLA—E. Johnson, Secretary.

AURORA—J. O. Brown, Secretary.

AVILLA—Geo. W. Lewis, Secretary, 207 1-2 11th st.

BEVIER—S. S. Andrews, Secretary.

CALIFORNIA—J. M. Newton, Secretary.

CHILICOTHE—R. S. Parker, Secretary.

CAPE GIRARDEAU—W. J. Masek, Secretary.

CARTHAGE—W. H. McFall, Secretary, 16120 Clinton st.

DENTER—J. H. Sherwood, Secretary.

GREENFIELD—W. C. Starr, Secretary.

HALE—Theo. Foulboeuf, Secretary.

HANNIBAL—Mrs. Lizzie Talbot, Secretary.

JEFFERSON CITY—Wm. Tattershall, Secretary, 1110 E. High street.

JOPLIN—Carl Owen, 2522, Ana Baxter, Secretary.

LAMAR—H. E. Baldwin, Secretary.

LIBERAL—George Mellor, Secretary.

LINCOLN—L. E. Wear, Secretary.

LYNCHBURG—Jay Quinn, Secretary; J. G. Allen, Organizer.

NEVADA—Louis Landman, Secretary, 427 W. Ashland street.

ANSFIELD—Frank Peacock, Secretary.

MILAN—R. D. Morrison, Secretary. Meets second Saturday night of each month at N. W. Cor. Public Square.

PLEASANT HILL—W. D. Hurt, Secretary.

POPLAR-BLUFF—C. Knecht, Secretary.

RUTH—J. W. Gibbens, Secretary, Galena, Mo.

ST. JOSEPH—T. S. Irish, Secretary, 3rd and Isabelle streets.

SEDALIA—Ben Staton, Secretary, 503 E. Third street.

SPRINGFIELD—B. H. Sherman, Secretary, 1807 Lyons street.

WEBB CITY—Peter McEntee, Secretary, 910 W. Daugherty street.

WEST PLAINS—Rev. John F. Williams, Secretary.

WARRENSBURG—W. F. Sutton, Bristol Ridge, Mo., Organizer.

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SHOE REPAIRERS' LABOR BUREAU, H. H. JOBE, 1208 PARK AVE.

Boycott R. Casper & Co. 1911 Olive and 2941 Olive st., as it is endorsed by the CENTRAL TRADES AND LABOR UNION.

Members of Organized Labor are requested to have their repairing done in strictly union shops.

ILLUSTRATED AGITATION LEAFLETS.

Published by the Comrade Pub. Co., 11 Cooper Square, N. Y.

The Worker with the Capitalist Mind, by Herbert N. Casson.

Dialogue between the Machine Gun and the Mauter, by Frank Stuhlman.

A Lesson from the Donkeys, by John Spargo.

Price, 50 copies for 10c, one kind or assorted.

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A lecture by John Spargo, editor of THE COMRADE, originally delivered under the title "Our Position; Economic, Ethical and Political.

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REFERENDUM IS CLOSED.

Amendment to Constitution Carries, and Globe is Adopted as Party Emblem.

The following communication has been sent out by the National Secretary announcing the decision on the referendum recently ordered submitted by Local Troy, N. Y., and by the National Committee. It shows the amendment to the constitution carried, and results in the adoption of the globe as a national emblem.

St. Louis, Mo., April 12, 1902.

To the State and Local Organizations of the Socialist Party.

Comrades—In accordance with instructions we have submitted to a referendum of the state and local organizations, the following:

Question No. 1. Shall the National Constitution be amended so that Article 6, Section 4, will conclude as follows:

Provided that the National Committee shall have power to arrange Interstate lecture tours with such locals as may desire.

Question No. 2. Shall the official party emblem be a red flag (in the shape of a flag), bearing the words "Socialist Party" in white letters?

Question No. 3. Shall the official party emblem be a globe with hands clasped across, surrounded with a circle of red, bearing the words in black letters, "Socialist Party," "Workers of the World Unite"?

Result of this referendum is as follows:

Total vote on question No. 1, 4,041; total yes on question No. 1, 3,420; total no on question No. 1, 621; majority in favor of question No. 1, 2,799.

Total vote on question No. 2, 2,840; total yes on question No. 2, 637; total no on question No. 2, 2,203; majority against question No. 2, 1,566.

Total vote on question No. 3, 3,282; total yes on question No. 3, 2,722; total no on question No. 3, 560; majority in favor of question No. 3, 2,162.

According to these results you are hereby notified:

First—That Article 6, Section 4, of the national constitution has been amended as provided in question 1.

Second—That the red flag has been defeated as the party emblem.

Third—That the globe with hands clasped across has been adopted as the party emblem.

Yours fraternally,
LEON GREENBAUM,
National Secretary.

The following is the vote on the amendment by states:

State	Yes	No
Alabama	23	2
Arizona	9	1
Arkansas	23	
California	227	3
Colorado	109	4
Connecticut	77	32
Delaware	7	1
Florida	15	1
Idaho	28	
Illinois	238	63
Indiana	270	5
Iowa	83	
Kansas	179	6
Kentucky	90	
Maine	77	
Maryland	20	
Massachusetts	294	60
Minnesota	119	19
Missouri	232	3
Montana	16	5
Nebraska	25	1
New Hampshire	59	
New Jersey	151	41
New Mexico	37	
New York	264	35
North Dakota	31	
Ohio	124	100
Oklahoma	55	5
Oregon	135	35
Pennsylvania	66	
Rhode Island	26	
South Dakota	9	
Tennessee	14	
Texas	23	
Utah	32	
Vermont	5	
West Virginia	7	1
Wisconsin	46	179
Wyoming	14	
Total	3420	621

SINGER MACHINE STRIKE ON.

Employees of the Singer Sewing Machine Co. of South Bend, Ind., Call Upon Union Men to Boycott the Products of that Factory Until Settlement is Made With the Union.

South Bend, Ind., March 12, 1902.

TO ORGANIZED LABOR:

Brothers:—The employees of the Singer Sewing Machine Manufacturing Company of this city to the number of 1,500 are out on a strike for better conditions and living wages. They have been out over four weeks, and would respectfully appeal to you for such financial and moral support as you can conveniently give. There is no need to go into any long detailed statement concerning the matter that brought on this contest, only to say that there would have been no strike had our condition not forced it. Our fight is your fight. We have always been free to respond to appeals for aid in the past, and necessity forces us to ask for something in return, as there is much suffering among the brothers who are out. We ask you to give this letter immediate attention and not lay it aside.

In connection with this same matter we would ask organized labor everywhere to refrain from in any way patronizing the Singer Sewing Machine Company, as they are oppressors of the poor and helpless.

Send all remittances to William M. Baker, Treasurer Relief Committee, No. 725 East Cedar street, South Bend, Ind. Remit by P. O. or Express money Order, Certified Check or Registered Letter.

Fraternally Yours,
O. A. WEBER, Chairman.
W. M. BAKER, Treasurer.
W. H. BERTCH, Secretary.

D. D. MEMICHAEL,
JOHN DONOHUE,
IRWIN COOPER,
IRA JONES,
JAMES SCHOCK, Sr.,
GABRIEL OBERNEY,
BENTON KEEFER,
Executive Committee.

The above appeal for aid in strike of the Singer employees has been endorsed by Federal Labor Union, No. 7106.

H. L. BURT, President.
W. S. MARTIN, Cor. Secretary.

The Central Labor Union of South Bend cheerfully endorse the above appeal for aid and commend our brothers to the earnest consideration of organized labor throughout the country, as they are entirely worthy.

Fraternally,
GEO. W. GOETZ, Cor. Secretary.
A. B. MOON, Vice President.

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DEBS TO BE HERE.

Comrade Eugene V. Debs, upon invitation, will speak at the May Day Festival of the Central Trades and Labor Union at Lemp's Park Hall, Thursday afternoon, May 1.

The Socialist Party Trades' Unions and German Workingmen's Societies will hold a demonstration early in the afternoon at Concordia Turner Hall and parade to Lemp's Hall in a body.

Every workingman in the city should be on hand to enjoy the treat.

HENRY PLOEHN, MANAGER

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