

Volume I.

St. Louis, Mo., Saturday, April 20, 1901.

abor Politics and Socialist Politics-1

By special request we publish this measure we want, we must petition [By special request we publish this measure we want, we must petition one the first of two excellent articles the legislature or congress to pass om the People of New York on the some laws for us; we must send com-nove subject. The local references mittees to lobby for the bills we gained herein will be found equal-applicable to the situation in Mis-We commend this article to she unionists and ask them to study arefully, Next week we will pub-

are learning fast.

observations helped to teach First, they observed that No nem, First, they observed that "No olitics" in the union meant "the most ignorant, weak, or dishonest egders at that. The capitalist politi-ians saw the fact of Labor's interst in politics before the workingmen aw it. They tried to buy Labor in ade by influencing or corrupting latenders. As soon as a man became minent in the labor movement, so hat he might be suposed to have influence among his fellows, he found that the politicians cultivated his acquaiatput favors in his way, perhaps offered him nominations or apintments. If he was weak or ignor int he fell into the snare. If he was lishonest, he sold himself to the politicians. In either case he became their tool. The politician is the tool of the capitalist. The labor leader thus be-came the tool of a tool. Worse, he bec the tool of the very men whom union was organized to fight. In solitics the friend of the capitalist, now could he remain true to his class. en in the shop or the union hall?

labor leader was valuable to -capitalist politician just because re was "no politics in the union;" t because the union did not discuss ad agree upon political questions af-eting Labor's interests, and therehad no control over the political tion of its leaders

became evident that the labor tent could not be kept apart bolitics. The workingmen had a of politics in the union for Latutities. benefit, or the union leader in solities for the benefit of capital;

In the second place, the workingmen served, as time went on and as the truggle of Labor against Capital grew er, that, though day might ignor-ties, the political power did not ig and them. It gave them very lively, all not very loving, attention. Mayors favor

This is what we have stylen the "beg-ging policy" of the trade unions. It is a bad policy. It seldom effects its pur-pose, and it often does incalculable

re workers' interests, being distinct - Trade unions, local and national, cen-m all others, required a distinct - Trade unions, local and national, cen-rate of political action. They have - American Federation of Labor have all all fully learned that yet. But tried to get these laws or similar ones - This is not an exceptional case. There passed by city, state and national legislatures. They have interviewed candidates and got their promises of support. The promises have been broken. They have plied up petitions. The pe-titions have gone into the waste bask-They have sent committees to lobet. by for their bills. The lobbyists have been "jollied," told they were good fellows, sometimes given a hearing—and that generally ended the story.

action are understanding that the other house will once in a while, a bill very urgently uncersive sessions, finally emergers

adyocates of the begging policy! What boasting over the "practicalness" of this policy which "gets something

-But alash This is not the end. Three times out of four it is found that the bill has been so drawn either that it can not be enforced or that it means something different from what was desired sometimes the very oppo-site of what was desired. And of the few labor laws that are correctly drawn, at least three quarters are de-leased "incorrectivitions" by the chared "unconstitutional" by the courts. And those that escape this fate generally remain dead letters, because the axecutive officials are expitalist poltticians and cannot be expected to exe-cute laws against their masters at least when there is no powerful organized party of Labor for them to fear. Do you think the picture too strongly drawn? Study the annual reports o the American Federation of Labor, see how many bills have seen recommend sent not very loving, attention. Mayors how many bills have been recommend-sent policiemen to dub strikers, gev-ernors and presidents sent soldiers to shoot them. Courts issued infunctions against them, sent them to jail for conspiracy.' and declared unconstitu-tional all laws really favorable to that

-which was good, so far as it went, but which did not go very far. They got the "dressed stone law "-which, in our opinion, they ought never to have asked for-a law to give the men in a certain trade in this state an advan-tage over men of the san't trade in other states. Well, those were "victor-I null within the last few years, it as the almost innahmous opinion of adjuint in the last few years, it as the almost innahmous opinion of adjuint in the last few years, it as the almost innahmous opinion of adjuint in the last few years, it as the almost innahmous opinion of adjuint in the last few years, it is thousand trade unionists in the finited states a quarter of million in this state, \$5,000 in this city. All those men to speak just now of the Bocianists ad with the speak just now of the Bocianists ad restons into the union would divide members and break up the union is essentially a political question is essentially a political question is the public a force in raising, rather in sets furthers. They had not yet ment of was the of differ-cines interests. They had not yet inset that as use manufactor of women and of wet inset interests. They had not yet had not yet learned that the dif-rent political parties stood for differ-t lass interests. They had not yet armed that as an manufacturers' in-rests prompted them to be Republi-the guarding of dangerous machinery. Leg the New York legislatureonce more by laws granting a person to aged and the not be Democrats, so the disabled workers. Trade unions local and national, cen-is required, interests, being distinct. then to beg it through the legislatures of thirty-four states, and, finally, to beg the New York legislatureonce more

> have been hundreds of cases, all over the land-they are reported to us almost daily in the public press-where the laws passed by city councils, by state legislatures, or by Congress, at where the request of organized labor, are nulified by the courts. This sort of labor politics has accom

plished next to nothing for the benefit of the workers. It has done unspeakgreat flourish; then they are referred to a committee and most of them are never seen again. In the last ment are mocking and a by-words in the last and corrupting their leaders. And it has made organized labor in politics a mocking and a by-words in the

called flabor politics"- the policy that pretends to represent a distinct class interest and yet refuses to be indepen-dently partizab, the policy of those who are afraid of being "too radical," the polley, we repeat of begging favors in-stead of demanding rights.

But there is another sort of labor polities the policy of the world-wide class-conscious Socialist movement. which is not afraid to call itself revolationary, and of which the Secia Democratic Party is the American di-Secial vision. In this place next week we shall vision. In this place next week we shall show what that policy is, we shall con-trast the two, we shall show why the Socialist party will succeed where the begging policy must fail.

VOTE AT JOPLIN.

The vole of the Social De

	Joplin,o., in the municipal electio
	was as follows:
	Mayor-James Graves
	Marshal-Sherman Fones
領	Treasurer-Eady J. Stiles 16
	Collector Carl Owen
	Assessor Win. E. Robins
23	Dallos Indon. John C. Witt 16



. REV. CHAS. H. VAIL.

AMENDMENT

DEFEATED.

to "No Politics" Cry.

Will Not Class Social Democratic Party With Other Political Parties.

When the meeting of the Central Trades and Labor Union opened last Sunday afternoon Delegate, Kassel moved that Rev. Charles Vall, National Organizer of the Social Democratic Party, be invited to address that body at 3 o'clock. A chorus of voices sec-enced the motion and it was carried unanimously

When the time for the speakers to take the floor arrived Walhalia Hall was crowded, a large number of visit-ors finding only standing room. Comrade Vall spoke upon the class strug-gle and he was enthusiastically ap-plauded. When he illustrated the sham battles of the Republican and Demo cratic parties by dividing the audience with an imaginary line into capitalists and laborers the audience applauded which for several minutes, and after subsiding for a moment renewed the subsiding for a moment renewed the hand-dapping before he could begin speaking again. The applause at the close of his 40-minute talk was an ovation. The cause of Socialism has been greatly strengthened in the Con-tral Trades and Labor, Union by the logical arguments presented by Com-rade Vail

called upon to address the meeting made a ten-minute speech enthusias-

arrangements for a meeting had been made. But it was decided to have an open-air meeting anyhow, and as it was thought best not to fax Comrade Vati's voice by having him speak in

the open air. Comrades Dinn and Baird addressed a meeting from the Court-house steps in the public square About 150 people assembled soon after the meeting began and paid close attention for a couple of hours. At the close of the meeting a number of De Leonites came forward with

their usual string of stereotyped ques-tions, etc. As this was the first of the species that many of our St. Louis boys species that many of our St. Louis boys had ever met face to face, they were thoroughly aroused and told them what they thought of them. On being charged with scabbing by a Belleville Socialist, one of the De Leonites said: "Now, hold on, and I'll prove to you that the coal miners scabbed at the same place that we did." But their confession was all that the crowd could stand and they hundbeat-the Estician

stand, and they laughes the Estician down. The St. Louis comrades have made up their minds to pay regular visits to Belleville until the organiza-tion there becomes strong enough to stand alone.

ROUSING MEETING.

Rev. Chas. H. Vail, at Druids' Hall Tuesday Evening,

The meeting addressed by Comrade Charles H. Vail last Tuesday night at Druids' Hall was one of the most suc-cessful ever held by the Social Demo-the life of the masses of the in last week's issue of the Missouri So-

Votes Ahead of His Ticket. Election Returns Are Wholly Unreliabl Hundreds of Socialist Vetes Not Counted.

QUEER FIGURES.

One Social Democrat Runs 600

Number 16.

The vote of the varions Social Demo-cratic candidates as announced by the Election Commissioners, furnishes much food for thought and leads one to furth that their last to taink that Bret Harte was referring us to the wrong person when he com-mended us to the heathen Chinese "for ways that are dark and tricks that are vain." We have not yet found an op-portunity to inbulate the vote by precincts, out will do so at an early date, and with the aid of our readers, expect bring to light some interesting facts Meanwhile, when you meet a man in your precinct who voted, the Social Democratic ticket, secure his name and address and send it to this pflice for The official returns give our candi-

date for President of the Board of Pub-ne Improvements, 1458 votes, while the other candidates receive only eight and nine hundred. As no Socialist candi-date ever runs so far a head of his ticket on the mere strength of per-sonal popularity, it is plain that some one has, to say the least, been careless about counting the Socialist vote. An-other item that shows how entirely un-reliable are the official returns is, that 112.027 votes are reported as the total cast for the office of Inspector of Weights and Measures, while only 111. 548 were cast for Mayor. It would be a strange thing, indeed, if five hundred took the trouble to vote for some candate for Inspector of Weights and Measures, yet scratched all the candidates for Mayor.

The total vote for the general ticket of the S. D. P. and S. L. P., is given as follows: For Mayor,

For Auditor, F. O. Salisbury, S. D. P. 879 W. J. Carten, S. L. P., For Treasurer, Wm. H. Baird, S. D. P., John Murnaghan, S. L. P. For Collector, 63 895 For Collector, John Mueller, S. D. P. Julius Knoebel, S. L. P. For Register, C. R. Davis, S. D. P. John Schomacker, S. L. P. For Marshal, John C. Lyons, S. D. P. 889 228 For Marshal, John C. Lyons, S. D. P. Edward Brendel S. L. P. For Inspector W. and M. Julius Rudolph, S. D. P. Carl Unshelm, S. L. P. For Spress, B. P. 1. Bernard M. (Caffery, S. D. P. Edward Heitzig, S. I. P. For Press, B. G. A. 946 1005 231 1458 For Pres. B. of Λ. G. A. Hoehn, S. D. P. Chas Wipperman, S. L. P. For Pres. City Council, John Zach, S. D. P. Win, Bilsoarrow, S. L. P. 893 232 330. Wm Bilsoarrow S. L. P. For Members City Council, Wm J. Hager, S. J. P. John A. Kreis, S. D. P. Phil Mueller, S. D. P. H. Struckheff, S. D. P. H. P. Netson, S. D. P. H. P. Netson, S. D. P. John Goedeker, S. D. P. Chas. Unger, S. L. P. 8890 887 895 897 887 887 229 231

Chus, Unger, S. L. P. H. 31 Graber, S. L. P. H. J. Poelling, S. L. P.

2013 2013 2015

political power against Capital And derstated the facts. that place so proper for the discussion — Now the American Federation of La-bilitical questions affecting Eabor – boc oacht to be a power in national pol-ter suiton halls, where working cases – it is big enough and well enough

and defense" if the union "has been shown the growing endines have shown the growing endighten-ne at of the organized working endighten. have learned a great deal from the So-But there is not much to learn-it but there is not much to learn-it not from the Socialist, then from the vidence of facts. Wise men are al-ways ready to learn. We hear now a new plea - and too often it is the interested plea of the ignorant, weak, or diskonest habor po-duced-the simployers liability bill. At the beginning of the session the Build-thanking Governor Odell for recom-mending the bill-a piece of servility on their part which we promptly con-ither thanks seem to have the base of the bill has not been taken

between the two old parties, we must among these who have a chance of winning. We must discuss the between the two old parties, so as to influence both. We must not be radii and the bill has not been taken up. The probability is that it will not be radii to parties and the bill has not been taken up. The probability is that it will not be radii to probability is that it will not up. The probability is that it will not be resent to parties and the bill has not been taken up. The probability is that it will not be radii to probability is that it will not be resent to the taken up. Evidently the present be taken up. Evidently the present be taken up. Evidently the present of the set at the taken up. Evidently the present is afraid of provident the taken up. The probability is that it will not be resent the taken up. Evidently the present the taken up. Evidently the present the taken up. Evidently the present is afraid of the present the taken up. The provident the present the trade unions the present the taken up. The present the taken up. The provident the present the trade unions the present the taken up. The present taken up. The present taken up. The present taken up. The present taken up. The pre candidate to pledge himself to some

Councilman' First Wardthere which the Legislature might him the box many of those supposed to be valid are really suffered. Apply the same test to the history of labor loboying at the capitalists began to a malifical power against Labor. The august or any other state capitol, a kingmen began to think of using. You will find that we have much un-oblical power aginst Capital. And derstated the facts.

this point. So far as credit is due to York City orght to be a sover in city individuals for this change it is very and state polities, for it directly repre-largely due to the Socialists, to such senis Score working sen. But it is not Server due to the Socialistic of such senis Scool worshindred. But it is not men as J. Mahion Barnes. Robert a rease. What has its beguing policy Bandiow, Max Hayes, Hen Hanford, activativision at Albany this year? The Fred Koar, Thomas J. Morgan, Frank only labor have of any importance thus a Sieverman and yeas we will say it far discussed are labor laws that La-sten to Daniel DeLeon, in his earlier has does not wait the compalsory ar-sund honester days. The trade money bitration bill and the will recommission and honester days. The trade union-lats are not all Socialists yet-not by a fong way. But nearly all of them remus. The inter was enacted in spite of the protector of prima and them remus. The inter was enacted in spite of the protector of prima and them remus. of the protests of organized labor. one really valuable bill has been intro-

the lans. They say now: "Yes, we must passed and the bill, has not been taken have politics in the union—but not par-tizan politics." gow the "prevailing rate of wages law"

Gains at Mt. Olive.

The Social Democrats of Mt. Olive inade splendid cipal election on April 16 in Novem ber their vote was only 43. 'i their lowest vote was 74 and 1 apenation of highest 138. The strength of the So cialisis is shown by comparing the vote received by Comrade Hubert, 188 with that Feceived by his opponents; Democratic, 1977 "Citizens," 231 emocratic 1977 "Citizens 7 231 The vote of the Social Domocratic

ticket in detail was as follows For President, Hy. A. Bushell . For Trustees, Peter Hansen Fred Schrader For Clerk, Geo, Hansen, For Constable Emil Hubert 138 Street Commissioner, John Fer

_____134 Brauer

The International Association of Allied Metal Mechanics (new name for Bicycle Workers' Union), is preparing to join the Machinists' Union in next month's general movement for a short-er workday. President Mulholland says 27 new charters have been granted dur ing the past month.

² Detroit-S. D. P. city ticket polled 218 votes; S. L. P., 198,

 Councilman First Ward-Charles H. Hörshey
 Stradig woodworks of Children de Tommunication was received from the Michilaists International Tunon stat-Frank G. Wilson

 Councilman Third Ward-Frank G. Wilson
 25 ing that they would make a general de-mand for a nine-hour workday on Tames McGrade

 Tames McGrade
 34 May 20 On the same day a new on

Vice-President Heldery

on that speech which remark was accommades mean business. Fifteen new cepted by the Socialists as a compli- applications for membership were also ment to Comrade Vall. The motion to received. lay over was defeated and after a brief

Went to Belleville.

tozen con.rades trip to Belleville Monday night with Comrade Vail, who was dated to speak at that point. On arriving there, however, it was discoverd that owing to lack of local organization, no proper

friends-with them. It was to have been expected that interest would be slack just after election, as a natural relaxa; tion from the excitement of the cam paign, but St. Louis Socialists tract will be demanded in Iron 10id strated the truth of the claim that the irs' and delpers' Union. No. 7112: The, campaign for Socialism never ends by

 Infinitional fields:
 Infinitional fields
 Infinitional fields denths of Socialism in a way that anyone can understand, and the audier

The amendment presented by Litho-graphers' No. 5, providing that here after no officer be arbuyed to a sept a nomination from any political party, came up for action, An effort was made who accompanies The up for a fixed, when enough was made by its supporters to have in had over until face next meeting, evidently through fear of the Socialistic senti-ment aroused by the speeches which had been made. One of the delegates said the people present had their mind on that speech which compared with the speech was taken up which amounted to \$21. This shows that the

The national organizer's visit has discussion the vote on the amendment was taken. Soluting in 12 votes for and 56 votes against. A two-tnifos vote get it soon. In fact, some of the menbers are already inquiring whether it is not possible to secure his services. for about six weeks in order to wake up the dead with a series of rousing meetings.

> Call the attention of your acquaint-ances to the Socialist Register in an other column.

> > 1. .

Attend your meetings. 'Organize!

TERM CLEAR LEASE DIAN did not report our vote in county, and I was anable to learn our vote until I saw the county clerk. The S. D. P. polled '90s votes and the S. I. P. a little over a levalued votes a Dicusand Socialist 'votes where last spring there were only 307 is the way it looks here. In this city we polled 17) for the S <u>D</u> P, state taker 97 for the S. L. P. state of the AVE did not ticket was next to ours on the ballot and load the word "Socialist" at its head, it fooled some of the new voters. The yote polled was very light. At least 100 S D. P. votely bemained at home. All the contracts are encour-aged. We organized a propagards Vice President <u>Detains</u> presented one can understand and the audience house. All the contractes are encour-bins refugnation and Commute Julius showed its apreciation of his points aged. We organized a propagands Rudduph was elected to fail the va- by request and enthesistic applications, club here Monday, and expect to pash cancy. At the close of his fecture a number of the educational work all the time F. A. KULP.

> Socialism offers to mankind the only hops for regeneration, the only mean of advancement, the only read to a de-situate civilization.

Socialists do not anneal to all man-kind for support. They appeal to only those whose interests lis directly in a bange in our present system of luction and exchange. But, nevertheless, the main proposition is true. 'S clausin is the only order under while the human race can best be perpetu-ated, under which the highest developed species of the Animal Kingdom can best he preserved.

In the broadest sense, therefore, Socialism is a race ideal—the preserva-tion of the human species—Haverhill Social Democrat

All members of the City Central Committee will please attend the meeting of that body Monday night.

In the case of a workingman-his feed this pay) stops when there is no more work for him to do. In the ense of a horse-his feed continues to come whether he works or not.

CRRCY.

79

was necessary to carry...

Missouri Socialist

fasued Every Saturday at hoom \$, 22 N. 4th St. St. Louis, Mo.

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

Board of Directors.

WM IL BAIRD Contribute: M. BALLARD DUNN Sec. Treas; C. R. Davis, Louis Gober, Richard Murphy

Subscription Rates in Advance.

One Year	 	50 Cents
Six Month	 	185 Genta.

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

EDITORIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS. amminications must reach the office by aday evening preveding the issue in which

monoay evening preceding the issue in which they are to appear. The fast this a strict a title's is publishe does not commit Missoural Socialism' to all opinions expressed therein. Contributions and items of news concern-ing the later movement are requested from our readers. Every continuation must be ba-companied by the name of the writer, not neces-sarily for publication, but as an evidence of good attemption.

Entered at the Postoffice at St. Louis, Mo., as second-class matter, in December, 1960.



Socialism will come just as soon as Morgan finishes the preliminary work,

The employes of the cotton mills of this country have been "promoting the intersts of their employers" so energetically that they have produced more, goods that the poor wage slaves of the land can buy. Consequently seventeen thousand employes of the cotton-mills of Fall River, Mass., have been informed that there is no work for them this week. Under Socialism these workers would not weep when they found they had produced enough.

"Contrary to the popular belief, a good class of Hungarians are also coming to our shores. Previous to the present rigid enforcement of the immigration laws, many Huns came to work in the mines who, though they made good enough miners, had such ultra socialistic and anarchistic tendencies as to make them undesirable. The bar against the criminal class and the in-quiry into the feature of contract labor has prevented further importations of this class, and the immigrants that now come of their own will from Hungary promise to make good citizens."

sary promise to make good chizens. — St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Statistics show that although the Republican and Democratic parties have each a good-sized representation in the State penitentiary of Missouri, there is not a single Socialist in that ustimution. The enveryment is make astitution. The government is mak-ing a big mistake if it thinks, it is reeping out Socialists by barring the criminal class. There is no retter class of reaches Sectable 7. The only time they oppose laws or presents to is they oppose laws or pretain a sub-when they are unjust or oppressive. If the Socialists of Europe who oppose monarchy are to be branded as crimi-nals and barred from admission to this country, then we respectfully sug-gest that the name of George-Wash-proton be stricken from the roll of ington be stricken from the roll of

nerican citizens. It is worthy of note that the dis pdt-h above quotes intimates that So-cialists are "undesirable," and the in-ference is also plain that use is being made of the immigration laws to keep undesirables" out of the coun-

The following editorial appears in Thursday evening's Post-Dispatch;

"The Woman's Social Economics Club of Chicago has fixed by resolution the minimum wage at \$30 a day.

Mrs. Corinne Brown shows conclu-sively that the wealth produced in this country is ample to afford this. A wage of \$2.50 a week for children working

acolished such as traveling salesmen, middlemen, competing tradesmen, ad-vertising men, etc., and with a., the in-dustries of the country, properly or-ganized under the collective ownership and control of the workers, the retarms, which each individual would receive as the whole product of his labor would be equivalent in value to twenty fines that which he now receives as a por-tion of his product.

If the editor of the Post will ceas his ridicule of women who study econ omics long enough to read Vall's "Principles of Scientific Socialism," or some similar work, we will guarantee that he will learn something that he cannot publish in his editorial columns without losing his job.

The Value of Age.

One day through the primeval wood A caif walked home as good calves should:

But made a trail all bent askew A crooked trail as all calves do Since then two hundred years have

And, 1 infer, the calf is dead.

But still he left behind his trail. And thereby hangs my moral tale. The trail was taken up next day. By a lone dog that passed that way; And then a wise bell-wether sheep, Pursued the trail oc'r vale and steep, And drew the flock behind him, too, As good beil wethers always do. And from that day of'r hill and glade Through those old woods a path was made.

And many men wound in and out, And dodged and turned, and bent about.

And uttered words of righteous wrath Because t'was such a <u>crooked</u> path: But still they followed-do not laugh-The first migrations of that calt: And through this winding . woodway

stalked ause he wobbled when he walked.

This forest path became a lane

That bent and turned and turned again; This-crooked lane became a road

Where many a poor horse with his

load Toiled on beneath the burning sun. And traveled some three miles in one, And thus a century and a half, They trod the footsteps of that calf.

The years passed on in swiftness fl The road became a village street. And this, before men were aware. A city's crowded thoroughfare. And soon the central street was this Of a renowned metropolis. And men two centuries and a half Trod in the footsteps of that calf.

Each day a hundred Thousand route Followed this zigzag path about: And o'er this crooked journey went The traffic of a continent. A hundred thosand men were led By one calf near three conturies dead, . hey followed still his crooked way And lost one hundred years a day. For thus such reverence is lent To well established precedent.

A moral lesson this might teach Were I ordained and called to preach. For men are prone to go it blind Along the calf path of the mind. And work away from sun to sun To do what other men have done. They follow in the beaten track, And out and in and forth and back And still their devious course pursue To keep the path that others do. They keep the path a sacred groove Along which all their lives they move But how the wise old wood gods laugh. Who saw the first primeval calf. Ah, many things this tale might teach-

But I am not ordained to preach. --SAM WALTER FOSS.

Weekly Guarantee List.

The following comrades have de-termined to secure several thousand subscribers to Missouri Socialist before next January, and they have there-fore agreed to purchase subscription cards to the amount set opposite their respective names every week until further notice. Every Socialist is ex-pected to join in this effort to make our paper an unprecedented success. Send invour name

I. Ballard Duni													\$
M. Peabody	X						j,	の約					ġ
V. H. Baird						ĥ	k						8
lichard Murphy			i.		ij	iii.			į,	ñ	ii.		
ouis Kober	ġ,							品数	ŝ,	į.		2	
E Add and the Way work				20									

.00

.00

00

Socialists Must Prepare for the Middle Class Movement in 1904.

MUST BE MET.

"Public Ownership of Public Utilities" Will Succeed Free Silver Cry.

By Wm. H. Baird.

From editorials, press dispatches and interviews which are daily appearing in the newspapers in all parts of the country, it is apparent that the quescountry, it is apparent that the ques-tion of the 'Public Ownership of Pub-lic Utilities' is to become an important issue in future political campaigns. The success of Johnson in Cleveland, Jones in Toledo and Hinkle in Colum-bus, all candidates on the Democratic ticket, or Indorsed by that party, has made it very probable that the Demo-cratic Party will make that issue their hattle.crv in the State campaign in Ohio battle-cry in the State campaign in Ohio this fall: Should they succeed in carry-ing the State on that issue and gain control of the Legislature, it would un-doubtedly result in the election of Mr. Johnson to the United States Senate to conceed Mr. Evantar.

Johnson to the United States Senate to succeed Mr. Foraker. This would make Johnson a strong candidate for the Presidency on the Democratic ticket in 1904 and "Public Ownership and Public Utilities" the logical issue in that campaign. Pro-vided, however, that the Cleveland or gold-bug wing of the party do not re-rain control of the party organization. gain control of the party organization. This would result in practically the same alignment of opposing forces between the two old parties as we have tween the two old parties as we have seen in the contests of 1896 and 1900, with the substitution of "Public Own-ership of Public Utilities" as the bat-tle-cry instead of "Free Coinage or Anti-Imperialism"; and would enable Description of the description of the second seco the Democrats to heid the Populists in line for another campaign and proba-bly enable, the Democrats' to draw from the Republicans by attracting, a large element of the working-class and middle-class, who have always voted with the Republican party; but who were afraid to vote for Bryan on ac-count of the fear of having their dollar reduced in value, but who, not being owners of railroads or other public utilities, will not be afraid of losing anything themselves, but will be perfectly willing to have "Public Utilities" taken from the large capitalists and given back to the public, especially as they will feel that it will benefit them by reducing transportation charges and living expenses. The large capitalists will be a unit

as a class in opposing, either directly or indirectly, this attack on their eco-nomic interests, they being, as a class, the owners of the various "Utilities" which it is proposed to take away from them

On the other hand, should the Cleve-In the other hand, should be Cave-land wing of the Democratic Party suc-ceed in their scheme of "reorganiza-tion" of the party and prevent the adoption of the "Public Ownership" programme; we have the threat, as indicated by the recent interview of Mr. Meriwether in the Post-Dispatch, of a third party movement. Encouraged by the large vote polled in the recent p m-nicipal election, this part, not pro-poses to go into the next State ans, congressional campaign under the name of the Public Ownership Party, on a platform of Franchise Taxation and opposition to the Police and Nes-bit election laws; at the same time acknowledging their fnability to secure State Ownership of Public Utilities without radical changes in the State constitution.

They rely upon the People's Party for its solid support and what aid they can get from the Republicans on account of their hostility to the Police and Neshit laws.

With the strength that would un-With the strength that would un-doubtedly show in the next State cam-paign conducted along these lines and taking advantage of the prominence and popularity now given to the ques-tion of the "Public Ownership of Pub-ik Utilities," resulting largely from so-cialist agitation and the constant agi-tation of this question which will be kept up in all parts of the country kept up in all parts of the country from now until 1904, the advocates of this movement will be able to make a strong fight in the election of delegates to the hext National Democratic Con-vention, and in that convention for the adoption of a strong Public Ownership plank in the National Democratic plat-form and the nomination of a candidate favorable to the principles of the. Public, Ownership of Public Utilities. Whether or not they will succeed in controlling the next Democratic convention remains to be seen and de-pends upon varying circumstances, which it is not necessary to discuss phasized by the Socialist press and Must it is not necessar; to incluse phastree by the Socialist press and But it is a foregone collidusion that the question of the "Public Ownership of Public Utilities" will be a promi-uniess this course is pursued the So-nent, perhaps the paramount issue in the next mational and intervening State our block comments in view of places and the paramoters in view of State our block comments in view of places and the paramoters in view of the next mational and intervening respect or attention of the working the press the paramoters in view of places and the paramoters in view of the next mational and intervening respect or attention of the working the press the paramoters in view of places and the place of the places in the place of the places and the places of the p State and local campaigns. In view of class and the next national campaign this fact it is necessary for Socialists will see the working class flock to the to at once begin active work and pre- support of the middle class movement. pare to meet this issue along class-conscious lines, under whatever name the advocates of the "Public Ownership of Public Utilities' may go before the people, whether it be the regular Democratic Party or a new independent movement. The attitude of the Socialists will be the same in either case, hostility to any compromise or political trading. Not because we are opposed to public ownership, but be-cause we are in favor of it, but with an entirely different object in view, we will insist on the recognition of the "class struggle" and the conflict of class interests. The demand for the Public Ownership of Public Utilities' only, is a distinctively middle-class demand, and is the political expression of the coefficit of interests between the large capitalist and middle-class' wings of the 'middle class' when the direct apitalist class, in which the direct interests of the propertyless or wage earning class are entirely ignored. the contest was to be decided by the large capitalist and middle elves there would be no question as to the result; the numerical strength of the middle class would insure their comsiste triumph. But the working working class, being the strongest class, nume icarly, the result depends upon the arti-tude which they take toward the pespective sides to the contest. It should remembered that this is not a new movement on the part of the middle nity and meet the requirements

class against the large capitalist inter-esta. It is simply a new phase of the movement which found expression in the Omaha Platform of T892; adopted of the People's Party. This new phase of the movement simply shifts the em-phasis from the money plank of that platform to the demand for Govern-ment Ownership of Public Utilities. In the contests of 1896 and 1900 the work-ing class oscided the question by large-ly supporting the Republican Party, which appealed directly to their mate-rial interests with the promise of

rial interests with the promise of "opening the mills" and a "full dinner pail." And further, the middle class pail." And further, the middle class were not as solidly united on the money question as they will be on the question of "Public Ownership of Pub-lic Utilities." In 1896 the avowed So-cialists were too weak in numbers to attract attention, polling only 36,000 votes. A large number of the more rad-ical labor ejement, not fully under-standing the philosophy of the class-conscious Socialist movement supportconscious Socialist movement, support-ed the Democratic Party, ocupying the position of extreme left of the allied forces. In 1960 a large number of this element, seeing the futility of the middle class demands and recognizing the necessity of a recognition of the class struggle, refused to again support Bryan and the Socialist vote increased to 131,000, on the face of the returns, while a large number of the middle class, principally farmers in the Mid-dle West, for reasons which it is not necessary to discuss at this time, broke away from the Democrats and either supported the Middle of the Road Populists or went back to the Republican Party, while a large number of the large capitalists in the Eastern cities returned to the Democratic Party on the constitutional question of territo-rial expansion. The fight for "Public Ownership of Public Utilities" on the part of the middle class will be made on practically the same lines as the two last national campaigns, and while ignoring the true interests of the working class, they will be appealed to by promises of reduced cost of living ex-penses in the way of cheaper car-fare. etc., but ignoring altogether the work-ing class demand for the full product

of their labor.

This presents to the Socialists an opportunity of showing to the working class through a united, vigorous and harmonious, class-conscious political party, what their true interests really are, and the only way in which they can ever secure relief from their pres-ent condition of wage-slavery. Standing squarely and unitedly on a class-conscious platform demanding the es-tablishment of the co-operative commonwealth through the Public Ownership and operation of, not only the so-called Public Utilities, but all the essential means of production, distri-bution and communication and our platform demands for measures looking to the immediate relief of the working class pending the establishment of the co-operative commonwealth, our posifion will be unassaila-ble except upon the ground of opposition to the co-operative common-wealth. The middle class will be forced to declare their position and to adm. that they are seeking to further only their own economic interests directly, as small capitalists, and that they still believe in the capitalist system of pro-duction, and seek to wrest from the mrge capitalists certain public utilities and cripple those of the large capitalists interested in trusts and combines, and by breaking $n_{\rm L}$ large trade combinations force a return to the system of small capitalist production. Socialists must drop all appeals to the middle class and seek to unite the working class into a political party, regarding all believers in the present wage-system of wealth production as the ene-mies of labor. When this is done the working class will be in a position to dictate to the middle class and point out to them the folly of their struggle for existence as a class exercising eco nomic power. The middle class is still numerically, strong, it is useless to deny or ignore that fast, they recognize that they are papidly losing their economic power and will make a des-perate fight to regain their former position as an economic factor in produc-tion and distribution, which if regained would simply be used to exploit the wage-carning class and continue the robbery of the working class under a system of competition and small capitalist production instead of as at p ent by combination and large capitalist production.

This point niust be kept constantly before the working class; all the force mld ed on this point; the class struggie" and the necessity of a thorough, sys-tematic and harmonious organization of the Socialist forces should be emunder whatever name it may appear, under the mistaken idea that Public Ownership of Public Utilities is socialism, only to be again deceived and dis-appointed and the cause of socialism set back many years. The working class must be brought to see that the gov-erament ownership of public utilities will not benefit their class so long any of the essential means of production and the government its self re-mains in hands of the capitalist class, regardless of whatever large capitalist or middle class interests control proauction or government, or both, Th sue is clear and distingt so far as working class is concerned. It is either capitalism or Socialism, which is for the best interests of the working class? Which will they choose? The answer to this problem depends upon the ability of the class-conscious Socialists of the United States to reach the ear of the American workingman, and i force and persistency with which and the force and persistency with y are able to present the issue.

In Eleven Years

The Universal Trust Will be Completed in America Says the Chicago American.

Last Sunday's Chicago American contains an article bristling with figcontains an article oristing with ag-ures, on the present and prospective holdings of J. Pierpont Morgan, which estimates that about eleven more years are needed for the financier to gobble up all the industries of this country and establish an industrial empire that

and establish an industrial may a Caesar might well envy. It is such conclusive evidence of the truth of the Socialist's teachings in re-gard to industrial evolution, that argu-ment hardly seems necessary. Let the reader examine these figures com-piled by a capitalist paper, reader examine these figures com-piled by a capitalist paper, and thren, having realized the inevitability of the universal trust ask himself whether he will be on trial emperor, whether he will be in favor of converting the universal trust into an industrial democracy or of con-tinuing it as an industrial monarchy, when the Margan as Emperor

tinuing it as an industrial monarchy, with J. P. Morgan as Emperor. "J. Pierpont Morgan is Now In Con-trol of One-Third Of Our Working Capital." "His Latest Venture, Which Promises to Control the Great Dry Goods Stores, adds to His Holdings." "At the Present Rate of Accumulation, He Will Control All the Wealth in the Usered States in About Eleven Years."

The news this morning that J. Pier-pont Morgan will push through combination of big dry goods stores in the East created a profound impression in Chicago. The startling situation dawned or

the minds of citizens that this remark able man, who has centralized railroad steamboat, mining, publishing and oth er great interests which he now dom inates, will only need about elever years to control the entire capital o the United States if he proceeds as he has been doing for the last thre

The following tables will show at a glance how this estimate is evolved: Bustness interests controlled by J

Pierpont Morgan	
Steel Trust	\$1,540,000,000
Coal Trust	862,942,358
Stadard Oil Trust	717,735,000
Railroad Stocks	2,954,907,600
Underwriting Syndicate	200,000.000
Dry Goods	20,000,000
Enderground Electric itues	30,000,000
Banks	3.0,000,000
Telegraph lines	150,000,000
U. S. Bonds	\$0,009,00
Publishing and other en	

.....\$7.57...584.95 the United States \$55 077-511980 Estimated proportion en-

gaged in business inter-. 21.268,953,495 ests. Proportion now controll-11 years trolled by Morgan for one year at 5 per cent. \$378,529,247.49 Assessed valuation Chicago property\$345.126.419.60 For a laboring man who works 300 days in a year, at \$2 per day, to earn the amount of earn the amount of interest collected in] year by capital which Morgan represents if would take over 630.882 years Railroads and their mileage 'controlled by Mr. Morgan: Mileage ford 2.017

688	ANALASA PARA STATEMENT STATEM	キャマを用 (2)
1		3,240
	Erie	2.166 .
	Nickel Plate	523
1	Chicago & Northwestern	5,562
		3,031
	Southern Pacific	3.375
•	Great Northern	5.192
	Northern Pacific	5,033
1	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Maul.	6,482
£	Illinois Central	4.247
6	Southern Railway	6.444
6	Chicago & Alton	905
K.	Missouri Pacific	5.326
8	Wabash	9 926
	Missouri, Texas & Pacific	2,202
	Denver & Rio Grande	1,674
	Chicago & Eastern Illinois	710
0		1.741
8		825
0		1.453
0	Lehigh Valley	1.322
1.1	Delaware & Hudson	149
0		695
<u>0</u>	New York, Susquehanna & West.	228
0	New York, Or ario & Western	459
0	Chesapeake & Ohio	1.47%
4	Big Four	2,335
	Burlington	8.063
0	. 9	
	Total	6.100
8	Total mileage of railroads in	the
	United States, 187,781.08.	
<u>0</u>	Proportion controlled by Me	Hgan:
	over three-fifths.	

Did You Vote for Socialism?

If you did, then fill out the blank below and send it to this office. We do not expect to obtain the addresses of all who voted our ticket, but we will get enough to make interesting reading. If every reader who voted our ticket will notify us at once we will furnish some stertling revelations very soon. If you do not wish to cut your paper, copy the blank on a piece of paper. Also send us the names of any others whom you know to have voted our ticket.

I voted the Social Den	nocratic ticket at the elec-
tion on April 2d.	
'Name	The second second second
Address	
Ward P	recinct

.10

.05

10

.05

.05

\$0.5

.05

.05

.05

.05

.05

65

.70

.10

05

will not consider it. 'Don't admit that such miserable

salaries exist, said Mrs. Brown. 'Every body who works is worth \$30 a day Yes, \$30-not a cent less. Drop this \$2.50 nonzense and study conditions.

Very good. We are all quite willing to drop it if the \$30 a day is forthcomwilling

What wonderful things women do fluid when they go on a voyage of dicovery. At \$20 a day the yearly income \$9,000. Just think what we are losing.

'Now, if the Woman's Social Economics Club will by resolution tell when this irreducible minimum rule shall take effect we shall be much iged. Most of us receive less than \$9,000

a year, but we want what is coming to as and want it quick. Bring in that

Now, the P.-D. honestly believes it tas said something humorous. We are lempted to reply to the query as to when the time shall come by saying it will depend hargely on 1 i tanker the working class will tooled into believing that brains are one of the means employed in produc-ing editorials, in such capitalistic ing editorials in sheets as the Post

Nine thousand dollars (or rather the equivalent of nine thousand), a year for every man who works may seem visionary to the editor of the Post, but to use man who is alive to the fact that steam railroads have succeeded singe-conches and threshing machines supplanted the hand fail, the only as-tonishing thing is that we workingmen are still content to receive in return for our labor, that is now ten-fold more productive than it would have been fifty years ago, only a bare

lying. It is not unreasonable to say that with all the waste of the present sys-tem eliminated, all the useless work

1 . + · · ·

A. MCLHEEV ANALYSISTERIALISIST	- bu
his. Hager	. 25
A. Winkler	.25
Wm. Eckart	-25
H. P. Nelson	
WCW	1.00
W. C. W. W. H. Scott ²	,25
I. H. Butdrell	.25
. J. Commeenes	.25
The second states and a second s	.50
Louis Froetilch	
P. P. Gomes	C.25
Louis Meyer	20
Otto Vierling	.25
Schmoll	-25
Aug. Zimmerman	25
Hy Struckhoff	
Hy Struckhoff. F. P. O'Hare	2.00
C. JMeger Wm. Detjen	
Wm. DetjenFeinner	.25
C. Schneffler	.50
les Spalti	日日田本
Chas. Budt	.25
Wm A. Joos	-27
L. W. Evans	1.00
H. B. Pernam	.50
Wm M Brandt	14
Wm M. Brandt	
The First Production of the second state of th	
P. H. Mueller	
Hy. Benndr	.50
JIME A NTREE	.25
「「「「「「」」」」、「「」」「「」」「「「」」「「」」」」、「」」、「」」、	.50
H. Slikerman	- 25
Wm. Rudsche	
J. P. Larkin	1.25
Jay Greenbaum	1.50
O. A. Nelson	1.25
Fred Spale	. 21
N. S. Frankel	. 54
John C. Lyons	1.00
A. I. Stone	. 22
Otto Kanamarar	1
Otto Kaemmerer	
Proletarian	2.50
Henry Platzmeyer	
Wm. Stelfelsen	
Dr. Klann	.25
Hy. Klaus.	1.00
F. Tombridge Wm. Kalser Wm. Voege	1.04
Will, Ballet	.50
Will, YIPER as assessessed at as	-
Subarbanite	and star

-

Socialism is the most comprehensive movement in the world's history, touches every note in the whole set of human experience. The fate of the human raco depends upon the outcome of the struggle between capitalism and Socialism. A great opportunity is presented to us. A great ask is before us. Will we be able to grasp the opportu-

If you are interested in the study of Socialism and want to learn about it, send us your order for one or more of the following list of good Socialist books. Don't remain ignorant any longer.

Principles of Scientific Socialism Rev. Chuz. Vall, paper paper munist Manifesto, Karl Marx

and Frederick Engels, cloth 25, DATES

People's Marx, Deville, cloth \$1,50, paper History of the Commune of 1871 Lissagary, cloth History of Paris Commune, Ben-ham, cloth 75, paper 1.00 . 25 ocialism, reply to the Pope Blatchford Mervie England, Blatchford.

Wage-Laber and Capital, Kurl Marx Woman and the Social Problem, gle. Noves Implication Marriages, Blat hford. Packingtown, A. M. Simons. Realism in Literature and Art,

Darrow

The Man Under the Machine, A.

The Mission of the Working Class. Rev. Chas. Vall. Morals and Socialism. Chas. H. Keir No Compromise, Wm. Liebknocht

Socialism, Utopian and Scientific, Vail Liberty, Dels Prison Labor, Debs

Evolution of Industry, Watkins Social Democratic Red Book. Address MISSOURI SOCIALIST.

Room 9, 22 N. 4th st St. Louis, Mo.

The city central committee has the following books for sale

I. Merrie England, by Robert Blatchford: 10-; 2. Socialism and the Labor Problem, by Father T. McGrady, 19c. A Paradox Explained, by George A astman, 10c; 4. To What are Trusts Leading, by James Smiley, 10c 1 The Mission of the Working Class, by Rev. Charles H. Vail, 5c; 6. The Trust Ques-Charles H. Vail, 5c; 6. The Trust Ques-tion, by Rev. Charles Vail, 5c; 7. Wage, Labor and Capital, by Karl' Marx, 5c. Special ratas will be made on 1cts of five or more. Comrades, get in your of-ders for liferature now. Address Will-iam Detjen, agent, 22 N, 4th st. Room No. 7

HOW WE STAND.

We consider strikes and boycot as historically necessary wearons to obtain the demands of trades culonism; we further recognize in the union label an important factor in strengthening the power of organization, and educating the public to demonstrate in a pro-ti-cal way its sympathy and assist ance to the cause of lator; and we therefore indorse all the labels of therefore informer all the more state in bona fide trades unions, car-nestly recommend to the member-ship of the Social Democratic Party to patronize only such concerns selling products hearing the same --Resolutions S. D. P. National Convertion onvention

0**0**0**0**0**0**0**0**0**0**0**

NDUSTRIAL EVOLUTION

ndustrial Democracy Certain of Attainment.

The Capitalist, Being Useless, Must Disappear.

BY REV. CHAS. VAIL.

is frequently thought that Socialmerely a scheme, a Utopian without economic foundation. the the many social theories which appeared in the world's history schemes of Charles Fourier and and before them Sir Thomas and Plato, are of this class men were actuated by noble moand endeavored to point out the to a nobler civilization. Their s however, were purely idealis-They were not in possession of jent economic data to enable them rmulate a scientific system of in-y. But they did well, grandly considering the light they pos-They perceived the evils of our system, their criticisms sparkle atire and evidence a historical ation and sagacity truly remark-But they were children of their and consequently did not perceive genesis of capitalist exploitation or rehend the law of economic evo-

aimed to run society into a se forerunners of scientific i mould. They formulated a plan they thought society could put s a man puts on a suit of clothes, made. These Utopianists were altruist, but it was left for Karl to clearly point out the genesis rpins value and the evolutionary y in economics.

e Socialism of today is not a 'device of anyone; it is a nilfic philosophy, and rests upon aistorical, economic and scientific It paints out with recuracy the of economic evolution. Its princi are universal and world-wide, and lestined at no distant future to ush-a higher state of civilization.

e Socialist then, is not a vision-but an educator. His mission is to teach theories, but to point out is regarding the working of eco ic laws. The Socialist is a discov in the realm of economics. He has rtained by careful analysis of the nomic and social conditions that, in natural course of evolution, this em, through the destructive action its failures and crises on the one d and the constructive action the trusts and other combinations action nital on the othen, is destined to out its own downfail and usher the Co-operative Commonwealth.

us note some of the stage igh which industry has passed, in r that we may see clearly the ori-of the modern working or proleta-

g at If

The Hardi-raft Stage—the period mail production. This era of small ustry extended from time immem-il down to the middle of the Sixnth century. In the latter part of eriod the laborers themselves individually the tools with they worked. The tools, of ch they worked. The tools, of rsc, were small and paltry, and so able of individual ownership on the of the workers. As the laborer d his own tools and bought or ced his own materials, there was Asspute over the division of the duct. The total product was his hout deduction. In these days the italist and laborer were combined he same person. The only qualificathat needs, to be made is, that m the middle ages onward the mas-workman might have two or three neymen and as many apprentices, journeymen, of course, worked for es, and so the master could secure nall profit out of his labor, and bt consequently, be called a poten-capitalist. Wage labor, however, the exception, not the general rule re men worken for another it was o huch for wages as for the pur-of fitting themselves for master-But this condition endowed the with the potentialities of a capthough as yet he was prevented trict rules of the guild from ex ng his power. These fetters must be broken before the capitalist is courd gain a foothold. Capitale laborer. He must cease to be the rules of the guild. Capitalist also presupposes the by he fealizes his labor. The The familiar to all. The appro on of the people's land by the no-the eviction of the peasants and ing in of the commons, the dection of the guilds by Henry VIII. confiscation of their property-acts of usurpation, and spoliation. her with the discharge of the feu-ctainers, caused by the breaking the Yeudal bands, furnished fo would be capitalists in large body no alternative but to sell them. into wage-slavery. The Manufacturing Stage-th " of manufacturers. All obstacles a now removed the master workextend the field of his opera-The The small shop of the master an is transformed into the man y, and the number of journey reincreased in like proportions labor, hitherto the exception omes the general rule. It i that the capitalist appears, and ouently the beginning of capital and reduction: Profits proper also Its appearance and because the s of further capital. The chief citeristic of the first ways the in-stion of division of labor; social when superseded individual pro-on osinction.

wright. Watt. Whitney. Howard: Rob-erts and Bullough are familiar to all. "These inventors," -says Prof. Ely, 'may, in a sense, be called the fathers of modern Socialism, for without their inventions it secilism. inventions it could not have come into existence." The preparatory stage of this industrial revolution dates from 1730 to 1770. The age of the great me-chanical inventions from 1770 to 1792. The age of the application of steam to

manufacture and improvements in the great inventions from 1792 to 1830. Along with this revolution in the tool came the revolution in the skill of the workman was transferred to the machine. Here the machine makes use of the tool. Production now passed out of the manufacturing shop and entered the factory. The small cap italist of the manufactural era gave place to the large capitalist who was

served by regiments of wage slaves. This production, based upon me-chanical invention and a far reaching division of labor, was essentially social production. The individual production, which rested upon the individual ownership by the workers of their instru-ments of production, was now supplanted by social production, resting upon individual ownership by the capi-talists of the instruments of producton. Private property in the in-struments of production, which formerly meant private property of the producers in their own toels, came to mean, as soon as production became socialized, private property of non-producers in the tools of social labor. This private ownership of social tools meant the private ap-propriation of the product of social la-bor. The method and instruments of production had been changed, but the method of appropriation remained the same.

This contradiction between the new form of production and the old form of appropriation is the basis of the whole social conflict to-day. This incompati-bility between social production and capitalistic appropriation is the cause of the class struggle between the pro-letariat and capitalist classes. A clear comprehension of this contradiction in our capitalist system of production re veals the economic basis of scientific Socialism. We find here the fundamental contradiction from which arise the contradictions inherent in capitalism. The solution of the social prob-lem is merely a solution of this contradiction. A clear understanding of the

causes which led to this condition will reveal the way out. We have seen that the change in the form of production, brought about by the industrial revolution, wrought the downfall of the small producers and reduced the once independent handicraftsmen and agriculturists to the level of wage slaves. The result of this transformation of the limited implements of production into mighty pow ers, turned these into social imple-ments, thus precluding individual ownership on the part of the workers. The vast cost of the new machinery, and the large amount of capital requisite for the new method of production.gave rise to a capitalist class—the owners of the instruments of production. But the aborers must have access to the means of production or starve, but this ac-cess is obtainable only through the cess is obtainable only through the competitive wage. The effect of this loss of control by the workers over the means of production is the direct cause of their dependence. This monopoly of the means of livelihood forms the basis of every kind of servitude.

Now it must be perfectly clear to all that if the laborer's servitude is caused that if the incorer's servitide is called through the appropriation by a class of the means of production, their em-ancipation can only be accomplished by their again becoming the owners of the instruments of toil, But individual ownership is impossible, owing to the subdivision of labor and the immense scale of production. The solution, however, is not hopeless, for the change in the nature of production gives us a clew to the means by which this contradiction may be eliminated. As production has been socialized, the means of production should also become so-Tools used in common should cialized. owned in common. We should make the method of ownership correspond to nomics, as in biology, as soon as an the method of operation. The private organ becomes uscless it is eliminated. the method of operation. The private ownership of the instruments of production is becoming more and more incompatible with the nature of these instruments. Their magnitude and so cial character mark thems for social ownership and control. Here, then, is the solution of the contradiction between social produc-tion and capitalist appropriation. This tion and capitalist appropriation. This incongruity can only be abolished by restoring to the people the control of their economic interests. Although it is impossible for them as individuals to egain thismontrol-for the Industrial system of the future must be system atized -nevertheless, they can bring these interests under collective control. indistituting for the present irresponsi-ple rule of the few, responsible public agents who will manage the affairs of victy in the interests of all the peo-One of the strangest things is that One of the strangest things is that people should consent to leave their industrial interests in the hands of ir-responsible persons to be controlled for private enclument. The present eco-monic rulers hold the liv-shhood of the people, in their power and admit of no traponsibility. This department of life is of the ulinear interest to an poonic. In their power and normal of no transmitter with department of life is of the utmost interest to every man. Why should a man be deprived of a voice in the industrial group of which he is a member any more than in the The Factory Stage—the period of era industry. This stage was in-used by a series of inventions and overles which completely revolu-ized the method of production. The 5% of Wyatt Knye, Paul, Har-ires. Ars wright, Crampton, Cart-

democracy. Socialism would bring this industrial regime under popular gov-ernment, to be exercised by the people

The present industrial regime is des-potic. In place of this despotism i' is proposed to substitute a social democracy. There is no reason why we should have sovereign rule in the industrial realm more than in the po-litical; or why we should abrogate chattel slavery and leave untouched wage slavery. Industrial democracy being in

line of evolution is certain of attain-ment. Democracy has already been at-tained in polities and religion, and industry is passing through, similar stages of development. In the early period of human history

men fought singly. Next they gathered the rought singly. Next they gathered into groups for self-preservation, form-ing the tribe or nation, which necessi-tated a leader, chief or king. When toese rulers began to ablace their power the people rose in their might and asserted their independence. They de-throned the monarchs and selected their own governors, making them responsible to society for their official

In religion we find the same development. Men first worshiped alone, then y gathered into groups and formed religious societies. These organizations were led by men appointed for the pur-pose. When the priests began to abuse their power the people rebelled. Refor-mations were inaugurated and religi-ous democracy established.

Bo we not find the same thing in industry? Men, as we have seen; first worked individually, as in the Handicraft Stage, then gradually they be-came associated in groups and division of labor was introduced as in the Manutacturing Stage. These associations grew into greater and greater magnitude, as in the Factory Stage, each requiring special direction and manage-ment, and so the master workman de-veloped into an industrial chief-a captain of industry. These rulers, like those in politics and religion, have perverted their power and the people are religious rulers, responsible to them religious rulers, responsible to them-religious rulers, responsible to them-selves. Democracy has always folowed despotism. Will it fail in the industrial realm? No. We shall have an industrial republic planted upon the founda-tion of our political republic.

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

Now, is there any evidence that this. demand is nearing realization? A careful discerner of the times realizes that the Kingdom of Socialism is at hand. The rapid development of modern industry evidences that the transforma-tion is much nearer than many seem to think. We have traced the evolution of industry from the handleraft stage of production through the period of manufactures and on into the era of modern mechanical industry. But this last period has taken on several phase

In the beginning of this era there was individual owne, hip of social tools. But as machinery developed and the wasths of competition necessitated massing of large capital that pro duction might be cheapened and rivals undersold, it has been more and more difficult for the individual capitalist to furnish the requisite means, and so the

joint stock company arose. From the individual ownership of social tools, then, we pass to the next stage—the joint stock or "corporation ownership of social tools.

The origin of the joint-stock com-pany completed the evolution of the in-dividual capitalist. We have seen how at first-he was a manual laborer working with his men, but the possession of a little capital raised him above manual labor and he became a mental laporer, a manager, who received wages of superintendence. But the possession of more capital raised him above even the laborer of direction and he handed this function over to an hired employe. thus becoming a mere-interest receiver or profit monger. When the corpora-tion entered industry the two functions of manager of industry and owner of tools became divorced.

The capitalists united in a stock company do not pretend to labor, but hire a manager, in whose hands they place their capital, and whose business it is to make profits for the stockholders. The whole capitalist class, as such, have thus become superfluous, the services previously perform-ed by them being handed over to hired tration in one industry necessitates concentration in all. The efficiency of capital in large masses is what has oeen called the industrial gravitation. Associated capital and machinery are necessary to effective and economical production. The return to the days of ompetition and small things would onstitute a reversal of all progress. Nothing can be more visionary than the free competition of fifty years ago. That condition has been buried in the same grave with the stage conches sickles, hand flails and tallow dips. To restore the era of "free competition" we would have to destroy all Lidern machinery, factories and stores, imprison all inventors and punish progressiveness with instant death. As day follows night, so monopoly follows competition. The death of hand labor meant the death of the old competitive system. As soon as we passed into the era of social organized labor it was but a question of time when monopoly would rule the day. The business of the future must be done by organized capi-tal; it is the only way the needs of the people can be met. The question is, shall we have organ-

ized capital in the hands of individuals, or in the hands of society? The choice is not between competition and combination, for the former is rapidly disap-pearing. Combination either of the few or many is inevitable. Combination'is the socialistic way of doing business; competition is the individualistic way.

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

must give way to Socialism. [The complete pampfilet of this title for sale at this office-five cents.]

LOOK OUT.

coming out for Socialism" these days Men who advocate government ownership of railways and telegraphs, colony socialism," are not socialists, and are capable of doing more to impede the growth of the socialistic movement than its avowed opponents. To be a Socialist, to be in line with the movement that has already enlisted eight million votes in all parts of the civilized world one must understand that the social question is entirely an economic ques-

There is no adequate remedy for the evils of to-day save by taking away all means of production and distribution from the few who now administer them in their own interests, and operating them for the benefit of all the people. This will forever eliminate tribute to privilege and give to all who work the full value of their labor. No rent for the land that no man made, no profit paid for the privilege of working; no need to borrow-hence no interest. But the result of working an hour will be to enjoy the full product of an hour, of whatever one may desire that is within the ability of human in-dustry and ingenuity to furnish.

Aprin, the Socialist looks only to the orking class.

It is absurd to expect those who en-It is absurd to expect those who en-joy the use of millions of wealth that has cost them no effort; who enjoy the ignorant applause of their fellows; who say to this man. "Go," or to an other, "Come," and be obeyed; to vol-untarily give up their power. Truly enough, the society of absolute jus-tice which the Socialists contemplate will be to the best interests of every will be to the best interests of every human being, but it would be very dif-

CAREY'S SARCASM Disturbs Republican and Democratic "Friends of Labor" in Massa-

chusetts Legislature. His Employes Pension Bill Was Defeated.

of Course.

Comrades Carey and MacCartney, Social Democratic members of the Mas achusetts legislature have been having considerable fun with that honorable body. Carey's bill for compelling railroad companies to pension their em-ployes came up and the two Socialists were so pointed in their remarks that the Democrats and Republicans felt ill at ease. The Boston Journal in reporting the debate says:

"Taken alltogether it was a rather warm afternoon yesterday in the House "Mr. Carey, Socialist of Haverhill,

had his cowhide out, as he himself de-

picted it, when he said: "' I care not for the indifference of this House: I will apply the lash until I whip $y \sim$ into such temper that, in spite of yourselves, you will listen to

Carey scored the members, telling them that they were indifferent to the real needs of workingmen, while they were very solicitous about small things that promise little for humanity

"If this were a bill for the protect tion of stone walls," he said, referring to the debate on a bill which was before the House a few days ago, "or for regulating the size of berry baskets or as to the weight in a bushel of Japanese soy beans or barnyard millet, you would give your attention, but when it comes to a matter of human life. when it comes to a matter concerning labor

abor, you turn a deaf ear." At this point, Representative Davis of Amesbury, raised a protest. He pro-claimed himself a friend of labor and said that he "knew there were many members present who would lay down their lives for their fellowmen." The Democrats and Republicans were much relieved by the appearance of their champion and they rewarded him with liberal applause.

Comrade McCastney took him to task on his "friend of labor" assertion. He said, referring to Mr. Davis:

"When has that memoer in the course of two years' service in this ever before arisen to speak in behalf of a labor measure? What labor measure has he ever introduced into this House? And in what ways has he shown his great ove for the cause of labor? But, when stung by the sarcasm of a member, he arises and at white heat proclaims his love for labor. But when has he ever befors spoken when labor has been crucified by the laws which this Hou has made or has refused to make? is only by the sting of sarcasm that the members of this House can be got to give an ear to the just demands of labor, and the exigency of the case de-mands any language within parlia-mentary privilege."

A sensation was created by Callen-den of Boston, who told the assembly that although he was not a Socialist he thought they would make a great mistake if they tried to laugh the sub-ject down. He said:

"If I understand the movement of Socialism aright it is as great as any since that of Martin Luther and as great as any in the Christian era. If that then is the situation, I think the members of this Christian House ought to listen.

"And Socialism in the past forty years has overturned all the axioms that we were taught at Harvard, all the axioms of 'waste' and 'supply' and demand,' and you would hardly recognize the remnants of rent. This subject is alltogether too large to be laughed out of the House altogether. and I hope it will be postponed until some other day and be properly discussed.

Representative Carey said he had not expected a pathway of roses. Every movement for the advantage of the race has been compelled to face a mountain of prejudice. If the world had always met new movements with an open mins, Christ would not have been crucified or John Brown hanged. Socialists, like Garrison, have some socialists, like carrison, nave some-thing to say and they will say it. He thought his remarks did not call for a-protestation, and he was willing to re-peat them. He had offered his bills all invertible the same set that the

AMONG THE UNIONS. Omaha Building Trades Council has

been reorganized

The barbers' license law has passed the Wisconsin Legislature.

The Machiglists' Union is increasing in membership at the rate of 1,000 a monua.

Five new unions of machinists have been organized in Chicago within the past month.

The union scale of the Garment Workers has been signed by all the Nothing manufacturers of Atlanta.

A league of 1,500 business men of Belleville, III., has been formed and the trades unionists believe that its pur-pose is to wage a bitter war against the unions.

Chicago Egg Inspectors' Union went on strike last week for an advance of 25 cents a day in wages, andw on the first day.

During the past year organized la-bor has gained 16,000 members in the Coeur d'Alene district, in spite of the 'bull pen' and Gov. Stunenberg.

Hazleton (Pa.) Typographical Union boasts that there is not a non-union office or printer in ...at city. The only newspaper outside, the, "fold" was unionized last week.

The quarterly bulletin just received from the New York bureau of labor statistics reports 1.679 unions in the State, with an aggregate membership of 242,484 workingmen and women. It is an increase of 44 additional labor or-ganizations during the last quarter.

The city of Marseilles, France, voted \$10,000 for the assistance of the striking dock workers in their struggle with the dock companies. The municipality is controlled by Socialists.—

Two large watchcase companies in Newark, N. J., and one in Sag Harbor, I. have informed their employes that, beginning Monday, they will no longer employ members of local unions. This movement, to make employment conditional upon the relinquishing of membership in labor unions, is said to be the result of an agreement reached be the result of an agreement reached by all manufacturers of watchcases throughout the country. Elghty en-gravers in Sag Harbor and the em-ployes generally in New York declared that they would stand by the unions and refuse to bow to their company's orders.

Custom Shoe Workers' Union

Custom Shoe-Makers' Union No. 245 is a union that has only recently been organized, but it is making rapid progress. Its membership is increasing very fast. Socialists and trade union-ists should patronize members of this union when they have shoes to be repaired. For the information of our readers we publish the following list of shoe repairing shops that have the

union cards. F. Ujka, W. L. Douglas Shoe Co., 619-21 Olive,

N. Beringer, 2116 Cherokee street. S. Marshall, Famous, Morgan and Broadway.

C. Elson, 1025 N. Vandeventer avenue

- Blank, 1114A S. Compton avenue,
- T. Blank, 1114A S. Compton avenue, R. Casper, 1911. Olive street.
 H. W. Kramer, 3803 Page avenue.
 H. Scharf, 2327 Gravois avenue.
 W. Dunnhardt, 716 Chouteau ávenue.
 D. Lafferty, 2303 Franklin avenue.
 J. Adler, 2529 S. Broadway.

- B. Birrer, 2941 Olive street
- H. Hoppman, 2714 S. Broadway
- Sturm, 3914 Minnesota avenue. Holtrup, 2647 Caroline street.
- Slefert, 419 Prairie avenue.
- F. Sheler, 419 Frame avenue. G. Hirsch, 996 Arsenal street. A. Schmidkanz, 2541 Olive street. J. E. Moseley, 1116 N. High street. Otto Winkler, 1437 Park avenue.

The People's Fund and Welfare As-

sociation, in which James Eads How donated the income on \$17,000 for the remarks did not call for a purpose of "educating the public mind and he was willing to re-He had offered his birls has suspended operations. The Board at its] in Reform Hall, No. 312 North Twelfth street and passed a resolution to give up the headquarters at the expiration of the lease, May 1, and to draw no further upon the little money left except to pay bills matured. This action is due to the last wrangle between the two factions in the de neuvern die two in die die die ooard represented by W. P. Hill and Louis Kober. Kober called upon the Mississippi Valley Trust Company. Louis Kober, Kobe Mississippi Valley the issue of their paper, "L'Avanti," as an official organ of the B. D. P. The W. P. Hill and Jarach, "P members," elected, that the right of the W. P. Hill and Joseph Forshaw, to their places was now in litigation, and that if the Trust Company pail out that if the Trust Company pail out. money at the direction of these officials It would be itself held responsible, should their election be declared by the court to have been llegal. The Trust Company thereupoir called upon the directors to furnish indemnity bonds to cover all drafts. This the directors would not do, so the association susended operations. The troubles of the association are due to a provision of its constitute which states, at the election of two di-rectors the entire board must vote to retire two directors. On Thanksgiv ing Day an election was held and it was suggested that Hill and Forshaw should retire. They had one other of their party. Henry Priesmeyer, on the the board. The three raied that they should remain in office to elect their successors. Then they elected them-

Look out for the people who "are

If the capitalists should managers. take it into their heads to emigrate to Europe or the moon, industry would go on just the same for industry is to day socially organized from the bottom to the top. The capitalist to-day is purely a useless organ in production, and be ing such he must disappear. In eco-

The next phase of this development was the union of these companies into a trusf. The appearance of the trust upon the industrial horizon is the most significant phenomena of the present

In New Jersey that little State which has the honor of doing so much for Socialism by aiding in the trustifi cation of industry-there are incorpo-rated 4.495 companies, aggregating a capital of about \$1,490,000,000, nearly all of which are trusts in the now pop uiar sense of the word, that is, combi nations having for their object the monopoly of a certain product of indus-try, public service, or valuable mines real estate, water power, etc. The New York Journal of Commerce, a recognized authority on matters commercia makes the statement that the trusts now control 90 per cent of the capital which the census of 1850 showed as the total invested in manufacturing enter 10

This gradual development of compet ing industries into monopolies is des-tined, at no distant future, to realize the ideal for which we labor. One who understands the causes which have led interstance to cluses which have re-to the substitution of combination for competition, well knows the impossi-bility of ever returning to the latter. The choice must be made between mo-nopoly under private control and me-

cult to persuade the great capitalis of the day that security of person and property (property rightfully one's own), and the happiness of seeing all humanity properly cared for, materially and intellectually, would be preferable to the power they hold. Hence no

opeal is made to the rich. Nor is the Socialist impressed with freat mi e self-styled

the self-styled "great middle days He knows that this class is fast disap-pearing, that it consists of those who have fallen behind in the strife to de-spoil those who work, but who still, live in hopes of keeping up. When the Socialist spears to the middle class, it is but in warning, to say that their efforts will be in vain, and tagt while their ranks are recruited from the great capitalists of yesterday, and to a considerable extent, by these of the onsiderable extent, by these of the working class who having received ough to save, and finding their con-

dition as wage workers becoming worse, seek to "go into tasiness." the reports of the mercantile agencies show the failures of the 'great hiddle class" to be about 300 a week. For those of them who undertake to help educate the working class to see its wn interests, the Socialist movement has a place For those who strive to perpetuate their parasitic position. It

perpetuate their parasitic position. It has nothing but contempt. The working cmass alone has the numbers, and the power: the work-ing class alone has an undivider inter-est in bringing to me end the present system of privilege and plunder, pov-erty and slavery. They have but its will and do. Any man who does not address himself to the task on these lines is not a Socialist. He may not be dishon-est. He may be only ignorant, or faint hearted; or his view may not be large hearted; or his view may not be large enough to see that his own best inter-est is bound up with the interests of the human race; but he is working against the interests of the people in-cluding himself and his children. - The Socialist, Kansas City.

all sincerity. He repeated member from Amesbury had never raised his voice in defense of labor measures. Carey's motion to substitute his bill

for the adverse report of the commit-tee on railroads was defeated by a vote of 34 to 96, and another labor bill had gone to join the countless list that have been murdered by the Republican

and Democratic "friends of labor.

an official organ of the comrades in the co-operation of the comrades in the quasified to insure the success of the enrprise, and subscriptions may be to Silvio Origo, 229 F. 95th street, New York City, 50 cents a year; 25 cents for six months, and 15 cents for three months

The Standard Oil Company, it is re-ported has paid a large sum for the patent rights of an invention owned by parties in Salt Lake City it is said to be a process of converting crude petroleum into gas for lighting purposes, which will give a more brilliant light than electricity. The compar-will not use the patent, but bought The company parties can use 4 so that no other

are revidently two sides to the assertion fliat capitalism stimulates in-vention ---Chicago Workers' Call

9th WARD MEETING

WM. H. BAIRD; City Organizer. the auspices of the oth Ward Branch, at Tath and Wyoming streets.

Tuesday Evening. April 23d. All Socialists of this vicinity will please take notice and bring thei friends

On the question of their right to re-M. H. BAIRD, City Organizer. Tain their seats after having been will address a public meeting udder chosen by lot to retire. Kober brought ouster proceedings in the interests of ousier proceedings in the the Central Trades and Labor Union

and these are pending in court. Meantime James E. How, under the advice of his administrators, has stopped payments toward the fund from the income, which accrueson the \$17,000 he inherited and olsowns.

NATIONAL PLATFORM THE ONLY HOPE

is the Collective Ownership of All the Means of Production.

"Reforms Have All Been Tried."

By M. Ballard Dano.

Socialism means the collective own-ership, on the part of the working class, of the tools of labor. The slavery of the working class is due to day to of the working class is due to day to the ownership of these tools by some one else. Labor provide to pro-duce if labor must have tools and as

duce if labor must have tools and as the laborer does not own them he must go to those who doe and accept the terms, which they offly? He is competied to work producing wealth at whatever wage is offered be-fuse him even that if he chooses and compet the laborer to go without if al-together unless he is fortunate enough a find another tool owner (capitalist) to find another tool owner capitalart tions

The owner of the tools bimself need not bother hims if about his income, for if you and all your fellows refuse to work for him be will simply regale himself upon the surplus wealth which you have already created and given him, knowing full well that it is only estion of a short time when you be again knowking at his door will be again knowing at mis most seeking as opportunity to obtain ac-cers to bus tools in order that you may be enabled to receive enough to live, even though by your efforts at the same time, you give him surplus five times as great as the amount you re-ceive. Some of you may feed disposed to deny this if it is not true, what as counts for the celossal fortunes of the tool owner and the miserable poverty of those whose lives depend upon the use of the tools? What accounts for the army of unemployed who cannot even army of unemployed who cannot even gain an opportunity in use the tools. What makes the bofing user of the tool live in constant fear-of starvation and the idle owner of it live in jux-

The question to-day with the labor is not more work; but the products of work which he has already per-

If you, the laboring class, have pro duced the wealth of the worlds and others are enjoying it, they must have obtained it through a struggly wither obtained it through a structly cither physical or economic, and if it is to your interest to have all the products of your toll then your interest cannot be in 'common with the interest of those who are enjoying that which should be enjoyed by your As long as the system exists which deprives you of the wealth, there can be no law passed which will help your condi-tions and all parties and all would be "issues." which are given for your con-sideration are only for the purpose of confusing you. Takethe world over and confusing you. Take the world over and in some country under some form there is in force to-day every so-called reform, and every law which is so loudly declared to be in the interest of the working class, and yet that class is in the same condition of poverty the world over. In Germany, in Rus-sia, in England and in Turkey, in Chiand, in Japan, or in any other kingdom or empire of the world, the working class cannot point to America and say "if we only had a republic we would be prosperous" because on the American continent there is just as much misery among the working class as in the greatest despotism of Europe or Asia.

There are just as many sweat shops just as many children and bables at work, just as much hunger in the midst of plenty, just as many naked with acoundance of clothing and just as much crime and corruption as ever existed in any of these countries.

The English workman cannot point to America and say it is high tariff that is wanted nor can the American workman point to Englated and say that it is free trade that is needed be-cause in both countries the working cause in both countries the working classes are on exactly the same foot-ing living just as meanly and support-ing just as many idle capitalists. " Nor can the American workman state that public ownership of street-car these railroads telegraphs and

telephones will help his class, because these same things are owned by Ger-many Russia: New Zealand and fu-

of America. The Social Democratic Parts of the Uni-ted States, is only emission assembled real-trans its allegiance to the resolutionary principles of international Social impacts desired the supprint political parts for America today its to the context between the working trans and the car later, it for the possession of the powers of erment. The party sources is some is working to use these powers. reaction for structure to destroy some sure 1215.3.53 RAKE-BOTATTS

Social Democratic Party

al and

the growin of a that the m

order based on troo

st wage signers explaintion of the warming

es and higher

order a of the working r solual on Malor the sy in the presta-tic. Republica oduction of all other parties who r the complete overthrow t system of production ist southern alise the

a internet office in the served office profit when, addedictively att affectively att affectively att attack of the attack of th icies are injurious automatics ones at by the testilion of The bootkets on as a class in the

naly in Histori propertied

We therefore call upon the Wage-workers of the United States, without distinction of color race sex, or cred, and upon all citizence in sympactly with the bistory, mission of the working class, to organize unier the banner of the So-cal Demoratic Party, are parts truly an eith fo organize und the Democratic representing the bases and the ren the misticly waging-war the explo-of wage-s tem of wage-slavery shall be abolished and the Cooperative Common-wealth shall be set up. Fedding the accomplain-ment of this, our ultimate purpose we pledge every effort to the Social Lemo-oratic Party for the immediate improve-ment of the condition of isher and for the securing of its progressive demands.

As steps in that direction, we make the

As areas in that direction, as monitoring demands: First-Revision of our federal constitu-ion, in order to remove the obstacles to complete construct of generations to be the second of the second to be the second provided of the second to be the provided of the second to be the function of the second to be the second to be the function of the second to be the second to be the function of the second to be the second to be the function of the second to be the second to be the function of the second to be the second to be the function of the second to be the second to be the function of the second to

Population of the second of th

Figure 2. A second seco inventor to be remimerated by the

hthe Louise Pressientions to be component ad of level - and international, when Number National Desiration of working

political rights



It you have a German friend, send him the

ARBEITER ZEITUNG. It is a good German Socialist weekly, SI-50 a year; three,

months, 40 Cts. Address Room 7, 22 North 4th Street

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS, Room 34, Theatre Building, Court Square, Springfield, Mass, Wm. Butscher

MISSOURI STATE COMMITTEE-Chairman, Geo. H. Turner, 307 Whit-ney Bidg., Kansas City, Mo.; Secretary, Wm. J. Hager, Room 7, 22 N. 4th St. St. Louis, Mo. Treas. F. P. O Hare, 4052A Finney Ave. St. Louis

Ale ST. LOUIS CITY CENTRAL COMMIT TEE meets every Monday even ing 8 p m. at Room 7, 22 N, 4th St. R. Murphy, Secretary, Room 7, 22 N, 4th St.

ST. LOUIS WARD BRANCHES. IST WARD BRANCH-Julius Blumenthal, 857 Cowan St., Org.

3D, 4TH AND 5TH WARD BRANCH-Meets every Saturday 8 p. m., at room 7, 22 N. 4th st. Sec. C. R. Davis, 217 Market st.

ATH WARD BRANCH-Meets every 2d Tuesday of the month, 8 p. m., at 1631 S. 12th St. Sec. Chas. Specht,

TTH AND STH WARD BRANCH-Meets 1st and 24 Wednesdays at hewey Hall, 2001 S. Broadway, Sec. Geo, Schleifstein, 2828 S. 9th st.

"TH. WARD BRANCH meets 1d and 4th Tuesdays, 8 p. m., at 13th and Wyoming Sts. Sec. 1. Stoll, 3543 Sabma St

10TH WARD BRANCH meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays, 8 p. m., at South-west Turner Hall, Potomac and Ohio Av. Org-Wm. Ruesche, 3734 Ore-Av-Edw. Ottersky, Sec'y, 3821 gon Av.-Edw Wisconsin Av.

ELEVENTH WARD meets second and fourth Wednes-days 5 p. m. at Hoth's Hall Broad way and Stein Sts. Meyer, 8312 Water St. Sec. Louis



and dozens of small countries whe

1833

Callice any other. 30 cents's year. Ten weeks, 10 cents. SEATTLE. WASH. 114 Virginia St.,

