

MISSOURI SOCIALIST.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY OF ST. LOUIS.

Volume I.

St. Louis, Mo., Saturday, October 19, 1901.

Number 40.

TO THE PEOPLE OF SEDALIA

We desire to call your attention to the fact that the men who are now holding a Socialist convention in your city are not wild-eyed, snarling-looking individuals. If by chance one of the delegates gets lost in the crowds that throng your streets you will not be able to pick him out by the color of his hair or the ferociousness of his bearing. The children playing in your yards will not flee in affright at the approach of any of these men as they walk about the streets. Furthermore, we wish you to notice that although a few of our delegates may carry on their faces a complete set of whiskers cut in the latest style you will find that quite a number of the delegates are young, smooth-shaven individuals entirely unadorned with the hirsute appendage usually associated with members of the anarchistic tribe. On the whole you will discover that all of these Socialists are many, well-behaved fellows whose presence from the point of personal appearance will cast no discredit upon your city. That is the first point we wish you to observe—that these SOCIALISTS DO NOT LOOK LIKE BAD MEN.

If you attend their convention you will hear them discussing plans for the effective organization of a political party representing the working class. You will hear only talk of attaining objects by means of the ballot-box. No talk of violence will greet your ears. If you attend their mass meetings you will hear them proclaim against murder in any form; they will even go so far as to argue against murder in the form of war. You will be entertained with logical and convincing speeches on the most important question of the day—the labor question. You will hear these Socialists speak as men who are earnestly advocating principles which they sincerely believe to be correct. While you may disagree with their

views you will find that there is nothing in their principles which cannot be properly advocated at any time and place. This is the second point we wish you to observe—that these SOCIALISTS DO NOT TALK LIKE BAD MEN.

Now, if you will read the Socialist literature you will find that the principles of Socialism are in accord with the highest interests of society, that the Socialist is advocating a system under which all men will be equals and brothers, and that he has scientific arguments with which to defend his opinions. You will realize that SOCIALISTS ARE NOT BAD MEN.

The Citizens' Alliance of Sedalia has taken upon itself the important task of advertising our convention and bringing the question of Socialism prominently before the people. For this purpose the Alliance has our heartfelt thanks. But the Alliance has got itself into an unfortunate pickle. It has fallen a victim to ignorance and committed the gross error of placing Socialism and anarchy in the same category. This is unfortunate for the reputation of the Alliance, but its members should have known better, as even many of the daily papers have contained editorials distinctly declaring that Socialism and anarchy are as far apart as the poles. It is too bad the Alliance did not post up on the subject beforehand, but we have a suspicion that it jumped to a hasty conclusion through its prejudice against organized labor and the Socialists who are connected therewith.

We ask the citizens of Sedalia to be patient with the Alliance, as that body has conferred infinite blessings on humanity by calling the attention of the workmen of Sedalia to the existence of a political party organized for their emancipation.

MISSOURI STATE CONVENTION.

The boycott inaugurated against the Socialist State Convention by the Citizens' Alliance of Sedalia has not worked as effectively as was expected by the business men of that city. In spite of all the pressure brought to bear the local committee of Socialists have succeeded in renting a vacant lot at Fourth and Lamont streets, near the Courthouse, which is in the heart of the city, and a large tent will be pitched there for the convention. Desperate efforts were made by representatives of the Citizens' Alliance to induce the owner of the lot to revoke the permit, but he stood faithfully by his promise.

At the last meeting of the Sedalia Lodge of the Knights of Pythias it was voted to tender the Socialists the use of the K. P. Hall or the vacant store-room beneath it. This action was taken without any solicitation on the part of the Socialists. We take off our hats to the K. P. lodge that is brave enough to stand up for the right of free speech in the face of such odds and every Socialist will honor them for their manly action.

Missouri Socialist this week from the manager of the Sweet Springs Sanitarium, at Sweet Springs, Mo., which is twenty-three miles from Sedalia, offering the Socialist State Convention the free use of the large auditorium at that place.

The people of Sedalia have their curiosity well aroused by this time, and when the convention and mass meetings are held, it is safe to predict there will be plenty of interested listeners present. A big mass meeting will be held Friday evening, Oct. 18, at which Comrade Walter Thomas Mills will speak. A challenge has been sent by the Sedalia Branch of the Socialist Party to the Citizens' Alliance, asking them to debate the subject, "Is Socialism the Hot Bed of Anarchy?"

Socialists of Paterson, N. J., have nominated a municipal and county ticket.

Czolgosz thought he could stamp out economic tyranny by killing Mr. McKinley.

The preachers think they can stamp out anarchy by killing Czolgosz.

Czolgosz and the preachers are alike in one particular. They are both damnable ignorant. —The Socialist Spirit.

HOW THE LAW DEALS.

with a man who steals a loaf from the rich and with a man who steals a million from the poor.



Vote with your class.

Socialism is a science.

Let the workers run the factories they create.

A democracy in industry is what we are after.

The former chattel slave and the men who fought to free him are now chained side by side in the factories as wage-slaves.

The interests of Capital and Labor are similar (not identical)—they are both after the products of Labor's toil. Who is entitled to it?

The working class must achieve its own emancipation. The Citizens' Alliance of Sedalia and kindred organizations are not formed for that purpose.

The "biggest liar of the century" is reported dying in Paris. He issued a false "expose" of the rites of Masonry in which he conjured up all sorts of horrors. He also pretended to have discovered the existence of several satanic orders with blood-curdling rites and spoofs to a finish. It is hardly fair to give him the credit for taxing human credulity to the limit, as the political quacks in this country, who make the American workman believe he is "free and prosperous" can hardly be excelled, when it comes to genuine prevarication.

Suicide

Suicide bids fair to become the national sin of America, says the Rev. R. Keene Ryan of Chicago. Suicide is an effect, and capitalism is the cause. Every suicide is directly or indirectly the result of the system now prevailing. If a man or woman commits suicide because of lack of employment (and such cases are of daily occurrence), the death can be laid at the door of the capitalistic mode of production, which throws thousands of laborers on the street to beg, steal or starve. If the immediate cause of the suicide is a mental failing we find the parent cause in the system which surrounds the untutored mind with an environment that degrades instead of elevating it. Under Socialism where the satisfaction of material wants would be scarcely more than a pastime and where people would have the oppor-

tunity to develop into healthy, happy men and women, such a thing as suicide would be unknown. It must be admitted that suicide is unnatural, and an unnatural thing is the product of unnatural conditions. Remove the unnatural conditions and you remove its unnatural product—suicide.

Figures.

Oh, wages are just as high now as they were fifty years ago, says some opponent of Socialism. Well, what if that should be so? Just for the sake of argument we will grant that the average wages of workmen in 1850 were sixty-four dollars a month and that they are the same to-day.

Now, in 1850 statistics show that the workman received 64 per cent of the products of his toil. For instance, if he produced one hundred dollars' worth of commodities in a month he received sixty-four dollars a month for his labor. But in 1850 he only received 41 per cent of what he produced; so that in order to get his sixty-four dollars a month in 1850 the workman had to produce \$158.83. Instead of \$100. In 1880 the workman received only 24 per cent of what he produced; so that in order to get his sixty-four dollars a month in 1880 he had to produce \$266.66. 2-3, instead of only \$100, as in 1850. To-day the workman receives only 15 per cent of what he produces; so that in order to get his sixty-four dollars a month wages (which we have assumed to be the average wage still for the sake of argument) he must produce \$426.66 2-3 worth of commodities, instead of only \$100 worth, as in 1850.

Although the workman is now able to produce more than four times as much as he could in 1850 by reason of the improvement of machinery, he is in no better condition than he was fifty years ago, and is really much worse off. What the Socialist desires is to give the working class all that it produces, so that as the productivity of labor is increased by inventions and improvements the benefit will accrue to the toilers themselves in the form of fewer hours' work and more of the good things of life.

Debate Postponed.

Owing to a failure of the committees to agree upon the rules of the debate the proposed debate between Comrade Wm. Brandt of Cigarmakers'

Union, No. 11, and Louis C. Fry of the S. L. P. on the attitude of the Socialist Labor Party toward trade unions, which was to have occurred Sunday, Oct. 20, at Waltham Hall, is postponed indefinitely.

Voting for "good men" regardless of parties is an old saw that has cut little ice in the way of helping the workman. Public officers are the servants of their parties, and while occasionally one will betray the men who control the party that elected him, such exceptions are only frequent enough to prove the rule. The men nominated and elected by the Democratic party always bow to the wishes of the men who control that party—the capitalist class. The men chosen to office by the Republican party respond to every sign of the men who control that party—the capitalist class. The men who are elected to office by the Socialist Party will answer every call of the men who control that party—the working class. Quit fooling yourself about voting for good men and line up with the party of your class.

A REPUBLICAN OPINION.

(From the St. Louis Star, Oct. 12, 1901.)

"A correspondent at Sedalia asks the Star to give its opinion of the action of the Citizens' Alliance of that place in refusing to allow the use of the Court-house to the Socialists or to permit any citizen to rent them a hall in which to hold their convention, booked to be held in that city October 19.

"To say the least, the action of the alliance was ill-advised and could only have grown out of a misunderstanding of the basic principle of Socialism.

"There is not the least affinity between the Socialist and Anarchist. The former is for law and its strict enforcement, the latter against it in every shape and form, and the sole and only thing he advocates is license to do as he pleases, without respect to the good of society.

"The true Socialist believes in building up, the Anarchist in tearing down; the former believes in free speech only so far as it may shape argument and lead to the betterment of human kind, and he as far from teaching murder as the Anarchist is from teaching common sense.

"The Star is free to say that, while it would under no circumstance or con-

dition sanction the holding of an Anarchistic meeting anywhere within the limits of this fair land, it would throw every hall open to the teachers of the vital principles of Socialism, which is nothing more or less than the shaping of the laws of the land to the end that there shall be no conflict between capital and labor. Next to law, the most effective power with which to combat anarchy is Socialism itself.

"In this connection the Star is constrained to say that there are a great many individuals in this country posing as Socialists who do not have the least idea concerning the principles of Socialism.

"As taught, Socialism is a theory, and will possibly get beyond that stage, out could it ever be made a condition precedent, it is the opinion of many deep-thinkers that the world would not have to wait any longer for the millennium."

"Of course the above contains a few points which any well-posted Socialist could easily pick to pieces, and the Star would not name the same individuals we would designate as those who pose as Socialists without knowing anything concerning its principles, but the editorial is interesting in that the Sedalia Alliance is proven a set of ignoramuses by a Republican daily."

The Tampa, Fla., Lesson.

From The Worker, N. Y.

Workingmen, you remember how thirteen of the leaders of the striking cigarmakers at Tampa, Fla., were kidnapped by a committee of business men; who do not approve of strikes, were carried away to the coast of Central America and left on a desert island to starve; how it was only by the chance aid of a savage Indian that they escaped this living death devised by their civilized bosses. You remember, as an incident of the affair, how one of those men was torn from the bedside of his wife, who had just given birth to a child, and how the wife died from the shock.

These are among the things that the New York "Times"—a paper which hates Socialists and trade unions, referred to as "the humorous features of the strike."

There is now another chapter in this story of capitalist outrage. It is not quite so startling, but it is even more instructive.

THE POLICE AUTHORITIES AND JUDGES OF TAMPA HAVE TAKEN TO ARRESTING THE STRIKERS EN MASSE AND GIVING THEM THE CHOICE OF GOING BACK TO WORK IN THE SHOPS AT THE BOSSES' TERMS OR OF WORKING THIRTY DAYS IN THE CHAIN GANG ON THE STREETS. UNDER THE TAUNTS AND BLOWS OF BRUTAL OVERSEERS, SIXTY STRIKERS WERE ARRESTED AND SENTENCED IN ONE BUNCH LAST WEEK.

The Democratic city authorities of

Tampa are doing this, and the Democratic State authorities of Florida and the Republican national authorities do not lift a hand or speak a word in protest.

What are YOU going to do about it, workmen of New York and of other Northern cities?

Maybe you think that because this happens in Tampa, a thousand miles away, it does not concern you. Maybe you think your bosses in New York or in Boston or Philadelphia or Cleveland or Chicago or St. Louis or San Francisco will never think of trying such measures on you.

Don't be so sure. If you fail to register your protest at the polls against the two old parties which allow or quietly permit such outrages, against the capitalist system which gives rise to them, then there is every chance that YOUR masters will try the same sort of treatment on YOU. They are watching you now, to see how docile and servile you will be.

An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. Every Socialist vote you cast will be a warning to the capitalist class that you know them and are ready to resist.

Read that bit of news over again and then answer whether the Social Democratic Party is not right when it pledges itself that IF ITS CANDIDATES ARE ELECTED TO OFFICE THE POLICE WILL BE USED TO KEEP SCABS OUT AND TO HELP WIN STRIKES, NOT TO BRING SCABS IN AND HELP BEAT STRIKES.

their action is a veiled attack against organized labor itself, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the Joint Advisory Board of Cigarmakers' Union No. 41 and Cigar Packers' Union No. 281, of St. Louis hereby call upon the labor organizations of Sedalia to throw open the doors of your halls to our friends in their present need and make them your guests upon this occasion and to further aid them in every way possible to hold a successful convention and make your action stand as a rebuke to your enemies, the capitalist class, and a support of organized labor."



THE TRAMPS OF MODERN SOCIETY.

"THEY TALK, BUT NEITHER DO THEY SPIN."



THE MILLIONAIRE: He Would Not Work if He Could.

THE HOBO: He Could Not Work if He Would.

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

Entered at the Postoffice at St. Louis, Mo., as second-class matter, in December, 1901.

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

THE BALL.

This is the last week before the big ball and entertainment at Concordia Turner Hall for the benefit of Missouri Socialist. A few more days remain in which to dispose of tickets and it is hoped that every member will take advantage of them to dispose of a bunch of tickets.

The State Under Socialism.

It is not difficult for the glib political servants of capitalism to distort the Socialist ideal before unthinking listeners. A military state—organized force—ordained to protect private property, is certainly an abhorrence of the Socialist. The Socialist wants a state that shall serve—that shall serve all the people.

According to the government statistics of 1890 the laborer only received about seventeen per cent of the wealth he produced and the statistics of 1900 will show that he receives even less today.

Workingmen, look back over the scenes of some of your battles with capitalistic production. Still vivid in the minds of the wage-slaves are those at Hazleton, Buffalo, Virden, San Francisco, the Idaho Bull Pen and that never-to-be-forgotten 10th of June in our own city.

TO-DAY, LOVE WAITS.

Once many kindly voices Were keyed to reach the sky. Prayed God to spare McKinley. "Dear Lord, why let him die? But Love still patient listens; A bear stands in her eye. For those hearts to cry: "Forgive, Lord!" Need Czolgosz also die? J. E. HOW.

Never has there been a political movement which inspired, and rightly inspired, such life-long enthusiasm and such unlimited devotion as that of Socialism. It offers the noblest ideal—that of universal human brotherhood—to stir and elevate men's minds.

Why Workingmen Should Be Socialists

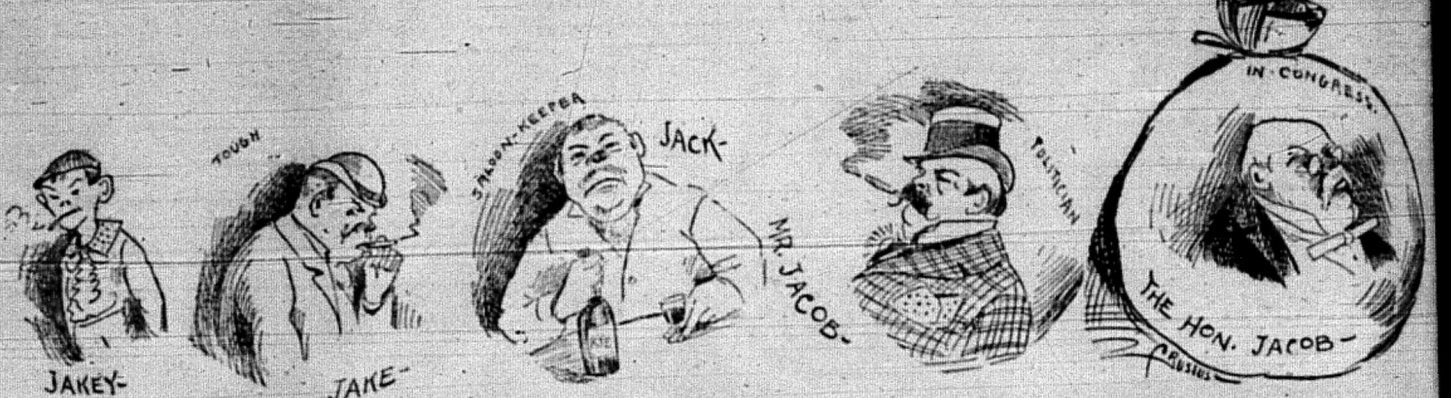
Workingmen should be Socialists because they are the class of men who have everything to gain by the inauguration of Socialism. The present system of wage-slavery which Socialism is intended to succeed is more cruel, degrading and immoral than any system of slavery that preceded it.

Why is the class that produces all wealth on the verge of starvation? Because the capitalist class owns the tools of production, owns the means of communication, transportation and distribution, owns the land, and the working class, possessing none of these, are compelled of necessity to sell their labor-power, the only thing they possess, to the capitalist, who by reason of the competition among workingmen, (competition ever made more and more keen by the invention of labor-saving machinery and consequent displacement of labor), are able to dictate the price of that labor-power and keep it down to the bare cost of sustaining the human frame from which it is derived.

The Socialist Party stands ever the champion of organized labor, pointing out, however, the unquestionable fact that the working class, to protect its interests, must become the ruling class through political action. Once the working class secures control of the entire government through the Socialist Party, that party will use the power of government in the interest of the working class, will abolish the present capitalist system of production and inaugurate the socialistic form of production and distribution, under which classes will be eliminated, under which there will be no more multi-millionaires and paupers, no masters and slaves.

Experts are now figuring out the cost of the recent steel workers' strike to the United States Steel Co. and also to the strikers. Working people know without expert assistance that the strikers simply did not sell their labor, and as they gave nothing, they rightfully received nothing.

Sell ten tickets to the entertainment and ball for the benefit of your paper.



GEMS FROM "THE COMRADE."

The "reformer's" bark is infinitely worse than his bite. It's a wise slave that knows his own master—and votes against him.

The corporation is not a creature of the law, the law is the creature of the corporation.

About election time the politician's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of love for the working class.

Necessity of defending capitalism from revolution is the mother of many intentions by subsidized statisticians and the exponents of erroneous economics and sophistical sociology.

"We fear the Greeks though bearing gifts," said the Trojans, and so the workers should beware of the capitalist, though he come bearing free libraries. A capitalist is a capitalist for a Philanthropy is the last refuge of a parasite.

The individuality produced by capitalism is the individuality of the criminal, the degenerate, the tramp, the prostitute, the miser, the wage-slave and the hog. How picturesque they are! Of course, we need all these types so that society may not be reduced to a dull dead level of equality.

OUR BOOK LIST.

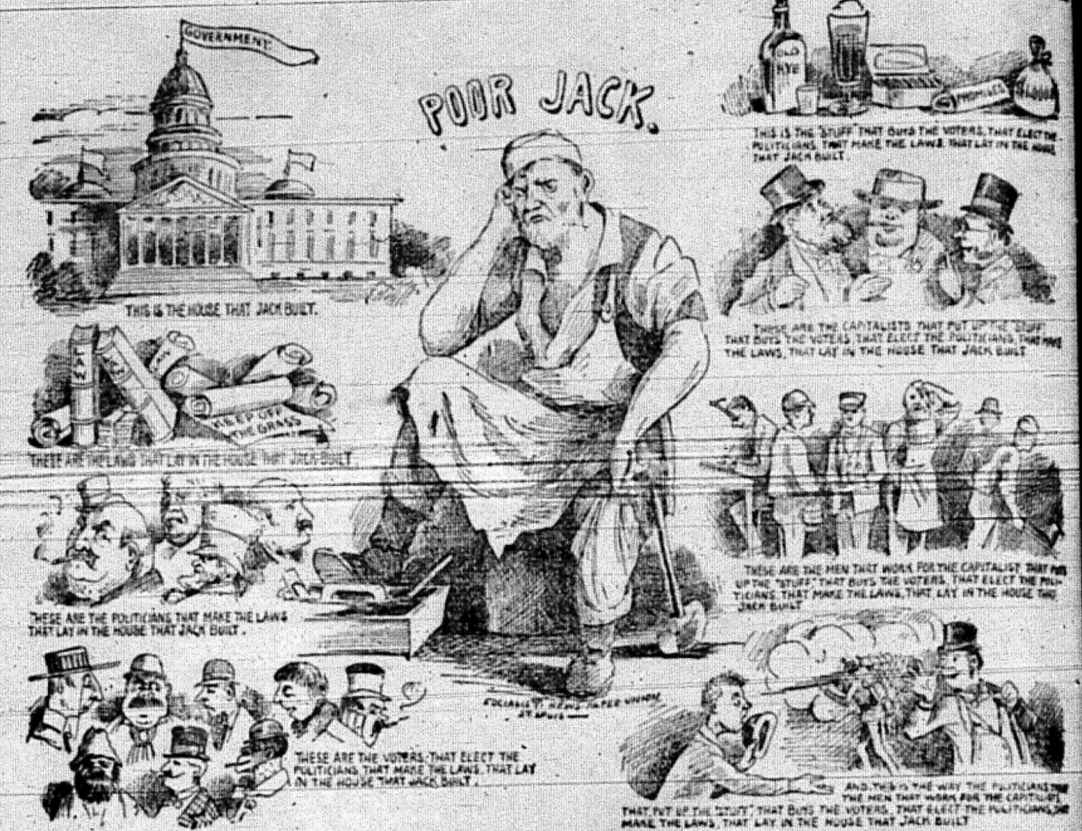
If you are interested in the study of Socialism and want to learn more about it, send us your order for one or more of the following list of good Socialist books. Don't remain ignorant any longer.

- Principles of Scientific Socialism, Rev. Chas. Vail, paper \$0.35
Modern Socialism, Rev. Chas Vail, paper .25
Communist Manifesto, Karl Marx and Frederick Engels, cloth 25, paper .10
The People's Marx, Deville, cloth \$1.50, paper .75
History of the Commune of 1871, Lisansky, cloth 1.00
History of Paris Commune, Benham, cloth 75, paper .25
Socialism, reply to the Pope, Blatchford .05
Merrie England, Blatchford .10
Wage-Labor and Capital, Karl Marx .05
Packingtown, A. M. Simons .05
Imprudent Marriages, Blatchford .05
The Man Under the Machine, A. M. Simons .05
The Mission of the Working Class, Rev. Chas. Vail .05
Morals and Socialism, Chas. H. Kerr .05
No Compromise, Wm. Liebknecht .14
Socialism, Utopian and Scientific, Engels .14
The Trust Question, Rev. Chas. Vail .05
Liberty, Debs .05
Prison Labor, Debs .05
Socialism and Slavery, Hyndman .05
Oration on Voltaire, Hugo .05
Evolution of Industry, Watkins .05
Social Democratic Red Book, Heath .15
Woman and the Social Problem, May Wood Simons .05
The Evolution of the Class Struggle, Noyes .05
Realism in Literature and Art, Darrow .05
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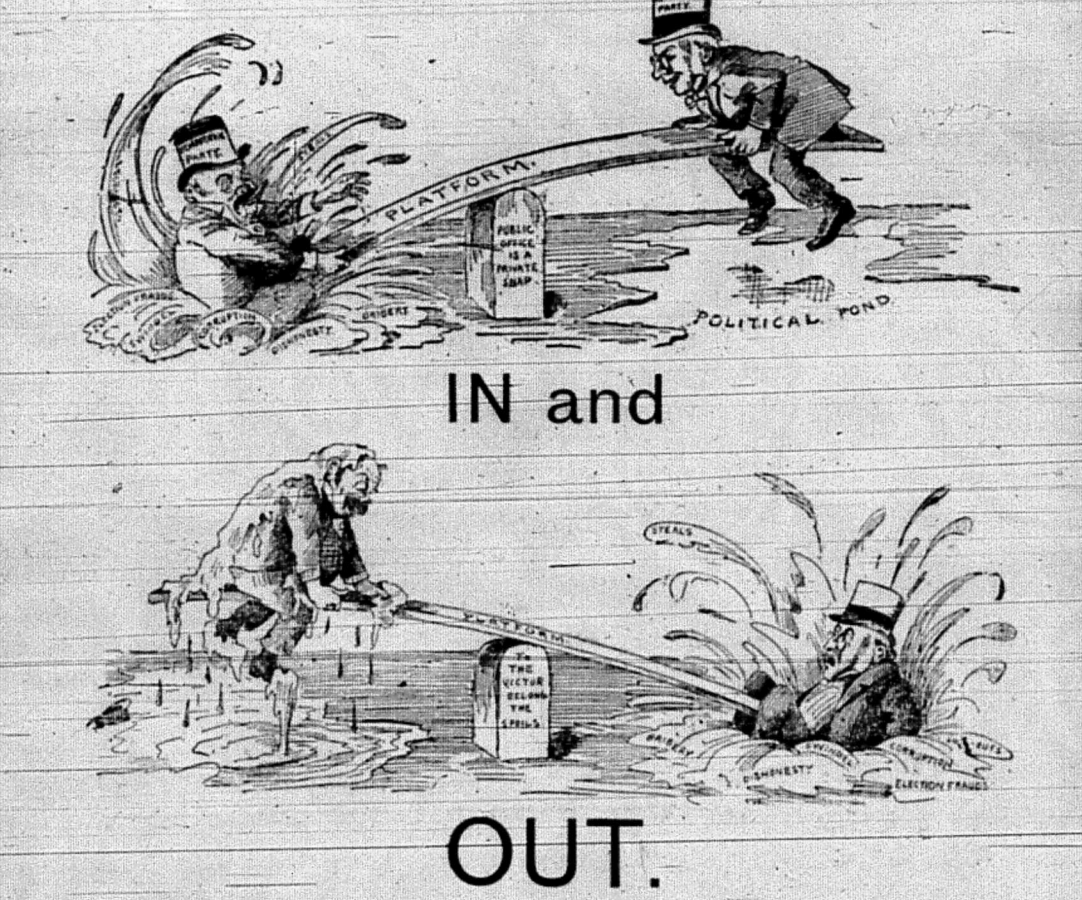
MISSOURI SOCIALIST, Room 9, 22 N. 4th st., St. Louis, Mo.

Louisville, Ky.

The Socialists of Louisville, Ky., have nominated the following ticket: For Mayor—G. A. Brandt, Printer. For Aldermen—J. J. Campbell, Plasterer. J. B. Curry, Engineer. Herman Markert, Presser. L. Werner, Grocer. C. Von Allmen, Grocer. Arthur O'Neal, Plasterer. J. C. Wells, Hardwood Finisher. For Sheriff—F. R. Markert, Salesman.



THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT FOR OTHERS. THE GOOD OLD GAME of



NEWS OF THE MOVEMENT.

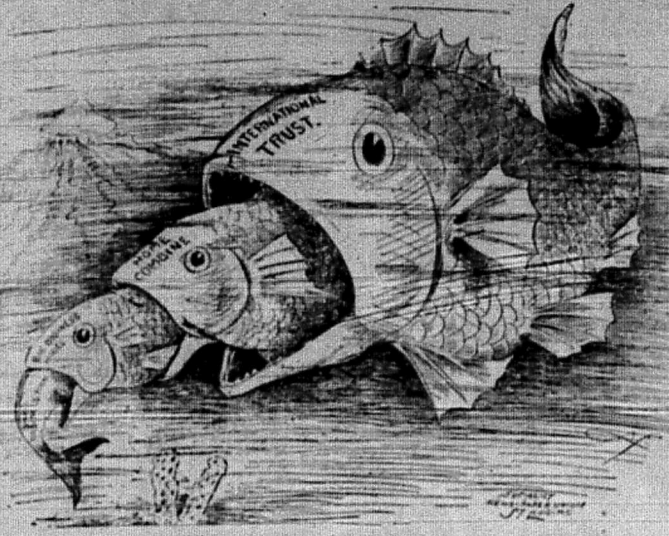
Buffalo, N. Y., comrades have nominated a full city ticket. The Twenty-fourth Ward Branch admitted five new members at its last meeting. The Socialist Party polled 213 votes in the recent municipal election at Indianapolis. "The New Era" of Philadelphia has come out in support of the Socialist Party ticket. Seattle (Wash.) Socialists have nominated Comrades Titus and Oldham for school directors. The campaign fund of the New York comrades has now passed the five hundred dollar mark. Comrade A. G. Seibert will take the field as State Organizer for the Socialist Party of Washington. The Labor Review of Williamsport, Pa., has come out in support of the Socialist Party nominees in that city. What a dreadful thing it would have been if, when Adam and Eve were

compelled to earn their bread by the sweat of their brow, there had been no capitalist ready to employ them!—Social Democratic Herald.

The Socialists are taking a hand in the fight wherever there is an election this year. The prospects are grand. The comrades of New York are conducting a vigorous campaign. The General Committee has its circulars printed in lots of one hundred thousand each. "The Challenge" has been denied admission to the mails as second-class matter on the grounds that it "advertises" ideas. It will hereafter be published as a monthly. The Debs Publishing Co. has been reorganized, and will now be known as the Standard Publishing Co. The company has purchased the copyright and plates of the Socialist novel, "Beyond the Black Ocean," and a new and revised edition will soon be ready. "The Tribune," a labor paper at New Castle, Pa., says: "The Socialists are conducting an active campaign, and promise to have a large vote for their candidates at the fall election. Some reformers may think them too radical, but the fact remains that in little Lawrence they are the only active opponents of the Quay machine and ring politics, and their cause will receive

due consideration from all intelligent voters. An attempt was made to form an Independent Labor Party in Passaic County New Jersey, but the delegates of the unions invited to attend the conference thought the Socialist Party filled all the requirements of a true labor party and a motion was carried to adjourn until Nov. 6. Cleveland, O., October 13.—The Labor Lyceum opened its fall sessions last Sunday. Mr. W. R. Hopkins, Chairman of the Republican Executive Committee, spoke on the subject, "Why Should Workingmen Support the Republican Party?" The discussion proved a very interesting one. Today Mr. Otto Jansen, a Democrat, addressed the meeting in both German and English. Mr. Jansen is a candidate for Representative to the General Assembly. The Central Committee elected a committee to draft an appeal to the unions of this city, calling for contributions to support the Socialist Party in the fall campaign. Comrade Harry C. Thompson, nominee for Governor on the Socialist ticket, who for years had filled the position of cashier in the Mutual Life Insurance Co., was discharged from its employ, and the only fault was that he had joined the Socialist movement. Comrade Max S. Hayes will go to Wheeling, W. Va., Sunday, October 20. Movement is growing, new locals springing up all over the State.

THE WAY IT WORKS



Mr. Workingman, the above cartoon is no idle fish story. You know that. You realize that the small business man is being swallowed up by the big business house, the big business house in turn by the national trust, and that the plans are now being laid for the international trust. The Socialists have told you long ago that these things were coming; so you see that Socialists are not such empty-headed fools as many people would have you believe. They must have some knowledge of present economy and of a whole lot of other things or they could not have forecasted the conditions of to-day so accurately.

Now, the Socialists have told you one thing that has come true; they can tell you another. You hear Mr. Bryan and numerous other anti-trust men ranting about breaking up the trusts. They leave you under the impression that they intend to dissolve these big trusts into the thousands of former small concerns again. What would you think of the man who would tell you that after the big fish in the above picture had swallowed all the others and digested them thoroughly he could, by the enactment of a law, transform the big fish into a lot of little ones again? Well, the growth of the trusts is just as natural a process as the swallowing of the little fish by the big one, and when the international trust swallows the others it digests them thoroughly, and no amount of

laws or witchcraft can transform it into little concerns again. Now, you paste this into your hat and see if it doesn't prove to be true. The trusts cannot and will not be broken up.

But here is what the Socialist proposes. The trust is a good thing for the men who are in it; then let's all get into it. Let us have it owned collectively by the people. As it stands at present it is nothing but a monarchy in which a few men control and the workingmen who perform all the labor are practically slaves. Let us transform this industrial monarchy into an industrial democracy, in which every man shall have a voice and a share in the benefits.

This trust process is going to continue until there are only a few big international trusts running the whole industrial system of the world. Then you workingmen will finally wake up and vote to own and operate and manage those trusts yourselves. When you do that you will reap all the blessings that ought to flow from the wonderful improvements made during the last century in science, invention, art, etc. You will only have to work a few hours each day to produce all you need to satisfy your wants and desires and the rest of your time you can spend in the enjoyment of life.

Think about these things, Mr. Workingman. They concern you more than anyone else.

What is there in it that forces these horrible choices upon men? Is there no battle ground where the fight can be waged without offering such frightful temptations to treason?

If all the workers have a common interest against the possessing enemy, why is there not some point where that interest can be expressed? At the ballot box the line can be drawn clear and distinct. Here the fight can be fought to a finish, and here is the only place where complete victory is possible.

Here there is no excuse for deserters. No alternative of starvation confronts them. It is the strategic point where desertion is the most dangerous and treachery the most despicable. It is the place where the most telling blows can be struck, the place where the worst treason can be perpetrated.

Capitalists have long recognized this and spend infinitely more energy in securing traitors here than what they will expend at the workshop. But strange as it may seem, the laborers have not yet come to recognize the treachery of the "political scab." A man may still vote for slavery and be accepted with honors among union men. But if he attempts to accept that slavery for which he has voted at terms which his fellow slaves are in revolt against, he is at once the target for all possible manner of attacks.

Is it not about time that union laborers got over this inconsistency? Is it not almost time that the greater crime is seen as well as the less? When laborers once come to realize that by coming to play the traitor at the ballot box they can abolish all scabs in the workshop, then there will be some consistency in their attacks upon the poor devil who sells out his fellow slaves for a chance to eat and live. But when they do come to their senses in this regard they will find no scabs to attack anywhere.

ANNOUNCEMENT

Of Public Fund and Welfare Association

The Public Fund and Welfare Association has revised its constitution. The indiscriminate method of determining its membership will now be changed. Article Four of its constitution now reads:

Membership.
 Sec. 1. The membership of this association shall consist of delegates from each local labor organization at present affiliated with the C. T. & L. U. of the City of St. Louis, State of Missouri, without payment of dues, and each organization to be entitled to one member for each 50 members, or majority fraction thereof of which it is composed; such delegates to be duly registered on the books of the association for qualified voters not later than the 30th of September preceding election, unless duly registered by said date he cannot vote at the election that year, except for this year, the date shall be October 30, for final registration.

Admission of New Members.
 Sec. 2. New members shall be admitted to this association as follows: Any person of lawful age and approved moral character is eligible for membership in this association by subscribing to the Constitution and By-Laws and paying a membership fee of not less than 25 cents per annum. If such dues are not paid on or before the 30th day of September (for this year, 1901, October 30) the member shall be considered a delinquent and shall forfeit his vote at annual election on Thanksgiving Day of that year.

Each member shall have one vote at said election.
 A member may be expelled by the unanimous vote of the board, subject to approval of the association.

At the annual meeting, the first duty after meeting is called to order shall be to call roll of eligible members entitled to vote, who shall be assigned to seats specially reserved for members in good standing.

According to these provisions persons (other than delegates from labor unions) desiring a vote in the affairs of the association must register their name at the office, 103 S. 14th street, and pay 25 cents dues for this year. The regular annual election of directors will take place on Thanksgiving Day, 2 p. m., at the same place. At this election only registered members in good standing can vote. The Board of Directors consists of five members, one of whom is chosen by the C. T. & L. U. On Thanksgiving Day four other members of the board will be elected by the membership.

This association was established to receive funds to be expended along radical lines and has a large fund donated by J. Eads Howe as a foundation for its work. All workingmen are invited to join the association and participate in the election of its officers and management of its affairs. Labor unions affiliated with the C. T. & L. U. are requested to elect their delegates at once, so that they may register within the time limit, which is October 30. Delegates of unions are not required to pay dues.

Note.—Every union, even though it have less than fifty members, is entitled to at least one delegate. For every additional fifty or fraction thereof it is entitled to another delegate.

The big fair to be held in Grand Central Palace, New York, Nov. 10 to 16, for the benefit of "The Worker," is receiving hearty support. A conference of delegates from labor unions has been established and is rendering valuable assistance.

The Modern World Is Uncivilized.

By Emile Zola.

We pride ourselves on our refinement, but we are not nearly reclaimed from barbarism. A hundred years hence our descendants will consider us and our institutions with the same contempt we vouchsafe to the people of the Middle Ages, or upon the refractory Chinese of to-day. This is not a paradox; I am past juggling for an audience.

Despite our self-satisfied bumpiness, mankind is still piteously groping after real civilization, like a tangled mass of larvae tumbling and crawling out of some dark, slimy cavern toward the light that will give them wings. Only a few men have forged ahead and stand in the full sunshine of truth.

An undeniable increase in material comfort and equipment must be credited to the Nineteenth Century, but that alone does not constitute civilization. Better food, fast steamers, telephone and electric lights—all that is only the accessory part of human development, means to happiness, certainly, but not happiness. Has the telephone diminished the hunger of the hungry?

Our brains are still befogged; our private and public life is still based upon vile, exasperating ignorance. Reason, now proclaimed by a hundred prophets in every country, has never been the greatest trouble to penetrate through the thick folds of inane prejudices that envelop individuals and institutions.

The evils we suffer from, and the evils which we perpetrate, have no doubt been lessened in a measure; but it seems to me they have for the most part merely changed their aspects and their names. There were times—not so many generations ago—when in every country men and women were tortured by inquisitors—religious or not. Now most countries, we think, have grown beyond that. But are not the newspapers filled with revolting cases of children tortured by their parents, of wives who are long-suffering martyrs, of students who find cruel delight in bullying some poor, ill-gifted companion? And do you know what frightful things take place—I will not say in Turkey or Siberia—but in the penitentiaries and insane asylums of the most advanced nations?

There were times, to be sure, when political and religious fanaticism fettered all development, sought to extinguish science, and burned the scientists at the stake. We are certainly past that stage. Yet to-day Tolstoy is excommunicated by the Greek Church. I was before him, and so were Catholics and Protestants, Darwin, Huxley, Renan and most of the harbingers of to-morrow's truth. Why, I have it direct from eminent American professors, that in most of the universities of the United States they would not dare express their real convictions on religious, political or economical questions, because their resignations would surely be demanded at once! It is the same in England and Germany. And in France Jean Jaures, one of the geniuses of the age, was recently refused a chair in the College de France to lecture upon Socialism. Your own admirable Henry George, if I remember well, died a pauper after having been jeered at his whole life long; and the lofty German apostle, Liebknecht, was an exile for years, hounded out of Germany as Victor Hugo had been out of France.

Yet with what contempt we regard that historical council that compelled Galileo to kneel and say that the earth did not move! But on the other hand, for such devastating forces of retrogradation as Bismarck, Chamberlain and Gen. Mercier, the world seems at a loss to find adequate honors and adulation; even their most severe judges feel bound to temper their censure with admiring reserve.

It is useless to delude ourselves. You may tinker all you please, there will be no true civilization until the present social system is modified. Have you not learned that there are every day thousands—not hundreds, thousands—of men and women who die of want, of cold, of disease, unattended, and that, too, frequently after these miserable have given twenty, thirty, fifty years of their labor to the making of all that we enjoy?

Can you forget that children—little children as precious as yours—are this minute suffering famine and absorbing the germs of all vices? Can you forget that in every hospital, prison, factory, tenement, there are crimes that cry for vengeance to heaven?

Ah, the sadness of it all! To think that throughout the length of the century just finished great men have vainly cried these things, have pondered during long years of abnegation over these problems, and vainly pointed out the remedies. But they were mistrusted, misrepresented and mocked by childish crowds, proud of their numbers.

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

Convention Pictures.
 Pictures of the Indianapolis Convention mailed to you for 10 cents. Buy one as a souvenir.



Here is the Situation—Black on White.

Here you see the exact situation of the working class and the capitalist class, the one toils and struggles in order that the other may enjoy and regale himself. The bicycle in the picture was made by the man behind; it is owned by the man in front, and because he owns it he is able to say to the man behind: "You push me and give me plenty to eat and drink or you can't ride at all," notwithstanding the fact that there would have been no bicycle except for the man behind. Well, Mr. Workingman, the fellow behind represents your class, the fellow in front the capitalist class, and the bicycle represents the capital which you use in making wealth; in other words, it represents the machines, the tools you use in the shop and factory. Now the man behind does not represent one working man only, but every wage-worker and every salaried worker. Neither does the man in front represent one capitalist only, but every member of the capitalist class, every man who regularly employs other men to work for him either for wages or on salary. This includes all of them, whether he is what we generally call a "small business man" or whether he is a trust magnate, whether he employs one man or 5,000, he is still a capitalist because he is employing others for wages. Now, if the working class make the machines and the tools and with them make all other wealth, why is it that the capitalist owns it?

It is because the nature of the capitalist system compels the workers to produce, not for use, but for the profit of the capitalist. If the worker is ever to enjoy the product of his labor he must take from the capitalist that which gives him his power over the worker—the machine. In other words you must own the bicycle which your

labor creates, as a class, and take the capitalist from his easy seat in front and place him along side yourself as a useful worker in society instead of a parasite as he is to-day.

Now, don't mistake; you don't want to take one capitalist off and leave the balance there, even though he be the largest. That would still leave all other capitalists, and as long as there are capitalists the capitalist system will be in existence, and the workers will still be compelled to work for wages instead of receiving all that they create. No, if you want to remove capitalists, you must remove ALL, you must destroy the system which robs you of the wealth you create, and substitute in its stead Socialism, wherein the working class will own the machines and thereby own all they produce with those machines.

Now, Mr. Workingman, we will assume that you understand this argument, the question then presents itself: How can we do this? How can we get Socialism?

Well, the best way is the easiest way, the way with the least obstruction, and that is at the ballot-box; there is one place where you can beat the capitalist every time: You outnumber him a hundred fold. In your union, notwithstanding the fact that you are often victorious in raising your wages, the capitalist has the best of you because with his greater wealth he is able to starve you out or, if that fails, to call out the militia to shoot you down and thus break up your strike. It is at the ballot-box alone where you are in complete supremacy. Therefore, vote! Vote! Vote for the Socialist Party and insure the establishment of Socialism and the abolition of such conditions as are represented in the above picture.

What Is a Scab?

By A. M. Simons, in Workers' Call.

No word in the English language is held in more abhorrence than the word "scab." No other cry will so quickly rouse all the ferre passions of a worker. No other name carries so deep disgrace. Why is this? What is the man of whom it is applied doing that renders him a creature of such contempt? "Only taken a chance to work," says the average newspaper.

"Acting like a free man," says the capitalist apologist. Judge, police and public press rush to defend him. Ministers of the gospel defend him. All the machinery by which "public opinion" is ordinarily made, declares that he is an honorable man.

Nevertheless, the trades unionist, who is usually all too willing to let these people make up his mind for him in other things, persists that of all the creatures that cumber this earth the scab is the most contemptible, the most despicable, the most to be hunted out. Cross-questioned he will admit in theory that the scab has a right to hunt for a job, but the next time he sees the scab trying to exercise that privilege he fires a brick at him. And he is more nearly right in the last than in the first instance. For the scab is truly the most damnable object our present civilization has produced. But while down in the depths of his mind the laborer who is worthy of the name recognizes this fact, it would puzzle him to give a "reason for the faith that is in him."

Let us look at it this way. Society is today divided into two great classes, between whom there is and must continue to be, while capitalism shall last, eternal and bitter war. The one class who control all the means of life, the government, press and platform, are compelled by competition to seek continuously to reduce the other class to the point of mere existence. The laboring class who perform the work of the world and must sell themselves to the ruling class, are compelled, because of the fact that social progress and private property in improved machines is making vast numbers of them unnecessary in the process of production, to fight among themselves for any opportunity to live. If they are to rise an atom above the slaves' portion, they must unite and fight side by side against the class of exploiters.

Every man, therefore, who is not born into the class of capitalists is born into the army of wage workers. He is forced from the day of his birth to become a part of this mighty army arrayed in this bitter, never ending, class struggle. He does not even have a chance of the lottery drawing to escape the draft. He is enrolled by the very fact of birth. His entrance into the

world without property, carries with it the articles of enrollment among the class of wage slaves.

Here, then, is war into which the combatants are drafted by the inevitable law of birth. The gage of battle is life and death to the workers and their children. But in this battle one straggler can ruin the cause. All must stand together or the battle is lost, for wages are fixed by what the weakest can be forced to take, not by what the strongest may demand. A desertion from this army, then, is the most deadly of treason; it is as if every man had the key to the fortress within which all were fighting.

If, then, death is the recognized proper penalty for the traitor in every army the world has ever known, what shall we say of him who plays the traitor to the army of industry? In any ordinary soldiery, the private can carry little assistance to the enemy. He has generally entered the army of his own free will. He never has such tremendous interests at stake as in the industrial struggle. On the contrary, he is generally fighting some quarrel of his economic masters and enemies, whose decision is of no consequence whatever to him or his class.

Does it not now become plain why the scab is, of all the traitors the world has ever known, the most damnable? He betrays an army whose members are his fellow workers and whose cause is his own. He betrays men and women and babes to a lingering death in city slums and factory dens. He curses unborn generations with the slaves' portion. He damns the race to continue bondage and fastens fetters upon babes yet unborn.

Yes, the trades unionist is right who vents upon the scab the fiercest punishment within his power. And yet, stop a moment. Who is there that has not seen the strongest and sturdiest of trades unionists forced to act the part of the character he loathed with every fibre of his body? Why is this? Let us look a little closer into this struggle. It is a guerilla fight. At times all the forces of capitalism are concentrated upon single divisions of the workers, against the ranks of social advance. A new machine destroys an entire trade. A change in production causes an industry to disappear. Then it is that men find themselves cut loose from the old ties that have bound them. Their union and trade it represents are alike a thing of the past. Wife and babes are clamoring for food. It is easy to say that a man had better die than scab. Many a man has said this and meant it, too. But how about the little ones? When they are starving, that is another matter. And so another man finds himself between two horrible alternatives. Shall he betray his class or his family? And who shall judge him if the cries of those who are nearest to him sound louder than the appeals of class interests and trade loyalty? Look again at this class struggle.

CHARTERS ISSUED.

- The following charters have been issued by the National Committee:
- CALIFORNIA STATE COMMITTEE.
 - TEXAS STATE COMMITTEE.
 - INDIANA STATE COMMITTEE.
 - Joplin, Mo., thirteen members.
 - Aurora, Mo., thirty-four members.
 - Buena Vista, Colo., eleven members.
 - Albuquerque, N. M., seventy-three members.
 - Mill View, Fla., twenty-one members.
 - Gillett, Ark., five members.
 - Memphis, Tenn., eight members.
 - Fort Collins, Colo., seven members.
 - Poplar Bluff, Mo., fourteen members.
 - Medford, O. T., eighteen members.
 - Lehi, Utah, ten members.
 - East Las Vegas, N. M., ten members.
 - Crookston, Minn., ten members.
 - Lewiston, Idaho, nine members.
 - Portsmouth, N. H., nine members.
 - Santa Maria, Ariz., seven members.
 - Platteville, Colo., seven members.
 - Pinon, Colo., ten members.
 - Columbus, Ga., eight members.
 - Abilene, Kan., ten members.
 - Carthage, Mo., seven members.
 - West Plains, Mo., fourteen members.
- Eight other applications referred to the proper State Committees.

Lowell, Mass., asking the indorsement of resolutions in support of a national eight-hour day for women and minors in all manufacturing and mercantile establishments in the United States. The resolution was indorsed and the corresponding secretary instructed to convey to the Trades and Labor Council the advice to vote for Socialism as a means of securing the desired end.

PAINTERS INDORSE SOCIALISM.

On Tuesday, Oct. 1, at the regular meeting of Local Union 194 of Chicago, of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, after a short discussion the following resolution was adopted for presentation at the coming convention of the craft in Detroit:

"Resolved, That the B. of P., D. and P. of America in convention assembled proclaim to our membership and to all workers of the United States that the time has come when we recognize the importance and necessity of indorsing the SOCIALIST movement as it is represented by the SOCIALIST PARTY of America, and the International Socialist movement of the world."

"Resolved, That when the above declaration has been approved by the membership through a referendum vote, it shall become a part of the declaration of principles in our General Constitution."

Benefit For Missouri Socialist

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How to Organize a Local Branch of the Socialist Party.

NOTE—These directions apply to unorganized states where the charter is to be issued by the National Committee. In organized states the charters will be granted by the state committees.

1. Five or more persons may organize a local branch, provided they subscribe to the platform and constitution of the Socialist Party, and sever their relations with all other political parties.

2. The officers to be elected are:
a. A Chairman at each meeting.
b. Recording Secretary.
c. Financial Secretary.
d. Organizer.
e. Literature Agent.

3. Order of business—
a. Reading of the minutes.
b. Admission of new members.
c. Communications and bills.
d. Report of Organizer.
e. Reports of Committees.
f. Unfinished business.
g. New business.

4. A monthly payment, computed on a basis of five cents for each member, for the maintenance of the National organization, shall be paid to the National Secretary. Local branches may levy dues if they so choose, or may raise funds altogether, through voluntary contributions and pay National dues out of their general funds.

5. A full report of the meeting in which organization was decided on, the names of persons participating, together with five cents for each member, should be sent with application for charter, after receipt of which, upon approval of National Committee, charter will be granted.

6. Each local branch should hold a meeting at least once a week, for the transaction of business or the discussion of political and economic questions.

7. Semi-annual reports of the membership and the financial condition of each local branch, as well as upon the progress made by the Party and its prospects in the locality, shall be sent regularly to the National Secretary.

8. Any person living in a city or locality, where no local branch exists, may apply directly to the National Secretary for admission to the Party, enclosing one month's dues, and will be enrolled as a member-at-large.

9. For further information not contained herein, address Leon Greenbaum, National Secretary, Room 427, Emilie Building, St. Louis, Mo.

HOW TO ORGANIZE AND BUILD UP A LOCAL BRANCH WITHOUT PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE.

The following instructions are offered solely in the form of suggestion and not as set of rules for the government of organizers. It is impossible to submit a method of organization, that will apply without modification, in every locality. It is not necessary in order to be a successful organizer to be a silver tongued orator or a master of arts, but it is

absolutely essential in order to reach a fair degree of success that the organizer be a man of ordinary tact and judgment, able to control his own temper. He should not attempt to impress other Socialists with his superior knowledge, nor permit them to practice their science on him, which always results in loss of time, sometimes loss of temper and often failure in attempted organization.

SELF-EQUIPMENT.
The National Committee does not empower local organizers, the same being elected by the local branch. In localities where no local branch exists, any Socialist may assume the work of organization until the local branch organizes and elects an official organizer. An organizer should properly equip himself with a small supply of materials, such as platforms, constitutions, applications for membership and charter, directions on organization, etc., all of which may be obtained from the National Secretary. By carefully reading the above at intervals during leisure moments, he will very quickly familiarize himself with essential information, which will enable him to answer the usual questions. Valuable ideas about organizing will be obtained, by subscribing to one or more party papers, which give weekly accounts of what is being accomplished by National State and local organizers in their respective fields.

CHARTER APPLICATION.
Assuming that the organizer has thus equipped himself, the next step is to obtain signers to application for charter. Upon reference to charter application it will be seen that qualifications for membership are recognition of the class struggle between the capitalist class and the working class, renunciation of all other political parties and endorsement of the platform and constitution of the Socialist Party. Do not waste much time on men with incongruous political beliefs, who claim to have Socialist leanings, and beware of the capitalist politician who is a Socialist "at heart." Men who claim to have been Socialists "before you were born," but "who haven't got time" to read a Socialist book or paper, do not make good material for a Socialist branch.

The organizer would do well to remember that the local branch, properly organized, is a powerful engine. It should be built of a membership that will neither rust, rot, bar or wear-out. The best material for starting a local branch, are men who are more or less known in the community to be Socialists, and have stood the "disgrace" without shrinking.

Other men who have heretofore supported the capitalist parties, but who are now reading Socialist books and papers and avow their readiness to assist in the complete overthrow of the capitalist system of production, and in addition, sign the application for membership, should be gladly wel-

comed to comradeship. Do not forget that women are eligible to membership and office in the local branch, and their participation accomplishes political results that can not be achieved by men alone.

TEMPORARY ORGANIZATION.
A meeting should be held by the intended signers to application for charter and any others whom they admit to membership. The Organizer should take the floor, state the object of the meeting and call for nominations and election of temporary chairman. After the election of temporary chairman, the latter will proceed in the same manner to bring about nomination and election of the balance of the officers temporarily. A collection should be taken up, and it should amount to at least sufficient to pay the first month's National dues, which should be forwarded by the temporary Recording Secretary together with application for charter to the National Secretary.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.
After charter has been received from National Headquarters, another meeting should be held for the purpose of effecting permanent organization. The first set of permanent officers should not occupy office for a longer period than three months. This will give the local branch an early opportunity to replace officers who show poor abilities, with men who have the required degree of fitness for the work.

A committee should be appointed on Constitution and By-Laws; a place for permanent meeting and headquarters should be secured; public speakers engaged from time to time, and a constant distribution and sale of literature maintained. Every member of the local branch should be urged to subscribe to at least one party paper, and every attempt made to induce Socialist sympathizers to subscribe to party papers; purchase Socialist literature and join the local branch.

It has been found that the best results are accomplished with weekly meetings; therefore, this provision in section 5, of the foregoing directions. Each member should be required to attend at least one meeting in each month, a record of which should be kept by roll call and membership cards.

The attendance and interest is thus continuous and constant, the regular weekly meeting becomes a fixed event looked forward to by every member, and larger and better results are accomplished. By adopting methods of this character and others, which will naturally occur to the wisdom of the comrades, the local branch will grow steadily in numbers and influence, finally obtaining a majority of the voters, capture the local public powers, thereby inaugurating Socialist laws and systems locally in the interest of the working class, and assisting so far as possible in the final triumph of the principles of International Socialism and the establishment of the Socialist Commonwealth.

APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR A LOCAL BRANCH

The Socialist Party.

Headquarters: Room 427 Emilie Building,

LEON GREENBAUM, National Secretary.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

(City and Date) _____ 29

To the National Committee, Socialist Party:

We, the undersigned, having severed our relations with all other parties, and endorsing the platform and constitution of the Socialist Party, hereby apply for admission to (and for a charter for) a Local Branch of said Socialist Party in the Town of _____ County of _____ State of _____

Names of Applicants.	Addresses of Applicants.	Occupation.

Total number of men in Branch _____
Enclosed find a report of the meeting in which organization was decided on, and the names of persons participating, together with \$ _____ being the amount of national dues, at five cents per member for the current month.
Sign: _____ P. O. Address _____
Rec. Sec'y _____ P. O. Address _____
Any number of persons, not less than five, may organize a Local Branch, provided they subscribe to the platform and constitution of the Socialist Party, and sever their relations with all other political parties.

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All women interested in forming a Woman's Socialist League for the promulgation of Socialist principles, are requested to address Marion H. Dunham, Burlington, Iowa; Imogene C. Pales, 126 Mason Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.; or Wrennah S. Abbott, Oak Shasta Co., California.

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National Platform of the Socialist Party.

Adopted at Indianapolis, July 31, 1901.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- As such means we advocate:
1. The public ownership of all means of transportation and communication and all other public utilities as well as of all industries controlled by monopolies, trusts, and combines. No part of the revenue of such industries to be applied to the reduction of taxes on property of the capitalist class, but to be applied wholly to the increase of wages and shortening of the hours of labor of the employees, to the improvement of the service and diminishing the rates to the consumers.
 2. The progressive reduction of the hours of labor and the increase of wages in order to decrease the share of the capitalist and increase the share of the worker in the product of labor.
 3. State or national insurance of working people in case of accidents, lack of employment, sickness and want in old age; the funds for this purpose to be paid for by the government and to be administered under the control of the working class.
 4. The inauguration of a system of public industries, public credit to be used for that purpose in order that the workers be secured the full product of their labor.
 5. The education of all children up to the age of eighteen years, and state and municipal aid for books, clothing and food.
 6. Equal civil and political rights for men and women.
 7. The initiative and referendum, proportional representation and the right of recall of representatives by their constituents.
- But in advocating these measures as steps in the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth, we warn the working class against the so-called public ownership movements as an attempt of the capitalist class to secure governmental control of public utilities for the purpose of obtaining greater security in the exploitation of other industries and not for the amelioration of the conditions of the working class.

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