

# MISSOURI SOCIALIST.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF ST. LOUIS.

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## Freedom's Flag?

OVER WHAT SCENES IT WAVES!

The Liberty Americans Enjoy--to Starve.

Are the stars and stripes of America the emblem of freedom? What was America's peculiar freedom to 15-year-old Paul Hanson, who, unable to secure employment, bought carbolic acid with his only nickel and died in a vacant barn loft at 1219 Union avenue, the Bronx, New York, on May 10? Poor Paul's parents needed his earnings so badly, that on sending him out to seek work he was admonished not to come home till he had secured a job. Selling to secure a job he secured none. Have we so much freedom to sell ourselves in free America as the kind whoop it up boys on the Fourth for Liberty to die?

What comfort did America's peculiar freedom bring to Annie Siebert of 2832 De Kalb street a few weeks ago? For three years she had shaped sixty dozen baskets per day for the meager sum of \$1.25 per day. Discharged from this factory the next best living that free America offered this girl was 50 cents per day at spinning cotton. The wonderful quality of America's liberty was too much for even this tender spinning girl. She died by taking carbolic acid. True, she might have become a house-slave in a plutocrat's family, blanch the master's shoes, bear the snubs of the mistress and her daughters, and hear her virtue impugned by the noble scion of the house. This might pay more dollars as wages, but in free (?) America girls are not inclined to voluntarily seek slavery even for an increase of their pittance.

A few days ago August Schmidt was so overwhelmed at the prospect of enjoying this peculiar brand of American liberty in a place not of his own choosing, that he died at sight of the place—the St. Louis Work-house. Schmidt was convicted and fined \$10 for the crime of begging for bread. An industrious laborer till disease compelled him to quit, his little hoard soon used up for life's necessities, this man who had learned no one found the Work-house was to be his last place of abode in this farcical land of liberty. His grief caused him to die on the threshold of his prison.

In Urbana, Ill., J. D. Sheldon, a traveling salesman for the Wetmore Tobacco Company of St. Louis, went suddenly insane at the Beardley Hotel. A letter from his employers, was found in his pocket, which informed him that he was discharged. It is thought that the loss of his position unbalanced his mind.—Globe-Democrat.

How many of those who marched to the Fourth of July parade will help fill the insane asylums or swell the number of suicides before the necessary lesson is learned that there can be no freedom, no independence where each and every individual, even the very weakest, is unable to supply all his physical and intellectual needs? That a revolution in government must take

place to secure these needs to even the weakest? That Socialism is that revolutionary government? So long as people can be kept loyal to old forms of government by cheap tags and cleaver sticks, these will always be forthcoming through the beneficence of old forms of government. With what lavish profusion does the Transit Company and other water-satists of concern use these sticks and tags on Decoration Day, Fourth of July, Thanksgiving Day, etc. The true the flag that we carry is a flag that they carry.

Will you begin to wake your memories, then it is that the criminal hypocrisy of it all bursts upon you. The same flag and the powers of government behind it shot to death law-abiding citizens a year ago in order that a blood-thirsty corporation might be enabled to freely secure pliable workmen. Remember, too, that Lee Meriwether and his co-workers, who shouted from the house-tops during the campaign excitement their implacable opposition to one of two St. Louis corporations, including this one—the Transit Company—stand convicted as accessories to these legalized murders through the acts of their representatives who voted in the House of Delegates to pay for the murderous weapons which served the heinous policy of the Transit Company so well. Remember, too, that Lee Meriwether, as the representative of the Public Ownership Party, did plead for a universal participation in the jingo-celebration on the Fourth of July. These pseudo friends of the working class reckoned without their host—the hosts of organized labor—when they expected the workers to ignore their principles on the Fourth of July and march with the murderers in the militia and thus enable a Public Ownership demagogue to obtain cheap advertisement. The one or two labor organizations which seem to have participated did so to their everlasting disgrace. Let us remember also that no Public Ownership Party cares whether little Paul Hanson fares well or ill, whether \$3 per week in a rotten factory drove poor Annie Siebert to suicide, or whether hard conditions bereft J. D. Sheldon of his reason, or brought August Schmidt to the Work-house. Ah, no! All of this is inevitable, the factory corporations and the bake-shops, etc., are ideal institutions, and all will be well if we are put in office. The revolutionary Socialist movement proclaims to the workers that those things shall cease to be, that America is today the greatest criminal nation the civilized world has yet produced; that her heinous crime is sending wealth to the corners when our brothers and sisters are starving for the lack of it. Workers, join in the Socialist revolution and let us have an organization and a workman's parade on the next Fourth of July, which will shame every workman out of any jingo parade.

Mr. Wayne MacVeagh in a "Phi Beta Kappa" oration at Cambridge last week said: "Our electorate is already beginning to be divided, and must, in obedience to the law of social evolution, continue more and more to be divided by that sharp cleavage which separates those who are contented with their lot from those who are discontented with their lot. Under whatever disguises, called by whatever names, inheriting or seizing whatever parasitic organizations, the alignment of the two great political divisions of American voters who will sooner or later struggle against each other for the possession of the government will inevitably be upon the basis I have named. The party of the contented will be ranged under one banner, and the party of the discontented will be ranged under the other, and the alignment will steadily develop increasing sharpness of division, until the party of the discontented, being the majority, has obtained the control of the government, to which, under our system, they are entitled, and then they will be sure to remodel the present system for the distribution of wealth, unless we have previously done so, upon bases wiser and more equitable than those now existing. The one party will be under whatever name, the party of capital, and the other party will be under whatever name, the party of labor.

## When the Socialist X-Ray is Turned On

THIS IT REVEALS THIS.



Workingman, when the capitalist your master, holds up to you a beautiful picture like this, and tells you how free you are, and how glorious a country this is, don't get excited and go into ecstasies of patriotism, but turn the X-rays on that picture, and you will see beneath the surface of the picture—

This gentleman, who is simply masquerading in the garb of patriotism, to make you contented with your lot. We are not saying aught against Liberty. It should be, as the first picture makes it appear, but we warn you that the man who lives on profit from your labor has turned the whole thing into a sham to delude you and to protect himself while he oppresses you.

## Keep Him on His Grass

A Way to Hold Mr. Capitalist in Bounds.

What a Socialist Posse Comitatus Might Do.

As to the question proposed by the "Worker" as to our relation toward the reform parties, their tactics, etc., it seems to me that when we meet in National Convention the thing for us to do is to state clearly our position toward capitalism, very much as we did in our last platform and after these statements are made then make some immediate demands something after this spirit:

Realizing that the final conquest of capitalism cannot be made until municipal, State and national administrations are offered by class-conscious representatives of the working class we suggest the following where supremacy has been gained:

If Mr. Capitalist class provokes a strike, as he did in the St. Louis street car trouble, get out an injunction before a Socialist Judge to keep him on his grass, and have the Socialist Posse Comitatus conduct the men back to their places and grant all their demands.

If Mr. Capitalist class gets gay, like he did at Croton Dam, have the Socialist Governor send the militia there to trot him off to Sing-Sing and call a special session to appropriate a snug sum to the workers to make up for lost time, etc.

If Mr. Capitalist class feels aggrieved about such conduct let him go and join Comrade Carnegie in the Highlands of Scotland, and we, the workers, will try and find use for the "public utilities" he must leave behind, for he cannot take them?

Procedure along these lines is apt to make Mr. Capitalist class "madder than a wet hen," and he may declare that these Missourians are getting so bad that he will pull his shoe factories, implement factories, clothing factories, etc., out of the State. This, he thinks, is a trump card, but not so. Let the Socialist Legislature take steps at once to put in factories of these kinds and levy taxes to foot the bill, and make appropriations to carry out these plans.

The coming convention need not use my words in their platform. It seems to me that the working class can let "public ownership of public utilities" (by which the average reformer means the great railroads and street car lines) rest for awhile for an eight-hour day, which will provide three square meals, good beds, good houses and good clothes and extras to the children of schools and time to play.

Demands along this line is suggested by all labor unions in part. They have come short of the final goal by not carrying their class struggle to the ballot box.

With Socialist administrations we could force every demand made by organized labor, and we need not harp about "public ownership of public utilities" and "antiquated Constitution."

The facts are that old Mother Constitution has about got her death blow by the ruling class, and she will be as "dead as a mackerel" long before we can get a dose of Socialism to her.

And if we can get the courts offered by Socialists and Governors, Mayors and Legislatures of same brand the capitalist class will think private ownership of "public utilities" is a curse and will be crying for rocks and hills to fall upon them, and if we then elect the President and Congress, I think we can easily shove a hill over on Mr. Capitalist class and thus not leave a "greasy spot of him."

For the life of me, I can see but one "first step" and that is to get the working class to realize their class interest and then go straight to the ballot box to get it. This will give them the administration and with this their road is clear.

C. LIPSCOMB.

## From National Secretary.

Comrades—As the time for forwarding semi-annual reports is here I desire to call your attention to this matter with a request that same be forwarded without fail to the National Secretary before July 15, so that same can be included in the report of the convention. I also desire to call the attention of all secretaries and organizers to see that any indebtedness for literature, international delegate stamps, for assessment, due stamps, or from any other source be paid before the 15th of July. State Committees are also requested to please close up their accounts and make remittances for balances before the above date so that same can be included in report to the convention. All Locals and State Committees are requested to forward to the National Secretary the names and addresses of the delegates elected by them to attend the convention.

Yours fraternally,  
WM. BUTSCHER,  
National Secretary.

## Call to Convention

HEADQUARTERS JOINT COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS SOCIALIST UNITY CONVENTION.

Indianapolis, Ind., July 1, 1901. To the Branches and Locals Affiliated With the Social Democratic Parties With Headquarters Respectively at Chicago, Ill., and Springfield, Mass., to the Sections of the Socialist Labor Party, and to the Various Locals and Branches Affiliated With the Independent State Organizations of Socialist Parties.

Comrades: Pursuant to instruction which we have received from our respective National Headquarters, and in conformity with notices issued from the same sources regarding the National Unity Convention of Socialist Parties to be held in Indianapolis, Ind., on July 29, 1901, we herewith extend you a cordial invitation to be present at said convention.

Being instructed to make such arrangements as would conduce to the economy and convenience of the delegates and facilitate the work of the convention we hereby inform you that said convention will be held in Masonic Hall, corner of Washington street and Capitol avenue, and will be called to order at 10 o'clock on the morning of Monday, July 29, 1901.

The Grand Hotel, located at Illinois and Maryland streets, two blocks north of the Union Station, having made a special rate of \$2.00 per day, has been selected by us as the headquarters of the convention.

Cheap rooms and restaurants may also be found in the vicinity of the convention hall, and arrangements may be made to reserve rooms by forwarding instructions to George E. Mills, 122 1/2 E. Court street, or to Wm. Mahoney, 120 North Pennsylvania street, suite 18.

A special rate of one fare and a third has been procured upon the following terms: Those attending convention must purchase first-class tickets within three days from opening of convention, not including Sunday, and must get a certificate from the railroad agent, showing that such ticket was bought to attend the Socialist Convention. These certificates must be

presented at convention on that day of July to be signed by secretary and representative of railroad. Upon fulfillment of these conditions a return ticket may be purchased for one-third regular fare. Provided that there be at least one hundred certificates representing tickets for which not less than 75 cents have been paid.

It is important that at least one hundred certificates be presented in order to get the benefit of the reduction, and these tickets must not be sold or speculated in, as the party is pledged to redeem all such at full rates.

Hoping that your respective organizations will be represented with delegates contributing their wisest counsel to the assembled Socialist forces, we conclude by proffering our labor in the performance of any services which we may be able to render to visiting delegates.

Yours fraternally,  
GEO. E. MILLS,  
R. GRUELING,  
J. W. KELLY,  
M. H. WEFEL,  
WM. CROPE,  
LEON GREENBAUM,  
E. VAL PUTNAM,  
M. S. HAYES,  
WM. L. HAMMILTON,  
WM. MAHONEY.

Joint Committee on Arrangements

## A FIZZLE!

Only Two Thousand Marchers in the Jingo Parade.

The great jingo celebration of the Fourth of July in this city took a tumble. It fell so far that it surprised everyone. Where its promoters had counted on seeing many, many thousands marching through the streets of St. Louis indulging in a delusion that they were free, only a few hundred tramped through the main streets with a half-hearted expression on their faces. The parade consisted of mostly military organizations, followed by a few secret order. The Post-Dispatch placed

the number of paraders at two thousand, while the Globe-Democrat forgot to estimate the number and declared that it was "glorious." Yes, it was glorious—a glorious failure for the capitalist class and a glorious triumph for the Socialists of this city. That the business men of this city failed in their efforts to induce the workingmen to join with them in their celebration of their license to exploit labor is due to the vigorous work of the Socialists and their organ, Missouri Socialist. The warning was sent to every union in the city and from that it spread to the various secret organizations. A new spirit was aroused in the working class and they boycotted the show arranged for them by their masters. Only four labor organizations accepted the invitation to parade, and not one of these made its appearance when the time came. Many lodges in fraternal orders got an inkling of the situation and refused to join.

The Post says the small parade was due to a rumor that the Transit Co. was backing the celebration. This is letting it down easy. The Socialists claim the credit for having aroused the workingmen to a sense of their class interests and thus defeating the attempt to blind them with jingo demonstrations.

While the little jingo celebration took place the workers gathered at Rinkler's Grove and listened to Socialist speakers and enjoyed themselves heartily. It was a great triumph for the Social Democratic Party, and it will long be remembered by the "business men."

And now it is the King of Italy who is whistling to keep his courage up. He doesn't think that the Socialists would be mean enough to put him out of the royalty business in the event of their coming into control, and tries to square himself by declaring that he appreciates the value of their social and economic policy. Even if this illusion must be dispelled, the Socialists will in any event guarantee him a steady job and let him have all he produces by his labor. The young man should be able to see this; this is considerably better than allowing him to pose as a king or the same terms. The Socialists know he would starve to death in such case.—Workers' Call.

## GOING TO MONTESANO

You must go on the excursion to Montesano Park, on the steamer City of Providence, Sunday, July 14th, for the benefit of "MISSOURI SOCIALIST" and the "ARBEITER-ZEITUNG." Boat leaves foot of Olive street at 9:30 a. m. Tickets 25c, at this office. Committees will have tickets for sale on streets leading to the wharf.

## Was Not 'Glad.'

Comrade H. Gaylord Wilshire of California challenged Tom Johnson, Mayor of Cleveland, to debate with him at Detroit—where both were slated to speak at any time between June 28 and July 1, Johnson sent this reply:

My public duties will not permit making the engagement; otherwise I would be glad to accept your invitation.

TOM L. JOHNSON.

Mr. Wilshire promptly replied from Los Angeles as follows:

Reply received. Sorry you cannot meet me. Will you debate in Cleveland July 6? Answer.

H. GAYLORD WILSHIRE.

Mr. Johnson's answer was:

I am not satisfied that you represent the Socialists generally, and there is no reason why a debate should take place at this time.

TOM L. JOHNSON.

So after all Johnson was not "glad" to debate. His excuse is worse than childish. When a man champions a cause he represents that cause, and as Mr. Wilshire publishes a paper and speaks for the Socialists of California, he certainly represents them, as much as Mr. Post of Chicago or Mr. Johnson of Cleveland represent single towns. Had Mr. Wilshire, who offered W. J. Bryan \$10,000 to debate the trust question, is not through yet. He agrees to "debate" as a "representative" in any way that Johnson may stipulate or provide a substitute, and further offers to wager \$2,000 against \$1,000 that any well-known Socialist can defeat him at the rostrum.

## Sees Something.

Mr. Wayne MacVeagh in a "Phi Beta Kappa" oration at Cambridge last week said:

"Our electorate is already beginning to be divided, and must, in obedience to the law of social evolution, continue more and more to be divided by that sharp cleavage which separates those who are contented with their lot from those who are discontented with their lot.

Under whatever disguises, called by whatever names, inheriting or seizing whatever parasitic organizations, the alignment of the two great political divisions of American voters who will sooner or later struggle against each other for the possession of the government will inevitably be upon the basis I have named.

The party of the contented will be ranged under one banner, and the party of the discontented will be ranged under the other, and the alignment will steadily develop increasing sharpness of division, until the party of the discontented, being the majority, has obtained the control of the government, to which, under our system, they are entitled, and then they will be sure to remodel the present system for the distribution of wealth, unless we have previously done so, upon bases wiser and more equitable than those now existing. The one party will be under whatever name, the party of capital, and the other party will be under whatever name, the party of labor.



Galesburg.

Comrade Leon Greenbaum Held Big Meetings and Spread Socialist Literature.

DOING GOOD WORK AMONG THE TRADE UNIONS.

Comrade Leon Greenbaum is getting considerable blows in his store tour of Illinois trade unions. He has been successful in making enough engagements to speak before unions to keep him busy for several days. The subject of his address is usually "The Class Struggle Between Capital and Labor" and he does not hesitate to make it a strong Socialist speech. At Galesburg he has created quite a stir. He sold 134 Socialist books and his speeches were reported at length by the daily papers. The following is part of an account given by the Evening Mail of Galesburg under date of July 27th.

NEWS OF THE MOVEMENT.

Washington State Convention will be held at Seattle June 30. Comrade Voss will speak at his points in Oregon this month. Comrade Charles H. Vall is having his address in Washington State. The San Francisco Socialists hold their official primaries on August 13. Local Beaver Mo. has elected Rev. T. De Rhys as a delegate to the National Convention. Social Democrats of Indiana will hold a State Convention at Indianapolis on July 25. Local Terre Haute, N. Y. has elected Comrade Wm. Malloy as its delegate to the National Convention. Representative James F. Carey has been elected delegate-at-large from Massachusetts to the national unity convention. The municipal platform adopted by the New York comrades contains the following clause: "The Social Democratic Party, when entrusted with the administration of the city, will at all times use the police powers on the side of and for the protection and benefit of the working class in its conflict with the capitalist class; in every case of doubt we will construe the law in favor of the working class as against the capitalist class; and so far as the law permits, we will use the resources of the city treasury for the benefit of the working class as against the capitalist class." Local San Francisco elected Comrade William Costley to the National convention and adopted the following resolutions: Resolved, 1. That we favor the name "Socialist Party" being the designation of the National organization. Resolved, 2. That we are opposed to the system of ten cents quarterly subscription to the party organ. Resolved, 3. That we favor a national system of the sale of dues stamps for collection and receipting time. Resolved, 4. That we favor Chicago as the seat of our National headquarters, subject to the discretion of the delegates. Resolved, 5. That National Conventions be held in the year of Presidential elections. Resolved, 6. That we recommend that the National Executive Committee be composed of the State Organizers of the several State organizations; a quorum to consist of five members; meeting to be not less than once a quarter provided that the State Organizers be elected by general vote of the State. Resolved, 7. That the National Executive Committee elect a National Secretary, who shall be a salaried officer and shall devote his whole time to the party work. Resolved, 8. That we disfavor the appointment of National Organizers; the agitation in organized States to be conducted by the State Committees, the organization of unorganized States to be effected by the Organizers of neighboring States. Resolved, 9. That all grievances of Locals be governed by the State Executive, subject to general vote of the State. Resolved, 10. That the powers of the National Executive Committee be defined and all rights not expressly delegated be reserved to the State organizations and the party membership.

The Social Ideal.

I know that it is not strictly "scientific" to have ideals, but I frankly confess that I cannot help it! Of course we most of us recognize that the great world is pursuing its course regardless of what your ideal or my ideal may be. Yet after all we cannot but cherish more or less definite hopes of what society may one day become, and in so far as we exert any influence upon the thought of our time we influence and shape the nature of the society that is to be. It will be a sorry day for our Socialist movement when it loses its idealism. Every idealist ought to be a Socialist; every Socialist must be an idealist, whether he is conscious of it or not. It is impossible in a few words to adequately describe the glorious ideal of Socialism, to which the men and women of our movement are consecrating their lives to-day, with a whole-heartedness and a self-sacrifice almost unparalleled in the world's history. We can only say that it is the mightiest ideal that ever stirred the heart of humanity. We can only say that it is essentially revolutionary and that it represents almost the antithesis of existing conditions. In place of strife, we shall have rest and fellowship; in place of misery, happiness; in place of inequality, equality; in place of ugliness, beauty. What appeals to the soul and the heart is the ideal of Socialism. It is the ideal of the masses. There will be no more of the mad, heedless scramble for wealth; no more of this mean, sordid commercialism. Our life will be sane and normal. We shall no longer conduct society on the principle of the furd in the eye, but rather in the spirit of kindly altruism and the recognition that an injury to one is an injury to all. We shall not need to think very much about the physical and material side of life at all. A few hours of pleasant labor, organized in scientific fashion on a national scale, will produce enough and more than enough to satisfy every human need. My soul rises up within me to greet the wholeness, the equality, of this new epoch in human history. As I dream of it, I feel like one transported from some pestilential swamp to a mountain summit, with its bracing ozone, its splendid panorama. Think of the petty and nauseous stupidity—the utter woodenness—of so much of our life to-day, with its snobbish castes, and grades into which we so solemnly divide ourselves, its so-called "higher" and "lower" classes. Consider, on the one hand, the butterfly life of the ballroom; on the other hand, the drunken soddenness of the saloon. What inspiration it gives us to even think of these things swept from the earth forever! What joy it is to know that we shall one day have a society of real men and women, instead of (too often) dolls! The world will never realize the pitiful waste and degradation of human life that has been going on through the long centuries, until Socialism produces a new race of men. Socialism will mean simplicity. It will mean that we deliberately turn our backs on the myriad shams around us. The luxuries of to-day—the twelve-course dinners, the two-hundred dollar dresses, the multitude of servants—are simply signs of disease. It is hard to say which is the more detestable, the overbearing conceit of the plutocrat, or the irritating servility of the dunkey. How pleasant it is to think of the society of equality, enthroning honesty, simplicity, fellowship and relegating to the ash-heap the pompous shams and the silly "respectability" of to-day! Lastly, Socialism will mean beauty. I am sure that one of the first things men will turn their attention to, after the nightmare of capitalism has passed away, will be the beautification of their environment. We will no longer be able to tolerate for an instant the wretched shabbiness and sordidness of modern commercial life. We will put our souls into the architecture of our towns, and make them an ornament to nature, instead of a blot upon it. Everything in these days—from the cup and platter to the steamship—will be worth admiring. We will make the world a garden of beauty. To my mind, William Morris' "News From Nowhere" is the most beautiful picture of the ideal society ever planned by the hand of man. And I think one might search long without finding anything to equal the exquisite charm of his verses: Then all Mine and all Thine shall be Ours, and no more shall any man crave For riches that serve for nothing but to fetter a friend for a slave. And what wealth then shall be left us, when none shall gather gold, To buy his friend in the market, and pinch and pine the sold? Nay, what—save the lovely city, and the little house on the hill, And the wastes and the woodland beauty, and the happy fields we till. The homes of ancient story, the tombs of the mighty dead, The wise men seeking out marvels, and the poet's teeming head. The painter's hand of wonder, and the marvelous fiddle-bow, And the banded choirs of music—all these that do and know. For all these shall be ours, and all men's, nor shall any lack a share Of the soil and gain of living, in the days when the world grows fair.

Washington State Convention.

The State Convention of Washington Socialists was held at Seattle, June 30. Comrade E. Lux was elected delegate to the National Convention. The following resolutions were adopted: RESOLUTION ON PARTY NAME. Resolved, That after the unity convention at Indianapolis we be known as the Socialist Party of Washington, and we recommend that the convention adopt for the united party the name, Socialist Party. RESOLUTION ON "PUBLIC OWNERSHIP." Resolved, That we denounce capitalist attempts to sidetrack Socialism by so-called Public Ownership planks in capitalist party platforms. RESOLUTION INSTRUCTING DELEGATE. Resolved, That Comrade Lux, delegate to the unity convention, to be held at Indianapolis, July 29, be instructed by this convention to vote first, last and all the time for organic union of the Socialist movement of the United States; and also to vote for the elimination from our platform of all immediate demands and to confine it to a plain statement of our aims and objects. RESOLUTION ON UNION. Whereas, We believe that the division into different factions of Socialists is caused by capitalist influence, thereby keeping Socialists fighting each other upon technicalities, thus making our efforts ineffectual; therefore, be it Resolved, That we recommend that all Socialists drop all minor technicalities and unite and work for the general principles of Socialism upon which we all agree.

To Labor.

Shall you complain who feed the world? Who clothe the world? Who house the world? Shall you complain who are the world, Or what the world may do? As from this hour You use your power, The world must follow you. The world's life hangs on your right hand. Your strong right hand. Your skilled right hand. You hold the whole world in your hand. See to it what you do! Or dark or light, Or wrong or right, The world is made by you! Then rise as ne'er was shown before. The power that lies in you! Stand all as one! Till right is done! Believe and dare and do! —Charlotte Perkins Stetson. Who is a Socialist? Who is a Socialist? It is the man Who strives to formulate or aid a plan To better earth's conditions. It is he Who, having ears to hear and eyes to see, Is neither deaf nor blind when night comes on. Treads down the privileges and rights which God Means for all men: the privilege to toil. To breathe pure air, to love, to wed, to wed And earn for hungry mouths their need of bread. The Socialist is he who claims no more Than his own share from generous nature's store. But that he asks, and asks, too, that no other Shall claim the share of any weaker brother. And brand him beggar in his own domain. To glut a mad, inordinate lust for gain. The Socialist is one who holds the best Of all God's gifts is toil—the second best. He asks that all men learn the sweets of labor And that no idler fatten on his neighbor. That all men be allowed their share of leisure. Not thousands slave that one may seek his pleasure Who on the Golden Rule dare insist. Behold in him the modern Socialist. —Ella Wheeler Wilcox. The Philosopher. He wrote that a man is at his best When poverty assails; In grateful words he sang the praise Of strength that never fails; He penned the wondrous benefit Of labor's hoary hand, And all who read asked other folks, "Now, isn't that just grand?" He wrote about the pride of work And what a noble thing It was to see a man beat up Beneath affliction's stink; He argued it the better part To starve 'most every day, And they who read vowed to themselves, "It's best to live that way." And who was he who wrote this thing? He was a millionaire. He never worked in all his life. And so had time to spare. It was an easy book to write. It also made a stir. He was an easy thing to be— A rich philosopher. —Baltimore American.

Local Meeting.

Local St. Louis held an important session last Sunday afternoon at Druid's Hall and transacted much business. The meeting was called to order at 2:15 p. m. and adjourned at 8:30 p. m. Comrade O'Hare presided. Financial Secretary reported receipts since April 8, 1901, \$88.76—expenditures, \$89.74. Literature agent reported \$10.68 on hand. The resignation of Comrade Leon Greenbaum for delegate to the national convention was seconded. The vote on state delegate resulted: Greenbaum 28, Turner 10. Officers for the new term were elected as follows: Secretary, Wm. Detjen; Treasurer, M. Ballard Dunn; Organizer, Wm. H. Baird; 1st Agt., Chas. Hager. The election of delegates to national convention was then taken up. Decided to send two delegates. Hoehn, Baird and Putnam nominated. During the discussion the nominees were requested to state their attitude toward the trade unions, which provoked a heated debate for two hours, finally resulting in the adoption of a resolution to re-indorse the trade union resolutions adopted at Indianapolis last year. Comrade Baird then withdrew his name and Hoehn and Putnam were elected as delegates. Chairman O'Hare decided that mitted any individual member, whether chosen by the Local or not, to attend the national convention and cast the votes of all members assigned by convention. A motion of the Chairman was on appeal overruled the sense of the meeting being that the two delegates elected were entitled to receive the credentials of all members, except those who go to Indianapolis themselves. The election of officers of the paper resulted as follows: Editor—E. Val. Putnam; Board of Directors—Wm. H. Baird, M. Ballard Dunn, Louis Kober, S. A. Melnaroff and F. P. O'Hare. Financial report of the Missouri Socialist showed the receipts of Missouri Socialist for six months ending July 1st to be \$1,243.48; expenditures, \$1,228.98. Several members have expressed an intention to go to the National convention as individual delegates, which will give St. Louis a big representation. The trade union resolutions adopted at Indianapolis last March and which were re-indorsed by Local St. Louis after a lengthy discussion, are as follows: ATTITUDE TOWARD TRADE UNIONS. "In accordance with our declaration of principles we declare that the trades union movement and independent political action are the chief emancipating factors of the wage-working class. We recommend to the members of the Social Democratic party the following general duties: First—Join the union of your respective trade. Second—Assist in building up and strengthening the trade union movement. Third—Support the union labels of all crafts. Fourth—Educate your fellow-unionists on the question of Socialism and the labor movement, on economic and political lines. Fifth—It shall be your duty to work for the unity of the labor movement, thereby recognizing the fact that the emancipation of the working class can only be achieved by the united efforts of this class. Sixth—Educate the members of the unions in the principles of Socialism, and induce them, individually, to affiliate with the Social Democratic party. Seventh—Trades unions are by historical necessity organized on neutral grounds as far as political affiliation is concerned. The trade union is the arena where all wage-workers may be brought together for joint action to resist the encroachments of capitalism, on the economic field and to participate in the class struggle of the proletariat which will finally develop into the political alignment of the forces of labor in the struggle for proletarian emancipation. It is a remarkable and suggestive fact that whenever one class perpetually wrongs another it is in perennial fear. That some one will set class against class. There was nothing more dreaded by the opposing class in slavery days than slave insurrections—the rising of the oppressed against oppressors. For that reason the abolitionist was held in peculiar fear and hatred. And so general is the manifestation of the same spirit in a condition of society when chattel slavery has been supplanted by more subtle modes of enslavement, that he who would denounce institutional wrongs shrinks from the accusation of trying to array class against class.—The Public.

Official and Party News.

Watch This Column Every Week for Announcements of Meetings, etc. Read it as soon as you get your paper. All important matters will be published under this head. Resolutions adopted by Local St. Louis: "Missouri Socialist shall be considered the official organ of Local St. Louis, and all notices of meetings shall be published in a special column, to be designated 'Official Notices,' and any notice appearing in said column shall be considered sufficient notice to all concerned." The State Committee is considering plans for sending a speaker through the State after the National Convention. Credential blanks for delegates to the national convention are now in the hands of the secretaries of the different ward branches for signatures of members. The credentials must be signed by each member who is in good standing. Pay up your dues and show at once. NOTICE TO LOCALS. Affiliated With Missouri State Committee of the S. D. P. In accordance with call for nominations for delegates-at-large to National Convention, Local Beaver nominated Comrade Leon Greenbaum of St. Louis and Local Liberal nominated Comrade George H. Purper of Kansas City. Local St. Louis seconded the nomination of Comrade Greenbaum. The vote of all Locals must be at this office on or before July 15 to be counted. WM. J. HAGER, Secretary Missouri State Committee. The Secretary has in his possession a supply of printed blanks called "Socialist Shop Lists." These lists are to be taken by comrades who work in factories and places where there are a number of Socialists and the name of every Socialist in the shop entered thereon. One of the number is then to be selected as shop delegate. The duty of this delegate will be to keep in close touch with headquarters, and to inform his fellow Socialists in his shop of every important move. The advantages to be derived from this plan are manifold, and the shop lists should be pushed into every factory in the city. It will eventually prove to be the most effective means of propaganda ever devised. It enables us to carry on the agitation for Socialism under the nose of the capitalist. It enables us to reach the wage-slave just where the capitalist system compels him to be—at his work-bench. Push the lists. STATEMENT FROM JASPER COUNTY. Webb City, July 1, 1901. Editor Missouri Socialist: The following resolution has been adopted by our branch: Whereas, It has been stated in the daily papers that the S. D. P. of Jasper County, Mo., was represented at the convention recently held at Kansas City by the Public Ownership Party; therefore, be it Resolved That the Social Democratic Party of Jasper County, Mo., never elected a delegate to that convention, and that a copy of this resolution be sent to Missouri Socialist for publication. Yours fraternally, J. RONEY, Secretary Branch 32 of Missouri. One Party for Labor. Capital is concentrating and presenting a more united and therefore stronger front against trade unions. At the same time the powers of government in the hands of both old parties are growing more and more servile to capitalist interests and treating the workers with greater and greater contempt. Legislatures throw proposed labor laws in the waste basket, or amend them so that they become injurious to the interest of the workers. Judges render decisions nullifying such labor laws as are on the statute books and issue injunctions to prevent organized workmen from doing anything in defense of their class interests. Executive officers disregard laws for the protection of the workers, but order out policemen and soldiers to provoke riot and use clubs and bayonets and bullets to break strikes. Truly, this is a critical time for the labor movement. If workmen do not wish to see even the weapons of pure and simple unionism wrested from their hands by the minions of capitalism, they must begin at once to use their political power in their own defense. There is just one party that stands clearly for the interest of labor. The Republican and Democratic parties pretend to represent all classes, and then, having got the workmen's votes, are free to serve the capitalists who supplied their campaign fund. The Social Democratic party does not pretend to represent anything but the wage-working class. It is controlled and supported by wage workers and advocates their interests alone.—From the annual address of President Lynch of the Metal Polishers' Union.

The Comrade.

The Comrade. white and colored voters in my native state. We have one political party ruling people in our domestic states, without the consent of the governed, and another political party in power nationally, ruling the people of foreign territories without their consent. And all of this in the name of Christian civilization and profits—the means by which the capitalist class enriches itself, through the sweat and blood of the working class. Are you in favor of the continuance of the slave republic, or do you favor an alteration, by the substitution of social democracy for capitalism? WRONGS WILL BE WRUGHT. Whenever the days come, which the fates forbid, that we are deprived by the ruling class of the power of righting our wrongs at the ballot box, we will follow the example of Washington, Paine, Henry and Jefferson. Whenever the laws of the land conflict with morals and justice, and the ruling class who makes the laws will not permit popular amendment through peaceful means, then I for one see a force is justifiable, and the sooner that force is applied the better. But, my friends, this is not the time for other than peaceful action, through the ballot box. We have been deprived of capital, the substance, but we still have a shadow of our rights in the electoral system. Let us use the latter to the best advantage, but whenever we are deprived of both the shadow and the substance in the name of capitalist law, we will defy the law in the name of justice.

# BEYOND THE SEAS.

ENGLAND

A delegation of 55 delegates from French labor unions visited London last month with a reply from French workmen to the message sent by the English workers to France recently. The reply is in part as follows:

"Comrades: To-day the workers of France reply to your pacific manifestation by sending to London a delegation appointed by the trades organizations. It is their mission to assure you that the sentiments of the workers of France are in unison with yours; that they also hold in deep execration all idea of war; that they also energetically condemn the organized massacres of people. All danger of war between France and England has been removed. But the world is not limited to our two nations, and never perhaps has war made greater ravages than at the present moment. No government is free from the reproach of having committed odious acts. Blood is flowing in North and in South Africa, as also in Madagascar, the Philippine Islands, etc. In China the Allied troops of the West have included in the most revolting massacres ever recorded in history. If the workers desire to check warlike enterprises, they must without truce or rest ever manifest their hatred of war. The war fever has spread even to Great Britain, which till recently had been comparatively exempt. Now there is question of imposing obligatory military service upon you. We have for

us a knowledge of the moral and physical effects that compulsory military service produces on a people. It warps the spirit of initiative, smothering all desire for independence and withers up the sense of self-respect.

HOLLAND

The result of the general elections last Friday is the complete debacle of the Liberal party. The Liberal Government is turned out of office. A Clerical one will take its place, divided by the Roman Catholics and Calvinists about equal in strength. This is the reward of the Liberals for opposing universal suffrage.

There are elected in the first ballot, 23 Catholics, 21 Calvinists and non-Catholic Clericals, nine Liberals, two Radical Democrats, no Socialists. This looks worse for us than it really is, because our Socialist friends are coming in for ten of the 42 second ballots, and they are sure to win at least five or six. Although no one of the 41 candidates is returned on the first ballot the whole is a great victory for our principles. In 1897 only 33,053 votes were given to Socialist candidates. This time there were 28,279. And all the candidates were run on purely Socialist principles. There was no compromise whatever. They all claimed to be returned as Social Democrats. That makes the result the more important, and shows that straight talk goes farthest. They reap the reward of their unremitted agitation. It is almost impossible to count the numerous meetings that have been held. And besides that they were present at every meeting of other parties for debate.

Comrade Van Kol, at present a member, stands for second ballot in Enschede and Winchoten, and is sure to win both seats. So with Comrade Schaper, retiring for Veendam, where he will be returned, and in Appingadam as well. Comrade Van der Zwaerth comes in for second ballot at Schoerlân (this former seat) and in West-steddingwerf. It looks as if he also will in a fortnight win the second seat. Quite unexpected are the results at Zaandam and Hoogesand, where our friends are standing for second ballot—in the former place Comrade Melcher (a barrister, and co-editor of Het Volk), in the other Comrade Van der Loan, a schoolmaster. Their position is not bad, at least Van der Loan is fairly strong. Comrade Polak stands again in the second ballot against the Liberal candidate who defeated him some weeks ago. He received 1,329 votes, the latter 1,600, and the Radical Democrat only 482. Two Clericals have each over 500 votes. Should it be as is not unlikely, that the Clericals desire to make the Liberal opposition as weak as possible, then Polak's chances may rise very much. Comrade Melcher leads the poll at Leeuwarden with 1,795 votes, against 1,439 for the retiring Liberal. Here also the Clericals have the balance of power in their hands. Comrade Melcher has been a member. He left the Church because he felt himself very much handicapped and wrong in that position as a Socialist. He settled in Friesland only about two years ago, and has been from that time a most active agitator and organizer.

Most deplorable in this result is the defeat of our friend, Troelstra, who was a candidate in five districts. Nowhere is he returned or comes in for second ballot. A Calvinist preacher, who worked most secretly amongst the peasants, took his seat for Tielhoek-sterade. In Franeker he was only some 50 votes below the retiring Liberal, who stands for second ballot against an orthodox. But after the second ballot, a seat will be vacated for him by one of the comrades who are elected twice. He could hardly be left out of Parliament.

The Liberals had also other clever tricks, and one does not know what may happen in the second ballot about a fortnight.

The excitement throughout the whole of the country was enormous. It reached its height in Amsterdam, where Clerical students were demonstrating, waving flags, boasting over their victory and wishing in their songs all Socialists to the devil. Poor creatures!

reached its height in Amsterdam, where Clerical students were demonstrating, waving flags, boasting over their victory and wishing in their songs all Socialists to the devil. Poor creatures!

## Immediate Demands.

### Shall They Be Dropped?

St. Louis, June 26, 1901.  
Editor Missouri Socialist.

I notice by your columns that Local Cleveland offers a resolution to omit the Immediate Demands from the party platform. This is probably based upon the belief that legislation to ameliorate the condition of labor will not accomplish the end sought, but redound solely to the benefit of capital, and that our sole demand should be for a complete change of the economic system, as the only end worth seeking. For instance, as you have shown, municipal ownership of street railways and a reduction of fare would in the end be no benefit to labor, for cheapening the cost of living would simply invite a reduction of wages.

But notwithstanding the apparent theoretical soundness of the resolution offered by Local Cleveland, is it wise to omit the Immediate Demands from our platform? It is hardly to be expected that the Socialist party will attain supremacy in all States simultaneously. We have carried a ward or a town here and there; we shall shortly carry some large cities, then some States. During this period of growing power, where we have the power to ameliorate as much as possible the condition of labor, in accordance with the Immediate Demands now set forth in our platform?

It may be reiterated that these "reforms" will do labor no good, because all the benefits will go to capital. But remember that the theory of the Minimum Wage does not imply that it is instantaneous in operation. Labor may for years get a benefit, as from cheaper rent, lower car fare, etc., before capital absorbs the advantage. An instance in point is a certain factory employee who was encouraged to deposit their savings with the company, receiving interest therefor. When the panic of '93 came, this company sought to reduce expenses by cutting wages. Those employees who had money deposited with the company were the first to suffer. Here we see the operation of the law, but observe that those employees had received more than their absolute necessities required for some time prior to the wage reduction.

To recur to the main question, while recognizing that nothing short of an economic revolution can free labor and while keeping this ever before us, there are yet certain things which can be done as we grow in power, which will at least temporarily benefit labor, and stimulate us to push on to the final goal. And these things we should by all means continue to name in our platform.

In the Communist manifesto, Marx and Engels state a succession of steps which they believe will mark the outcome of Socialism. First is mentioned the taking of land rents (single tax), and then follow other items, culminating in the extension of the factory system until all production is embraced. The resolution of Local Cleveland, if I interpret it rightly, is significant of what may be termed a doctrinal tendency, which, I believe, is more apt to retard the spread of Socialism than otherwise. The work of building the Co-operative Commonwealth begins for us wherever and whenever we control a township, village, city or State. The wise use of local success will accelerate the onward movement.

Let us keep the Immediate Demands in the platform.  
OBSERVER.

## The "Inevitable Sufferings" of the Workers.

The New York Times says: "The approach of summer heats will remind very many of our readers of the inevitable sufferings of the poor each year in the crowded tenement districts, and appeals to charitable people to give money to the societies which are making efforts to give the children of the working class, and of the very poor a short breathing space at the seaside or in the mountains."

Why is it "inevitable" that the working people should stifle in foul and crowded tenements? Why is it inevitable that they should depend on "charity" to give their children a mere "breathing spell" in the midst of their torture?

There is one reason, and only one. The workingmen, instead of voting for their own emancipation and the welfare of their wives and children, have continued to put power into the hands of the men who own the shops where they work and the tenements where they live. So long as they do that, it is indeed "inevitable" that the places of work and the houses of the workers should be abodes of suffering.

Let the workingmen of New York now register a vote that shall be the last year of "charity"—that they will vote for light and liberty. They have created the wealth of the city. They have the ballots in their hands. Instead of humbly accepting a small part of that wealth as a gift to give their children a "breathing spell," let them resolve to use those ballots and tax that wealth to provide themselves with fresh air and decent housing the year round. Would it not be better?

The Worker.

# NATIONAL PLATFORM.

## Social Democratic Party of America.

The Social Democratic Party of the United States, in convention assembled, reaffirms its allegiance to the revolutionary principles of International Socialism and declares the supreme political issue in America today to be the contest between the working class and the capitalist class for the possession of the powers of government. The party avows its steadfast purpose to use those powers, once achieved, to destroy wage slavery, abolish the institution of private property in the means of production, and establish the Co-operative Commonwealth.

In the United States, as in all other civilized countries, the natural order of economic development has separated society into two antagonistic classes—the capitalists, a comparatively small class, the possessors of all the modern means of production and distribution (land, mines, machinery, and means of transportation and communication), and the large and ever increasing class of wage-workers, possessing no means of production.

This economic supremacy has secured to the dominant class the full control of the government, the schools, the press, and the public press, it has thus made the capitalist class the arbiter of the fate of the workers, whom it is reducing to a condition of dependence, economically exploited and oppressed, intellectually and physically crippled and degraded, and their political equality rendered a bitter mockery.

The contest between these two classes grows ever sharper. Hand in hand with the growth of monopolies goes the annihilation of small industries and of the middle class depending upon them; ever larger grows the institutional destitution of wage-workers and of the unemployed, and ever fiercer the struggle between the class of the exploiter and the exploited. The capitalists are the wage-workers and the wage-workers are the capitalists. The evil effects of capitalist production are intensified by the recurring industrial crises which render the existence of the greater part of the population still more precarious and uncertain.

These facts amply prove that the modern means of production have outgrown the existing social system based on private property, and that the present order of society is the historic mission of the working class. All other classes, despite their apparent or actual interests, are interested in upholding the system of private ownership in the means of production. The Democratic, Republican and all other parties which do not stand for the complete overthrow of the capitalist system of production, are alike the tools of the capitalist class. Their policies are injurious to the interest of the working class, which can be served only by the abolition of the present system.

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

We, therefore, call upon the wage-workers of the United States, without distinction of color, race, sex or creed, and upon all others in sympathy with the historic mission of the working class, to organize under the banner of the Social Democratic Party as a party truly representing the interests of the toiling masses and uncompromisingly waging war upon the exploiting class, until the system of wage-slavery shall be abolished and the Co-operative Commonwealth shall be set up. Pending the accomplishment of this our ultimate purpose, we pledge every effort to the Social Democratic Party for the immediate improvement of the condition of labor and for the securing of its progressive demands.

As steps in that direction, we make the following demands:

- First—Revision of our federal constitution, in order to remove the obstacles to complete control of government by the people, irrespective of sex.
- Second—The public ownership of all industries controlled by the monopolies, trusts and combines.
- Third—The public ownership of all railroads, telegraphs and telephones; all means of transportation and communication; all waterworks, gas, electric plants and other public utilities.
- Fourth—The public ownership of all gold, silver, copper, lead, iron, coal, and other mines, and all oil and gas wells.
- Fifth—The reduction of the hours of labor in proportion to the increasing facilities of production.
- Sixth—The inauguration of a system of public works and improvements for the employment of the unemployed, the public credit to be utilized for that purpose.
- Seventh—Useful inventions, and the inventor to be remunerated by the public.
- Eighth—Labor legislation to be national, local and international, when possible.
- Ninth—National insurance of working people against accidents, lack of employment, and want in old age.
- Tenth—Equal civil and political rights for men and women, and the abolition of all laws discriminating against women.
- Eleventh—The adoption of the initiative and referendum, recall, and initiative and referendum, and the right of recall of representatives by the voters.
- Twelfth—Abolition of war and the introduction of international arbitration.

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