

# MISSOURI SOCIALIST.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY OF ST. LOUIS.

Volume I.

St. Louis, Mo., Saturday, August 17, 1901.

Number 32.

## AID THE STRIKERS.

Letter of Appeal and Advice to Socialists With Regard to the Steel Strike.

Issued by National Committee of Socialist Party.

National Headquarters of THE SOCIALIST PARTY, St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 15, 1901.

To the State, Territorial and local organizations, composing the SOCIALIST PARTY.

Comrades—Your attention is hereby directed to a call for financial aid, issued on Monday, Aug. 9th, 1901, by the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers of the United States. The language of this call is of special interest to Socialists, inasmuch as the very opening sentence states that "the United States Steel Corporation is now WAGING WAR against organized labor."

In these words, the Amalgamated Association unconsciously recognizes and indirectly indorses the political position of the Socialist Party on the "class struggle." This appeal also states that the Steel Trust is "fighting against the right of the workmen to combine," a "blow not alone directed at the Amalgamated, but at organized labor in general, the accomplishment of which would affect every organized body in the United States." The here-in confessed weakness of the trade unions in the class-battle consists in the fact that while holding the forces of capitalism in check on the industrial field, they (the unions), are at a vital disadvantage, owing to the complete mastery and oppressive use of the political powers by the capitalist class. In vain have these facts been heretofore urged upon our brethren in the trade unions. Notwithstanding our supplications for a hearing, we have received a deaf ear, and by none more so than by our unfortunate brethren in the Amalgamated Association.

APPEAL TO SOCIALISTS.

Comrades, in this, the hour of our brethren's extremity, when thousands of these brave sons of the working class are fighting the most heroic battle of labor's history, stony, indeed, would be our hearts were we to ignore the manly and dignified appeal of their great labor organization. Inasmuch as most of the grounds of their published appeal accord in spirit, if not altogether in letter, with some of the very facts which Socialists have repeatedly urged as indicating the political isolation and consequent weakness of the trade unions; and in view of the further facts that the Socialist Party is an organized political body of the working class, whose existence is threatened and may be involved; inasmuch as our party is a far more dangerous foe to organized capital than any body of workmen organized on the industrial field; therefore, we, your National Committee, feel justified and impelled to issue this "Letter of Appeal and Advice," comprised in the following terms:

1. We urge upon each and every member of our party employed by the United States Steel Corporation, in mills or industries which may now or hereafter be affected, that it is your duty as a Socialist to join the Amalgamated Association or the union of your respective craft.

2. It is the duty of all Socialists, especially those residing within the strike field, to give the men of the Amalgamated Association, their moral, political and practical aid.

3. We recommend that popular subscriptions be opened by the Socialist press, and all funds be forwarded to the National Secretary for transmission to the Amalgamated Association.

4. We call upon all comrades, especially those residing in localities affected, to form Socialist Strike Committees, composed of both men and women, whose duty it shall be to aid the strikers by collecting donations of money, food and clothing or giving social entertainments.

5. We urge that the boycotts of the Amalgamated Association be rigidly upheld by the comrades of the Socialist Party.

6. That where compatible with the interests of the various unions, it would be most praiseworthy for our comrades to urge that all or part of the moneys raised through Labor Day celebrations be donated to the families of needy strikers.

ADVICE TO SOCIALISTS AND TRADE UNIONISTS.

In those localities affected by the strike where Socialists are in political power, it would be in accordance with and demanded by the principles of the Socialist Party, that all the POWER OF GOVERNMENT be used to PROTECT THE WORKING CLASS against the oppression of the capitalist class. If needs be and in accord-

ance with existing legal requirements, contingent funds of public officers could be used for the purchase of the necessities of life, and the POLICE (where same exist), be used to DISTRIBUTE AID TO THE NEEDY FAMILIES of the strikers. While advising these and additional methods of relief in accordance with the above, that may occur to the wisdom of our comrades, we must needs regard the same as merely temporary palliatives, and this view cannot be too strongly indicated in the minds of our striking brethren. We must also admonish them that the ONLY HOPE for the emancipation for the WORKING CLASS is by the working class itself, through class conscious political action, in the folds of the great International Socialist movement. It is eminently proper in this connection to call the attention of the strikers to the fact that ELECTIONS ARE IMMINENT in localities affected by the strike; that the struggle may be a prolonged one, and that the only way to prevent the use of the power of government against the working class is for the working class to ORGANIZE INTO THE SOCIALIST PARTY and through class conscious voting at the ballot box, SEIZE the governing POWER, and use it in the interest of the working class and against the interest of the capitalist class. While the TRADE UNION as such CANNOT ACT as a political party, it is the trade unionist's duty to join and aid the political organization of the working class, in order that the trade union and Socialist movements may act in conjunction as far as possible, in emancipating the workers from wage-slavery and installing the cooperative commonwealth.

Trade unionists desiring to organize the Socialist Party in their respective localities may obtain instructions or the services of an organizer by applying to the undersigned or the Secretary of the State Committee of the Socialist Party in whichever State the applicant may be located.

The line of demarcation between the capitalist class and the working class is becoming more sharply defined with each succeeding strike. The duty of every Socialist is to be in the forefront of the class conflict.

Comrades, let us contribute of such resources as we may be able to command in aid of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers.

G. A. HOEHN,  
W. H. BAIRD,  
M. BALLARD DUNN,  
E. VAL PUTNAM,  
L. E. HILDEBRAND,  
National Quorum of the Socialist Party,  
LEON GREENBAUM,  
National Secretary.

Sample of DeLeonism

Prominent S. L. P. Member Expelled from His Union.

Conduct for Which the Socialist Movement is Not Responsible.

It is a source of much regret to the great mass of Socialists in this country that there still remains in a few cities a small band of narrow-minded and unprincipled men who call themselves Socialists, but who are as far from the true spirit of Socialism as the earth is from the sun. These men retain the name "Socialist Labor Party," although the larger part and better element of that party left it and united with the Social Democratic Party—now the Socialist Party. By legal technicalities these men have been able to retain the name and make use of the prestige acquired by the Socialist Labor Party in the early days. But their conduct is such as to debar them from all rightful recognition as true Socialists, and it is only fair to assert that the real Socialist movement of America is not responsible for their actions.

These remarks are made, not for the purpose of abusing some one, but to let workingmen know that the Socialist Party is opposed to the tactics employed by the Socialist Labor Party. The latest example of their policy toward trade unions is shown in the following Associated Press dispatch:

"EXPULSION FROM THE UNION."  
SYRACUSE, N. Y., Aug. 14.—Chas. H. Corregan, up to this date a member of



To the Socialists of America—Now is the time to act. There opens before us a vast field of opportunities. If every Socialist will do his best, the result will astonish the most sanguine. As this paper goes to press the great steel strike is in full force. The outcome cannot be foretold, but the struggle will certainly be a mighty one. What time could be more favorable for the dissemination of Socialist doctrines.

We now have a united, harmonious party, a party before which the future appears bright and hopeful. On with the fight. The conflict is on in earnest and victory must finally be ours.

Read: "Socialism or capitalism?"

Rev. Chas. H. Vail,

NATIONAL ORGANIZER

OF THE

Socialist Party,

WILL SPEAK AT

WALHALLA HALL,

10th and Franklin Avenue,

Sunday, August 18th, 8 P. M.

AN ABLE SPEAKER.

Come Without Fail, and Bring Your Friends.

Typographical Union, No. 55, who stands as the friend and ally of the trade unions and when it nominates candidates for office workmen can vote for them without fearing that they may, at some later date, have their vote thrown out of a union instead of into office.

Comrade Chas. H. Vail, the American-Karl Marx, spoke last Monday night to the largest crowd ever jammed into Unity Hall. The discourse was confined strictly to economics. Comrade Vail's mission is more to instruct than to amuse. The applause that frequently greeted a clear statement of principle is a very healthy sign. The cause here has been solidly advanced by his visit. At the announcement that unity had been effected under the name of "Socialist Party of America" the enthusiasm was manifested in prolonged cheers.—San Diego, Cal., Chieftain.

A branch was organized in the 26th Ward Thursday night, with ten charter members. The meeting was held at the home of Comrade Kober, 1409 Pendleton avenue. Mrs. Helen B. Hendry was elected secretary; M. Ballard Dunn delegate to the City Central Committee, and L. R. Grabbe, treasurer. Three ladies are among the charter members. The next meeting will be held at 4014A Evans avenue next Thursday evening.

Boston branches are holding mock caucuses to get ready for the legal caucuses, at which nominations are to be made.

## Gone to Pieces.

AWFUL ROW IN THE PUBLIC OWNERSHIP PARTY.

The Way of All Middle-Class Parties—A Question of Bosses.

Two months ago Missouri Socialist published some inside information concerning the organization and management of the "Public Ownership Party" of this city. It was conclusively shown that the party was absolutely controlled by two or three men and that the rank and file had no voice in its affairs. The truth of these assertions have gradually dawned upon some of the men in that party and the result is a fight of beautiful proportions. It will be remembered that Mr. Meriwether was the central figure of the Kansas City meeting, which formed the Allied Third Party. He wrote its platform. He approved the selection of its committees. He practically dominated the convention. But now it seems that Mr. Meriwether saw another star rising in the party he had formed, and as Mr. Meriwether always prefers to be the whole show himself, he started something.

Thursday evening, Aug. 1, a reception was given to Mr. Cook, chairman of the Allied Third Party of Missouri. Mr. Meriwether thought he saw the possibility of some one else bossing the new party, and he decided to interfere. He and his two side-partners sent notices to the precinct-committeemen to meet at Hoehn's grove, the same place that the reception was to be held—to arrange about a picnic. Mr. Meriwether had no authority over the Picnic Committee, but that made no difference to him. His precinct-committeemen came and after Mr. Cook made his little speech about how he has organized the State, Mr. Meriwether took the floor and went after Mr. Cook in an elegant fashion. Then Mr. Meriwether introduced a resolution, whereas and resolving against a change in the party's name, which led to a delightful row and an open breach in the ranks of the P. O. P. Now the committee in charge of the Cook reception has issued a lengthy circular denouncing Meriwether in no uncertain terms. At the last meeting of the ward chairmen another row was enjoyed and two separate committees are now in existence. Meriwether has control of the Public Ownership Leader, and the other fellows are talking of establishing another paper.

Meriwether is playing the following part of his resolutions as his strong card:

"Whereas, To change the party's name would not only seem a betrayal of principle, but would also forfeit the right to place judges and clerks and watchers in the polling places, would deprive us of the right to nominate a ticket except by electors, and would in many other ways lose us advantages which we now possess by virtue of being a legal party."

But the Reception Committee's circular comes back at him as follows:

"Here is the law: The law allows but four judges and two clerks at each polling place. A part of Section 7229, which is of the Nesbit law and relates to St. Louis only, reads: 'Two of said judges and one of said clerks of election shall belong to and be members of the political party which at the last general State election for State officers polled the highest number of votes for Governor, and two of said judges and one of said clerks of election shall belong to and members of the political party which at said last State election polled the next highest number of votes for Governor.' This section also provides that these judges and clerks shall belong to the parties represented in the Election Commissioners' office. From the Nesbit law it is plain to be seen that the Public Ownership Party would have to poll either the highest or next highest votes for Governor before we could either have judges or clerks in the polling places, and the Nesbit law is there to see that our votes are not counted, even if they should be cast in 1904. Also, even if cast we would have to have, according to the same section, at least one Election Commissioner appointed that belongs to our party before we could get such judges

and clerks appointed. The law on primary elections for St. Louis says: 'The term "party" shall apply to any political organization which at the last preceding election polled at least 10,000 votes for Governor, or for Supreme Judges, if the Governor was not elected at such election. No organization of association of citizens solely for the election of city office shall be deemed a political party within the meaning of this act.' The law certainly shows that the Public Ownership Party is not entitled to hold primaries in St. Louis and cannot do so until after a vote for State officers and cannot be deemed a legal political party on the result of a city election.

The above is from the laws of Missouri, 1901. The latest revised statutes, 1900, on convention, shows that we cannot hold a delegates' convention and nominate names to be placed on the ticket. In other words, we can only nominate by petition. Section 7981, Convention of delegates defined.—A convention of delegates within the meaning of this article is a convention of delegates of any political party which at the last general election before such convention polled as a party at least three per cent of the entire vote cast in the State, the county, or other divisions or district for which the nomination is made." This estimate, like all others, is based on a general election, which is a State election, in November.

So the Public Ownership Party is already going the way of all middle-class parties. A party with the foundation it had cannot do otherwise. The middle-class are being eliminated by the development of capitalism. As they perceive their doom they become frantic in their cries for help and politicians like Meriwether take advantage of their terror to boost themselves into office by pretending to be able to prolong the existence of the middle class. But it cannot be done and all parties organized for that purpose are sure to contain within themselves the elements of their own destruction. The row in the Public Ownership Party was inevitable. It will continue until only a bunch of wrangling politicians stand guard over its remains. The road is now being cleared for the Socialist Party to make a remarkable advance in this city and State. Workingmen who have supported the Public Ownership Party have learned by bitter experience and they are now ready to investigate the principles of Socialism.

To State Committees.

As the Socialists of many States are without an organ in which to publish their official announcements Missouri Socialist is willing to make the following arrangement:

We will set aside a certain portion of our space each week for official announcements, etc., of any States, under proper heading, provided the committee of that State will endeavor to raise at least one hundred and fifty subscribers. The running of the announcements can begin immediately, as all that is asked is an honest effort to secure the required number of subscriptions. The Socialists of States having no official organ will find this a convenient method of placing important matters before their comrades. Take this up with your State Committee at once.

Missouri Socialist desires to give the party news from all States as promptly as possible. Therefore, we desire to secure a regular correspondent in every locality where there is an organization of Socialists. Will you volunteer to furnish us the news from your part of the woods? If so, please let us know at once, and your name will be circled on our staff.

Carey will start an another agitation tour soon.

## SPECIAL MEETING

of Local St. Louis, at Druids' Hall, 9th and Market streets, Monday evening, August 19th, at 8 o'clock, to adopt a constitution.

The last meeting was the largest held this year. Make this one still larger. Let every member come.

WM. DETJEN, Sec'y.

# Missouri Socialist

Issued Every Saturday at Rooms 9 and 10, No. 4th Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Owned and Published by Local St. Louis of the Socialist Party.

### Board of Directors.

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

The fact that a certain article is published does not constitute Missouri Socialist's assent to the opinions expressed therein.

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

Entered at the Postoffice at St. Louis, Mo., as second-class matter, in December, 1900.



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.

Help the strikers.

Are you hustling for subscriptions?

Be at the Yait meeting. You are wanted.

The Socialist Party has made a grand start.

The Local meeting Monday night is extremely important.

We have not yet received a reply to the offer made by Missouri Socialist some time ago to the Public Ownership Party in regard to showing the books, but perhaps Mr. Meriwether is worried about his Cook too much to take us up.

Morgan's Garden Always in Bloom is the way a newspaper account of Morgan's home reads. How many workmen have a garden in bloom? Yet, workmen have created everything that Morgan has. They will cultivate his garden for him, and under their watchful care his flowers will be kept blooming. If workmen will vote for Socialism, they will all soon be able to have gardens that are always in bloom.

The Globe's Compliment. The Globe-Democrat of Friday, Aug. 16, contains an editorial on the removal of headquarters to St. Louis, which says, in part:

An unusual amount of activity is expected among the Socialists in the next few years. The fact that one of their parties, the one which was led by Debs, polled 85,000 votes last November, and that another of them cast 40,000, shows that Socialism has grown to be a force with which the leaders of the great parties will have to reckon. If any such gains are made between 1900 and 1904 as were made by them from 1896 to 1900, the Socialists will be a formidable political sect three years hence.

Republican and Democratic magnates cannot afford to overlook the Socialists' propaganda. They have some able leaders; they are aided, for the time at least, by certain business conditions; they are terribly in earnest, and they promise from their headquarters in St. Louis, to conduct a specially vigorous and intelligent crusade from this time until the close of the presidential campaign of 1904.

When capitalist papers admit that the Socialist Party is a factor in politics every Socialist should be alive to his duty. The future is ours and we must lead every bit of energy to the struggle. We must continue to be terribly in earnest, for only by so doing can we hope to emancipate the oppressed workman. On with the fight, comrades, and let these tributes from the enemy spur us to greater efforts.

A Populistic Error. "Southern Mercury," a Populist paper, published at Dallas, Tex., says: "The Socialist Convention at Indianapolis has done exactly what the Mercury hoped it would do. It declared for the unconditional co-operative commonwealth and holds this up as its aim. In the meanwhile, it does not ignore 'immediate demands'; but, on the contrary, it pursues its ideal with progressive steps. Populists believe in this. Then, again, the convention declared for State autonomy, which means that reformers in every State shall adopt for themselves a platform to meet their existing environment, without regard to the platforms of other States. A national convention will frame a national platform on which all can unite. The National Executive Committee is also restrained within safe limits. Such has been the unvarying contention of the Mercury from the beginning. Upon this ground, Populists and Socialists can act together and work together."

The Mercury is mistaken. The Indianapolis Convention provided for a

union of Socialists, but it made no room for Populists or any other reformer. That may as well be understood now. When Populists become Socialists then, and then only, can they act and work with the Socialist party. There is a big difference between the Populist and Socialist platforms. The body of the Indianapolis platform sets forth the doctrine of the class struggle and the evolution of industry. It states the position of a scientific Socialist party. Its immediate demands are not the platform; they are only the minor portion of it, defining our attitude on questions of the day. Even were the Populists to approve of all these demands we could not unite with them, because the rock upon which the Socialist party is built is outlined in the other part of the platform, and any one not subscribing to the principles therein contained is not a Socialist.

The Socialists of the various States, under the Indianapolis constitution, are not free to adopt a platform without regard to the platforms of other States. The State organizations are chartered by the National Committee and the issuance and continuance of these charters depend upon the State organizations' loyalty to the principles enunciated in the national platform. Any State organization engaging in a fusion, mix-up, or get-together scheme with so-called reformers would soon find itself without a charter. The national platform has been adopted and all who wish to belong to the Socialist party must subscribe to it.

It seems to be very difficult for Populist editors to understand the uncompromising position of the Socialist party. We invite them to a more careful perusal of our party press and a more careful investigation of the principles of Socialism.

### The Song of the Sword.

Weary, and wounded and worn, wounded and ready to die, A soldier they left, all alone and forlorn on the field of battle to die. The dead and the dying alone would their presence and pity afford.

Whist, with a sad and terrible tone, We sang the song of the sword.

Fight—fight—fight! though a thousand and fathers die!

Fight—fight—fight! though a thousand and children cry!

Fight—fight—fight! while mothers and wives lament;

And fight—fight—fight! while millions of money are spent.

Fight—fight—fight! should the cause be foul or fair.

Though all that's gained is an empty name and a tax too great to bear;

An empty name and a paltry fame, and thousands lying dead;

Whilst every glorious victory must raise the price of bread.

War—war—war! fire and famine and sword.

Desolate fields and desolate towns, and thousands scattered abroad.

With never a home, and never a shed, whilst kingdoms perish and fall.

And the hundreds of thousands are lying dead—all for nothing at all!

War—war—war! musket and powder, and ball.

Ah, what do we fight so for? Ah, why have battles at all?

'Tis Justice must be done, they say, the nation's honor to keep.

Alas, that Justice should be so dear, and human life so cheap!

War—war—war! misery, murder and crime.

Are all the blessings I've seen in thee, from my youth to the present time.

Misery, murder and crime—crime, misery, murder and woe!

Ah, would I have known in my younger days the horrors which now I know!

Weary, and wounded and worn, wounded and ready to die.

A soldier they left, all alone and forlorn on the field of battle to die.

The dead and the dying alone would their presence and pity afford.

And thus, with a sad and terrible tone, would that these truths were more perfectly known! We sang the Song of the sword.

ANONYMOUS.

Are you a member of the party? Why not?

Comrade Vall writes: "I am having rousing meetings through the west. The outlook is very encouraging."

The Social Democratic Herald has been moved to Milwaukee, Wis. Its address is 614 State street.

The striking iron workers of Seattle, Wash., have called a monster mass meeting to discuss Socialism. The tide is rising.

Comrades G. A. Hoehn and E. Val Putnam have been invited to speak at the Labor Day celebration of the mine Workers' Union of Staunton, Ill.

MISSOURI SOCIALIST will be sent for one year—

With HAYERHILL SOCIAL DEMOCRAT for..... 50c

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With THE WORKERS' CALL for..... 50c

With THE CHALLENGE for..... 50c

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

# Opinions of

# The Convention.

### Gathered From the Press and From Well Known Members.

Max Hayes: "The Indianapolis result has pleased everybody but De Leon."

Walter Thomas, Mills: The new united party is here at last. It is on its feet and is doing business. Don't watch it grow. Fall in, all along the line, and make it grow.

Advance.—Unity has been achieved, harmony restored, and the foundations of a strong organization laid. It has been so unqualified a success that its expense will be considered light by those who have the welfare of the movement at heart.

Detroit Herald: The convention has done satisfactory work. All conditions for a strong Socialist movement exist and we hope success will crown our united efforts. Within a few years the Socialist movement has spread all over the United States and now, after unity is an accomplished fact, a more rapid growth than heretofore may be expected.

The Exponent, Saginaw, Mich.: The idea that Socialist opinions are held only by "foreigners" would be dispelled from the mind of any one who heard a roll-call or listened to the debates on the floor. The personnel of the convention demonstrated that the American workman has his thinking cap on at last, and in intellectual capacity the delegates could swamp a dozen national conventions of the old parties.

Wm. Malloy: When one looks back over the four days work the most surprising thing is that so little was said of the past, with its strife and recriminations. One can realize now how true it was that the delegates were more intent upon present needs and future opportunities than in haggling over past mishaps. No more hopeful evidence of the high moral and mental standard of the Socialist movement could be had than this. It showed a wise profiting from bitter experience that will be serviceable in the days to come.

Appeal to Reason.—Conventions will not make unity—that depends on the willingness of the individual members to pull off their coats and go in and support the action of the convention. The times are ripe for organization. Organize a branch of the party in your neighborhood and begin the spread of literature of the party. Socialists are made by reading. The organization is to systematize the effort to get literature into the hands of the people, as well as to create party machinery to express at the ballot box their disapproval of the existing conditions of affairs. Go to work and before the new year we will have ten thousand branches of the party moving en masse against ignorance. Once get the movement great enough to inspire respect and the millions will flock to its banner and carry it to control of national affairs.

Die Wahrheit: No matter what the future may bring, the one fact remains, namely, the Socialists of America, except the S. L. P., have been united into one party. This result alone ought to be sufficient cause to fill every active comrade in our movement with new hopes and aspirations. While the result of the unity convention may not have so much importance in Wisconsin, owing to the fact that our S. D. P. has been covering the field pretty well and the S. L. P. never did cut much of a figure still it must be admitted throughout the country the conditions are different and the moral effect of the successful Unity convention will be of immeasurable importance to our movement all over the country. As a whole, we are well pleased with the work of the convention. Perhaps not everybody is satisfied with everything the convention did, but we frankly say, the result is beyond our expectations and what we hardly dared to dream before the convention has become a hard fact; the convention united the Springfield and the Chicago factions. And in conclusion, we are justified to exclaim about the outcome of the Indianapolis convention: Well done, bravely done!

New York Vorwärts: The object is accomplished. The Indianapolis convention has succeeded in uniting the Socialist factions, and the union has been brought about in a manner that promises success and victory to the Socialist movement in the near future. The spirit expressed in the platform is the spirit of the proletarian class struggle attitude. The adoption of the immediate demands supplemented by a plain declaration concerning our attitude towards the Public Ownership and other reform parties can only be heartily endorsed and sanctioned. The attitude towards the trades-union movement is correct and we did not expect any different action. The constitution is a matter whose correctness has to be shown by experience. That neither New York nor Chicago have been selected as headquarters for the first year is a wise step and has our sanction. The St. Louis Comrades, we sanction.

Taken all in all the convention has done good work. Our fears that a new ideological element might get the upper hand has proven groundless. All decisions and resolutions are characterized by their sound materialistic conception. We have all guarantees

for a sound and healthy movement in the near future.

Sheboygan Volksblatt: Not much to the satisfaction of the capitalist political parties, but the more to the satisfaction and welfare of the suffering wage-working class both factions of the Social Democratic Party have united under the plain and simple, but well-chosen name—Socialist Party. This is the more cheerful since the capitalist press before and during the Indianapolis convention took great pains to misrepresent our movement attempting to cause permanent disruption and prevent the Socialist Unity. The program adopted by the convention is a solid basis upon which a strong Socialist movement can be built. Our elder German Comrades encouraged by the work of the convention, will now work hand in hand with their younger Comrades of American birth. The time is rapidly approaching when all the true Socialists that have hitherto kept aloof from the movement on account of the lack of unity will join together with the Trades Unionists—that class of proletarians that is almost incessantly and continuously engaged in the hard class struggle. It was no more than right that the Unity convention took such a clear stand on the Trades Union question, for the Trades Unions, will before long also realize that the abolition of wage slavery will be labor's only salvation.

The Challenge, Los Angeles, Calif.: The adoption of "The Socialist Party" as the official name of the organization, thereby dropping the unnecessary and confusing "Democratic" that has heretofore been a part of the party name, is a wise step. Socialism, as the theory, and "Socialist" as the advocate of that theory, are all-sufficient to convey a clear and exact meaning of the aims of the party of the man. Useless additions to the title can only be confusing, and, as in the case of the old name, are very apt to be repugnant to part of the membership of the party.

The shifting of the National headquarters from the Eastern seaboard to a point approximately the center of population and geographical location, is also a very wise move. It is in conformity with the spirit of Socialism that the rights of every part of the country be respected in the selection of the National headquarters, and it is quite right that even an such minor details the delegates to the conference should have shown that they are considerate of the interests of the entire community.

All Socialists will rejoice that the conference was conducted in a spirit of harmony and good-will. Socialism is permeating every division of the nation at a tremendous speed, and such conferences as that just brought to a close at Indianapolis, cannot fail to be of inestimable good in the cause.

The Worker's Call: The Socialist party starts its career with many advantages which were impossible of attainment by earlier organizations carrying on the labor movement. Besides it has the estimable advantage of the experience of its predecessors and if wisely conducted should be able to avoid their mistakes. Judging from the proceedings of the convention, it may be reasonably inferred that this experience will not be wasted. The conduct of the delegates above all, shows not only the stock of economic knowledge possessed by Socialists in general, remarkably, not only has their constructive and organizing ability shown a striking development, but the spirit of stolid intolerance has been largely eradicated, while not an atom of the revolutionary position has been abandoned. Disruption, based upon personalities and misunderstandings which accumulate in intensity as the opponents obstinately resolve not to understand or make reasonable allowance for each other's position, differences on minor details of tactics, we may assert with tolerable assurance, will never again be permitted to occur.

The Socialist Party will live, and struggle, and finally conquer, by pursuing and adhering to the spirit manifested by the delegates whose united voices gave it birth at the Indianapolis Convention. The movement in these United States has been committed to its safe keeping. Let us be, above all things, Socialists, so that when the working class ask an account of our stewardship, we may be able to justify the trust which has been reposed in us.

The Cleveland Citizen: The new party starts out under most auspicious circumstances. The middle-class reform parties, which have confused the workers with clerical jargon and far-fetched theories, and the Socialist Labor Party, which has disgraced Socialism by aiding capitalists in attacking trade unions, have been signally repudiated by the laboring class and are rapidly disintegrating, thus clearing the way for a splendid movement against capitalism.

The new party will have between 12,000 and 15,000 dues-paying members. It will have upward of 400 branches in 35 states, and steps will be taken at once to organize the remaining states. Forty publications and over a hundred speakers have already taken the field to enthusiastically spread the doctrine and build up the Socialist party, and a small army of active members will also do good work.

On the other hand the steady introduction of labor-saving machinery, the growing overshadowing power of trusts, the insufferable hurling of injunctions by the capitalist courts, the legalizing of the merciless blacklist, the outlawing of the boycott, the forcing of strikes by greedy, tyrannical employers—all these developments of the present capitalistic profit-mongering system, and the absolute silence

# Carnegie's Beneficence

## AS VIEWED BY THE WHEELING LABOR UNIONS—OPPOSE ACCEPTANCE OF HIS GIFTS.

Another central labor union has gone on record as being opposed to accepting charity at the hands of the man who robs the laborer of the results of his toil. The working class seems to be awakening to a consciousness of the position it occupies in our industrial system to-day, and as though by instinct laboring men, and especially labor unions, are beginning to act on class-conscious lines. It is safe to say that most of the unions that have taken a stand against Carnegie's charity do not fully understand the class struggle but the fact that they recognize him as an enemy of their class, from whom no favors whatsoever are to be accepted, is an encouraging sign of the approaching hour when the laboring class will stand a solid unit against the capitalist class who are exploiting them. The action taken in Virginia is reported by the daily press as follows:

Wheeling, W. Va., Aug. 12.—The Ohio Valley Trades and Labor Assembly made up of the representatives of 30,000 men in all labor organizations in this city and vicinity, yesterday afternoon took steps that will defeat the proposed bond issue to provide a site for a library offered by Andrew Carnegie to Wheeling, at the same time searing him mercilessly. Every man in the unions was ordered to go to the polls on August 24 and vote against the library. The action of the assembly means the defeat of the proposition. The assembly made the following announcement: "In view of Mr. Carnegie's attitude toward labor, it is the duty of the assembly of organized labor to adopt stringent measures to defeat the erection of this disgraceful monument to the memory of the murdered heroes of Homestead. Doubtless in the minds of many this seems a very beneficent action on the part of Carnegie, but it is beneficence that prompts the robber to restore a part of his ill-gotten gains to the man he has victimized? Was it Mr. Carnegie's anxiety to

for the spread of education that caused his heart to become like steel to the cries of distress that were at Homestead on that memorable month of July in 1892? Was it his desire to spread education that stifled the finer instincts of his nature to that the wailing of widows and weeping of fatherless children was as sweet as music in his ear when he could have displayed peace, happiness and prosperity in their homes? Is this any better than the inheritance of slaves?

"During Mr. Carnegie's active business career why did he compel his employees to work seven days a week, twelve hours per day? Where under God's heaven have they time to educate themselves? Why did he in 1892, if he was so deeply interested in educating the oppressed reduce the men's waags?"

"The name of Carnegie is drenched in the blood of his fellow men; it is cursed in the hearts of the fatherless children, and when mentioned at Homestead, caused terror to arise in the hearts of widows who lost their husbands while fighting against the shackles of slavery that Mr. Carnegie forced on them. In view of these facts it is our duty to show the money king who robs the oppressed wage-earner that it is not public or private charity the laboring classes want, but a just equivalent for their labor."

It might be said to the union which adopted the above that the only "just equivalent for their labor" is the full product of that labor; and that equivalent can only be secured by abolishing the capitalist system and substituting Socialism, under which the workers will labor for themselves and not for some employer. The trade unionists of Wheeling are to be congratulated, however, upon their progressive attitude, and it is to be hoped that they will follow up the clew they have obtained until they find the solution of the labor problem—Socialism.

### THE PRESENT CRISIS.

We see dimly in the Present what is small and what is great. Slow of faith, how weak an army may turn the iron helm of Fate. But the soul is still oracular; amid the market's din, Last the ominous stern whisper from the Delphic cave within—"They enslave their children's children who make compromise with sin." Slavery, the earth-born Cyclops, fellest of the giant brood.

Sons of British Force and Darkness, who have drenched the earth with blood, Famished in his self-made desert, blinded by our purer day, Grope in yet unblasted regions for his miserable prey, Shall we guide his gory fingers where our helpless children play?

Then to side with Truth is noble when we share her wretched crust, Ere her cause bring fame and profit and 'tis prosperous to be just, Then it is the brave man chooses, writes the onward stands aside, Doubting in his abject spirit, till his Lord is crucified.

And the multitude make virtue of the faith they had denied, Count o'er earth's chosen heroes—they were souls that stood alone, While the men they agonized for hurled the contumelious stone, Stood serene and down the future saw the golden beam incline, To the side of perfect justice, mastered by their faith divine, By one man's plain truth to manhood and to God's supreme design.

By the light of burning heretics Christ's bleeding foot I track, Tolling up new Calvaries ever with the cross that turns not back, And these mounts of anguish number how each generation learned, One new word of that grand Credo which in prophet-hearts hath burned, Since the first man stood God-conquered with his face to heaven upturned.

They have rights who dare maintain them; we are traitors to our sires, Smothering in their holy ashes Freedom's new-lit altar-fires, Shall we make their creed our jailor? Shall we in our haste to slay, From the tombs of the old prophets steal the funeral lamps away, To light up the martyr-lagots round the prophets of to-day?

New occasions teach new duties; Time makes ancient good uncouth, They must upward still, and onward, who would keep abreast of truth, Lo, before us gleam her camp-fires; we ourselves must pilgrims be, Launch our Mayflower, and steer boldly through the desperate winter sea, Nor attempt the future's portal with the past's blood-rusted key.

—JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

of the old parties and their politicians on these questions, will serve to educate the wage-workers and they will soon learn that they must carry their

Rally to the support of labor's political organization—the Socialist Party!

The Brauer Zeitung, official organ of the United Brewery Workmen: Well, done! It took time, but it has been accomplished at last. And perhaps it was better that it took a long time. It was better for the future progress of the united party of the American proletariat that, by inner friction, tactical differences should be worn away and a clear understanding established as to the future attitude of the new party on all questions affecting the working class.

Unity is now assured. During the convention it was manifest that the desire for unity was too strong to be hindered by any insignificant obstacles, and after a few days of negotiations, marked by a spirit of fraternity and identity of interests, that was accomplished for which thousands of toilers had been waiting.

We, and with us all brewery workers, who already recognize the existence of the class struggle, cheer the accomplished consolidation with enthusiasm. The work can now be carried on with greater energy. We our-

elves can now go among our members and teach them the principles of Socialism without being handicapped by factional disputes. And also the Socialist Labor Party, which did not accept the invitation to the unity convention will, with the development of events come out from its separate corner and labor with the other class-conscious proletarians of this country at the sacred work for the ultimate emancipation of the oppressed ones. And now, comrades, cheer with us the new united party, become recruits and enlist others! In this struggle, in which all forces are needed, do your share of duty in order to abolish this system of oppression and slavery, of falsehood and deceit, and establish instead a society where everyone will enjoy the full product of his labor, and where pure freedom and love, equality and fraternity will reign forever.

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### The Comrade.

If you have a German friend, send him the ARBEITER ZEITUNG. It is a good German Socialist weekly, \$1.50 a year; three months, 40 Cts. Address Room 7, 22 North 4th Street

# National Committee's Address

The National Secretary, Room 427  
Emile Building,  
St. Louis, Mo., August 10, 1901.—To  
State, Territorial and Local Organ-  
izations Concerned in the National So-  
cialist Party Convention held at In-  
dianapolis, Ind., July 29, 1901:

Dear Comrades:—The National Unity  
Convention of the Socialist Party  
held at Indianapolis, Ind.,  
July 29, 1901, elected the National  
Secretary, with headquarters at  
St. Louis, Mo. The  
National Committee adopted a Constitution for  
the party which provides, among other  
things, for a National Committee, com-  
posed of one member from each or-  
ganized State or Territory, and it elects  
a quorum of five national commit-  
tees, residing at St. Louis, to sur-  
veil and direct the work of the  
party. The National Committee  
has the power to remove the National  
Secretary, the quorum of five, or the  
party headquarters and whatever the  
management of the party's affairs at  
the headquarters, the same must be sat-  
isfactory to the National Committee,  
which represents the party throughout  
the country. The convention also  
adopted the following:

Resolved, That the Social Democratic  
Party, with headquarters at Springfield,  
Ill.; the Social Democratic Party,  
with headquarters at Chicago; the So-  
cialist Party of the State of Texas; the  
Socialist Parties of the States of Ken-  
tucky, Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska,  
and every other party existing and in-  
dependent existence and merge and  
consolidate into one organization.  
The great object of the convention  
having been accomplished, I am direct-  
ed by the quorum to address you, ad-  
vising you that the National Secretary  
and National quorum of five have as-  
sumed office and are now ready to  
conduct such party affairs, as may  
properly come within their jurisdic-

tion. The National Committee now  
has under consideration designs for  
charters, suitable to the new party,  
which will be issued soon, and fur-  
nished free of charge, in exchange for  
charters of former Socialist organiza-  
tions, one form of charter being for  
State or Territorial organizations and  
another for locals where such State or  
Territorial organizations do not now  
exist. According to the Constitution  
adopted, the revenue of the National  
Committee is to be computed on a  
basis of five cents per month for each  
member in good standing, to be paid by  
the State or Territorial organization  
where same exist, or by the locals  
where such State or Territorial or-  
ganizations have not yet been perfect-  
ed. The amount and character of the  
work performed by your National Com-  
mittee depends in a great measure, on  
the promptness with which said com-  
mittee is supplied with funds. It is,  
therefore, important that this feature  
of the new party organization be kept  
constantly in mind; and at the present  
juncture of affairs, it should receive  
immediate attention. In conclusion,  
the National Quorum, expresses itself  
desirous of co-operating, in so far as it  
properly can, with State and Local  
organizations, in building up the solid  
impregnable Socialist Party; whose  
mission it is to sweep the capitalist  
system into oblivion, and usher in the  
co-operative commonwealth. To this  
end, comrades, you are now called up-  
on to arise as one in the great Social-  
ist revolution, and complete the work  
so auspiciously begun by the Unity  
Convention at Indianapolis. With  
greetings to each and every comrade  
in the United parties, I remain, on be-  
half of the National Quorum,  
Fraternally Yours,  
LEON GREENBAUM,  
National Secretary Socialist Party.

## LOCAL MOVEMENT.

### Work Begun—A Big Business Meeting.

#### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON ORGANIZATION.

Local St. Louis met at Delabar's Hall,  
Broadway and Elm streets last Monday  
evening. The meeting was the largest  
held since the city convention last  
December. The success of the Indian-  
apolis convention had evidently  
aroused the comrades and brought  
them out with a determination to make  
the Socialist movement of this city  
grow. The meeting was called to order  
at 8:15 p. m. and Comrade E. Val  
Putnam was elected chairman.

The greater part of the meeting was  
devoted to hearing the report of the  
delegates to the national convention.  
After the members had asked a num-  
ber of questions of the delegates, the  
report of the committee on organiza-  
tion was taken up. The committee first  
reported the following resolution  
which was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, the adoption of the "State  
Autonomy" plan of organization by  
the recent Indianapolis convention ren-  
ders the present state organization and  
constitution practically inoperative as  
a means of carrying on the work of  
propaganda, and organization through-  
out the state, and, whereas, we realize  
the urgent necessity of vigorous and  
systematic agitation and organization  
on the part of the united Socialists of  
Missouri.  
Be it Resolved that it is the sense of  
Local St. Louis, that the present state  
committee should immediately take  
such steps as they may deem necessary  
to complete within the state, the amal-  
gamation of the existing local organiza-  
tions to the end that a strong and  
victorious state organization may be  
built up at once.

The committee then reported a draft  
of a constitution and a series of rec-  
ommendations as to the plan of work  
for the near future.

The hour being late a motion was  
made and carried to increase the com-  
mittee to ten and have it report again  
at a special meeting next Monday even-  
ing, August 19th.

A committee was appointed to ar-  
range for meetings for Comrades Val  
and Mills. An invitation was extended  
to Comrade H. Gaylord Wilshire to vis-  
it this city and speak under the aus-  
pices of the party.

A motion was passed that until the  
adoption of a new constitution the old  
one be considered still in force.

The constitution reported by the  
committee is given below for the con-  
venience of the members in consider-  
ing it. Changes may be made by the  
new committee of ten but this copy will  
be of some assistance to the comrades  
arriving at an intelligent conclu-  
sion. Next Monday's meeting is very  
important and every member is under  
obligations to attend. See announce-  
ment on another page.

#### CONSTITUTION REPORTED BY COMMITTEE ON ORGANIZATION.

Pending the completion of a State  
organization and in order that the  
work of agitation for the principles of  
International Socialism as portrayed by  
the platform adopted by the Unity Con-  
vention may not be delayed or retarded,  
we submit to the Socialists of St. Louis  
the following plan of organization for  
the city of St. Louis, subject to such  
changes as may become necessary upon  
the adoption of a state constitution.

##### ARTICLE I.

Sec. 1.—The Unit of organization

and the working basis of the party  
shall be the Ward Branch.

Section 2.—Any (5) persons subscrib-  
ing to the platform of the Indianapolis  
convention and the principles of Inter-  
national Socialism may form a Ward  
Branch.

Sec. 3.—Two or more wards may  
combine to form one branch.

Sec. 4.—Wherever there are (5)  
members of the party organization re-  
siding in one ward which is united  
with another ward or wards, they  
may withdraw and form a separate  
branch for their own ward, provided  
there still remain (5) members in good  
standing in the branch from which  
they withdraw.

##### ARTICLE 2.

Sec. 1.—Branches may make such  
subdivisions and provide for such  
committees as they deem necessary to  
carry on their work, within their own  
jurisdiction, provided that such provi-  
sions shall not be in violation of the  
principles of the national platform of  
the Socialist Party or this constitution.

##### ARTICLE 3.

Sec. 1.—The officers of the branch  
shall be a financial secretary, a ward  
organizer, a literary agent and a chair-  
man.

The chairman shall be chosen at  
each meeting and the officers shall be  
elected semi-annually at the first meet-  
ings in January and July of each year.

Sec. 2.—Each branch shall hold at  
least one meeting in each week.

Sec. 3.—New members may be admit-  
ted, upon application, by a majority  
vote of the members present at any  
regular meeting, provided they have  
signed the application hereinafter pro-  
vided for. But no person shall be  
admitted as a member who is not  
present at the meeting at which he is  
to be voted upon.

Sec. 4.—Any member of a Branch  
may be expelled or suspended by a  
two-thirds vote of the members present  
at a regular meeting, at the in-  
stance of a member in good standing,  
provided he shall have had written no-  
tice of the charges preferred against  
him, and he shall be entitled to a trial  
upon them.

All charges so preferred shall be read  
at at least two regular meetings be-  
fore a vote is taken.

Sec. 5.—Branches may make such laws  
as they deem necessary for the purpose  
of facilitating their work.

Sec. 6.—It shall be the duty of each  
member of the Branch to aid in all  
honorable ways in the propaganda of  
the principles of the Socialist Party,  
and to assist in building up the party  
organization.

Sec. 7.—Any member who shall ab-  
sent himself from (4) consecutive  
meetings of his Branch, or shall neglect  
or fail to perform any duty as-  
signed to him by the Branch, without  
giving a reasonable excuse therefor,  
shall stand suspended until excused  
by a majority vote of the members  
present at a regular meeting, and he  
shall not be entitled to vote on any re-  
ferral question in the Branch or on any re-  
ferral question in the Branch or on any re-  
ferral question in the Branch.

Sec. 8.—Each Branch shall pay to the  
Local committee 75 per cent of its net  
receipts provided it shall be at least  
15 cents per month for each member  
in good standing, branches to col-  
lect money in whatever manner they  
see fit.

##### ARTICLE IV.

This constitution may be amended  
by a referendum vote of the party  
members in St. Louis, provided the pro-  
posed amendment shall have been of-  
fered and read at at least two regular  
meetings of each Branch before being  
voted upon.

##### ARTICLE V.

Sec. 1.—The Local Committee shall be

composed of the organizers of the re-  
spective ward Branches.

Sec. 2.—This committee shall have  
general supervision over the work of  
agitation, organization and education  
within their respective jurisdictions,  
and shall provide speakers for the  
different Branches when requested by  
the Branch, and shall have charge of  
the party work in all unorganized  
wards, and shall push the work of or-  
ganization in the unorganized wards  
as rapidly as possible.

Sec. 3.—It shall be the duty of each  
member of the Local committee to at-  
tend all meetings of said committee  
and to report back to his Branch at its  
next regular meeting all acts and  
recommendations of the committee.

Sec. 4.—When the delegate from any  
Branch or his substitute fails to attend  
(2) regular meetings of the committee  
in succession, then his Branch shall  
be notified by the secretary of the L. C.,  
and if a representative from that  
Branch is not in attendance at the  
next regular meeting of the committee  
after the receipt of such notice by the  
Branch, then such Branch shall stand  
suspended and not be entitled to vote  
on any party question or referendum  
until a representative is sent to the  
L. C.

Sec. 5.—Neither the L. C. nor any  
Branch shall have the power to in-  
dorse any candidate for office on any  
capitalist party ticket, nor on any  
other ticket without the consent of the  
party, nor shall any candidate for pub-  
lic office on the ticket of the Socialist  
Party be allowed to accept the in-dorse-  
ment of any other party.

Sec. 6.—No member of the party  
shall accept any appointment to office  
from any capitalist party, except when  
the appointment is made solely on  
account of merit shown in a competi-  
tive examination.

Sec. 7.—The L. C. shall have power  
to act in any matters not especially  
reserved to the Branches, or delegated  
to the State or other committees, and  
shall call all nominating and other  
conventions, submit all referendum  
votes, when ordered to do so by the  
proper authorities, and shall arrange  
all general agitation meetings within  
their jurisdiction. But all acts of the  
L. C. shall be subject to the approval  
or disapproval of the party membership  
by a referendum vote initiated by  
petition to the secretary of the L. C. by  
5 per cent of the members of the party  
in the city; provided such action is  
taken within 30 days after the action  
appealed from.

##### ARTICLE VI.

Sec. 1.—The "Missouri Socialist" shall  
be the official organ of the Socialist  
Party in the City of St. Louis, and shall  
be under the management and control  
of the Local Committee. All revenue  
derived from the paper and all ex-  
penses of the Local committee, and  
the expenses of the paper shall be  
paid out of the funds of the Commit-  
tee, but the secretary shall keep a sepa-  
rate account showing all the money  
derived from the paper and all ex-  
penses incurred on account of the  
paper. The treasurer of the Local Com-  
mittee shall be treasurer of the paper.  
The paper shall be furnished free to  
all members of the party in St. Louis  
in good standing.

The acts of the Local committee con-  
cerning the conduct and policy of the  
paper shall be subject to the approval  
or disapproval of the membership of  
the party in the city in the same man-  
ner as all other acts of the Local com-  
mittee as herein provided for.

Sec. 2.—Any Branch being more  
than (30) days in arrears in its pay-  
ments to the Local committee, shall  
not be entitled to vote upon any refer-  
endum of the party or participate in  
party affairs until at least so much of  
the arrears as exceed \$1.00 shall have  
been paid.

Sec. 3.—Until the completion of a  
state organization 5 cents per month  
for each member in good standing in  
the Branch shall be reserved by the  
Local committee out of the funds paid  
by the branches to the Local commit-  
tee for the payment of the national  
dues as required by the national con-  
stitution. This sum shall be paid to  
the national organization direct.

Sec. 4.—It shall be the duty of the  
recording secretary of each Branch to  
report to the Local committee the  
number of members in their organiza-  
tion as soon as the Branch is organ-  
ized, under the following plan, giv-  
ing name, residence, occupation, age,  
ward precinct, and to report after each  
meeting the number of new members  
admitted, giving the same informa-  
tion as above. He shall also report  
the name of any member who may  
be suspended or expelled, or who shall  
remove from the jurisdiction of some  
other ward organization. He will also  
report to the secretary of the Branch  
under which jurisdiction the member  
would properly come, and the neces-  
sary change shall be made on the  
books of the Branches, and this member  
shall be regarded as transferred to the  
new Branch.

Sec. 5.—The secretary of the Local  
committee shall keep a full and com-  
plete record of the membership of the  
party according to wards.  
ARTICLE VII.  
Sec. 1.—The following shall be the  
form of application for organization of  
new Branches.  
We, the undersigned, residents of  
ward, of the City of St.  
Louis, State of Missouri, subscribing  
to the principles of International So-  
cialism as represented by the Plat-  
form of the Socialist Party adopted at  
Indianapolis, Ind., July 29, 1901, and  
desiring to aid in the organization of  
the working class, hereby make applica-  
tion to the Local committee of the  
Socialist Party of St. Louis for permis-  
sion to form an organization in the  
ward, and pledge ourselves  
to sever all connection with other  
political parties, and to assist in all hon-  
orable ways in the promulgation of

the principles of the Socialist Party  
and aid in building up its organization.

##### ARTICLE VIII.

Sec. 1.—The officers of the Local  
committee shall be a chairman, se-  
cretary and treasurer.

Sec. 2.—The chairman shall be elected  
at each meeting.

Sec. 3.—The secretary, who shall also  
be the business manager of "Missouri  
Socialist" and supervisor of organizers,  
shall be elected by the membership of  
the party every six months, on the  
second meetings of January and July  
of each year.

He shall not be a member of the Lo-  
cal committee. His duties shall be  
prescribed by the Local committee, ex-  
cept as herein provided for. He shall  
submit all referendums, regularly in-  
itiated, without comment, within 10  
days, and publish the result of such  
referendum in the next issue of "Mis-  
souri Socialist" succeeding the tabu-  
lating of the vote.

Sec. 4.—The treasurer shall be elected  
by the Local committee from their  
membership, to serve a term of six  
months, on the first meeting succeeding  
the semi-annual election of ward or-  
ganizers.

##### ARTICLE 9.

Sec. 1.—The editor of "Missouri So-  
cialist" shall be elected semi-annually  
by the party membership at the second  
meeting in January and July of each  
year.

Sec. 2.—He shall be under the super-  
vision of the Local committee, who  
shall provide for his compensation.

##### ARTICLE 10.

The compensation of the business  
manager of "Missouri Socialist" shall  
be regulated by the Local committee.

##### ARTICLE 11.

All nominations for secretary and  
for editor of "Missouri Socialist" shall  
be made by the ward Branches on  
the first meetings in December and  
June of each year, which nominations  
shall be published in the official or-  
gan.

##### RULES OF ORDER.

All meetings of the Local committee  
and of the ward Branches shall be  
conducted according to Smith's Di-  
agram of Parliamentary Rules.

## News From the National Office.

"The Challenge" will be moved from  
Los Angeles, Cal., to 28 Lafayette Pl.,  
New York City. Wilshire will find  
broader fields for his adventures in  
the east and interesting things may  
be expected to develop.

Medford, Okla., Aug. 10.—On behalf  
of the Socialist Party of Oklahoma I  
hasten to send greetings to you as Na-  
tional Secretary of the new united  
party, and offer our allegiance. It was  
on account of the miscarriage of the  
letter containing the credentials of  
our delegate that we were not repre-  
sented at the convention.

I suppose that the control of dates  
for Comrades Vall and Wilshire will  
now be in your hands. If so, we  
should like a few dates made for each  
in Oklahoma this fall. If we can get  
them please notify us as soon as pos-  
sible.

Fraternally yours,  
G. HALBROOKS,  
Territorial Secretary.

Newcastle, Pa., Aug. 12.—I have re-  
ceived a letter from Comrade Wilshire,  
saying he was coming to our town to  
deliver an address for us soon. He  
tells me to write you for a date. Kindly  
fix it as soon as possible. We have  
five thousand men on strike, and need  
all the assistance we can get.

Yours for Socialism,  
W. J. WHITE, Secretary.

P. S.—We had a picnic on the 10th,  
and President Shaffer of the Steel  
Workers spoke. He gave us (the  
Socialists) great praise. We also had Max  
Hayes. It proved a field day for So-  
cialism.

Kansas City, Kan., Aug. 12.—The  
Socialists of this city organized into a  
permanent body last spring, with the  
understanding to await the action of  
the Indianapolis convention before af-  
filiating with a national body. Will you  
please give us the necessary informa-  
tion to affiliate, also inform us as to  
State organizations, how governed by  
the national organizations, etc.

Yours truly,  
A. L. REHLING, Secretary.

## Indorse the Party.

The following resolutions were  
passed by the National Convention of  
the American Flint Glass Workers'  
Union, held at Atlantic City, N. J.,  
last month:

"Whereas, a movement is now on  
foot to organize the class-conscious  
workmen of this country into one  
huge political party, having for its ob-  
ject the amelioration of the working  
class; and

"Whereas, The Social Democratic  
Party has used every effort to bring  
about such a movement; therefore, be  
it

Resolved, That we convey fraternal  
greetings to the Social Democratic  
Party, wishing them God speed in the  
noble work they have undertaken on  
behalf of the wage-earners of this  
country."

Eighth Ward Branch will hold a  
monster meeting at Dewey Hall Tues-  
day evening. Members will all please  
attend.

Sixth Ward Branch met Tuesday  
night at 708 Chouteau avenue. Two  
new members were admitted.

## No Armed Tools of Capitalism

### Allowed in the Socialist Party.

BY L. E. H.

You cannot be a member of the "So-  
cialist Party" and be a policeman—  
militiaman nor soldier. Any man who  
prostitutes himself to this service can  
belong to the Democratic, Republican,  
Populist, Public Ownership or any oth-  
er party or sect. These armed tools  
may and do belong to A. P. A. lodges  
and Masonic orders; they belong to  
Methodist churches and Catholic  
churches but they can never, while at  
such and occupations belong to the  
Working Class Party.

As individuals they may have many  
good qualities but as armed forces  
compelled to execute the orders of  
their masters they become brutal op-  
pressors and often legalized murderers  
of workmen.

You never did, nor you never will  
see Republicans, Democrats, Populists  
or Meriwetherites adopt a resolution  
like the following:

"No member of 'The Socialist Party'  
shall become a member of any armed  
force of the capitalist class."  
Why do Socialists adopt such resolu-  
tions and do they mean anything, is  
your query? Now if you are a trade  
unionist and have observed the use  
made of these armed forces you ought  
to know that in all strikes these forces  
are used, not for the protection of life,  
but for the protection of industrial  
property attached by any strike, or to  
be more accurate it is to make possible  
the operation of industries and prevent  
the pleadings and arguments of strik-  
ers to reach the "scabs" that armed  
force becomes essential. The follow-  
ing conversation between a Colorado  
sheriff and an attorney of the Santa  
Fe R. R. shows conclusively that when  
there is no police force handy the cap-  
italist wants to choose the armed force  
in order that his objects are sure of at-  
tainment. "All right," said the Sheriff,  
answering the attorney's request for  
deputies, "how many do you want?"  
"Here is a list of thirty names, said  
the attorney, as he handed him a list.  
"All right," responded the sheriff, "I  
will give you fifty men, but I am Sher-  
iff and I will appoint whom I please,  
not whom you please." "Whom are  
you going to appoint?" asked the at-  
torney. "These men here," said the  
sheriff, pointing to the shop men who  
had laid down their tools. "But they  
are the strikers against whom we  
want protection," expostulated the at-  
torney. "They are citizens here, they  
are well known, they are not crimi-  
nals, and I will swear in and arm every  
one of them and hold them under  
arms until the matter is settled, and  
they shall draw \$2.00 a day." The next  
morning the men who had struck  
against a wage reduction were put  
back to work at the old scale with  
some concessions. The foregoing ap-  
peared in the "Appeal to Reason," Aug.  
3rd. The sheriff was a convert to  
Socialism.

What a snap the steel strikers would  
have if there were Socialist sheriffs in  
all the counties where the mills are  
located. Yet, instead of voting Social-  
ists into office they vote for a Martin  
of Hazelton, who, with his carefully  
selected minions was acquitted in  
March, 1898, for the deliberate and  
cold blooded murder of over 20 armed  
and defenseless workmen who were  
on their way to plead with non-union  
workmen to assist them in wringing a  
"living wage" from the mine owners.  
The attorney defending Sheriff Martin  
told the court: "The lesson was costly,  
but effective. The lesson will not  
be forgotten. Its value will be felt  
wherever other desperate men seek  
to violate the law and disrupt the peace.  
When the next attempt is made to  
"persuade" men who do not wish to  
join a strike by a display of force (all  
strikers were unarmed) it will be re-  
membered that the civil officer in citi-  
zens' clothes, with a band of citizens  
at his back represents the majesty of  
the law (law made by capitalist serv-  
ants for capitalists) and that he has  
authority to shoot and kill, if neces-  
sary, to preserve the peace." ("peace-  
ful" exploitation.) The parentheses  
are mine.

Vote hereafter for Socialism, the  
example of a few will be encourage-  
ment to the many in every commu-  
nity. Vote for Socialism, even if you  
must write the name "Socialist Party"  
on the ballot.  
This latter exponent will hardly be  
necessary, however remote the pre-  
cinct be from the industrial centers;  
Socialism is making converts swiftly  
of the farmers who are intelligent  
enough to see the result to them of  
the introduction of machinery so costly  
that they have neither the capital to  
get the machines nor the vast farms  
which alone justify the adoption of the  
latest harvesters and cultivators.  
It is entirely safe to predict that every  
voting precinct in these United  
States will have a printed "Socialist  
Party" ticket upon the official ballot  
in 1904. If it is not there then some  
Socialists have been luke warm, have  
failed in their duty or in their appre-  
ciation of the importance of establish-  
ing through this the only means, the  
standard of "The Socialist Party" upon  
new fighting ground.

Begin now the work of organization,  
which of necessity must precede the  
campaign period.

With Socialists the terms—"organiza-  
tion" and "propaganda"—are inter-  
changeable. Only a small fraction of  
the energy applied to propaganda is  
fruitful where organization is absent.  
The folly of those Socialists who pre-  
fer remaining a law unto themselves  
in the matter of propagating Socialism  
is strikingly shown every time the  
methodical representative of the So-  
cialist organization in a ward or town-  
ship finds one of these "now here and  
now there, unconnected and unorgan-  
ized" propagandists following in his  
wake and covering the same territory;  
whereas if the two belonged to the  
same organization, the adjoining pre-  
cinct, which is on that day neglected,  
could be attended to with no addition-  
al cost, more could be gained by a  
mutual exchange of names of candi-  
dates for party membership. But here  
it is necessary to decide upon the or-  
ganization which a propagandist, de-  
siring the greatest results to crown his  
efforts, would choose. Socialist clubs  
and leagues are vague and indefinite,  
seldom class conscious and above all  
are to be rejected by every methodical  
propagandist for the reason that these  
isolated clubs waste their energies  
much like the individual worker.

Any one or more persons can start  
a new club, but it took all the progres-  
sive Socialists of the nation to "start"  
The Socialist Party. If you get one  
branch of that organization established  
in your township or ward you can rest  
assured that there will be no wasteful  
stepping on each others' heels. Every-  
one can be assigned to a particular  
duty in a particular section for detail  
work. When a large undertaking—  
a house to house distribution of a cam-  
paign circular or a great central agi-  
tation meeting is to be advertised—  
then every organizer of a township  
or ward sends the necessary dodgers  
to the various precinct organizers and  
each one will attend to his respective  
territory. Then there will be no  
wasteful treading at each others' heels  
every one will have his or her allotted  
task and upon the fidelity displayed  
will depend whether the comrades  
advance the worker to greater responsi-  
bilities and duties.

It may be argued by some comrades  
who reside in the sections where but  
little or nothing has been done along  
the line of public meetings that they  
must first have several Socialist speak-  
ers to sew the seed before they need  
to think about organizations. There is  
no greater blunder possible than that  
of holding an agitation meeting in a  
section or community which has made  
no effort at organizing. Here is a sam-  
ple from the East published in "The  
Worker": "Comrade Geiger held meet-  
ings during the week at Waterbury,  
Bridgeport, etc., etc. Where advertis-  
ing was done, the meetings were well  
attended. Several meetings were not  
advertised at all, and the speakers had  
to call up casual passersby." Here it  
should be said that the existence of a  
local or branch does not necessarily  
mean that a community is organized,  
nor even approaching organization, in  
the full meaning of the word. The first  
requisite for a healthy-growing branch  
is a business meeting 52 times each  
year, once every week. If you haven't  
time for a weekly meeting, then you  
show less interest for the life-giving  
cause of socialism than is manifested  
by the upholders of the modern mock-  
ery of religions. That weekly meeting  
should be held in some place which can  
be had rent free until your branch has  
too many active organizers to be  
crowded into the available room or  
kitchen of some house or shop. Some  
have the erroneous idea that a well-  
lighted hall is best, even at \$1 or so  
per night, in order that a "good im-  
pression" may be made upon a possible  
recruit. Socialism is not here to make  
a "good impression" except in so far  
as results from its truth; truths of So-  
cialism are demonstrated at agitation  
meetings, not at business meetings.  
The possible convert has no business  
at the pure and simple business meet-  
ing; only workers are wanted there,  
workers who have reports of duties  
performed since last meetings, and who  
obtain at the business meeting an out-  
line of the next week's work. Such a  
branch can take up any offer from  
speakers on one week's notice, and  
guarantee good audiences. It can ad-  
vertise its meetings through its own  
news communicating channels—from  
the ward organizer down to the pre-  
cincts, and on down to the smallest  
possible city division—a city block or-  
ganization.

"The ward" in the cities, and the  
"township" in the country, will no  
doubt be adopted as the unit of organ-  
ization. As regards citywards, it would  
be but a makeshift as an organization  
so long as the blocks within the wards  
are without organizers. The good  
which is to be reached by the perfected  
Socialist organization is the ability to  
make a house-to-house canvass. The  
time consumed for such a sweeping  
canvass is so enormous that it can  
never be accomplished at frequent  
intervals until the minutest possible  
divisions of labor is made. A hustler  
assigned to each city block will realize  
this great object. Think a moment  
what possibilities, what glorious re-  
sults will be realized on election day,  
when every voter for, say, four weeks  
before casting his ballot, has been  
called on by the block organizer, who  
left literature each time and notified  
the voters of the time and place of  
the current week's agitation meetings.  
Nothing that the capitalist class could  
avail themselves of can long with-  
stand the battering of such an irresis-  
tible army of organizers—their press,  
their speakers, their office-holders,  
would become impotent and their weak  
resistance but tend to emphasize the  
vigor of the Socialist onslaught. Mil-  
litant comrades should center their  
entire thoughts upon the subject of  
organization from this time forward  
until a perfect organization is estab-  
lished.

methodical representative of the So-  
cialist organization in a ward or town-  
ship finds one of these "now here and  
now there, unconnected and unorgan-  
ized" propagandists following in his  
wake and covering the same territory;  
whereas if the two belonged to the  
same organization, the adjoining pre-  
cinct, which is on that day neglected,  
could be attended to with no addition-  
al cost, more could be gained by a  
mutual exchange of names of candi-  
dates for party membership. But here  
it is necessary to decide upon the or-  
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work. When a large undertaking—  
a house to house distribution of a cam-  
paign circular or a great central agi-  
tation meeting is to be advertised—  
then every organizer of a township  
or ward sends the necessary dodgers  
to the various precinct organizers and  
each one will attend to his respective  
territory. Then there will be no  
wasteful treading at each others' heels  
every one will have his or her allotted  
task and upon the fidelity displayed  
will depend whether the comrades

# IMPRESSIONS OF THE CONVENTION

By M. Winchevsky.

One of the most remarkable features of the great National gathering which may prove to have been of an epoch-making character was the fact that it was a plain business meeting from beginning to end. Never and nowhere has, to my knowledge, anything like it been seen, not even in Germany, the cool-headed matter-of-fact almost unemotional foster mother of modern socialism.

Hardly an opening speech—Comrade Herron's few guarded, though eloquent remarks being no more than a slight effort in that direction—no such a thing as an impressive appeal to the hearts of the delegates at any time during the progress of the convention, and absolutely not a word at the closing of it—all this ought to suffice to bear out the statement that ours was the most extraordinary "folk-mote," the most unconventional convention ever known in the annals of the Socialist movement.

And yet it is the very fact that contains the surest guaranty for the perfectness and durability of that unity which was accomplished last week at Indianapolis.

It was not ushered in with a flourish of trumpets. It was not insured by anything like a heart-stirring exhortation that might have carried away contending factions, that might have hypnotized and intoxicated, as it were, the audience on both sides only to render possible a wide awakening a month later.

Only then, was not inspired; people did not get "enthusiased" into it, neither was it made. It just grew. It did that slowly, painfully if you like, by hardly perceptible degrees, from hour to hour, from session to session, from day to day, until the last supreme moment was reached, and the beautiful, ripe growth stood out perfect before the eyes of men, giving to each and all a taste of the unity to come which shall embrace the whole working class, arrayed against the stingless, useless non-producing drones who now devour all the fruit of the busy bees.

Another striking feature of our convention was the youthfulness of many of the American-born delegates. The chairman of the last day, for instance, was a youth hardly out of his teens—so, at least, he looked to me—and by his side there sat two young men, older than he, but young men with the promise and vigor before them full of strength and life in the service of the cause. And facing them there sat that noble looking graybeard, the old veteran of the German movement, he who espoused the cause of the oppressed and exploited some years before Lassalle unfurled the purple banner, and then joined the Socialist pioneers—there sat Julius Vahlteich, and the contrast between him and the lads on the platform was brought out in strong relief. It accentuated the fact that our day was nearing its end, while young America was asserting itself ready to don the armor bright of the Social Revolution, to enter the lists on behalf of their class, and to fight the battle of labor, to fight and to win.

Julius Vahlteich made a speech, or rather read one from manuscript. His accent was bad, the delivery somewhat halting, the subject matter almost out of place, and certainly out of season, and many a comrade heaved a sigh of relief when the discourse was at an end. They were manfully enough to listen, and only one among them rose to a point of order. But they did not know that the man who addressed them had been a Socialist member of the Reichstag long before many of them were born; that as far back as 1874 he was already one of the leaders in the movement, and that many in the audience will come to see the day when they will see that the children that they had shaken hands with Carl Vahlteich.

Among the visitors was a baby, a thirteen-month old little girl, the child of Comrade Lovric of Chicago, a dear little soul affiliated with the Springfield faction. She behaved excellently making less noise than many a grown up person in the hall. She evidently followed the proceedings with interest, although she very likely did not understand much of what was said, but her parents will probably see to it that she does so by and by. Anyway she was among the most notable personages in the Masonic Hall, and my gaze wandered from her to Vahlteich and back again, I seemed to see the Past and the Future shaking hands and saluting each other.

Fully four-fifths of the delegates were American-born, the Germans and the Jews for once—and I am afraid for all time now—taking a back seat claiming and getting no more recognition than what would be their just share in accordance with the principles of proportional representation, in a sense.

Among the natives we were glad to see the three Afro-Americans, Costley, Adams, and McKay. The former two are fine orators, and I, for one, should have liked to see Wendell Phillips in the hall as they rose one after the other to voice the sentiments not of their race but of their class; as they used the language of the great abolitionist to give utterance to the teachings of Karl Marx. Old Phillips would have felt fully compensated for the Boston mobbing of which his friend, William Lloyd Garrison, was the victim, and he a heart-broken witness in 1832 could he have heard our colored friends talk.

The year that every Socialist puts his shoulder to the wheel and does his full duty, that year will the flag of the Co-operative Commonwealth float victoriously over the forever silenced settlements of incorporated greed. It is going to require suffering and sacrifice to accomplish this. But Comrades, when you look into the faces of the little children, think of the fate that awaits the vast majority of them if organized greed and glutony is permitted to continue its devastating sway; and then contemplate the lives of happiness and usefulness they MAY live if we all do our duty. Who can count any sacrifice too great? Often tried to impress upon you the fact that work done a few weeks before election, when the party prejudices of the people are aroused, counts for naught. NOW is the time to convert them to Socialism. NOW is the time men will read and reason. NOW is the time when men will listen to the truth. If next year you want an increase in the ranks of the working Socialists, NOW is the time to appeal to the hearts and minds of men. Never before in the history of our country has incorporated greed been so arrogant and bold in its encroachments upon the rights and liberties of the people. Never before has the hated injunction been made to do such faithful service that Vested Rights may trump the Just Rights of Man. To such an extent is organized capital carrying its high-handed play, that even Republican papers are beginning to sound the alarm. The Evening Telegram (New York) of Portland, Oregon, in its issue of July 23rd, says that as a result of the encroachments of organized capital upon the people's rights future generations "will look back on bloodier fields than were ever seen before in the world's history. Socialists do not want war. There is a peaceful revolution to be brought about through the education of the masses. But they realize fully that only through a perfect understanding of the true principles of social economy by the majority of the voters of the country can a bloody anarchy be avoided, or a better condition be established, should the upheaval come. How important then, that the work of spreading the truth be pushed forward as rapidly as possible! Are you doing YOUR duty in this great work? The Socialists of Jasper, Colorado, Missouri, have raised funds to buy 5,000 copies of a Socialist paper every week which they distribute by carriers in the towns. Can you doubt that the result will be in those towns? This, or some similar method, MUST BE ADOPTED EVERYWHERE, that the people may be aroused and made to think for themselves. If you are a Socialist—if you believe in its principles and have faith in the better conditions for all mankind to be ushered in by the Co-operative Commonwealth—rest on your oars no longer. Do YOUR duty, as thousands of your comrades are doing theirs. This is no time for "summer soldiers and sunshine patriots." If liberty is to be the heritage of your children, you must do your duty, and do it now.—Appeal.

## Advice to Women.

If you are a housekeeper, too worried and busy to find room for a thought (as one housekeeper told me she was) simplify your housework in every possible way that you may find time to realize this one statement—that your lot, more than anybody else, will be made easier and pleasanter under Socialism. Open your house to neighbors in order to talk over this matter with them. Avoid gossip and talk about petty household affairs. If you have any one near you who is interested in Socialism, and knows anything about it, ask questions and repeat the facts you have learned to your neighbor or your children. It will fix the matter in your mind to do this, for we never know how little we understand a subject until we try to tell some one else about it. If you are a shop or factory girl, a clerk or a bookkeeper, or have any similar work, learn yourself and teach your associates that your interests and here are identical with those of every other hand and brain worker in the world, no matter what nationality, color or sex. Learn to look upon all other workers as comrades, and neither scorn nor envy them. Remember that you need their help and they need yours to liberate the working-class from slavery. If you are a school teacher be thankful for your opportunity and teach their care, not from the capitalist standpoint, but from the standpoint of the class-conscious wage-worker; teach that a good character is more to be desired than great riches; teach lofty aims and ideals instead of the principles of commercialism. Teach that we are not here to make profit out of fellow-creatures, but to love and mutually serve and benefit each other. Among your fellow teachers, arouse a sentiment in favor of free text books, free lunches, free clothing, less wasteful methods of education, consolidated school for the rural districts, free transportation and the like.

There is work for all, whatever talent or ability you may possess, and to the limit of your enthusiasm and endurance. Work in the way that suits you best, by talking, singing, speaking, writing or thinking, only remember the three principles of International Socialism which are to be mastered and never forgotten. These are:

1. Economic Determinism—that people are moulded by the conditions which surround them; hence we must

# 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 conduct, 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 alike 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 fortified by the propertyed 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 of 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 provided 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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- ### OUR BOOK LIST.
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  - 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
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MISSOURI SOCIALIST,  
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St. Louis, Mo.

**OHIO.**  
Cleveland, O., Aug. 12.—At the meeting of Branch 1, Comrade Hayes gave an interesting account of the convention proceedings.

Comrade Wilshire has received an epistle from the Hon. George A. Groot of Cleveland, sole owner and proprietor of the Bryan Progressive Democratic Party, offering to debate for one-half the sum Comrade Wilshire offered Bryan. Comrade Wilshire is informed that unless he plunks down the \$5,000 Mr. Groot will hold him up before every newspaper reader in the U. S. as a living coward. Wilshire comes back, at Groot and offers to put up \$1,000 to the latter's \$500 for a contest. It's now up to Groot.

The Hon. George A. Groot has been invited to address Branch 1 Sunday, Aug. 25, he to choose his own subject. Local Cleveland will give a picnic at Manhattan Beach, Friday, Aug. 16. Allow me to congratulate St. Louis comrades in securing National Headquarters in your city. Personally, I should very much liked to have had headquarters in Cleveland, but more able men than the newly elected National officers could not have been found, so I am perfectly satisfied.  
M. H. G.

Organize your town, your county, your State. The movement is on the boom. Now is the time.

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