

MISSOURI SOCIALIST.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY OF ST. LOUIS.

Volume I.

St. Louis, Mo., Saturday, August 31, 1901.

Number 33.

New Locals Organized.

Girard, Kan., the First to Apply to the New National Committee.

LETTERS FROM ALL DIRECTIONS SHOW GREAT ENTHUSIASM.

One "Hoss" and Eleven Others.

Girard, Kan., Aug. 20, 1901.
Leon Greenbaum, National Secretary Socialist Party—We, the undersigned, hereby apply for a charter for a local branch of the Socialist party, and in doing this, declare our separation from all other parties and pledge our support to this party.

WALTER THOMAS MILLS,
A. A. WATLAND,
ERED D. WARREN,
W. A. BUSH,
W. W. BUSH,
J. N. BROWN,
M. EASTWOOD,
W. T. BROWN, JR.,
M. V. THIBBS,
W. E. BUSH,
E. N. THOMAS.

In Dixie Land.

Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 22, 1901.
Leon Greenbaum, National Secretary—Dear Comrade—Inclosed please find application for membership as a local of the Socialist party, accompanied by \$1.20 in stamps to pay for dues to National Committee for August, for which please send receipt stamps and membership cards. Also send charter and we will forward it upon receipt of same.

We intend forming a State organization here as soon as we get a good foothold in Atlanta. There are quite a number of good militant socialists scattered throughout the State. It would be a very good plan to send some good speaker down here for a tour through Georgia. But it must be one that understands Southern conditions.

Our numbers are very enthusiastic and we expect to go into the next campaign the coming fall. Yours fraternally,
MAX WILK,
Corresponding Secretary.

The application referred to above is signed by twelve members. Max S. Wilk is chosen organizer.

Wants a New One.

J. Forwaller, Chattanooga, Tenn.—Yours of the 10th and 14th inst. received, and in behalf of our local I respond by sending \$1 dues for August and September, our membership being an even ten. Also make application for new charter in place of this, our old one.

Independent Club Applies.

Waterbury, Conn., Aug. 16, 1901.
Mr. Leon Greenbaum, National Secretary—At our regular meeting last evening I was instructed by the members of the Waterbury Socialist Club to make application to the National Secretary for a charter of the Socialist party. Please forward us an application blank for same. The Waterbury Socialist Club has been an independent organization since the Socialist split in 1898. We have been waiting for unity and we think it is accomplished at present. When making states for speakers in the Eastern States, don't forget Waterbury. Yours for the Socialist party,
A. E. BARN, Organizer.

Letters to the Nat'l Secretary.

Which Indicate the Growth of the Movement.

H. E. Fox, Conneaut, O.—"Please send me blanks for forming Socialist club."

R. A. Southworth, Denver, Colo.—"Please send me several sets of blanks etc., for organizing branches."

C. H. Stover, Spring Forge, Pa.—"Please send me full particulars for organizing a branch of the Socialist party."

W. L. Thompson, La Valle, Wis.—"Please send particulars as to organization of Socialist club."

E. D. Wilcox, Burlington Junction, Mo.—"Please send me organizing material as per your ad in the Appeal."

Jos. Spivecek, Manitowoc, Wis.—"Please send me the necessary papers to organize a branch of the Socialist party."

W. C. Yocum, Culver, Kan.—"Please send me particulars and blanks for organizing branches of the Socialist party."

E. W. Brothers, Mohoningtown, Pa.—"Kindly forward me blanks and information regarding organizing branch of Socialist party."

John C. Hanrahan, Richmond, Mo.—"I am thinking of making an attempt at organizing a little branch of Socialists here. Please send me blanks and instructions."

D. E. Foulkes, Missouri City, Mo.—"Please send blanks and particulars for organizing Socialist party branch. I have a few men out of small ones started here."

D. W. Hughes, of Vandalia, Mo.—"Please send me blanks and full instructions for organizing a branch of the Socialist party and I will see what can be done in this place."

C. A. Clouson, Orlando, Fla.—"Please send me blanks and instructions for organizing Socialist branch. There are some Socialists here and we can make lots of them in the near future."

Fred E. Irish, State Prop. Sec. S. P. Woodstocks, Me.—"Please send me blanks and instructions how to organize local branches of the party, necessary steps to secure state charter, etc."

George M. Finley, Henrietta, Tex.—"Be so kind as to furnish me with suitable blanks and full particulars for organizing a branch of the Socialist party at this place. Think the time has come when we must organize for our own protection."

Z. T. Albright, Bessemer, Ala.—"Please send blanks and full particulars for organizing as we want to organize under the new banner of liberty. The cause will now grow faster as we are all for one and one for all. Let the good work go on."

Harris W. Sawtelle, Auburn, Me.—"Please send me blanks and particulars for organizing branches of the Socialist party. This in answer to your ad in the Appeal. Also please give me the address of the state secretary for Maine."

H. A. Leelis, McMechen, W. Va.—"Hurrah for Socialist unity! Please advise me of any change in method of organizing branches. Will have Comrade Debs with us September 11, and will distribute 4000 copies of Appeal to Reason on Lal or day."

H. B. Blair, Mansfield, Mo.—"Please let me know how to organize a group of Socialist workers to do more effective work under the new and happily united Socialist party. We want to be in touch with all other members, especially in our own state."

Virgil H. Cragun, St. Joseph, Mo.—"Not yet having reorganized under the new platform of the Socialist party, branch 10, S. D. P. of Mo.; at this place wishes instructions from your office as to our next duty. We are thirty-two strong and can reorganize with a much larger force now."

J. A. Wagner, Berlin, N. H.—"We wish to organize a Socialist club and I think we stand a fair chance to get the balance of power in this city. Please send the necessary implements and papers. The Socialists here are all mill hands, with the exception of a few."

Rev. J. H. Yeoman, Tewksbury, Mass.—"Please send me particulars of methods for organizing branches of Socialist party. I have been a Socialist for five years, acting alone. I want company and know where to find the material. I halt the new party with joy."

Stephen Kinney, Alpena, Mich.—"Please send me by return mail blanks and particulars for organizing branches of the Socialist party, and oblige us. There is a gang here, but it has been next to impossible to hold them together, but we will try it again."

W. C. Yeiser, Jacksonville, Fla.—"Please mail me blanks and send me full particulars for organizing branch of the Socialist party. Also let me know if there are any Socialist branches in the state of Florida. If so, where, and names of secretary."

Wm. L. Parkins, Milton, Ind.—"Send us what information you can about your plan of organizing for the united Socialist party. We are only a few, but our faith is as a grain of mustard seed and while we may not be able to move a mountain we intend trying to move somebody."

C. F. Ageton, Washington, Ind.—"Please send me blanks and full particulars for organizing branches of the Socialist party. The time has come for

CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO.

THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT FOR OTHERS.

REPUBLISHED BY REQUEST.



CLASS = CONSCIOUS.

Resolutions Passed by Striking Iron Workers at Seattle.

The following resolutions were passed by a mass meeting called in support of the iron workers' strike at Seattle, Wash., on August 10:

"Whereas, The machinists and workers of the city of Seattle, in mass meeting assembled, realize and recognize the fact that there is a class struggle existing in the present industrial system of society; and

Whereas, The members of the privileged class, the owners of the means of subsistence, and the employers of labor, incited by greed and success in their power to appropriate to themselves the product of labor, refuse the workers even sufficient remuneration for a decent existence.

Resolved, That the working class, in order to improve and advance their moral and material conditions, must unite as a class and strike for their liberties in the ballot box.

Taking possession of the powers of government, they shall abolish the right of private ownership and control in the tools of production and transportation, thereby eliminating the cause of the struggle between the classes.

This done, each and every worker will be assured the full product of his labor, then, and then only, will the liberties of every man, woman and child be assured, the power of the individual of any set of individuals to oppress their fellows by withholding the opportunity of satisfying their necessities, no longer exist, class distinctions be no more, civilization, progress and freedom be attained. Be it further

Resolved, That this meeting pledge itself to support the men on strike in their just demands."

Convention Comment.

The "Advance" of San Francisco says:

"The convention at Indianapolis proved one thing conclusively—that the Socialists of the United States want harmony in their ranks. The leader who would dare protest against the action of that convention would find himself without a following in a month. Every delegate seemed to feel his responsibility and acted as he knew the overwhelming majority of his constituents would have him act. Concessions were made by both sides whenever a proposition came up that called for a division. It is impossible to have one opinion in such an assemblage on every subject, but at least gentlemanly discussion may be expected. It was expected and demanded, and with the eyes of every sincere Socialist in the country on him, no one dared refuse. And now the work of the convention is completed, it remains with us, with the militant, class-conscious body of propagandists to go to our fellows in the work shop and in the mine, down where the strikes are and where the iron heel of the oppressor is crushing the life out of our brothers, and tell them that we are coming a united army to their relief. Tell them that our unity convention brought UNITY, and in that unity is their hope for freedom. It is our duty as human beings with a love of humanity in our hearts to endure discomfort and insult, if needs be, to bear the tidings of great joy to our

fellows, that the onward sweep of the Socialist forces, which makes for the economic well-being of every man, woman and child in the country, can not be staid by petty bickering and near-sighted enmity. Socialism is the only constructive force in modern society, and when we prove that the constructiveness extends to our own ranks, our own organization, our victory is only half a step away. Think what that victory means, and fight! Let your industry be unflagging and your soul be strong, and you may live to usher in a newer, better life for all men."

Resolutions by Toledo, O.

Whereas, The following comment on the constitution adopted at the late Indianapolis convention, by the Southern Mercury, should show to all persons of practical experience the danger facing our party in its present formative stage:

"Then, again, the convention declared for State autonomy, which means that renounces in every State shall adopt for themselves a platform to meet their existing environment, without regard to the platform of other States;" and

Whereas, We believe that a party proclaiming the economy of the largest possible conduct of affairs as the natural evolutionary order, should not adopt the reverse of this in its own organization. The early colonial history of our country shows the weakness of the autonomy idea, as does the trades union movement of to-day; therefore, be it

Resolved, That local Toledo asks that the National Committee be called upon to furnish a uniform application for charter, charter, individual application for membership, due card and due stamps; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Worker, Workers' Call and Missouri Socialist for publication, and request all locals to take like action, believing such action necessary as a means of protection until a more specific constitution is provided.

Adopted by Local Toledo Socialist Party, at a regular meeting, held on August 27, 1901. Other papers please copy.

T. F. KEOUGH, Secretary.

Toledo, O.

At its regular meeting last Sunday the Central Trades and Labor Union decided to invite Comrade M. Ballard Dunn to address the big labor demonstration at Concordia Park on Labor Day. This is quite a contrast to the array of corrupt politicians who will address the gathering, arranged by the B. T. C. at the Fair Grounds. If the rank and file of the unions affiliated with the B. T. C. had more to say about it a different set of speakers would probably be chosen.

The "Social Crusader" will change its name to "The Socialist Spirit." Headquarters for the Social Crusade have been moved to Los Angeles, Cal., where Comrade J. Stitt Wilson will conduct that work. Comrade Herron has resigned from the Crusade in order to devote his time more completely to the party.

The twenty-first annual conference of the Social Democratic Federation of England was held at Birmingham on August 4 and 5.

Rev. John Ellis is now in the editorial chair of the Haverhill Social Democrat.

The "Man In the Street."

Remarks on Some Parrot-like Objections Usually Launched Against Socialist Agitators.

A common remark hurled at Socialists by pin-headed ignoramuses is, "If you fellows don't like the way things are, get out of the country!" This is an exasperating exclamation because it evidences a hopeless case in its author, who cannot be reached through education and is therefore out of the influence of Socialist propaganda. But in answer to it, it can be said for the benefit of those who hear it and who are intelligent enough to be influenced that, as workmen who represent the class that makes the country, the Socialists do not propose to get out of it but intend to make it a fit country in which to live.

To be the cause of a condition or to simply point out a condition which exists and explain its cause, are two different positions. Yet these positions are ignorantly or maliciously linked by opponents to Socialism when they call Socialists "apostles of discontent." Notwithstanding the fact that discontent exists alongside of highly developed capitalism and is increasing to such an extent as to alarm the capitalist in his stronghold, the blame of it is put on the Socialists who are without power and have nothing to do with the existing order. Discontent to the Socialist is simply an indication of progress towards the eradication of its cause. Instead of being the cause of discontent, Socialism is the remedy for it, and rallying around its banners, the discontented of every land push on in the hope of happiness which is denied to the great majority of mankind under the capitalistic order of society.

"You fellows are talking nonsense, this is a free country!" yells a man from the crowd to the Socialist speaker. The Socialist knows that in the sense in which this is meant that it is so, and because it is so, is the reason why he is out urging people to use that freedom—the ballot—in such a manner as to make that freedom of value.

Just because we are free to change conditions is a poor reason for not doing so, yet such is the logic of the man who makes the objection above noted. Unless the freedom we have exercised it becomes valueless or worse still, is used against us, such being the case with the working class now when they vote their oppressors into power. The Socialist is agitating for the intelligent use of the freedom we have in order to gain the still greater freedom which awaits such action—Workers' Call.

Where Socialist orators speak on Labor day this year:
James F. Carey, Rochester, N. Y.
P. G. Strickland, Sheboygan, Wis.
John Collins, Des Moines, Ia.
August Klenke, Pontiac, Ill.
Eugene V. Debs, Nashville, Ill.
Walter Thomas Mills, Dubuque, Ia.
Leon Greenbaum, Linton, Ind.
M. Ballard Dunn, St. Louis, Mo.
G. A. Hoelin, Staunton, Ill.
E. Val Putnam, Staunton, Ill.
Max Hayes, Philadelphia, Pa.
H. Gaylord Wilshire, Dayton, O.
Mother Jones, Cleveland, O.

Copies of the picture of the Unity convention, printed on heavy cardboard or on heavy paper, for sale at this office, ten cents each.

STEEL WORKERS

Thank Socialist Party for Its Expressions of Good Will.

National Lodge Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers.

Pittsburg, Pa., Aug. 19, 1901.
Mr. Leon Greenbaum, National Secretary Socialist Party: Dear Sir and Brother—Your favor, containing the call issued to members of your party received, and assure you that we appreciate it at this time. Thanking you for the noble work you are doing, I am, fraternally yours,
JOHN WILLIAMS,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 20, 1901.
Mr. Leon Greenbaum: Dear Sir and Brother—Your favor of the 17th inst. with inclosures, came duly to hand. I have read the circulars which have been issued in behalf of the members of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, now on strike, and trust that they will be of some service to you and to these men who are striving so bravely for the recognition of their rights.
FRANK MORRISON,
Secretary American Federation of Labor.

New London, Conn., Aug. 21, 1901.
Leon Greenbaum, National Secretary.
Dear Comrade—Kindly accept our token, the sum of \$3.00 from the New London Socialist Club in behalf of the Amalgamated Steel Workers. Being newly organized, with a small number of members, we could not very well donate a greater sum.
ABEL S. MANSTER, Sec.-Treas.

W. J. White, New Castle, Pa.—"Debs speaks here on the 12th. Will put up a full county ticket, also start work on spring election. Keep your eye on this town. We can talk Socialism in unions now and not a word from opposition. Read your circular on steel strike before joint meeting of three lodges of the Amalgamated, and they cheered it to the echo. They have published it in official organ."

ALCAN LODGE, NO. 6, P. A. A. OF IRON AND STEEL WORKERS.

Pittsburg, Pa., Aug. 25, 1901.
Mr. L. Greenbaum, Nat'l Secy.—Dear Sir and Bro.—Your letter of the 15th inst. and printed circular of appeal to brethren of the Socialist Party at hand and contents noted. There is a great deal of talk among the working classes in this district what they will do in the voting line for the Socialist Party on election day. I will read your letter and circular appeal to the members of our local on the next meeting day. I will close, wishing success to the Socialist Party and with the co-operation of all unions and working classes victory is ours. I remain, fraternally yours,
JAMES A. PAUL.

Rose Lodge, No. 21, A. A. of I. S. and T. W.—Greenville, Pa., August 25, 1901.—Mr. Leon Greenbaum, National Secretary Socialist Party: Dear Sir and Brother—Yours of the 21st inst. to hand and contents carefully noted, and it appears as though it may be as seed sown on good ground, as our members appear to be taking kindly to it. I handed your letter to one of our members, Brother Thos. Mould, and he tells me that it struck him as just what we needed and that he had written you upon the subject.

I read your letter of appeal before our lodge on Saturday evening at our regular meeting, and although our laws exclude politics, we could not reject it in this case. Every member in the hall seemed to be enthused with Socialist ideas. As for myself I think we will never get justice from either of the old parties and I think it is high time that the working classes were looking out for themselves. I do not know with what success we would meet on these lines outside of the steel workers in this locality, but I have reason to believe that a great deal of good could be done in this town if we had Socialist literature to distribute among the people. Our lodge renders you a vote of thanks for the interest you have taken in our present trouble and I have been instructed to thank you and also the Socialist party in general for the good will you have shown to the striking steel workers. Hoping that we may yet win this strike and that you will meet with much success in your efforts, I remain yours very truly,
R. A. SNEDDEN.

Several branches of the Socialist Party formed a compact union at the recent National conference in Indianapolis. This party is now in good condition to grow, and the great steel strike should add a million voters to its rank. Socialists offer the only solution for the labor question. When a laboring man opposes the principle of public ownership, he is either ignorant of the true conditions or he is paid for his treachery.—Central Farmer and Nonconformist (Populist).

Missouri Socialist

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

The fact that a signed article is published does not commit Missouri Socialist to all 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.



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.

Get your ward branch in shape for business.

As long as all men are not angels, capitalism will be a failure.

It is a whole lot of satisfaction to look forward to the campaign of 1904. Every Socialist knows that it will be interesting.

What's the matter with organizing one thousand branches of the Socialist party during the next six months? A little energy from all hands will do it.

"Let unionism go to its logical limit and where will the workman find himself?" asks the St. Louis Mirror. In the Co-operative Commonwealth, Mr. Reedy. Ask something easier.

The press dispatches state that there is a growing sentiment among business concerns against extending the Chinese exclusion act. It isn't sentiment, gentlemen—only a matter of dollars. Children are cheaper, and they would be so handy in a strike.

There was a land called Merky, in which exactly fifteen million boys lived, and these boys were EVERY ONE, very, very industrious, and they ALL applied themselves very closely to the work in which they were engaged, and ALL of them pleased their employers and EACH ONE was promoted and soon got to be at the head of the factory in which he had worked so faithfully and then he got elected manager of a big company and then when a trust was formed he was elected president at a salary of one million dollars a year. "Who did the dirty work when all the boys were presidents?" Ah, go on, you can't appreciate an intelligent argument on political economy.

The renowned philanthropists who have been posing as such remarkable "Socialist-too fellows" on the ground that they conducted their business on the profit-sharing plan will probably not stand so high in the estimation of workingmen since Morgan is said to have planned this same profit-sharing scheme with a view to breaking the steel strike. Socialists have always insisted that profit-sharing is simply a smooth way of blinding the toiler to his own interests by making him think that he is "interested" in the business. Now that the daily papers, by circulating a rumor that Morgan will adopt this method to break the strike, have admitted that this is the chief value of profit-sharing to the capitalist, perhaps someone will listen to what those crazy Socialists say.

If you should take a journey to Russia and while there should pluck a workman by the sleeve and say "Can I speak with you?" you would be very much astonished if you were suddenly seized and thrown in jail. You would be very indignant and might go so far as to see the American Consul and insist that a few United States battleships be sent over to demand an apology. But you are not even surprised, and not a bit indignant, when you pick up a daily paper and read this:

"Chicago, Ill., August 29.—Union pickets may be arrested with warrants and held to the criminal court for unlawful interference, if they touch a non-union man and request the privilege of a conversation.

"This was the purport of a decision rendered here to-day by Justice Doyle, when he held to the criminal court H. Brown and Herman Vogelung, two of the strike committee of the Iron Moulders of North America, who on August 22, pulled the sleeve of Anton Nelson, a moulder, and said: 'Can I speak with you?'"

Free speech is a great thing, but it must not be allowed to interfere with property rights.

Rev. Schlathoelter Replies.

Moberly, Mo., July 28, 1901.—Editor Missouri Socialist: Your paper, No. 29, was received today. I was indeed surprised to find my letter of the 24th instant to you so prominently on the first page of your paper. I had not expected such an honor. You may imagine that I read with great interest your reply to my letter. I always like to get answers to my letters, and I appreciate them double when they come by return mail, a habit which I follow invariably. You say that I have "one of the vague notions of Socialism." Well, I thought that I knew something of Socialism, having read about the doctrine and conversed with quite a number of its adherents. But I must say, that I never knew that "the effect of Socialism will be to finally subdue such things" (human greed). Further on you say in your answer: "He thinks we are trying to legislate 'goodness' into people. If you claim the first why should you object to the other?"

Revolt at the ballot box? Pshaw. The ballot box of the last presidential election made an imperialist of me, not an expansionist, but an imperialist with a constitutional monarchy. I used to be a Democrat. If you think you can convert me you have a big task before you.

When I preach the doctrine of content, I mean by that the doctrine of happiness with one's condition which in no way excludes striving for a betterment of one's condition. In fact, happiness here on earth can only be taken in a relative sense. There is craving in every man's heart for more happiness, than he really enjoys. The man who can satisfy all his heart's wishes, still craves, that he is not absolutely happy. This craving for happiness seems to me to be one of the strongest natural proofs of the existence of a boundless happy future in the other world, else nature would not put this craving in our hearts, which we cannot satisfy here on earth. If you think I am not content or happy in the relative sense of the word, you are mistaken.

How your public ownership with all the political grab bags in the field will work, I would like to see. I think you better first legislate "goodness" into the people, and then let them do as they please. Everything will be all right then, Socialism or not.

Respectfully Yours,
L. P. SCHLATHOELTER.

We will not dispute with Rev. Schlathoelter about what he has read on Socialism for he has not told us the extent of his investigation. We only ask him to read the little pamphlet we send, "The Mission of the Working Class" by Rev. Chas. Vall. When he has read that we will perhaps be able to understand one another's arguments more readily. The effect of Socialism will certainly be to subdue human greed and other evil traits, for the simple reason that it will change the conditions under which men live. Did it ever occur to you that the reason a man becomes so greedy in accumulating wealth is that he fears he will be left in want at some future time unless he acquires wealth now? Take away the necessity of piling up private wealth for future use and what will be left to cause men to be greedy?

We are not trying to legislate goodness into people; we are only trying to change the environment of men so that they will naturally become better men. If you have a scrawny unproductive rooster planted in poor soil you do not wait until the rooster bush becomes beautiful and healthy before transplanting it to good soil; on the contrary, you take it out of the bad soil in order that the new conditions may enable it to grow and become beautiful. Just so does the Socialist propose to take mankind out of the bad soil of capitalism and plant it in the good soil of Socialism so that the better natures of men will have a chance to develop and predominate.

Is it really possible that you believe in a constitutional monarchy, Rev. Schlathoelter? No, we hardly think so. You are only disgusted with the same old sham battle of the ballots which the two capitalist parties are carrying on to keep the workers divided and in your disgust at the farce you make the exclamation that you do about wanting monarchy. The truth is you are discontented. You do not like the way things are going. You are even seeking a desperate way out of the present troubles of society.

Read our literature and you will see that the working class are producing food, clothing and shelter in abundance; yet you know that they are only meagrely provided with all these necessities. Invention during the last fifty years has made it possible to produce ten times as much as formerly. Surely the working class who produce these things are not supplied with ten times the food, clothing, etc. Look around you and see if we are not able, by properly organizing the industries and operating them under collective control of the people, to feed and clothe all men and women with very little labor. Then why do you ask the workmen to be content when there is a way out of their present condition? A man who is doing well, will, of course, be happy and at the same time be striving to better his own condition. But the man in the depths, the poor man, can only be aroused to the point of overthrowing his oppressors by making him discontented with his condition. As long as he is content to be robbed of the products of his toil he cannot better his condition.

If Rev. Schlathoelter will read the literature we send him we are satisfied to undertake the task of converting him.

Mother Jones in West Virginia.

How She is Organizing the Coal Miners—Defies Injunctions.

[By Dorothy Adams in N. Y. Herald.]

Of immeasurable importance as a factor in the unit of organized labor is the mission that Mother Jones has been delegated to bear to the twenty-eight thousand toilers in the torched coal mines in West Virginia. Colossal in its magnitude, incalculable in its potent of impending industrial revolution and social cataclysm, it seems a mission ill fitted for a woman's execution. Nevertheless a woman has been called to its accomplishment, and to her the United Mine Workers of America now look for a solution of the problem that has long baffled and harassed not only themselves, but all interdependent bodies of organized labor. That problem is the unionization of the West Virginia forces and their alliance with the federation of

same day, moonlit room where Mother Jones lies—and I write. They roll their heat pricked bodies first on one side, then on the other. Their moist heads turn in vain to find a cool spot on the sour smelling pillows. Their naked legs are thrown out over the counterpane. In the adjoining and smaller room the younger children and their father are trying to sleep, while the mother hushes the fretful baby, that wakes up and cries every time the shift engine passes back and forth.

This room, too, is flooded with light. Not moonlight, however, but the fierce glare of the belching coke ovens, that all day and all night long vomit their volumes of smoke and cinders into this miserable kennel of the wretched, forced to live within range of their scorching heat.

But there is no rest to the West Virginia coal miner or his helpless children in this valley of dreadful night.



"MOTHER" JONES.

Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois.

No political heroine of history ever essayed a task fraught with more difficulties, moral and physical, than that which falls upon this old woman, who comes into the wilderness of West Virginia as an evangel, preaching the new social gospel, teaching the new industrial creed.

For Mother Jones the State of West Virginia is a forbidden land. She enters its borders as an outlaw and in defiance of the federal judiciary. Under the ban of the perpetual injunction issued by Judge Jackson in 1897, forbidding and restraining organizers of the United Mine Workers from entering the confines of the State for ever and ever, this gentle apostle of industrial emancipation is able to arrest and imprisonment any moment that vested interests deem it expedient to enforce that dangerous and obnoxious law.

MET BY CONSTABLES AND SQUIRE

It is my privilege to accompany Mother Jones into this forbidden land and to journey with her on foot through the enemy's country. And it is in all truth a forbidden land and an enemy's country. Constables and squires meet us at every turn and serve all manner of papers and warrants and restraining injunctions on Mother Jones, which she, with fine contempt, chucks into her big, black silk handbag, and then goes ahead and does as she pleases. Only day before yesterday, as we walked into North Caperton at dusk, the constable and squire challenged Mother Jones and forbade her the right of addressing a meeting of miners at the tippie on the opposite side of the river that night.

Only this morning the miner at Mr. Carlson who sheltered us last night was discharged and his family evicted from the wretched company shack they called home. The West Virginia miner speaks to Mother Jones at the risk of losing his job, and his family harbors her under certain penalty of eviction should the facts reach the ears of the mine superintendent.

Wherever we go there is no room for us in the company inn, and thus we are only too often obliged to partake of the hospitality of a friendly coal digger, and thus it is that Mother Jones lies fast asleep tonight upon the hard, bare, moon washed floor of a hovel at St. Clair. Our host's family cannot afford the luxury of a lamp. I am writing in the moonlight that streams through the sashless windows and the low open doorway and whitens with infinite chastity the snow of Mother Jones' hair. Her head is pillowed upon her handbag, and if she dreams at all it is of such of her people as have fallen on evil days.

Mother Jones is dead tired. Up the high mountain side, down the dark ravine, through the fastnesses of the West Virginia wilderness, along the hot, dusty railroad track in the valley, by rock and by stream for many a long, hot mile, she and I have tramped this day. The coal digger's children are restless. They sleep, six of them, in the

step into the job left vacant by the union recruit and to move into the shack from which his family was evicted.

On our journey up to Berry, where Mother Jones addressed a mass meeting just at the end of the railroad trestle on this side of Sewell, we saw a man crawl from under the rods of a freight train that had slowed up for water. He was barefooted and his clothes were in tatters. He sat down beside the little spring that bubbled up behind the water tank, and Mother Jones divided our luncheon with him. He was a miner hunting for work, forty-three years old, with a family back in Alabama, glad to sell himself for the miserable pittance of a West Virginia coal-digger. He had travelled all the way from Alabama, sleeping on the rods of freight cars. He was going up to Quinimont on the seat of a job. The whistle blew, he drank another cup of cool water, swallowed the last bite of sandwich and all in the twinkling of an eye swung under the moving train.

There is one of the men who make French revolutions possible," significantly commented Mother Jones as the train disappeared around the curve. REFUSED PASSAGE ON FERRIES.

We encounter most difficulty when it becomes necessary for Mother Jones to cross the river most of the ferries are the property of the companies who control the adjacent mines. When Mother Jones' identity is discovered the ferrymen refuse to carry her.

The dignity of this woman is awe-inspiring. When the constable and squire met us at North Caperton the other night she treated them with the indulgence with which a grandmother looks upon the practical jokes of her grandsons. She was not at all nonplussed, but calmly sat on a pile of railroad ties awaiting her time, and after a quarter of an hour's parley between the squire and the constable (Mother Jones never parleys with a petty law officer) they decided to ride across the mountains to Fayetteville, the county seat, and look up the law.

They have not returned, thus far, and Mother Jones held her meeting that night and numerous others since. Sitting on the river bank near Hawk's Nest, Mother Jones computed that every miner in the West Virginia coal fields must dig twenty tons at the very lowest estimate to pay the various company assessments before he has anything for food and clothing and powder. He receives a wage that will average anywhere from \$1.50 to \$3.00 per day.

Out of this comes house rent of not less than \$5 a month; water, \$1 per month; squibs, 25 cents per month; 7 gallons of oil per month at 50 cents per gallon, and which can be bought anywhere in open market for 25 cents per gallon; powder, of which he uses between three and four kegs per month, in order to mine enough coal to pay him \$1.50 per day, at \$2.25 per keg, costing operators 98 cents delivered at mouth of mine; 60 cents per month for blacksmith, \$1 per month for company doctor, no difference whether he ever has occasion for his services or not, and 10 cents per month for the hospital at Paint Creek.

RAILROAD TRACK THREE FEET FROM THE DOOR.

The valley is a narrow, precipitous gorge, every foot of level surface being occupied by the railroad tracks. In many of the camps that Mother Jones and I traveled through this week stone tracks lay but three feet from the doors of the miners' dwellings. All along the valley the houses of the inner side of the railroad abut against the cliffs, and on the other side perched upon piles driven into the steep, sloping banks running down to the river. On the inner side of the tracks, and between them and the row of the houses, are the coke ovens.

Such is the typical location of the West Virginia coal-digger, and such are the conditions under which he lives. The shack usually consists of three rooms—two bed-rooms and a kitchen. The company that employs the coal-digger receives from \$5 to \$8 per month rental for these three rooms, which does not include the additional \$1 per month for water, which they must carry themselves from the company well.

The water supply is the most plentiful of all the tragedies to be found here. The family with whom we are spending the night use the river water as many others are forced to do who cannot pay the requisite \$1 per month. They draw it up in a bucket weighted with stones, with a home-made pulley and string. It is at all seasons of the year thick and muddy as chocolate, and is bad to bathe in, to say nothing of drinking.

It is to better just such conditions as these that Mother Jones has come down into this country. She holds meetings at the coal tipples in the evening, at six o'clock. Then the men slide down the rails on the incline that leads to the mouth of the mine in the mountain above. At night she holds meetings usually aided by some one of the four men organizers who are in that country to help her. It is at the best laborious, discouraging work. Every means possible is used by the coal companies to intimidate those in favor of organization. Immediate discharge is the penalty should an employe be discovered to have joined the United Mine Workers. The companies can afford to discharge with impunity. Of the twenty-eight thousand miners in the State only about three thousand are salaried men. The companies are very independent, because every incoming freight brings only too many idle men searching for work, who are glad to

MEN WHO MADE FRENCH REVOLUTIONS.

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THE "PLUCK ME" STORE.

All he has left he is at liberty to spend for food and clothing at the "Pluck Me," the miner's vernacular for the company store. It is truly well named. The prices charged for everything are exorbitant in the extreme. Flour of quality that can be bought in any city of railroad town or village in the land for \$1.50 per barrel these people pay for at the rate of \$6.75 per barrel.

THE COMRADE.

Publishers' Announcement.

With the enormous growth of public opinion in favor of Socialism during the past few years there has grown up a very considerable literature on the subject, and a marked increase in the number of papers and periodicals devoted to the spread of its principles may be noticed. All over the nation we have today a network of papers, edited by capable and honest thinkers, engaged in the great work of raising the people and winning them over to Socialism. These are doing an invaluable service to the movement of which we are all proud.

Furthermore, we have an organ for the discussion of Socialist principles in the International Socialist Review which has in a short time made for itself an acknowledged position in the foremost ranks of the Socialist press of the world. We share with its publishers the pleasure of that success.

But it has been remarked from time to time by various friends of the movement, that in spite of the fact that Socialists have achieved distinction in all departments of Literature and Art we have as yet no paper of our own which the pages of which their work may be garnered to be enjoyed by the great mass of the world's disinherited, who scarcely know of the great masterpieces of Printing, Song and Story that have been created by men and women who have worked and are working for the great cause of Socialism and love to call the poorest and downcast by that sweetest of all names—ours henceforth—"Comrade." We have been importuned by many people to undertake the task of establishing such a paper, and fully realizing all that is involved in such an undertaking, we have decided to respond to the demand, trusting to our comrades everywhere for support. Therefore we announce "The Comrade"—the Journal of the Socialist Spirit.

It is our intention then, to publish a paper for the great that shall be imbued with our great ideals of liberty, justice and hope; a paper that while it contains only the purest and noblest in literature and art shall be of interest to old and young.

How rich in material the Socialist movement is, those are familiar with its history alone know. The numberless heroic sacrifices that it has called forth; the long list of its martyred dead who lived and died for its principles—what a vast field is here! And how could it be otherwise in a movement which has had a Marx and an Engels; a Robert Owen and a Hyndman; a Liebnicht, a Jaures and a Vandervelde—the movement of Heine and Freiligrath, of Morris and Edward Carpenter? Scattered here and there, and already being borne along with time's hurrying tide are precious fragments of that history which, unless some hand is stretched to save them, will soon be lost forever. We shall try to save them and by telling of the struggles of the noble men and women who have been the pioneers of our movement, we shall not only recall deeds of devotion and daring, but we ourselves and our children will find in them inspiration, incentive and encouragement.

In each issue we hope to produce original full page and other illustrations by the best artists, stories, historical, descriptive and biographical sketches, poems and criticisms.

Books new and old that bear in any way upon social questions will be dealt with in our pages, and we hope each month to publish a selection of the best political caricatures and pictorial satires of the world's political press.

Needless to say, contributions will from time to time appear from non-Socialists. Whilst the Comrade will breathe in every number the spirit of our great cause, we welcome such contributors as: Richard LeGallienne, Edwin Markham, Ernest H. Crosby, John C. Kenworthy and others. A latitudinarian spirit will, we hope, characterize every issue.

Such, briefly told, are the intentions with which we begin this new venture. We have set our mark high and by the help of our comrades everywhere we are persuaded that we shall succeed. The Comrade will be edited by a board consisting of Comrades Leonard D. Abbott, George D. Herron, William Mally, Morris Winchewsky, Algernon Lee J. Spargo and Peter E. Burroughs. The management will be in the hands of Comrade O. Wegener, until lately manager of "The Worker" and Socialist Literature Co.

THE COMRADE PUB. CO.
184 William St., New York.

Letters to the National Secretary

CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE.

us to act and I think we can organize a branch here. The A. E. of L. has just been organized here and you were billed to speak, but you could not fill the appointment, so Mr. Reynolds, of Terre Haute, came and gave us a good Socialist speech."

Z. J. Littrell, Kingman, Kan.—There are only a few Socialists here, all poor, no organizer near that we know of, and we are not able to bear the expense of getting one from a distance. We are thinking of organizing without expense that we might popularize the cause here by chipping in a few dimes or quarters for literature and distribute same in time to educate the people and have out a county ticket in 1902. Please send instructions for organizing."

Chas. McMullen, Horse Shoe Bend, Idaho.—"As there is no Socialist organization in Idaho I write to you to ask to be enrolled as a private soldier in the grand army of Socialism. I was the Populist candidate for elector for Bryan last fall in Idaho. Last week I notified the chairman of the Populist state central committee that our ways parted and that henceforth I was to cast my lot with the Socialist Party if they would receive me."

Thomas Mould, Sr., Greenville, Pa.—"Your letter and circular to Bro. Snedden of Rose Lodge, No. 22, Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, was handed to me to read and have taken the matter up with you at the request of several of our most prominent members. We have been affiliated almost all our life time with the two old parties and cannot see any effort on their part to aid us as working people and have come to the conclusion that we have to seek elsewhere for recognition and we cannot see anything better than to step right over with your party. Your circular is a very encouraging one to us, and we thank you for the movement you are taking in our behalf as members of the Amalgamation. We think now is a proper time to commence operations, as we have our fall elections coming on, and, therefore, would be much obliged to you for documents and all other information in regard to starting a local of the Socialist Party in our midst."

"Your communication will be read in lodge meeting this Saturday evening coming."

Copies of the picture of the Unity convention, printed on heavy cardboard or on heavy paper, for sale at this office, ten cents each.

Socialist of Latonia, Ky., held city convention on August 29.

CONVENTIONS

Luzerne County, Pa.
The Socialist convention of Luzerne County was held in Wilkes-Barre, Pa., August 18. It was well-attended. R. Himmelberger, president of the Amalgamated Cutlery Union, and Nym Seward, secretary of the Street Railway Union, acted as secretaries.

The following ticket was submitted: Sheriff, Nym Seward; coroner, J. G. Roth; recorder, J. F. McConner; Joseph Schneider.

Campbell County, Ky.
Newport, Ky., Aug. 25.
E. Valdimian, Desce Comrade—by this week's Socialist that you be kept informed of the movement in different parts of the country. We held a county convention last Tuesday, 20th, at which 52 comrades, representing the Socialist Societies of this (Campbell) county. We have a splendid movement here in Newport, and we opened up headquarters right on the main street. It was there we held our convention. Our hall packed to the doors, and there a great interest manifested. We had street meetings here last week. Comrades Benton and Glickert acted as speakers. Both meetings abundantly attended and Glickert made a hit with the speakers. Everything looks bright in this county for the great cause of socialism. Yours, fraternally,
A. L. NAGEL.

Jefferson County, N. Y.
The Social Democrats of Waterbury and Jefferson county, New York, held their city and county convention on August 15. Nearly one hundred comrades were present and enthusiasm prevailed. O. W. Sasser was chairman and Levi Sasser secretary.

The following ticket was nominated for Congress: (Twenty-fourth District)—Raymond D. Hill, Assembly (First District)—C. C. Rosencorn; Second District—Thomas Lynch, Mayor of Watertown—Albert Sasser.

President of the Common Council—Thomas Millington.
Aldermen (First Ward)—James Kirby and George Mackey; Second Ward—Joseph McManus and Charles Kellogg; Third Ward—George Hart and William E. Kaley; Fourth Ward—Frank Crimmins and Thomas Hill; Fifth Ward—H. A. Barber and Frank R. Fuller; Sixth Ward—Levi Sasser and Philip Ackerman.

Good work is expected from the Watertown comrades.

Teller County, Colo.
The Daily Press of Cripple Creek, gives the following account of Teller County Socialist convention at that place:

Socialist party held a mass convention at the city hall last night about forty members were present representing nearly all the towns in the county. A full ticket was nominated as follows:

Sheriff—H. W. Fox, Altman.
County Clerk—J. J. Callahan, Victor.
Assessor—Mrs. Adah B. Hanna.
Inspector—J. C. Provo, Cripple Creek.
Superintendent of Schools—Mrs. Effluks, Cripple Creek.
Coroner—R. H. Meaney, Cripple Creek.
Commissioner—J. L. Sealey, Goldfield.
Croner—Fred Hener, Cripple Creek.

H. F. Fieby acted as chairman. Charles LeCarlo, secretary. The nomination of a candidate for county clerk was left with the Executive Committee.

Resolution was adopted pledging candidates against accepting a nomination from any other political party. Another resolution adopted that the work of Organizer Labor Committee of one from each town in the county was appointed, with power to fill vacancies and to act as a campaign committee. Following is the committee: W. H. Fieby, chairman; James Gaston, Charles Camp, H. Hansen, Tom Hurley, Fred Hener, Gen. Engley, J. Callahan, Tom Hurley, B. Claff, J. S. Jones, Mrs. Hanna and others.

Iowa State Convention.
The Socialist Democratic Party of Iowa: Davenport, Ia., Aug. 8, 1901.
Comrades—You are hereby notified that a convention of the Socialist Democratic party of Iowa is called to meet in the city of Des Moines, Ia., Thursday, September 5, 1901. The following organizations are entitled to representation at said convention:

All local branches of the Socialist Democratic party of Iowa.
All unaffiliated socialist organizations in the State of Iowa recognizing the class struggle and the necessity of independent political action.
All counties in the State of Iowa in which there are no socialist organizations are entitled to one delegate, if the delegate is endorsed by at least 50 voters recognizing the class struggle and the necessity of independent political action.

The basis of representation at the convention will be as follows: All local organizations will be entitled to one delegate for every twenty-five members or fraction thereof. Unorganized counties as per statement above.

The business to be considered by the convention will be:

1. Perfecting a united Socialist organization in the State of Iowa.
2. Nominating candidates for the State ticket.
3. Transacting such other business as may be properly brought before the convention.

It is sincerely hoped that every Socialist organization in the State of Iowa will be represented at the convention, as we desire to make the convention a most pronounced success, and we therefore call on all organizations and individuals to help us in our efforts. Correspondence is solicited.

THE STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
Social Democratic Party of Iowa.
W. A. JACOBS,
State Secretary.

Discipline Maintained.
A special meeting of Local Union County, New Jersey, was held Sunday, August 12, to take action on the case of Morris Eichmann, who was elected as Justice of the Peace in Westfield, broken last April on the S. D. P. ticket, and who, it was since discovered, had formally accepted the endorsement of the Democratic and Republican parties for that office.

The comrades have proceeded very slowly in this matter out of a desire to do no injustice to Eichmann, who, it was believed, had hardly realized the seriousness of his breach of faith with the party when he committed it. The matter was discussed at two previous meetings of the local, and last Sunday's meeting was called to take final action upon the initiative of Eleventh Ward Branch 2, Jersey City, charging Eichmann with violation of Article 6, section 9, of the party constitution.

The meeting was calm and dignified and all willingness was shown to give Eichmann a chance to justify himself if any justification were possible. After all the facts had been brought out the question was formally put to him whether or not he would resign his office as the party must demand. He emphatically refused, and by an almost unanimous vote he was expelled from the party, subject to a referendum vote to be taken in the branches.

NEWS OF THE MOVEMENT.

A co-operative store is now being conducted by Socialists of Chicago. The profits will be devoted to Socialist propaganda.

Comrade Eugene V. Debs, speaks at the Vernon Springs (Ill.) Chautauque August 22. The Clinton Daily Times devotes two columns to a summary of his speech.

The West Side comrades will give a picnic to celebrate the unification of the Socialist forces of Chicago, at Bergman's Grove in Riverside, on Sunday, September 8, 1901.

OHIO.

Cleveland, O., Aug. 26, 1901.
After the regular routine of business of Branch 1, George Groot was given the floor, his subject being "Fountain Pansies," he claiming that if there were more money in circulation people would be better off. The comrades tried to show him that it was immaterial to the wage-worker how much or how little money was in circulation, if they did not have an opportunity to work and get some of the money. He said he was ready and willing to help along a cause that would better the condition of the people.

As business of importance came up, the discussion was cut short, but he was invited to attend the next meeting. When the subject will again be taken up and thrashed out to a finish.

A local has been organized at Painesville, O., through the efforts of Comrade Prevy of Troy, N. Y. Fraternally yours,
M. H. U.

NEW YORK.

The comrades of New York will retain the name Socialist Democratic Party until after the fall election as technicalities make this course necessary.

The 20th A. D., Brooklyn, found at its last meeting that it had cleared \$50 by its last picnic. A part of this will be devoted to the life-and-drum corps, which is expected to be useful in the campaign.

The Workmen's Educational League, which has been doing good work in the Twenty-second and Twenty-fourth Assembly Districts, has changed its name to the "Socialist-Educational League."

At the last meeting of the Seventh Assembly District, Social Democratic Party, Brooklyn, John H. Ward and Fred J. Laekennacher were appointed as a special committee to submit a plan for agitation during the coming campaign. The delegate to the General Committee of Local New York was instructed to move that the National Committee propose to the membership at large to assess themselves ten cents each per week to create a fund for the benefit of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers until the strike against the Steel Trust is settled.

The Alliance of Polish Socialist clubs, with headquarters at 484-Noble street, Chicago, has sent out Comrade J. A. Barkowski, editor of the weekly "Robotnik," for an extended agitation tour, which is to last four months at least. Most of his time will be spent among Polish anthracite coal miners in Pennsylvania. That region includes over twenty hamlets and towns, each containing from 500 to 3,000 Polish miners. Nearly all belong to the United Mine Workers' union and are very strongly inclined with Socialism.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.
A call was issued to all branches of the Socialist Democratic Party and sympathizers to organize a county committee at Yonkers, August 11. Twenty-two representatives answered the call, from Port Chester, New Rochelle, Yonkers, Tarrytown and Peekskill. P. J. Bauerberg of Yonkers was elected Chairman and A. F. Simmonds of Peekskill, secretary.

Reports of Branches show good financial condition, and all are taking in new members. Mount Vernon and Dobbs Ferry were also heard from. Decided that each branch, including others organized hereafter, send three delegates, to meet at Yonkers, Sunday, August 25, at 2 p.m. The secretary to notify all branches and friends.

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Composition of the Convention

Editor Missouri Socialist—The following information gleaned from the cards filled out by delegates to the Indianapolis convention may be of interest to your readers. The occupations represented were: Barber (2), book-keeper (1), brass finisher, butcher, cabinetmaker, canvasser, carpenter (4), carver and designer, cashier, cigar-maker (3), clerk (4), commercial traveler (4), coal miner, compositor, confecturer, decorator, dentist, druggist, editor (2), electrician, furniture dealer, glass blower (2), grinder, hotel keeper, housewife (3), frog and steel worker, journalist (4), laborer (2), lawyer (1), leather worker, lecturer (5), letter carrier, lithographic draftsman, machinist (6), merchant tailor, minister, newspaper employee (2), organizer (3), painter (2), "parafite," plumber, publisher, printer (5), printing pressman (2), proofreader, reporter, salesman (2), secretary (3), shoemakers, shoe dealer, "Socialist" (2), solicitor, speaker, stenographer (2), tailor, teacher (2), telegraph operator, tinner, turner, watchmaker.

The oldest delegate in the convention was 69, and the youngest 22 years of age. The average age between 25 and 36 years.
CHAS. R. MARTIN.
Tiffin, Ohio.

IMPORTANT To St. Louis Branches.

Members and branches of the Socialist party in St. Louis will please take notice of the following important matters:

1. That the new constitution to govern the party in this city is now adopted and in force. This constitution will be found in another column and should be studied carefully, in order that a uniform system of propaganda, etc., be conducted throughout the city.
2. That every ward branch must at once elect an organizer to represent it on the new City Central Committee.
3. That the first meeting of the new City Central Committee will be held Monday, September 9, 8 p.m., at room 10, 22 North Fourth street. All organizers must be present at this meeting.
4. The ward branches are hereby called upon to make nominations for the following offices: Secretary (who is also to act as business manager of Missouri Socialist), and editor for Missouri Socialist. All nominations must be in the hands of the secretary of the C. C. C. by September 15.
5. All nominations will be submitted to a referendum vote of the branches, votes to be counted on October 1.

Trusting that prompt attention will be paid to these matters, rendered necessary by the new constitution, I am, fraternally,
WILLIAM DETJEN,
Secretary C. C. C.

Sixteenth ward branch held a good meeting Thursday evening at Smith's hall, 21st and Franklin. Meets every Thursday night at this hall. All Socialists of the Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Twenty-second wards are requested to attend.

CONSTITUTION OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY OF ST. LOUIS.

Adopted August 26th, 1901.

ARTICLE I.
Section 1. The unit of organization and the working basis of the party shall be the ward branch.
Sec. 2. Any five persons subscribing to the platform of the socialist party as adopted by the Indianapolis convention July 30, 1901, may form a ward branch.
Sec. 3. Socialists residing in two or more wards may combine to form one branch.
Sec. 4. Wherever there are five members of the party organization residing 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 five members in good standing in the branch from which they withdraw.

ARTICLE II.
Section 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 provisions shall not be in violation of the principles of the national platform of the socialist party of this constitution.

ARTICLE III.
Section 1. The officers of the branch shall be a recording secretary, a financial secretary, ward organizer, and an alternate, a literature agent and a chairman.
The chairman shall be chosen at each meeting. All other officers shall be elected at the first meetings in January and July of each year.
Sec. 2. Each branch shall hold at least one meeting each week.
Sec. 3. New members may be admitted, upon application, by a majority vote of the members present at any regular meeting, provided they have signed the application herein-after provided 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 instance of a member in good standing, provided he shall have had written notice 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 before a vote is taken. Provided that an appeal shall be allowed through the C. C. C. to the party at large.
Sec. 5. Branches may make such by-laws as they deem necessary. Provided they do not conflict with this constitution.
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 absent himself from four consecutive meetings of his branch, or shall neglect or fail to perform any duty assigned 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 question in the branch or on any referendum while he stands suspended.

ARTICLE V.
City Central Committee.
Section 1. The officers of the party shall be a committee, a secretary and an editor of the official organ.
Sec. 2. The city central committee shall be composed of the organizers of the respective ward branches and shall meet once each week.
Sec. 3. This committee shall have general supervision over the work of agitation, organization and education within their jurisdiction 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 organization in the unorganized wards as rapidly as possible.
Sec. 4. It shall be the duty of each member of the city central committee to attend 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. 5. When the delegate from any branch or his alternate fails to attend two regular meetings of the committee in succession, then his branch shall be notified by the secretary of the C. C. 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 C. C. C.
Sec. 6. Neither the city central committee nor any branch shall have the power to endorse any candidate for office on any capitalist party ticket, nor on any other ticket, nor shall any candidate for public office on the ticket of the socialist party be allowed to accept the endorsement of any other party.
Sec. 7. No member of the party shall be nominated for political office who has not been a member in good standing for at least six months.
Sec. 8. No member of the party shall accept any appointment to office from any capitalist party or official except when the appointment is made solely on account of merit shown in a competitive examination. Provided that said appointment is not on any armed force in the service of the capitalist class.
Sec. 9. The city central committee 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.

ARTICLE VI.
Section 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 city central committee. All revenue derived from the paper shall be paid to the secretary of the city central committee, and the expenses of the paper shall be paid out of the funds of the committee, but the secretary shall keep a separate account showing all the money derived from the paper and all expenses incurred on account of the paper. The paper shall be furnished to all members of the party in St. Louis in good standing.
Sec. 2. Each branch shall pay to the C. C. C. on the first day of each month, 15 cents for each member in good standing.
Branches to collect their funds in whatever manner they see fit.
Provided that methods put into operation by the C. C. C. for the collection of revenue shall be carried out as far as possible and provided further that no person nominated or elected to any public office shall be assessed on account of such nomination or election.
Sec. 3. Any branch being more than thirty days in arrears in its payments to the city central committee, shall not be entitled to vote upon any referendum of the party or participate in party affairs until at least so much of the arrears as exceed \$1 shall have been paid.
Sec. 4. It shall be the duty of the recording secretary of each branch to report to the city central committee the number of members in their organization as soon as the branch is organized according to the following plan, giving name, residence, occupation, age, ward precinct, and to report after each meeting the number of new members admitted, giving the same information as above. He shall also report the name of any member who may be suspended or expelled, or who shall remove from the jurisdiction to some other ward organization. He will also report to the secretary of the branch under which jurisdiction the member would properly come, and the necessary change shall be made on the books of the branches and on those of the city central committee, and this member shall be regarded as transferred to the new branch.
Sec. 5. The secretary of the city central committee shall keep a full and complete record of the membership of the party according to wards.

ARTICLE VII.
Section 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 socialism as represented by the platform of the socialist party adopted at Indianapolis, Ind., July 30, 1901, and desiring to aid in 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; hereby make application to the city central committee of the socialist party of St. Louis for permission to form an organization in the _____ ward, and pledge ourselves to sever all connection with other political parties, and to assist in all honorable ways in the promulgation of the principles of the socialist party and aid in building up its organization.

ARTICLE VIII.
Section 1. The officers of the city central committee shall be a chairman 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 Local committee. His duties shall be prescribed by the City Central committee, except as herein provided for. He shall submit all referendums, regularly initiated, without comment within ten days, and publish the result of such referendum in the next issue of official organ succeeding the tabulating of the vote.
Sec. 4. The treasurer shall be elected by the membership of the party, to serve a term of six months, at the first meeting in January and June, succeeding the semi-annual election of ward organizers.
Sec. 5. The City Central committee shall prepare a suitable membership card for use by the branches.

ARTICLE IX.
Section 1. The editor of the official organ 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 supervision of the City Central committee, who shall provide for his compensation.
Sec. 3. The compensation of the business manager of "Missouri Socialist" shall be regulated by the City Central committee.

ARTICLE X.
Section 1. All nominations for secretary, treasurer and editor of the official organ 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 organ.
Sec. 2. All meetings of the City Central committee and of the ward branches shall be conducted according to Smith's Diagram of Parliamentary Rules.

ARTICLE XI.
Section 1. This constitution may be amended by a referendum vote of the party members in St. Louis, provided the proposed amendment shall have been offered and read at at least two regular meetings of each branch, and shall have been published in the official organ before being voted upon.
Sec. 2. All acts of the C. C. 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 C. C. C. by five per cent of the members of the party in the city; provided such action is taken within 30 days after the action appealed from.

Branch Meetings.
Twenty-sixth ward branch held a good meeting Thursday night and admitted two new members.
Seventh, Eighth and Ninth ward branches meet at Dewey hall, 2361 S. Broadway, every Tuesday evening.
The Tenth Ward Branch will meet next Thursday evening at 3555 Texas avenue. All members of this ward will please attend.
Seventeenth ward branch (including Second, Eighteenth and Twentieth wards) meets every Friday evening at 2511 Benton street.
Sixteenth ward branch (including Fourteen, Fifteen and Twenty-second wards) meets every Thursday evening at Smith's hall, 21st and Franklin.
Twenty-sixth ward branch (including Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth wards) meets every Thursday evening at 4014 Evans avenue, second floor.

Capitalism and Consumption.
Of late years considerable attention has been directed to the question of the prevention or cure of consumption, a disease which had for so long been regarded as hereditary and incurable. The paper read by Prof. Koch before the British Congress on Tuberculosis Tuesday forms another valuable contribution to the same subject, and gives additional weight to the conclusion which has become fairly general, that consumption is the result of infection, and is neither preventable nor incurable. Once more the close relation between disease of the most terrible and painful character and social misery and poverty is demonstrated. It is quite true that consumption attacks people of all classes—like Providence, it is no respecter of persons—but the proportion of victims drawn from the working classes is infinitely larger than that contributed by the idle and well-to-do. Crowded dwellings, insufficient food, ill-ventilated, overheated and unsanitary workshops, and inadequate means for personal cleanliness, these are the fruitful causes of consumption; and the overwhelming majority of those who are swept away by this fell disease are victims of capitalism and the evil conditions it engenders. Even those outside the ranks of the workers who are stricken down by this disease owe it in most cases to the infection drawn from the evil conditions of others less favorably situated than themselves, and so they, too, are the victims of the brutal and irrational system maintained by their class for its own profit. Prof. Koch made an appeal to rich men for special hospitals for the treatment of tuberculosis; but Socialism, which will sweep away capitalism and all its works, offers a more effectual method of dealing with this scourge of humanity than any number of additional hospitals.—London Justice.

Letters to National Secretary.
J. M. Hamilton, M. D., Reno, Nev.—"I see in the Challenge and other Socialist papers reports of the Unity convention, but have not been able to secure a copy of the platform. Socialists in this state are as thick as flies, and we want to organize and get ready for the next campaign. Please send me a copy of the platform and any suggestions as to the best method of organizing will be appreciated."
J. W. Martin, Denver, Colo.—"At the close of Comrade Vall's lectures we formed a temporary organization of the Socialist party, with thirty-three names enrolled as members. Now we desire full instructions for the permanent organization of the party in the city and in the state. We are planning an aggressive campaign and are going into the movement, not from sentiment, but because we mean business."

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, it contains food for thought.

Current Comment

BY T. M. PUTNAM.

Thought you said this is a government of the people—that in this country the people ARE the Government. That only shows what a fool you are. McKinley knows better.

Flagler is a Standard Oil millionaire. He gets his breath down in Florida. He is 72 years old. His wife is insane.

He scratched his bald pate for an idea. He found one—an idea, I mean. He had money to burn.

They responded. They passed a law making insanity grounds for divorce.

He married a young Southern girl—sweet 16, forthwith.

He is 72, as I said. I predict. His new wife will go insane, too. And from the same cause.

72—76. Socialism is coming. And when it arrives. There won't be any such carrying on as that.

Young girls won't be tempted to sell themselves to old, lecherous, bald-headed, money-bags. They will be economically free. But, suppose.

Suppose a Socialist had done what old Flagler has done. Wouldn't the capitalist "law and order" press keep its wires and type hot proclaiming his moral turpitude and that the very foundations of society were in imminent peril?

And wouldn't the "hozier than thou" for money cult set up a lugubrious wail that would shake down the firmament?

The Capitalist Press. Editor Missouri Socialist. The Journal this morning has a laudatory editorial based on the recent utterances of the Socialist and Socialist press agent the steel strike.

Among others the Missouri Socialist comes in for much of the editor's wrath—the trouble being that the recent editorial concerning the "identity" of interests of capitalists and laborers shows the whole farce up so blandly and ridiculously that the Journal man had to acknowledge the corn and blurt out that "identity" is not really the word, but the relations are mutual in as much as neither can get along without the other, the same old hoary capitalist play on words that strives to identify the means of production and distribution with the class which owns them, even as they would identify the bottom of a ship with the barnacles clinging to it.

But the Journal man goes wild. He sees in the hope expressed by Socialists that the great strike will teach the ignorant workers something regarding their position, a wish for the destruction of every factory in the United States; a desire to see starving thousands; a hope for strike and anarchy and declares that the radical writers reject the capitalist side of the question because of their ignorance. Socialism, as he sees it, is a "product of a disordered mind," but it is not difficult to see the effect it is having on the capitalist editors.

The Socialists are "therefore enemies of the workmen," because they "seize these opportunities of trouble in the labor world to play on the passions and prejudices of the workers," and "it is a pity that our civilization gives them room." How characteristic is this latter veiled threat—the desire to make away with those who cannot be quelled by words, by ridicule or insinuation, nor be bullied nor blarneyed. But it is safe to say that the Socialist movement will go on whether capitalist "civilization" desires to give it room or not, and will be on earth when capitalism will not need any more room whatever.

FUTVOYE. He Ought to Be a Socialist. It is a pleasure to be able to give unqualified praise to a public official who was not elected by our own party. We hasten to take advantage of the opportunity.

Mayor Black of McKeesport, Pa., has shown himself to be a brave and honorable man, a man who feels his responsibility to his brothers of the working class and is not afraid to do his duty.

His declaration that he would not give special police protection to the steel trust in importing scabs to crush the resistance of the workmen of McKeesport sets a standard of official conduct that every Socialist should

heartily and openly endorse. He declares—that is the simple truth, and what repeated experience has proven, that the scabs imported in time of strike are suspicious characters; and he says he, as mayor of McKeesport, will treat them as such. The bold position thus taken puts Mayor Black in pleasing contrast with the Yan Wickes, Albridge, Carter-Harrisons, Tom L. Johnsons, Phelans, and other capitalist lackeys in the city halls of larger centers, who either openly take the side of the bosses when a strike comes on or else give them substantial aid while fooling the workers with hollow words of "sympathy" and offers of arbitration.

The newspapers have been cursing Mayor Black roundly. He should be proud of that. They say he uses very bad grammar. Very likely it is a lie, but it does not matter much anyhow. Plenty of rascals use perfect grammar. Benedict Arnold's grammar was probably better than that of half the truemen he betrayed.

Mayor Black is called a Republican—more's the pity. But he has not acted as a Republican, and that redeems him. The Republican party will not support him and the Democratic party could not welcome him. We predict that such men can have no political home outside the Socialist party. Very likely Mayor Black does not know much about Socialism. Very likely he thinks it a dangerous thing. But he has acted as a Socialist—as a man who has learned class-consciousness, not out of books, but in the ranks of the working class in its daily struggles.—The Worker.

Contributions to the Fund for Sending Delegates to the National Convention.

Table with names and amounts: Fred Pfeiffer \$2.00, Geo. Schleier \$1.00, J. Gehbauer \$1.00, Chas. Hahn \$1.00, J. Hepp \$1.00, Carl Braun \$1.00, J. Raack \$1.00, W. Albrecht \$1.00, A. Bauer \$1.00, Franz Schlager \$1.00, J. Gabelmann \$1.00, Unkown \$1.00, H. P. Chicago \$1.00, J. Zahnwek \$1.00, G. Schlatter \$1.00, L. Wellen \$1.00, Jos. Hahn \$1.00, A. Oswald \$1.00, C. W. Moench \$1.00, W. Voegel \$1.00, Member of Insurance Agent Union \$1.00, Comrade \$1.00, Henry Denger \$1.00, J. S. haerr \$1.00, J. Denk \$1.00, P. Wair \$1.00, A. Wolder \$1.00, M. Machler \$1.00, Alex. Blaser \$1.00, Aug. Mueckler \$1.00, Ike Bauer \$1.00, Carl Krieger \$1.00, F. Tombridge \$1.00, J. Ehrhardt \$1.00, Henry Prien \$1.00, Aug. Schulz \$1.00, Rich. Poenack \$1.00, M. Poenack \$1.00, J. Boesler \$1.00, F. Boernig \$1.00, H. Mohn \$1.00, P. Dobrileit \$1.00, P. Herzel \$1.00, J. Schaerf \$1.00, H. J. Steigerwalt \$1.00, M. A. Nelson \$1.00, T. J. Jassell \$1.00, V. Hinrich \$1.00, H. Geidel \$1.00, Mas. Kaul \$1.00, Ed. Weickert \$1.00, Ph. Mueller \$1.00, W. Namleett \$1.00, W. M. Brandt \$1.00, Ed. Meyer \$1.00, J. A. Krels \$1.00, J. Bergherm \$1.00, J. A. Vecker \$1.00, F. Keller \$1.00, R. Hahn \$1.00, T. Rossert \$1.00, E. Donnell \$1.00, A. G. Boese \$1.00, G. W. Mertz \$1.00, T. Zurlaine \$1.00, A. Zumsteg \$1.00, John Boston \$1.00, Otto Weikler \$1.00, B. A. Lynch \$1.00, W. Thelme \$1.00, John Zach \$1.00, M. L. Z. \$1.00, C. Scheffer \$1.00, J. E. Fitzpatrick \$1.00, P. Leubard \$1.00, F. Weising \$1.00, Adolph Heynsner \$1.00, L. E. Hildebrand \$1.00, H. Hoening \$1.00, F. Hedl \$1.00, W. Winge \$1.00, 6th Ward \$2.00, H. Reinhardt \$1.00, W. Wiebush \$1.00, W. Ehardt \$1.00, H. E. Plant \$1.00, Ad. Winkelman \$1.00, E. Landan \$1.00, Aug. Green \$1.00, Mas. Mueller \$1.00, J. Beerhalter \$1.00, L. Kobar \$1.00, Aug. Thyroff \$1.00, A. L. Stone \$1.00, J. Ehrhard \$1.00

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Copies of the picture of the Unity convention, printed on heavy cardboard or on heavy paper, for sale at this office, ten cents each.

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 pulpits and schools, and enables them to reduce the workmen to a state of intellectual, physical and social inferiority, political subservience and virtual slavery.

The economic interests of the capitalist class dominate our entire social system: the lives of the working class are recklessly sacrificed for profit, wars are fomented between nations, indiscriminate slaughter is encouraged and the destruction of whole races is sanctioned in order that the capitalists may extend their commercial dominion abroad and enhance their supremacy at home. But the same economic causes which developed capitalism are leading to Socialism, which will abolish both the capitalist class and the class of wage-workers. And the active force in bringing about this new and higher order of society is the working class. All other classes, despite their apparent or actual conflicts, are alike interested in the upholding of the system of private ownership of the instruments of wealth production. The Democratic, Republican, the bourgeois Public Ownership parties, and all other parties which do not stand for the complete overthrow of the capitalist system of production, are 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 formed by the propertied classes.

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

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 purpose to be furnished 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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President Shaffer on Socialism.

President of the steel workers, in speaking before the picnic at New Castle, Pa., said:

"The question of the moment now is, how shall matters be arranged, how shall there be brought about an equilibrium, an equilibrium so that there shall be less suffering and that people laboring day by day shall get a fair return? I leave my Socialist friends to give their answer. I am not at variance with them. I have never born the emblem of their faith, not because I was ashamed of it, but simply because at the present time, my opinion is that all I can do can be best be done in the cause of trades unionism. "We are told that politics will bring about an adjustment of these difficulties. It is my opinion that, if properly employed, that it would be a potent instrumentality for equalizing matters. The very moment those who have the voting power realize it and employ it, that moment marks the beginning of the end. "We are told that the working people have no right to organize. And yet when I examine our ecclesiastical institutions I find their moving force to be the working people. When I look into our political institutions I find their foundations are composed of the working people. I look under our state and national life to find the workmen supporting the whole thing. It matters not what battlefield you traverse there you will find the blood of the working man to prove his willingness to defend the country and its institutions. "Oh, if the workmen would fully recognize the truth of the axiom, 'in union there is strength,' they would all unite, not only in labor bodies, but unite at the polls, and so bring ready response to their request for recognition."

The last excuse for inactivity is removed. The Socialist who still sulks in his tent or dawdles by the wayside is unworthy of the name.—The Worker.

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