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CONGRESSMEN AS THEY ARE MADE UNDER CAPITALISM.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

It is nauseating to listen to the talk going on in some circles about President Roosevelt being a friend of organized labor. Just think of a labor paper indulging in this kind of gush: "Leaving all partisan considerations aside, the members, as well as the leaders, of organized labor would do well to reflect on the fact, which has been established by the experience of the past few years, that the present President of the United States is a positive friend of the laboring man. As much as if he had been born to hard toil, Theodore Roosevelt sympathizes with every legitimate aspiration of the working man. He is thoroughly democratic in his disposition, is broad minded and courageous, and will not lend himself to any purpose on the part of any class or interest in society, however powerful, which seeks to oppress or degrade labor."

Will the author of the above please point out the events of the "past few years" that justify such a conclusion? When the dock laborers of Croton Dam, N. Y., went on strike Teddy sent the militia so promptly that it made their heads swim. Of course, he sent the soldiers only to tell them how he loved them. And do you remember the cause of that strike? Oh you forgetful workmen, who are shouting the praise of the new President; those poor laborers were STRIKING TO ENFORCE AN EIGHT-HOUR LAW of the State of New York and GOV. THEODORE ROOSEVELT SENT THE MILITIA TO PUT DOWN WORKINGMEN WHO WERE DEMANDING THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAW. Why did he not assist in the enforcement of the eight-hour law instead? Simply because he is one of, and represents the capitalist class, to whose interest it is to keep

the working class in the most humble and submissive state, and in sending the militia he was only true to his class interests.

Do not be deceived; Theodore Roosevelt will prove himself the most tyrannical foe of organized labor that has ever occupied the presidential chair. He will ride rough shod over the working class and his readiness to send United States troops to scenes of labor troubles will astound even his own capitalist friends.

The workingman who swallows the delightful stories about the brave, rough and ready Teddy, who is such a strenuous man and who shakes hands with horny-handed toilers, etc., will receive a rude awakening from his dream before the rising moon again. Roosevelt represents the employing class, the men who live on the labor of others, and he will be faithful to their interests. The Government of the United States will now rule its subjects with a strong hand and will permit no monkeying by dissatisfied wage slaves. It has heretofore been a favorite illusion of the American voting king that he was a part of the government. The rule of Teddy, the Terror, will soon bring him to his senses, and he will see that the "government" of this country, as in all other countries under capitalism, is a thing distinctly apart from the people—a kind of personality in itself representing and controlled by the dominant class, which at present is the capitalist class.

Perhaps then he will join with his fellow members of the working class at the ballot box in securing control of the government for his own class and abolishing the system which makes classes and class government possible.

The St. L. Transfer Co. Strike

The striking team drivers of the St. Louis Transfer Co. are having a hard time of it in their unequal contest with that concern, and the men lay their want of success to the fact that the police force and the courts are being used to break the strike. An injunction of the kind always kept in stock and used in labor troubles, was issued last week against the strikers, and two of them are now under arrest charged with contempt of court.

Did you ever stop to think what the term "contempt of court" means? It means, when charged against a man who has violated an injunction of the judge (for after all a court is only a judge, a plain ordinary man with two hands, two feet, one head, two eyes, one mouth, one nose and two ears, usually very long) has told the man not to do something and the man has done it anyhow. No law on the subject, mind you. The judge said so and if you disobey him, he hears the evidence, tries the case, decides upon the guilt or innocence of the accused and then fixes the punishment according to his pleasure. Is any wonder that capitalists had in judges, with their stock of ready-made injunctions convenient and useful alike? Is it any wonder that people really do have a contempt for the men who occupy the bench and issue such injunctions to enable capitalists to oppress their employees. We have a healthy, genuine contempt for any judge who issues an injunction against organized labor on such flimsy pretenses, and we do not omit the ones who came so readily to the aid of the St. Louis Transfer Co. Somebody can tell him so for us, if they meet him. We are busy studying up on the causes and origin of such peculiar species of the genus homo, and haven't the time to see him personally, and express our contempt.

But now for a serious word or two with the striking teamsters. How do you happen to be in this fix, brothers? How is it that you two or three hundred men and a few hundred horses took a few cheap wagons out of a cheap old stable or two and hauled piles upon piles of freight around the city day after day and in return for all your labor you and the horses only received enough to provide yourselves with the mere necessities of life—hay for the horse and bread and meat for you? Didn't think of putting the horse in the same category with yourselves, did you? But really you were in the same fix. The boss gave the horses what they needed to eat and a warm shelter and when they were sick took care of them—in other words, for their labor he gave them the cost of their living, the cost of producing the labor power they expended. How much more did you get? After you paid your bare living expenses, food, shelter and clothing, how much did you have left? Is it not a fact that you got the same wages as the horses—for your labor did you not receive only the cost of your living, the cost of producing the labor power you expended?

That is the first point we wish to make—that under the present system of industry the labor power of workingmen is bought and sold like butter and eggs or any other commodity, and that the price of that labor power (the wages paid to the man who is to exert it) is just about what it cost to produce it, the cost of maintaining the man who labors. It costs so many dollars to feed and take care of a cow which produces so much of butter; therefore, the price of that much butter is about that many dollars. It costs so many dollars a week to feed and clothe a man while he labors; therefore, the price of his la-

bor power his wages is about that many dollars per week.

This is a fact, because there are so many workmen thrown out of employment by labor-saving machinery that the competition among workmen forces them to work for a bare living.

Now what did the St. Louis Transfer Co. do? It bought some wagons and built some cheap stables, bought some horses, hired you (it didn't have to buy you; you were only too anxious); then it put you and the horses and the wagons together under the direction of a few hired clerks, etc. (who were in the same wage slavery as you), and this combination did the rest. Out of the coin that rolled in, you (and the clerks) were given enough to keep you alive and the horses were given the same; all of the rest went into the coffers of the company as profits for the stockholders, many of whom, perhaps, have never even seen the stables from which you worked.

Do you think a system of industry that operates that way is just and are you willing to vote for it again? Does someone say: "Oh, the owners of the capital invested in the business have a right to some returns on their capital?" What is capital, but unpaid labor—money withheld from other workmen just as we have pointed out these profits are taken from you? Would you reward the capitalist for having wrung profits out of some other toiler? There is not one brick on top of another that was not put there by laboring men. There is not a wagon in existence that is not the product of the workman's toil. Labor has created everything—some few men have looked on while the laborer toiled and then appropriated all the fruits of his labor except enough to keep him alive and enable him to produce more things for them to seize.

Some one says: "Yes, but the men who superintended labor were entitled to some reward." Look around you to-day, is it the men who are superintending the factories, etc., who are the owners? Even Schwab of the Steel Trust, who manages the whole thing, only gets a million a year, while Carnegie gets a million a month for doing nothing.

What is the remedy?

THIS: have the workmen, who are all in the position you have occupied, join together in a political party, elect their own representatives to office in every branch of the government; then pass laws abolishing the private ownership of all industries and making them the property of the entire people, to be operated under the direction of the people, no man to derive a profit from the labor of another (as in the case of the Transfer Company), but all workers to receive a full share of the products of the country in proportion to their labor.

It has been estimated that under a properly organized system of industry, eliminating waste and saving energy, only three or four hours' work would be required of each man in the country in order to produce all that is needed to abundantly supply the population of the United States. Are you, who have tasted of the bitterness of the present system willing to investigate this system which Socialism offers you, or will you continue to vote blindly for the old political parties that have always so faithfully defended your masters' interests?

Socialism is the hope of the working class. The Socialist Party is a party strictly of the working class, join the party of your own class and help us battle for the emancipation of labor.

Ballade of the Sewing Woman

BY ERNEST M'GAFFEY.

Slaves of the needle, sitting all a row,
Their thin hands plying the insensate steel,
The pendulum above them swinging slow,
As if to time their never-flinching zeal,
Upon each face is carved sorrow's seal,
While in their eyes forevermore will glide
Dim recollections fate may not conceal,
The wraiths of hopes which long ago have died.

Haply they dreamed of lovers years ago,
Hearts that to them had seemed both fond and lead,
In those pale cheeks was once a girlish glow,
But Poverty, like Winter, doth congeal,
And now alone they take their scanty meal,
Where want and woe, twin mockeries, preside,
While rice is for them, wan, in mute appeal,
The wraiths of hopes which long ago have died.

Whether in sunlight or in a winnowed snow,
The seasons round their narrow pathway wheel,
The sting of sleet, the driving rain, they know,
The burning sun, the north wind's whistling scream,
Joy have they none, their very senses reel,
Stunned with the roaring of the city's tide,
While, gray as mist, beside them, silent, kneel
The wraiths of hopes which long ago have died.

THAT BALL OF OURS.

There will be a big entertainment and ball for the benefit of MISSOURI SOCIALIST at Concordia Turner Hall, 12th and Arsenal streets, on Sunday evening, Oct. 27. We have told you that before, but it is necessary to remind you of it every week, because you are expected to get out and hustle to beat the band in order to help us clear a good round sum for the purpose of pushing this paper into every precinct in the city. You see, you cannot do without your paper. If you are to make converts to Socialism, you cannot depend on your own speeches to do it alone. You must have this paper make fifty-two speeches a year to your victim; then he will be solid for Socialism. It takes money to

support a paper, however, and we intend to have it. Those who believe in Socialism, and to whom this paper belongs, will have to help get it.

Every member of the party and every sympathizer must call at this office or at a ward branch meeting and supply himself with a bunch of tickets to sell. Just suppose every member of the party sold ten tickets. It would mean several hundred dollars profit to be used in the publishing of Missouri Socialist.

Perhaps we have said enough. Perhaps you are not so slow as we thought, and you are already at work on this undertaking. If you are, don't stop. If you are not—well, please start now.

The fellows who assassinate free speech are the anarchists we are after.

The Negro Question.

The Socialist Party is the only party in which race distinctions are not found. The negro workman will find himself on equal footing with white workmen in our organization. The negroes of America occupy a distinct and interesting position in our industrial system. But recently freed from the bonds of chattel slavery they are hampered in hundreds of ways by special and business prejudices as well as by lack of proper training and education. As a result very few of them have risen out of the ranks of the working class and become capitalists, so few in fact that it is almost correct to say that the negroes of America as a race belong to the working class. The Socialist Party receives the black workman into its folds, not as a negro, but as a workman; white and black toilers are one band in economic interests, and it is for them to strive hand in hand for their own emancipation. However, it is the negro who is made to bear the brunt of the brutal capitalist system under which we are living. Because of the prejudices against him he is forced to accept the most disagreeable and most difficult work, and at the lowest wages. He has more to gain than even the white wage worker by a change to the co-operative com-

monwealth under which all people will be workers, and all workers will be on equal economic and political footing. When the negroes are brought to see this truth, that in Socialism lies the solution of the race problem, they will flock to the banner of the Socialist movement in great numbers.

Organized Labor's Intolerance.

"In its unpeppable intolerance lies the chief weakness of organized labor, and the heaviest drag on its progress," says the St. Louis Censor. Intolerance of what, pray? Of course the labor unions are intolerant of anything that is detrimental to their interests. It is well that they are. The more so the better. No doubt the enemies of organized labor would like to see the unions conduct their affairs in a namby-pamby fashion after the style of some "Society for the Prevention of Crime," etc., but the unions are not built that way. They are engaged in a bitter war to secure material results, and every means will be turned to account. When a labor organization becomes "tolerant" enough to pass resolutions about the "rights of the employer" instead of getting all it can for its members, then it is time for that union to disband, for it has outlived its time. Let the unions tolerate nothing that is against the interest of workingmen.

See the man with the book?
The man is a cap-i-tal-ist.
A cap-i-tal-ist is one who looks on while work-ing-men build fac-to-ries and make good things and give the most of them to him.
Do the work-ing-men like to do this?
Oh, no! They of-ten get ver-y an-gry and lay down their tools. But the cap-i-tal-ist gets out his book of laws and reads it to them and says: "You must up-hold law and order." Then all of them go back to work, except those who have not o-beyed the law— they must hunt for another cap-i-tal-ist who is will-ing to look on while they work.
Why does the book of laws make the work-ing-man di-vide the good

English workingmen who are paid niggardly wages by Sir Thomas Lip-ton are very patriotic to surrender so much of what they produce to Sir Tom in order that he can have a little yacht-race with another fellow who happens to live on this side of the pond.

Chicago's Chief of Police has announced that the tramps which our present inhuman system creates will not be allowed to sleep in the police stations during the cold winter nights, as has been the custom in former winters and the Chicago American adds this heartless comment to the news item:

"If the hobo wants lodging or seeks to escape the cold he must have himself arrested and sentenced for vagrancy, which will mean a term in the bridewell. That this will not prove to be a popular place for the 'Wandering Willies' the Chief is confident because of the regulations compelling inmates to take baths and cutting off their supply of liquor."

Steel Trust Dividends.

The steel trust has just declared a dividend of one and three fourth per cent, the net earnings of that concern being reported as fifty-five million dollars for the six months period just ended. The strike does not seem to have affected the trust at all. What do you think of that?

Does it not strike you that the trade union is unable to successfully meet the great trusts? What's to be done, you ask? Only this—go to the polls and deposit a union ballot—a ballot for the Socialist party, and then when the Socialists are in power the steel business will be managed by the workers themselves and there will be no fifty-five million dollar dividends going to men who do not perform one iota of the labor of the steel works. Keep up your union, fight for it, but remember that with the union alone you cannot cope with the powerful industrial combinations of modern times. To your trade unionism you must add a Socialist ballot.

Children's Corner.



things with the cap-i-tal-ist?
Because the cap-i-tal-ist writes the book of laws him-self and he makes them for his own self-ift.
Can the work-ing-men write laws, too?
Oh, yes; they could write some ver-y nice laws if they would try, but the cap-i-tal-ist tells them they are too ig-no-rant and they be-lieve him and elect to of-fee the men he wants, and these men al-ways write the laws the cap-i-tal-ist wants.
But the work-ing-men are not sat-is-fied and some of them are vot-ing for men the cap-i-tal-ist does not want, and they are tell-ing oth-ers a-bout it and all the work-ing-men will, soon see that they do not need a cap-i-tal-ist to look on while they work; then they will elect men to of-fee who will write laws that will say that while one man works no other man shall look on and take the good things he makes, but that hence-forth all men shall be work-ers and all work-ers shall have the good things they make them-selves.
Will not the cap-i-tal-ist kick?
Oh, yes; he will kick, but the work-ing-men will pull out their law book and read it to him and say: "You must up-hold law and or-der."
Will he up-hold it?
If he does not he will be held up.

LOOK BEHIND YOU!

BY PETER E. BURROWS.

PART III.

The nations which cast the orphans of the poor into the hungry jaws of capitalism, and consigned its wretched infanthood into those living graves, the mines, rather than supply them with the pauper's dole of bread and porridge; that same nation provided bread for their souls at a cost of \$50,000,000. The sum annually yielded to the Church of England, while the enormous sums intercepted by that and other churches (which would otherwise have reached the poor) can never and need never be counted. The iniquitous total known to God in whose name it was sequestered and who was defamed by the cruel deed. The crimes against childhood at that time were dark enough to damn any age or any class. In a day when child life was so easily sacrificed for money and the sacrifice went unrebuked by government, was it any wonder that such cases as Mary May abounded—a wretched woman who poisoned fourteen of her own children for the burial money? On the gallows she confessed that if she told all she knew she could keep the hangman busy for twelve months. Is it the people that gives tone to the government or the government that gives tone to the people? I say it is the latter.

And where a government overlooks, permits or sanctions cruelty or violence or dishonor will mark the life of the people in an age of infanticide by plutocrats for profit. Mary May was, therefore, a natural product, and hanging her was a reproach upon the government. The crime was theirs, not hers. As capitalism was taxing itself for the relief of the poor, which it so largely created, we find, notwithstanding the wars and famine prices which at intervals prevailed, that they levied about the same amount upon property for poor relief from 1800 to 1850. Want was forced to measure itself down to the poor rate. If there was not rate enough there was extra want. Political economy paid that much to keep the poor out of work, or to provide for the survivors of those who had passed away in the battle of the mills without providing fortunes for their families.

But the great point made by the poor-law plutocrats was that it was a relief to the rate-payers. As to the denuded laborers themselves it was thought that the beautiful and noble sentiment of manly independence, which burned in their bosoms, would be injured by getting employment from the parish; while scooped up in the workhouse it would keep ready to effervesce like bottled what-do-you-call-it. Again there was sleep yearning for the opportunity of being prudent, which the certainty of getting work from the parish it was said would take away. If a man did not know that he would have any work next week, it was held that the dollar and a half due him for wages would be very prudently handled.

This outrageous, silly and wicked aping of morality was like Brookway's modern penology. The good people with pocketbooks were very solicitous not to wound that tender plant, the laborer's sweet sense of independence, and the imaginary virtue of economy. Where the laborer of England got his sense of independence from the lords only knew a poor commoner could not find it out. But by some occult process they concluded that this sense was all right in the poor-house, and as to the "prudence" you know, well they could exercise that by saving funds from one meal to another, or saving their wrath for the day of week, or saving. The provisions made for the poor before the ascendancy of the new religion of capitalism was confounded with each other by the plutocrats and fanatics that it doubled the value of their own property.

I believe they had no provision at all for the poor up to 1835. There being no mill or mine owners there. The necessity for keeping an idle reserve army on hand was no test, to the poverty-stricken dependent man was transferred by a mere pronouncement of a grand jury. As half the population were in that condition the grand jury decided it too expensive to keep half so many, so they died, and if they had continued to die in a clean and wholesome manner Ireland would not have been troubled with a poor-law. But the ravages of disease would not keep in their proper quarters, they began to creep up to the great house, a parliamentary inquiry therefore followed, and county infirmaries, fever hospitals, dispensaries, and lunatic asylums were in order, not being quite clear as to the number of idiots they could keep in reserve, and the roughest improvement in labor-saving machinery in-rearing that army to dangerous dimensions, transportation and emigration were soon liberally resorted to. In the year 1841 about 80,000 died, somehow, more than half of them in America. In the same year about the same number were transported to Australia and three times that number were confined in jails, while probably three times that number were in the poor-houses. The new system of capitalistic production by machines for private profit was thus producing its first startling abundance. In a little time it would consume most of its own profits in suppressing the crimes that it was creating. But unfortunately the relief given by American, Canadian and the Colonial immigration has prolonged its lease of life and saved it as yet from self-destruction.

The landlordism in the parish of

Liverpool, according to a special report on the housing of the poor contained 20,000 persons to living in cellars, in which they also paid heavy rent. Comparisons are odious, old folk used to say, but some resemblances are more odious. Without pausing a moment I feel that resemblances, shameful resemblances, occur to every intelligent reader as we recall the evils of those days, knowing the evils of our own. It is not two nations, nor two periods that I am comparing, it is one position I am tracing, with which society was incultured when machines and the new religion of political economy came in. The symptoms are all right here. There was one alleviating circumstance in the older days of England's miseries, over the grog-shops you could read, a little before the time we are treating, this legend:

"You may here get drunk for a penny; dead drunk for two pence and have clean straw for nothing." This being too much happiness for the money, the legislature put 20 cents a gallon on whisky. We are too moral in America in these days of ours to have such an offer publicly made; it would be an outrage on our community. We don't do it that way, yet it was a boon for poor old Englanders to forget, for two pence.

It is more natural for us who are moral to suppose or regulate, without profitably two pence was ridiculous. The capitalists hope to see a regenerated, sober and therefore cheaper race of workers before them, and by reducing our expenses they hope also to greatly increase our wages without reducing their profits any at all, and by laying a revenue on foreign imports and another on home productions, by reducing the cost of our diet and by putting everything into the savings banks, there may be money enough raised to to buy us all new houses and set us up a small way of business for ever and ever. Further, we look for great results through liberal immigration laws. "Let them all come in," say we. China and Japan will next make a rush to us. "Cheap, cheap, cheap, the hammer is up, who offers for a dollar a day, a dollar, no one at a dollar. Stop. I see a yellow-faced man in the corner with three fingers up. You, sir, ready to work for three quarters of a dollar? The world's paupers are coming. Think twice, gentlemen, you will soon be crowded off this continent. If you hold your American nose as high as that. Ah, there's a man at fifty, at fifty, going at fifty; no, another offer at forty, forty cents, at forty cents. Thirty-five cents. Gentlemen, there are people with whom we are in commercial relations who can work and save money out of a quarter. I offer a quarter. 'tis the chance of your life." A poor, once proud American, erect, pale, starved, pushes towards the auctioneer and with a sob says: "I go you at a quarter."

I look behind you, workmen. By a few changes we may describe the modern money power as Macaulay described the conquest of India by the British. "They had been accustomed to live under tyranny, but never a tyranny like this. The little finger of the money power is stronger than the joints of old King George. Under their old tyrants they had at least one resource: when the evil became insupportable the people rose and pulled down the government; but capitalism is not to be shaken off. Oppressive as barbarian despotism, strong with all the strength of civilization, it resembled the government of evil geni rather than that of human tyrants. Even despair cannot inspire resistance to this all pervading yet invisible power. Forgetting nobility, skill and valor, the unhappy working race submits without resistance.

I will conclude now, but not before mentioning the monster of capitalism who trampled down the life and manhood of our English predecessors; I arraign him in the words of Edmund Burke against Clive, the great representative of English greed, I impeach it in the name of America, which it has more than once betrayed. I impeach it in the name of our fathers, whose honor it has sullied. I impeach it in the name of the people, whose rights it has trodden under foot, and whose homes it has taken away. Lastly, in the name of human nature, in the name of both sexes, in the name of every age, I impeach the common enemy, the oppressor of all—capitalistic production.

To State Committees.

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

We will set aside a certain number 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 subscribers. 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.

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

As to Personal Liberty.

The writers of editorial cant for the Jolly papers are working overtime in their efforts to impress on the public that the "personal liberty" of a scab is something sacred, such a holy of holies that no person must even whisper the tale of human rights and humanity's cause into his ears without being a traitor to the cause of freedom.

It is passing strange that the slave pens in Kentucky and West Virginia, where men are kept prisoners at the point of the bayonet and forced to work against their will, receive no scathing denunciation from the same papers. Take the Tampa kidnapping case. The members of the Cigar-makers' Union went on strike. That was not violating any law. They established houses where their needy could be fed. They put up such a vigorous and such an orderly fight that they paralyzed the cigar-making business and did not violate any of the old common laws against labor demonstrations. Had they even committed the slightest infraction of the law they would have been railroaded to the jail, in order to break the strike. Some self-styled "leading and prominent citizens" of Tampa formed themselves into a committee, kidnapped the leaders of the union and inaugurated a reign of terror in the name of "law and order." This outrageous violation of the "personal liberty" of orderly and well-behaved men receives no condemnation from the shriekers for "personal liberty" for the scab. It is conveniently overlooked. Yet there was never an American son such an atrocious and heinous crime against the written and unwritten human rights as this kidnapping case.

The kidnapping of the Cudahy child created a storm of indignation. Everything that a vigilant and sensational press could do was done to find the whereabouts of the boy. Reams of good paper were blackened in order to convey to the public the enormity of the crime of kidnapping—a millionaire's child. The clamors they made then and the silence they adopt now are grotesque in their difference. The "nervous prostration of the mother," the "harrowing sufferings of the father," were dilated upon, but what of the wives and families of the kidnapped Tampa men? Have they no feelings? They have not, if we judge from the studied silence from the shriekers for "personal liberty." Anarchists? If that Tampa case was not anarchy, then there is no such thing.—United Mine Workers' Journal.

The tickets for the Fall are going out like hot cakes.

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

CHARTERS ISSUED.

The following charters were issued by the National Committee last week:

WILMINGTON, DEL., renewal.

MANSFIELD, MO., six members; H. B. Blair, Organizer; Frank Penlock, Secretary.

WEBB CITY, MO., renewal; twelve members; C. A. Barry, Organizer.

SKAWHEGAN, ME., renewal.

BATH, ME., eleven members; S. B. Martin, Organizer.

KENTUCKY STATE COMMITTEE.

WISCONSIN STATE COMMITTEE.

KINGMAN, KAN., five members; G. J. Littrell, Organizer; C. F. Sanders, Secretary.

CHERRELYN, COLO., eleven members; E. E. Street, Organizer; H. J. Bright, Secretary.

STRINGTOWN, PA., five members; T. J. Frederick, Organizer; L. T. Deane, Secretary.

NEWPORT NEWS, VA., renewal.

CARBONDALE, PA., fourteen members; James Flewelling, Secretary.

HUTCHINSON, KAN., six members; Albert Williams, Organizer; J. E. Sparr, Secretary.

Bad Breaks.

It is amazing what foolish things some of our greatest orators will say when they are let loose upon a large audience. At the McKinley memorial service in Milwaukee—which, by the way, was attended by about 50,000 people—Mayor David Rose, without doubt one of the greatest orators that ever lived this side of Watousa, among other things said literally: "In the flash of a pistol's shot that fatal action lost its tenant the nation lost its chief. It is God's way; His will be done, not ours." That means in plain words that the Lord is responsible for the shooting.

But Mr. Donovan, one of the other speakers, made a still more astonishing remark. He said: "Since 1860 there have been seven men elected to the presidency of this republic. Of this seven three have been assassinated! And I say to you, my fellow-citizens, that this percentage is altogether startling and altogether too high!"

This percentage is "too high," does Mr. Donovan mean to insinuate that the shooting of one or two Presidents since 1860 would have been sufficient? We do not want to turn "informers." Socialists never do—still we think that the preaching of such theories is dangerous and ought not to be permitted. Mr. Donovan will no doubt be watched from now on by that International Anarchist Observation Pinkertonian Detective Bureau—Social Democratic Herald.

"Pioneer Kalender" (German) 25 cents a copy, can be obtained at the office of the Missouri Socialist.

Vandervelde's "Collectivism"

In "Collectivism and Industrial Evolution," by Emile Vandervelde Socialists have a valuable work for use in making converts of those men and women of education who are willing to give our principles a sincere investigation. While the language used is a little too deep to render the book suitable for general propaganda work, it is, nevertheless, a book that should be kept constantly in reach for use with the kind of people for whom it is especially suited. The book is what it was designed to be—a good summary of our teachings for the interested investigator. "Collectivism" was originally written for the French, but in his preface the author gives his reasons for producing an English version

wealth of facts drawn from the latest authorities, how personal ownership of the tools of production by the people who use them has become a thing of the past and how the trust is spreading over the entire civilized world. He shows how the middle class is disappearing and the division between laborers and capitalists growing sharper and sharper.

The second part of the book deals with the coming change from capitalism to Socialism. The author makes it clear that the administration of things, not the government of persons, will be the function of the Socialist state. He discusses frankly the question of how capital is to be acquired and what sort of compensation, if



EMILE VANDERVELDE.

[Socialist Member of Belgian Chamber of Deputies.]

for use in America.

"At the hour when the United States, pushing their industrial evolution, penetrating as victors into the markets of Europe, associating themselves with the capitalist crusade in the Orient, are mingling more and more in the concert of the powers of the Old World, it is imperatively necessary that the Socialists of Europe and America enter into a closer and closer contact, learn to know each other better and better, and, in so far as diversity of environment can be reconciled with their common aspirations, unify their international propaganda against international exploitation."

The author first shows, with any, is to be given to the capitalists.



BERNARD McCAFFERY.

National Committeeman of the Socialist Party from Nebraska.

Comrade Bernard McCaffery, who has just been elected National Committeeman from Nebraska, was an active worker in the Socialist movement of this city for some time. During the presidential campaign he spoke almost every night at from one to four or five meetings. He was nominated for President of the Board of Public Improvements by the municipal convention of St. Louis Socialists and ran far ahead of his ticket. During a short stay in Alton he injected new life into the movement there by holding a series of street meetings. A few months ago he left this city for Omaha, where he has been very actively engaged in agitation ever since. He is the first representative of a State to be elected on the new National Committee of the Socialist Party.

Honors to Socialist Professors.

Amsterdam, Sept. 10. (Telegram to "Avanti" of Rome.)

Yesterday the fifth International Congress of Anthropology was opened, with official delegates from nearly all governments except, as usual, Italy.

(Is it because the Italian monarchy does not wish to send official delegates, as her greatest anthropologists are Socialists?—Translator.)

But in compensation, many Italians are celebrated as the founders and promulgators of the new doctrines.

As is well known, the first Anthropological Congress was held at Rome in 1885, which is consistent with the Italian origin of the new science.

The second congress was held in Paris in 1889, the third at Brussels (which had little success on account of the absence of the Italians, who were not in harmony with the organization committee), the fourth was held at Geneva in 1896, and ended with the complete victory of the Italian school.

Yesterday, the opening of the fifth Congress of Anthropology and Criminology celebrated a new triumph for Italian science.

President Vanhamel, proclaimed Italy the cradle of the new science, which is to unite the defense of society with the education of the individual. Among the presidents our Cesare Lombroso and Enrico Ferri were elected with loud and unanimous applause.

After the inauguration, Cesare Lombroso gave an address on "New Scientific Discoveries." He was warmly appreciated.

Enrico Ferri was then called to preside over the Congress. He was received with a long ovation, for which he expressed his thanks, and then gave an address in which he declared that the aim of science is international union.

[From the Sept. 11th issue of "Avanti" ("Forward"), the Socialist daily of Rome, Italy. Translated by Agnes Wakefield, member of the Socialist Party of Rome, Italy, and charter member of Branch Denver of the Socialist Party of America.]

Notice to Unions.

Unions affiliated with the C. P. & L. U. are requested to elect delegates to the Public Food and Welfare Association at once. Each union is entitled to one delegate for each 100 members or fraction thereof. Delegates do not pay dues but must register their organizations at the office 1437 1/2 Park Street, St. Louis, Mo. If they do not register they cannot vote at the election of Directors on Thanksgiving day.

LOUIS ROBEL, Director Representing C. P. & L. U.

OUR BOOK LIST.

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

- Principles of Scientific Socialism, Rev. Chas. Vall, paper, \$0.25
- Modern Socialism, Rev. Chas. Vall, paper, \$0.25
- Communist Manifesto, Karl Marx and Frederick Engels, cloth 25, paper, \$0.10
- The People's Marx, Deville, cloth \$1.50, paper, \$0.75
- History of the Commune of 1871, Lisagary, cloth, \$1.00
- History of Paris Commune, Benham, cloth 75, paper, \$0.25
- Socialism, reply to the Pipe, Blatchford, \$0.65
- Merrit England, Blatchford, \$0.10
- Wage-Labor and Capital, Karl Marx, \$0.05
- Parliamentary, A. M. Simons, \$0.05

Official and Party News.

Watch This Column Every Week for Announcements of Meetings, etc.

Read it as soon as you get your paper. All important matters will be published under this head.

Mass Convention.

There will be a meeting of the members of the Socialist Party of St. Louis at Winkelman's Hall, 2300 North Market street, Sunday, October 6, 2 p. m., for the purpose of electing delegates to the State Convention at Sedalia. This meeting is called by order of the City Central Committee. It is important that a good showing be made at the State Convention and he members should all attend on October 6. The Jefferson avenue line runs within two blocks of the hall. Transfer to that line and get off at North Market street.

Agitation Meetings.

The Seventeenth Ward Branch will hold an agitation meeting Wednesday evening, Oct. 9, at Winkelman's Hall, 2300 North Market streets. German speech by Comrade Hoehn; English by Comrade Greenbaum. Active preparations have been made and a good meeting is expected.

The Sixth Ward Branch will hold an agitation meeting Tuesday evening, Oct. 8, at Hepp's Hall, 312 South Broadway. Speakers will be present Socialists are requested to bring their friends. This hall is in a central location and can be easily reached.

Officers Elected.

The following is the official count of the vote for officers of the Socialist Party of St. Louis:

- FOR EDITOR OF MISSOURI SOCIALIST:
 - E. Val. Putnam, 63 (elected);
 - T. M. Putnam, 1;
 - R. Murphy, 1;
 - Wm. H. Baird, 1;
 - C. R. Davis, 1.
 - FOR SECRETARY AND BUSINESS MANAGER:
 - M. Ballard Dunn, 50 (elected);
 - Wm. Detjen, 22;
 - R. Murphy, 1;
 - E. Val. Putnam, 1.
 - FOR TREASURER:
 - I. E. Hildebrand, 65 (elected);
 - R. Murphy, 1;
 - Wm. Detjen, 1.
- The First, Tenth and Twelfth Ward branches failed to send in their vote.
- WM. DETJEN, Secretary C. C. C.

BRANCH MEETINGS.

IF YOU ARE A SOCIALIST you have no excuse for not joining the party. You deserve censure if you do not. Attend the next meeting of the branch in your ward and put in your application.

Members will take notice of the fact that under the new city constitution they must attend at least one in every four meetings or be suspended.

SIXTH WARD BRANCH (including 5th ward) meets every Tuesday evening at 312 S. Broadway.

EIGHTH WARD BRANCH (including wards 7 and 9) meets every Tuesday evening at Dewey Hall, 2501 South Broadway.

TENTH WARD BRANCH (including wards 11, 15 and 22) meets every Thursday evening at Smith's Hall, 212 and Franklin avenue.

ELEVENTH WARD BRANCH (including wards 2, 12, 18 and 20) meets every Wednesday evening at Winkelman's Hall, 2300 and North Market streets.

FOURTH WARD BRANCH (including 25th ward) meets every Thursday evening at 401A Evans avenue.

SOCIALIST WOMEN'S CLUB meet on the 2nd and 4th Thursdays of every month, 2:30 p. m., at room 7, 22 N. 10th street.

27TH WARD BRANCH meets every Thursday evening 8 o'clock, at 416 61st more avenue.

Illinois Convention.

The State Convention of the Socialist Party of Illinois met at the Socialist Temple, Chicago, on Sunday, September 21, 1901, and was called to order at 10:35 a. m.

J. H. Smiley was elected temporary chairman and Philip S. Brown temporary secretary.

A State constitution was adopted and a provisional State Committee, consisting of seven members: Comrades Brown, Kerr, Evans, Smith, Westphal, Collins and Morris, was elected.

Convention Pictures.

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

