

MISSOURI SOCIALIST.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY OF MISSOURI.

VOLUME I.

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1901.

NUMBER 47.

THE ULTIMATUM SENT.

TO WORLD'S FAIR DIRECTORS.

If the World's Fair directors have heretofore flattered themselves with the belief that organized labor of St. Louis would make no determined effort to compel them to employ union labor in the construction of the Fair, their ideas upon that subject were utterly shattered by the action of the Central Trades and Labor Union at their special meeting Sunday morning, Dec. 1. The committee which has had the matter in charge were instructed to see the Fair managers once more and demand a definite answer by the next meeting, Sunday, Dec. 8, when the matter will be finally acted upon by the Central body of St. Louis, and the answer is unfavorable, the matter will at once be referred to the International Federation of Labor which will then be in convention at Scranton, Pa., where further action will be taken.

From the report of the committee it is evident that the action of the Fair managers will be unfavorable and it is necessary for every trades unionist in the country to put himself in readiness for battle.

The World's Fair managers have resorted to a trick in their endeavor to meet the efforts of organized labor and it is evident also that it is upon this issue that they expect to carry on their fight. They claim that they could be unable to sign a legal contract with the Central Trades and Labor Union for the reason that their lands had been raised by direct taxation from city, state and national sources, and any action tending to discriminate in favor of union labor could be taken advantage of by "taxpayers." The utter falsity of this contention has been determined by consultation with legal authority, and the Central Trades and Labor Union will report itself accordingly.

If at the next meeting it is learned that another delay has been proposed, or that a refusal is received from the Fair authorities to consider the signing of agreements, the Central Trades will at once set about organizing to compel them to do so. It must be borne in mind that it is only the force of organized labor its power to compel, which will be listened to by the Fair authorities.

As has been repeatedly pointed out in the MISSOURI SOCIALIST the greatest problem before the Fair managers is that of making it pay and in order to accomplish this end they must employ cheap labor. We may therefore rest assured that every force of the World's Fair directors will be used against any effort on the part of organized labor to forestall their plans in this direction.

These plans have been well laid and they have brought to their assistance the power of the United States regular army which we may rest assured they will call into use upon the slightest provocation. These plans, however, seem to have been formed to prevent strikes during the actual construction of the Fair, from all appearances they have failed to consider the power of a boycott placed before this construction has begun. It is this action which will no doubt be taken by the next meeting of the C. T. & L. U., unless complete agreements have been signed, and it will be pushed to its utmost. The present committee must be encouraged and put upon a working basis. The work before them will be considerable, and it is necessary that men

be chosen who will be capable of handling it

The boycott, if it is necessary to resort to it, must be as extensive as is the agitation in favor of the Fair and considerable attention must be paid to foreign countries.

None of the larger countries have as yet taken any action toward making appropriations for exhibits and in those countries of Europe where the working class have a very large vote in their parliaments, such as Germany, every effort must be directed to the defeating of these appropriations, for it is upon these appropriations that the success of the Fair will mainly depend.

The C. T. & L. U. has so far shown great wisdom in the handling of such problems and we may feel assured that they will not be very far from right in this.

Above all they must show firmness for any show of weakness will mean disorder and defeat.

The ultimatum has been sent and the Fair managers must now determine whether there is to be peace or war. We trust for the best yet we fear for the worst.

Vest To Lead.

Against Anarchy.

It is announced that Senator Vest of Missouri is to lead the attack against anarchy in the coming Congress. We are refreshed to learn it. Senator Vest is the statesman who a few years ago declared that the popular ballot would lead inevitably to anarchy, and we may feel that the Senator will now put his ideas into practice. According to his belief in order to "stamp out anarchy," it will be necessary to deprive the people of the use of the ballot, that is, the working class.

While we appreciate the methods of the anarchists of the Czolgosz type we are just as insistent against those of the Morgan and Carnegie stripe. One in his ignorance shoots down the representative of a government which he regards as immoral and unjust; the other shoots down workmen for insisting upon a fraction more of the products of their labor.

One anarchist is imbued with the belief that he is doing a service to humanity, the other is prompted only by the basest greed.

While Senator Vest is exerting himself in an effort to do away with the irresponsible anarchist, the Socialist

party will devote itself to the task of ridding the world of the responsible, conscious and vicious anarchist.

Vest may use what weapons he wills; the Socialist party will use the ballot, by the use of which they will give to society the ownership of the tools of production and thus do away with the power to reap profits out of other's labors and with one stroke put an end to both Czolgosz and Carnegie.

Another fad has struck Chicago. Some of the rich ladies are said to be preparing to build a house for friendless cats and thus furnish work for the needy work people. Another item says two Chicago men offered to sell their ears to a skin-grafting expert for \$300 each. Had they been born cats instead of men how much better off they would be. But such shameful contrasts in an unnatural social order don't seem to make much of an impression on the average voting king, who approves them.—Cleveland Citizen.

The war in South Africa goes merrily on, and it is now announced that a "war of extermination" is to be carried on. Capitalists must have profits even though it be necessary to murder a whole nation.

THE AMERICAN TOBACCO TRUST.

ITS EFFECT.

One of the largest and most complete trusts organized in America in recent years, is the tobacco trust.

It has reached proportions almost as great as the Standard Oil trust and within the last few months has expanded its operations in European countries and become international in its scope.

The consolidation originally included only the workers of chewing and smoking tobaccos but has recently expanded and is rapidly absorbing all the cigar, cigarette and stogie manufacturing companies of the country. The few independent concerns of the country are being bought up one by one and it will be but a short time before their monopoly is complete. In St. Louis we have seen these workings in operation, until today they are but two or three unimportant companies outside of the combine, and it is now stated that the largest of these, the Wetmore Tobacco Company has been sold out.

The formation of the tobacco trust has resulted in almost the complete

disruption of the tobacco workers' union, and the men who were at one time able to fight their battles through the force of their organizations are now compelled to struggle almost single-handed.

In St. Louis alone the Tobacco Workers' Union at one time was one of the strongest unions in the city with a membership of two or three thousand, while today it will not reach much over six or seven hundred, and when the absorption of the Wetmore plant is accomplished this number will be cut in half.

The same fate which has befallen the Tobacco Workers' Union is also in store for the Cigarmakers and Packers Unions, unless they awake to the danger and act before it is too late.

One of the most thoroughly organized unions in the country today is the Brewers' Union. It is organized industrially; every man working around the brewery, no matter in what capacity, is under their jurisdiction.

The union is not alone confined to the brewers themselves, but it includes the bottlers, the drivers, the engineers, the freight handlers, the porters and laborers. Through the means of this compact organization they are able to control very largely the conditions under which they are employed.

It is the same kind of organization which must be perfected by the Tobacco workers of the country if they hope to cope with their thoroughly organized enemies. There must be a United Tobacco Workers' Union, including in its membership every person employed by the tobacco trust, the same as the United Brewery Workers' Union, which includes every person employed by the Brewery syndicates.

And the coming convention of the A. F. of L. must make the start in this direction. Their policy must progress with the progress of industry if their organizations are to continue.

The organized capitalists of the country must be met with as thoroughly organized workers.

One other thing which must be borne in mind by all members of organized labor; the label is our only mark of unionism, and if we are truly union men we will insist upon this emblem, or if we are luke-warm we will pay no attention to it. Such a man, however, is not truly a union man and he does not deserve the association of his brothers and comrades.

This is true with regard to the tobacco workers and cigar workers as if it is of all workers.

Their labels mark every package of their work and any union man who purchases either tobacco or cigars without this label has committed a crime against his fellows and should be regarded accordingly. If he has the feeling of a union man he will be forever the prey of his own conscience.

This is the battle for wages. But wages do not constitute the full product of labor's efforts.

The end of all organization of the working class is the securing of the full product of labor.

This cannot be obtained so long as capitalists, whether large or small, and the capitalist system of production continues.

This battle needs more forceful weapons than the label. The ballot must be employed, the working class must be placed in the powers of government, where they must make laws for their own liberation. So long as capitalism lasts we must strive to better our conditions through industrially organized unions, and through the demand for the label, but we must constantly bear in mind the fact that capitalism must be destroyed before the workers will obtain full justice, and the further facts that the ballot is the only means of bringing about this destruction.

socialism, from competition to co-operation; that while the trusts represent the most advanced stage of economic progress, yet as that progress is opposed to freedom and fatal to the welfare of the republic, the next stage in social development must be reached, when the nation will own the trusts and administer them in the interests of all the people.

To this end the Women's National Socialist League has been formed, and we ask all patriotic women, who have the welfare of humanity at heart, to join with us in our efforts to bring in the Golden Age of Love and Justice, when universal co-operation will take the place of competitive strife and discord. IMOGENE C. FALES, Pro Ch'm'n, 126 Macon St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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The Woman's League, Why Organized

The competitive system on which civilization rests has reached that stage of development where it is retarding in place of accelerating progress. It has given birth to monopoly, to the concentration of vast wealth in the hands of a few, and that wealth is used to subsidize the press and the

pulpit, to debauch politics, control the government of the country and lower the standard of civilization.

A monied oligarchy has taken the place of a republican form of government, while the foreign policy of the nation is moving along the same imperialistic lines.

The culmination of the industrial system is monopoly, whereby a few men control the vast resources of the

nation, and the almost illimitable wealth which those resources have produced; means that Democracy has ceased to exist, and that the imperial rule of wealth has taken its place.

As a result of these conditions one of two things is inevitable, either the continuance of the competitive, capitalistic, monopolistic system, ending in the complete destruction of the vital principles on which the nation is founded—the principles of liberty, equality and fraternity—or else the adoption of such measures as will lead to a complete change of our industrial and political systems, and the inauguration of a co-operative civilization. To this great work the women of the National Socialist League stand pledged; they declare that the rapid concentration of capital and its control over government have forced the issue; that the change in the life of the nation must be from capitalism to

the class struggle nor see how the fight which has been made by the labor organizations, is the same fight carried on at the workshop which the Socialist party is now making at the ballot box, then you should surely study this lesson. If you do not clearly see how the Socialist party and the labor organizations are factors in the same fight and why all Socialists should support the unions and all Unionists join the Socialist party, then the study of this lesson would make you see it.

For full particulars regarding this course of lessons, send stamp to WALTER THOMAS MILLS, Girard, Kas.

The World's Fair managers have created a department of "exploitation." Are they to have charge of the laborers on the Fair?

The Socialist School

At Girard.

We are in receipt of the ninth lesson of the International School of Social Economy. The subject of this lesson is The Ancient Trade Guilds, the Modern Trades Unions and Socialism. The lesson gives an account of the rise of the guilds of the political conditions which made their existence possible, of the end of the guilds on the establishment of the factory system, how the wage system made its beginning by hiring those who could find no one to hold them as serfs or take them as slaves and with wages less than the average cost of living for either serfs or slaves. It points out how the labor organizations were forbidden to exist, however, in spite of the law they have grown, have secured the legal right to be, have extended the elective franchise, have shortened hours and advanced the standard of living. It traces the class struggle and shows how the conflict of the laborer with the capitalist must finally result in enforcing such a division at the ballot box with the result that the side of the trade unions through enlargement of their plans and triumph in politics, as Socialism proposes, will finally inaugurate the co-operative commonwealth. If you do not understand the origin and development of

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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.



NOTICE.

If the number on your label is 47 your Subscription Has Expired.

How can a workman make provision for a rainy day, when it rains every day?

Both Bradstreet and Dun report that business conditions are a fit subject for national thanksgiving.

The Socialist is accused of appealing to the poor man's envy of the rich; but the opponents of Socialism will tell you that the incentive to wealth (envy of rich man) is necessary to keep the world moving.

We have recently received a call from Comrade Jasinski, of Chicago, who is in St. Louis to organize the Polish Socialists. He is the agent of Robotnik, the Polish paper of Chicago and will extend the paper's subscription while here.

You ask us whether we will remunerate the present owners of the means of production when we establish Socialism. We shall probably be too busy remunerating the workers for the enforced loan of their products they have been making all these years.

"Socialists would rob the lawful possessor," says Pope Leo. Since no man ever "owned" anything until a law was passed so declaring, "ownership" is a creation of law. If the law should be changed so as to abolish private ownership in the instruments of production, who then would be the "lawful" owners of those instruments?

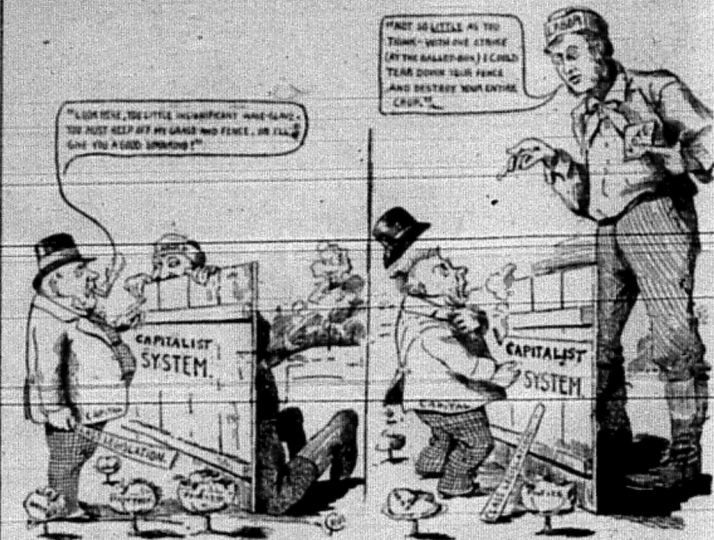
Locals No. 25 and 242 of the Boot and Shoe Workers Union will give a grand reception and ball at Northwest Turner and Liederkranz all, 3948 Easton avenue, Saturday evening, December 14. Tickets have been placed at 25 cents. Music will be furnished by H. C. Sattler's orchestra. Every union man in the city ought to go and make their reception a big success.

The New York papers print under double-column head lines the story of a rich man's daughter who was recently arrested for begging on the streets. The story recited that she had been disowned by her parents because she had married a man whom they did not like. Capitalism thus gives to one person the power to blight the life of another, and capitalist philosophy teaches that such action is right even though it be exercised by a parent against his child.

Under Socialism each individual would be economically independent and no one would have the power of life and death over any member of the human family.

It is said that the slave trade is flourishing in the Sudan in spite of the efforts of the British government to stamp it out and that a 14-year-old slave can be purchased for eighty dollars. This is a remarkably high price when it is remembered that the purchaser must feed, clothe and shelter the slave. In this country a 14-year-old wage slave can be had for less than the cost of his keep. All that is necessary is an announcement in the want columns that a 14-year-old boy is needed and a whole drove of applicants will appear and beg to be taken. No purchase money is required. The fortunate little slave who secures the position will work a week and at the end of that time he will be given not more than two dollars. Will that feed him? No, but his parents will make up the deficit. Unable to bear the burden of feeding and clothing the child they have brought into the world, they sell its labor power for a couple of dollars to help pay the expense of his living. It is well that slavery be stamped out in the Sudan, but it would also be well to stamp it out in America.

The Power of Labor.



To the A. F. of L. Convention

The ballot must be used to prevent the use of the Powers of government against us.

REPRODUCED FOR THE A. F. OF L. CONVENTION.

There are two ways of voting. One in the interest of the capitalist class and the other in the interest of the working class. A man who lives on the profits of his business, the interest of his money and the rent of his land in the broad sense is a member of the capitalist class. Profits, interest and rent are just so much robbed from the working class. If there was no labor power applied to the forces of nature there would be no wealth; in other words, wealth is the product of labor. Every boy is taught at school that enjoyment is only the pleasure of those who work for it. If this be true, then, as it is labor alone which creates wealth, the wealth thus created belongs to those who labor—the working class. We know full well that they do not enjoy it. We also know that those who do enjoy are those who are living on rent interest and profits, and who perform no useful labor. If this be true, they are wrongfully enjoying it, and it would be but justice to put an end to wrong which is wrongful and restore that which is rightful. If this class is able to continue this

SOUTH AMERICA.

At the present time South America is occupying a very important part in the columns of the daily press and of the magazines. The war between Columbia and Venezuela is attracting the attention of the world and the proposed isthmian canal is receiving its share of attention.

Another project which has been recently broached is the construction of a railroad from the United States throughout the greatest length of the Southern continent. These things necessarily bring a question to the mind of every Socialist. As yet South America is practically undeveloped.

Will our moribund capitalism fasten its fetters upon the wage workers of that continent and continue their existence for another century? The question must be viewed from two sides; first that of American capitalism and second that of European capitalism. In the case of Europe, they are already turning anxious eyes in that direction and we frequently hear of "alliances" against the Monroe Doctrine, the barrier which has kept the European from already invading the territory. Is it possible that an international war will yet force America to support this doctrine?

From the side of the American capitalist there is nothing to prevent his exploitation and it is evidently but a question of time until it is done. Will this increase the life of American capitalism; or is it already too late?

The future will answer, and to the future alone we must look. It is hoped that such a thing will not be possible but it is not within the realm of man to definitely predict.

Reverend Father Kuhls, On Socialism.

The Rev. Father Anthony Kuhls of St. Mary's Catholic church in Kansas City, Kansas, preached a short sermon in his church yesterday morning in which he declared that Socialism, as it is taught by many of its adherents in America and in the European countries, is harmful, not only to our government, but to its most sacred institutions. "The Socialists," Father Kuhls said, "do not believe in superiority, they would have you bow down to no man, a teaching that is contrary to all law. We must have superiors. There must be kings and presidents and rulers and there must be men of wealth. No power can prevent men, by right methods, from accumulating wealth. The evil lies in the fact that the rich do not use all their wealth as God intended. The rich man should use his wealth to better the condition of the poor. There is only one way to bring about such a condition, and that is by teaching Christianity. No good Catholic should be a Socialist."—Kansas City Star.

The fact that Archbishop Corrigan

wrongful system they must do so under some form of force, through some advantage which they hold over the workers.

This force is nothing less than the capitalist system.

While it is labor's power which creates wealth, this power can only be exercised with the aid of tools, machines, and without the free access to those machines the worker is helpless and, is compelled to submit to those who hold the power of permission. Those who hold this power are capitalists and it is only through their ownership of the machines that they are enabled to hold this power.

The private ownership of the machine is the basis of the capitalist system, and so long as this system lasts the workers will continue to produce wealth for others to enjoy. This system can only be abolished through the ballot, and so long as the working class vote for the continuance of the system so long will their robbery continue. It is only by rising en masse and casting a vote for the collective ownership of the machines that this robbery will cease. The collective ownership of these machines would be Socialism; it is the Socialist ticket then that the working class should vote.

took the pains to make public his astounding ignorance of the fundamental principles and teachings of Socialism, does not excuse the Rev. Father Kuhls for doing likewise. If Fr. Kuhls will mention the institutions which he considers sacred of our government we will be able to tell him whether Socialists are opposed to such institutions. If he refers to the public school system, that is the one institution we prize most highly, if he speaks of the right of every man to vote, we would fight to maintain that; but there are some institutions to which our present government is wedded that we are organized to remove—for instance, wage slavery, possessive comitatus, injunctions against organized labor, etc.

We "would have you bow down to no man." No argument is needed on that point. Kings and rulers are NOT needed, as it has been shown that they can be dispensed with; presidents are necessary, but we need a change in the brand. We need a president who will help to change the system from one of industrial slavery to industrial freedom.

"No power can prevent men, by right methods from accumulating wealth." But there is a power that does. There is only ONE RIGHT METHOD of accumulating wealth; that is to expend one's labor power in the production of things and then lay aside a portion of that product every day. Any other method is accumulating the wealth produced by someone else and is wrong. Yet every man who tries this method either fails (is PREVENTED from accumulating his wealth by the POWER of the owners of the tools of production who take his product from him); or at best only accumulates a pitiful sum, while those who try other methods, such as wringing profits from the labor of others, which are wrong, generally accumulate large fortunes. Socialists propose to stop the wrong methods of accumulating wealth and give those who follow the right method an opportunity to succeed.

This would be a beautiful world indeed if the rich would not stop robbing the workers, but just return a little of their plunder to the poor in the way of "better conditions." A man is a child—an overgrown child—when talking on a subject concerning which he knows nothing and Father Kuhls should approach the subject of economics via the kindergarten.

The Los Angeles Daily Times recently devoted an entire edition to the mines and minerals of Arizona. There wasn't a mention of the men who do the work and without whose labor, there wouldn't have been a pound of mineral brought to the surface.

Connecticut will hold state convention at Derby on December 15th.

THE DELEGATES AT SCRANTON.

—AN ADDRESS.

To Delegates to Twenty-first Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, Scranton, Pa. Brethren and Comrades:

When a prevailing economic system becomes the very antithesis of human needs by reason of evolution in production, the ruling class (such by virtue of previous social necessities), must prolong its obsolete economic life by the subversion of remedial laws and the application of political force. Any measure of emancipation by the subject class short of political revolution will be utterly futile and hopeless. Arbitration at best is an armistice in which the opposing forces of labor and capital confer about the terms upon which labor surrenders to capital. The price at which labor should be bought and sold is an inherently irreconcilable issue, that cannot be eternally arbitrated. The difference between compulsory arbitration and voluntary arbitration is the difference between being robbed according to government or being robbed according to agreement. While the trade union movement has grown in numbers, influence and resources; while it has raised wages, reduced hours, eradicated abuses, educated and fraternalized humanity and tended to the establishment of a better standard of living among the organized toilers—has accomplished these results in spite of the political powers of the ruling class—progress along this line is being gradually arrested by utter disregard for free institutions and gross misuse of public power by the capitalist class; while the before mentioned achievements of economic organization have been neutralized by economic effects having their inherent cause in the capitalist system; thus:

A.—Through trade unionism we may increase wages and reduce the daily hours of toil, but we cannot dictate to the capitalist class how many days in the year they must employ us. In 98 organized trades in the United States there are only 29 in which the workers are employed 300 days in the year.

B.—While the union has the power to increase wages, self-preservation requires the capitalist class to charge all the profit the market will bear.

C.—Through the introduction of machinery (not to mention trust methods), where one worker obtains employment in a new industry, eight workers are dispensed with in former vocations. The capitalist class introduce labor-saving machinery more rapidly in general than the trade unions reduce hours.

D.—In declaring that wages will never be regarded as the equivalent of labor, the trade unions proclaim that the worker should receive the full product of his toil. It is self-evident that the workers

cannot redeem the sum total of capital by a fraction in wages, while in addition, the latter under competition tends to a mere level of subsistence. The consequent crisis with each decade is therefore inevitable.

E.—Self-perpetuation which impels the capitalist class (through injunctions issued by servile courts) to repress the powers of trade unions, has injected a vital political issue into a heretofore economic organization. While the trade union cannot act as a political party, the possession of the public powers, dictated by self-preservation, requires the trade unionist to form his class political party in order to safeguard his economic organization.

The political organization of the working class is therefore an immediate necessity co-ordinate with the preservation and continued growth of their economic organization; antagonism to either will now endanger both. If the Socialist Party is (for any reason) objected to as a means to an end, those who profess to believe in the end are not necessarily relieved of responsibility for the proper political means.

If the declining Socialist Labor Party erred in antagonizing the trade unions, it constitutes a good reason why the rising Socialist Party which supports the trade unions should be encouraged.

That the economic strength of the trade unions of Europe has increased co-ordinately with participation in political activity and possession of public power, is conclusive evidence that when men become imbued with Socialism they gain interest in their trade union, which after all is the embryonic forerunner of industrial organization under the co-operative commonwealth.

With fraternal greetings, we are, Faithfully yours,

LEON GREENBAUM.

National Secretary.

By order of National Committee. The above address has been sent officially to the A. F. of L. convention and we trust it will be read in full. In order to provide against the possibility of its not being, however, several hundred copies, printed in an attractive style, have been sent to Comrade William Brandt, the delegate of the St. Louis Central Trades and Labor Union, who will see to their distribution. The Socialist propaganda at this year's convention will be carried on systematically. Beside the above address the National Committee has ordered several hundred copies of Comrade Lee's "Socialist Politics and Labor Politics" sent to the convention. The party's resolution on the trades union question will also be sent in sufficient quantity, and bundles of Missouri Socialist will be distributed. Above all Comrade Brandt is a hustler and nothing will be left undone on his part.

BRYAN AND UNION LABOR.

—HIS HYPOCRACY.

In the last issue of the Commoner, Bryan has considerable to say concerning the renouement of the Chinese exclusion act and its effect upon trades unions and in the usual demagogic style he flatters the trades unions and winds up with an appeal to union men to vote the Democratic ticket for the reason that the Republican party is the party of "class," and that they are "antagonistic to everything that contributes to the greatest good to the greatest number."

This raises an issue. According to Bryan's assertions he is a staunch friend of the working class, especially the trades unionists and the Democratic party is the expression of the interests of the working class. If this be true it can only be shown by its works. Leaving aside Bryan's personal assertions, and the fact that the Commoner itself is published without the printers' union label, we will consider his assertions, made by implication, that the Democratic party is not a party of "class," and that it strives to insure the greatest good to the greatest number. In the first place what is a class? Under our present economic system, there are two classes, the capitalists and the wage workers. Both capitalists and laborers are living upon the products of the laborers' energies alone. The capitalists exist upon what they can rob from the workers in the way of profits, and it matters not how small these profits may be, those who extract them from the product of labor are capitalists.

This is the present system under which we live and under which laborers are compelled to work for wages while capitalists live in idleness upon profits. If any man or any party truly represents the interests of the working class, they must be opposed to this system of profit taking. They cannot support it and at the same time work in the interest of the working class. Both Bryan and the Democratic party uphold the system of wage slavery and any declaration which either may make in the interest of the working class can be nothing but the rankest hypocrisy. The Republican party is truly a "class" party, but no more so than the Democratic party, both uphold the capitalist system and both are alike the enemies of the working class.

While these parties are the representatives of the capitalist "class" the working class are also represented by a "class" party—the Socialist party.

The Socialist party makes no pretense of voicing the interests of any class save the working class; and in voicing these interests it declares for that which will put an end to the necessity for "class" parties—the collective ownership of the tools and machinery of production. So much for Bryan's reference to "class" parties.

His other statement, "the greatest good to the greatest number," is peculiarly the statement of a demagogue. There can be no such theory of government carried out or proposed which will not be the result either of compromise or force and no system of government founded on compromise or force can long stand. It is made use of only by men who employ catch phrases in order to catch votes—thus putting them in office.

Upon the same ground could be placed the phrase, often used by Bryan, "equal rights for all, special privileges to none." Under capitalism this phrase is foolish and those who employ it are men like Bryan who make use of popular prejudices, through glittering generalities, to obtain positions of power.

Under capitalism it is impossible to conceive of the term, "special privileges to none," the mere fact that one class in society own the tools of production gives them the greatest of special privileges and makes every other member of society dependent upon them. So also the term, "the greatest number." Under capitalism such a term means the capitalist class, for while they may not be more numerous than is the working class, still their ownership of the tools of production gives them the power to dictate the terms upon which the "greatest good" shall be distributed.

It is all too plainly to be seen, the use to which they put this power, and so long as the working class listen to such phrases as these used by Bryan just so long will the capitalist class continue to enjoy their "special privileges" and will monopolize the "greatest good." It is only by unity for the overthrow of the capitalist system that either will be fully accomplished.

National Committee Notes

Utah Socialists have called a convention for December 26th.

The Socialists of New Jersey called state convention for January 1901.

The National Committee has decided to co-operate with the Virginia Socialists in placing Jno. J. Quinn as Socialist nominee for governor, a field in that state as state organization.

The National Committee is arranging a lecture tour for Geo. Bigelow, through southern and southern Illinois, Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska.

A dispatch informs us that the authorities have decided to allow Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians to assume their ghost dances. The dispatch says the agent, will do the best harm as long as their minds are off of the alleged wrongs they have been committed against their race. In matters of religion, he will assist them. There is more than one parallel to be found for the above in the cities of the pale west. Many a "ghost dance" is performed by the wage slaves of the industrial centers and many a big show is arranged just to keep the minds of the workers off their alleged wrongs.

The Kansas Convention

Well Attended

Kansas is organized. Nearly 200 delegates met Tuesday, Nov. 27, at A. O. W. Hall at Parsons and all the preliminary work for instituting a vigorous educational campaign in the Sunflower State.

A state constitution was adopted by officers elected. Comrade Leon Mills of Kansas City, Kas., and Comrade John D. Haskell of Abeline were nominated for Secretary of State Comrade. Vote 86 to 75. Comrade Haskell elected and Abeline made headquarters for the Kansas movement.

Comrade W. C. Benton, former registrar of Cincinnati University, was unanimously elected State Organizer. Comrades Benton's work had much to do with the large increase in the Cincinnati vote at the last election.

Comrade Walter Thomas Mills was nominated for national committee subject to referendum vote. The nomination was unanimous.

Among the delegates were two ladies. All seemed thoroughly posted on Socialism. Quite a number of delegates were elderly men and several were formerly high in the councils of the Populist party. They expressed the belief that the greater number of the Populists will soon subscribe to Socialist program and be in our ranks.

There are at this writing thirty-tyr local in the state and others forming daily. Comrade Benton hopes to have the number tripled in the next few months.

After the nomination of members of State Committee—the delegates at Girard sang several songs and the school yell and the convention adjourned amid the greatest enthusiasm.

GIRARD DELEGATION

The Girard delegation arrived at Parsons Monday evening, Tuesday morning, representing forty-nine voters. The thirty-five mile trip was made in carriages appropriately decorated, reaching Parsons the party paraded the streets before going to headquarters at the National Hotel.

Comrades Bachus, Benton, O'Hare and Prahl made short street speeches at various points announcing the meeting that night, and at 8:15 Comrade Walter Thomas Mills addressed a large and intelligent audience in the assembly hall of the Commercial college. After the address nineteen names were added to the Parsons club and a number of appeal subscriptions received.

The International Training School was represented by nineteen students, all of whom have taken an active part in the propaganda work in southern Kansas. Comrade Tubbs cast 10 votes for twenty-nine Girard comrades who like Comrade Tubbs were not needed with the School.

The delegation started on the return trip at 4 p. m. Tuesday. Eight miles out of Parsons the party camped, and coffee devoured Mrs. Tubbs' children and Mrs. Cogswell's cake. One hour later the village of McCune was reached and Comrades Benton, Mills, O'Hare and Bachus gave fifteen minutes talks to a fairly large crowd.

Then the homeward drive was resumed and for four hours the horses kept up their steady trot over the smooth hard roads lighted by the moon and stars with the rhythm of the hoof beats occasionally broken by the cherry laughter or Comrade Massy's North Dakota basso repeating the refrain of "Good Bye, Old Madden, Good Bye."

It can be seen that the men and women at Comrade Mills' School are getting practical training. Not only have they learned parliamentary law from the book—but have practiced it in the local-club and state conventions. The public meetings give splendid opportunity for the students to get practice and benefit by the criticisms of their instructors and fellow pupils.

At the end of the term the class will be scattered to half the states of the Union but each will have had opportunity to learn what to say and how to say it. At least half of the students have had experience in this work prior to coming to Girard but they are gainers through having had the splendid training the School gives under Prof. Mills. F. P. O'HARE

SOCIALISTS IN THE TRADES UNIONS.

THEIR DUTY.

national platform of the Socialist Party and all of its official declarations pledge the support of that party to the union movement. There is no doubt as to the sincerity of these declarations nor of the members of the party itself whose opinions these declarations express. But the Socialist Party must not be content with mere declarations. It is the duty of every Socialist to take an active part in the struggle and in the building of the trades unions. Economically organized brothers are naturally fearful of Socialist parties from their experience with the Socialist Labor Party and the necessity for the members of the Socialist Party to show their attitude towards them as well as words. In order to obtain the confidence of the trades unionists it is necessary for Socialists to attend their union meetings regularly, take an active part in their discussion and make themselves respected and depended upon by their fellow workers. It is also necessary, not alone the standpoint of good tactics but a standpoint of self-preservation. The greatest danger to the Socialist Party today lies, not in the power of capitalism, but in a misguided policy of the working class, which must be averted if any benefit to the working class, and so falling will carry the Socialist movement backward in its history. Such a movement is the one

which recently elected the mayor of San Francisco and which is now to be launched in Chicago. Unmistakable signs all over the country point to the fact that trades unionists are beginning to realize the necessity for political action. This awakening, if it is not properly guided by the Socialists IN THE TRADES UNION MOVEMENT will result in a simply capitalist political action, with no definite aim, and their efforts will have been wasted. It needs no argument to show that capitalist political action by the working class is really worse than no political action at all. It is far harder to reawaken the spirit which has thus been rudely disappointed, than it is to guide it in the proper direction when it first manifests itself. The Socialists of San Francisco and of Chicago, we are sorry to say have as yet taken very little part in the every day battles of the trades unions, they have utterly failed to get strong men in the central labor councils of these cities, and the natural consequence has been the formation of these mongrel labor parties. In San Francisco the Socialist party lost votes. In Chicago it is safe to say that the same will occur. The place to cope with such movements is in the councils of the unions themselves, it is hopeless to stem them after they have once been launched. Had our Chicago comrades taken half the pains to secure several good delegates in the Chicago Federation of

Labor as they have exerted in trying to win over Jno. P. Altgeld and Clarence Darrow, they would not now be confronted with a "union labor party." We say this in all honesty and trust that in the future they will realize the impossibility of trying to form a working class political movement without making it a part of the already existing economic movement. In St. Louis, while we do not claim to always have followed the best of tactics, still the Central Trades and Labor Union of this city, through the efforts of the Socialist party, has been made thoroughly socialist and a capitalist union labor party would have small chance of ever amounting to anything. We believe that this is the duty of all Socialists and anything which may be said here is but our opinion upon the most vital question before the Socialist movement today, and we trust it will be regarded accordingly by trades unionists and Socialists alike. The Socialist party is organized to bring about the emancipation of the working class, and in these efforts they must aid every movement which makes in that direction, and oppose every movement which will militate against it. In doing this they must make use of the very best methods, if they would be truly scientific. The Trades Union movement is an unquestionable aid in the emancipation of the working class and as such should be encouraged and built up so as to lead in abolishing wage slavery. This cannot be accomplished on the part of Socialists, by standing aloof from their struggles and endeavoring to reach them in an academic

fashion, but they must get into the movement itself and through their efforts shape and mold it into the proper channel. This also holds good in our opposition to the things which work against the emancipation of the working class. They cannot be half so easily handled as when taken in their inception. Comrade Walter Thomas Mills will make a lecture trip from Girard to New Castle, Pa., and back to St. Louis in the month of January. With some of the word liberty may mean for each man to do as he pleases with himself and the products of his labor; while with others the same word may mean for some men to do as they please with other men and the products of other men's labor.—A Lincoln. The Eleventh Ward is under way and will be organized in a short while. Comrade S. O. Ingram has things in charge and already has sufficient names to start a club. Let us hear from every subscriber in this ward. There are fifty of them and every one should belong to the party. Comrade Jasinski, of Chicago, is in St. Louis where he will spend several weeks working with the Poles of this city. He is an agent of Robotnik the Polish Socialist paper of Chicago. He states that their paper is in a thriving condition with over 5,000 subscribers and that it is wielding a great force among the Poles of Chicago. He hopes to organize the Poles of this city.

President Roosevelt's Message.

—A Capitalist Document.

President Roosevelt's message has been issued and every citizen of the United States, except those members of the working class who are denied an opportunity through excessive toll, are reading it eagerly in an effort to determine what policy the new president will follow in regard to their respective interests. These interests, under the present form of society are divided primarily into two classes: capitalists and wage-workers. The capitalist class however is divided into other classes of conflicting interests: the large and small capitalists. The message contains absolutely no word of comfort for the small capitalists and it is apparent that the Republican party is pledged to the support of the present progressive capitalism, which means the utter destruction of the small capitalist class. The life or death of either is, however, of no concern to the working class, so long as capitalism lasts and as a representative of the working class, which voices only its interests, Missouri Socialist is called upon to consider only that portion of the president's message which deals with those interests. In handling the "trust question," no mention whatever, is made of the effect of such organizations upon the working class of America, upon the destruction of their unions, the reduction of wages, or the wholesale discharge of workmen, thus ever increasing the army of the unemployed whose force is used by the capitalist class to still further beat down wages. No mention is made of the employment of women and children, no mention is made of the action of the trust against every effort of the working class. The whole burden of his comment upon the subject is contained in the following: "The creation of these great corporate fortunes has not been due to the tariff nor to any other governmental action, but to actual causes in the business world, operating in other countries as they operate in our own."

He has something also to say about trades unions. He declares that they are very useful. "When managed with forethought, and when they combine insistence upon their own rights with lawabiding respect for the rights of others." Others, who does he mean by others? And whose "rights" must they respect? Surely it cannot be those capitalists whose interests are the same as the interests of the wage-worker, and yet, against which the wage-workers must "enforce" laws and "protect" women and children? Possibly he means the capitalist contractors who are building the Croton Dam in New York and at whose request he sent the State militia, in order to protect the "rights," which he thus saw being violated. Notwithstanding the fact that the men were merely insisting that they be paid the wages provided by law for all public work. No, Roosevelt is a capitalist and he sees everything with capitalist eyes. His message was accordingly written in the interest of the capitalist class. Its issuance merely emphasizes the necessity of the working class' entry into politics with the object in view of putting an end to the capitalist system.

It is of the utmost importance that this position be not jeopardized, especially at a time when the overflowing abundance of our own natural resources and the skill, business energy, and mechanical aptitude of our people make foreign markets essential."

All this is capitalist philosophy, under our present system we carry on production for sale and profit and thus the greatest question before a capitalist president, is that of selling the products of labor as advantageously as possible and receiving as large a profit. In the carrying out of this theory the first essential today is a foreign market and it is for this reason that Roosevelt declares that trusts must not be hampered with for fear our foreign supremacy will be endangered.

After a continuance of this same argument he ends with his, "remedy." He says: "Publicity is the only sure remedy which we can now invoke."

Will "Publicity" benefit the working class? Are not they sufficiently informed at present, of the workings of the trust, to need any more publicity? We agree with Roosevelt that the trusts are of natural origin, and that being such it is impossible to destroy them.

We believe that without trusts we would have no foreign market, and we further believe that without foreign markets capitalism would not prosper. But we do not believe in capitalism and we accordingly do not believe in those things which are necessary to capitalism.

Socialists would have all the tools of production owned collectively and would give to every worker the full product of his labor. Foreign markets are needed only to get rid of wealth which, today, is robbed from the workers.

In the one place where the interest of the workers should have been dealt with, there is no mention. So much for the trusts, their causes and their "remedies," according to progressive capitalism. But Mr. Roosevelt does mention the wage-workers, in fact, he indulges in a considerable "jolly" about "individual qualities and abilities." He declares in one breath that the interests of capital and labor are identical and in the next recommends that laws be passed to "enforce" the eight-hour law and "protect" women and children from excessive hours of labor, and from night work.

Against whom must the eight hour law be enforced, and from whom must women and children be protected, if the interests of capital and labor are alike? He has something also to say about trades unions. He declares that they are very useful.

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THE WORLD'S LABOR MOVEMENT. A Summary of Its Strength.

INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST BUREAU.
Victor Serwy, Secretary, 100 Madison Du People, Joseph Steverson, Brussels, Belgium.
delegates to the Bureau represent the following national organizations:
Belgium, Holland, Hungary, Italy, Norway, Poland, Russia, Sweden, Switzerland, United States.
UNITED STATES SOCIALIST PARTY.
Greenbaum, National Secretary, 1515 Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.
ALABAMA.
State organization.
Brewer, C. H. Spencer, 1000 S. C. Hayes, 701 1-2 N. 19th, St. Louis, Mo.
Deaton, W. J. Bollew, 1000 S. C. Hayes, 701 1-2 N. 19th, St. Louis, Mo.
ARIZONA.
State organization.
Wick, D. T. Johnson, 738 W. Jefferson, St. Louis, Mo.
ARKANSAS.
State organization.
Bluff, A. J. McGhee, 1402 Cherry St., St. Louis, Mo.
CALIFORNIA.
George Smith, State Secretary, 209 Exchange, San Francisco, Cal.
CONNECTICUT.
Bur E. Corneille, State Secretary, 478 New Haven, Conn.
COLORADO.
Convention will be held at Denver to form State organization.
W. T. Kennedy, 1000 S. C. Hayes, 701 1-2 N. 19th, St. Louis, Mo.
DELAWARE.
State organization.
Gustave Reinike, 1115 Connecticut, St. Louis, Mo.
FLORIDA.
State organization.
Sullivan, John F. Cox, 1000 S. C. Hayes, 701 1-2 N. 19th, St. Louis, Mo.
GEORGIA.
State organization.
Max Wick, 55 Auburn avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
IDAHO.
State organization.
Frank S. Watson, 1000 S. C. Hayes, 701 1-2 N. 19th, St. Louis, Mo.
ILLINOIS.
State organization.
H. Kerr, State Secretary, 55 Fifth, St. Louis, Mo.
INDIANA.
State organization.
O'Neal, State Secretary, 321 N. 19th, St. Louis, Mo.
INDIAN TERRITORY.
State organization.
A. Jacobs, State Secretary, 216 E. 1st, St. Louis, Mo.
IOWA.
State organization.
D. Haskell, State Secretary, Abilene, Mo.
KANSAS.
State organization.
L. Robinson, State Secretary, 61 W. 1st, St. Louis, Mo.
LOUISIANA.
State organization.
Walter Rogers, 1000 S. C. Hayes, 701 1-2 N. 19th, St. Louis, Mo.
MAINE.
State organization.
W. H. Smith, State Secretary, 221 Riverside, Woodford, Me.
MARYLAND.
State organization.
Martin Schmitt, 6 N. Chapel, St. Louis, Mo.
MASSACHUSETTS.
State organization.
P. Porter, State Secretary, 614 W. 1st, Boston, Mass.

and cities. List may be had from State or National Secretary.
MICHIGAN.
Clarence Neely, State Secretary, 917 Johnson street, Saginaw, Mich.
MINNESOTA.
State organization now being effected.
Granite Falls, C. J. Weaver.
Mankato, C. W. Bucklin, 235 Lock street, Minneapolis, Minn.
St. Paul, F. A. Webster, 39 E. 7th st.
Two Harbors, H. W. Halliday.
MISSOURI.
E. Val Putnam, State Secretary-Treasurer, 22 N. 4th street, St. Louis, Mo.
Complete list of addresses from State or National Secretary.
MONTANA.
State organization now being effected.
Anaconda, Bernard Gates.
Bozeman, A. Freeman.
Butte, P. J. Cooney, 614 W. Park street.
Chico, J. F. Mabel.
Clancey, P. Bulger.
Great Falls, G. W. McDermott, P. O. Box 62.
Helena, J. M. Heild.
Livingston, J. Rankin.
NEBRASKA.
Geo. E. Baird, State Secretary, 1804 N. 16th street, Omaha, Neb.
Organized in six towns.
NEW HAMPSHIRE.
Louis Amstein, State Secretary, 15 Watson street, Dover, N. H.
Organized in six towns.
NEW JERSEY.
M. M. Gobel, Acting State Secretary, 14 Bridge street, Newark, N. J.
Organized in ten cities.
NEW MEXICO.
Albuquerque, A. J. Mitchell.
East Las Vegas, J. W. Hanson.
NEW YORK.
Leonard D. Abbott, State Secretary, 64 E. Fourth street, New York.
Organized in 21 towns and cities.
NORTH CAROLINA.
No State or local organizations.
NORTH DAKOTA.
George W. Poague, State Chairman, Fargo, N. D.
Organized in eight towns and cities.
NEVADA.
No State or local organizations.
OHIO.
W. G. Critchlow, State Secretary, 1146 W. 1st, Dayton, Ohio.
Organized in 11 cities.
OKLAHOMA.
Convention for State organization to be held at Kingfisher Dec. 25.
Acton, P. M. Ehlert.
Kingfisher, G. O. Shumate.
Medford, J. W. McFall.
Norman, T. M. Alexander.
Oklahoma City, W. H. Young, 219 W. 6th street.
OREGON.
W. T. Richards, State Secretary, Albany.
Organized in nine towns.
PENNSYLVANIA.
J. W. Quick, Corresponding Secretary, 6229 Woodland avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
Organized in 20 cities. Growing very rapidly.
RHODE ISLAND.
No State organization.
Providence, Fritz Berger, 41 Bluff street.
SOUTH CAROLINA.
No State or local organizations.
SOUTH DAKOTA.
No State organization.
Aberdeen, A. F. Cralle.
Madison, B. Blumenfeld.
Oldham, A. J. Rothig.
Sioux Falls, J. O. Johnson, 323 Main avenue N.
TENNESSEE.
No State organization.
Chattanooga, J. Forwaller, 217 Wells st.
Knoxville, H. M. Lathrop, 217 Wells st.
Memphis, Wm. P. Mason, 69 1/2 C. freight office.
TEXAS.
W. J. Hampton, State Secretary, Donham, Texas.
Organized in 17 towns in State.
UTAH.
State organization now being effected.
Bingham Canyon, W. D. Clays.
Lehi, Jesse Wain.
Logan, A. C. Jackson.
Mt. Pleasant, C. Larsen.
Murray, J. Hansen.
Nephi, C. B. Strong.
Salt Lake City, M. H. Wilson.
Sandy, C. Fourness.
Silver City, C. B. Jenkins.
West Jordan, C. T. Lindstrom.
VERMONT.
No State or local organizations.
VIRGINIA.
No State organization.
Newport News, E. K. Emerson, 3215 Washington avenue.
Richmond, J. S. Halligan, 324 W. Marshall street.
Newbern, C. T. Bangor.
Norfolk, C. Lender, 5 Williams street.
WASHINGTON.
Joseph Gilbert, State Secretary-Treasurer, Box 67, Seattle.
Organized in over 30 cities.
List may be had from State or National Secretary.
WEST VIRGINIA.
No State organization.
Wheeling, H. A. Lewis, McMechen, W. Va.
WISCONSIN.
Mrs. E. H. Thomas, State Secretary, 614 State street, Milwaukee.
Organized in over 20 towns.
Write to State Secretary.
WYOMING.
No State organization.
Cheyenne, Edw. Kimberly, 121 East 20th street.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.
Samuel Gompers, President, 1000 S. C. Hayes, 701 1-2 N. 19th, St. Louis, Mo.
WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS.
Edward Boyce, President, James Maher, Secretary-Treasurer, Box 307, Butte, Mont.
ALABAMA.
D. U. Williams, Secretary State organization, 1111 Third avenue, Birmingham.
ARIZONA.
No State or city central bodies.
Jerome, Federal Labor 822, G. G. Muliken.
National and international unions are doubtless represented at other points.
ARKANSAS.
No State organization.
City Central at Fort Smith. Locals at Little Rock and Paragould. National and international unions doubtless organized at other points.
CALIFORNIA.
Guy Lathrop, State Secretary, 815 1/2 Market street, San Francisco, Cal.
A. F. of L. is well organized in numerous towns and cities. National and international unions are doubtless represented in the various industrial centers. Western Federation of Miners well represented.
COLORADO.
No State organization.
Central bodies at Denver and Ouray.
A. F. of L. has one local at Denver. National and international unions represented in the various industrial centers. Western Federation of Miners organized in 23 cities.
CONNECTICUT.
P. M. Connelley, State Secretary, 224 Main street, Danbury.
A. F. of L. organized in a number of cities.
National and international unions are represented in the various industrial centers.
COLUMBIA DISTRICT OF.
Central body A. F. of L. and affiliated unions strongly organized.
DELAWARE.
No State, city, central or local organizations.
A. F. of L. National and international unions doubtless represented.
FLORIDA.
No State organization.
Central bodies in four largest cities.
National and international unions fairly well organized in large towns.
GEORGIA.
C. C. Houston, State Secretary, Box 206, Atlanta.
Central bodies in five largest cities.
National and international unions well organized in the State.
IDAHO.
No State organization or central bodies.
A. F. of L. Western Federation of Miners organized in ten cities.
ILLINOIS.
W. R. Boyer, State Secretary, 327 South Prairie street, Chicago, Ill.
Central bodies in 21 cities.
National and international unions thoroughly organized throughout the state.
INDIANA.
No State organization.
Central bodies in 15 cities.
National and international unions thoroughly organized.
INDIAN TERRITORY.
No territorial or city central bodies.
A. F. of L. has one local.
IOWA.
J. S. Nagle, State Secretary, 845 Iowa street, Dubuque, Ia.
Ten central bodies. State well organized.
KANSAS.
No State organization.
Six central bodies in two cities.
KENTUCKY.
J. J. Kiefer, State Secretary, Louisville.
Central bodies in five cities.
LOUISIANA.
No State organization.
Central bodies in two cities.
MAINE.
No State organization.
Central bodies in two cities.
MARYLAND.
No State organization.
City central at Baltimore.
MASSACHUSETTS.
D. D. Driscoll, State Secretary, 73 East Canton street, Boston, Mass.
Central bodies in twelve cities.
National and international unions are represented by locals in various industrial centers.
MICHIGAN.
Paul Martin, Jr., State Secretary, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Central bodies in 12 cities.
MINNESOTA.
No State organization.
Central bodies in two cities.
A. F. of L. locals in three additional cities.
National and international unions organized in large cities.
MISSOURI.
No State or city central bodies.
Western Federation of Miners organized in 21 towns.
NEBRASKA.
F. B. Kieffer, State Secretary, Omaha.
Central bodies in two cities.
NEW HAMPSHIRE.
No State organization.
Central bodies in two cities.
NEW JERSEY.
B. F. Dunphy, State Secretary, Camden, N. J.
Central bodies in eight cities.

NEW MEXICO.
No State or local bodies A. F. of L. or Western Federation of Miners.
Railroad brotherhoods probably established at division points.
NEW YORK.
R. H. Curran, State Secretary, Rochester, N. Y.
Central bodies in 26 cities.
National and international unions are strongly organized in many additional cities.
NORTH CAROLINA.
V. C. Terry, State Secretary, Raleigh.
Central bodies in five cities.
NORTH DAKOTA.
No State organization.
One central body at Fargo.
NEVADA.
No State, central or local organizations.
A. F. of L.
Western Federation of Miners organized in four cities.
OHIO.
A. A. Jauer, State Secretary, Zanesville.
Central bodies in 25 cities.
National and international unions are strongly organized.
OKLAHOMA.
No State organization.
Central body at Oklahoma City.
OREGON.
No State organization.
Central bodies in two cities.
National and international unions fairly well represented at additional points.
Western Federation of Miners has two locals.
PENNSYLVANIA.
Central bodies in 23 cities.
National and international unions strongly organized.
RHODE ISLAND.
No State organization.
Central body at Pawtucket.
SOUTH CAROLINA.
S. J. Thompson, State Secretary, Columbia, S. C.
A. F. of L. has 14 locals in State.
SOUTH DAKOTA.
No State, central or local A. F. of L. in State.
Western Federation of Miners has eight locals.
TENNESSEE.
No State organization.
Central bodies in four cities.
Locals A. F. of L. at eight additional points.
TEXAS.
Chas. Trotter, State Secretary, Dallas.
Central bodies in ten cities.
Locals of A. F. of L. and affiliated unions organized in many towns and cities.
UTAH.
D. I. Elton, State Secretary, Salt Lake City.
Western Federation of Miners has two locals in State.
VERMONT.
No State or central bodies.
A. F. of L. locals in seven towns.
VIRGINIA.
I. A. Dunkelberger, State Secretary, Roanoke.
Central bodies in six cities.
WASHINGTON.
No State organization.
Central body at Tacoma.
Locals A. F. of L. and affiliated unions at other points.
Western Federation of Miners has three locals in State.
WEST VIRGINIA.
No State organization.
Central body at Parkersburg.
Locals at other points.
WISCONSIN.
Fred Brockhausen, State Secretary, Milwaukee.
Central bodies in nine towns.
Locals—many additional points.
WYOMING.
No State organization.
Central body at Cheyenne.
Western Federation has local at Battle Creek.

The Post-Dispatch is preparing another Roman feast. The capitalists of this nation, like the capitalists of Rome, are compelled to feed those which their system denies an opportunity to feed themselves.

Press dispatches announce that English farmers are abandoning their farms and going to the towns in search of work. Germany is not the only country which is feeling America's foreign trade. America has "succeeded" but Germany and England have failed. This is the rule of capitalism. Socialism is the remedy.

A parade in Syracuse, N. Y., in which a thousand "jags" participated after a "free beer" party, can only be equalled by Democratic and Republican parades which occur every year with more than 1,000 workmen in line. They are even worse "jagged" than were these men of Syracuse. They need a dose of some sort to clear their heads, and to all appearances it is being administered in the shape of Socialist pills.

The National Committee has issued state charter to Connecticut. Local charters have been issued to Independence, Colo., New Orleans, La., Burnham Township, Okla., Newburn, Va., Mt. Pleasant, Utah, Murray, Utah, and Sioux Falls, S. D.; and the following applications for local charters were referred to the Kansas State Committee: Thayer, Goodland, St. Paul, LaFontaine, Canton, Neodesha, Pike Township.

The National Committee has decided to cooperate with comrades in New Hampshire, Vermont and Rhode Island, in placing H. W. Smith of East Pepperell, Mass., in the field as organizer.

Chas. H. Vail will make a lecture tour during December in the states of Maine, New Hampshire and Connecticut, under the joint auspices of the National Committee and the respective state organizations.

STATE ORGANIZATION FUND. MUST BE RAISED.

To the Socialists of Missouri: Comrades: It is now only eleven months until another state election will be held in Missouri. The experience of our comrades in the election of this year has demonstrated that Socialists must begin their campaign long before elections. We cannot hope to increase our vote by spasmodic efforts a few weeks before election day. The foundation must be laid months in advance. Organization must be thoroughly perfected, literature must be placed in the hands of voters and speakers must be sent into every community.

Work must be begun in earnest in this state. Our organization is in better shape than ever before. It is in a position to begin work at once. Our vote of six thousand can be doubled next November if the proper effort is put forth. Comrades, will you do it? The State Committee has mapped out a plan of action and with the hearty co-operation of all the clubs expects to see Missouri break the record for Socialism. Speakers have been engaged for the month of January and also for later dates.

A plan is being prepared and submitted to the clubs for establishing a regular speakers' circuit over which a speaker can be sent every month. By dividing the total cost among all the clubs on the circuit the expense to each will be very light. The advantages to clubs of having a speaker once a month are apparent, and when the circuit is once in operation it will be an easy matter to reach unorganized points and form clubs. These and other plans have been adopted and will be pushed to a successful conclusion.

The State Committee has decided upon a bold aggressive policy, believing that to be the only way to organize the state. It will take it for granted that every comrade in the party is ready and anxious to do his full duty to the cause in which he is enlisted and it will not hesitate to call upon every member when there is work to be done. In order to carry out these plans some money is needed, not an exorbitant sum, but a reason-

able amount to meet the needs of the state office. The work of corresponding with not only the twenty-one organized points but also with two or three hundred unorganized towns where we have Socialist workers is not light. Besides money must be advanced to purchase mileage books for speakers so as to save expense. The committee can use every cent it receives in a manner profitable to the movement. The dues are not sufficient to enable the office to do what should be done and it is necessary to start an organization fund for the special purpose of carrying on the work of the state office and preparing the party for the coming election. No further plea is needed, we trust. It is fair to assume that every Socialist will, upon being told that money is needed, give to the extent of his ability. Send all contributions to the undersigned and they will be acknowledged in Missouri Socialist.

E. VAL PUTNAM, State Sec. Treas., 22 North Fourth St., St. Louis.
By order of the State Committee.

The National Committee has issued state charter to Connecticut. Local charters have been issued to Independence, Colo., New Orleans, La., Burnham Township, Okla., Newburn, Va., Mt. Pleasant, Utah, Murray, Utah, and Sioux Falls, S. D.; and the following applications for local charters were referred to the Kansas State Committee: Thayer, Goodland, St. Paul, LaFontaine, Canton, Neodesha, Pike Township.

The National Committee has decided to cooperate with comrades in New Hampshire, Vermont and Rhode Island, in placing H. W. Smith of East Pepperell, Mass., in the field as organizer.

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SOCIALIST CLUBS OF MISSOURI.

WHAT THEY ARE DOING.

REFERENDUM.

The State Committee instructs me to submit the following amendments to state constitution to a referendum vote of the clubs:

To Article III. add:
"Section 3. Should a vacancy occur from any cause in the State quorum, the State Committee shall fill said vacancy forthwith and officially notify the quorum of such action."
To Article IV. add:

"Section 5. An auditing committee of three shall be elected at each annual election by a general vote to audit the accounts of the State Committee at the expiration of their term of office and report in the official organ the result of their findings within fifteen days after Jan. 1st of each year."
Clubs will please vote yes or no on each of the above amendments and report the result to me as soon as possible.

E. VAL PUTNAM,
State Secretary-Treasurer.
By order of State Committee.

NOMINATIONS CALLED FOR.

To the Socialist Clubs of Missouri:

In accordance with the state constitution you are hereby called upon to make nominations for the following state officers:

1. State Secretary-Treasurer.
2. Editor Missouri Socialist.
3. Business Manager Missouri Socialist.

Member of State Committee from your respective districts.

In regard to State Committeemen, you will notice that you are to nominate some one from your respective districts, and for your information the following list of Clubs in each district is appended:

- First District—Bever, Argoia.
- Second District—Hale, Milan.
- Fourth District—St. Joseph.
- Fifth District—Jackson county.
- Sixth District—Greenfield.
- Seventh District—Sedalia, Lincoln, Springfield.
- Tenth District—St. Louis.
- Eleventh District—St. Louis.
- Twelfth District—St. Louis.
- Fourteenth District—Poplar Bluff, West Plains, Ruth, Cape Girardeau.
- Fifteenth District—Lamar, Joplin, Aurora, Carthage, Webb City, Nevada.

Nominations should reach this office not later than Dec. 15th in order that the referendum may be submitted in time for the officers elected to take their seats on the first day of January.

E. VAL PUTNAM,
State Secretary-Treasurer,
22 North Fourth St., St. Louis, Mo.
By order of the State Committee.

Carthage Socialist Club adds four new names to its roll this week.

Sedalia Club pays its December dues promptly on the first of the month and orders a hundred of Missouri Socialist every week.

The members are all delighted with their official organ, Missouri Socialist. Make up a club of ten at 35 cents a year and help us along.

The attention of the Clubs is called to the communication of the National Secretary in last issue asking for nominations for two International secretaries to act as members of the International Socialist Bureau with headquarters at Brussels, Belgium. Nominations should be sent to this office by Dec. 20th.

NEVADA, MO., ORGANIZES.
An application for a charter for a local club was received from Nevada, Vernon County, Mo., Wednesday morning. Ten signatures are attached and R. C. Campbell is mentioned as organizer. They keep coming in. Old Missouri is going to break the record.

CHASE TO MAKE A TOUR.
Comrade John C. Chase, formerly Mayor of Haverhill, Mass., (the first Socialist Mayor elected in the United States) will make a western tour beginning January 15th. The Missouri State Committee will use his services for two weeks. Comrade Chase will probably not reach Missouri until March at the earliest.

BIGELOW COMING.
The State Committee will arrange a short tour for Comrade George Bigelow the latter part of January and the first of February. Comrade Bigelow is on his way to Lincoln, Nebraska, and will probably have ten or fifteen dates to spare for Missouri. He has done good work in the east and comes well recommended. The clubs fortunate enough to be on his route will do well to arrange a date for him. His terms are very easy and any club can afford the expense. He will probably go from St. Louis to the southwest portion of the state, via the "Frisco," and from there north to Kansas City through Jasper, Barton, Vernon, Bates and Cass counties.

IN ST. LOUIS.
The 24th Ward is still at it and if they keep up their good work it won't be long before they will have to expand. They are preparing to adopt the monthly agitation meetings and the first of their series will doubtless be held the middle of January. Every Socialist in that ward should write to Comrade Fred Wedel, the organizer of the ward club. He can be reached

by addressing him at Gross' Hall, Morganford Road and Juniata street. Their meetings are held in this hall every Tuesday evening.

The Tenth Ward is down to business and is meeting regularly. They meet at Southwest Turn Hall, Ohio and Potomac streets.

The Comrades of the First Ward held a very successful meeting at 4828 North Broadway Thursday night and a hustling branch will be the result.

The Second Ward needs organizing. Every socialist in this ward should send in his name and address and help get things going. All you need is a staff and a few weeks will see a thriving club.

Let Comrade Buttrell hear from every Socialist and every subscriber to this paper in the Eighteenth Ward. You are wanted to join their club. Address him at 14th and Benton streets, Benton Hall.

The third agitation meeting of the Seventeenth Ward was well attended and several new members were added. Comrade M. Ballard Dunn spoke on "The President's Message." Their next agitation meeting will be on the first Wednesday in January at their hall, Twenty-third and North Market streets, where they meet regularly every Wednesday evening.

Don't forget the meeting of the Eighth Ward club Tuesday night, December 10, at Dewey Hall, 2301 South Broadway.

Comrade Greenbaum will speak on "What is a Socialist?" This meeting should start the Eighth Ward on a good road to success. It is one of the best wards in the city, and can be organized by precincts. Every subscriber in the Seventh, Eighth and Ninth Wards should be present and sign his name to the roll.

BY ORDER OF THE CITY CENTRAL COMMITTEE A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE CLUBS OF ST. LOUIS IS HEREBY CALLED TO TAKE PLACE AT ASCHENBROEDER HALL, 604 MARKET STREET, SUN, DAY AFTERNOON DECEMBER 15, AT 2 P. M. IT IS ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY THAT EVERY MEMBER BE PRESENT. VERY IMPORTANT QUESTIONS WILL BE UP FOR DISCUSSION.

THE CAMPAIGN OF NEXT FALL MUST BE GOTTEN UNDER WAY AND THE FIRST GUN MUST BE FIRED AT THIS MEETING. THIS IS THE FIRST TIME THE COMRADES HAVE BEEN ABLE TO GET TOGETHER IN FULL MEETING SINCE OUR MUNICIPAL CONVENTION LAST SPRING. THE TIME IS READY FOR VIGOROUS ACTION AND THIS MEETING MUST LAY THE PLANS.

A SPECIAL NOTICE WILL BE SENT TO EVERY MEMBER.
M. BALLARD DUNN,
SEC'Y C. C. C.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
The various ward clubs are hereby called upon to make nominations for party Secretary and party Treasurer. These nominations must be in the office by the last Monday in December.

The various ward clubs are also called upon at this time to select their own ward officers—organizers, secretaries, treasurers and literature agents.

IN KANSAS CITY.
ON THE RIGHT TRACK.
Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 28.—Local No. 5 The International Brotherhood of Stationery Fireman gave a smoker here Wednesday evening, at which they formally opened their plant to every man connected with a steam plant, says only the stationery engineers, who have a union of their own. The firemen of the country have a pretty hard time of it, and it is not surprising that they should have come to see the face of trying to maintain an aristocracy of labor. The speakers were M. E. Bradley of the Cigarmakers' Union, Garnet Putvoje and W. E. Clark of the Jackson County Socialist Club, and Business Agent Smith of the Industrial Council. Messrs. Bradley and Smith spoke mainly of the present advantages of the union. The Socialist speakers, however, laid particular emphasis on the change in policy of this union as well as of many others throughout the country; that the true relations between the laborers and the capitalists were becoming better understood, and that trades unionism must make its fight not for a trade alone but for the whole working class; and it was a farce to allow the capitalists to answer strikes and boycotts with injunctions and the armed forces of government while the working class was in the majority. Intelligent organization could only be possible where there was an intelligent understanding of the position of the working class, and those present were urged to consider the views of the Socialist movement, the greatest labor organization in the world.

ARE YOU HYPNOTIZED?
Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 24.—A fellow who calls himself a hypnotist was buried here for five days last week and

came out of his grave all right. The very respectable Star wants to know of what use such exhibitions are. Of course it never occurred to the Star that the man wanted money primarily—for the Star is printed for love of humanity—but it might be well to suggest that if the hypnotist could only develop and impart his peculiar faculties to the capitalists most of the serious questions which they face would disappear. They could hypnotize the unemployed and lay them away till needed to break strikes or go to the polls and bolster up poor old "law'n order."

However, it may be they think they have the workers sufficiently hypnotized as it is.

M'KINLEY'S FLOWER.
Kansas City, Nov. 23.—The Flower Show which closed here today named a "carnation" for the late president. This in itself would not mean anything, for the snobocracy is always busy at some frivolity not always as harmless as this, but the "carnation" instead of being the regular blood red variety is a "beautiful shell pink dianthus." When the matter was first broached it was asserted by many that the favorite flower of the distinguished victim of capitalism was the red carnation, but this fact seemed to stick badly in some quarters.

The Star, which is the bright stellar ray of capitalism here, first suggested a doubt; and said those who thought Mr. McKinley had worn the red emblem were mistaken; later the Star had word from Secretary Cortelyou that it should be pink.

Let the fact be as it may, it could not be but remarked that the well-informed capitalists were very anxious that no such mistake be made as naming the emblem of the working class movement for one who represented anything but that.

It is suggested by a fair comrade here that the women of the Socialist movement, as well as those of sterner stuff who have the inclination and opportunity, give attention to the red carnation; the fitting emblem of the Socialist movement; as fragrant as the cause of humanity, as red as the heart of the world.

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Ward Club Directory.
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SIXTH WARD CLUB (including 6th ward) meets every Tuesday evening at 1023 Chouteau avenue.

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16TH WARD CLUB (including wards 14, 15 and 22) meets every Thursday evening at Smith's Hall, 31st and Franklin avenue.

17TH WARD CLUB (including 20th ward) meets every Wednesday evening at Winkelman's Hall, 23rd and North Market streets.

18TH WARD CLUB (including 2d ward) meets every Tuesday evening at Benton Hall, 14th and Benton streets. J. H. Buttrell, organizer.

24TH WARD CLUB meets every Tuesday evening at Gross' Hall, Morganford road and Juniata street.

25TH WARD CLUB (including 28th ward) meets every Thursday evening at 404 Evans avenue.

26TH WARD CLUB meets every Thursday evening at 215 Gilmore avenue.

SOCIALIST WOMEN'S CLUB meets on the second and fourth Thursdays of every month, 2-30 p. m., at room 7, 22 N. 4th street.

Independent Political Action.
—A DISTINCTION.

The union labor parties that are now being formed, such as in San Francisco and Chicago, are labor parties only in name and membership. They do not understand the class struggle which is the only excuse for a labor party's existence. They have no notion of what should be done to terminate this class struggle in favor of the working class.

Let it be remembered by all workingmen that it is not independent political action of the working class in name only that the Socialist wants but independent political action in fact and deed and purpose. The Socialist kind of independent action is well expressed in the resolutions proposed to the American Federation of Labor convention by the Central Federated Union of New York, the Central Labor Union of Essex County, N. J., and the Central Trades and Labor Union of St. Louis. These resolutions read as follows (note the capitalized words):

"Resolved, That this convention calls upon the workmen of the United States to unite for independent political action IN A PARTY HAVING AS ITS AVOWED OBJECT THE OVERTHROW OF THE CAPITALIST SYSTEM OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE CO-OPERATIVE COMMONWEALTH—that is the public ownership and operation of the means of production and distribution for public service instead of for private profit."

Roosevelt and Anarchy.
In His Message.

In the midst of all the senseless ravings and wild suggestions of methods for "suppressing anarchy" it was impossible to foretell the nature of the laws on the subject which the 57th Congress will adopt, but the lengthy discussion of anarchy by the president in his message furnishes a fair outline of the legislation which will probably be enacted. In a word the new law against anarchy is to take the form of a careful inquiry into the political opinions of "suspects" who come to America which inquiry is to be made also to extend to persons already in the country. A harmless looking law to the thoughtless, but the careful observer will immediately see in it possibilities of a most elaborate secret political spy system which would be used against any political agitators who oppose the administration. In a land where it is possible to send a man to jail for simply addressing another man on the street, where men who go on strike are arrested on the charge of vagrancy and put to work on the streets until they agree to return to work, it would not be thought out of place if some labor or Socialist agitator should be met upon landing by secret service agents and informed that he is not wanted and must leave by the next steamer. If this proposed law were to be directed solely against anarchists it would be a different matter. But the term "Anarchist" is very broad and by a set of ignorant and designing officials can be made to cover almost any shade of belief that opposes the administration. President Roosevelt's

own views upon anarchy and anarchistic tendencies will probably play an important part in the framing and interpretation of the law. His views, expressed in his message, are:

"This criminal was a professed anarchist, inflamed by the teachings of professed anarchists and probably also by the RECKLESS UTTERANCES OF THOSE WHO, ON THE STUMP AND IN THE PUBLIC PRESS, APPEAL TO THE DARK AND EVIL SPIRITS OF MALICE AND GREED ENVY AND SULLEN HATRED. The wind is sown by the men who preach such doctrines, and they cannot escape their share of responsibility for the whirlwind that is reaped. This applies alike to the deliberate demagogue, to the exploiter of sensationalism and to the crude and foolish visionary who, for whatever reason, apologizes for crime or excites aimless discontent."

"The man who advocates anarchy directly or indirectly, in any shape or fashion, or the man who apologizes for anarchists and their deeds, makes himself morally accessory to murder before the fact."

By those who "apologize" for anarchists President Roosevelt can only mean those who declare that the anarchist is a natural product of capitalism and since he considers such men dangerous it is certain that the anarchy law will be broad enough to cover all such persons.

The President's recommendation to Congress is as follows:

"I earnestly recommend to Congress that in the exercise of its wise discretion it should take into consideration the coming to this country of anarchists or persons professing principles hostile to all government and justifying the murder of those placed in authority. Such individuals as those who not long ago gathered in open meeting to glorify the murder of King Humbert of Italy, perpetrate a crime, and the law should insure their rigorous punishment. They and those like

them should be kept out of this country; and if found here they should promptly be deported to the whence they came; and far-reaching provisions should be made for the punishment of those who stay."

This law will be used to the oppression of those who stay. Socialists seem quite certain that the law will only make Socialism grow. "Lay on, MacDuff."

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