

MISSOURI SOCIALIST.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY OF MISSOURI.

Volume I.

St. Louis, Mo., Saturday, October 26, 1901.

Number 41.

VICTOR OVER IGNORANCE.

State Convention a Great Event for the Socialist Movement

The Socialists of Missouri have held their State Convention. It was held at Sedalia. It was held October 19; it was held in a hall; all this in spite of the efforts of the Citizens' Alliance of that city. That organization is now probably sorry it spoke so hastily, for never was an organization so neatly run down.

Although the Alliance had succeeded in pushing its boycott to the point of almost preventing our securing a hall, they did not succeed in creating the slightest prejudice against the party. From the moment the first delegate entered the city until the last one departed not a word was spoken against the Socialists within their hearing, not even a look of disfavor could be detected.

Except for the good-humored speech by speakers delivered on the Alliance, a stranger would not have known that the slightest objection had ever been raised against the convention. The victory of the Socialists was complete. They met and transacted their business, thanked the citizens of Sedalia for their hospitality, laughed at the Alliance and adjourned without even recognizing it by a resolution. The behavior of the Socialists was so commendable, their entire course so manly that they won the respect of everyone and put their defamers to shame.

The delegates, as they alighted from the trains, were met by hotel porters at the "Sicher Hotel, Socialist headquarters." Most of the delegates put up at this hotel. The large storeroom opposite the court-house, which had been rented by a lodge of the K. P., was filled with chairs and benches and used for the convention and the mass meetings. The first meeting was held Friday night and the hall was well filled. The audience was addressed by Comrades Lipscomb, Hoehn and Mills. The Citizens' Alliance was well roasted, to the delight of the audience. Comrade Mills said he was sure that, inasmuch as the Alliance was opposed to boycotts, it certainly would not boycott him the first time he came to town, and that therefore the members of that body were probably all present. He then proceeded to give an explanation of what Socialists want.

The convention assembled at 10:30 a. m., Saturday. The delegates all wore red carnations on the lapels of their coats. Comrade Turner, as Chairman of the State Committee, called the convention to order and read the call. Turner was then elected temporary chairman and Wm. J. Hager temporary secretary.

The following committees were elected:

Credentials—M. Ballard Dunn, St. Louis; E. T. Behrens, Sedalia; W. J. Phifer, California.

Rules—L. E. Hildebrand, St. Louis; S. S. Andrews, Bevier; John O. Fischer, Sedalia.

Constitution—C. Lipscomb, Liberal; E. Val Putnam, St. Louis; Geo. H. Turner, Kansas City.

Resolutions—G. A. Hoehn, St. Louis; E. T. Behrens, Sedalia; C. L. Phifer, California.

The convention then adjourned to 2 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Owing to the work of the various committees the afternoon session was not called to order until 3 o'clock.

The Committee on Credentials reported 28 delegates representing fifteen towns and 443 votes present. The delegates and the votes represented were as follows:

M. Ballard Dunn, St. Louis	43
G. A. Hoehn, St. Louis	1
E. Val Putnam, St. Louis	1
Wm. J. Hager, St. Louis	1
L. E. Hildebrand, St. Louis	25
S. S. Andrews, Bevier	22
Geo. H. Turner, Kansas City	28
Sam Sterling, Pleasant Hill	13
C. Lipscomb, Liberal	23
W. L. Ward, Damascus	21
W. L. Phifer, California	1
L. H. Ferguson, Houstonia	1
George Bevan, Bevier	1
John Heberling, Warrensburg	1
D. L. Hoffman, Marshall	30
John Nichols, Lincoln	10
E. L. Green, Lincoln	10
J. W. Waer, Lincoln	10
Wm. Weigand, Sedalia	5
W. T. McNulty, Sedalia	5
J. L. Cone, Sedalia	5
T. J. Everheart, Georgetown	1
David Lindsey, Sedalia	5
Fred Lucking, Sedalia	5
P. S. Jamison, Sedalia	5
John Fisher, Sedalia	1
J. H. Allison, Longwood	1
B. Behrens, Sedalia	5
Mrs. Frank Wilbarger, Sedalia	5
E. T. Behrens, Sedalia	5
Robert Fuchs, Kansas City	14
L. C. Chaney, Kansas City	14
Fred Hawk, Kansas City	14
Emil Stultz, Kansas City	14
George Clopper, Kansas City	14

Emmett Futvoe, Kansas City . . . 14

Report accepted and delegates seated. The temporary organization was then made permanent.

Committee on Rules reported and report accepted. Committee on Resolutions reported an address to organized labor, which was unanimously adopted.

A resolution regarding farmer and small merchant was also presented, but after a few speeches was made it was withdrawn.

Resolutions Committee instructed to draft resolutions on the kidnaping of labor leaders at Tampa, Fla. Motion to increase committee to five carried. Lipscomb of Liberal and Dunn of St. Louis elected.

Secretary of State Committee read financial report covering the period beginning February 22, 1901. Receipts, \$86.55; expenditures, \$85.84; balance on hand, \$0.71; assets, \$49.25; liabilities, \$12.50. Report accepted and new organization instructed to assume indebtedness and assets.

Committee on Constitution reported draft which was taken up by sections. The constitution provided that the local branches be hereafter termed "clubs" and a motion was made to substitute the words "local branch" wherever "club" occurred. Several speeches were made for and against and the motion was lost.

The article on party organ awakened a discussion on the offer of Local St. Louis to turn over Missouri Socialist to the State organization. Finally the question was put to a vote and the offer of St. Louis Socialists was unanimously accepted. After a few minor amendments the constitution was adopted as a whole.

Motion carried to proceed to election of State Secretary-Treasurer. Garnet Futvoe, of Kansas City; E. Val Putnam, of St. Louis; L. E. Hildebrand and M. Ballard Dunn were nominated. Dunn and Hildebrand declined. Putnam was elected, Futvoe receiving 124 votes and Putnam 176.

St. Louis unanimously chosen headquarters of State Committee. Wm. J. Hager, Louis Kober, S. A. McInturff, A. J. Lawrence and J. E. Fitzpatrick were elected as the local quorum from St. Louis.

George H. Turner and E. T. Behrens nominated for National Committee. Turner elected, receiving 268 votes and Behrens, 68.

Motion carried to continue present editor and business manager of Missouri Socialist.

Resolutions Committee empowered to pass upon Tampa, Fla., resolution without repeating.

The following resolution was adopted: "Resolved, That we, the Socialist Party in State convention assembled, express our thanks to Local Lodge No. 27, of the Knights of Pythias, the local press and the citizens of Sedalia for their hospitable and courteous treatment."

The State Committee instructed to pay expenses of convention arrangements.

Motion carried thanking the comrades of Sedalia for the able manner in which they had conducted arrangements in the face of opposition.

The following telegram was received and read:

"Denver, Colo., Oct. 19.—To Chairman Socialist Convention, Sedalia, Mo. Colorado locals send greetings. Great results. Victory coming sure."
R. A. SOUTHWORTH,
"State Organizer."

Adjourned sine die.

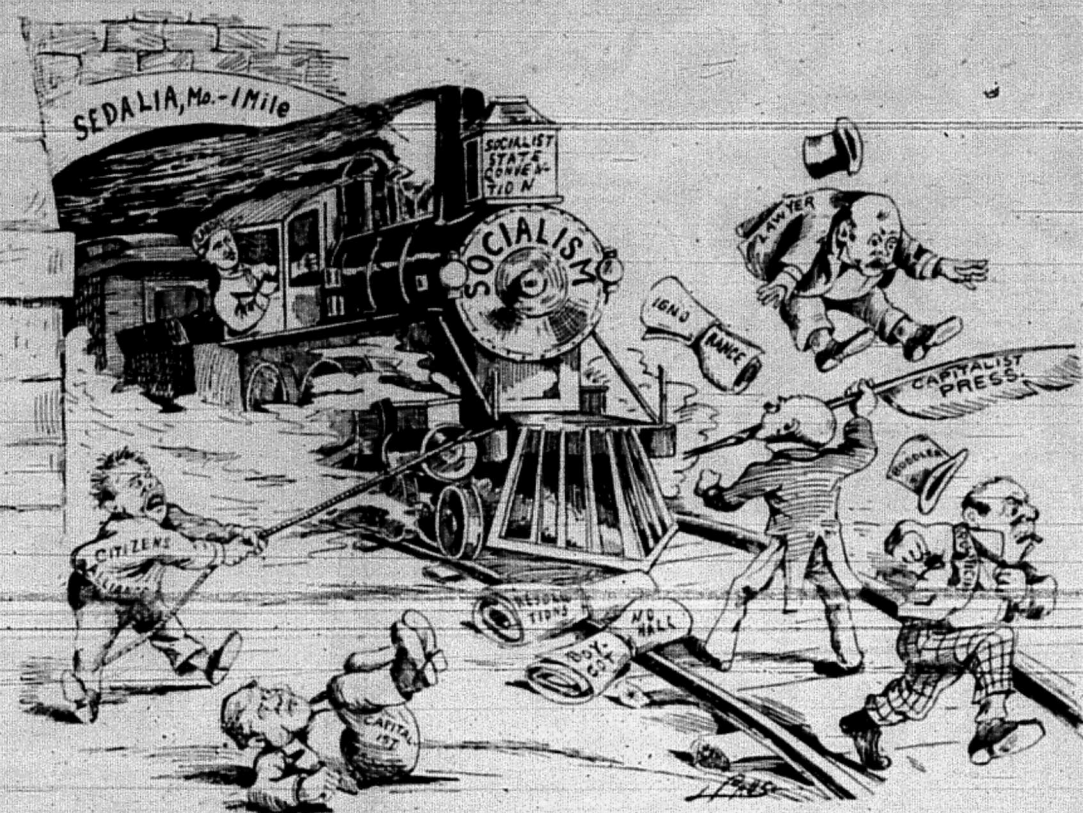
THE MASS MEETING.

It was 7 p. m. when the convention finished its work, and as the delegates left the hall the people were filling in to attend the big mass meeting at which Eugene V. Debs was billed to speak. At 7:15 a brass band took its position in the street before the hall and let the people know there was a Socialist meeting in town.

The train bearing Comrade Debs was very late and Comrade Walter Thomas Mills held the crowd of 1,000 people that packed the hall to the doors. At 9 o'clock Debs arrived and was greeted with a demonstration. The audience stood up and hurrahed and the band played the Marseillaise. For an hour and a half the speaker kept the attention of the big audience, and when he closed men, women and children pressed forward to shake him by the hand.

Thus triumphantly closed the Missouri State convention of Socialists. The attempt at suppression, the appeal to ignorance by the Citizens' Alliance had its reaction even earlier than expected and the Socialist Party of Missouri has doubled its strength. The organization is now complete and the Socialists of every county can take up the work with zeal, knowing that success will soon crown their efforts.

A Hold-up That Failed.



The Through Train to Sedalia.

HAVE YOU READ THIS

The most important step in the industrial evolution to-day is probably the "harnessing" of the rivers to supply power for manufacturing purpose. The possibilities of development in this direction are almost unlimited. The saving in labor will be enormous and thousands of workmen will be added to the army of unemployed. Every great improvement in machinery under the present system acts as a curse to the already heavily burdened toilers. Under Socialism every such advance would mean less toil for everyone.

Surplus Products.

Senator Foraker said in a campaign speech the other day: "The greatest business problem with which American statesmanship now has to deal is that of finding markets for our rapidly increasing surplus products. Well, what do you think of that? The American workingman is producing so much wealth for his masters that it is becoming a burden to them—it is a serious "problem for statesmanship." The statesman's business then is, according to Mr. Foraker, to continually open up new fields for the capitalist to exploit. What would you think of the statesman who busied himself with the problem of getting that surplus product back to the man who created it, and whose families are in dire need of it? He would be a chump, wouldn't he?"

Texas State Convention.

The Socialists of Texas met in State convention at Dallas on October 9. The State Committee was instructed to apply to the National Committee for a charter. Comrade John Kerrian of Dallas was elected National Committeeman.

The following State Committee was elected by a unanimous vote: W. E. Farmer, Bonham, Chairman; S. J. Hampton, Bonham, Secretary; W. P. McBride, Quinlan, M. J. Bruce, Dallas, and E. B. Miller, Houston, members of the committee.

The laws of Texas forbid the levying of dues by political parties; therefore the convention recommended to the Socialists of Texas that they CONTRIBUTE the sum of ten cents per month to the national and State committees to be equally proportioned. A committee was appointed to push the plan for a State paper.

HALE, MO., ORGANIZES.

The first application for a charter for a club in Missouri since the State Convention was received Friday morning. It is from Hale, Mo., and has nine signers. H. H. Osborn is named as organizer and Theo. Foulboen as secretary.

The article headed "The State Under Socialism" in last issue, should have been credited to the Socialist Spirit instead of Sedalia Spirit—the printer's fault.

Chicago Socialists are voting on a referendum to change the name of "The Workers' Call" to the "Chicago Socialist."

Society to-day is brutal, under Socialism it will be instilled with gentleness and love.

A CALL TO ORGANIZE

To the Socialists of Missouri:

The State Convention held at Sedalia on October 19 has paved the way for a powerful Socialist movement in Missouri. There is now no excuse for anyone worthy of the name of Socialist neglecting the work of organization. In every town where there are as many as five Socialists they must be organized, so that the work of conducting a political party of the working class can be done effectively. If you are not yet a member take steps at once to organize a club under the constitution of the party. Send to the undersigned for application blank for charter and further instructions. The dues paid to the State Committee amount to ten cents a month per member. This includes the national dues. Clubs may raise this amount either by levying an assessment on each member or by taking up collections and paying the amount out of the club treasury. Every member receives the official organ, Missouri Socialist, free of charge. Organize! Organize! Time is precious and you have no right to waste it.

The branches and locals already organized (now called clubs) will please take notice of the provisions of the State constitution adopted. The dues of ten cents per member should be forwarded at once as money is needed to organize the State. The national dues are paid out of the State treasury. If your club has not been active call its members together and do something. We can, with the proper effort, soon have a hundred clubs in the State with a membership of at least two thousand. Two thousand members paying dues to the State Committee means that the State headquarters will be able to carry on a vigorous campaign the year round. It is a goal worth striving for. Let us begin now and not rest until the task is done—then we will start for another goal!

Every club now in existence in Missouri will please send the undersigned a list of its members, with the first month's dues, in order that they may be placed upon the mailing list of the official organ.

Fraternally,
E. VAL PUTNAM
State Secretary-Treasurer,
22 N. Fourth St., Room 9—
St. Louis, Mo.

Benefit For Missouri Socialist ENTERTAINMENT AND BALL

AT
Concordia Turner Hall, 13th & Arsenal Sts.
SUNDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 27TH.
Tickets: 25 Cts. a Person. Sell Tickets To Your Friends

OUR OFFICIAL ORGAN.

Missouri Socialist has been transferred to the control and possession of the State organization. The St. Louis comrades have nobly carried the burden of establishing a first-class party paper for nine months. It has been hard work for them, but they have succeeded and are now proud to turn over the result of their labors to the comrades of the entire State. The acceptance of the official organ imposes a responsibility on every Socialist in the State. The work of organization and agitation will have to be carried on mainly through its columns; therefore it is the duty of the comrades to lend their heartiest support to the paper. Members will receive the paper free, but the dues of five cents a month does not cover this cost, and it is expected that those who receive the official organ free will do more than pay dues. Get new subscribers, send donations whenever you can spare it. The St. Louis comrades will not relax their efforts, but they now expect to be reinforced by every club in the State.

The work of organization and propaganda for Socialism during the last thirty days, if it could be recorded, would be found to exceed any other month in the history of the Socialist movement of America.

Rockefeller changed preachers because his preaches tried to change him. The preacher should have known that his business was to soothe the conscience of John D., and not to bring him to repentance.

Mrs. Johanna Grele of New Jersey will deliver a series of Socialist lectures in German before various organizations in this city beginning November 1.

Labor unions of Pennsylvania are forbidding their members to join the State militia and now the State militia is almost non est. When workingmen learn to quit shooting at one another no Hague conference will be needed.

Another judge, one Kohlsaat, of Chicago, has told striking workmen what he thinks about them and has enjoined them from picketing. If the union men would only place pickets around the polling places and urge every workingman not to scab on election day they would soon have things their own way.

The Chicago and Southeastern railroad has been turned over to the employees to conduct until they have paid themselves the back wages due them. Some day a demand will be made that all railroads and other industries be turned over to the employees in order that they may get not only what is due them for past labors, but also what is due them for their future labor. If the men can run the railroad when it is in debt, why can't they run it when it owes nothing? What need of a capitalist to pocket the profits?

Society's Heartlessness.

A collection was taken up the other day to defray the funeral expenses of an old lady who had died in poverty. A half column in the papers told the story of her life. She was once a talented musician; and for many years taught dozens of pupils to dispense beautiful music to their friends. No one can deny that she lived a most useful life. She performed a valuable service to society. Yet, when old age deprived her of ability to continue her vocation as music teacher society coldly turned its back and left her to die in poverty. Surely one who has spent twenty-five or more years of life faithfully teaching others how to gladden the world with music deserves to be cared for in old age. But the capitalist system admits of no sentiment. Capitalism looks upon the human being with coldly calculating eyes; as a creature from which so much labor may be wrung, after which the body from which all energy has been drawn may be tossed aside upon the ash heap like so much waste.

Socialism would provide for those who render service to mankind. The young child would be fed, clothed and educated, because of the service it would in future years render to society; the old would be cared for and comforted because of what they had already done for society. It would be a pain to every sane man or woman to see a fellow-creature in want and the helping hand—not of charity, but of justice—would be extended.

Missouri Socialist

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EDITORIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

Communications must reach the office by Monday evening preceding the issue in which they are to appear.
The fact that a signed article is published does not commit MISSOURI SOCIALIST to all opinions expressed therein.
Contributions and items of news concerning the labor movement are requested from our readers. Every contribution must be accompanied by the name of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of good faith.

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NOTICE.

If the number on your label is 41 your subscription has expired.

If you are receiving this paper without having paid for it, you may rest assured someone has paid to have it sent to you. Do not refuse it, but read it carefully, as it contains food for thought.

ANOTHER CRITICISM.

Editor Missouri Socialist:—
I read with interest the criticism by "Observer" in your columns of the 12th inst., also your very courteous reply.

Permit me to voice a few criticisms upon the latter. No one who has observed present economic conditions will deny the existence of classes, and for the sake of convenience it may be well to call them, as you do, the capitalist and working class.

But used in that sense, I deny that the capitalist is "The class which has possession of all the powers of government, from President to constable." Many representatives of various state legislatures, and very many minor offices of state, county and municipal governments are from the working class. Nearly all constables and policemen, and a large proportion of the militia, sheriffs posse, etc., are of the same class.

There is a commercial division of classes but there is also a political dividing line.

The workman who after voting for a continuation of the competitive system, strikes against its logical effect, is as much a representative of the capitalist class as the employer against whom he wars.

Driven to desperation he may violate the very laws his vote has helped to enact, but he is none the less a supporter of that class.

To refer again to the St. Louis Transfer Company strike. The police force has been used only to enforce the laws which the votes of workmen indirectly placed upon the statute books, and the question of "keeping down wages" has not influenced its acts. I believe it is the duty of every Socialist to support the laws as they now exist, pending their repeal, and I am opposed to "stretching" them in favor of ANY class.

The striker who violates a law plays into the hand of the capitalist class, and the Socialist who defends and indorses his act, unconsciously strikes Socialism one of its hardest blows.

The present laws were enacted by Democratic and Republican legislation, and last November over 96 per cent of the voters of America registered their indorsement of these laws as Eugene Debs declares, "They vote for competition and the goods are delivered." Let the present laws be most rigidly enforced against all classes, and if they bear heaviest upon the workman then he will be more readily prepared to vote for a change.

When Socialists come into power we shall demand that others respect the laws we enact, and it is both wise and just that until then we observe the present laws.

And, after all, are they enacted for the purpose of oppressing the working class? Are they not rather such laws as are made necessary by the competitive system? If so, is it not then the system which oppresses and not its incidental results? And if the system, why attack its natural effects? Let us have more about Socialism and less about "class consciousness."

I have read columns in our papers and heard long speeches from the platform where much was said of class consciousness, and scarce a word of Socialism and its grand truths.

Preach the gospel of Socialism, show how it will make the world better, bring plenty where now there is want, and industrial peace where now there is war. Show that the competitive system is dying, that in its place must come either "an industrial plutocracy or an industrial democracy."

Teach that co-operation is better than competition; that one of two things must come—the ownership of

trusts by the nation, or the ownership of the nation by the trusts. Convert men to Socialism, and so far as is necessary, the feeling of class consciousness will come.

Why must we ever place the cart before the horse?

It is not true that to bring our argument down out of the realm of mere theory we must attack the representative of the system, for when we do so we substitute personalities for argument, and in the heat of discussion he whom we would reach sees only the representative and forgets the system.

Bring our arguments down out of the realm of mere theory, but lift them also out of the mire of personal attack.

Men, as a rule, do not become Socialists because of class consciousness, and Socialists do not have to be labored with to become conscious of their class interests. As soon as a man sees the advantages of Socialism, he will very quickly realize that it must come mainly through the vote of the working class because though many capitalists may admit that Socialism is desirable, and present conditions wrong, yet very few will be so far willing to sacrifice their immediate personal interests as to espouse the cause. Therefore, the change will come mostly through those who EARN their living, as opposed to those who GET it.

There is little danger that the worker who studies Socialism will fail to realize this, but a very real danger is that this constant coupling of the cry of "class consciousness" with Socialist arguments will impress upon many who see our paper for the first time a belief that we are appealing to class prejudice and not to reason, and thus disgust them and deter them from investigating Socialism. If you cannot successfully appeal to the reason and sense of justice in the workman, there is little hope of winning him through his prejudice. The man who must be won through prejudice is never a safe ally, and though perchance a wave of class prejudice might place Socialists in power, yet it will never inaugurate the co-operative commonwealth.

And though it may be glossed over with cleverest sophistry, and its nakedness concealed beneath garlands of choicest rhetoric, the base fact stands revealed that it is difficult to distinguish between class prejudice and the class consciousness of a few of our speakers and writers. You say, "Our arguments then are directed to the working class."

Why must special arguments be directed to them?
I believe that every speaker should word his arguments in plain, common-place language, but I have no sympathy with the idea that it requires a special and all too often a lower form of argument or language to reach the working class.

There is still another danger in this spirit of ultra class consciousness. Heretofore, whenever the feeling of class rose high, it has resulted in so-called independent labor parties. Unless we have a care, history may repeat itself, and instead of a steadily growing Socialist Party, we find a labor party which will aim only to place workmen in office, will enjoy a mushroom existence, and then pass from sight. I am opposed to any compromise of principle, but I do plead for a broader spirit within our movement. A spirit which will welcome into our ranks all who believe in the co-operative commonwealth, and will vote for it. A broader spirit is pervading our churches and dogmatic religion flees before it; let there be no dogmatic creed of "class consciousness," or "scientific Socialism" to keep out those who would work with the Socialist Party.

Our present duty is to educate, to enlighten and convince. To do this we must get men to read and listen.

As Talmage said in a sermon addressed not long ago to the old-school preachers of the gospel, "Don't bait our hook with a squirming scorpion and then shout bite or be damned!"

Fraternally yours,
"EDWARD MORRIS."

OUR REPLY.

If the reader will have the temerity to enter the mansion of any million-aire he will find there a host of butlers, coachmen, maids, cooks and servants of all kinds. These are all working people, but that does not mean that they have possession of the mansion or enjoy the luxuries to be found within its walls. They are merely there to answer the beck and call of the master—that is all.

So will he find upon entering the apartments of many public officials, or within many legislative halls, that men from the ranks of the working class occupy the official chair. But that does not mean that they are in unrestricted possession of these places. Oh, no, they are there only to answer the beck and call of their masters who control the parties that nominated them. Let these workmen in office be by the grace of the capitalist, but suggest the enactment of laws favorable to their employers' interests and the said office holders will lose their jobs as certainly as would the coachman who refused to wear his master's livery.

The class that is behind the throne is the one that is in possession of the powers of government—the class with the power to replace the office holder by another if he does not follow its wishes. The capitalist class is at present able to delude the workers into

supporting one or the other of the political parties, and so by cunning makes-up for its small number and is able to continue in power. The office holder who is elected on a ticket which he knows to be subservient to its interests will not dare to go contrary to its wishes, for he knows that the same power that elected him can elect a substitute the next time. By and by the working class will come to its sense and by reason of its superior numbers assume the place behind the throne. It will then be able to elect men pledged to its interests, and these men will serve it faithfully for two reasons: First, because they will have been carefully tested by the struggle and carefully selected; second, because they will know that the same power which elected them can decree their political death.

But in order to get the workmen to do this they must be made to understand that they must act together as a class, they must learn that they are to acquire power as a class.

Why call it class prejudice when a workman is taught the truth that his interests under the present system are antagonistic to those of his employer? Showing a man the difference between his interests and those of another man is not an appeal to prejudice, but to reason.

The question of enforcement or non-enforcement of capitalistic laws by a Socialist officer is one that can hardly be covered by one general statement. Circumstances must govern in all such situations, which would not last long anyhow, as Socialist legislatures would soon give a new set of laws for Socialist judges to interpret and Socialist officers to enforce. If Mr. Morris takes this great class struggle between the world's oppressed and the world's possessors to be a mere game in which the umpires (or judges) must be strictly impartial, then he is consistent in his demand for fair play. But to us the struggle is real, it is earnest, fierce and terrible. City halls, legislatures, courts, military and police forces and executive offices are but so many different citadels to be stormed and captured and their guns turned upon the enemy.

If the workmen were in the bonds of chattel-slavery instead of wage-slavery and they still had the privilege of voting, would we go about telling them how happy they would be when they were free, or would we not rather tell them that in their united strength at the ballot box lay their hope of freedom? Would we not tell them, instead of quarreling to see whose master should become wealthiest, to look to their own interests as a class, as a set of slaves, to unite and vote against their masters? Now that the visible clanking chains of chattel slavery have given place to the subtle, invisible cords that bind the wage slave are we to change our appeal?

While it is true that the terms "class-consciousness," "scientific Socialism" are used to a ridiculous extent by some Socialist speakers, it must be remembered that this is the fault of the speakers, who are perhaps lacking in the power to properly express their thoughts, and not of the terms. The terms are correct, but are often misused. On the other hand, the timidity of some Socialists in regard to such terms is altogether uncalled for. The teachers of the political economy of capitalism are always harping about not arraying classes against one another.

We no more give way to this cry of theirs than we do to their false economic teachings. Do not be afraid that the logical statement of the class struggle and an urgent appeal to the workman to stand by his class at the ballot box will scare him. For every man it scares away ten will be attracted. It is the keynote of the Socialist movement. Class consciousness is the horse that pulls the cart, and without it we will never see Socialism established. Class consciousness of the workers is as necessary a preliminary to the abolition of capitalism as is the concentration of industry into a few great trusts. The grand truth of Socialism is that the working class is to be aroused to perform its mission, to march to the ballot box a vast army of rebellious slaves and free themselves, and in so doing to free all men, to put an end to classes forever. Let us speak out, let us not equivocate, let us be as harsh and uncompromising as truth itself.

SOUTH AMERICA'S WAY.

A writer in the Columbus (O.) Dispatch tells how Anarchists are haphazard in South American countries and then adds a few words about Socialism. He says:
"Even Socialism is banned in most South American countries. The people of Venezuela, Ecuador and Columbia in particular are so strong in their opposition to the cult that, without waiting for the police to investigate, they would inform against any individual attempting to propagate the doctrine. Pamphlets or papers inculcating Socialistic doctrines are barred from the mails. Persons suspected of writing incendiary matter are closely watched, and when a writer of Socialistic tendencies comes into the notice of the government he receives a letter with an official seal. In the South

American way it is wondrously polite. "Most respected senator," it begins. "It is with much regret that we beg to direct your attention to certain paragraphs which appeared in an article written by you in such-and-such a paper upon such-and-such a date. No one could find fault with the fluency of your style, or the literary qualities of your composition. But, alas! Senator, we fear that it is dangerous to the public weal. The sentiments are incendiary. We trust we shall not see the like again from you. With great assurances of respects and esteem, we beg to remain, your devoted servants, etc., etc."
"If the recipient of this article is wise, he will lay aside the quill he has dipped in gall and take up one sweetened with honey. If he is proud, the spirit of the letter may evade his mental grasp, and he continues to disseminate his dangerous views."

"But not for long."
"There is another letter: 'Respected Senator,' it runs. 'Once you have been warned, the doctrines you preach are in violation of the law. Must you be warned again? Take heed. We beg to remain, your devoted servants, etc., etc.'"

"Not many instances are on record of a third warning. Such as they are, they comprise entries in the Criminal Code ledger."

"This is South America's way with anarchy. Perhaps it will be North America's way, too, before very long."

Yes, perhaps it will be North America's way before long. The desperate attempts being made to confuse Socialism with anarchy point that way. It would certainly please the Morgans and the Rockefellers to be able to suppress every Socialist paper and every Socialist speaker in the land. But the Socialists are not at all frightened; a little oppression will only make them more determined and give them an opportunity to prove their devotion to the working class.

VAIL'S CHALLENGE

To the Hon. Franklin Murphy and Hon. James M. Seymour, Republican and Democratic Candidates for Governor of New Jersey:

Gentlemen—Your selection as the standard-bearers of the two capitalist parties in the gubernatorial campaign has placed upon you, as political representatives of the capitalist class, the responsibility of defending the capitalist system of wealth production and distribution. Whatever apparent or actual conflict may arise between the large and small capitalists or the two political parties representing their interests (the Republican Party representing the interests of the large capitalists and the Democratic Party the interests of the smaller capitalists or middle class), all are interested in maintaining the present system of private ownership of the means of production and distribution.

The Socialist Party, which I have the honor to represent in the present campaign, maintains that the natural order of economic development has separated society into two antagonistic classes—the capitalist class (divided into two divisions) and the proletariat—and that the interests of the proletarian class can best be subserved by organizing into a political party for the purpose of mastering the public powers and making the means of production and distribution the common inalienable property of all the people.

Believing that Socialism—the collective ownership of the means of production and distribution—would realize a higher state of society, and that it is the historic mission of the proletariat to become the active power in inaugurating the new order, I therefore respectfully challenge you to a joint debate of the following questions:
"Resolved, That Socialism would realize a higher state of civilization, and that it is to the interest of the proletariat, and all others desiring the realization of social justice, and a better order of society, to vote the Socialist ticket at the coming election."

I to take the affirmative and you the negative. If you prefer the affirmative, I submit the following:

"Resolved, That the capitalist system is economic and just, and represents the highest state of civilization, and that it is to the interest of the proletariat class, and of all others desiring social justice, to vote the Republican or Democratic ticket at the coming election."

If neither of these statements suit you, you are at liberty to frame your own proposition (I am not particular as to the wording, providing the issue is clear, so that the merits of the two systems can be fairly discussed), or I am willing to take as the basis of discussion the platforms of our respective parties. If either or both of you are willing to discuss the question, so that the people of the State may be better able to determine which party they should support, the time and place can be arranged to meet your convenience. Awaiting your reply, I remain,
Respectfully,

CHARLES H. VAIL,
Socialist Candidate for Governor of New Jersey.
Jersey City, N. J., Oct. 14, 1901.

Notice to Unions.

Unions affiliated with the C. T. & L. U. are requested to elect delegates to the Public Fund and Welfare Association a once. Each union is entitled to one delegate for each fifty members or majority fraction thereof. Delegates do not pay dues but must register their credentials at the office, 103 N. 14th St., by Oct. 29th. If they do not register they cannot vote at the election of Directors on Thanksgiving day.
LOUIS KOBEK,
Director Representing C. T. & L. U.

CONFLICT OF THE AGES

By Peter E. Burrows.

Written for Missouri Socialist.

Because man's former struggles for existence so soon resolved themselves into struggle for the secretion of private property and its fortification, the class struggle, which has now at last come fully unfolded into our age, was always incipient. The blind, distracted, violent strivings of former men with each other throughout history must needs have continued until they found their multitudinous occasions of battle resolved into fewer and broader issues. The disciplines of life required, as it were, their own master note, and fighters must fight until they learned what they were fighting for; they must struggle as a mob toward the center of the disturbance, asking what is it?

Fighting themselves and being themselves storm centres, while inquiring who are fighting, what is the fight about and where is the centre? The discordant notes of the world's strife must bear one note at last, louder, shriller and more masterful than all others. Around and upon which the madness of many strivings shall swarm and an arch battle at last be arrayed, in which the conflict of the ages shall at last have found its keynote and its definition.

The world's progress has in fact consisted mainly in its several advances toward larger battle. Russia of to-day is such an advance out of many armed and disarmed princes, of self-centred Amalikhites (if you please to take this generic name), and the chief difference between the individualistic evolutionist and the Socialistic evolutionist, as I see it, is that the former puts his evolution into many battles while we put our evolution into one battle; he evolves through struggle, we struggle through evolution; he puts his evolution into competition, we put our competition into evolution and expect soon to see it buried there forever.

The accumulation of private properties, the centralization of power, the simplification of grievance, the concentration of quarrel have all been taking place in history until they now culminate in the condition called by us, the class struggle and the consciousness of it, called by us militant Socialism. The dark glacial periods of human social strife are, therefore, past, and we are on the eve of civilization as we approach our one last battlefield for the battle between capital and labor.

This conflict is the truest thing in all our lives; the always real, the always everywhere present fact and factor of our progress toward social rest. Through the economic developments brought about by machinery it is no longer a secret or undiscovered conflict. The machine and its corollary, the trust, are big enough things in modern life for the almost blind to see; their shadow is upon every home; their hand, cold and terribly strong, is upon every workman's brain and heart and hope. By its wrong everywhere it announces the class struggle to be right, and precipitates it. It justifies the class struggle first by precipitating it.

The necessary next step of right revolution is always out of the last wrong with the materials of the latest form; with the social structures and experiences we had in the last wrong we step out. That stepping out by evolution into revolution is our expression for the whole of the movement known as the struggle of the class-conscious Socialists. The latest form and the material of our social structure, during our latest experience, which we are carrying into our next experience are the co-operative processes of production established by capitalism. The international intercourse of peoples established by commerce and that internationally recognized symbol of labor, that sacrament of social organization known as money together with that political machinery for the expression of public will known as democracy and the speech and symbols of a better life, be it religion or poetry, which are in our mental and moral make-up, as we stand to-day.

These all we are gathering up and walking out with, into the new era of Socialism. New only in that it reveals a world without ownership, a public that cannot express itself in terms of ownership, a nation that cannot keep accounts with its single lives, single lives which, because they once, in their last bitter experience of wage slavery, realized and became conscious of the humiliation and shame of being owned, broke that relation between themselves and the rest of the world forever, and in so breaking it for themselves revealed to multitudes of middle and other people what they had not suspected of themselves, viz.: that they also were bound by the same chain and to the same unholy mastery. To all this capitalism of itself precipitates the world by due economic process.

Now this economic process cannot be conceived of without recognizing also the appropriate germs unfolded within it, of thought and resistance and affection. Thus capitalism not only justifies the class struggle by making it inevitable and precipitating it, but it justifies it by the mental peculiarities of mind begotten by itself which it has produced in its own century, it produces a working man's logic. The machine by which the hands of thousands of laborers have been locked

together in one operation to one result has locked their brains together in one operation to one purpose. What yet the slaves are pining in captivity of individual life to the hybrid collectively of greedy profit, they pine and sigh and cry in terms of the social life, which has in the corrupt form of capitalism overcome them.

Marx, for instance, evolves the solidarity of the race out of the various terms in common use by commercial economists. Had the doctrine of evolution not been just then being flushed upon students; Marx, probably the social man nearest the point of general expression, would have found the social day's work, the solidarity, the necessity of the class struggle and the inevitableness of Socialism, and he would have revealed them in terms of his own art, whatever that might have been, and in the terms of whatever science he chanced to be conversant with, he would have revealed Socialism.

The reasoning of the capitalist period must needs become anti-capitalistic and pro-social, and capitalism thus justifies the class struggle by the special reasoning germ—it contains within itself; it produces for its logician a new reason, the socially knowing man. It precipitates Socialism, it makes thought and thinkers, and those that are not thinking at all it prompts to resistance.

The men who are not thinkers at all and whom it prompts to resistance are eaters, drinkers and would-be workers, those who are its most helpless victims and whom it has most utterly disarmed, apparently, are ever on the brink of being revealed, to themselves as in the twinkling of an eye—class conscious.

Therefore, these are, above all others, they who are the most effective foes of capitalism; they are the nearest to its evil and the next step out, while they linger unconscious of their danger in the shadows of the profit butchers the consciousness of no other class can save the world. But once they move, the conscious of why they move, the tire fabric of civilization for the private dollar falls to the ground.

The evils of their condition is the urgency of the proletarians, their consciousness of those evils as being the peculiar evils of their class, the vicious necessity laid upon them, such, to revolt first on behalf of all other men; the social broadness of view and affection coming into the life of each worker by this consciousness on behalf of others as well as of himself and which he expresses in his labor organizations and Socialist branches for the political ascendancy of his class over the world's means of production these all are the germs implanted in the brains and hearts of the wage slaves by capitalism; all these are the elements by which evolution by necessity, out of her evil, are sown by capitalism herself in proximity to capitalism he as a class has been made at once the nearest and the farthest man. He is the stress on which the profit system rests, not Samson pulling down the pillar, but the pillar. Yet, as a sharer in the wealth he supports and the goods he creates he has been the farthest, the ultimate beneficiary of all; the man who never touches it. No other man, so dangerously near and yet so far from capitalism. If this man moves (and who has more reason to do so), the edifice tumbles. If the man does not move and who else troubles to do so? the edifice remains.

The proletarian can do more revolution with his little finger than the prophet can with his brain. The capitalist knows not how to do one single thing to make profit if the owner of the labor force refuses to be made to profit. This is the fool slave, who must first become wise unto resistance. In his class consciousness of his function under capitalism all men are doubly interested. Can you rouse him? The other owns the tools, but this owns the blood that makes the tools profitable of profit. Can you rouse him? The other owns the judges, but this owns the ballots that make the State that makes the law that makes the judges. Can you rouse him?

Comrade Julius Grunzig, of New York, for many years assistant editor and dramatic critic on the Socialist daily "New Yorker Volkszeitung," died on October 12. He had suffered for some time from heart trouble, and in August last he had an apoplectic stroke from which he never recovered. It was at last decided that the only hope of saving his life, and that a very slight one, lay in a surgical operation. This was performed and, as was feared, failed of its purpose.

Comrade Grunzig was one of the veterans of the Socialist movement, having been imprisoned in Germany as early as 1878 for his writings on Socialism.

The 17th ward branch admitted three new members at its meeting on Oct. 16. Steps will be taken to form a branch in the 18th ward. It was decided to hold an agitation meeting on the 6th Wednesday of each month. Nov. 6th is the date of the next agitation meeting, which will be held at Workman's hall, 3200 North Market street. Able speakers will address the meeting.

Address to Organized Labor

Adopted by Socialist State Convention of Missouri.

Fellow Workers—Experience demonstrates the fact that the organization of the working people into trades unions has become an absolute necessity in order to resist the encroachments of capitalism and ameliorate the conditions of the wage-workers as much as possible under the present industrial system. The benefit of trades unionism for the working-class can best be judged by the desperate efforts of the capitalist class to break up the trades union movement, and to resist the unionizing of new branches of industry. For the last ten years this country has witnessed a systematic campaign of capital against organized labor. The historical struggles in Homestead, Tennessee, Cripple Creek, Coeur d'Alene, Buffalo, Pullman, Pana, Brooklyn, Hazleton, Cleveland, St. Louis, as well as the great fight against the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers are the best proofs of the necessity of the modern trades union movement.

However, we are sorry to say that in nearly all the great strikes of recent years the working people have been defeated. Why? Because the capitalist class has been using the entire political machinery, municipal, state and national, to break the strikes and crush organized labor. The judiciary, the police, deputy sheriffs, State militia and Federal troops have been called upon to assist in defeating the trades unions. These are facts that cannot be denied.

We beg leave to call your attention to the following resolution adopted by the Socialist Party National Convention, held in Indianapolis, July 29, 1901.

The Socialist Party, in convention assembled, declares:

The trades-union movement and independent political action are the chief

emancipating factors of the wage-working class. The trades-union movement is the natural result of capitalist production, and represents the economic side of the working class movement. We consider it the duty of Socialists to join the unions of their respective trades and assist in building up and unifying the trades and labor organizations. We recognize that trades unions are by historical necessity organized on neutral grounds, as far as political affiliation is concerned.

We call the attention of trades-unionists to the fact that the class struggle so nobly waged by the trades-union forces to-day, while it may result in lessening the exploitation of labor, can never abolish that exploitation. The exploitation of labor will only come to an end when society takes possession of all the means of production for the benefit of all the people. It is the duty of every trades-unionist to realize the necessity of independent political action on Socialist lines, to join the Socialist Party and assist in building up a strong political movement of the wage-working class, whose ultimate aims and object must be the abolition of wage-slavery and the establishment of a co-operative state of society, based on the collective ownership of all the means of production and distribution.

We appeal to you to study the social question and grand world-wide movement represented by the Socialist Party. Read our platform. Cut loose from the political party machines of capitalism. Join the Socialist Party, because it is your party, it represents your class interests. By voting the capitalist party tickets you are committing a crime against yourself, against your wife and children.

Let your watchword be: Up with the banner of Trades-Unionism.

Up with the banner of the Socialist Party.

nated by J. Eads Howe as a foundation for its work. All workmen are invited to join the association and participate in the election of its officers and management of its affairs. Labor unions affiliated with the C. T. and L. U. are requested to elect their delegates at once, so that they may register within the time limit, which is October 29.

A Suggestion.

Editor Missouri Socialist:
It is of the utmost importance that the party organizations throughout the country have the very best available men at the polling places on election day on duty as watchers. We have lost recently in the past through our own fault in not having intelligent, responsible and aggressive comrades at the polling places to see that the party gets fair play. Please bring this to the attention of the comrades from now until election. It will mean a full return for the year's propaganda labors. The importance of this matter cannot be overestimated.

FRANK OHNEMUS,
Long Island City, N. Y.

SEQUESTERED THOUGHTS

Our philosophy of life is far behind our progress in the domain of industrial activity.

Everything is tending toward Socialization except our moral ideas. They remain individualistic or which is the same thing, anarchistic.

The center of gravity of all social problems of to-day is concealed in this incongruity between our material conditions on the one hand and our moral and intellectual inertness on the other.

Lack of historic sense and philosophic training of mind—that's what the matter with the whole brood of reformers.

The mission of Socialism is to teach people to conform their philosophy of life, their social ideals and moral principles to the new industrial conditions.

Socialists are not REFORMERS—they are ballot-box REVOLUTIONISTS. Do you see the difference?

There has been a revolution in methods of production, and to keep things from going awry, there must be a corresponding revolution in distribution, else the woe and woe of our social fabric will be pulled apart, just as would happen to a vehicle if its rear wheels should not keep up with the front.

The economic structure of society is rapidly drifting towards the socialization of industry, and the time is near at hand when society at large, and not a few capitalists, will be the master of its own economic destiny.

Capitalism, with its profit system, with its reckless speculation in human sweat and blood, its brutal degradation of manhood and womanhood, and boyhood, and girlhood, and babyhood, is the logical product of our own irrationality and perverted sense of right and wrong.

The government of so-called free country is as easily run in the interests of plutocracy, as a monarchy in the interests of an aristocracy.

Covington, Ky.

The complete city and county ticket nominated by the Socialists of Covington, Ky., is as follows:

COVINGTON CITY TICKET.
City Judge—James Scott.
For Alderman—
William H. Danks;
F. J. Lavanier, Jr.
For Council—
First Ward—David C. Kyle.
Second Ward—L. O. Kerkow.
Third Ward—Joseph A. Gorrell.
Fourth Ward—James Collins.
Fifth Ward—Chas. H. Brune.
Sixth Ward—Foster Fenhoff.

School Board—
First Ward—S. M. Phillips.
Second Ward—Benjamin R. Moss.
Third Ward—Larry Patterson.
Fourth Ward—Frank Shappert.
Fifth Ward—Theo. Mollenkamp.
Sixth Ward—Walter Gooch.

KENTON COUNTY TICKET.

State Senator—
F. E. Seeds, Covington.
For Representative—
First District—J. J. Busse, Central Covington.
Second District—George Wilson, Covington.
Third District—Walter R. Hinkey, Covington.
County Officers—
County Judge—A. A. Lewis, Covington.
County Clerk—James Dial, Jr., Covington.
Jailer—W. G. Barker, Covington.
Sheriff—Henry Rusche, Central Covington.
Surveyor—Joel Lomas, Covington.
Coroner—R. Staps, Covington.
Assessor—H. Votel, Covington.
For Magistrate—
Second District—F. J. Golsh, Covington.
Third District—A. Rudolph, Covington.
For Constable—
Third District—Wm. ("Polly") Gahan, Covington.

NEWS OF THE MOVEMENT.

Comrade F. G. Strickland is organizing in Indiana.

The comrades of New Rochelle, N. Y., have put up a full city ticket.

Chemango County, N. Y., has a Socialist ticket in the race.

A Socialist brass band is now in operation at Chicago.

Socialists of Jersey City, N. J., have nominated Frederick Kraft for Mayor.

Socialists of the State of Washington are raising a fund to support an organizer. Seventeen dollars and fifty cents a month has already been pledged.

Socialists of Rochester, N. Y., held a big street parade. They expect to elect Comrade Frank Sieverman to the Municipal Assembly.

In the local election at Rockville, Conn., the Socialists polled 127 straight votes. The Republican vote was 679 and the Democratic 376.

Cooper Union Hall was filled on the 12th when the ratification meeting of the New York comrades was held. Hanford, Carey and Long were the speakers.

Members of the Socialist Labor Party of Nebraska protested against the nomination papers filed by the Socialist Party on the grounds that it was using a part of their name, but the Secretary of State overruled the protest, stating that no Socialist Labor Party existed in Nebraska, as it had not had a ticket in the field since 1898.

The following communication was sent to the National Convention of Electrical Workers in St. Louis:

October 21, 1901.
Mr. H. W. Sherman, Secretary I. B. E. W. A. Convention Hall, St. Louis, Mo.

Dear Sir and Brother—The annual convention of your organization possesses great interest for us, because many of the members of our party are also members of your great labor organization, and we as a political organization are in sympathy with and pledged to uphold the organized workers of the world. While we appreciate the important function of the trades unions in the class struggle between capital and labor, we believe that the historic mission of the working class will only be realized through means of a political organization devoted to conquering the political powers from the capitalist class. While we do not expect the trades unions to act as a political party, we do assert that the trades unionist must go into politics. The weakness of the trades unions in the class struggle consists in the fact that while combatting the forces of capitalism on the industrial field, they (the unions) are at a vital disadvantage, owing to the complete mastery and oppressive use of the political power by the capitalist class. Imbued with these convictions, we invite the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of America to comradeship in the Socialist Party, and urge that the trades union and Socialist movement should work in conjunction for the

emancipation of the working class. We extend you the greetings of fellowship, and would be pleased to have you visit our national headquarters. By order of the National Committee.

Yours fraternally,
LEON GREENBAUM,
National Secretary.

British Columbia Socialist

The Socialists of British Columbia met in convention Oct. 2 and 3. The Canadian Socialist League of Victoria and Nelson, the United Socialist Party of Nanaimo and the Socialist Educational Club of Vancouver were represented.

O. L. Charlton of the Canadian Socialist League, Victoria, acted as chairman. The convention adopted the platform of the Socialist Party of America, and choose, as a name, Socialist Party of British Columbia, leaving to each local the power to call locals for educational work by any name they choose.

An executive provincial committee of five members was chosen, as follows: O. Leo Charlton, Victoria, chairman; E. Burns, Vancouver, corresponding secretary; T. Matthews, recording secretary; T. Robinson, New Westminster, treasurer; J. M. Cameron, organizer.

The committee was also instructed to draw a provisional platform and constitution, to be submitted to a referendum vote. There were some very warm discussions, but unity was accomplished, and if the comrades of British Columbia will keep up a hustle of itself at the next election.

The \$200 deposit which is forfeited if candidates do not get a certain percentage of votes cast is tough on the Socialists in Canada. Will MacClain, when running for the provincial house, polled 685 votes, yet he lost the deposit, and \$200 from workmen mean a whole lot. The time is not far distant when the comrades in Canada will be strong enough to not only save their deposit, but turn down the old parties and take hold of the reins of government, and thus usher in the co-operative commonwealth. God speed the day.
J. M. C.

Public Fund and Welfare Association.

Next Wednesday will be the last day upon which delegates of unions and persons desiring to join may register on the books of the Public Fund and Welfare Association for the Thanksgiving election of directors. Delegates from unions do not have to pay dues, but individuals desiring to join must pay twenty-five cents when they register. The place of registration is 103 South Fourteenth street.
Four directors of the fund are to be elected Thanksgiving afternoon at Aschenbroedel Hall, 604 Market street, and only those whose names are on the books by Wednesday evening will be eligible to vote.
Every union, even though it have less than fifty members, is entitled to at least one delegate. For every additional fifty or fraction thereof, it is entitled to another delegate.
This association was established to receive funds to be expended along radical lines and has a large fund do-

CONSTITUTION

ARTICLE I.

The name of this party shall be the Socialist Party of Missouri.

ARTICLE II.

The affairs of this party shall be conducted by (1) referendum of the membership, (2) by a State Committee, (3) by State conventions.

ARTICLE III.

STATE COMMITTEE

Section 1. The State Committee shall be composed of one member from each congressional district, elected annually by a referendum vote of the members thereof, and a quorum of five elected from the locality of the seat of the State Committee.

Section 2. The quorum of five shall be elected by the State Committee and shall be subject to removal at its discretion. On such election and removal members of the quorum shall have no vote.

ARTICLE IV.

DUTIES AND POWERS OF STATE COMMITTEE.

Section 1. The State Committee shall act for the party in fulfilling all legal requirements prescribed for State Committees. It shall conduct the work of organization, grant charters to local clubs, call nominating and special conventions when instructed to do so by referendum vote, and submit all propositions regularly initiated to a referendum vote.

Section 2. The State Committee shall issue to the membership quarterly reports of its financial and other business and the general condition of the organization.

Section 3. A majority of the State Committee, or four members of the local quorum, shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

Section 4. Upon demand of two members of the State Committee any action of said committee shall be referred by the Secretary to a referendum of the whole committee.

ARTICLE V.

STATE SECRETARY-TREASURER.

Section 1. A State Secretary-Treasurer shall be elected annually by referendum vote. His term of office shall begin on the first day of January.

Section 2. The Secretary-Treasurer shall conduct the correspondence of the State organization; endeavor to organize unorganized points, and shall receive and disburse all funds as directed by the State Committee. He shall report to and be under the direction of and his compensation shall be determined by the State Committee.

ARTICLE VI.

NATIONAL COMMITTEEMAN.

A National Committeeman shall be elected annually by referendum vote, his term of office to begin on the first day of January.

ARTICLE VII.

HEADQUARTERS.

Headquarters shall be located at St. Louis. Headquarters may be changed by the State Committee subject to a referendum of the party.

ARTICLE VIII.

CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE.

Section 1. When three local clubs have been organized and chartered in any congressional district, they shall form a Congressional Committee composed of one member from each club.

Section 2. The Congressional Committees shall act for the party in fulfilling all legal requirements prescribed for Congressional Committees, call congressional conventions when so instructed by referendum vote, shall assist the State Committee in the work of organization in their respective districts and shall submit referendums for election of State Committeemen.

ARTICLE IX.

CLUBS.

Section 1. Five persons subscribing to the principles and platform of the Socialist Party, shall be sufficient to form a local club upon application to the State Committee and payment of first month's dues.

Section 2. Not more than one local club shall be chartered in one city or town, but clubs may subdivide into branches as they deem necessary.

Section 3. Local clubs may adopt such constitutions and by-laws as they desire, provided the same does not conflict with the State or national constitutions.

Section 4. Every club shall make a quarterly report of its membership and condition to the State Secretary-Treasurer.

ARTICLE X.

DUES.

Each local club shall pay monthly to the State Committee a sum equal to ten cents for every member in the club. Clubs more than three months in arrears shall not be entitled to vote in referendum or conventions.

ARTICLE XI.

The basis of representation in all State conventions shall be by clubs, each club being entitled to one delegate for the first twenty-five members in

good standing or fraction thereof, and one delegate for each additional twenty-five or major fraction thereof.

ARTICLE XII.

INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM.

Section 1. Any five local clubs in three counties may demand or initiate a referendum of the membership of the State on any proposition or on any action of any officer or committee.

Section 2. The State Committee may initiate referendums by a majority vote of the whole committee.

Section 3. Congressional Committees shall submit referendums to the membership of their districts concerning the business of said districts only upon the demand of two clubs.

Section 4. All referendums shall be submitted to vote within fifteen days without comment.

ARTICLE XIII.

OFFICIAL ORGAN.

Section 1. Missouri Socialist shall be the official organ of the party in this State. It shall be the property of the party and shall be conducted by an editor and a business manager, under the supervision of the State Committee.

Section 2. The editor and business manager shall be elected annually by referendum vote, their term of office to begin on the first day of January.

Section 3. Every member of the party shall receive the paper without charge.

Section 4. Where practicable and desired by local clubs at any point local editions of the paper shall be issued, the same to be owned and controlled by the State organization in the same manner as the main edition.

Section 5. The State Committee shall have authority to fix salaries of the editor and business manager and other persons employed on Missouri Socialist.

ARTICLE XIV.

The State and national platform shall be the supreme law of the party, and all municipal, county and congressional platforms shall conform thereto, and the State Committee shall have the power to revoke the charter or charters of any such subdivisions violating its provisions, subject to a general referendum.

ARTICLE XV.

Any officer or member of a committee may be recalled at any time by referendum as herein provided.

ARTICLE XVI.

This constitution may be amended by a State convention or by referendum, as herein provided.

BRANCH MEETINGS.

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, 2301 South Broadway.

16TH WARD BRANCH (including wards 3, 4, 14, 15 and 22) meets every Thursday evening at Smith's Hall, 21st and Franklin avenue.

17TH WARD BRANCH (including wards 2, 18, 19 and 20) meets every Wednesday evening at Winkelman's Hall, 256 and North Market streets.

24TH WARD BRANCH meets every Monday evening at Gross' Hall, southwest corner Morganford road and Junata street. Secretary, Felix Lawrence, 4274 Hartford street.

26TH WARD BRANCH (including 28th ward) meets every Thursday evening at 4014A Evans avenue.

27TH WARD BRANCH meets every Thursday evening, 8 o'clock, at 2316 Gilmore avenue.

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

Workingman's Marseillaise.

Ye sons of toil, awake to glory!
Hark! hark! what myriads bid you rise?
Your children, wives and grandmothers hoary—
Behold their tears and hear their cries!
Shall hateful tyrants, mischief breeding,
With hireling hosts, a fabled band,
Affright and desolate the land,
While peace and liberty lie bleeding?
To arms! to arms! ye brave!
The avenging sword unsheath!
March on! march on! all hearts resolved
On liberty or death!

With luxury and pride surrounded,
The vile, insatiable despots dare,
Their thirst of power and gold unbounded,
To meet and vend the light of air,
Like beasts of burden would they load us
Like gods would bid their slaves adore;
But man is man, and who is more?
Then shall they longer lash and goad us?

Oh, Liberty, can man resign thee,
Once having felt thy generous flame?
Can dungeons, bolts and bars confound thee?
Or whips thy noble spirit tame?
Too long the world has wept, bewailing,
That falsehood's dagger tyrants wield;
But freedom is our sword and shield,
And all their arts are unavailing.

THE SOCIALIST VOTE.

Year	United States	Denmark	Spain	Italy	Belgium	Germany	Austria	France
1890	13,704	1872	1874	1893	1894	1897	1895	1885
1892	21,512	1884	1877	1895	1895	1897	1895	1885
1896	36,275	1887	1890	1895	1895	1897	1895	1885
1900	140,000	1892	1893	1895	1895	1897	1895	1885
Austria	90,000	1895	1893	1895	1895	1897	1895	1885
France	30,000	1895	1893	1895	1895	1897	1895	1885
Germany	590,000	1895	1893	1895	1895	1897	1895	1885
Italy	1,000,000	1895	1893	1895	1895	1897	1895	1885

Total Strength in the World . . . 8,000,000.

OUR BOOK LIST.

Imprudent Marriages, Blatchford	.65
The Man Under the Machine, A. M. Simons	.65
The Misefon of the Working Class, Rev. Chas. Vail	.65
Morals and Socialism, Chas. H. Kerr	.65
No Compromise, Wm. Liebknecht	.10
Socialism, Utopian and Scientific, Engels	.10
The Trust Question, Rev. Chas. Vail	.65
Liberty, Debs	.65
Prison Labor, Debs	.65
Socialism and Slavery, Hyndman	.65
Oration on Voltaire, Hugs	.65
Evolution of Industry, Watkins	.65
Social Democratic Red Book, Health	.15
Woman and the Social Problem, May Wood Simons	.65
The Evolution of the Class Struggle, Noyes	.65
Realism in Literature and Art, Darrow	.65
Address	.65
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