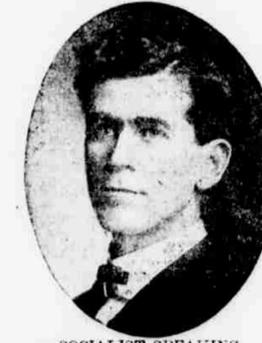


SCOTT COUNTY KICKER.
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P. M. A. Hafner, Editor.
Subscribe for the only Kicker.

ANNOUNCEMENT.
The Kicker is authorized to announce Geo. E. Jacobs as the Republican candidate for assessor of Scott county at the November election, 1912.
The Kicker is authorized to announce the candidacy of Albert Ringo as the Democratic nominee for constable of Sylvania township at the November election.
The Kicker is authorized to announce O. J. Dannenmueller as the Republican candidate for treasurer of Scott county at the November election, 1912.

SOCIALIST TICKET.
For President—
EUGENE V. DEBS.
For Vice-President—
EMIL SEIDEL.
For Governor—
W. A. WARD.
For Lieutenant-Governor—
RICHARD HOTHAM.
For State Auditor—
PHILIP WAGNER.
For Secretary of State—
E. T. BEHRENS.
For State Treasurer—
W. W. MALLISTER.
For Attorney-General—
WALTER S. BUNDY.
For R. R. Commissioner—
R. P. O'HARA.
For Judge Supreme Court—
JULIAN A. RICE.
For Judge Supreme Court—
JAMES M. LAGREIN.
For Judge Supreme Court—
EDWARD M. HILL.
For U. S. District Court of Appeals—
SHERIDAN CARLISLE.
For Circuit Judge—28th Dist.—
(No Nomination.)
For Congress—
A. F. BUMPAS.
For State Senator—
(No Nomination.)
For Representative—
LEE MASSEY.
For Sheriff—
E. J. SLINKARD.
For Assessor—
E. L. GRAMMER.
For County Treasurer—
ALFRED POBST.
For Surveyor—
(No Nomination.)
For Public Administrator—
A. A. EVANS.
For Coroner—
ALEX HENDERSON.
For County Judge, 1st Dist.—
(No Nomination.)
For County Judge, 2nd Dist.—
W. B. GRICE.
For Probate Judge—
(No nomination.)
Justice—Morley township—
JOHN F. LITTLE.
Constable—Morley township—
JOHN GIBBS.
For Constable Kelso twp.—
R. N. PATE.
For Constable Sylvania twp.—
S. H. HAMPTON.



SOCIALIST SPEAKING.
W. L. Garver, candidate for governor of Missouri four years ago, will speak in Scott county at Oran, Saturday, Oct. 26, 2 p. m.; Wylie, Saturday, Oct. 27, 7 p. m.; Edna, Sunday, Oct. 27, 7 p. m.; Benton, Monday, Oct. 28, 1 p. m.; Illmo, Monday, Oct. 28, 7 p. m.; Morley, Tuesday, Oct. 29, 7 p. m.; Blodgett, Wed. Oct. 30, 7 p. m.; Lusk, Thurs. Oct. 31, 7 p. m.; Rootwad, Friday, Nov. 1, 7 p. m.; Sikeston, Saturday, Nov. 2, at 2 p. m. and 7 p. m.
Earlie Slinkard, Co. Sec.

A SINGLE TAXER HERE.
J. W. McClure, a speaker for the single tax was in the county last week. At Sikeston, on Monday, the authorities refused to let him talk in the open. Then he hired a hall, advertised a meeting for Wednesday night and had a good house.
Thursday he spoke at Oran. Friday he engaged in a joint debate with an anti-single taxer at Morley and that evening he came to Benton, hurriedly advertised a meeting and got a good hearing at the court house. The applause that greeted him at the close indicated that many were pleased with his talk.
From here he went to Chaffee, and this week he is in Mississippi county.

TO BLODGETT READERS.
Joe Mackley has agreed to act as agent for the Kicker at Blodgett and receive subscriptions for the Kicker. Parties wishing to renew or subscribe can do so conveniently through him.
Garver will speak at the court house Monday, Oct. 29, 1 p. m.

CANDIDATE FOR CIRCUIT JUDGE.
To the Voters of the 28th Judicial Circuit—
On account of the great population of this circuit and on account of the brief time intervening until election, I will find it impossible to personally visit more than a small part of the voters. Therefore I am choosing this plan of bringing my candidacy to the attention of the people.
Judge Faris recently resigned from the office of circuit judge after serving the people in a most worthy manner, leaving as a heritage to his successor a high example of integrity and ability on the bench.
The Democrats nominated as his successor Hon. Frank Kelley of Cape Girardeau. The Republicans have chosen me as a candidate on their ticket. Neither of the other political parties have named a candidate for this responsible position.
I take this means of inviting the support of my friends in the district of whatever political faith, and regardless of the outcome of the election I shall deeply appreciate the confidence of every voter casting his ballot for me, and I shall have no fault to find with those voters who prefer the election of my opponent.
If it is the will of the majority of the voters in this circuit that I become Circuit Judge, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of that high office to the best of my ability, giving to every litigant, regardless of class or calling, a fair and impartial hearing, with prejudice to no one and a single purpose—to administer the law without fear or favor.

Respectfully,
EDWARD M. HAYS,
Jackson, Mo., Oct. 19, 1912.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
Just a few words with reference to Otto J. Dannenmueller, Republican Candidate for County Treasurer of Scott County.
This is a young man of sober habits, now employed as clerk in a general dry goods store at this place, and is qualified to fill the office he is seeking.
He is thirty years old, is married, has a wife and two children. He was born and reared on a farm in Scott county, Missouri, where the name Dannenmueller has long since been the synonym of honesty and good citizenship.
While he is not a smooth politician, he will make a good custodian of the county's funds. If elected—the latter being practically a foregone conclusion.
Yours truly,
JOHN BLATTEL,
Kelso, Mo., Oct. 22, 1912.

CIRCUIT COURT DOINGS.
Circuit court met Monday with Judge Finch presiding. Judge Finch appeared quiet at ease on the bench and has the distinction of being the first Republican to occupy the bench since the civil war—with the exception of the term served by Judge Foster some thirty years ago, whose election was the result of the split among the Democrats.
Hence a Republican on the bench is somewhat out of the ordinary, and Judge Finch has received much favorable comment because of the way he handles business. In the court room a little while Tuesday morning, and it seems that the judge had discovered the presence of a little 'funny work' that is so common here. While he did not mention any names, he warned the guilty parties and concluded by saying, "No fixing matters by outsiders permitted by THIS court."
The case in which there was considerable local interest was that of Thos. F. Rucker, the late Democratic leader of the county, charged with obtaining money by means of false and bogus checks. Mr. Rucker appeared and the case was continued by the consent of the prosecuting attorney. He is under \$500 bond signed by R. L. Stubblefield, U. P. Haw, J. H. Besswinger, J. S. Norman, L. S. Mayfield, Wm. Kirkendall and J. R. Young. The docket does not show that he has any attorney.
The paroles of the following were extended: Ed. Abernathy, Arthur Menz, Bud and Henry Bezgs, Frank Bean, Tony Heisserer, Robt. Gross, Ed. Manning, Wm. Portis, Frank Gratehouse Hayne Nuckles.
Harry Goodlin, charged with burglary and larceny, was tried by jury and acquitted.
Thos. Duval, charged with carrying concealed weapons, dismissed.
Batt Blocker, seduction, dismissed.
Chas. Levan, obtaining money under false pretenses, dismissed.
John Brown, carrying concealed weapons, plea of guilty, 30 days in jail.
Bill Gordon, stealing chickens at night, plea of guilty, two months in jail dating from August 30.
Harry Butler, burglary and larceny, trial by jury, discharged.
B. E. Rodenschatz, grand larceny charge withdrawn and plea of guilty to petit larceny.
Chas. Clark, carrying pistol, plea of guilty, two years.

DENTAL NOTICE.
Dr. Geo. J. Williams, the dentist, will visit Benton professionally next Monday, October 28. See him early so that time may be served for you.

FROM HUNTER.
George Williams and John Milflin from Illmo visited here Saturday returned Monday.
Mrs. Fields died Friday and was buried Saturday in the Morley cemetery.
Rentice Dodson who has been visiting in Kentucky returned Saturday.

OLD BEYOND HIS YEARS.
"What's the little boy crying about?"
"Dat other kid swiped his candy."
"But you've got the candy?"
"Yes, I'm de little kids lawyer."
—Puck.
When the rich fall out, the poor fools get gun and shoot each other.
Subscribe for the only Kicker.

THAT LIBEL "SOOT."
The Kicker is being mailed on the morning of the day on which the McWilliams-Kicker suit is to come up.
A letter received from my attorney, Wilson Cramer, enclosing a letter to Judge Finch, stated that he was engaged in an important lawsuit at Bloomfield and could not be here on the 24th and requested that the case be reset for next week.
Judge Finch reset the case for Friday, November 1.

HERE AND YONDER.
Barney Schuemer, owner of the Excelsior Ginseng Gardens north of New Hamburg, was in Benton Monday and had a glass jar filled with the roots. Pointing to one root that measured about 1 1/4 inches through Barney said, "That root weighs six ounces and is worth a dollar. I have about 15,000 of them." When I asked what he was going to do with so much money he replied, "I have about 80,000 roots a year you see." That looks like some money in an acre and a half of ground.
Neither the Republicans nor the Socialists have any candidate for the office of probate judge. T. B. Dudley, the democrat, is the only candidate, and no doubt feels a little glib over the situation.
Hiram Slinkard, a former resident of Chaffee, but now of Pekin, Ark., was here Tuesday.
Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Fadden of Illmo, visited here parents, Mr. and Mrs. Sam Worley, this week. L. O. Williams and J. W. Arbough of Vanduser were here Saturday.
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ATTENTION SOCIALISTS.
A special meeting of the Socialists of the county will be held at Morley, Saturday, November 9. At this meeting my successor should be elected, as my term expires Jan. 1. Let there be a good attendance.
Earlie Slinkard, Co. Sec.

FROM ORAN.
What the Socialists predict just keeps on coming true. The report is now that the two big department stores on the west side will consolidate—Theon Heisserer having bought the Wm. Oliver store. To show the drift toward monopoly it may be well to mention the report that Mr. Heisserer rented and sub-rented land around the town. When everybody is crowded out except the few fellows, maybe the little fellows will wake up while taking the tumble. The small merchants vote for this—and have about voted themselves out of existence.
Thursday morning Leo Heisserer was stepping around rather lively. When asked the cause he said that twine had stopped at his house the night before weighing 8 1/2 pounds each. Leo was heard to say that he would hereafter favor woman suffrage or suffering, or something of the kind.
Hot Air Major, Democratic candidate for governor, spoke here Friday to a fair crowd, and at Chaffee at night. The brass band was pressed into service to draw out the people. The talk consisted of the usual promises.
Mr. and Mrs. Barney Schuemer and Joe Schuemer of New Hamburg were here Saturday.

FROM NEW HAMBURG.
A large crowd gathered at the home of John Blattel Saturday night to help John celebrate his birthday. Present were Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Vogt, Bernard Heuring and family, Mr. and Mrs. Joe Morley, Mr. and Mrs. Leo Gosche and daughter, Miss Mary, August Glaus and family, Mrs. Phillip Westrich and children, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Eichinger. All enjoyed themselves.
Mrs. Catherine Boehle, of Bonne Terre; Mrs. Mary Wiebenmeyer, of Cape, and the Misses Frankie and Christine Brockmeyer, of Perry county, who have been visiting at the home of Mrs. Christine Schuemer, returned home Monday via Benton.
Father Moenic called a meeting of the farmers east of town Sunday for the purpose of making arrangements to work the road by John Schlitts, which is very bad. If we adopt township organization it will be different.
Miss Sybilla Diebold, was staying with the John Hamm family, returned home Sunday. She was highly pleased with her stay and says Mrs. Hamm was like a mother to her.
Jacob Urhahn and son Albert, Martin Glatstetter and son Gregor, Theon Grojjan and Jos. Hiseher went to Chaffee Monday after ice for John Stike.
A fine girl stopped at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Klipfel last Friday and was christened Sunday. Mr. and Mrs. Leo Gosche stood sponsors.
Chas. Hamm, Burkhardt Miller and others were here Sunday to take up a subscription for their new church at Edna.
Mrs. Thessa Blas and son John of Oran spent Sunday with the family of Leo Bucher.
Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Kenkel entertained a number of friends Sunday.
David and Simon Westrich and little sister Alvina, were out in the swamps hickory nut hunting Sunday.
Miss Gussie Stallings of Charleston is spending the week with her sister, Mrs. Lawrence Hagen. John Scherer, Joe Wedfield and Otto Diebold went to the Sand Monday to thresh peas.
John Stike took Peter Calliot to the Cape Sunday, but "the cat came back."
John Stike, Dr. Schindler, Anton Hahn and others from here were at Benton Tuesday.
John Bischer and wife from Caney visited home folks Sunday.
Otto Pfefferkorn of Chaffee attended church here Sunday.
The school children are preparing for an entertainment.
John Seyer and wife of Kelso were here Saturday.
Miss Clara Seyer of Kelso was here Sunday.
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FROM RANDES.
Mr. and Mrs. Louis Gangle and son, Leo, Joe Schlosser and Adam Senfwer were at Allenville Thursday.
Claude Mobley and James Howlett were at Perkins Saturday after flour for Joe Bradshaw.
David St. Clin is clearing for Leo Schott and not for Leo Schlitt, as the Kicker had it.
Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Glatstetter of Kelso visited the family of Peter Bollinger Sunday.
Miss Lena Halter, who has been visiting home folks, returned to Benton Sunday.
Lawrence Schaefer and Frank Bollinger were at Oran Saturday. Eugene Gunter of Murphysboro, Ill. is among us.

FROM ILLMO.
The grading company that has the work between here and Jonesboro, Ark. is advertising in St. Louis for men, and our friends here are short on work.
G. D. Streen, Jeff Tuck and Jack Vittitov have quit the Cotton Belt and gone to Savannah, Ill. to work for the C. B. & Q.
Otto Will, who has been very sick with typhoid, is out again.
Fritz Bretzel has typhoid.
Our Socialist is on a gaining steadily. We invite all to attend our meetings.
Our marshal arrested two men last week on suspicion of robbery.

FROM CROWDER.
Mrs. Cora Boyett and little daughter, Geraldine, spent last week with her mother, Mrs. Schuenberg.
J. W. Boyett and family were down from Morley gathering hickory nuts Saturday and Sunday.
Meslames Mattie Uttley and Mollie Boyett visited at Vanduser Thursday.
Mrs. Edna DeLay will preach at Oran Saturday night.
Mrs. Eliza Engle of Pascola is visiting in Crowder.
Carl Wisdom of Vanduser spent Sunday here.
Rass Jeffries, who is very sick, is no better.
Jesse Boyett has moved to Sikeston.

FROM CROOKED CREEK.
Wash Davenport, who has been suffering with injuries caused by a horse kicking him, is better.
George Roemlein and family of Illmo spent Sunday with the family of George Miller.
Fritz Bretzel who has been very sick is improving.
T. A. Matthews is sick.
Come to hear W. L. Garver, the Socialist, at Benton, Monday, Oct. 28, at 1 o'clock, p. m.

MARRIAGE LICENSE.
J. L. Hale, Oran.
Mrs. M. E. Franklin, Advance.
August R. Halter, Oran.
Miss Eunice M. Ford, Morley.
F. W. Diebold, Benton.
Miss Ida C. Bollinger, Benton.
George Gupton, Morley.
Daisy Hammond, Pittman, Ark.
Luther Grimes, Morehouse.
Miss Cora Vaughn, Morehouse.
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BUSINESS LOCALS.
For Sale—A 40-acre farm. All good fences and cross fences. Good 3-room house, barn, 40x20 feet, outbuildings, cellar and an orchard that will bear next season. One mile south of Redman's Switch. Handy to the school and church. For quick sale will take \$47.50 per acre. Some are asking \$60 for land not as good.
James A. Smith, Benton, Mo. Rfd. For Sale—A 40-acre farm one and a quarter miles north of Commerce. All cleared, good box house and out-buildings, some fruit and plenty of water. Price, \$1,250.
Geo. W. Arnold, Commerce, Mo.
For Sale—A 2-year-old filly cheap. John Wilhelm, New Hamburg.
TO ILLMO PATRONS.
People of Illmo and vicinity can subscribe or renew for the Kicker through either Casper Miller or E. L. Grammer.
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THE CAPITALIST CLASS.
The capitalist class, the few in number, absolutely controls the government—legislative, executive and judicial. This class owns the machinery of gathering and disseminating news, through its organs of press. It subsidizes seats of learning—the schools and colleges—and even religious and moral agencies. It has also the added prestige which established custom gives to any order of society—right or wrong.
The working class, which includes all those who are forced to work for a living, whether by hand or brain, in shop, mine or on the soil, vastly outnumber the capitalist class. Lacking effective organization and class solidarity, this class is unable to enforce its will. Given such class solidarity and effective organization, the workers will have the power to make all laws and control all industry in their own interest.
All political parties are the expression of economic and class interests. All other parties than the Socialist party represent one or another group of the ruling capitalist class. Their political conflicts reflect merely superficial rivalries between competing capitalist groups. However they result, these conflicts have no issue of real value to the workers.
Whether the Democrats or Republicans win politically, it is the capitalist class that is victorious economically.
The Socialist party is the political expression of the economic interests of the workers. Its defeats have been their defeats and its victories their victories. It is a party founded on the science and laws of social development. It proposes that, since all social necessities today are socially produced, the means of their production and distribution shall be socially owned and democratically managed.
In the face of the economic and political aggressions of the capitalist class, the only reliance left the workers is that of their economic organizations and their political power. By the intelligent and class-conscious use of these they may resist successfully the fetters of wage slavery, and fit them selves for the future society, which is to displace the capitalist system. The Socialist party appreciates the full significance of class organization and urges the wage earners, the useful farmers and all other useful workers everywhere to organize for economic and political action, and we pledge ourselves to support the toilers of the fields as well as those in the shops, factories and mines of the nation in their struggle for economic justice.
In the defeat or victory of the working class party in this new struggle for freedom lies the defeat or triumph of the common people of all economic groups, as well as the failure or the triumph of popular government. Thus the Socialist party is the party of the present day revolution, which marks the transition from economic individualism to Socialism, from capitalist oligarchy to industrial democracy.
As measures calculated to strengthen the working class in its fight for the realization of its ultimate aim, the co-operative commonwealth, and to increase its power of resistance against capitalist oppression, we advocate and pledge ourselves and our elected officers to the following program:

1. The collective ownership and democratic management of railroads, wire and wireless telegraphs and telephones, express services, telegraph lines and all other social means of transportation and communication and of all large-scale industries.
2. The immediate acquisition by the municipalities, the states or the federal government of all grain elevators, stock yards, storing warehouses and other distributing agencies, in order to reduce the present extortionate cost of living.
3. The extension of the public domain to include mines, quarries, oil wells, forests and water power.
4. The further conservation and development of natural resources for the use and benefit of the people:
(a) By scientific forestation and timber protection.
(b) By the reclamation of arid and swamp tracts.
(c) By the storage of flood waters and the utilization of water power.
(d) By the stoppage of the present extravagant waste of the soil and of the products of mines and oil wells.
(e) By the development of highway and waterway systems.
5. The collective ownership of land wherever practicable, and in cases where such ownership is impracticable the appropriation by taxation of the annual rental value of all lands held for speculation.
6. The collective ownership and democratic management of the banking and currency system.
The immediate government relief of the unemployed by the extension of all useful public works. All persons employed on such works to be engaged directly by the government under a work-

day of not more than eight hours, and at not less than the prevailing union wages. The government also to establish employee bureaus; to lend money to states and municipalities without interest for the purpose of carrying on public works, and to take such other measures within its power as will lessen the widespread misery of the workers caused by the misuse of the capitalist class.
The conservation of human resources, particularly of the lives and well-being of the workers and their families.
1. By shortening the workday in keeping with the increase productivity of machinery.
2. By securing to every worker a rest period of not less than a day and a half in each week.
3. By securing a more effective inspection of workshops, factories and mines.
4. By forbidding the employment of children under 16 years of age.
5. By the co-operative organizations of industries in federal penitentiaries and workshops for the benefit of convicts and their dependents.
6. By forbidding the interstate transportation of the products of child labor, of convict labor or the awarding of contracts to co-operative groups of workers.
7. By abolishing the profit system in government works and substituting either the direct hire of labor or the awarding of contracts to co-operative groups of workers.
8. By establishing minimum wage scale.
9. By abolishing official charity and substituting a non-coercive system of old-age pensions, a general system of insurance by the state of all its members against unemployment and invalidism and a system of compulsory insurance (with cost to the latter) against industrial diseases, accidents and death.

POLITICAL DEMANDS.
1. The abolition of press censorship and subsidies.
2. The adoption of a graduated income tax, an increase of the rates of the present corporation tax and the election of inheritance taxes, graduated in proportion to the business of kin—the proceeds of the taxes to be employed in the socialization of industry.
3. The abolition of the monopoly ownership of patents and the substitution of collective ownership, with direct reward to inventors by premiums or royalties.
4. Universal and equal suffrage for men and women.
5. The adoption of the initiative, referendum, recall and of proportional representation, nationally as well as locally.
6. The abolition of the senate and veto power of the president.
7. The election of the president and the vice-president by the direct vote of the people.
8. The abolition of the power usurped by the Supreme Court of the United States, to pass upon the constitutionality of the legislation enacted by congress. National laws to be repealed only by act of congress or by a referendum vote of the whole people.
9. The abolition of the present restrictions upon the amendment of the constitution, so that that instrument may be made amendable by a majority of the voters in a majority of the states.
10. The granting of the right of suffrage in the District of Columbia, with representation in congress, and a democratic form of municipal government for purely local affairs.
11. The extension of democratic government to all United States territory.
12. The enactment of further measures for general education, and particularly for vocational education in useful pursuits. The bureau of education to be made a department.
13. The enactment of further measures for the conservation of health. The creation of an independent bureau of health with such restrictions as will secure full liberty for all schools of practice.
14. The separation of the present bureau of labor from the department of commerce and labor, and its elevation to the rank of a department.
15. Abolition of the federal district courts and the United States circuits and appeals. State courts to have jurisdiction in all cases arising between citizens and foreign corporations. The election of all judges for short terms.
16. The immediate curbing of the power of the courts to issue injunctions.
17. The free administration of justice.
18. The calling of a convention for the revision of the constitution of the United States.
Such measures of relief as we may be able to force from capitalism are but a preparation of the workers to seize the whole powers of government in order that they may thereby lay hold of the whole system of socialized industry and thus come to their rightful inheritance.

NATIONAL SOCIALIST PLATFORM.
The Socialist party of the United States declares that the capitalist system has outgrown its historical function and has become utterly incapable of meeting the problems confronting society. We denounce this outgrown system as incompetent and corrupt, and the source of unspeakable misery and suffering to the whole working class.
Under this system the industrial equipment of the nation has passed into the absolute control of a plutocracy which exacts an annual tribute of millions of dollars from the producers. Unafraid of any organized resistance, it stretches out its greedy hands over the still undeveloped resources of the nation—the land, the mines, the forests and the water powers of every state in the union.
In spite of the multiplication of labor-saving machines and improved methods of industry which cheapen the cost of production, the share of the producers grows ever less, and the price of all the necessities of life steadily increase. The boasted prosperity of this nation is for the owning class alone. To the rest it means only greater hardship and misery. The high cost of living is felt in every home. Millions of wage-workers have seen their purchasing power of their wages decrease until life has become a desperate battle for mere existence.
Multitudes of unemployed walk the streets of our cities or trudge from state to state awaiting the will of the masters to move the wheels of industry.
The farmers in every state are plundered by the increasing prices exacted for tools and machinery, and by extortionate rent, freight rates and storage charges.
Capitalist concentration is mercilessly crushing the class of small business men and driving its members into the ranks of the propertyless wage-workers. The overwhelming majority of the people of America are being forced under a yoke of bondage by this soulless industrial despotism.
It is this capitalist system that is responsible for the increasing burden of armaments, the poverty slums, child labor, most of the insanity, crime and prostitution, and much of the disease that afflict mankind.
Under this system the working class is exposed to poisonous conditions, to frightful and needless perils in life and limb; is walled around with court decisions, injunctions and unjust laws, and is preyed upon incessantly for the benefit of the controlling oligarchy of wealth. Under it also the children of the working class are doomed to ignorance, drudging toil and darkened lives.
In the face of these evils, so manifest that thoughtful observers are appalled at them, the legislative representatives of the Republican, Democratic and all reform parties remain the faithful servants of the oppressors. Measures designed to secure to the wage earners of this nation as humane and just treatment as is already enjoyed by the wage earners of all other civilized nations have been smothered in committee without debate, and laws ostensibly designed to bring relief to the farmers and general consumers are juggled and transformed into instruments for the exaction of further tribute. The growing unrest under oppression has driven these two old parties to the enactment of a variety of regulative measure, none of which has limited in any appreciable degree the power of plutocracy, and some of which have been perverted into means for increasing their power. All Anti-trust laws, railroad restrictions and regulations with the prosecutions, indictments and investigations based upon such legislation, have proved to be utterly futile and ridiculous.
Nor has this plutocracy been seriously restrained or even threatened by any Republican or Democratic executive. It has continued to grow in power and insolence alike under the administrations of Cleveland, McKinley, Roosevelt and Taft.
In addition to this legislative juggling and this executive connivance, the courts of America have sanctioned and strengthened the hold of this plutocracy as the Dred Scott and other decisions strengthened the slave power before the civil war.
We declare, therefore, that the longer sufferance of these conditions is impossible, and we purpose to end them all. We declare these to be the product of the present system in which industry is carried on for private greed, instead of for the welfare of society. We declare, furthermore, that for these evils there will be and can be no remedy and no substantial relief except thru Socialism, under which industry will be carried on for the common good, and every worker receive the full social value of the wealth he creates.

SOCIETY IS DIVIDED INTO WARRING GROUPS AND CLASSES.
Society is divided into warring groups and classes, based upon material interests. Fundamentally, this struggle is a conflict between the two main classes, one of which, the capitalist class, owns the means of production, and the other, the working class, must use these means of production on the

terms dictated by the owners. The capitalist class, the few in number, absolutely controls the government—legislative, executive and judicial. This class owns the machinery of gathering and disseminating news, through its organs of press. It subsidizes seats of learning—the schools and colleges—and even religious and moral agencies. It has also the added prestige which established custom gives to any order of society—right or wrong.
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THE CAPITALIST CLASS.
The capitalist class, the few in number, absolutely controls the government—legislative, executive and judicial. This class owns the machinery of gathering and disseminating news, through its organs of press. It subsidizes seats of learning—the schools and colleges—and even religious and moral agencies. It has also the added prestige which established custom gives to any order of society—right or wrong.
The working class, which includes all those who are forced to work for a living, whether by hand or brain, in shop, mine or on the soil, vastly outnumber the capitalist class. Lacking effective organization and class solidarity, this class is unable to enforce its will. Given such class solidarity and effective organization, the workers will have the power to make all laws and control all industry in their own interest.
All political parties are the expression of economic and class interests. All other parties than the Socialist party represent one or another group of the ruling capitalist class. Their political conflicts reflect merely superficial rivalries between competing capitalist groups. However they result, these conflicts have no issue of real value to the workers.
Whether the Democrats or Republicans win politically, it is the capitalist class that is victorious economically.
The Socialist party is the political expression of the economic interests of the workers. Its defeats have been their defeats and its victories their victories. It is a party founded on the science and laws of social development. It proposes that, since all social necessities today are socially produced, the means of their production and distribution shall be socially owned and democratically managed.
In the face of the economic and political aggressions of the capitalist class, the only reliance left the workers is that of their economic organizations and their political power. By the intelligent and class-conscious use of these they may resist successfully the fetters of wage slavery, and fit them selves for the future society, which is to displace the capitalist system. The Socialist party appreciates the full significance of class organization and urges the wage earners, the useful farmers and all other useful workers everywhere to organize for economic and political action, and we pledge ourselves to support the toilers of the fields as well as those in the shops, factories and mines of the nation in their struggle for economic justice.
In the defeat or victory of the working class party in this new struggle for freedom lies the defeat or triumph of the common people of all economic groups, as well as the failure or the triumph of popular government. Thus the Socialist party is the party of the present day revolution, which marks the transition from economic individualism to Socialism, from capitalist oligarchy to industrial democracy.
As measures calculated to strengthen the working class in its fight for the realization of its ultimate aim, the co-operative commonwealth, and to increase its power of resistance against capitalist oppression, we advocate and pledge ourselves and our elected officers to the following program:

1. The collective ownership and democratic management of railroads, wire and wireless telegraphs and telephones, express services, telegraph lines and all other social means of transportation and communication and of all large-scale industries.
2. The immediate acquisition by the municipalities, the states or the federal government of all grain elevators, stock yards, storing warehouses and other distributing agencies, in order to reduce the present extortionate cost of living.
3. The extension of the public domain to include mines, quarries, oil wells, forests and water power.
4. The further conservation and development of natural resources for the use and benefit of the people:
(a) By scientific forestation and timber protection.
(b) By the reclamation of arid and swamp tracts.
(c) By the storage of flood waters and the utilization of water power.
(d) By the stoppage of the present extravagant waste of the soil and of the products of mines and oil wells.
(e) By the development of highway and waterway systems.
5. The collective ownership of land wherever practicable, and in cases where such ownership is impracticable the appropriation by taxation of the annual rental value of all lands held for speculation.
6. The collective ownership and democratic management of the banking and currency system.
The immediate government relief of the unemployed by the extension of all useful public works. All persons employed on such works to be engaged directly by the government under a work-

day of not more than eight hours, and at not less than the prevailing union wages. The government also to establish employee bureaus; to lend money to states and municipalities without interest for the purpose of carrying on public works, and to take such other measures within its power as will lessen the widespread misery of the workers caused by the misuse of the capitalist class.
The conservation of human resources, particularly of the lives and well-being of the workers and their families.
1. By shortening the workday in keeping with the increase productivity of machinery.
2. By securing to every worker a rest period of not less than a day and a half in each week.
3. By securing a more effective inspection of workshops, factories and mines.
4. By forbidding the employment of children under 16 years of age.
5. By the co-operative organizations of industries in federal penitentiaries and workshops for the benefit of convicts and their dependents.
6. By forbidding the interstate transportation of the products of child labor, of convict labor or the awarding of contracts to co-operative groups of workers.
7. By abolishing the profit system in government works and substituting either the direct hire of labor or the awarding of contracts to co-operative groups of workers.
8. By establishing minimum wage scale.
9. By abolishing official charity and substituting a non-coercive system of old-age pensions, a general system of insurance by the state of all its members against unemployment and invalidism and a system of compulsory insurance (with cost to the latter) against industrial diseases, accidents and death.

POLITICAL DEMANDS.
1. The abolition of press censorship and subsidies.
2. The adoption of a graduated income tax, an increase of the rates of the present corporation tax and the election of inheritance taxes, graduated in proportion to the business of kin—the proceeds of the taxes to be employed in the socialization of industry.
3. The abolition of the monopoly ownership of patents and the substitution of collective ownership, with direct reward to inventors by premiums or royalties.
4. Universal and equal suffrage for men and women.
5. The adoption of the initiative, referendum, recall and of proportional representation, nationally as well as locally.
6. The abolition of the senate and veto power of the president.
7. The election of the president and the vice-president by the direct vote of the people.
8. The abolition of the power usurped by the Supreme Court of the United States, to pass upon the constitutionality of the legislation enacted by congress. National laws to be repealed only by act of congress or by a referendum vote of the whole people.
9. The abolition of the present restrictions upon the amendment of the constitution, so that that instrument may be made amendable by a majority of the voters in a majority of the states.
10. The granting of the right of suffrage in the District of Columbia, with representation in congress, and a democratic form of municipal government for purely local affairs.
11. The extension of democratic government to all United States territory.
12. The enactment of further measures for general education, and particularly for vocational education in useful pursuits. The bureau of education to be made a department.
13. The enactment of further measures for the conservation of health. The creation of an independent bureau of health with such restrictions as will secure full liberty for all schools of practice.
14. The separation of the present bureau of labor from the department of commerce and labor, and its elevation to the rank of a department.
15. Abolition of the federal district courts and the United States circuits and appeals. State courts to have jurisdiction in all cases arising between citizens and foreign corporations. The election of all judges for short terms.
16. The immediate curbing of the power of the courts to issue injunctions.
17. The free administration of justice.
18. The calling of a convention for the revision of the constitution of the United States.
Such measures of relief as we may be able to force from capitalism are but a preparation of the workers to seize the whole powers of government in order that they may thereby lay hold of the whole system of socialized industry and thus come to their rightful inheritance.

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