

Organize FOR Emancipation.

# ST. LOUIS LABOR.

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## A GRAND DEMONSTRATION.

### Music Hall Meeting a Success Notwithstanding a Bitter Storm.

Nearly Two Thousand Workingmen Greeted Socialist Speakers.

In the face of the most disagreeable weather, and in spite of blockaded cars, a crowd of nearly 2000 St. Louis workmen attended the Music Hall meeting, Saturday night, January 25, and listened to the eloquent speeches of the members of the Socialist National Committee. Comrade Ben Tillett's speech, one of the best delivered, made a marked impression upon the audience, and coupled with the arguments made by the other speakers, brought home to the workers assembled, the truths of Socialism.

The night could not possibly have been worse. It had been snowing hard all day, and toward evening, when the workmen began to go to their homes, it became blinding, street car traffic was impeded on every line in the city and in some places the cars could not run at all, until the tracks had been swept. This prevented most of the men from getting home until long after seven o'clock, and too late to attend the meeting. At about 7:30 the snow turned into a hard sleeting rain, and put a further damper upon the arrangements.

Under the circumstances, however, the comrades and workmen who took part in the meeting feel that their efforts were well repaid. Brother Hoppinjon, president of the Central Trades and Labor Union, called the meeting to order at half past eight, and with a few remarks introduced Comrade Greenbaum as the master of ceremonies, whose duty it was to introduce the speakers. Comrade Carey, Socialist member of the Massachusetts Legislature, was the first one introduced.

#### CAREY'S SPEECH.

He said, in part: "It was once said of a great nation that they had whipped every nation but their own, that may be true or it may not be, but it is certain that the working class has fought the battles of every other class, secured the freedom of every other class but their own. There are today, however, thousands of them who realize this, who understand that their liberty is yet to be achieved. And in furtherance of this knowledge they have organized trade unions, and into the Socialist Party. They know that the battle with their masters must be waged upon a political as well as an economic line. Those who declare that the workers should not go into politics insult the intelligence of that class. The men who are organized into the Socialist Party are not there for the pleasure it affords nor from the desire to be in politics. It is hard work to them, the hardest and most thankless work. They are the men who have studied their conditions as they are, in the light of human facts, and the increasing intelligence of the working class will mean the increase of the Socialist Party. It is the duty of the worker today to understand the labor problem as it is, he must comprehend the full interest of his class before he can act to the best interests of his fellow workers. Those who have reached this point have ceased to use their influence in any way for his fellow workers. They see the freedom of the working class only in the triumph of the Socialist Party."

To those of my fellows in the trades union movement who yet cling to the old parties I have no word of condemnation. They are honest in their belief and are doing that which they think best for the interests of their class. I would insult myself if I denied that they were honest. But their condition reminds me of the story of the man who thought the world was coming to an end. He thought he had seen a vision, which told him that the world was coming to an end on a certain day. And in this vision he was instructed to prepare himself for judgment. So he did, he told all his neighbors, sold all his property and made all preparations. When the day came he went up on a high hill to wait for the blowing of the trumpet. He hadn't slept for several days, he was so busy with his prayers, and when he got on top of the hill he raked up a pile of leaves and was soon sound asleep. The blowing of the happy days to come hadn't been there long before several small boys came along and saw him. They had no thought that the end of the world was so near, and they saw only the fun they could have out

of it. So one of the boys set fire to the leaves just to see what would happen. When the fire commenced to burn it began to get hotter and hotter, until finally it got too close to the old man and he jumped up, scattering the blazing leaves in every direction, and exclaimed: "Oh, Lord, I've landed square in hell, just as I expected."

Comrade Carey closed his speech as follows: "The Socialist movement is not merely a beautiful dream, it is the final expression of the economic development of the ages, it is the crowning glory of all the suffering, all the insults, all the hardships of the despised burden bearers of the world, it is the culmination of all these things, it is the dawning of the day when those who have borne all the toil and all the misery of life will be able to enjoy the full blessings of that which society calls civilization. If it had been possible for all of you to have sat with me and listened to all the insults heaped upon the heads of those who make civilization possible, if you had heard the jibes and jeers of those who enjoy the luxury which you provide, if you had heard their taunts and seen the mere soup bone which they have thrown to the workers of the world, you would be able to understand the feeling which animates me here tonight. We must have the courage of men. We must not be like the kicked dog returning to receive the contemptible caresses of him who inflicted the kick."

It is only thus that we can command respect, without which our struggles are useless.

There are those who are indifferent to the scenes enacted around them, they are indifferent whether Socialism comes or not. But regardless of this, the great movement for the liberation of mankind grinds on in its ceaseless action.

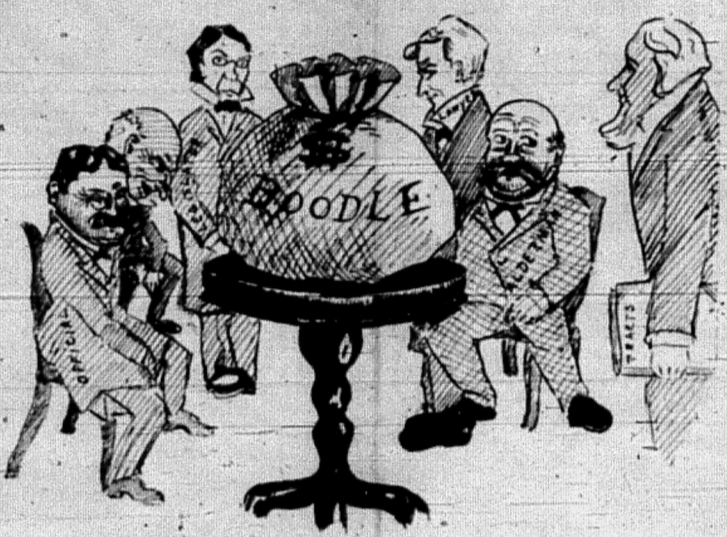
As the ocean beats against the rocky shore and wears it away into fragments, so the Socialist movement beats always against the rocks and crags of capitalism and the day will dawn when they have crumbled into dust before its irresistible motion. Then will the despised burden bearers of the world assume charge of that which their brain and muscle has made possible, the conflicts of ages will be over and mankind will enjoy the gladness of a true civilization.

Comrade Job Harriman of New York was next introduced. His speech was well received and had a marked effect upon his hearers. He dealt with the so-called harmony between capital and labor. The following is part of his speech.

#### HARRIMAN'S SPEECH.

"The Socialist is denounced for arraying class against class. It is not the Socialist who is guilty of this, the very facts of our system of production makes one class array itself against the other. The tools owning class and the working class are the products of natural conditions and between them there is no mutuality of interest and the arraying of one against the other will continue as long as the conditions which bring these classes into existence. In this same line the Socialist is denounced for preaching the fact of this class struggle. There are no classes, says the capitalist, there is no class struggle, the little differences between capital and labor can be settled by moral suasion. No, there is no class struggle, all is peaceful between capital and labor. President Roosevelt sent the state militia of New York against the striking workmen of Croton Dam, who were seeking to enforce the law regarding public work. These soldiers mowed down the helpless and unarmed workmen—but there is no class struggle, and labor and capital can settle their difference by moral suasion. Cleveland sent the United States regulars into Chicago, and the wreck of that great railroad strike of 1894 is marked by the slabs of the men who gave up their lives in that memorable struggle. Oh, no, there is no class struggle and moral suasion can settle all differences."

President McKinley sent the regular army to Cour de Alene, and the bull pen set up at that place will forever stand as one of the most horrible battles between capital and labor. The blood of three murdered workmen cries out from the streets of your own city



There Would be no "Incentive" Under Socialism.

here, as an evidence of the force of moral suasion.

No, no, men, there is no class struggle, and those who declare it are enemies to society.

The Socialist Party stands here today as the political expression of this class struggle, and all these outrages, all these starving children will one day seek redress for all their wrongs. A vote for the Democratic or Republican Parties places in the hands of our enemies the weapons with which they carry on the noble warfare of "moral suasion." A vote for the Socialist Party will place these weapons in our hands, instead of standing helpless before the guns we will man them in our own interest.

Those who object to Socialism are constantly crying out, "Confiscation." But let me ask you, who are the confiscators? Whose hands and whose brains-fashioned the wealth of the world? Was it theirs or was it yours? Those things which your powers have brought into existence belong to you, but how many of them have you? Have those who hold them paid for them, if so, where's your cash? No, men, we do not want to confiscate, we merely want to put an end to confiscation, we merely want to return the things of the world to those whose labor makes them possible. Look over here, my comrades, there, at that dismal, dingy factory building. See its black foreboding portal. In front stands a sleek fat capitalist, dollar marks bedeck him, and stretched out before him, as far as eye can see, comes on the army of the children of the nation, with their ragged clothes, their wan, pinched faces, an army of victims of greed. And the capitalist, his face lit with a benign holiness, in a voice of mingled charity and goodness, declares, with his arms outstretched, "Suffer the little children to come unto me, for such is the Kingdom of Capitalism."

Comrade Harriman's closing remarks were drowned in a sea of applause.

#### COMRADE TILLET.

The next speaker to be introduced was Comrade Tillett of England. He made a very forceful speech, depicting capitalism in all its horror. He said: "The workingman of America is proudly boasted to be the most competent the most skillful and the most energetic worker in the world. He is the theme of the banquet hall and the political rostrum. It is the American workman who patriotically produces wealth for his country's sake. It is his brain and muscle that supplies the nations of the world, and in that pride let him work. Work is a healthful thing, we are told, and the working class must then of necessity be healthy, especially if we argue that the more the work the better the health. But be that as it may the facts are that work is so healthful that the average age of the working class reaches the advanced figure of 27 years, while the average of the class who never work the capitalist class, reaches only 28 years. It is also a fact that the death rate of the working class is only 20, 30, 40, 50 and sometimes 90 in the thousand, while the weak, puny capitalists die off at the astonishing rate of 8 in every thousand. But the workers have become so used to dying off that they hardly take any note of it."

The capitalist press of the world is found of reciting the number of those who have been killed in war, but where the battle of the sword has its hundred victims, the battle for bread has its thousands. I would rather face death a thousand times in the heat and turmoil of war, carried on by the exhilaration of the moment, than to be done to death by the slow cruel methods of starvation. A few years ago the world stood aghast at the spectacle of the massacre of the Armenians by the Turks, where they tossed children and babies on the ends of their bayonets, but I tell you, workmen, that that was as nothing to the slow grinding out of the lives of men, women, children and babies, and

all for the profit of those very men who were loudest in their condemnation of the Turk.

The struggle of the workers through all times has been a long line of suffering and hardship, and many have given up their lives that their cause might be furthered. But every drop of blood thus shed watered the soil that brought forth new heroes.

Thus far in the world's history the struggles of labor have been on the economic field, and we find the result of their struggles in the mighty trades union movement of today. Any worker who denounces the trades union is a traitor to his cause and the grand army of workers sweeping on to victory has no need of him.

We must always remember, my friends, that the capitalist is our enemy, and there can be no trusting him. So long as they defy us we are safe, they can do what they may and we can cope with them safely. But when they say they love us, look out, then it is that we are in danger. Capitalism is all seeing and everywhere, like the carrion birds of the desert, who fill the sky in an instant whenever a hapless animal falls by the wayside. In every corner of the earth, in every village and hamlet, in the palace of the king, and the hovel of the wage slave, at the highest pinnacle of the mountains and the lowest depths of the mines. Wherever we go, on land or on sea, in the dwelling place of thieves, or the sanctuary of the priest, at the door of the church or the bar of the ale house, in the frigid regions of the north, or the torrid climate of the equator, every where, anywhere, on the face of the globe, where there is profit to be made, there is capitalism, with its hungry, glaring jaws open, ready to crunch its victims.

It is no longer necessary for the capitalist to go into the halls of parliament, he can make the puppet dance from the outside. It is no longer necessary that he enter the press, the school or the pulpit; these all come cringing and fawning at his feet, begging his gracious favors.

In the midst of this stands the workingman. In him alone, rests the future of the world, by his efforts and through his powers will be ushered in the better day.

When the mule sees something he doesn't like, he don't think about it, but he kicks, and I think if some of our own people would follow his simple example we could soon make the world better.

It rests with our own selves. We must shake off the traditions of centuries. We must realize the future before us and the part we are to play in it. Let us stand forth, my men, take a long breath of fresh air, let us feel ourselves in our true power. Let us emerge from our position of despised slavery, let us do the bidding of our masters. Let us throw off the weight of ages of toil, the weight that has stunted our lives, broken our bodies, dimmed our brains and blurred our eyes. Let us learn the rights we possess as the makers of the world's joy, along with our cries of hunger and misery let us take the cry of freedom. Let us be what we should be, let us stand forth as men."

(Continued on Second Page.)

#### February 11.

At Dewey Hall, 2304 South Broadway, agitation meeting. Master Harvey Froelich and Comrade Dunn will speak.

#### February 13.

Sixteenth Ward comrades will hold a musical entertainment at Smith's Hall, Twenty-first and Franklin avenue. Comrade Putnam will speak.

#### February 15.

A big meeting has been arranged for Hovers' Hall, 2369 Wren ave. Comrades Dunn and Putnam will speak.

## BRIBERY IS RAMPANT.

### The Real Basis of Capitalist Society Revealed By Grand Jury Investigation.

The "Incentive," Talked About by the Enemies of Socialism.

The moral foundation of capitalist society has just come to light in St. Louis and is receiving a thorough airing. Seven of St. Louis' "respectable citizens" have already been indicted, six of whom have been arrested; all of them charged with bribery.

The good people of St. Louis who never take time to consider the facts of capitalism hold up their hands in horror that such a thing could be possible in our Christian city. They forget, or possibly they never knew, that the same spirit which prompted the giving and receiving of the bribes now under consideration, is the same spirit which underlies our whole society, is the "incentive" to exertion under capitalism, without which, according to our capitalist philosophers, society would be reduced to a "dead level."

Be that as it may, however, the facts in the case are these: There was in the first place a street railway company, the St. Louis and Suburban, which was desirous of reaching the Union Station by its own tracks. In the second place there was a city government, House of Delegates, Council and Mayor, which alone could meet the laudible desire of the said street railway company, and make it possible for them to reach the Union Station, the object of their ambitions.

But in the meeting of such forces it was necessary that there be an "incentive," something which would make it profitable for both sides. In order to make the matter perfectly clear, it was necessary that the ambitious street railway company have an agent, as they could only act by agent.

They accordingly employed the services of one "Col." Butler, who, from previous efforts in this direction, was eminently fitted to carry out the duties which the position devolved upon him. This Butler, however, did not agree as to the amount of the "incentive" necessary. He contended that \$100,000 would be required, while the ambitious street railway company was of the opinion that \$100,000 was sufficient to satisfy the most thorough capitalist morality.

After much delay on the part of Butler, incident to this disagreement, the ambitious street railway company finally discharged him as being "too slow" to satisfy their desires.

They then employed another agent, one Philip Stock, who was more successful in his operations, at least so far as getting the "incentive" in working order was concerned.

Much to the chagrin of the ambitious street railway company, however, it was found that Butler had figured well on his estimate, and it at last became necessary to offer an "incentive" of \$125,000.

Stock had almost succeeded in carrying out a magnificent and well-laid scheme of capitalist morality when some "citizens," who evidently had not the proper "incentive," appeared before a court of capitalist justice, and complained that the ambitious street railway company did not have their consent, and asked for an injunction to prevent any further workings for the noble object sought.

The judge, who was doubtless lacking in that keen sense of public morality necessary in such a case, granted the injunction and stayed the hand that otherwise would have erected a monument to the self-sacrificing public spirit which alone animated the city government and the ambitious street railway company.

All these facts have recently come to light through the "peaching" of the ambitious street railway company, who had become involved with the city government over the "incentive."

Through the admissions of the ambitious street railway company it has been learned that \$75,000 of the above named "incentive" was stashed for the use of the House of Delegates, and \$50,000 was set aside for the use of the City Council.

This "incentive" was locked up in safe deposit vaults, that portion which impelled the House of Delegates to action was placed in the vaults of the Lincoln Trust Co. and the moving force of the council, safely locked up with the Mississippi Valley Trust Co. These two boxes had two keys each. Mr. Stock held a key to both, while

Mr. John K. Murrell, member of the House of Delegates, held the other key to the Lincoln Trust box, and Mr. John G. Brinkmeyer held the other key to the Mississippi Valley vaults, in the name of Mr. Charles Kratz, member of the Council.

This double key system is what caused the "leak." The boxes could not be opened without both keys and neither side could agree upon what should be done with the "incentive" when taken out. The members of the Council and House of Delegates claimed that they had done all in their power, and were prevented only by the action of the court. They therefore demanded their "incentive." The ambitious street railway company, however, contended that as their ambition had not been satisfied they could not be expected to pay for something which they had not received.

The "incentive" was there, however, and as long as it remained there, there was nothing but uneasiness on the part of the moralists who were conscious of its presence.

Ambition thwarted, however, stood constantly in front of the ambitious street railway company and as a last resort, in order to be free from the energy which "incentive" inculcated in the members of the city government, they appeared before the grand jury and upon promise of personal immunity they "let the cat out of the bag."

Consternation has seized upon all connected with the scheme, everyone of them living in constant fear of being arrested.

As to the guilt of those so far placed in custody, we are not considered, the fact remains that some one is guilty, that an "incentive" was put up and that someone acted upon its stimulating effects.

Wondrous indeed is capitalism, more wondrous is its moving force, and still more wondrous the spirit which holds up that force as the basis of all human action of all morality, and of all conduct.

There would be no "incentive" under Socialism.

## New Basket Machine.

Turns Out 20 Baskets a Minute—Workers Thrown Out.

A basket machine has recently been invented which will completely revolutionize the basket making industry and throw thousands of workers out of employment. The machine was invented by Mergenthaler, the inventor of the linotype and is almost as wonderful in its make up.

About fifty of the machines are in operation in various parts of the country, making grape baskets, berry baskets and fruit baskets of a strength and quality never approached by hand work, and with speed and ease which make these machines wonderful to all who watch their work. Fancy a single machine that will turn out completed berry baskets at the rate of 12,000 per day of nine hours work! This is at the rate of 1300 per hour, or over TWENTY BASKETS A MINUTE.

When you take into account the fact that heretofore all baskets have been made by hand, and that one girl operator on one of these Mergenthaler-Horton machines accomplishes as much as twelve hand operators, the real efficiency and the money saving qualities of the machine become evident.

Stachnery under capitalism is a curse to the workers. It binds them down closer to their masters and makes them the virtual slave of the machine owner. Some day the workers will see their slavery and a change will take place.

The workers will own the machine and make it their iron slave instead of being made a slave by it. Socialism will be established and capitalism overthrown.

# CHARGES ARE DENIED.

## State Factory Inspector Claims Innocence and Blames City Official.

### Business Agent Block Renews His Complaint Against Sweat Shop Conditions.

The following is the gist of the sweat shop situation—

State Factory Inspector Nordmeyer denies that he has been guilty of neglect in his duty toward the sweat shops of St. Louis, and charges City Factory Inspector Pat Clark with having issued certificates to all sweat shops, regardless of violation of the law. Business Agent W. Block of the Garment Workers' Union renews his charges and declares that the sweat shop conditions have not been improved through Mr. Nordmeyer's efforts.

In a letter on the subject Mr. Nordmeyer declares: "It is absolutely false that M. Block repeatedly asked me to visit the sweat shops with him, or to send my deputies. M. Block has only paid me one visit and made one request to my knowledge, asking me to visit the sweat shops with him, or to send my deputies."

This was in the week between Christmas and New Years, and I asked him to call again immediately after the first, and I would be glad to go with him to those places about which he filed complaint and see what could be done in the matter."

"I have not heard from or seen Mr. Block since, until this article appeared in your paper. I can prove the truth of my statement in this connection."

In regard to the work done by his office he states:

"We have inspected 295 different shops and found 79 violations of the law. We have ordered them to make several changes and in nearly all cases these orders have been complied with. We have vacated the building at 10th and Biddle streets and several other objectionable places, and have given the tenement and work shops a general cleaning all over the city."

"You are not correct when you say that the law provides for two toilet and two dressing rooms in each establishment. Section 6440 provides that in every factory, workshop or other place in this state where girls or women are employed, where any unclean work is performed, suitable places shall be provided for such girls or women in which to wash and dress. It does not state that it is necessary to have two places for them."

"There may have been a girl 12 years of age employed in the place you mention. It is almost impossible for us to keep a close watch upon the places and such things happen, now and then. Heretofore, we have ordered the discharge of all persons under 14 years but hereafter we will prosecute immediately."

"In reference to the school building located on Eighth street. This place has been lime washed and fixed up in general and separate water closets have been provided for the female employees. At our last inspection I visited this place personally, and at that time I did not find any violations of the law. I found the places in a very respectable condition."

"We find the people law-abiding, and generally willing to comply with all our orders, but it necessarily happens that violations occur at times through the inadequacy of the law itself, and our inability to visit all places every day."

"I asked the assistance of all labor organization when I entered this office in the capacity of Factory Inspector."

"I have requested several members of the Garment Workers' Union to ask their secretary to forward me a list of the names and addresses of the sweat shops in the city, so that we could proceed with the inspection under the law, but as yet I have never received such a list, nor did I receive any assistance from any of the Garment Workers' while making these inspections."

"I am willing to do all in my power to enforce the law as rigidly as possible, but I am not willing, nor shall I, while in this office, ask people who are compelled to earn their livelihood to do things which the law does not ask them to do and which would create hardship among those who are at present in very straitened circumstances and are glad that they are able to make a small wage in order to support themselves. I am very anxious to do all in my power to assist the labor organizations."

"If, in the future, your paper has complaints to make regarding the conditions of any establishment, I would be glad to have you forward them to this office and we shall investigate the matter immediately and provide remedies in those cases where we find it necessary."

"The only reference in your article is made to the State Factory Inspector, not one word is said of the City Factory Inspector, who has issued certificates to all these establishments, regardless of violations of the law. In nine-tenths of the establishments inspected by our office, where we had to issue orders requesting certain changes to be made, we find that the City In-

spector has issued a certificate stating that they have complied with the law."

**MR. BLOCK SEEN.**  
Mr. Block does not agree with the statements of Mr. Nordmeyer here set forth, and in an interview with our representative made the following statement:

"The Garment Workers' Union, through its members, has given aid to Mr. Nordmeyer. As I stated before, I have made requests on him, and Mr. Samuel Minasky, a member of our executive board, has called at his office a number of times, but nearly always found him out, or when present he was always busy. Aside from our visits we have sent him the names of several places, asking for investigation, but so far little or nothing has been done. Personally, I sent him the names of seven or eight places about the first of the year, but up to the present there have been no material changes made in them. Again, I sent him the name of a place on Eleventh street, between Morgan and Franklin, one at Eighth and Wash street, and another at the northeast corner of Sixth and Franklin. There has been nothing done in these places as yet."

"When Mr. Nordmeyer says that he asked members to ask the secretary to send lists he makes himself ridiculous. If he wanted the lists, why did he not write the secretary direct? He knew his address."

"So far as the Tenth and Biddle street building is concerned, it has been vacated, to be sure, but I have my doubts whether the Factory Inspector had anything to do with it."

"The fact remains that the law in this regard is being violated, and it is the duty of the Factory Inspector to see that the evils are remedied."

From the above it seems that everything is not what it should be and further investigation is necessary to a thorough understanding.

#### A QUESTION OF FACT.

The questions of fact raised by the interviews of Mr. Nordmeyer and Mr. Block can only be settled by closer investigation in the meantime we have this to say regarding the other statements of Mr. Nordmeyer. In one place he says in referring to the law regarding dressing rooms: "Section 6440 provides that in every factory, workshop or other place in this state, where girls or women are employed, where any unclean work is performed, suitable places shall be provided for such girls or women, in which to wash or dress. It does not state that it is necessary to have two places for them." We cannot see how the plain meaning of this section can be misconstrued. A "suitable" place for girls and women to wash and dress is surely not the same place as used by men. The one word "suitable" forms the basis upon which this section is to be construed and it could not mean anything else than separate.

In another place he refers to the different sweat shops as being "in a very respectable condition."

If he had made but a single visit to these places it is hard to see how he could possibly call them respectable. The dirt and filth piled all over the floor, the grimy windows and the close, crowded conditions prevalent in every sweat shop in the city, could hardly be called respectable by a savage, to say nothing of a civilized man, notwithstanding the fact that some cheap whitewash had been smeared over the walls.

So far as doing things not required by law is concerned, it is not asked upon this occasion. There are enough violations of its plain letter to look after, for instance there are no fire escapes on most of the buildings used by sweat shops—the school building on Eighth street being three stories high and contains nearly 200 people.

So far as the City Factory Inspector is concerned his failure to comply with the duties of his position is no excuse for a like failure on the part of others. Pat Clark, the city inspector, will be interviewed and a reason obtained for his actions as charged by Mr. Nordmeyer.

For Mr. Nordmeyer himself, the settlement of the question of fact raised by his opposing statements will have to determine his guilt or innocence.

## Workingmen's Protective Association.

The purpose of this Union is for the protection of organized and worthy wage-workers and Unions against the injustice of employers, money lenders, time payment merchants, legal authorities and others which may call for a law suit or arbitration.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 22, 1902.

At the regular meeting held on the above date the following credentials were received: From J. J. Hearn, W. P. Schele, Frank C. Miller, William

Norton. At roll call the following delegates were absent: Emil Engler, J. C. Dancy, Fred Bloesher, Theo. Dinkelkamp and Joseph Vogt.

The following case was accepted by the President since the last meeting: State vs. Joseph Singler. Defendant, a member of Hardwood Finishers No. 76, was arrested at the dictation of the St. Louis Dairy Co. for an alleged shortage of \$50. Defendant had worked for said Dairy Company for four years, and quit their employ nine months ago. When defendant had concluded to quit, he notified the company and they gave him a new man to break in, which he did for two days. Defendant also left his last week's wages of \$15 stand to cover any shortage that might be found.

Judgment was obtained in the case of Alfred Beger vs. A. Nueville. Plaintiff is a member of Garment Workers No. 26. Suit was for \$12.50 wages.

The case of William Allmeroth vs. L. B. Cagly Co. plaintiff a member of Tailors' Union No. 11, was tried and the judge took under advisement. Suit is for \$11.70 wages.

In the case of Cornelius Diehn, H. C. Lamp, et al. vs. Joseph West, Jr., plaintiffs members of Cigar-makers' Unions Nos. 44 and 281, for wages amounting to \$236.85, it was learned that said defendant had made application and was adjudged bankrupt in the District Court of the United States, the 13th day of November, 1901, and the first meeting of the creditors has been called to meet January the 23d. Our attorney was instructed to represent our members there.

Total number of cases handled, 523, of which 260 were for wages amounting to \$11,738.40. 28 cases to recover damages for personal injuries amounting to \$9,920. 42 cases for extortion practiced by chattel mortgage men; 107 miscellaneous cases, including arrests for disturbing boycott circulars, questions arising out of relation of landlord and tenant, persecution by wrongful suits, questions arising out of relation of employer and employee.

The expenses for operating this organization is provided for by a per capita tax of 5c per member per quarter. In order to broaden the scope and to increase the material interest of your organization, as well as those of the Protective Union, we therefore urge your Union to affiliate with this body and elect a delegate to the Protective Union.

- The following Unions are affiliated:
- Hardwood Finishers No. 76.
  - Journymen Tailors Union No. 11.
  - Metal Polishers No. 13.
  - Trunk and Bag Workers No. 1.
  - Fenimore Ass'n Lithographers No. 5.
  - Boot and Shoe Workers No. 126.
  - Brewers and Malsters No. 6.
  - Brewery Firemen No. 95.
  - Cigar Makers No. 44.
  - Cigar Packers No. 281.
  - Carpenters No. 47.
  - Fresco Painters No. 23.
  - Boot and Shoe Workers No. 242.
  - Bakers Union No. 15.
  - Boot and Shoe Workers No. 25.
  - Boot and Shoe Workers No. 245.
  - Boot and Shoe Workers No. 221.
  - Hatters Union.
  - Clay Miners No. 8503.
  - Carpenters No. 45.
  - Boiler Maker Helpers.
  - Amalgamated Wood Workers No. 84.
  - United Garment Workers No. 26.
  - International Association of Machinists No. 394.

Next meeting February 12, 1902.

Fraternally,

JOHN F. BERGHERM, President.

## East St. Louis Central Body.

### Minutes of Their Last Meeting—Officers Installed.

East St. Louis, Ill., Jan. 28, 1902. Meeting was called to order at 8 p. m. with Vice-President Schilling in the chair.

Roll call of officers found all present, except President Curtis, who arrived later.

The following credentials were received: From the Blacksmiths' Helpers No. 9246, certifying to the election of J. Hagmon, W. Porter and J. Kelley; from Bartenders' No. 51, certifying to the election of G. Benson and W. Knowles in place of H. Mallay; from M. M. B. A. No. 2, certifying to the election of T. M. Carter; from Bakers' No. 5, certifying to the election of Ed Allen in place of O. Christ; from Coopers' No. 91, certifying to the election of F. Krepps in place of F. Thompson; from Green Hide Men No. 147, certifying to the election of E. Holmes and W. Price in place of J. Rost and H. Smith; from Barbers' No. 138, certifying to the election of E. Tolson in place of W. Young; from Glass Bottle Blowers No. 78, certifying to the election of A. J. Scott; from Cattle Butchers' No. 53 certifying to the election of E. Sheehan in place of W. Maxfield; from Iron Molders' Helpers No. 9108, certifying to the election of J. Caskey, E. Hagspiel, and H. Campbell, in place of C. Guilliams and H. Gardner.

With the exception of Carter from M. M. B. A. No. 2, Krepps of Coopers' No. 91, and Hagspiel of Iron Molders' Helpers No. 9108, all the above named delegates were regularly obligated. C. Howell, delegates from Carpenters' No. 155 was also obligated.

Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Credentials being received from a committee of the striking Plow Work-

ers of Springfield, the regular line of business was suspended, and the membership of the committee, Mr. Jno. Staley and A. Goode, were granted the floor to state their appeal, after which motion was made to donate the Plow Workers \$5. Amended to donate \$10—amendment carried. A motion was made and seconded that the donation be forwarded by the Secretary, carried. On motion the Secretary was instructed to indorse the credentials of the committee.

Committee reports: Executive Committee reported a meeting called to investigate the publication and project known as the National Union League. After due consideration they concluded that it was a fraudulent scheme, and Mr. L. T. Scott, having forfeited his seat as delegate on account of nonattendance, was on motion granted the privilege of the floor, on the report. Motion to indorse the action of the Executive Committee was carried.

Motion that the Secretary communicate this action to Mr. A. A. Post and the advertisers in his sheet carried. Grievance Committee reported as having done all that was possible in the Computing Scale case, recommend the report as final, and all delegates to report back to their organizations to withhold their patronage from firms using this scale. On motion, recommendations of the committee were concurred in. On the Shrit Waist and Laundry Workers' case, progress. On the Carpenters' case, the committee, not having been called upon, had no report to offer.

Communications—From Porto Rico Federation, in reference to a publication there, received and filed. From the Tri-City Congress in reference to government work, received and filed.

From the Chicago Federation of Labor, in reference to the reservations; received and the Secretary instructed to comply with the request. From the Bakers' International Union in reference to the McKinney Co.; received and placed in the hands of the Grievance Committee. From the Alton Trades and Labor Assembly in reference to the Glass Workers; received and filed. From the Cigar Makers of Montreal, acknowledging the receipt of \$5; received and filed. From the A. F. of L., acknowledging the receipt of \$12.50 for proceeding of the convention; received and filed. From Boot and Shoe Workers' Council No. 13, containing a check for \$4 for dues; received and turned over the Secretary-Treasurer. From the Custom Clothing Makers' of Chicago, in reference to their strike; received, and owing to the controversy existing between this organization and the Garment Workers' same was filed to await a settlement of the controversy.

The Iron Molder Helpers extend an invitation to all delegates and friends of labor to be present at their meeting Sunday, February 9.

Attention has been called to the fact that at the ball of the Plasterers' Union No. 90, on February 1, non-union music has been engaged. Blackwell's Orchestra is non-union. See that your music is A. F. of L. music.

Brother Quinn resigning from the grievance committee, an election was ordered to fill the vacancy, Bro. McManus being elected by acclamation.

All the officers and committeemen, with the exception of the Secretary-Treasurer (whose bond had not yet arrived) were regularly installed by Delegate J. J. Bauer.

## Kansas City Lockout.

The locked out bakers of Kansas City are still holding out valiantly and with the aid of their fellow union men they will still be able to come out victorious.

A great many union men do not know the real cause of this lockout, and therefore fail to understand the bearing it has on the labor movement. It is a direct outcome of the recent baker bosses' convention held in Pittsburgh, Pa., where it was decided to take action against the Bakers' Unions' and endeavor to break them up.

About two weeks ago the managers of the McKinney, Welle-Boettler, and Hauck Bakery companies went to Kansas City and held a conference with Howard Smith, the head of the largest bakery in that city and president of the bosses' association.

Smith had an agreement with the Bakers' Union which lasted to July and he did not want to openly break his agreement, but as a means of getting the lockout started he discharged two of his drivers who had joined a recently formed Bread Drivers Union.

He openly declared that their discharge was because of their joining the union.

The Bakers' Union, as their contract stipulated, gave them two days' notice, and asked them to reinstate the discharged drivers. Smith refused, and the bakers in his employ quit. This was the chance looked for, and at once every other baker boss in the city told his men to renounce their union or lose their positions. They naturally refused to do this and the lockout was declared.

It furnishes a lesson to every union man and should show him the necessity for strict adherence to his union principles and impress upon him the necessity for insisting upon the union label at all times.

The McKinney and Welle-Boettler bakery companies brag that their trade has not been hurt by the boycott now on them. Don't you think you are partly responsible for this? Ask yourselves this question union men and act accordingly.

## ROSTER OF TRADES UNIONS.

### Complete List of Their Meeting Places.

**CENTRAL TRADES AND LABOR UNION** meets at Wabasha Hall, 10th and Franklin ave. 2d and 4th Sundays, 2 p. m. J. J. Hoppenjon, pres. David Krejling, sec. and organizer, Wabasha Hall.

**BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL.** W. W. Morrison, president. James Fendergast, secretary. Headquarters and Secretary's Office—Eleventh, northwest corner Chestnut. Kinloch telephone, C. 623. Bell-telephone, Main 1212.

## Affiliated With The Central Trades and Labor Union of St. Louis and Vicinity.

**ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL** meets at 1310 Franklin ave. 2d Monday, C. P. Connolly, sec., 3038 Dickson street.

**AMALGAMATED WOOD WORKERS.** No. 12 meets at 1025 Franklin ave. every Friday night, E. Wedemeyer, sec., 1446 O'Fallon street.

**AMALGAMATED WOOD WORKERS.** No. 12 meets at 1025 Franklin ave. every Saturday, E. Link, sec., 152 Mul-lanphy st.

**AMALGAMATED WOOD WORKERS.** No. 149 (boxmakers), meet at 1025 Franklin ave. 2d and 4th Thursdays, Frank Bantle, sec., 1446 Madison st.

**AWNING WORKERS' UNION** meets at 312 S. Broadway 2d and 4th Friday, Wm. Depew, sec., 312 S. Broadway.

**BICYCLE WORKERS AND ALLIED MECHANICAL UNION.** No. 36. Meets at 1310 Franklin ave. 1st and 3rd Saturday, John Talland sec., 1316 Cass ave.

**AMALGAMATED GLASS WORKERS' UNION.** No. 6. Meets at Haru-gari hall, 21 and 4th Friday, J. J. Morris, sec., 221 Carr st.

**AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION OF STREET RAILWAY EMPLOYEES, DIVISION 13.** Meets at Wabasha's Hall, 570 Chestnut ave. 1st and 3rd Monday, E. H. Meyers, sec., 2640 Chippewa st.

**IRON MOULDERS' HELPERS NO. 7413.** Meets at Loebig's Broadway and Geyer ave., 2d and 3rd Saturday, Chas. H. Links, 165 S. 10th st.

**ARTISTS AND ENGRAVERS' ASSOCIATION** meets at 504 Market st., 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Guido Volkes, sec., 375 Wisconsin ave.

**BAKERS AND CONFECTIONERS NO. 15.** Meets at Lightstone's Hall, 11th and Franklin ave. 1st and 3rd Saturday, 7 p. m., Wm. Schweizer, sec., Lightstone's Hall.

**BARBERS NO. 102** meets at Lightstone's Hall, 11th and Franklin ave. every Tuesday, C. W. Frazier, sec., 106 N. 8th st.

**BARTENDERS' UNION NO. 61** meets at 604 Market st. first and third Friday at 2:30 p. m., and second and fourth Friday at 8 p. m. Ike J. Bauer, secretary and business agent, 604 Market st. Telephone, Kinloch 4312.

**BELTMAKERS AND HELPERS** meet at 2301 S. Broadway, 1st and 3rd Friday, John L. Menck, sec., 2027 S. 3d st.

**BOTTLE PACKERS' AND LABORERS' UNION NO. 90.** Meets at 200 S. Broadway, 1st and 3rd Friday, Oscar Mueller, sec., 2900 S. 7th.

**BILL POSTERS AND BILLERS** meet at 504 Market st., 4th Thursday, Gus Gruen, sec., 21 S. 7th.

**BEER BOTTLERS' NO. 187** meets at Lynch st. and McNair avenue, 1st and 3rd Friday, John Gebbauer, sec., 312 S. Broadway.

**BELLEVILLE TRADES ASSEMBLY** meets at Barber's Hall, 1st and 3 Tuesday, John Kloess, sec., 228 N. Gold st., Belleville, Ill.

**BEER DRIVERS' NO. 67** meets at 201 S. Third, second and fourth Mondays, Aug. Priesterbach, sec., 201 S. Third.

**BOILER MAKERS AND IRON SHIPBUILDERS** No. 27 meets at Haru-gari Hall, 10th and Carr, every Wednesday, John Tighe, sec., 1226 N. 14th st.

**BOILERMAKERS' HELPERS UNION** No. 822 meets at 12th and Howard 1st and 3d Tuesday, John Mullen, sec., 1208 N. 24th st.

**BOOKBINDERS' NO. 18** meets at 1210 Franklin avenue fourth Monday, Geo. W. Khorst, cor. sec., 210 Olive st.

**BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS (Joint Council No. 13)** meets at Shoe Workers' Hall, 230 Franklin avenue every Monday evening, M. T. Flahive, sec., 2201 Franklin ave.

**BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS NO. 25** meets at Shoe Workers' Hall, 230 Franklin ave. every Friday night, Mrs. Lizzie Nolan, sec., 121 Coleman st.

**BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS NO. 126** (cutters) meets every Tuesday night at Shoe Workers' Hall, 230 Franklin ave. Geo. Hugo, sec., 2605 Howard st.

**BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS NO. 221** (Stock Fitters) meets at Smith's Hall, Friday night and Franklin ave., every Friday night, Peter Adams, sec., 1909 Biddle street.

**BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS 246** (cutters) meets at Shoe Workers' Hall, 230 Franklin ave. every Wednesday, Sam Marshall, Sec., Wellington, Mo.

**BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS NO. 342** (Amalgamated) meets at Shoe Workers' Hall, 230 Franklin ave., every Wednesday night, Frank Pinta, sec., 1018 N. 17th st.

**BRASS MOULDERS' UNION, NO. 89** meets at 1210 Franklin avenue, 1st and 3rd Fridays, H. P. Mueller, sec., 504 Morrison ave.

**BREWER AND MALSTERS, NO. 6** meets at 220 S. Broadway, 2nd and 4th Monday, Jacob Gablemann, sec., 312 S. Broadway.

**JEWELRY FIREMEN, NO. 95.** Meets at 7th and Ann ave. 2d and 4th Thursday, A. W. Christian, sec., 3513 S. Broadway, 2d and 4th Friday, Chas. Moench.

**BREWERY PORTERS, FRENCH HANDLERS AND ICE PLANT WORKERS** No. 27 meets at 7th and Arsenal sts 2nd and 4th Friday, Chas Moench, sec., 3017 S. 15th st.

**BREWERY WORKERS NO. 279** (Oilers) meets at Barber's hall, 7th and Ann ave. 1st and 3rd Tuesday, Oscar Doerr, sec., 1718 S. Broadway.

**BROOM MAKERS, No. 6.** Meets at Haru-gari Hall, 10th and Carr, 1st and 3rd Friday, Theo. Schaeffer, sec., 21 Breman ave.

**BRUSH MAKERS, No. 722.** Meets at 312 S. Broadway, 2d Saturday, C. F. Doettinger, sec., 3663 S. Grand.

**BUTCHERS AND PACKING HOUSE EMPLOYEES' UNION** meets at 100 Franklin ave. 2d and 4th Sunday, Frank Kaiser, sec., 222 Eldon street.

**BRICKMAKERS' ALLIANCE, No. 6.** Meets at Druids' Hall, every Tuesday, Clark Holt, sec., 3522 Lindell ave.

**BADGE AND LODGE PARAPHERNALIA WORKERS, No. 812.** Meets at Nehmeyer's Hall, 1st and 3rd Sunday, 5th and Lafayette, G. W. Thompson, sec., 221 Lafayette ave.

**BRICKMAKERS' ALLIANCE, No. 8.** Meets at 5200 Shaw ave., every Saturday, Frank Brooks, sec., 235 Madison ave.

**BRIDGE AND STRUCTURAL IRON WORKERS, No. 39.** Meets at 100 Franklin ave. E. King, sec., 123 N. 10th st.

**CARRIAGE AND WAGON WORKERS, No. 37.** Meets at 1310 Franklin ave. 2d and 4th Monday, T. J. Farrell, sec., 611 Natural Bridge rd.

**CAR WHEEL MOLDERS AND HELPERS, No. 723.** Meets at Broadway and Lami 1st and 3rd Saturday, A. Oster, sec., 106 S. Trudeau av.

**CAR AND COACH PAINTERS, No. 84.** Meets at Lightstone's Hall every Friday, Jos. Stittz, 4046 Gratiot.

**CAR BUILDERS AND REPAIRERS' UNION.** Meets at 7th and Arsenal Sts. Mondays, Jacob Brand, 304 Bismarck st.

**COFFIN AND CASKET MAKERS, No. 84.** Meets at Lightstone's Hall every Tuesday, L. Sommers, sec., 124 Van Grove ave.

**CIGARMAKERS, No. 44.** Meets 2d and 4th Friday at Wabasha Hall, 10th and Helman, sec., 615 Chestnut st.

**CIGAR PACKERS, NO. 281.** Meets at 8th Market 2d and 4th Tuesday, Sam Balkwin, sec., 615 Chestnut st.

**CLAY MINERS AND LABORERS, No. 8310.** Meets at Morganford Road and Beck st. 1st Friday, Jos. L. Heuser, sec., 2625 Morganford Road.

**CLAY MINERS AND LABORERS, No. 80.** Meets at 5200 Shaw avenue 1st Sunday, John Williams, Secretary, 10 Chatham avenue.

**CLOAK MAKERS' UNION, No. 80.** Meets at Haru-gari Hall, 10th and Carr, 2d and 4th Tuesday, R. Goodman, sec., 416 Grove st.

**CHAIN MAKERS' UNION No. 3** meets at 12th and Howard sts. 4th Thursday, David Keefeauer, sec., 1718 N. 8th st.

**COOPERS, No. 2.** Meets at 230 S. Broadway 2d and 4th Tuesday, Henry George, sec., 3520 S. 2d st.

**COOPERS' UNION No. 141** meets at Lohman's Hall, 8th and Ann 2d and 4th Tuesday, Robt. Whiteside, sec., 2348 S. 7th st.

**COILERS, No. 3d.** Meets at Lightstone's Hall 1st and 3d Tuesday, S. R. Miller, sec., 1415 Monroe st.

**COOKS AND PASTRY COOKS No. 80** meets at 504 Market st., 1st and 3rd Tuesday, Wm. Herrin, sec., 904 Market st.

**CRACKER BAKERS, No. 174.** Meets at Lightstone's Hall every Sunday 1 p. m. I. R. Thomas, sec., 1714 Wash st.

**DAIRY EMPLOYEES' UNION No. 80** meets at 8th and Franklin every Tuesday, G. J. Laughlin, sec., 1

**INTL. BRO. STATIONARY FIREMEN**, No. 4, meets at Workingmen's Hall, No. 4, 1st and 3d Saturday, 10 a. m. Sec. 219 Chippewa st. Peter Miller, sec. 219 Chippewa st.

**INTL. ASSN. OF MACHINISTS**, No. 41, meets at 1110 Franklin ave. 1st and 3d Monday, J. F. Stettmeyer, sec. 2016 Franklin ave.

**INTL. ASSN. OF MACHINISTS**, No. 608, meets at 1110 Franklin ave. 1st, 3d and 5th Tuesday, G. T. Illingsworth, sec. 2016 Vista ave.

**INTL. ASSN. OF MACHINISTS**, No. 55, meets at 1110 Franklin ave. 1st and 3d Friday, F. M. Parmeter, sec. 204 Chambers st.

**INTL. ASSN. OF MACHINISTS**, No. 120, meets at 1110 Franklin ave. 1st, 3d and 5th Tuesday, Wm. Smith, sec. 207 Franklin ave.

**INSURANCE AGENTS UNION**, No. 603, meets at 1110 Franklin ave. 1st and 3d Monday, F. Nye, sec. 1408 Cass ave.

**LEATHER WORKERS** (on Horse Goods), No. 30, meets at Walhalla Hall 2d and 4th Tuesday, Wm. Pfeiffer, sec. 215 Waah st.

**LITHOGRAPHERS**, No. 5, meets at 1110 Franklin ave. 1st and 3d Thursday, Justus Frick, sec. 2000 Sullivan ave.

**MACHINE BLACKSMITHS HELPERS UNION**, No. 342, meets at 1110 Franklin ave. Sunday mornings, W. J. Tywell, sec. 1701 O'Fallon.

**MARBLE WORKERS UNION**, No. 843, meets at 312 S. Broadway, 2d and 3d Thursday, Ben Lutkewitz, sec. 1516 Biddle st.

**METAL POLISHERS**, meets at Spellbrink's hall, 117 Franklin ave. every Friday, J. J. Borged, sec. 421 Gratiot st.

**MILLWRIGHTS AND MACHINERY ERECTORS**, No. 743, meets at 604 Market st. 1st and 3d Wednesday, A. J. Luther, sec. 2241 Alberta st.

**MUSICIANS' MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION**, Local No. 2, American Federation of Musicians, meets every Friday at 11:30 a. m. D. K. Howell, sec. 64 Market st.

**MUSICIANS**, No. 44, meets at s. w. cor. 11th and Franklin 1st and 3d Tuesday at 2 p. m. J. C. Lucky, sec. 1106 Morgan st.

**PAINTERS**, No. 5, meets at Wenzel's Hall, Franklin ave. and 8th st. 1st Tuesday every month, Fred Heintzmann, sec. 200A Palm.

**METAL TRADES COUNCIL** meets at 1110 Franklin ave. 1st and 3d Sunday 2 p. m. P. J. O'Connor, sec. 1130 Franklin ave.

**OILERS' PROTECTIVE UNION** No. 8075, meets at 7th and Arsenal st. every Thursday, Ed. Bircher, sec. 2206 Wyoming st.

**ORNAMENTAL WIRE AND METAL WORKERS**, No. 724, meets at 1110 Franklin ave. 1st and 3d Wednesday, Fred Rademacher, sec. 337 Clifton pl.

**ORDER OF RAILWAY CLERKS**, No. 2, meets at Anchor Hall, 1st and 3d every W. M. Holman, sec. 7215 Pennsylvania ave.

**PAPER RULERS**, No. 22, meets at 504 Market st. 2d and 4th Friday, John Fay, sec. 1614 3d Market st.

**PAPER BOX MAKERS** meet at Leobig's Hall, 2d and 4th Tuesday, Wm. Grummel, sec. 1614 3d Market st.

**PAPER CARRIERS**, No. 578, meets at 604 Market, s. Thursday of each month at 1 p. m. J. R. Bovie, sec. 1214 S. 7th st.

**PAINTERS AND DECORATORS**, No. 13, meets at 504 Market 1st, 3d and 5th Wednesday, Harry Calvin, sec. 104 Market st.

**PATTERN MAKERS (N. L. of N. A.)** meets at 1110 Franklin ave. 1st and 3d Monday, E. Williams, sec. 3451 California ave.

**PRESSMEN (Printing)**, No. 6, meets at Lightstone's Hall, 2d Tuesday, Ed. Grayson, sec. 1534 Seventh st.

**PRESS FEEDERS**, No. 41, meets at Workingmen's Hall 2d and Elm st. 1st Friday, H. A. Voss, sec. 184 S. 7th st.

**PHOTO ENGRAVERS**, No. 10, meets at 504 Market st. 1st Monday, Theo. Warmboldt, sec. 1312 St. Louis ave.

**PAINTERS AND DECORATORS**, No. 22, meets at Lightstone's Hall, 2d every Monday, Emil Engler, sec. 1023 Sidney st.

**QUARRY WORKERS UNION** No. 270, meets at 2317 Chouteau ave. 1st Sunday at 2 p. m. Mike Delaney sec.

**RADIATOR MOLDERS UNION** meets at Boyle and Chouteau ave. 1st and 3d Friday, Joseph Bennerman, sec. 377 Gratiot st.

**RETAIL CLERKS**, No. 86, meets at Fraternal Building 1st and 3d Wednesday, A. N. Stewart, sec. care Famous.

**RETAIL GROCER EMPLOYEES UNION** meets at 275 Franklin ave. 2nd and 4th Sundays, J. M. Wetgarth, sec. Holland House, 5th and Franklin ave.

**RIGGERS' PROTECTIVE UNION** meets at Broadway and Biddle 2nd and 4th Tuesday, Wm. Brooks, sec. 212 Biddle st.

**RETAIL CLERKS**, No. 81, meets at Fraternal Hall 1st and 3d Monday, H. L. Venhaus, care Hill's Shoe Store.

**SEWER AND WATER PIPE LABORERS UNION** meets at 570 Easton ave. 3d and 4th Friday, Dave O'Leary, sec. 603 Conzans ave.

**STEREOTYPERS**, No. 8, meets at Broadway and Elm st. every 1st Monday, H. Heinz, sec. 24 Walnut st.

**SHIP CARPENTERS AND CAULKERS UNION**, No. 823, meets at Broadway and Lami st. 1st and 3d Thursdays, John Glashoff, sec. 2021 S. 7th st.

**STEEL RANGERS**, meets at 1110 Franklin ave. 2d and 4th Tuesday, P. J. O'Connor, sec. 1310 Franklin ave.

**STONE PAVERS**, No. 202, meets at 601 S. Broadway 2d and 4th Saturday in the month, John Markey, sec. 1413 Clary st.

**STOVE MOLDERS UNION**, No. 10, meets at 1110 Franklin ave. 1st and 3d Saturday, Louis Krehmeyer, sec. 342 N. 11th st.

**STREET CAR BUILDERS**, No. 517, meets at Lightstone's Hall, 11th and Franklin ave. 2d and 4th Tuesday, R. M. Kohlmeier, sec. 281 Benton st.

**ST. LOUIS TYPE FOUNDERS UNION**, No. 5, meets at 4th and Walnut st. 1st and 3d Wednesday, W. Lawler, sec. 206 Bernard st.

**RODA AND MINERAL WATER BOTTLEERS AND WORKERS**, No. 834, meets at 604 Market st. 1st and 3d Friday, F. A. Fenerty, sec. 420 S. 16th st.

**SHEET IRON WORKERS HELPERS**, No. 28, meets at 12th and Howard, 2d and 4th Monday, James O'Fallon, sec. 112 N. 3rd st.

**TAILORS UNION**, No. 11, meets at 604 Market st. 1st and 3d Monday, Leonard Roll, sec. and business agent, 246 Salena st.

**TAILORS UNION**, No. 27, meets at Howard Hall, 10th and Carr, 2d and 4th Monday, A. Powers, sec. 915 Morgan st.

**TEAM DRIVERS UNION**, No. 178, meets at Broadway and Biddle st. 1st and 3d Sundays, F. Goerake, sec. 2120 1/2 O'Fallon st.

**TERRA CO. TA PRESSERS AND FINISHERS**, No. 727, meets at 5750 Manchester ave. 2d and 4th Tuesday, Geo. Edmeyer, sec. 5750 Manchester ave.

**THEATRICAL BROTHERHOOD** meets at Imperial Building, 10th and Pine st. 1st and 3d Tuesdays, J. Suarez, sec. 622 Walnut st.

**TRUNK AND BAGWORKERS**, No. 51, meets at Walhalla Hall 1st and 3d Friday, Fred Gieser, sec. 1540 N. 14th st.

**TYPOGRAPHERS**, No. 2, meets at Workingmen's Hall, 2d Tuesday in the month, August Grand, 145 California ave.

**TYPOGRAPHERS**, No. 8, meets at Walhalla Hall 1st Sunday in each month, J. J. Early, sec. 408 Burlington Building, 810 Olive st.

**TOBACCO WORKERS**, No. 1 (T. W. I. U.) meets at Walhalla Hall 1st and 3d Tuesday, Anna Stockton, sec. 2023 Clark ave.

**TOBACCO WORKERS**, No. 4, meets at 12th and Pine, 2d and 4th Friday, Wm. Jenkins, sec. 1514 1/2 Morgan st.

**UPHOLSTERS' UNION** No. 21, meets at Fraternal Hall 1st and 3d Tuesday, Otto Tabort, sec. 902 Chambers st.

**ST. L. WAITERS**, No. 19, meets at Headquarters, 114 1/2 8th street every Wednesday at 3 p. m. J. A. Johnson, sec. 2128 1/2 12th street

**WAITRESSES' ALLIANCE**, No. 249, meets at Benoit Building, 9th and Pine st. every Monday, Mrs. Bertha La Rue, sec. 412 Benoit Building.

**WEBB PRESSMEN**, No. 2, meet at Druids' Hall 1st Tuesday, F. J. Henley, sec. 2517 Glasgow ave.

**WHOLESALE MERCANTILE PACKING ROOM EMPLOYEES**, No. 944, meet at 1317 Franklin 1st and 3d Thursday, J. B. Brandon, sec. 2704 Locust.

**BRICKLAYERS' B. AND P. UNION** No. 1, Meets at Walhalla Hall, Tenth and Franklin Ave., every Thursday. Mat Hogan, Sec. 2717 Thomas. Andrew J. Jolley, bus. agt.

**BRICKLAYERS' B. AND P. UNION** No. 3, meets at Broadway and Sheandoah every Tuesday, Geo. Helmitz, pres. 2118 Pennsylvania avenue; L. Langenecker, fin. sec. 2196 Neosho ave.; H. Dipple, cor. sec. 2130 Cushing st.

**BRIDGE AND STRUCTURAL IRON WORKERS**, No. 608, meets at 604 Market 1st and 3d Tuesday, H. G. Blair, sec. 2212 Caroline.

**CARPENTERS' DISTRICT COUNCIL** meets at 604 Market street every Tuesday, at 8 p. m. Office open all day except Sunday, H. Blackmore, sec. and bus. agt.; Tel. Kinloch A 38; secretary's home address, 420 N. 23rd st.

**LOCAL NO. 5**, meets at 901 Lami every Saturday, Henry Rohlfing, sec. 2714 Chippewa.

**LOCAL NO. 45 (German)**, meets at Twenty-second and Madison, every Saturday, Enoch Ulrich, sec. 2225 Dodier street.

**LOCAL NO. 47**, meets at 604 Market, every Saturday, Wm. Uzcunaw, sec. 2821 Wyoming st.

**LOCAL NO. 73**, meets at Fraternal Hall, Eleventh and Franklin ave., every Monday, Geo. C. Newman, sec. 708 N. 15th st.; Robert Young, bus. agt.

**LOCAL NO. 257**, meets at 3605 Easton ave. every Friday, John Spangler, sec. 2744 Thomas street.

**LOCAL NO. 518**, meets at 11th and Locust, every Thursday, W. G. Cole, sec. 275 Clark.

**CARPENTERS (Amalgamated Association)** meets every Friday, Wm. H. Goff, sec. 2325 Benton st.

**ELECTRIC I. O. N. B. of E. W. of A.**, meets at 1110 Franklin ave. every Tuesday, C. G. Williamson, sec. 2029 Olive.

**ENGINEERS I. U. No. 2**, meets at Delbert's Hall, every Saturday night, Jas. Sheriffs, sec. 422 Vista ave.

**ELEVATOR CONSTRUCTORS (U. A. N. A.)**, meets at 11th and Franklin ave. every Tuesday, A. Mayors, sec. Webster Groves, Mo.

**GAS FITTERS** NO. 30 (U. A.) meets at Lightstone's Hall, Eleventh and Franklin ave. every Monday, Wilson Bamberg, sec. 420 Penrose. Herman Oster, sec. sec. 1622 S. 13th.

**GRANITE CUTTERS NATIONAL UNION (St. Louis branch)**, C. E. Reno, sec. 507 S. 24th st.

**GRANITOID WORKERS** meets at Star hall every Tuesday, T. F. Austin, sec. 1226 Franklin ave.

**HOD CARRIERS (Lab. B. & P. No. 1)** meets at 17th and Cass ave. first and third Sunday, James Eagan, sec. 2568 St. Ferdinand.

**HOD CARRIERS (Lab. B. & P. No. 2)** meets at 1822 S. Broadway last Saturday, John Weismann, sec. 204 L. Broadway.

**LABORERS' INTERNATIONAL NO. 3** meets at S. W. corner 12th and Pine 1st and 3d Thursday, John Floyd, sec. 222 La Salle.

**MARBLE SETTERS AND TILE LAYERS (Amalgamated Association)** meets every Thursday at 17th and Cass ave. Tony Hickman, sec. 213 S. Lemingwell.

**BROTHERHOOD OF PAINTERS, DECORATORS AND PAPERHANGERS OF AMERICA**, St. Louis District Council, meets at Eleventh and Chestnut sts. every Friday, Ed. J. Kern, sec. 2943 St. Ferdinand st.

**LOCAL NO. 27 (Press)** meet. at Franklin ave. S. E. cor. Eleventh, every Monday, Oscar Mueller, fin. sec. 2112 N. Market, H. L. Hoyer, sec. 212 S. Broadway.

**LOCAL NO. 45** meets at Locust, n. e. cor. Eleventh every Thursday, L. W. Sparks, pres. 2714 Lucas; Ed. J. Kern, sec. sec. 2943 St. Ferdinand st.; Wm. Todd, fin. sec. 1225 N. Sarah.

**LOCAL NO. 115** meets at Walhalla Hall every Monday, John J. Wolf, sec. 208 N. 15th st.

**LOCAL NO. 127** meets at 201 S. Broadway every Tuesday, E. Knehrer, fin. sec. 3301 Texas ave.; H. Langenacker, sec. sec. 2226 Texas ave.

**LOCAL NO. 128 (Glaziers)** meets at 601 Market st. every Wednesday, H. C. Cahill, sec. 456 Swan ave.

**LOCAL NO. 31 (Paperhangers)** meets at Lightstone's hall every Monday, L. H. Lacey, sec. 1115 Chestnut.

**LATHERS (W. I. U. and M. I. U.)** No. 3, meets at 1110 Franklin ave. every Monday at 7:30 p. m. A. T. McLogan, sec. 1124 N. 12th.

**PLASTERERS (O. P. S. A.)** LOCAL NO. 3, meets at Wenzel's hall, 4th and Franklin ave. every Wednesday, F. McDonald, sec. sec. 214 Division st.

**PIPE COVERERS UNION** No. 1, meets at 11th and Chestnut, 1st and 3d Tuesday, John Baigello, sec. 114 S. Chagnon.

**PLUMBERS (United Association)** No. 26, meets at Lightstone's hall every Thursday, John J. Cudy, sec. 202 Rutger street.

**PLUMBERS LABORERS** No. 1, meets at Lightstone's hall, second and 4th Friday, Patrick Quinn, sec. 4217 Easton ave.

**ROOFERS (Composition)** meets at Third, s. w. cor. Elm, second and fourth Tuesday, Thos. Connolly, sec. 511 St. Joseph st.

**ROOFERS (State and Tile)** meets at 1809 Chestnut, second and fourth Monday, John Meisel, sec. 2411 21st ave.

**SHEET METAL WORKERS (Amalgamated)** No. 36, meets at hall No. 1, 1210 Franklin ave. every Thursday, Joseph D. Frick, fin. sec. 2647 Maiden Lane; Aug. O. Hergot, cor. sec. 2214 Montana, H. C. Huff, business agent.

**SPRINKLER FITTERS** meets at Druids' hall, Ninth and Market, first and third Thursday, J. M. Hess, sec. 212 51st ave. st.

**STEAM AND HOT WATER FITTERS** No. 29 (N. A.) meets at Walhalla hall every Wednesday, John Reigert, Jr., sec. 2501 N. Sarah.

**STEAM AND HOT WATER HELPERS (National Association)**, No. 21, meets at Lightstone's hall every Saturday, Robert Dooly, sec. 3509 Cottage.

**STONE CUTTERS (J. S. C. A. of A.)** meets at 604 Market, second and fourth Thursday, Wm. Grace, sec. 214 S. Garri-son ave.

**CUT STONE LABORERS AND DERRICK MEN** meets at Oriental hall, Adams and Jefferson avenues, 1st and 3d Tuesday, Tom Austin, sec. 322A Caroline st.

**STONEMASONS' INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICA**, Executive committee of St. Louis Stonemasons meets at Stolle's hall, Thirteenth and Biddle, first Friday each month, J. Lysaght, sec. 2260 Mullaphy.

**STONEMASONS** No. 1, meets at Lightstone's Hall, 11th and Franklin ave. 1st and 3d Mondays, John Lysaght, cor. sec. 2260 Mullaphy.

**STONEMASONS** No. 2, meets at Spring and Cass ave. last Saturday in each month, P. J. Costello, cor. sec. 2634 Howard.

**STONEMASONS** No. 4, meets at Stolle's hall, Thirteenth and Biddle, second and fourth Sundays, Henry Oswald, cor. sec. 221 Thruah ave., Walnut Park.

**STONEMASONS** No. 5, meets at 222 S. Broadway, first and third Sundays, Wm. Balerscheidt, sec. 2124 Cushing st.

**STONE MASONS LABORERS' PROTECTIVE UNION** No. 1, meets at Phoenix hall, Jefferson and Cass avenues, 1st and 2nd Sunday, John McIntyre, sec. 501 Riley ave.

**STONE MASONS LABORERS' PROTECTIVE UNION (German)** meets at Broadway and Lami, second and last Sunday, Ferdinand Conrad, sec. 620 Allen ave.

and regulations for this association to be governed by; this committee was given power to call the next meeting.

In reference to initiating the members and installing the officers of the Cloth Hat and Cap Makers' Union under the laws of the A. F. of L.; the same with the members and officers of the Shirt Makers Union No. 103 under the laws of the Shirt Waist and Laundry Workers' International Union.

By motion the report was received and recommendations concurred in.

The delegates to the late convention of the Missouri State Federation of Labor submitted their report, which was, by motion, received and filed.

Fraternal delegates to Belleville central body report routine business received.

Communications:

From Waiters Union No. 20, grievances against U. S. Liquor Co. and the Creamery Lunch Co. The communications not having the seal attached, it was decided that same be referred back to Waiters Union for seal, and when seal be attached Secretary to act on grievance.

From Engineers Union No. 2 a protest against Brewery Engineers Union No. 246, and asking C. T. and L. U. not to recognize said Brewery Engineers Union in the future. By motion this communication was laid upon the table.

From Dairy Employees Union, thanking the members of organized labor for the good work done by them in their behalf, with a request that they continue the same also extending to the delegates an invitation to attend their ball, which will take place February 1, at Uhrig's Cave Hall; received with thanks.

From Bill Posters Union, an invitation to the delegates to attend their ball, to be given at Harmonie Hall, on February 15; received with thanks.

From Boot and Shoe Workers No. 221, an invitation to delegates to attend their ball, to be given at West St. Louis Turner Hall, on February 15; received with thanks.

From Engineers Union No. 2, grievance against Christopher-Simpson Iron Works; referred to Secretary.

From Bakers Union No. 15, an invitation to the delegates to attend their ball, to be given at St. Louis Turner Hall, on February 22; received with thanks.

From Carriage and Wagon Workers Union, informing C. T. and L. U. that they had lifted boycott on E. Wagner & Son; received.

From Pattern Makers Association report on boycott on J. Kiburtz; received.

From Wood Workers No. 12, report on boycott on Gus V. Brecht; received.

From Coopers No. 37, report on boycott on St. Louis Copper Co. and the Wunderlich Cooperage Co.; received.

From Clothing Cutters and Trimmers of Cincinnati, grievance against Mayer-Sheuer-Offner Co. of Cincinnati; referred to Garment Workers District Council. Secretary to act in conjunction with them.

From Bakers International Union, calling the attention of organized labor to the boycott on the McKinney Bread Company; received.

From the Cigar Makers Union of Montreal, Can., receipt for \$25 donated by this body; received.

From Metal Polishers Union of Dayton, receipt for \$50 donated by this body; also circular letter explaining and asking the further support of organized labor in the National Cash Register struggle; received and contents noted.

From Secretary A. F. of L. Morrison receipt for \$28 for proceedings ordered by this body; received.

From Allied Printing Trades Council, informing C. T. and L. U. that upon investigation they had found that 85 per cent of the World's Fair printing is being done by Union men although not bearing the Union label; with a request that said facts be stated to the public. By motion Secretary was instructed to notify Allied Printing Trades Council that C. T. and L. U. recognizes no product of any kind as Union unless said products bear the label of that particular trade.

From Custom Clothing Makers of Chicago, informing us that the Royal Tailoring Co. is still on the unfair list, with a request that no member of organized labor purchase any of their goods; received and contents noted.

From the Tri-City Labor Congress, a request to petition Congressmen to have them give their aid in having a law enacted which would recognize organized labor as a body before the government; received and concurred in.

The following bills were read and ordered paid:

Co-Operative Printing House, \$5.80; S. Levy, loss of time going to Bank and car fare, 90c; Wm. H. Jones as delegate to Belleville, one meeting, \$4.60; Keelying, salary, postage and money orders, \$29.15.

By motion the election of fraternal delegates was laid over as a special order at 3 p. m. at our next meeting.

By motion the resolution of Beer Bottlers Union on peace conference at New York be made special order No. 2 of our next meeting.

The president then announced the following committees: Entertainment Committee: S. Levy, W. Kenward, the Bauer, H. Kreutzer, J. C. Gooding, Memorial Committee: M. Baidler, Miss M. Tannert, C. Kassel, W. J. Hungerford, L. Silverman.

By motion meeting adjourned at 5:46 p. m.

# WHERE OUR FRIENDS MEET.

## The Actual Relation Existing Between Capital and Labor.

### One Furnishes the Wind While the Other Does the Work.

The following editorial which recently appeared in one of the great capitalist dailies of the country shows the capitalist conception of our present "prosperity" and offers the very best means for a Socialist argument. Every workingman should ponder it closely.

"Whether as viewed from the standpoint of the workshop or of the farm it must be admitted in the last analysis that the American LABORER is the FOUNDATION of the present PROSPERITY of the country.

The American laborer is INTELLIGENT. That means everything. It means that he is not opposed to but welcomes LABOR SAVING MACHINERY. Indeed the most of it is of his OWN INVENTION. By those inventions HE HAS MADE IT POSSIBLE for his EMPLOYER to turn out IMMENSE QUANTITIES of manufactured goods which, by his good workmanship and intelligent oversight, are the BEST MADE in the world FOR THE PRICE. Because of intelligent labor the American manufacturer can UNDERSELL the FOREIGN manufacturer, even adding the EXPENSE of ocean freights and cost of selling. And this accounts very largely for our present prosperity.

There are, of course, OTHER factors. CAPITAL must FURNISH the money. Materials are CHEAPER in this country than abroad. Transportation is ALSO CHEAP. But the fact remains that the CHIEF CORNER STONE of our industrial success is LABOR. And this is the verdict of close students from England and Germany who have recently looked into the matter.

THE INTERDEPENDENCY of labor and capital is much BETTER UNDERSTOOD today than ever before. And the disposition is more and more manifest toward MUTUALITY OF EFFORT. CAPITAL REALIZES that it must have the cordial CO-OPERATION OF LABOR if it holds foreign markets, and LABOR REALIZES that it is to ENJOY CONTINUED PROSPERITY it must aid capital in this endeavor. THE PRODUCTIVE CAPACITY of our workshops must not only be maintained BUT INCREASED. WORKMANSHIP and EXCELLENCE is a FACTOR, but not the CHIEF. THE PRICE TELLS. We must continue to UNDERSELL EUROPE. Capital and labor must WORK TOGETHER for labor saving devices and a LARGER OUTPUT."

It has only been a recent thing for capitalists to claim that labor had anything at all to do with the production of wealth. Heretofore they have contended that it was capital which did all the work.

But we now see such editorials as the above in almost every paper. It comes not through any love for the worker or from any desire to better his conditions but purely for their own interests. In other words the present trades union organization has forced upon the capitalist class a certain respect for the workers, a respect founded in fear, and they accordingly are compelled to resort to other methods than those formerly employed, to keep the worker in his present state of subjection.

This editorial then along that policy refers to the "laborer" as being the "foundation" of the present "prosperity" of the country. It might be asked, if that be true are not the American workmen in a pitiable state of slavish poverty to be the foundation of a prosperity where the good things of the country are made in such an abundance that billions of dollars worth of them are shipped annually to other countries? The American laborer is "intelligent," he welcomes labor saving machinery, most of which is his "own invention." Of what use is his education? Has he any more to show, because of his intelligence than has his European brother, who is not his intellectual peer?

The ignorant laborer of Europe gets a living, does the intelligent American get more? Of what use has all his get more? Of what use has been all his labor-saving machinery? Has his receive any of the increased production? Does not the laborer of Europe fare as well without the labor-saving machine?

Has the inventor himself received any great reward for his genius? Has he not been robbed of his work as all other laborers?

All his intelligence, all his genius and all the labor-saving machinery result only in benefits to the capitalist who uses use of these powers to increase a profit.

As an editorial itself admits through these verses the American workman "has made it possible" for his "employer" to turn out "immense quantities" of wealth which are the "best made" in the world "for the price." All this best-made wealth, so because the American laborer has made it possible, belongs to the employer and out of it the laborer himself receives but a living. It is this living which makes the "price." As the capitalist pays for the wealth, only the living of the laborer the price at which he can sell this wealth is high or low as the laborer's living is high or low.

In the next sentence our editorial states that with this wealth the employer can "undersell" the "foreign" manufacturer even adding the "expense" of ocean freights, which means that the living of the American laborer is comparatively so much lower than that of the European laborer that the capitalists of America can pay both the living of the actual producer and the laborer engaged in transporting, and still have a price that is less than the foreign manufacturer.

A glorious admission for a country which claims to be prosperous.

Our editorial declares also that there are "other" factors, that "capital" must "furnish" the money. Has anything ever been furnished except by labor? Was anything ever made that labor was not applied to? Of what use is the "money" of capital. Can there ever be any wealth produced with it? Will it raise corn, plough the fields or work in the factory?

Is wealth not made by first making the machine and then by aid of the machine making further wealth? The money is used to "pay the laborers," we are told. Why not pay them with the products of their labor, we answer. It is not money that men want, it is food, clothing and shelter. All of which is produced by labor, and all of which belongs to labor.

Things are "cheaper" in this country than in others for the reason set out above; the laborers produce more and receive less than any other laborers in the world.

During all this process, with the production of all this wealth, the capitalist, the fellow who furnished the money, a thing which has nothing to do with the production of wealth, has received all the wealth as his own, lived in every luxury and gave to the laborer, he whose efforts created the wealth, simply the cost of his keep.

Thus it is that the "money furnishers" wish to impress upon the "wealth creator" the "interdependency of labor and capital" which they wish to be "better understood" from his standpoint. He, capital, "realizes" that he must have the "co-operation of labor" or else he will be without a job, and he tries to make "labor realize" that he is enjoying "continued prosperity" in order to "make him increase" his "productive capacity" and thus increase his profits.

The capitalist realizes that he has an "easy thing" and he is doing all in his power to keep things going. "Workmanship" and "excellence" is a "factor," but not the "chief." It is the "price that tells."

By this admission alone the true meaning of the capitalist system is revealed. Wealth is not produced for use but for profit. The capitalist does not care for the excellence of the work done or for use to which the finished article can be put, it is the price that tells, that is, it is the profit which goes to the capitalist that determines whether wealth shall be produced at all.

We must continue to "undersell Europe," that is our laborers must continue to be robbed, they must continue to slave for the profit of the money furnishers.

Capital and labor must "work together" and a "larger output" must be secured, that is, labor must "work" while capital get "together," labor must secure a "larger output" while capital secures a larger input.

**COOPERS' RECEPTION.**

Coopers Union No. 3 will give their second annual reception at Southwest Turner Hall, Ohio avenue and Potomac street, Saturday evening, February 15. The wish to make it a family reception and they have accordingly placed family tickets at 25 cents.

Those who are luckless enough to put off buying their tickets will have to pay 25 cents a person at the door. A handsome souvenir will be presented to each lady. It is worth coming for, too, and the ladies who miss it will wish they hadn't.

**GERMANIA LODGE, No. 394.**  
1911 DeSoto Ave., St. Louis, Jan. 22.  
St. Louis Labor.

Dear Editor, Germania Lodge No. 294, International Association of Machinists, held their regular meeting January 21. Lodge No. 86 invited No. 394 to attend their family entertainment at our hall January 31. A. J. Lawrence addressed our lodge in regards to the St. Louis Labor, members of the lodge also spoke in favor of the St. Louis Labor and the Arbeiter Zeitung. The result was that Mr. Lawrence carried away some more applications for both papers. One new member was initiated and two applications were accepted. Our new by-laws will be read for the first time next meeting, February 4. We are keeping up our open meetings every Wednesday night at 1110 Franklin avenue. All members bring their friends along. All members who are in arrears with their dues three months or more are requested to pay up same by next meeting.

Yours fraternally,  
GUS NOSKE, Secretary.

## Affiliated With The Building Trades Council of St. Louis.

## Committees Appointed.

## President Hoppenjon, of Central Trades, Announces Committees for Ensuing Six Months.

## Beer Bottlers' Resolution on Peace Conference Special Order of Business for Next Meeting.

## Walhalla Hall, St. Louis, Jan. 25, '02. Meeting called to order by President Hoppenjon at 2:05 p. m.

Roll call of officers showed all present but Vice-President Priestersbach. The following credentials were read and delegates seated:

Painters No. 513; Millers Union No. 2; Coopers No. 37; Oilers Protective Union; Barbers No. 102; Trunk and Bag Workers; Leather Workers; Paper Box Makers; Stove Molders; Coopers No. 3; Bartenders No. 51; Wood Workers No. 12; Brewery Engineers No. 246; Metal Trades Council; Quarry Workers; Shirt Makers No. 103. The latter newly affiliated.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and, by motion, approved as read.

Report of Secretary. In reference to grievance of Bartenders Union against proprietor of Terminal Saloon, northeast corner Third street and Washington avenue, that no settlement could be brought about, recommends that boycott on said saloon be indorsed.

In reference to calling on the Wm. J. Lemp Brewing Co. in behalf of the Brewers' Label. Progress.

In reference to the grievance of the Waitresses Alliance against the Silver Grill Restaurant on Seventh between St. Charles and Locust streets, that no settlement could be brought about, recommends that matter be referred back to the Union for further action.

In reference to the grievance of the Metal Polishers against the Shapleigh Hardware Co. for handling goods from unfair firm of Ivers-Johnson; the only satisfaction that could be obtained was that the firm would write to the unfair firm, and inform them that a committee of organized labor had entered a protest against their goods.

In reference to the grievance of the Beer Drivers Union against the Bartenders Union, progress.

In reference to attending two meetings of business agents that were held for the purpose of carrying out the objects of a resolution adopted by the C. T. and L. U. at the meeting of January 12, 1902, that at the first meeting of the business agents, held on January 23, the object of the original resolution was altered to the extent, that instead of the Association being composed of business agents of Unions affiliated with the C. T. and L. U. only, it would embrace all business agents of bona-fide labor unions; at a second meeting of said association, held on January 25, there was a committee of seven elected to draft rules

# St. Louis Labor.

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

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.

Editor..... M. BALLARD DUNN, Business Manager A. J. LAWRENCE.

NOTICE. If the number on your label is 55 your Subscription Has Expired.

Voltaire once said, "Labor rises up of three great evils: Irksomeness, vice and poverty." Yet it is labor which...

"This is the richest nation in the world, and it is still after money." So says a capitalist paper. Wonder what becomes of it. There isn't very much stirring around the homes of the workmen.

Smallpox is scaring the London capitalists to death. It might ruin the coronation programme. If it does their profits will be knocked out.

Newspaper and railroad officials are jubilating at this time over the increase of "railroad earnings." There are large balances, they declare, on the "right side."

The trouble of it all is that the workers themselves believe that it is the right side and whenever an election comes around they get out and go wild boosting the candidates of the capitalists who are backed up by the very newspapers who blow about the right side.

When this time comes look out for Mr. Capitalist and Mr. Newspaper.

The St. Louis Republic a few days ago contained the following brilliant item in their five column account of the arrival of Helen Gould in the city:

"Miss Helen Gould, one of the most prominent women in all democratic America, with her retinue, swept into St. Louis yesterday in regal state."

There is about as much sense in that statement as there is in the story about the harmony of capital and labor. Democratic and regal—there could not be two greater opposites.

If Helen Gould is democratic, she is not regal, and if she is regal, she is not democratic.

Capital wants all the wealth produced and labor wants it all. If capital gets it labor will not, if labor gets it capital will not. But then what difference does it make, the average American believes that everything they do is democratic, while the average workman believes that he is getting all he creates.

Possibly the republic is right. There are enough workmen who buy this paper to make them believe it.

One of the arguments which our capitalist friends are fond of making against socialism is that it will destroy "incentive;" there will be nothing to work for, no reward which will induce labor. The following newspaper item detailing a recent occurrence, in St. Louis will show the ordinary capitalist's conception of incentive; the incentive which underlies capitalism, and which Socialists will frankly admit is not wanted under Socialism.

Circuit Attorney Polk has directed the attention of the grand jury to the discovery of a passageway by ladder to the jury chambers on the third floor of the Four Courts. By means of this ladder any one could stand at the win-

dow of the juryroom and hear and see everything which transpired inside. In making a tour of the building yesterday Janitor John H. Puckhaber went to the fourth floor of the east wing and to his surprise found that a door leading into the attic had been broken open. The lock had been pried off, and the door stood ajar. Puckhaber went inside and walked out on the roof to see what was amiss. On peering over the ledge of the roof on the south side he saw a ladder leaning between two windows of the jury rooms and resting on the ledge of the lower abutment.

It would not be a difficult matter to place a ladder from the roof down to a landing just above the bottom ladder. A person could climb down on the ladder and listen to the arguments of the jury by the hour unobserved, unless a juror should open the window and lean out.

MILLIONAIRES. The names of 3546 men and women are published in the new issue of The World Almanac, classified by the states and cities they live in, under the caption, "American Millionaires."

The editor explains, in a prefatory paragraph, that "it is not assumed that the lists of these persons on this and the following pages are complete or in every instance accurate," but, he says, "a very careful, systematic effort has been made to secure both completeness and accuracy." All the lists have been submitted to expert opinion in the localities where the reported millionaires live or do business, but the editor "is aware that there must be errors both of omission and commission."

For practical purposes the list will suffice. These 3546 persons are the "captains of industry," the "employers of labor." We are told that without them labor would starve, yet they do not own a single cent that was not made by labor.

If labor's energies created all they own then how comes it that labor itself does not receive it? It's up to you, Mr. Workingman.

THE COMRADE. The Comrade for February is an exceptionally good number. The place of honor is given to a poem by George D. Herron entitled "From Gods to Men." It is a noble poem, perhaps the best thing Professor Herron has yet done. The first two chapters of a new serial story by Tolstoy entitled "Forty Years" are given and in addition to further instalments of Morris' "News from Nowhere," with the excellent illustrations of H. G. Jontsch, there is a story by Maxim Gorki, the young lion of Russian literature. Other items of interest are "An Interview with H. M. Hyndman," by H. Quelch, editor of Justice (London, England); "The Socialist Agitator," by "Nisnad," a satire on the Industrial Peace Conference (illustrated by a fine cartoon); by a contributor who signs himself "Clericus," and the opening portion of a study of the "Life and Work of Ferdinand Freiligrath, the great German Socialist poet, by John Spargo. As usual there are some excellent illustrations among which we may mention a full page portrait of Tolstoy, a new title page design by Walter Crane and a cartoon, "Suffer the Children," which is full of pathos and satire. Altogether is an interesting number. Per copy 10 cents. Comrade Publishing Co., 28 Lafayette St., New York.

DIRECT LEGISLATION.

Just at this time very considerable attention is being given to the subject of direct legislation, and it is necessary that the position of the Socialist upon the subject be thoroughly known. In the first place, let it be understood that the aim of the Socialist is the overthrow of capitalism. With this constantly in mind, let us look at our government as it is.

The system, capitalism, that is, the private ownership of the tools of production, which are operated for profit, instead of use, is the system under which all governments operate to-day. They are organized to protect this private property, and upon such a conception our laws are founded. Every party which obtains power in any part of the country to-day supports this system of capitalism.

These parties are elected by the votes of the working class, and not by those of the capitalist, for the reason that numerically the voting power of the capitalist class is not sufficient to elect.

Voting in itself is not an end, it is only the means to an end, and the form of voting will not change things unless we change the end for which we vote.

The working class is oppressed to-day, not because of bad representatives, but because of the bad system which these representatives are elected to support, and if all our laws were referred to the people for their approval, or if others might be initiated by them, the oppression would still continue until the representatives elected were chosen, not to support an oppressive system but to oppose. This would require a majority vote under any case and that can be accomplished today, under our present system of voting. We could not any more thoroughly destroy capitalism through direct legislation than we can today and thus it is that Socialists do not waste efforts in striving for something which when accomplished will be of very little more value in the accomplishment of the end desired: the overthrow of capitalism. As a check, however, direct legisla-

tion will be a factor of future society and will be among the first enactments of a Socialist government, but in the meantime we refuse to be turned from the right path.

PRACTICAL CHARITY.

Charity has become a business in St. Louis, and a training school for charity workers is soon to be opened as an adjunct of the Provident Association, the following from an editorial in the Republic explains its purpose fully:

"There is a common-sense foundation for the proposed establishment of the St. Louis Provident Association of a school for the PRACTICAL training of charity workers which cannot but commend that enterprise to the favor of all persons interested in this great field.

The Provident Association is itself organized on the most PRACTICAL lines. For many years this association has been a potent factor in the relief of the DESTITUTE IN THIS CITY. The system under which the Provident's work is done is the outgrowth of a long experience.

Assisting the DESERVING POOR without at the same time encouraging PROFESSIONAL MENDICANCY is a problem which has of necessity been CLOSELY STUDIED by the officials and workers of this organization.

It is to be extremely "practical" as all business concerns. Through the association's wood yard and sewing room they exploited the poor of St. Louis out of nearly \$7,000 during the last year and it is to be presumed that the practical training administered to the charity workers will be carried on with the object of increasing this exploitation.

Taking care of the destitute becomes an ever-increasing problem as capitalism advances—until today it becomes part of the administrative functions of government.

Capitalism, the mother from which all this misery has been born, is very particular of the care which it gives its offspring. And those under its regime—who make a business of charity have "closely studied" the difference between the worthy poor and the professional mendicant. Both creatures of the same system, one has merely fallen lower in the scale than the other, both are equally wronged—and both will some day join in the revolt which will overthrow the horrid system which brought them into being and established a special department to look after the result of its own evil.

Socialism will raise the miserable creature which today is the outcast of the world, and make a man of him. Those who are the charity givers will bear the brunt of the coming storm, but even they will be made men with the attributes of men, instead of beasts stranding their fellow men in the struggle for bread.

## Escape Liability.

New York Central Railroad Company Murders Men With Impunity.

The recent tunnel wreck in New York is more expressive of capitalism than anything which has occurred in recent years.

The officials of the New York Central Railroad had been repeatedly urged to remedy the defects which were manifestly apparent in the operation of the tunnel.

Repeatedly they had refused to listen to the plain duty of a human being and their criminal negligence resulted—as had been foretold—in the murderous wreck which took place a few days ago.

Vanderbilt and his associates at the head of the New York Central are absolutely unaffected by such an occurrence, and the New York law is such that they may even escape liability for those whose lives answered their greed for profits.

It is different with the unfortunate engineer who stuck bravely to his post of duty. The blame will be sought to be placed on him. He will be discharged and blacklisted on every road in the country.

He and his family must suffer for the greed to the stockholders.

The New York Evening Journal prints the following statements by Engineer Wiaker:

"I did not see the green light, I did not see the red light. I did not hear the torpedo. No lanterns were thrown into my cab and no warning shouts reached my ears. I did put on the service brakes, and later the emergency brakes, but it was not because I heard my fireman call first 'green!' and then 'red!' I did not hear him say anything at all.

"The truth is, I could not tell exactly where I was for the dense smoke and steam. I felt it almost when I passed Sixty-third street, where the green or a white light should have been. I was leaning out of my cab window peering, with my eyes wide open, for the signal, but not a glimmer did I see.

"But I felt instinctively that I had passed the spot where the light should have been, and put on the service brakes. Then I looked harder than ever for the other lights which I knew should be posted at Fifty-ninth street. I trembled with anxiety as the train rushed on and no light appeared. I felt sure something was wrong, but I was a little late, and we must bring our trains in on time.

"Unable to stand the strain any longer, however, I put on the emergency

brakes. It was too late! My God! Will I ever forget the moment when the tall lights of the standing train loomed up ahead? I knew it was coming. I realized that the toll of years was about to end in a wreck. I realized, too, that my life was in danger, as were the lives of the passengers in my own train and in the train upon which I was rushing down. I knew I was impotent to avert it. I had done all I could. The brakes were all on and the lever reversed.

Then the horrible crash came. It seemed to be going into the gates of hell. A fearful grinding, reading of wood and blast of steam followed. Then came shrieks and screams and after that I went mad. I remember nothing more until after I had been arrested.

"They tell me I rushed about for half an hour trying to help rescue the injured. If I did it was as if in a dream. I do not remember it. All is a blank to me until I found myself in the custody of a policeman. I hardly realized anything until after I had been in prison one night. I recall now that when my train entered the tunnel we were running faster than usual because we were a little late. But the train was not beyond my control, and I slackened speed when I first had a feeling that we had passed the signal point. Then I could have stopped in time even if I had seen the red light. But no warning came and I rushed on to my doom. I feel hopeless now. There is nothing left me in life.

## Grand Demonstration.

(Continued from First Page.)

Comrade Tillet's speech was eloquent in the extreme, and his burning words will linger long in the memory of the working class of St. Louis.

MAX HAYES, CLEVELAND.

Comrade Hayes of Cleveland, was then introduced. He made a very forceful argument for Socialism and brought out many points not touched upon in the other speeches. He showed the effect of modern machinery upon the working class, and referred to the ravages of the iron scab. His argument dealt also with the attitude of the Republican and Democratic parties, and showed the uselessness of depending upon either to aid the workers. He also showed the failure of the begging policy for legislation, and insisted upon independent political action through the Socialist Party, as the only means of destroying wage slavery and securing the freedom of the working class.

WALTER THOMAS MILLS.

Comrade Walter Thomas Mills, of Girard, Kan., was the last speaker, and through the force of his argument and logic he held his audience until after eleven o'clock. He announced his subject as an answer to several questions: First, are the Socialists going to confiscate the property of the capitalist class; second, would Socialism destroy the family; third, how are you going to get it, anyhow?

In answer to his first question he declared: "Did the Creator make the coal mines for Pierpont Morgan, did he put the oil in the ground for John D. Rockefeller? No, he put it there for all of us and it belongs to all of us. If Morgan and Rockefeller claim to own it all and refuse to give us our part, then they are not entitled to it and we do them no wrong by taking it from them, provided we give them the same rights as we all possess. He answered his second question by citing all the child labor of the world, all the prostitution, open and concealed, all the toll, which made a family impossible, all the crime and misery—natural products of capitalism. His third question he answered as follows: Socialism is like a wedge in a log, we've got the like a wedge in a log, we've got the point in, we've got it through the bark, we've got it through the sap and she's down into the solid tree. With every rap you can hear the old carcass of capitalism snap and tear.

It's like the first electric street car. At first we stood off and watched it get into motion, then some of us tried to help it along. Finally, it got started and then it was easy, all we had to do was to climb on. Well, we are in that position. We've got it well started. Its going down hill and getting faster and faster. You'd better get in the band wagon, boys, the seats are getting filled and there won't be room if you wait too long."

Some comrade in the hall called for three cheers and they were given with a will. The meeting broke up with everybody happy and a mile post in the Socialist movement in St. Louis firmly set.

A collection of \$75 was taken up which went toward paying the expenses of the meeting.

## An Interesting Lecture.

A very interesting entertainment will be held at the People's Fund and Welfare Association Hall, Eleventh and Locust streets, and every one who can should attend. Prof. C. W. Hoffman, a veteran stereopticon lecturer, will lecture on the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, giving stereopticon views of the history of St. Louis from its earliest days down to the present time. He will deal with the present conflict between the Fair Association and Organized Labor of St. Louis.

# National Propaganda Fund.

To the State and Local Organizations of the Socialist Party. Comrades—At the meeting of the National Committee in this city on January 24, 25 and 26, 1902, the work that has thus far been accomplished by the national organization and the means of continuing same, were taken under advisement, and after due consideration we decided to issue this "Appeal" to the State and Local Organizations and all of the Comrades of our party, for such amounts as each may be able to contribute as donations to a "National Propaganda Fund."

The purposes of this fund are to enable us to continue the great and far-reaching task already begun, of giving the greatest possible degree of general publicity to the aims and methods of the Socialist Party; to extend the influence of our party as a vital political factor, especially in the various economic organizations of the working class; to be the means of communicating advice to and co-operating with comrades in their efforts to agitate, organize and educate the proletariat; and to assist the local and state organizations and the Socialist press (in general) in extending the scope of their respective activities.

Official records show that 470,000 pieces of printed supplies, especially intended for party organization, have been used throughout the country since the Unity Convention designed by (and

supplied through the agency of the National Committee. The National Secretary's report, showing an increase of membership in good standing of 10 per cent, since the Unity Convention, is eloquent evidence of the splendid accomplishments of our comrades in the townships, cities, counties, states and territories.

During the past six months the demands of all kinds upon your National Committee from every section of the country have been far beyond our resources and we have been repeatedly handicapped by lack of funds. At this time, it is increasing heavily from day to day, our financial receipts are not sufficient to enable us to meet the most important requirements of the party work and it is urgently necessary that the comrades render immediate financial aid to the national organization.

As a means to this end we appeal to the attention of the comrades in the "National Propaganda Fund." Donations to this fund should be sent to the National Secretary and will be acknowledged weekly in the Socialist Press. Sending to each and every comrade a ray of hope for socialism in our time, we remain,

Faithfully yours, LEON GREENBAUM, National Secretary.

By order of National Committee Socialist Party.

## OUR PAPER IS HERE.

Working Men Can Find St. Louis Labor on Sale at Following Points.

Workmen you will find St. Louis Labor on sale at the following newsstands. Every workman should read it. It is the best working-class paper in St. Louis. Price at newsstands 2 cents.

- NEWS STORE, 2016 E. Grand Ave. NEWS STORE & CONF., 1512 N. Grand Ave. NEWS STORE, 911 Park Ave. NEWS STORE, 2302 Benton street. NEWS STORE, 1903 Benton street. ABEITNER VITUS, 1313 S. Broadway. JOS. SCHORLAS, 3414 S. Broadway. WALKER'S, 2609 Cass Ave. NEWS STORE, 2110 Franklin Ave. NEIHAUS BAKERY, 1501 Clinton street. NEWS STORE, 1126 Cass Ave.

## Young Man Forged Checks.

Claimed that He Had No Other Way of Living—Must be Criminal or Starve.

Chas. Hobson, who says he lives at No. 2320 Biddle street, is a prisoner at the Central District Police Station on the charge of passing worthless checks since Jan. 1. He admits the charge, saying he lost his position and had NO WAY OF MAKING A LIVING. A warrant charging him with

## CARRIAGE AND WAGON WORKERS

Their Union Label Should Be Demanded By All Socialists.

## OUR COUNTRY READERS

Are Especially Interested In Their Behalf.



We have heretofore called attention to the necessity of demanding the union label on the part of all workmen. In previous articles we have called attention to the labels of various unions, the Cigar Makers, Tobacco Workers, Brewers and Bakers. We now desire to call the attention of our readers to the label of the Carriage and Wagon Workers' Union.

Especially do we wish to bring this matter to the attention of our country readers, a great many of whom are farmers, or directly connected with the farm and its work.

All wagons and buggies made by the members of the Carriage and Wagon Workers' Union bear this label and it is the duty of all those who sympathize with the working class to purchase neither without making sure that this label is on them.

uttering a forged instrument of value was issued yesterday.

Hobson was formerly employed by Joseph Goldwater, a hat and cap merchant, at No. 414 Washington avenue, but was let out two months ago. After leaving there he found no employment and he says he conceived the idea of getting money by signing Goldwater's name to a check. Louis Friedman, a cigar merchant at No. 510 North 8th street, cashed it and it was so good that Hobson says he continued to cash checks until he had obtained money on six of them. To the last one he signed, the name of C. Bushman. When the check was presented at the bank it was pronounced worthless. Friedman complained to the police and Hobson was arrested by Officer McCormack. The total amount of the checks is only \$35.

"No way of making a living" is the keynote upon which all such things hang.

If society denies him an opportunity of making a living then society is to blame for his actions.

On the contrary, however, society punishes him for something for which he is not responsible.

There is something wrong if a honest man can get nothing to do and is compelled to steal. What is it? Why is he not permitted to use his powers for the purpose of making enough for his own needs, at any rate?

Because he cannot work without machines, the machines are owned by the capitalist class, the capitalist class will not allow him to use them unless there is a profit in it for them.

They say whether he shall work or starve; they say whether he shall be honest or steal; they control all avenues of production and distribution, nothing can be done without their permission, and they levy tribute upon all those who labor. Society, which is composed mainly of workmen, permits this thing. The workers hold the mill stone around their own necks.

It will never be removed until they do it.

age of union made goods will result in hardship to the workers who are yet unorganized. This sort of argument is faulty for the reason that it constant demand for the label will compel the surrender of the capitalist who as yet have refused to relinquish their shops, and the bettered conditions, which today are confined, will be enjoyed by every workman in the industry. Our country readers, more than any others, are in a position to aid their brother workmen in the effort, and it rests largely with their efforts neighborhood bear the label of organized labor or not. Remember that the Socialist movement is a working class movement and we should do everything to advance their interests. As long as capitalism lasts our work can practically result in only shorter hours and higher wages, and while working for the complete overthrow of capitalism we must not forget the relief which is possible before socialism is established.

While we are bending our energies to the destruction of wage slavery, we must not refuse to do what we can to make that slavery more tolerable.

While we are urging upon the working class the necessity for class political action through the Socialist Party we must not forget their struggle on the economic field, we must not forget that the class struggle exists between elections.

# GOOD WORK WELL DONE.

## National Committee Holds Three Days' Session and Accomplishes Much Work.

Minutes of the Meeting Show What Was Done.

The National Committee of the Socialist Party assembled in Parlor 22 of the Lindell Hotel at 10 a. m., Friday, Jan. 24, 1902.

The Committee was called to order by M. Ballard Dunn, Secretary Local Quorum. Max Hayes was elected Temporary Chairman, and M. Ballard Dunn, Temporary Secretary.

Credentials Committee elected, consisting of Job Harriman, Walter Thomas Mills and Geo. E. Boomer. Committee on Rules elected, consisting of Victor L. Berger, Jas. F. Carey and E. Val Putnam.

Work (Iowa) moved that in order to save time all matters pertaining to contest from Utah be brought immediately before committee as a whole. Chairman declared motion out of order. Morning session adjourned, to meet at 1 p. m.

### FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

Afternoon session called to order at 1 p. m. by Chairman Max Hayes. Boomer read a partial report of the Credentials Committee, as follows:

Your Committee on Credentials find the following entitled to sit as members of the National Committee: Jas. F. Carey, Massachusetts; Job Harriman, New York; Max Hayes, Ohio; John M. Work, Iowa; Walter Thomas Mills, Kansas; Geo. E. Boomer, Washington; Victor L. Berger, Wisconsin; Geo. H. Turner, Missouri; E. Berlyn, Illinois; Jas. O'Neal, Indiana; James S. Roche, California; Charles Ufert, New Jersey; Geo. E. Bigelow, Nebraska; Local Quorum, L. E. Hildebrand, E. Val Putnam, G. A. Hoehn and M. Ballard Dunn.

Comrade Bigelow of Nebraska attends in place of National Committeeman McCaffery, who is ill. Thirteen States represented, with seventeen votes. Upon motion of Carey the report was accepted, seating all committeemen named excepting Bigelow of Nebraska. Berger moved that Bigelow be seated as committeeman from Nebraska, upon condition that he get regular credentials from State Committee. Roche offered an amendment, that Bigelow be given voice, but no vote. Substitute offered that Bigelow be not seated. Amendment offered by Roche carried. Committee on Rules reported as follows:

### ORDER OF BUSINESS.

1. Call to order by Secretary of Committee.
2. Election of Chairman.
3. Roll Call.
4. Reading Minutes.
5. Communications and Bills.
6. Reports of Special Committees.
7. Reports of Standing Committees.
8. Unfinished Business.
9. New Business.
10. Adjournment.

Sessions of the committee shall be held daily from 10 a. m. to 12 m. and 2 p. m. to 5 p. m. Evening sessions to be held whenever determined by a majority vote. A chairman to be elected daily, the Secretary of the Local Quorum to act as Secretary. No member shall speak more than ten minutes or more than twice on any question, without the consent of the body.

No sub-committee shall meet while the National Committee is in session without the consent of said National Committee. All sub-committees to consist of three members unless otherwise ordered. The Secretary of the National Committee to be given the same privileges as the members except the right to vote.

We recommend the appointment of the following standing committees:

1. Committee on Secretary's Report.
2. Committee on Local Quorum.
3. Committee on Finance.
4. Auditing Committee.
5. Agitation and Organization.

We further recommend the selection of a committee of three to serve as a nominating committee, whose duty shall be to suggest to the full committee the names of members to serve upon the standing committees.

Report of Committee on Rules was acted upon seriatim and finally adopted. Credentials Committee then reported as follows on the Utah case:

### CONTESTING DELEGATION UTAH.

Your Committee on Credentials after considering the Utah controversy to a great extent and hearing the parties on both sides, make the following recommendations:

1. That the charter issued to the state of Utah be hereby revoked and that a member of the National Committee be sent to Utah with power to reorganize all locals and call a State convention to be made up of delegates from organized and chartered locals on a basis of representation of one delegate to every five members in good standing, no delegate to represent other than the local of which he is a member.

2. That both of the Utah Comrades, Mrs. I. C. Hazlett and A. B. Edler, be extended the courtesy of a seat and voice in the committee, but no vote.

Moved that the report as offered be adopted as the sense of the committee. Upon request the question was divided. The first section carried, with recommendation for submitting to a referendum of the party membership. Berger was recorded in the negative. The second section of report carried.

Upon motion temporary organization was made permanent for the day. Berger, Harriman and Carey elected as nominating committee. Motion of Carey adopted, that when we adjourn we adjourn to 4 p. m.

Recess was then taken for thirty minutes. Committee reconvened at 4 p. m. Nominating Committee reported as follows: Secretary's Report—Work, Hayes and Bigelow. Local Quorum—Carey, Turner and Edler. Finance—O'Neal, Berlyn and Mrs. Hazlett. Auditing—Roche, Boomer and Ufert. Agitation and Organization—Harriman, Berger and Mills. National Secretary Greenbaum then read his report after which the committee adjourned.

### FRIDAY EVENING SESSION.

Called to order at 7 p. m. Committee on National Secretary's Report submitted their report, which was as follows:

In regard to the equipment of national office we appreciate the generous aid of those mentioned by the National Secretary and suggest that the National Committee vote its thanks for courtesies extended. That part of Secretary's report under the sub-head "Agitation" on pages 6, 7, 8, 9, we respectfully suggest be referred to Committee on Agitation and Organization. We recommend that that part of Secretary's report under sub-head "Financial," pages 10, 11, 12 and 13, be referred to Committee on Finance. We recommend that that part of Secretary's report, from pages 14 to 18, inclusive, be referred to Committee on Agitation and Organization, and that that part of Secretary's report, pages 19 to 23, inclusive, be referred to Committee on Local Quorum. Foregoing report adopted as read. Upon motion, the National Secretary was instructed to send the following telegram, after which the committee adjourned.

LEON GREENBAUM, National Secretary, Socialist Party. SATURDAY, JANUARY 25.

### MORNING SESSION.

Committee called to order at 11:30 a. m. Roll call. Ufert and Roche, members Auditing Committee, excused by motion. Reading of minutes. Same approved, after correction by Carey. Communication dated Jan. 15, from Local Troy, N. Y., requesting referendum on Amendment to National Constitution so that Article VI, Section 4 will conclude as follows:

"Provided, that the National Committee shall have the power to arrange interstate lecture tours with such locals as may desire."

The request of Local, Troy, N. Y., was endorsed by Locals Geuda Springs, Kas.; Sedalia, Mo.; Bevier, Mo., and St. Louis, Mo. Upon motion the Local Quorum was instructed to put said amendment in form for referendum of the party membership as required by the constitution. Greenbaum recommended that National Secretary should be placed under bond. Recommendation adopted and referred to Local Quorum for action. Chas. Dobbs of Kentucky presented credentials as alternate National Committeeman in place of F. E. Seeds, who was unable to attend. Upon motion, F. E. Seeds was seated as National Committeeman and Chas. Dobbs as alternate. It being the noon hour, the Chairman then declared meeting adjourned.

### AFTERNOON SESSION.

Committee assembled at 2 p. m. Order of reports changed by motion and report read from Committee on Local Quorum, as follows: We recommend

1. That the Local Quorum shall submit to each of the members of the National Committee a weekly statement of the business pending or transacted.

2. Not less than two nor more than three weeks shall be allowed from the date of sending for replies to referendums submitted to the members of the National Committee.

3. No State charter shall be granted until after the expiration of 30 days from date of application. If during such period objections are filed a statement of the facts involved shall be submitted to the members of the National Committee for action.

4. All applications for State charter shall be accompanied by a copy of the State Constitution and platform.

5. Upon the organization of four or more locals in any unorganized State or territory, the Local Quorum shall call a State convention (if agreeable to said locals), for the purpose of perfecting a State organization, and shall notify such locals to nominate temporary chairman and time and place for holding said convention. The Temporary Chairman shall be furnished with a list of the respective locals and of the members in good standing in same, as shown by the records of the National Secretary.

6. The dues for the current month shall accompany all applications for State charters.

Report of Committee on Local Quorum was considered seriatim and adopted according to the foregoing, after changes had been made.

Communications read from Peoples Fund and Welfare Association, inviting the committee to assign speakers to deliver addresses at the association's headquarters on Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock.

On motion, communication was received and referred to the consideration of the individual members of the committee. The Committee on Agitation and Organization reported as follows:

1. That a list of speakers for interstate lectures be selected by the National Committee and supplied to the States on application, and where such arrangements cannot be made, then with the locals that may desire.

2. That the Local Quorum be instructed to raise funds by popular subscription for the purpose of prosecuting general Socialist propaganda.

3. That the Secretary of the National Committee prepare a uniform system of stationery for party use together with blanks upon which local workers may make weekly reports to their locals; and the locals may make monthly reports to the State Committees, and the State Committees to the National Committee, the National Secretary to submit a summary of these reports to the Socialist press.

4. The National Committee shall furnish uniform stamps. It shall also furnish uniform due cards, application blanks, etc., the same to be sold at not more than ten per cent above cost.

5. The National Secretary shall prepare a constitution and by-laws (supplementary to the National Constitution), for the use of locals in unorganized States, the same subject to amendment by locals adopting them.

Report of committee considered seriatim. Edler offered amendment, providing for traveling card. Amendment rejected. Report of Committee on Agitation and Organization adopted. The noon hour having arrived, motion made to adjourn.

### AFTERNOON SESSION.

Committee on National Secretary's Report made report as follows:

We fully endorse the action of the National Secretary and Local Quorum in communicating the fraternal greetings of our party to the various conventions of labor. We deem this policy a necessary one, not only because of misunderstandings in the past, which are at last being cleared up, but also for the reason that the Socialist Party is the political expression of the awakened workers of this country, and is largely composed of men and women who are also united industrially, while over and above all, the fact stands out clear and bold, that our interests, hopes and aspirations are identical. Therefore, constituting as we do, the department of the grand army of labor that is struggling to obtain control of the governing power in nation State and municipality for the purpose of abolishing the wage system, and in which the workers shall receive the whole instead of a part of the wealth they produce; and being but recently organized to accomplish this end, it is our natural duty to acquaint our fellow workers who are consciously or unconsciously aiming to achieve this same noble purpose, with the principles and methods of the Socialist Party and to welcome their support and good will. Your committee is of the opinion that the National Secretary and Local Quorum are entirely in accord with the resolutions adopted by the Unity Convention in Indianapolis regarding the attitude of the Socialist Party on the trade union question.

Report of committee adopted. Motion adopted that when we adjourn we adjourn to meet at 9 a. m.

Motion that Geo. E. Boomer be instructed to go to Utah for space of 60 days, if necessary, to carry out intention of the committee adopted, quorum having power to extend time if necessary; same to be at expense of National Committee and locals of the State of Utah. Adopted.

The committee then adjourned.

In the evening Comrades Carey, Hayes, Harriman and Mills, and Comrades Ben Tillet of England addressed a large meeting at Music Hall.

### SUNDAY MORNING SESSION.

Meeting called to order at 10 a. m. Turner elected chairman. Roll call and reading of minutes dispensed with. Communication read from Local Louisville, Ky., indorsing request of Local Troy, N. Y., for referendum on amendment to constitution. Referred to Local Quorum. Finance Committee made report, which was considered seriatim and after some changes, adopted as follows:

1. We recommend that the national due stamp shall be the evidence of membership in the party and that every State and territorial organization, and local organizations in unorganized States and Territories shall purchase their stamps and supplies of the National Secretary.

2. That each and every organized State represented by delegates to the Indianapolis convention, shall pay dues from that date upon all the members within their borders, to the National Committee, except those States which thereafter paid dues to the Chicago N. E. B., and that such States shall pay dues to the National Committee from and after the time they ceased paying dues to the N. E. B., according to the number of votes represented at Indianapolis.

3. That the National Committee charge ten cents dues to members in unorganized States and Territories instead of five cents.

Adjourned to 1:30 p. m.

### AFTERNOON SESSION.

Committee called to order at 1:40 p. m. Roche offered following resolution: No member, speaker or other representative of the National Committee shall receive as salary more than \$2.00 per day and expenses. Amended by Harriman to read \$3.00 instead of \$2.00. Motion as amended, adopted. Roche recorded in the negative on maximum of \$3.00 per day for speakers. Harriman offered following resolution: That the Local Quorum place in the hands of Organizer Boomer, due stamps to the amount of expenses incurred by one of the contesting delegation, the same to be turned over to the State Committee to be elected in Utah, and to be equally divided between both contesting delegates, provided unity is secured in the above sense and nothing be recommended that the party members of Utah pay the balance of 50 per cent of contesting delegates' expenses.

Resolution was adopted, between both. Resolution was adopted, Berger offered the following resolution: That the National Committee hereby disapproves the action of the Local Quorum in placing a boycott upon the World's Fair, in St. Louis. Further, the National Committee hereby disapproves of any action of the Local Quorum that would tend to make the national or international movement subservient or party to any local trade union squabble. Harriman offered following substitute:

Resolved, That the Socialist Party is in thorough accord with the trade unions of St. Louis in their struggle against the Louisiana Purchase Exposition; and be it furthermore

Resolved, That upon the indorsement of a boycott against said Exposition by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, the National Committee of the Socialist Party will cordially co-operate by giving national and international support. Substitute adopted.

Roche offered following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Local Quorum shall not indorse or commit the party to the indorsement of any boycott or strike that is not national or international in its scope and that has not been sanctioned by the national or international executive committee of the organization involved. Adjourned.

EVENING SESSION. Committee called to order at 7:30 p. m. Dunn, being absent, Putnam was elected Temporary Secretary. Roll call. Roche brought up the Vallejo battleship affair, reading resolutions voted for by Hildebrand in the Central Trades and Labor Union and the resolutions passed by Local St. Louis, and in order to obtain sense of National Committee on the question offered the following:

Resolved, That the National Committee disapprove of the action of Hildebrand in voting for the Vallejo resolution. Resolution tabled. Harriman moved following:

Resolved, That all government work be done under the direct supervision of the government and that no such work of whatever nature be done under the contract labor system. Carried.

Turner having to leave city, Carey was thereupon elected chairman.

Communication read from Nebraska State Committee, opposing Socialist receiving office at the hands of the capitalist class. Received and filed. Communication read from G. Weston Wrigley, Provincial Secretary, Ontario Socialist League, inviting Socialist Party to send Fraternal Delegate to the National Canadian Convention to be held in September, 1902. Moved and carried that we send a fraternal delegate to Canada. Quorum was instructed to call for nominations. Communication read from Paul Bethke, Secretary German Branch, Local Philadelphia, Pa., requesting National Committee to send German speaker on a general agitation tour. Received and referred to Quorum. Harriman offered following: No member of the Socialist Party shall accept an appointment to an office in the gift of a capitalist party. This shall not include appointive offices to which the Socialist Party is legally entitled by reason of its votes. Adopted, and recommended to the party as an amendment to the National Constitution. Ufert offered following: No member of this party shall accept the nomination or indorsement of any other political party, nor allow such nomination or indorsement to stand without public protest. Resolution was adopted. Auditing Committee made report as follows: Comrades Boomer, Ufert and Roche, the Auditing Committee, elected by your body to examine the books and accounts of the National Secretary, beg to report that a most thorough investigation justifies us in stating that said books and accounts are correct in every particular up to Jan. 1, 1902, with a balance on hand on that date of \$69.88.

Respectfully submitted, JAMES S. ROCHE, Chairman.

Report adopted as read. Moved that National Secretary notify all national committeemen to make nominations for official speakers, as soon as possible, the entire list of names of which are to be submitted to vote of the committee as a whole. Carried. Moved that the Municipal Committee, appointed by the Local Quorum, be continued. Carried. Moved to proceed to elect the Local Quorum. Carried. Moved that the four now acting continue. Carried. Moved that Wm. M. Brandt be elected member Local Quorum. Carried. Harriman moved that Leon Greenbaum be elected National Secretary. Carried. Motion by Harriman that action of Local Quorum in continuing contract with Chas. H. Vail until April 1, 1902, be approved. Carried. Moved that referendum be taken on party emblem, as between the following designs:

1. A red flag (in the exact shape of a flag) bearing words "Socialist Party."

2. A globe with clasped hands across, surrounded by the words, "Socialist Party."

Roche introduced following for Boomer, who was not present:

Resolved, That the Local Quorum, subject to indorsement by the whole committee, shall devise and formulate some plan, whereby the quorum may secure or publish leaflets, pamphlets, book and other Socialist literature, the same to be furnished at cost to all State and local organizations or the members thereof. Carried.

Berlyn moved "that on or about July 1, 1902, the quorum call upon Socialists throughout the country, noted for their literary ability, to write and submit two campaign leaflets, not to exceed one thousand words each, to be published by quorum and furnished to State and local organizations at low rates." Carried.

Moved that quorum ascertain cost of printing convention report and submit estimates and plan for publication to referendum of National Committee. Carried.

The National Committee then adjourned, subject to the further call of the National Secretary.

### FAVORS THE CHINESE.

President Roosevelt Believes Them Necessary in the Philippines--Gompers Turned Down.

Washington, Jan. 11.—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, and other labor leaders, called upon the President to-day and asked that he use executive influence in keeping Chinese and Japanese out of the Philippines.

The President said he was not in sympathy with the appeal. He said that the workers of both nationalities were needed in the islands, and he was not in favor at this time of keeping them out.

The Philippines have a population of over 8,000,000, and yet Roosevelt claims that Chinese and Japanese "workers" are needed. What possible service could they perform that cannot be performed by the natives?

To answer this question, it is first necessary to remember that capitalists are constantly in search of cheap labor and secondly to remember that the more workers there are after the work to be done, the lower will be their wages, and lastly we must remember that the Philippines were not acquired for the purpose of giving freedom to the Philippines, but for increasing the profits of the capitalists at home. Thus it is that Roosevelt, a capitalist lackey, places himself at their disposal in the matter of securing cheap labor for their use in the Philippines. They would do it in America if they dared.

Outside of Roosevelt's duty (to the capitalists) in the Philippines there is another question which should be brought out as a result of this "interview." That is the "begging policy" of obtaining legislation. This effort on the part of Gompers is a sample of the result of the begging policy.

The working class, the trades unionists have been depending upon this policy for years, and they have signally failed.

There have been laws passed in the interest of labor, to be sure, but when passed they were either allowed to remain dead letters or were promptly declared unconstitutional. The working class cannot expect any aid or relief from the capitalist class or their representatives. They have never accomplished anything that was not the result of their own efforts, and as their wages have only been raised as a result of their trades union organization and after bitter struggles, so they will not be able to obtain legislation in their favor except as a result of their political organization.

The working class must learn to work for themselves if they wish to accomplish anything. The sooner they learn the uselessness of depending upon the policy of begging from their masters, the sooner will they accomplish their own freedom through their own organization.

UNION MEN WANT TO BE UNION MEN ON ELECTION DAY MORE THAN AT ANY OTHER TIME.

## A QUESTION OF SKATES.

The Chicago American Draws a Picture of Skateless Boys.

### BY COMPARISON

We Draw a Picture of Dinnerless Men.

The Chicago American recently contained the following in a very prominent part of their paper. It furnishes such groundwork for a socialist argument that it is worth reproducing:

"Imagine a fine, big pond of glittering ice, frozen hard and firm and as smooth as glass, surrounded with a crowd of wistful, eager-eyed little boys, all yearning with all the strength of a boy's heart to 'just try it,' and not a single solitary skate in the whole bunch."

"That's exactly the case with a pond in Plymouth place, between Harrison and Polk streets, near the Jones School. There is a fine, big stretch of ice which is seldom used, because the boys—and the girls, too—who would give their ear-muffs to use it in the day, it was intended to be used have no skates."

"Occasionally the boys and girls improve skates, and by running hard and then standing firm, while they spin out over the ice, they can almost—but not quite—believe that they are skating."

"There are other children in Chicago who have no skates and who would love, beyond anything else in the world, to have them. Why not give them what they want? There are hundreds of boys and girls in Chicago who got new ones for Christmas. What are they going to do with the old ones?"

"Don't put them away in the closet with the broken toys. Send them to the office of the American and the American will, see that they are distributed to the little folks who want them the most."

"It may be a little trouble to you to hup up the old skates and it may take an extra trip downtown. But just remember that by your one little act of kind self-sacrifice you can make some boy or girl happy for a whole winter."

By way of comparison we might say: Imagine a banquet of millionaires, with the tables loaded with the richest viands, all the product of the labor of others and a tenement house filled with men and women and children starving and shivering for the lack of food and clothing, and not a fire in the whole place.

That's exactly the case with the city of Chicago. There these conditions exist side by side. The banquet is a common thing and thousands of men and women—and children, too—who are starving for enough to eat must go hungry because they have been robbed of that which was rightfully theirs.

Occasionally the pangs of hunger become too strong and they are compelled to resort to the ash barrel in the rear of the gorgeous dining room, almost—but not quite—believing that they have also feasted.

There are others in Chicago who are hungry and who are often compelled to go without sufficient food. Why not give them what they want? There are hundreds of millionaires in Chicago who have vastly more than they can use. What are they going to do with the rest?

They have locked it up in the vaults and woe to the unfortunate man who attempts to reclaim any of it, notwithstanding the fact that he is hungry. The Socialist Party will soon take all this wealth and give it back to those who produced it, with all the machines with which it was made. The Socialist Party will give all a chance to be fed, and none shall be feasted, and none shall be starved.

It may be a little trouble to our capitalist friends and they may have to give up a good thing, but just remember Mr. Capitalist that by your one little act of self-sacrifice (forced) to be sure at the hands of the Socialist Party) you will make all men happy and abolish poverty from the face of the earth.

## ELGIN, ILL., HOLD MEETINGS.

A Series of Lectures on Socialism Has Been Arranged.

Elgin, Ill., Jan. 30.—The Socialists of this place will hold a series of agitation meetings at their headquarters, No. 13 Douglas ave., beginning about Feb. 1. The Rev. Case D. Thompson will conduct the lectures, and they promise to be very interesting. The workmen of Elgin have an excellent opportunity to hear a subject discussed which is beginning to occupy a larger and larger share of the attention of the world and is destined soon, through the efforts of the workers themselves, to set right the wrong which has existed for ages and destroy the last vestige of human slavery.

**UNION LABEL**

**LEAGUE.**

Proceedings of last meeting of St. Louis Label League, St. Louis, Feb. 4. The meeting was called to order by President Hamburg. All officers were present except Vice-President Henderson. Minutes of last meeting were read and approved as read. Credentials were received from the following unions and on motion delegates were seated: From Barbers' Union for Martin Maston, B. F. Miller and J. T. Patton; Box Makers and Sawyers No. 149 for Thomas Reynolds. Mr. J. Becher, of Cigar Makers' Union No. 44, was granted the floor, and in behalf of his organization which had started the ward club agitation again. He asked that the League turn over to them all of the paraphernalia of the late ward club conducted by the league. Regularly moved and seconded that the League turn over all of the property of said nature to the Cigar Makers. Carried.

Secretary reported that he called on Barbers' Union in regard to their label cut. Also had signs painted for Barbers' and Trunk and Bag Makers' Unions.

On motion the Secretary was instructed to write to the Barbers' Union in regard to their label cut.

On motion the bill of the Financial Secretary Treasurer for \$1.35 was allowed; also a bill of \$5 for the painting of two label signs by the Chas. Mertz Printing Co.

An invitation with inclosed tickets from Pressmen's Union No. 6 to attend their ball March 1 was received and tickets distributed to members.

The auditing committee made their report which on motion was accepted. The report shows the following:

Receipts from Oct. 1, 1901 to Jan. 31, 1902.....\$202.01  
Expenses from Oct. 1, 1901, to Jan. 31, 1902..... 72.91  
Cash on hand Jan. 27, 1902.....\$129.09  
J. H. SCHICHEL,  
ED. MEYER,  
Committee.

Income of the evening, Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 25, \$4.50  
Cigar Makers No. 44..... 16.00  
Tailors' Local No. 11..... 1.00  
..... 6.00

Total.....\$27.59

Expenses:  
Salary for one-half of February to Fin. Sec. and postage.....\$1.35  
To Chas. Mertz Printing Co..... 5.00

Total.....\$7.35


The installation of the newly elected officers then took place, after which, there being no particular business, the meeting adjourned.

All unions not yet members of the Label League are requested to join. Full particulars can be had from the Secretary.

Next meeting February 14 at Wall-halla Hall 8 p. m.  
LEONHARD STOLL, Secretary.

**If You Get Married.**

This year, do not buy a Home Comfort Range, as somebody put a great big boycott on the Wrought Iron Range Co., of St. Louis, and it was endorsed by Metal Polishers, No. 13, Stove Mounters and Steel Range Workers, No. 34, Central Trades and Labor Union and Metal Trades Council of St. Louis and Vicinity.

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**BOYCOTT LIST**

Of the Central Trades and Labor Unions of St. Louis and East St. Louis.

There is no law compelling a good loyal trade unionist, who would rather walk a few blocks than assist an enemy, to patronize any of the firms who are unfair to organized labor, and of course no contest would ever be won by trade unions if their friends patronized their enemies. It is well for you to keep posted on the boycott lists which are kept on the board by the Central Trades and Labor Unions of St. Louis and East St. Louis. If you really desire to assist the unions we will publish these boycott lists and keep them standing for your benefit:

- BOYCOTT LIST**
- the Central Trades and Labor Union of St. Louis and Vicinity.  
Wunderlich Co. Coopers Co.  
Eggers Milling Co.  
American Radiator Co.  
Gus V. Brecht Butcher Supply Co.  
American and Continental Tobacco Co.  
St. Louis Cigar Co.  
Wells-Bottler Bakery Co.  
McKinney Bakery Co.  
Wellman-Dwires Granger Twist and Diamond Cross plug and Topsy smoking.  
Wrought Iron Range Co.  
Stephens Litho. Engr. Co.  
Graffand Dairy Co.  
J. Kiburtz Patern Co.  
E. Hart Tailoring Co.  
Perkinson Construction Co.  
Casper, Shoemaker.  
Evans & Howard Fire Brick Co.  
G. Wolf, Barber, 1505 Franklin Ave.

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- BOYCOTT LIST**
- Of Central Trades and Labor Union of East St. Louis, Ill.
- The following names will remain on the unfair list until further notice:
- BARBER SHOPS.**  
John Shaw,  
Five Cent Shop, Third st. near Broadway.  
Five Cent Shop, Green Tree Hotel.  
Martin, 601 Collinsville Avenue.  
Jones (colored), 5th st. near St. Louis Ave.  
Gus Kleinhenz, Broadway near Viaduct.  
Cooney's Shop, 205 Broadway.  
Henry Brooker, 219 South Main St.
- CIGARS.**  
Georg. W. Childs.  
Spana Cuba.  
Wright's Extra.  
La Preferencia.  
Agent.  
Owl.  
Elmerito.  
Henry George.  
Two Orphans.
- CONTRACTORS.**  
So. Illinois Construction Co.
- PUBLISHERS.**  
American Book Company.
- MEAT PACKERS.**  
Swift & Company.
- BAKERS.**  
Woelle-Boettler.  
McKinney.  
Mostel's Vienna Model.
- CLOTHIERS.**  
Mark & Haas, "Jack Rabbit Pants."


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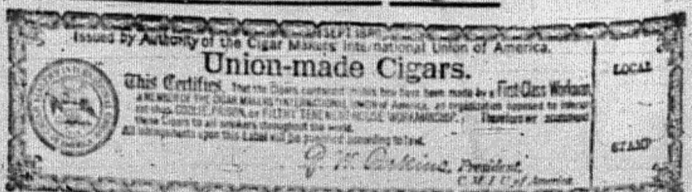
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# BOSTON TEAMSTERS STILL OUT.

## Comrade Mailly Writes of Their Progress.

### Socialist Legislators Still at Work.

(Special Correspondence.)  
Boston, Mass., Jan. 25.—A strike of more than 200 teamsters has kept the police working overtime, filled the columns of the daily papers with reports, truthful and otherwise, of the acts of strikers and their sympathizers, and got the people of Boston by the ears during the past week. The crisis came yesterday when Judge Braley of the Superior Court granted a temporary injunction restraining the labor unions and others from interfering with the business of the firm in controversy by interference with the affairs of the employees of the company while they are in the performance of their business duties, or in any other way that might be construed as detrimental to the interests of the company. Along with this comes a new departure in such matters. One firm of master teamsters has also been served with a notice to answer charges for having taken the business of the transportation company in dispute.

The injunction is a sweeping one, and its terms have aroused the trades unionists of Boston as nothing has done in years. It practically prevents the union men from doing anything whatsoever, either by peaceful or forcible means, to prevent nonunion men taking their places. More than this, it seeks to enforce individual liability for damages on every member of the union for any damage done to the property of the company during the strike, whether committed by union members or not. The hearing for the permanent injunction comes off on Monday, and the court will be called upon either to affirm or repudiate the decision of the House of Lords in England last year, holding unions financially responsible for damages resulting through a strike. This is the famous decision which established a new precedent in English law and which threw the unions of England practically into a panic. This was somewhat similar to the injunction granted in the strike at Ansonia, Connecticut, during the machinists' strike last year. In the present case, it is claimed that it does not matter whether the members who have property take any part in the acts forming the basis of damages done, they are responsible for the acts of their fellow members or any sympathizers. The counsel for the company asserts that the members of the unions who have property will have to reimburse for any loss the company may have sustained through the strike.

The action against the master teamster who has been served with notice to answer the injunction involves a question whether the competitor may accept and perform work which has been taken from another and whether this act may be construed to the interference of the business of the firm which originally had the business in dispute. Here is where old "free competition" will have another struggle for existence.

There is practically only one firm fighting the teamsters; this is the R. S. Brine Transportation Company, which refuses to recognize the union notwithstanding the fact that the Master Teamsters Association has signed the agreement with the Teamsters' Union. This agreement was reached between the Allied Transportation Council of the Team Drivers International Union and the Master Teamsters Association, and resulted in improving the condition of the teamsters by raising wages, lowering hours and bringing about other changes in the conditions of employment. The Brine Company broke away from the Master Teamsters Association and has stubbornly refused to sign the agreement. A number of smaller firms tried to do the same; but since the strike began last Monday most of them have capitulated, and the strike is mostly against the Brine Company.

There have been turbulent scenes in the district where the strike is in force. For the first time in years, mounted police have been called out, ostensibly to preserve the peace, really to insure the Brine Transportation Company's doing business with non-union men. Thousands of people have congregated along the route where the Brine teams have to pass while moving freight. These people have jeered and hooted the non-union men, and in other ways embarrassed them in the performance of their work, while at no time have actual deeds of violence been committed. In fact, credit is given the union men for protecting the Brine teamsters, and in many instances they have taken in teams to the stables which had been deserted by their drivers, and would otherwise have been left in the streets. Those who have done more than anything else to obstruct the progress of the Brine teams have been the drivers of other teams, who, skilled in the art of driving, have blockaded the streets whenever a Brine team appeared and prevented its passage. All this has kept the police very busy, and they are working harder than they have in years. Much indignation has been caused by the reckless behavior of the police, who have in many instances completely lost their heads and

clubbed or beaten innocent bystanders or passers-by. Instead of preserving the peace, the police have done more to excite the people and bring about disorder, and in several cases their behavior nearly caused a riot. They have also acted as freight handlers at different times, but the protests against this were so strong and numerous they had to stop.

On Thursday the Police Board took a hand and issued a special order to the police to arrest all those who made loud outcries against the employees of the Brine company. This resulted in 13 men and boys, mostly the latter, being arrested on Friday for yelling "scab" at the non-union men; not one of those arrested were union men or in any way directly identified with the strike.

While the number of employees involved in the struggle is not large, yet it is remarkable what a sensation it has caused in Boston. Not only are the unions aroused, but the general public have taken a great interest in the affair, and so far all the blame for the disturbance is laid at the door of the Brine company. The men believe that by allowing this company the privilege of being the only transportation firm in Boston to have non-union men is the way open for a general break-up of the union, and the complete destruction of the agreement just signed.

It is not definitely known yet what immediate action the union men of Boston will take on the conduct of the police and the injunction. They will probably wait until the court renders a decision on the hearing for permanent injunction; and it is believed that should the courts decide against the men, as is altogether probable, it will cause more of the trade unionists to change their minds as to the infallibility of the judges on the bench. Judge Braley, who granted the temporary injunction, is a Republican from Fall River, and his name is associated with many labor disputes in that locality.

As the police of Boston are within the Metropolitan District under the control of the state, it is probable that the Socialist representatives will demand an inquiry into the conduct of the police during the strike. It is also likely that the Socialists of Boston will try and hold a mass meeting to protest against the injunction and the police and co-operate with the trades unions denouncing the outrageous proceedings that have again emphasized the subservience of the political powers that be to the capitalist class.

The introduction of bills in the legislature goes merrily on. Among the multitude of measures those of the Socialist representatives stand out as the only ones that really propose doing anything practicable to improve the condition of the working class, to provide wider scope for the exercise of political liberty, and to increase the means of social enjoyment.

Carey has introduced bills during the week raising the age of compulsory school attendance from 14 to 16, and to raise the age in which minors may be employed in mills and factories from 14 to 16. These are the bills which involve the child-labor question, upon which Carey has made a fine speech—his first entered the house. He and MacCartney are prepared to make this issue a leading one during this session; and their opponents will hear some "hot talk" when the bills come up. Two other bills introduced by Carey are one providing that 50,000 citizens may initiate a constitutional amendment, and have it referred to them; the other provides that 25,000 citizens may petition that any law be referred to them for action. Under the Massachusetts law, any citizen can initiate a law by right of petition; but this bill would provide for the referendum.

On Tuesday MacCartney introduced three bills. One seeks to amend the revised laws relating to the purchase of gas and electric lighting plants by cities and towns by inserting the following provision:

"In the price to be paid for the plant nothing shall be included on account of the future earning capacity or good will, or of exclusive privileges derived from rights in public streets, nor anything for or on account of the patronage or business given to the corporation owning the plant by the municipality making the purchase."

The other two bills renew the fight that MacCartney has made since entering the house for more liberal Sunday game laws. The present laws give a monopoly of hunting and fishing to the wealthy classes by prohibiting hunting and fishing on Sunday, which is the only time when working men have an opportunity to go into the woods and along the river banks and enjoy themselves. MacCartney maintains so long as citizens do not disturb the public welfare, their method of recreation should not be prescribed. With this in view, MacCartney's bills seek to repeal all laws against fishing and hunting.

Representative Carey has been away since Wednesday at St. Louis, attending the National Committee meeting; but MacCartney is vigilantly looking after the interests of the Socialist party under the gilded dome.

WILLIAM MAILLY.

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS.  
St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 1, 1902.  
Press Bulletin:  
Porto Rico has applied for territorial charter.  
Michigan will hold state convention at Flint, on February 28th.  
Socialists in Idaho are forming state organization.  
PARTY GROWTH AND ACTIVITY.  
Extracts From Reports of State Secretaries to National Committee.  
Connecticut has 14 branches and 304 members, not all of whom are in good standing. Expect to start a propaganda wagon and weekly paper about June 1st.  
Indiana has 21 locals in 17 counties, with total membership of 521. Trade unions are being formed among farm laborers, one organization having 300 members. Strickland was sent on a three months' tour in the northern and central portions of the state. The state committee considers the Indiana proletariat ripe for the Socialist Party.  
Iowa has 17 locals, and is about to send out a salaried organizer.  
Maine has seven locals. Also 17 members at large representing 14 towns in 10 counties.  
Oregon has 21 locals and 352 members. Farmers compose large proportion of membership.  
Ohio has 24 locals and a membership of 782. The Ohio state committee, during the fall campaign issued 100,000 small cards, 97,000 leaflets, 1000 sample ballots and sent over 1000 letters to the Socialists of the state. They also sent out Hayes, Strickland Bigelow, and Geiger on tours through the state. Vote increased 50 per cent.  
Washington has 46 locals paying dues for 500 members. A state organizer has been kept in the field for three months at \$60 per month.

## Secretary Abolished.

Organizer Stoll of the Tailors' Union Will, in Future, do the Work of Financial Secretary.

The regular meeting of the Tailors' Union No. 11 was held Monday evening, January 20, with Wm. O. Anderson occupying the chair, and Secretary Stoll at the desk. Minutes of previous meeting were adopted as read. The delegates of the shops reported that they were getting ready for the spring season and will, most of them, present a new bill of prices. A communication from the United Garment Workers of America was read and heartily endorsed. The circular of the Insurance Agents' Union was read for the second time. A circular from the Metal Polishers', Buffers' and Moulders' Union in regard to the boycott of the National Cash Register Company of Dayton, Ohio, was read and members were instructed to do their utmost to help along this fight.

The organizer also impressed it upon the members that they should and must on all occasions whenever they buy any goods demand the union label, which was absolutely necessary for their own benefit. He also reported that there was trouble at Dallas, Tex., there being twenty men locked out, and after investigation it was found that the firm in Dallas sent their work to St. Louis, but, owing to the watchfulness of the union, the work could not be done here and was sent back. The delegates of the C. T. and L. U. reported; also the delegates to the Label League, and the matter of payment to the Label League was left in the hands of the organizer. The union, on recommendation of the executive board, decided to abolish the office of the financial secretary and turn the office over to the organizer. Members are notified that they can hereafter pay dues any day between 10 and 1 o'clock at 604 Market street, where the organizer has his office. The recommendations of the joint executive boards of Nos. 11 and 267 in regard to the future actions of both unions was concurred in and the two locals will materially strengthen their organizations through this agreement.

Mr. Lawrence, representing St. Louis Labor, was granted the floor and requested the members for the good of the organization to subscribe for the St. Louis Labor, which the members promised to do, the organizer promising to take the list and get subscribers. After general routine business the meeting adjourned. The union donated \$5 to the mass meeting at the exposition. The union meets every first and third Monday of the month. Office hours are from 10 to 1 o'clock, at 604 Market street, phone Kinloch 4212.

LEONARD STOLL,  
Secretary and Organizer.  
Residence, 3543 Salina street.

INSURANCE AGENTS.  
Insurance Agents' Union No. 8673 increased their membership considerably at their last regular meeting at Druid's hall. A letter from the Tailors' Union was received and filed, wherein the members of that union pledge themselves to insure only with agents who have a working card. Several cases of members of unions who refused policies without our blue label came to the knowledge of the union.

Our progress is beginning to be assured and with the full assistance of organized labor we will have our blue union label on the majority of insurance policies. Z. F. NYL, Sec'y.

DRUID'S HALL, MARCH 1st. BENEFIT LABOR PRESS.

## LOCAL ITEMS.

### Concerning the Unions.

#### PRINTING PRESSMEN

Printing Pressmen's Union No. 6 will hold their annual ball at Concordia Club Hall, 1441 Chouteau avenue, Saturday evening, March 1. A good program has been arranged and a good time is assured to those who attend. A handsome souvenir will be given to each lady attending. Tickets have been placed at 50 cents, admitting gentleman and lady. Hustle up your girls boys and be on hand.

#### SOLE LEATHER WORKERS.

The Sole Leather Workers, Local No. 221, will give their second masquerade reception at West St. Louis Turner Hall, Beaumont and Morgan streets, on Saturday evening, February 15. Tickets are sold at 25 cents a person. Grand prizes will be given, which can be seen on exhibition in a Diel Shoe Co.'s window. Everybody who can dance at all should be on hand. Put on your best costumes and win those prizes. They are worth having.

#### COMMUNE FESTIVAL TICKETS, 10 CENTS EACH.

#### GROCEER EMPLOYES.

The Retail Grocer Employees' Union, Local 424, will hold their annual ball at Liederkrantz Hall, Thirteenth and Chouteau avenue, Monday evening, February 10. Tickets will be placed at 50 cents, which will admit gentleman and lady. The Grocer Employees' balls are noted for the "good time" they afford and any one who misses their coming ball will miss the most enjoyable occasion of the season. Excellent dance music has been engaged and the best of union refreshments will be furnished. Attend the Grocers' ball.

#### GIVE TEN CENTS TO THE LABOR PRESS.

#### THE LABOR PRESS.

The annual commune festival will take place at Druid's Hall, Ninth and Market streets, Saturday evening, March 15, and every workingman in St. Louis should at least buy a ticket whether he will be able to attend or not. The festival this year will be held under the auspices of and for the benefit of the labor press of the city—St. Louis Labor and Arbeiter Zeitung—and no workingman should fail to do his best for those who fight his battles. The tickets have been placed at 10 cents and children under 12 will be admitted free. An excellent souvenir will be given to each one attending.

#### COOPERS.

To Whom It May Concern:  
We, the Coopers' International Union, Local No. 3, wish to introduce to organized labor and the public in general that we have succeeded in organizing the Stetcher Cooperage Co. of St. Louis Mo., and are now ready to put union-made beer kegs on the market. When purchasing beer see that the stamp of the C. I. U. No. 3 is on the keg or barrel where the beer is drawn from.

We also wish to notify all friends, and members of organized labor in particular, that you can assist the Beer Barrel-Coopers in their efforts to create a demand for union work by seeing that all picnics, dances, excursions or other places of amusement where beer is sold, have the union stamp on every barrel.

By giving this matter your attention you will not only help us very much, but what is the concern of one union is the concern of all organized labor.

By order of the Coopers' International Union, Local No. 3.

THE EXECUTIVE BOARD.

Remember the Labor Press tickets are only 10 cents and you can get them now. If you want to see things go come down and get a few tickets and sell them. Every little counts.

#### BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS.

Boot and Shoe Workers' Local No. 242 at their regular meeting on Wednesday evening initiated two new members reinstated three and received six applications for membership. A committee of five was appointed to visit local union No. 25 and instructed to work in conjunction with a like committee from said local for the purpose of effecting an early consolidation of both locals into one body. General Secretary-Treasurer Eaton's picture, having been enlarged and framed by the local, now adorns the walls in our headquarters. The delegates to the joint council report that 1000 buttons of the union and other literature advertising our union stamp would be distributed at the Music Hall meeting, Saturday, January 25. They also report a communication was received from the Whittemore Shoe Dressing Company, saying they had a contract with George Jonas Glass Bottle Company, and were compelled to live up to their agreement, but would file communication received from joint council for future reference when making a new contract.

W. A. KENWARD.

Every Chicago daily paper refused an advertisement to the effect that the strike in San Francisco is still on, although they are regularly printing ads. of the Union Iron Works for men to go to the Pacific Coast. However, the Chicago "Workers' Call" prints the ad. in each issue. Draw your own conclusions.

## THE Hustlers' Column.

### WHAT THE BOYS ARE DOING.

By the Business Manager.

The comrades seem to have voted unanimously that our organ is destined to rank first among the working class papers of the country. It is really refreshing to see the hustlers bring in subscriptions. If they keep on at the present rate our subscription list will have increased ten fold by next November.

A renewal from Comrade A. L. Stone of the Tenth Ward. Fifty cents for one year from Comrade J. W. Summers, of Ashville, N. C. Comrade Chas. Demmrich, Secretary of the Glen Carbon, Ills., Club, forwarded cash for five yearlies.

A batch of subs. from Comrade Rude of the Tenth Ward.

Members of Machinists' Union No. 85 come at us with six three months, four six months and two yearlies.

Two yearlies from Comrade Hinchcliffe.

A request for a sample copy from Comrade Louis J. Mitchell, of Holly, Michigan, and lots more-like it.

One dollar donation from Comrade O. Kaemmerer.

Comrade Edw. Cody sends in \$1 for two yearly cards.

Comrade A. Blaettler helps the good work along with a \$1 donation.

Comrade Latray took our breath away Saturday with a big bunch from his shop.

Comrade Phillip rounded up eighteen beer bottles last week and fired them into us in a hurry.

The unions are doing good work and a nice list will be in from that source in a little while.

Tailors' Union No. 11 has a list circulating and Business Agent Stoll is liable to swoop down on us at any time with a handful of subs.

The Beer Drivers' Union sends in three by way of encouragement. There will be more to follow.

Boot and Shoe Workers 221 have the ball rolling and its getting bigger all the time.

Brass Moulders No. 99 have started in and ask us to look out.

Coopers' Union No. 141 circulated a list at their last meeting and we have been told to set the printer to work.

The Electrical Workers' Union No. 2 doesn't expect to be behind and they keep a list going constantly.

Bring in some more boys, there is nothing like it. If a working man reads St. Louis Labor for three months he is "fixed."

## A Double Appeal.

### Fight of Bakers' Union Against Welle-Boettler Has Been Made Harder.

To Organized Labor and Its Friends:  
Greeting: The history of the Struggle of Bakers Union No. 15 against the Welle-Boettler Bakery Co. is a long one and has been fraught with much difficulty. The struggle has been on for over a year and as yet it has been impossible to obtain a settlement with them.

The differences between the Bakers' Union and the Welle-Boettler Bakery Co. finally led to a boycott being placed on the product of the firm by the union which was subsequently indorsed by the Central Trades and Labor Union of St. Louis. This boycott was pushed very vigorously on the part of the union, and we had begun to get the better of the fight when we were dumfounded to see the firm's advertisement in the "Labor Compendium," a paper which is published by the national secretary of the Building Trades Council, and which

up to that time we had considered a labor paper.

Under instructions from the union a grievance committee was chosen who visited Mr. H. W. Steinbliss, the editor, and requested him to take the advertisement out of his paper.

Mr. Steinbliss, however, refused to do so, notwithstanding the fact that our committee agreed to reimburse him for any expense he might suffer.

The matter was then brought before the Central Trades and Labor Union, and their organizer instructed to make another request that the advertisement be removed.

This request, however, met with the same result that attended our first request, and our union was finally compelled to place a boycott upon the "Labor Compendium," which was in turn ratified by the Central Trades and Labor Union.

This action was necessary on our part for the reason that this advertisement practically undid everything we had accomplished in our agitation against the Welle-Boettler Bakery Co. and made the "Labor Compendium" our greatest enemy.

We are now compelled to fight two foes in the place of one and our position has thus been made doubly harder.

In view of these facts we hereby call upon all friends of organized labor to withdraw their support and patronage from said paper until such time as Mr. Steinbliss will stop this advertisement, and conduct a truly working-class paper.

Hoping and believing that we will receive your loyal support in this, our double fight, we remain,

Yours respectfully,  
BAKERS AND CONFEDERATES  
UNION NO. 15.

Hanna's and Foraker's recent battle in Ohio was much like the ordinary election. It was a game of heads I win tails you lose. Which ever won the workers lost. They still worked for wages. He will find it out some day.

### Ward Club Directory.

IF YOU ARE A SOCIALIST you have no excuse for not joining the party. You deserve membership if you do not. Attend the next meeting of the branch in your ward and put in your application. Members will take notice of the fact that under the new city constitution they must attend at least once in every four meetings or be suspended.

STATE COMMITTEE meets every Saturday night at 22 N. 4th street. E. Val Putnam, Secretary-Treasurer.

CITY CENTRAL COMMITTEE meets every Monday evening at 22 N. 4th street, room 9. M. Ballard Dunn, Secretary.

SIXTH WARD CLUB (including 6th Ward) meets every Tuesday evening at 1022 Chouteau avenue.

EIGHTH WARD CLUB (including wards 7 and 8) meets every Tuesday evening at Dewey Hall, 230 S. Broadway.

TENTH WARD CLUB meets on the second and fourth Wednesdays of every month at Southwest Turn Hall, Ohio and Potomac streets. Wm. Leonard, Secretary.

16TH WARD CLUB (including wards 14, 15 and 21) meets every Thursday evening at Smith's Hall, 11st and Franklin avenue.

17TH WARD CLUB (including 20th ward) meets every Wednesday evening at Winkelman's Hall, 2nd and North Market streets.

18TH WARD CLUB (including 24 ward) meets every Tuesday evening at Benton Hall, 14th and Benton streets. J. H. Butterfield, organizer.

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

26TH WARD CLUB (including 25th ward) meets every Thursday evening at 601 Evans avenue.

27TH WARD CLUB meets every Thursday evening, 8 o'clock, at 2015 Gilmore avenue.

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

1. The Mission of the Working Class. By Rev. Charles H. Nail.
2. Moral and Socialism. By Charles H. Kerr.
3. Socialist Songs. By William Morris and Others.
4. The Political Question. What? By Rev. William T. Brown.
5. A Political Quack Doctor. By W. A. Corey.
6. Socialism and Farmers. By A. M. Simmons.
7. How to Acquire My Millions. By W. A. Corey.
8. Socialists in French Municipalities. A compilation from official reports.
9. Socialism and Trade Unions. By Daniel Lynch and Max S. Hayes.
10. Photography and Nationalism. Which? By Edward Bellamy.
11. The Age of the Kool. By Rev. William T. Brown.
12. Why I Am a Socialist. By Prof. George D. Herron.
13. The Trust Question. By Rev. Charles H. Nail.
14. How to Work for Socialism. By Walter Thomas Mills.
15. The Axe at the Kool. By Rev. William T. Brown.
16. What the Socialists Would Do If They Won in This City. By A. M. Simmons.
17. The Fall of Being "Good." By Charles H. Kerr.
18. Intemperance and Poverty. By T. Twining.
19. The Relation of Religion to Social Ethics. By Rev. Charles H. Nail.
20. Socialism and the Home. By May Walden Kerr.
21. Trusts and Imperialism. By H. Gaylord.
22. A Sketch of Social Evolution. By H. W. Boyd Mackay.

If you want a scientific discussion of the questions of the day from the Socialist point of view, together with news of the socialist movement from all over the civilized world, read the INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST REVIEW. 80 large pages each month, \$1.50 a year; 10 cents a copy. If your newspaper does not keep the REVIEW send us 12 one cent stamps and we will mail a copy of the REVIEW and any two numbers of the POCKET LIBRARY OF SOCIALISM.

2,100 pages for \$1.45. If you have never been a subscriber to the REVIEW, send us a postal order for \$1.45 and we will send you the REVIEW one year, the first 36 numbers of the POCKET LIBRARY OF SOCIALISM, including the 30 already issued, and the next 6 from month to month, and a paper copy of Vanderbride's COLLECTIVISM. If you wish the book in cloth instead of paper, send \$1.65 instead of \$1.45. Mention this advertisement. Address

# SOCIALISM

Do you know what it means? "Dividing up?" No. "Killing off the capitalists?" Not at all. "Anarchy?" Just the opposite. "Then perhaps it means a heaven on earth that is coming when every one is good?" Not that either; Socialism is a long and hard struggle, and it will make it possible for people to help each other instead of fighting each other.

The way that Socialism is coming is this: Socialists propose that there are two classes of people in the civilized world—first, that is the working class, including all who do useful work either with their hands or their brains. They are as a rule poorly paid, because the larger share of what they earn is taken from them (legally, of course) by the other class of people. These are the capitalists, who gather in the profits and dividends. Once the capitalists used to work, but now they hire others to do their brain work as well as their hand work. They only draw incomes.

Socialists propose to make the machinery and the railroads the property of the whole people, to stop paying an income to capitalists out of the labor of others, and to give a good living to every worker and every one unable to work. This they propose to do by uniting the working people into a party of their own to get control of the government and use it in their own interests.

If you belong to the working class, that is, if you get your living by working and not by some kind of inheriting or stealing, it will be worth your while to learn what Socialism means and to join the Socialist Party, which is looking out for your interests.

To get a clear and connected account of what Socialism stands for, you should read the new book entitled COLLECTIVISM AND INDUSTRIAL EVOLUTION by Emile Vandervelde, 190 pages, price in paper 25 cents, in cloth 50 cents.

If you want a brief statement of Socialism or a discussion of some special phase of it, short enough to read in half an hour, take any issue of the POCKET LIBRARY OF SOCIALISM. This is a series of 32 page booklets published monthly at 10 cents a year or 5 cents a copy. The following numbers are now ready:

1. Woman and the Social Problem. By May Wood Smith.
2. The Evolution of the Class Struggle. By William H. Noves.
3. Imprudent Marriages. By Robert Blatchford.
4. Packingtown. By A. M. Simmons.
5. Realism in Literature and Art. By Clarence S. Dutton.
6. Single Tax Socialism. By A. M. Simmons.
7. Wage-Labor and Capital. By Karl Marx.
8. The Man Under the Machine. By A. M. Simmons.

# SOCIALIST CLUBS OF MISSOURI.

WHAT THEY ARE DOING.

"Account yourself happy if it be your lot to espouse some noble and unpopular cause in the beginning; to stand by its cradle, to throw yourself on its broad altar, to see it grow, to help it grow; to see it first arouse curiosity, then attention, then contempt, then hatred, then fear, then respect; always growing and growing until at last, over prejudice and hate and party and old customs and vested interests, the irresistible current makes its way.

Missouri now has thirty-one chartered Socialist clubs with new applications coming in every week. At the present rate of growth we will have a powerful organization in a few months. Keep it up, comrades.

## JEFFERSON CITY ORGANIZED.

Comrades Mr. and Mrs. O'Hare organized a club at Jefferson City with nine members. Dr. D. W. Morris is organizer and Wm. Tattersall secretary. The club has a good start and will be heard from in the future.

## CHASE'S TOUR.

Comrade John C. Chase, of Haverhill, who was the first Socialist mayor elected in the United States, will be in Missouri from the 1st to the 15th of March. He will probably speak at three or four meetings in St. Louis and the remaining dates will be arranged in other parts of the state.

Comrade Chase is a good speaker and will do good work for the cause. Clubs receiving notice of his coming should not fail to arrange a meeting for him.

## WARRENSBURG.

Warrensburg, Mo., Jan. 17, 1902. Comrades Frank and Kate O'Hare lectured to a large and deeply attentive audience here last night. The courtroom was well filled with an audience composed largely of normal students who paid close attention to the speakers. We had a larger crowd out than ex-Governor Stone when he spoke here some time ago. We think much good was done and the comrades here extend their thanks to the comrades for their good work in the cause. W. F. SUTTON.

## BOOMER SPEAKS.

Pleasant Hill, Mo., Feb. 2, 1902. Comrade Geo. E. Boomer, of Seattle, Wash., spoke here last night in Township Hall, to a small but attentive audience on "What are the trusts leading to?" He handled his subject well. A number of questions were asked, several books were sold and 17 signs were secured to the "Socialist" of Seattle. W. D. HURT, Sec.

## Bigelow's Tours.

Comrade Geo. E. Bigelow is meeting with great success on his lecture tour through Missouri. He is met with good audiences everywhere and is making many converts. He spoke Jan. 28 at Springfield, Jan. 29 and 30 at Aurora, Jan. 30 at Carthage, Feb. 1, Webb City; Feb. 2, Webb City and Carthage; Feb. 3, 4 and 5 at Liberal; Feb. 7 at Kansas City. He also speaks at St. Joseph Feb. 8 and 9, and at Craig on the 10th.

## SPRINGFIELD, MO.

Comrade Sherman writes from Springfield: "Brother Bigelow arrived in our city 12 hours sooner than we anticipated. He hunted up your humble servant and we took him around and introduced him to the boys, who were surprised to see him at that time of day. The meeting was well advertised and we would have had a good crowd had it not been for the inclement weather. But bad as the storm was there was a very good attendance. Brother Bigelow spoke for two and one-fourth hours, receiving much applause. The morning paper spoke very highly of him. We were favorably impressed with his lecture, which was very entertaining as well as instructive; and we commend him to all Socialists as a proficient and eloquent speaker (and above all a vote maker), and we sincerely thank you for sending us such an orator, whose genial smile and pleasing wit will long be remembered by many. We hope that his efforts may be crowned with success, for he, like ourselves, does not act for self alone but every sturdy blow we give we do that Liberty may live. B. H. S.

## AURORA, MO.

Aurora, Mo., Jan. 30, 1902. Comrade Bigelow spoke in our city upon the great question of socialism. Notwithstanding we had the severest weather of the season and had walking, he had a good audience, and his address was the best speech delivered in our city for a long time. Not many rich were there—not many noble, but the poor hear him gladly, and cheered him to the echo. For over two hours the people hung upon his words and would have remained in their seats longer, though the room was cold and uncomfortable, which was a good proof of the people's interest. Having no appointment for the next evening Mr. Bigelow was induced to remain and make a second address,

which he did to the great satisfaction of all.

Comrade Bigelow is a master of his subject, entertaining, convincing, plain, practical and eloquent. No club can possibly do without him if he can be had. He is sure to strengthen your own faith, and bring in new recruits. Men of religious training, or otherwise, will feel the spell of his persuasive words, and those who go to sneer will come away singing his praises. The logic of his argument is so great that when Comrade Bigelow gets through with his audience, it is ready to capitulate upon his terms. We believe scores have been added to the ranks of Socialists here. The golden age of man can never come until the golden rule of Christ prevails. Heaven and earth are built upon justice and there is no peace until it is done. The day breaks—it reddens in the east—darkness gives way to light and error to truth. My face is turned that way. I hear the tread of the coming Rosts and I wait with anxious heart to hear the cry of victory, as the laborers of earth enter into their just reward. T. C. W.

## IN ST. LOUIS.

### CITY OFFICERS.

By order of the city central committee the vote on city officers has been ordered closed with the following result:

Secretary of the city central committee, E. Val Putnam, 44; J. T. Hinchcliffe, 14; Treasurer, L. E. Hildebrand, 30; A. Blaettger, 24.

The officers thus elected will be installed at the next meeting of the committee.

The comrades of St. Louis have set themselves to work to raise \$500 for St. Louis Labor within the next two weeks, and every workingman in the city ought to help them out by contributing all they can towards it. If the members alone should put up one dollar apiece we would have nearly \$350. And the rest is easy. The members can get a list and get at least one dollar more, and instead of \$500 we would soon have \$1000.

Don't be afraid to give, remember the printer has to be paid, he can't work for nothing.

The annual Commune Festival celebration will be held on March 15 at Druid's Hall, Ninth and Market streets.

This year's entertainment will be held under the auspices of the Labor press. All funds received will go for their benefit. Tickets have been placed at 10 cents each and every workingman should arm himself with a handful and proceed to get rid of them. A handsome program souvenir will be given away. Be on hand and insure the continued usefulness of St. Louis Labor and Arbeiter Zeitung.

### READ THIS!

The workingmen of St. Louis who are on the outside of the Socialist movement cannot realize the wonderful growth that has taken place within the last few months. Our membership is now three times what it was at the time of the spring campaign, and we are forging ahead every day. New members are constantly coming in and no working man has any longer the excuse to offer that the Socialist Party can't win. Our wards are being thoroughly organized by precincts and our present membership of over 350 will be doubled long before the next election.

Those workers who were fooled into voting for Meriwether at the last election are realizing every day the uselessness of trying to get help for the working class through any other channel than a working class party, and they are joining the Socialist ranks at every meeting.

The working men who are not members of the Socialist Party will not know what it is to elect a representative of labor to the next State Legislature.

Two very successful meetings have recently been held in the Peoples Fund and Welfare Hall, Eleventh and Locust streets, and arrangements are under way looking toward a course of lectures on economic and social subjects.

Comrades Boomer, of Washington, and Klenke, of Illinois, addressed quite a large meeting there Sunday evening, January 28, and made quite an impression upon their hearers.

Comrade Klenke, who was in St. Louis for over a week, addressed another meeting at the same place Thursday evening. There were nearly 200 present.

The comrades of St. Louis should look upon this hall as in part theirs, and they will, at all times, be welcome.

### FIRST WARD.

The comrades of this ward held a very successful meeting on the evening of the 23rd, taking in several new members.

Activity is at the root of the movement in the ward and systematic organization is being pushed. Comrade Tyson, the organizer, has provided each of his precinct men with a map of their precincts and a list of registered voters. From this list the Socialists and sympathizers are checked off and they are visited and urged to become active

workers. They also make a complete canvass of their precincts which keeps them in close touch with every workman in the ward.

### SECOND WARD.

Comrade Hildebrand's address before this club was very well received and three new members were added as a result.

His subject dealt with the attitude of the party toward the trades union movement, and he showed the necessity for the active co-operation of both Socialist and trades union movements.

They are making arrangements for their next agitation, the time of which will be announced later. Their club meets regularly at Monroe Hall, Broadway and Monroe streets.

### THIRD WARD.

Arrangements are being perfected for the organization of the Third and Fourth Wards, which it is planned to launch at a meeting at the People's Fund and Welfare Hall, Eleventh and Locust streets. This meeting will be held in the near future. Dodgers will be printed and due notice given. Every workingman in these wards should be present.

### SIXTH WARD.

Comrades Roche, of California, and Klenke, of Illinois, in company with Comrade Brandt, spoke before the last agitation meeting in this ward, and several new members crowned their efforts. These comrades are also getting down to hard work and arranging systematic organization.

Comrade Gomes is perfecting the same plan now used in most of the other wards and he will soon have a precinct man in each precinct whose duties it will be to keep thoroughly in touch with those in their precinct and look after any names which might be given them. Their meetings are being held at 1022 Chouteau avenue every Tuesday evening.

### EIGHTH WARD.

Comrade Harry Froelich, our seven-year-old orator, will be one of the principal speakers at the next agitation meeting to be held by the Eighth Ward Club on February 11. If the workingmen of the Eighth Ward fail to hear this young speaker they will miss one of the best speeches yet delivered. A special effort will be made to get out the members of the Brewers and Bottlers' Unions, who live very largely in the Eighth and Ninth Wards.

Comrade Blaetter, the organizer of this ward will soon have a systematic organization perfected there.

### TENTH WARD.

The Tenth Ward agitation meeting held January 29 was very well attended notwithstanding the cold weather, and two new names were added to the membership rolls. Comrade Klenke addressed the meeting. He was very well liked by the comrades.

Organizer Ruffe, of this club, is also perfecting the arrangements for organization and it will not be long until "Karbe's Ward" will be organized, by precincts.

### ELEVENTH WARD.

The Eleventh Ward comrades held their first agitation meeting at Broadway and Stein streets Thursday evening, January 30, and took in eleven new members.

The Eleventh Ward offers a good field and no let up will be made until a perfect precinct organization is accomplished.

Comrade D. M. Haskins is organizer for this ward and he can be depended upon to do his duty.

### TWELFTH WARD.

The twelfth Twelfth Ward will be organized soon and some of the slumbers are liable soon to be rudely awakened. Arrangements are now under way for a reorganization meeting. The time and place will be announced later. Get ready.

### SIXTEENTH WARD.

The Sixteenth Ward comrades held a very successful meeting at their hall, Twenty-first and Franklin avenue, on Thursday evening, January 23. Comrades O'Hare and Boomer spoke. There were nearly 150 in the hall and five new members were added. The speakers were very logical in their demonstration of the subject and a marked influence was made upon those who heard them. Comrade Wehking, the organizer of this ward, has not yet been able to get his work divided among the various precincts, but he will doubtless attend to it in a short while.

### SEVENTEENTH WARD.

The cold weather affected the last meeting in the Seventeenth Ward and the hall was only about half full when Comrade Hoehn was introduced as the speaker of the evening. No new members were added but the comrades promise to make up for it at their next meeting. Comrade Fitzpatrick has the ward thoroughly organized and the various precinct organizers have gotten their work well in hand.

### EIGHTEENTH WARD.

The Eighteenth Ward comrades are bending all their energies on their next agitation meeting which will take place February 18 at Benton Hall, Fourteenth and Benton streets. Comrade Buttrell is one of the best organizers in that part of the city and there is no let up to the work on foot at all times. The precinct men in this ward are also always at it.

### NINETEENTH WARD.

The Nineteenth Ward Club will hold

their next agitation meeting on February 9th, at North St. Louis, Turner Hall, Twentieth and Salsbury streets. A good crowd is wanted and a dozen more members. These comrades have had bad luck with their business meetings lately on account of the severe weather. But they expect to get over it as soon as the weather moderates. Comrade Hinchcliffe is the organizer of this ward and precinct organization will soon be affected.

### TWENTIETH WARD.

Plans are now under way for an organization in the Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards. All that remains to be arranged is the meeting place and it is expected that this will be done in a few days. A central meeting place is under consideration where the clubs of the Twentieth and Twenty-first and Twenty-sixth Wards can meet. Comrade Felix Lawrence has the matter in charge.

### TWENTY-FOURTH WARD.

The Twenty-fourth Ward Club is doing well and taking in new members at each meeting. Workingmen in the Twenty-fourth Ward should be at Morganford Road and Junista street next Tuesday evening and every Tuesday evening thereafter. Comrade Wedel, the organizer, will soon have a perfect organization started.

### TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD.

These comrades are working on their agitation meeting which is to be held February 15 at Heuer's Hall, 2365 Wren avenue. A good crowd will doubtless be out as they are hard at work. Every workingman in the ward should attend.

Another meeting will be held in the other end of the ward in a few weeks with the intention of starting another club. Comrade Kaemmerer will get a systematic precinct organization perfected soon and we can then expect to hear from the Twenty-seventh Ward.

## KANSAS CITY NOMINATES.

Full City Ticket & Placed in the Field.

## STRONG PLATFORM

Adopted, Showing Working Class Interests.

Kansas City, Jan. 21.—The Socialist Party of this city held its municipal convention here today and put up a full city ticket for the spring election. Their convention was held in Turner Hall and was very well attended. A strong platform was adopted, defining well the issues of the coming campaign and declaring the position of the Socialist Party. It defines the working class attitude of the party and pledges their candidates if elected to support and work for the interest of the working class.

The following is the ticket nominated and the platform adopted:

### TICKET.

Mayor—William E. Clark, clerk.  
Treasurer—Chas. A. Hunt, laundry proprietor.  
Auditor—Zeno Weinmiller, laundryman.  
Attorney—Harry C. Harfording, salesman.  
Police Judge—Charles A. Harris, cigar maker.

Members of School Board—Mrs. F. P. O'Hare, Socialist lecturer; John L. Stevens, news agent.

Members of Upper House—Geo. Ludwig, cabinetmaker; W. W. Tompkins; Robert Fuchs, baker; B. L. Colman, painter; Andrew Richards, clerk; Albert C. Kinderman, cigarmaker; John Noonan, laborer.

### PLATFORM.

The Socialist Party of Kansas City in municipal convention assembled, reaffirms its adherence to the principles of International Socialism, as expressed by the National Convention of the Socialist Party held at Indianapolis Aug. 1, 1901.

The mission of the Socialist Party is to organize the working class and all its sympathizers into a political party for the capture of all the powers of government from the precinct to the national for the complete overthrow of all privilege and the erection of a government operated by the people and for the people. The complete triumph of Socialism means the restoration to society of all natural and artificial means of production and distribution, now in private hands, and the organization of industry on a scientific basis instead of the present anarchistic disorder. It means that those who produce the wealth will have it, and those who do nothing toward its production will have nothing.

It is distinctly to the interests of the capitalist class to have a surplus of unemployed, in order that the competition of that surplus will keep down the price of labor. Therefore, in the line of increasing employment and wages, we will abolish the contract system as far as possible, and have all work done through the various departments of the city, and all municipal employees will receive the union scale of wages, for a maximum day of eight hours.

We will demolish all unsafe and unsanitary tenement houses, and thoroughly cleanse the crowded districts of the city where the poor live in filth

and squalor, only to populate the pest-house and deck the potter's field with wooden slabs.

We are absolutely opposed to child labor, and while carefully contrived laws enable the capitalists to exploit the children of the working class, stunting their minds as well as their bodies, we will establish a fund to provide every child that can be torn from the shops and factories, with the opportunity for mental and bodily development. Books, and if necessary, food and clothing, will be provided from this fund.

Compulsory education and the absolute prohibition of child labor are two of the strongest measures of the Socialist Party, to rescue the working people from the grasp of capitalism, and will be effected as soon as the party has the state government. In the meantime, we will use the powers of taxation to supply sufficient school room, with ample playgrounds; all of which the present school board, with its "non-partisan" professions, does not do, though it could. It does not because it is absolutely capitalistic, and the class it represents is not interested in taxing itself to give the children of the working class any further facilities for education.

The present disreputable institution provided for the care of the victims of smallpox is entirely due to the fact that the members of the Board of Health are not in any danger of having their relatives or friends sent there, so they are careless of what happens, and the underlings in the management are permitted to commit the crimes and indecencies charged to them. The erection of a decent institution to care for this class of disease, and its maintenance under supervision of competent persons is of urgent necessity, though rigid hygienic measures, as previously outlined, would do much toward decreasing smallpox cases.

Steps will at once be taken toward the erection of a hospital in every ward, with ample ambulance service. The present brutal system of dragging injured and sick persons for miles before even the scant care at present available can be given must be replaced by more humane methods. The best care that science can give will be furnished under the Socialist administration. These hospitals will also take the place of the office of the city physician, and would dispense medicine and give attention to those requiring it in the wards, and everything done toward placing the victims of the present system of private greed in reach of all the aid for physical ailments that science can give. Likewise, the providing of fresh air excursions shall not be left to the niggardly charity of capitalism, but will be undertaken by the Socialist administration as a debt owed by society to those who need them.

The relief of destitution if for no higher motive than the diminishing of crime, is of sufficient importance to be taken in charge of the municipality, and will be so taken. Private charity is as degrading as it is inadequate.

Where it is not possible to furnish remunerative employment, the city must relieve the victims of society. The idiotic declaration, that the criminals now infesting the city are mere wantons, cannot be entertained by intelligent men. The experience everywhere is that crime varies directly with the want and misery prevalent under the capitalist system.

Municipal control of telephones and lighting plants is of no great importance to the working class as a whole, but these should be taken over by the city, in such manner as may be most convenient for the protection of those employed in the actual conduct of such institutions and the improvement of the service.

Sufficient revenue for all our purposes will be raised by assessing on the actual value of all property, both real and personal. At present rates those of small means are made to pay in excess of their just proportion of taxes, while corporations and wealthy individuals swear to assessment lists which should send their makers to the Penitentiary.

The Socialist Party asks the aid and the suffrage of the people of Kansas City upon the understanding that a Socialist administration will at once declare the franchises of the Metropolitan Street Railway Co. forfeited because of the non-compliance with the very plain terms of such franchises, all of which is a matter of public note; the system to be operated under a receivership until such time as the city can come into legal possession of the equipment or establish a system of its own. No franchise will ever be granted to any individual or corporation again.

The whole efforts of the Socialist Party are at all times directed to increasing the share of the working class, and decreasing the share of the capitalist class; in defending the victims of the viciousness and brutality of those who rule; in enlightening them as to the true condition of affairs and pointing out the remedies to be applied at every stage of the battle.

We will submit a charter amendment to give the city power to acquire lands on which taxes have been defaulted instead of allowing same to be taken by speculators; such lands never to be sold but rented out or used for municipal purposes, and we will also take steps toward the erection of modern tenement houses, to be rented at cost of maintenance. The insurance of decent surroundings to the victims of present day society, being of more importance than parks and boulevards.

The erection of a municipal ice

plant is an absolute necessity and will be immediately begun, same to be managed on Socialist principles. The efforts of all officials, no matter how honest, to regulate the private business of capitalists will always be howling farce. Anti-trust laws will never save the victims of man's avarice and nature's severity.

Again, we call the attention of the citizens to the fact that there is a property qualification for office-holding in Kansas City's charter, which is in direct conflict with section 2306 of the Revised Statutes of 1899, all of which shows the unscrupulousness of the capitalist class, which thus seeks to intimidate its victims and manipulate the functions of government to its self.

As this provision of the charter is illegal, it is too insignificant to be mentioned or considered except as we have here shown. We will submit amendments which will prevent the present farce of dead-locked councils and one-man power. The upper house must be abolished and enlarged representation in one governing body established. The veto power of the Mayor is a relic of the past, fraught with powers practically co-extensive with those of the council, must go.

But again we remind the working class and its sympathizers that it is most important to use your majority to show your present masters that you understand the situation.

Down with capitalism and corruption. Let it be known that the majority intends to put an end to class rule in society.

Up with Socialism, and the rights of those who work.

## THE ALLIED THIRD PARTY.

Convention Called to Once More Fool the Workers.

## WILL BE CAUGHT.

Workers Will Again Vote a Capitalist Ticket.

J. H. Cook, Frank E. Richey and Doctor Joseph E. Chambers have issued a call for the state convention of the Allied Third Party to be held in St. Louis February 20 and 21, when candidates for School Superintendents, Railroad Commissioners, Supreme Court Judges and Judges of St. Louis Court of Appeals will be named. Efforts will also be made to perfect the organization.

One more attempt is thus made to fool the workers into voting for capitalism. The Allied Third Party will go before the workingmen of Missouri and other states where they are organizing, with the usual phrases of friendship and induce thousands of them to vote for a ticket which if elected would do nothing to relieve them.

The Allied Third Party, notwithstanding its high sounding reform still stands behind and supports the wage system. The position of any party on that one point is the thing which must decide the workers in favor of or against it. Any party which supports the wage system is not worthy the support of the workers. To be thoroughly representative of the workers' interest a party must be pledged to overthrow the wage system in the name of the working class.

The Socialist Party stands as the only party of its kind today, and if the workers desire the destruction of wage slavery they must rally to the banner of socialism. The Allied Third Party convention will be composed of little business men, who still imagine they have a place in society; farmers, who are looking for more profit, and lawyers who are looking for a livelihood off the misery and dissensions of others. It will be a mongrel born, it will live a brief life of usefulness, and then pass out of sight as others have done before. It will be known in history as an abortive effort on the part of the struggling middle class to regain their lost power.

Ever developing capitalism will make such parties impossible in the near future by taking away the ground work of such a party; the economic interest of the middle class.

Ever developing socialism will assume the field, today held by reactionists and in a few years will crown the triumph of its success with the destruction of the last form of servitude, the wage system. Those workingmen who had thought of supporting the Allied Third Party would do well to study the reason for its existence, and in so doing will also discover the inevitability of its downfall and the consequent rise of the party of socialism.

Dun and Bradstreet continue to issue weekly reports on "prosperity." Their last issue declares that we are just beginning to be prosperous. Wonder how the working men of the country take it all. Prosperity under capitalism means for the workers nothing but work.

What do the workers get out of it? At the best only a living. If the workers are satisfied with a bare living out of all the luxury they create then indeed we are prosperous; if they are not, however, then the ranting of Dun and Bradstreet is nothing but an unwashed lie.

UNLESS THE UNION LABEL IS ON THE GOODS LEAVE THEM ALONE.