

Organize FOR Emancipation.

ST. LOUIS LABOR.

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PRICE, Two C

SOCIALIST SUCCESS

From City Convention

NOT IMPOSSIBLE.

Over Four Hundred Gathered to Nominate the Ticket of the Working Class.

Convention Marches Out of Hall Where Scab Painters Are Employed.

Earnest Work Begins.

There is no longer any doubt as to the power of the Socialist movement in St. Louis and the capitalist class may well look to their sails and get everything in readiness for the coming storm.

With the calling to order of the city convention on Sunday a campaign of the working class was started which will not stop until every power of government is in possession of and controlled by those who will.

The convention was the finest gathering of determine workmen ever held in St. Louis and the more than four hundred delegates who took part in its deliberations left with a determination to do all which lay in their power to bring the coming contest to a successful conclusion by the election of those candidates in whose nomination they took so active a part.

Scabs Are Discovered.

An incident which happened in the early part of the proceedings furnished an excellent opportunity to show the working class basis of the Socialist movement and the thorough accord between the Socialist party and the Trades Unions.

The call for the convention stated that it would be called to order at Druid's Hall at 1 o'clock. When the delegates began to arrive, however, it was learned there were two non-union halls was employing two non-union painters in the basement of the building and after the temporary organization had been perfected it was unanimously decided to leave the hall and hold the convention at Delabar's Hall, Broadway and Elm streets.

The delegates filed out of the hall and formed into a parade which extended for a distance of five or six blocks and in a driving rain marched down to Delabar's hall, crowding it to the doors, many being compelled to stand throughout the deliberations of the convention.

To those who knew the purpose of this action, it was indeed an inspiring sight and showed the power of the workers when once it is used to further their own interests. Over four hundred men gathered together for the purpose of nominating a working class ticket, with one accord register a stinging rebuke to an employer of scab labor and march forth in the rain in order that their rebuke may not be misunderstood.

If the working class every where were to stand thus solidly together there could be no power on earth sufficient to stand against them.

If they used this power at the ballot box, as it will be used by these four hundred delegates, the powers of government which are now in the hands of the capitalist class, with which they issue injunctions, call out the militia and mass the standing army, will be in the possession of the working class, with which they can abolish the capitalist class and all its hellish institutions, and lay the foundations of a society wherein there will be no "boss" and no "scab", where there will be no millionaires and no paupers, where those who work will receive the product of their labor and no man will live off the labor of others.

PROCEEDINGS.

Comrade A. J. Lawrence, as acting secretary of the party, called the convention to order at Druid's Hall at 2 o'clock, and after reading the calls that were issued to the party members and Trades Unions, called for nominations for temporary chairman. Comrade M. Ballard Dunn was chosen and upon motion Comrade A. E. Sanderson was selected temporary secretary.

Delegates March Out.

It was at this juncture that the matter of the scabs was discovered and word having been received that Delabar's Hall could be obtained, the convention adjourned upon motion of J. H. Hoppenjon, president of the Central Trades and Labor Union, and amid enthusiastic cheers Druid's Hall with its scab painters was deserted.

After the delegates had crowded into the hall and all who could had obtained seats, the window sills and tables all being crowded with enthusiastic delegates, the assemblage was again called to order and committees on rules and credentials were chosen.

A recess of fifteen minutes was then declared and pending the reports of these committees Comrade Jno. C. Chase, ex-Mayor of Haverhill, Mass.,

addressed the convention and raised the already abundant enthusiasm of the delegates to its highest pitch and filled them with a determination to go out and do as the workers of Haverhill had done.

He detailed his recent experiences in his lectures before the Trades Unions of Missouri and Illinois and ended by declaring that Socialist sentiment was growing faster than even Socialists imagined and would soon make itself heard from one end of the land to the other. That sentiment he stated was stronger in St. Louis than at any other point and he expected to hear a thundering defiance hurled in the face of capitalism by the working class of this city.

Committee Report.

By the time Comrade Chase had finished the committees selected—G. A. Hoehn, Jas. S. Roche, A. J. Lawrence and D. M. Haskins, on rules, and Chas. Kassel, J. H. Hoppenjon and E. Val Putnam on credentials—were ready to report, and the definite formation of the convention was ready to be perfected.

The committee on credentials reported delegates from every ward in the city with the exception of the Twenty-eighth, the latter being composed almost entirely of members of the capitalist class, and from twenty-four unions, including the Central Trades and Labor Union.

The reports of these committees were adopted and the convention was ready for permanent organization.

Upon motion the temporary organization was made permanent and Comrade F. P. Lawrence was chosen as assistant secretary, Comrade E. Val Putnam reading clerk and Comrade C. Scheffler sergeant-at-arms.

Real Work Begins.

With the permanent organization of the convention, its real work begun and with the selection of committees on platform, resolutions, agitation and organization, and finance, this work was fairly well started.

The platform committee consisted of Comrades G. A. Hoehn, L. E. Hildebrand, Chas. Meyer, Jas. S. Roche and W. W. Baker; resolutions committee: Max Sendig, A. L. Stone, J. H. Hoppenjon, Wm. M. Brandt, W. H. Holman and Chas. Krell; committee on organization and agitation: A. J. Lawrence, Chas. Kassel, Wm. Grummel, Bert Scott, Louis Froelich, Leon Greenbaum and L. Stoll; committee on finance: Louis Kober, Fred Holderman, Jno. Zwaata and Fred Schlueter.

Adjourned to 6 P. M.

After a collection had been taken amounting to \$15 the convention adjourned till 6 o'clock in order to allow time for the committees to prepare their reports.

EVENING SESSION.

The evening session was called to order at 6:30 with the report of the committee on platform as the first order of business. Comrade Jas. S. Roche made the report of the platform committee, which was as follows:

The Platform.

The Socialists of St. Louis in convention assembled, reaffirm their adherence to the principles of international socialism and declare the aim of the Socialist Party to be the organization of the working class, and those in sympathy with it, into a political party, with the object of conquering the powers of government and using them for the purpose of transforming the present system of private ownership of the means of production and distribution into collective ownership by the entire people.

Development of Industry.

Formerly the tools of production were simple and owned by the individual worker. Today the machine, which is but an improved and more developed tool of production, is owned by the capitalists and not by the workers. This ownership enables the capitalists to control the product and keep the workers dependent upon them.

Effects of Private Ownership.

Private ownership of the means of production and distribution is responsible for the ever-increasing uncertainty of livelihood and the poverty and misery of the working class, and it divides society into two hostile classes—the capitalists and wage-workers. The once powerful middle class is rapidly disappearing in the mill of competition. The struggle is now between the capitalist class and the working class. The possession of the means of livelihood gives to the capitalists the control of the government, the press, the pulpit and the schools, and enables them to reduce the workingmen to a state of intellectual, physical and social inferiority, political subservience and virtual slavery.

Domination of Capitalist Class.

The economic interests of the capitalist class dominate our entire social system; the lives of the working class are recklessly sacrificed for profit, wars are fomented between nations, indiscriminate slaughter is encouraged and the destruction of whole races is sanctioned in order that the capitalists may extend their commercial dominion abroad and enhance their supremacy at home.

The Working Class and Socialism.

But the same economic causes which developed capitalism are leading to Socialism which will abolish both the capitalist class and the class of wage-workers. And the active force in bringing about this new and higher order of society is the working class. All other classes, despite their apparent or actual conflicts, are alike interested in the upholding of the system of private ownership of the instruments of wealth production. The Democratic, Republican, the bourgeois public ownership parties, and all other parties which do not stand for the complete overthrow of the capitalist system of production, are alike political representatives of the capitalist class.

Means to the End.

The workers can most effectively act as a class in their struggle against the collective powers of capitalism, by constituting themselves into a political party, distinct from and opposed to all parties formed by the propertied classes.

Duty of the Socialist Party.

While we declare that the development of economic conditions tends to the overthrow of the capitalist system, we recognize that the time and manner of the transition to Socialism also depend upon the stage of development reached by the proletariat. We, therefore, consider it of the utmost importance for the Socialist Party to support all active efforts of the working class to better its condition and to elect Socialists to political offices, in order to facilitate the attainment of this end.

Municipal Measures.

As municipal measures we therefore advocate:

1. The public ownership and operation of all public utilities, such as street railways, gas and electric plants, telephone systems and all other industries which the powers of the municipality permit it to acquire; the revenues to be applied to the increase of wages and shortening of hours of labor of the employees and to improve generally the condition of the working class of this city, but under no circumstances shall any part of said revenues be applied to the reduction of taxes in favor of the capitalist class.
2. The abolition of the contract system on all public work, such work to be done under direct supervision of the city and under union conditions, with a minimum wage of two dollars per day of not exceeding eight hours.
3. Inauguration of public works for the employment of the unemployed.
4. The enactment and strict enforcement of laws protecting all workers in stores, shops and factories.
5. Compulsory education of all boys and girls up to the age of sixteen years; the city to provide all books and school supplies free and food and clothing where necessary.
6. Application of the principles of direct legislation (the initiative and referendum) and the imperative mandate to the conduct of all public affairs.
7. Amendment of the city charter enlarging the powers of the municipality in the interest of the working class.

Adopted Unanimously.

The platform thus reported was adopted unanimously and the report of the committee on resolutions was read by Comrade A. L. Stone.

RESOLUTIONS.

NO. 1.

Resolved, That the Socialist Party pledges all its candidates to the support of the demands of organized labor; and be it further

Resolved, That we emphasize the fact that the Socialist Party is the only political organization in existence in full accord with, and pledged to the support of the principles of the national and international trades union movement.

NO. 2.

Resolved, That the Socialist Party favors the election of State Labor

(Continued on Second Page.)

SEEK TO DESTROY SWEAT SHOPS.

Garment Workers Have Been On Strike Against These Foul Slave Pens for Nearly Two Weeks.

Sweaters Supporting the Bosses in the Fight.

Powers of Government Brought Into Play.

The destruction of the sweat shop is the principal aim of the strike among the Garment Workers of this city. For nearly ten days they have been struggling against an evil with which they could no longer put up. Through their sacrifices they have almost accomplished that which could have been accomplished by the city and state factory inspectors through the simple enforcement of the law.

We have detailed in these columns the refusal of these officials to carry out the plain provisions of their duty, and as a result of this action upon their part nearly 1500 men have sacrificed their personal comfort and that of their families in order to rid themselves of slave driving sweaters.

The Garment Workers have long recognized the fact that the sweat shop stood as the greatest menace to their organization if at any time they saw fit to strike for better wages or better conditions. And their fears in that direction have been proven amply justified for the sweater is today the greatest supporter of those companies which have not yet surrendered and have taken the places of the strikers in an endeavor to save their "business interests."

So far however, fourteen companies have surrendered and in the future the sweat shop will not be a part of their exploitation.

Four companies are yet holding out, namely, Jas. Gilmore, Martin Bloomer, Baer-Oliver and the Mayfield Woolen Mills. The last of these companies being the largest, is the one around which the fight now centers, and in their efforts to break up the strike the company, as is always the case, has called to its assistance the power of the government, and the police force stands at all times ready to checkmate any action of the men.

The strikers' pickets have been run away, they have been shot at, and several nights ago one of them was severely wounded because he did not move fast enough to please these protectors of capitalism.

Every workingman in the city should lend his aid in this contest, and help his fellow toilers succeed in their struggle.

Let them remember, however, that without the support of the powers of government these companies would not be able to hold out for a week. It was the capitalist control of the city and state factory inspectors which prevented the enforcement of the laws against sweat shops, and it is their control of the police power which now enables them to call to their aid the forces of that department.

Had the workers controlled these powers had they elected to office, men of their own class, this struggle would have come to an end before it had fairly started. Through the Socialist Party is offered an opportunity to correct the mistakes of the past.

Let the Garment Workers and every other workingman resolve that in the future these powers shall be on their side in the struggle and not on the side of their enemies.

National Committee Report.

St. Louis, April 26, 1902.

Received:	
March 1 Balance on hand.....	\$172.88
NATIONAL DUES.	
Arizona.....	2.50
Arkansas.....	6.25
California.....	50.00
Colorado.....	9.45
Connecticut.....	30.00
Florida.....	2.50
Idaho.....	10.65
Illinois.....	70.00
Indiana.....	43.32
Indian Territory.....	1.05
Kansas.....	9.10
Kentucky.....	8.45
Louisiana.....	2.75
Maine.....	12.50
Maryland.....	2.60
Massachusetts.....	75.00
Michigan.....	10.00
Minnesota.....	19.55
Missouri.....	3.00

THE ENTHUSIASM

On May Day

WAS UNBOUNDED.

Thousands of Wage Workers Took Part in St. Louis' First Great Eight Hour Demonstration.

Comrade Debs Electrified His Hearers.

A Precedent Set.

May Day in St. Louis has become a day to be remembered, and the magnificent demonstration witnessed here on last Thursday will long live in the minds of those who took part in it as the beginning of a series of annual eight-hour demonstrations which will be the means of at last awakening the toilers of this city to a realization of the injustice under which they are groaning and a consciousness that the world will belong to them if they but have the courage to rise and ask it.

At the stated hour, 1 o'clock, Concordia Turner Hall was packed to the doors with a good natured, enthusiastic crowd of men, women and children, each one vying with his neighbor in an endeavor to enter into the spirit of the occasion.

The Marseillaise was sung over and over again, in English and in German, and the strains of the excellent music were hushed and almost silenced in the swell of voices.

Comrade G. A. Hoehn called the gathering to order and in an enthusiastic German address gave new life to the gathering, which was brought to a climax with its close in a storm of applause. After several instrumental selections Comrade Jas. S. Roche delivered an address in English which took up the thread where it had been dropped by Comrade Hoehn, and amidst the greatest enthusiasm carried it on to a point where it was taken up in German again by Comrade Christ Rucker, who closed with an appeal for unity at the ballot box of all workers as the only means through which to accomplish the purpose for which the demonstration was held.

After Comrade Rucker had finished the parade began forming and the enthusiasm which had expressed itself in the open air and the ranks of the paraders as they stretched out over a dozen blocks under the marshaling of Comrade Wm. M. Brandt carried their enthusiasm to the great hall at Lemps' Park and kept it ringing throughout the afternoon.

Comrade Eugene V. Debs arrived in the city early in the afternoon and was entertained by the local comrades until time to go to the hall. J. H. Hoppenjon, president of the Central Trades and Labor Union, and Jno. Goedecker of the entertainment committee, escorted Comrade Debs from his hotel to the place of meeting, where for over two hours he pleaded with the members of the trades unions to join hands with the members of the Socialist Party for the purpose of capturing the powers of government.

In part, he said:

COMRADE DEBS SPEECH

"It is indeed with great pleasure that I am before you here today. May Day sets my whole being afire and upon its every recurrence I consecrate again my life to the revolution which it holds in its meaning.

"It is with this spirit of revolution, new born, that I will say what I have to say.

"The days of the reformer have gone and those who would change our conditions today must be made of sterner stuff.

"In deterring the liberty or the freedom of a slave there is no room for reform, no room for compromise. If one man is to be denied the power to live off the labor of others then slavery must be abolished. Its rigors can not be mitigated by lessening the number of lashes or reducing the amount of the robbery.

"Robbery and laches are not the lot of free men, and if we would be free men we must put an end to both.

"In the life of Wendel Phillips, the great emancipator of the black slave, there occurred an incident which showed the true worth of the man who seeks to compromise, who seeks to go step at a time. In the church, in the city of Boston, of which he was pastor, there was inscribed over the entrance-way these words, 'God bless this Commonwealth.' Wendel Phillips had seen these words since his boyhood and they had sunk deep into his brain. At one time during the worst days of southern slavery a little black girl who had run away from her masters in the south took refuge in this church, and at once there arose

a question, what was to be done with her?

"Some wanted to send her back; others wanted to deliver her to the clippers, and still others declared that while they favored sending her back to the master whose property she was, they insisted that it should be done under condition that she should never again be mistreated.

"After all others had given their views, Wendel Phillips arose and in a voice without a falter declared:

"For many years have I entered this church and every time I have seen that inscription over the doorway but let me say that if in this place there is to be made a compromise with slavery, if we here do ought that will sanction ownership of human flesh and blood I will insist that that inscription be changed and instead of writing 'God bless our Commonwealth let us write 'God damn our Commonwealth.'"

"Wendel Phillips is gone and the slavery against which he fought has disappeared; no longer is human flesh and blood sold in the open market.

"But yet slavery still exists. Wendel Phillips never dreamed of the slavery of today, a slavery more awful than that against which he struggled, more awful because its helpless victims imagine themselves free.

"There was no compromise with slavery in the sixties and there will be none today.

"As the ownership of the man was at the root of chattel slavery and as it was abolished only with the abolition of that ownership, so today the ownership of the machine is at the root of wage slavery and wage slavery will come to an end only with the abolition of the ownership of the machine. Socialism is the only hope of the wage slave.

"Compromisers never destroyed chattel slavery, neither will they destroy wage slavery, and those who advocate a step at a time in securing the emancipation of the working class would do well to remember the words of Wendel Phillips.

"Through Socialism alone will this be accomplished and it is the duty of every workingman to align himself with the Socialist Party. Do not be discouraged, if you are the only Socialist in your precinct you are a monument to the degeneracy of your neighbors. Join hands, fellow-workers, join hands with your brothers of other lands and when at last the glorious day comes, when there is no longer a master, no longer a slave, it will be your reward to know and feel the part you have played in its accomplishment. No grander reward could fall to any man."

Comrade Debs closed, and the cheering which followed spoke well for the Socialist movement of St. Louis.

The Central Trades and Labor Union and the other organizations taking part, are to be congratulated upon the finest demonstration St. Louis has ever seen upon the first of May. Let the day be remembered and let future May Days repeat the story in ever swelling tones.

Moulders Helpers on Strike.

Nearly 300 moulders' helpers have been out at the Scullin-Gallagher Iron and Steel Co., for the past week, demanding an increase in wages from \$1.50 per day to \$1.75, and for better conditions generally.

They have succeeded in tying up the night work completely, and declare that the shut-down of the whole plant is a question of but a short time.

They complain against the present method of carrying facing sand in sacks, which weigh 250 pounds each and demand that they be given wheel barrows for that purpose. They also demand that a helper be compelled to attend but one moulder, instead of the present plan of two helpers to three moulders.

The men are not as yet organized, but steps have been taken in that direction.

Along with their trades' union feeling is going a feeling of political organization, and the Socialist Party will receive the support of many of them in the fall elections.

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.



INJUNCTION DAY.

May 17 has been set aside by the United Mine Workers of America as a day for the discussion of the Federal Injunction and its effect upon Organized Labor.

It is well that such action has been taken for no other force of capitalism is working with such deadly effect against the well-being of the wage workers, as this ultimatum of the courts.

Organized Labor everywhere should take an active interest in this discussion, for upon its proper settlement depends the future of the working class.

For that reason we here contribute our opinion to those which will be voiced by others.

In a discussion of this question it would be well to review the history of the injunction from the legal standpoint, which will show the reason behind its use better than anything else.

While, what we to-day call law was forming into a rule for the government of our conduct toward each other and toward society there grew up two courts or two methods for the enforcement of these rules one known as courts of law, the other as courts of equity.

In the courts of law, only those cases would be considered where damage to person or property had already been committed, and the only remedy was a judgment, compelling the guilty party to pay for the amount of damage done.

In the courts of equity, however, cases were considered where damage was likely to occur, or where in the opinion of the judge it was likely to occur, and the remedy was an order directing the defendant to do or to refrain from doing the act complained against. If the defendant failed to obey this order he was declared in contempt of court, and his imprisonment was at the discretion of the judge who issued the order.

In courts of law a jury declared the remedy, in courts of equity the judge sat as both judge and jury.

Until recently, however, this power of injunction was used only in determining the relations of capitalists themselves, and was never issued save in monetary or business transactions.

With the growing power of organized labor, however, the grasping capitalism of the country recognized a powerful weapon in the injunction, and as they controlled the courts they twisted the law of injunctions to suit themselves and used it as a means to prevent striking workmen from carrying out their course of action against their employers.

Since the first use of the injunction in this manner there has been nothing to which it has not been extended. Union men have been enjoined from marching, they have been enjoined from paying strike benefits, from speaking to the men who had taken their places, they have been enjoined from meeting and from doing anything else which would further the interest of their strike.

From the imprisonment of Eugene V. Debs at Woodstock jail at the time of the great A. R. U. strike in 1894, down to the present time, thousands of working men have been thrown into prison for daring to protest against the tyranny of their masters, and thousands of strikes have been crushed under the withering blight of the Federal Judge. All over the land, from Hazelton to the Coeur d'Alenes and from St. Louis to New Orleans are strewn the wrecks of labor's protests and they cry out to those yet fighting the battle to redouble their energy.

There is no denying the crushing power of the injunction, and few indeed have been the strikes which have been won in the face of such a weapon.

The Militia, the Police and the Standing Army all come after the injunction, the court is first called upon to issue its order and make legal the murder and bloodshed which is to follow.

The problem of the injunction is ever before us and if we would be free from its effects we must learn how to deal with it. The blood of thousands of our fellow workers calls upon us to solve this problem, and the blood of thousands yet to die, as

a sacrifice to a murderous greed for profit, call upon us to be quick about it.

The injunction is issued through the powers of government, and it is by the control of these powers of government that the capitalist class controls the injunction and the workers can not hope to cope with it so long as the powers of government are so controlled.

By virtue of the political power of the workers, however, they can control the powers of government and through them throttle the injunction. In this way lies the duty of the workers and if they fail to avail themselves of the power which they possess, the ballot, they should not be heard to complain.

Already measures are under consideration which in a few weeks will doubtless fasten the chains still tighter, and through a measure lately introduced in Congress the whole system of injunctions bids fair to be given the legal sanction of that body.

The following extract from it will give a forcible idea of its scope:

"That no agreement, combination, or contract by or between two or more persons to do or procure to be done, or not to do or to procure not to be done, any act in contemplation or furtherance of any trade dispute between employers and employes shall be deemed criminal, nor shall those engaged therein be indictable or otherwise punishable for the crime of conspiracy, if such act committed by one person would not be punishable as a crime, nor shall such agreement, combination or contract be considered as in restraint of trade or commerce, UNLESS THE PURPOSE OR EFFECT OF SUCH CONSPIRACY SHALL BE TO CREATE INTIMIDATION BY A SHOW OF PHYSICAL FORCE, OR THE COURT SHALL FIND THAT THE COMBINATION HAS FOR ITS PURPOSE THE OCCASIONING OF INJURY TO THE PROPERTY OR BUSINESS OF THE COMPLAINANT, OR IS LIKELY TO RESULT IN SUCH INJURY, NOR EXCEPT SUCH PURPOSE BE PROVED TO THE SATISFACTION OF THE COURT, OR THE COURT FIND THAT SUCH IS LIKELY TO BE THE EFFECT, shall any restraining order or injunction be issued with relation thereto."

The question of the injunction is primarily a question of profits and is the greatest factor in the class struggle between the workers and the capitalists. The exploitation of the workers can only be carried on by force and in order to guarantee his profits the capitalist uses the injunction, and all its attributes.

The profit system must be destroyed at the same time that the injunction is destroyed for it is the profit system which harbors and nourishes it. When the workers have captured the powers of government for the purpose of abolishing the injunction they must also abolish the private ownership of the tools of production, through which the misery of the workers is made possible.

They must in fact abolish capitalism and establish socialism.

Convention Report.
 (Continued from First Page.)
 Commissioner by direct vote of the people.
 NO. 3.
 Resolved That we recommend that a special committee of three be elected by this convention to investigate the Druid's Hall affair and place the blame where it properly belongs.

Taken Up Seriatim.
 This report was taken up seriatim and finally adopted, after there had been much argument upon the last resolution, the majority of the delegates being of the opinion that the whole scheme was a plot upon the part of an organization known as the "Trades Union Democratic Club," whose members are banded together for the purpose of obtaining "pfe" at the hands of old party politicians, and whose insignia is a kicking mule.

The delegates selected to act on this committee were Comrades Stoll, L. G. Alexander, Wm. Brandt and G. A. Hoehn.

ORGANIZATION AND AGITATION.

The committee on organization and agitation was the next to report with the following plan of organization:

Plan Outlined.
 We, your committee on organization and agitation are of the opinion that the methods of the campaign, the duties of the workers, and the carrying on of the work of organization and agitation be specialized and particularized as far as possible.

To these ends we recommend that plans of organization be adopted which will reach out into the various precincts and trade unions of the city and when possible into the blocks. We believe that this can be accomplished by the following methods of organization:

General Committee to be Formed From Party Clubs and Trades Unions.

1. The selection of a general committee of the Socialist Party to be composed of one representative from each precinct and trade union in the city, which committee shall meet at least once a month. The precinct representatives to be selected by the ward clubs, and in those wards where there

is no organization the City Central Committee shall select representatives and do all in their power to organize these wards as soon as possible. Whenever the Socialist Party is organized in a ward the selections of the C. C. C. shall become void and the club shall select its own representatives in accordance with the plans pertaining to their selection by regularly organized wards. The duties of the members of the Socialist general committee shall be to devote their time and energy towards building and strengthening the Socialist movement in the precinct or union which they represent, attend all meetings of the Socialist general committee and do whatever else lies in their power to further the movement generally.

2. A city central committee as at present constituted, which shall meet once each week, attend to the general work of the campaign as suggested by the Socialist general committee, expend all moneys and provide a properly audited account for the same, and make a monthly report to the Socialist general committee of the work accomplished, showing the financial standing of the movement and such other information as the Socialist general committee shall require for the proper carrying on of the campaign.

The secretary of the party in the city shall be secretary of the Socialist general committee and act under the directions of that committee.

First Meeting Set.
 The first Socialist general committee meeting shall be held Sunday, June 29, at 2 p. m.
 They also reported the following which they recommended to be published as a manifesto and distributed during the campaign:

MANIFESTO.

We, the wage workers of St. Louis assembled under the banner of the Socialist Party, call upon our fellow toilers and their sympathizers to rally to the political party of the working class.

The prevailing industrial system holds the workers in the bonds of wage slavery and the hour has arrived for the workingmen of St. Louis to take their place in the great international Social Revolution for the emancipation of labor. We create the wealth of the world and behold it used as a means for our continued oppression. We build mansions and dwell in hovels, we make clothes and wear rags; we prepare food and go hungry. Like the beasts of burden, all we receive for our labor is a mere existence—the food, clothing and shelter which enables us to continue our toll. Our wives and children are torn from our fireplaces and forced into the shops and factories to pile up profits for our economic masters. Our very existence depends upon our ability to find a master who will exploit us. Our children are poorly educated, their youth is coined into profit for others, and their lives are doomed to wreck before one half the allotted period of man has expired. Our sons are led forth by the sound of the drum to murder and be murdered by the workingmen of other lands. Science becomes but a means of our further exploitation. Our lives are recklessly sacrificed for the sake of greater gains. We are as but so many dumb animals to be corralled and driven about in harness to make the lives of our owners pleasant and comfortable.

Workers Called to Unite.
 These conditions are unbearable and we rise against them. Unhesitatingly we hoist the standard of political revolution and call upon the workers to mass their power of numbers at the ballot box in an intelligent, well organized effort to obtain their freedom from the galling chains of economic slavery.

The Reasons.
 In taking this step it is proper that we indicate more fully our reasons for

organizing a revolutionary political party and the methods by which that party expects to free the workers.

Two Classes in Society.
 We hold that the natural order of economic development has divided society into two classes—the capitalists, a comparatively small class possessing all the modern means of production and distribution (land mines, machinery and means of transportation and communication), and the large and ever-increasing class of wage workers who possess none of the means of production and are therefore dependent upon the will of the capitalist class for the opportunity to obtain a living.

Between these two classes—capitalists and wage workers—there is a bitter struggle, the latter constantly endeavoring to secure more of the products of their own toil, the former endeavoring to crush the laborers into abject submission.

Advantage in Power of Government.

In this class struggle every advantage is on the side of the class which controls the powers of government. Today almost every public office is in the possession of the capitalist class. The workers form unions and strike for higher wages and shorter work-days; the capitalists issue injunctions and call out the police and military forces. Laws favoring the capitalists are rigidly enforced; those few laws for the protection of laborers which are forced through the legislative bodies by popular demand are allowed to become a dead letter upon the statute books. Pulpit, press and forum, and even the schools and colleges are used to bolster up the existing order of things by inculcating capitalist philosophy in the minds of the people—teaching that the robbing of the class that labors by the class that idles is just and ordained of Heaven that were it not for the failure of the one class to toll the other would lack the opportunity to earn its bread by the sweat of its brow.

Capitalists Content.
 The capitalist class desires low wages and the continuance of the system. The workers desire high wages, short work days and the abolition of the system. The contest is over these points and it is this contest which calls the Socialist Party into being.

Workers Have Awakened.
 The capitalists have long recognized the advantage which the control of government gives; we, the wage workers, long blinded by misrepresentations and false teachings, have at last awakened and we have organized the Socialist Party for the purpose of securing to the working class the advantage given by such control. We have the numerical strength and by the exercise of that strength we will conquer.

When we have secured control of the proper governing bodies we will abolish the private ownership of the modern means of production and take all industries under the collective control of the people, through their government, to be operated in a democratic manner, for the purpose of supplying the wants of the people instead of for the profit of a few individuals.

The Merits of Socialism.
 The merits of the co-operative commonwealth are too numerous to set forth in a political manifesto. It is sufficient to here assert that it means to each worker the full product of his labor, which will bring freedom, leisure, comfort and ample opportunity for physical and mental development, and all the blessings of economic independence.

Pending Full Control.
 Until we secure sufficient control of the government to effect the establishment of the co-operative commonwealth we will use such public powers as we are able to capture in defending ourselves against the encroachments of

(Continued on Fourth page.)

OUR LABEL.



JOHN MOESTL

Vienna Bakery Co.

Bread Shipped Everywhere.

Union Made.

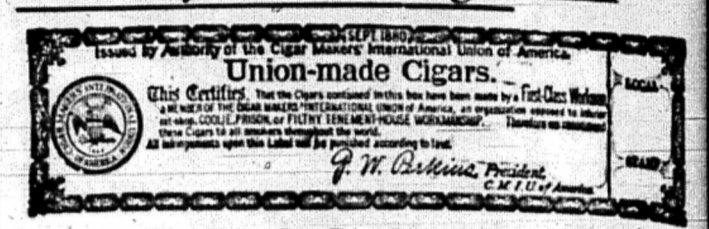
The Bartenders' Protective & Benevolent League

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Wishes to announce to the Trade that reliable and competent Bartenders will be furnished on application for all occasions, Saloons or extra engagements, etc. Send all order to J. J. BAUER, Secretary and Business Agent, 604 Market Street Phone A 212.

Don't patronize Saloons where the Union Bar Sign or Blue Union Button is not displayed.

Smoke Only Union Made Cigars.



See That Every Box Bears the Blue Union Label.

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DRINK ONLY UNION BEER!

(For the Sake of our Labor)



This label is pasted on every barrel and box as a guarantee that the contents are the product of Union Labor.

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SUPERIOR

BREAD

UNION MADE.

ELECTRIC LYE

POWDERED OR SOLID.

SOLID. POWDERED.

W. H. PRIESMEYER. Union Label on Every Can.

Don't accept an INSURANCE POLICY unless this Label is on it.

Issued by Authority of the INSURANCE AGENTS UNION No. 8678.

Written by Union Agent. A. F. Brady, Pres. Z. F. Nye, Sec. All infringements upon this Label will be punished according to law.

Color of Label—Blue.

Affiliated with the Union Label League, Central T. & L. U., and A. F. of L. Insurance Agents Union No. 8678.

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THE

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STOCK OF

PIANOS.

Labor's best chance to get a big bargain in a first-class Piano or Organ. Come early.

Jesse French Piano and Organ Company, 1114 OLIVE STREET.

Sale on at A. O. Field Piano Company's, 1108 Olive St.

Write to Order from \$12.00 up. Pants to Order from \$3.50 up.

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WE EMPLOY UNION TAILORS ONLY.

615 FRANKLIN AVE.

OUR GUARANTEE: Should lining, binding or any part of garment not wear satisfactory, or if we will repair or renew the same free of charge, for one year (silk or satin linings excepted). Will also press garments gratis at any time within one year.



New Union Factory on Randolph near Jefferson.

HAMILTON, BROWN SHOE Company.

NEW UNION FACTORY

On Randolph Street near Jefferson.

This factory will turn out Men's Fine Work Shoes under the Union Stamp. The building is being remodeled and will soon be ready to manufacture the strongest and best line of Men's Fine Work Shoes in the country. They will be in the market soon. Watch for them.



THE MEYER STORE

COR. BROADWAY & WASHINGTON AVE.

THIS STORE SAVES MONEY FOR MEN.

It gives identically the same values as the other kind of store—but the DIFFERENCE is only seen on the PRICE TAG. Come any day—the policy's always the same.

<p>\$3.95 Men's Suits</p> <p>Strictly all-wool Cheviots, worth \$5.00 and \$7.00—only an odd lot, to be closed quickly—satin pipings, Italian cloth linings, all sizes, 33 to 42.</p>	<p>Knee Pants 45c</p> <p>All-wool and built for rough wear—double seams, ip plain and fancy colors.</p>	<p>Boys' Suits 90c</p> <p>The pants are worth the price we place on the suits—odd lots to close Friday, all sizes, 3 to 16 years old.</p>
<p>95c Men's Pants</p> <p>Worth two dollars—all wool, some dark but most neat grays.</p>	<p>Boys' Caps Friday 6c</p> <p>Solid blue and fancy checks and plaids.</p>	<p>Boys' Suits \$1.95</p> <p>They were \$3.00 and \$4.00—the biggest Friday bargain you'll get—Thibets, Homeopuna and Cassimeres—in sizes 3 to 16 years.</p>

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Through the power of numbers, can get you a **\$1.00 Home for \$5.50 Per Month.** Cheaper Than Rent.

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Lace Curtains Cleaned,

FIFTY CENTS AND UP.

Family Washing FIVE CENTS A POUND. First-class work.

Calls and Delivery.

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Union Musicians.

LOCAL NO. 2, A. F. of M. LOCAL NO. 3, N. L. of M.

A Roster of all Union Musicians in the City Always on File.

Headquarters, 604 Market St.

BOYCOTT Wolfe-Beuttler's and McKinney's Bread

It is Made by Non-Union Labor

Only Bread bearing this label is Union made.

BAKERS AND CONFECTIONERS UNION NO. 18.

See this?

IT IS EMBLEMATIC OF FAIRNESS AND SATISFACTION ON YOUR PRINTING.

SKINNER & KENNEDY STATIONERY CO. 418 N. Fourth Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.

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514 Chestnut St.

Popular Prices.

COLUMBIA BOX COMPANY,

19th and N. Market sts.

BOXES OF ALL KINDS. UNION LABEL BOXES.

For Union Made Clothing go to

Mueller & Schumann, CLOTHIERS.

Hatters and Furnishers.

3512 South Broadway.

THE UTAH SITUATION.

Review of the Case by the National Secretary—Submitted to a Referendum of the National Committee.

In a prelude to the afternoon address, Mr. Mills discussed the great street car strike. All of the cars on the Market street system had been tied up, and the house was packed with people who had walked to attend the meeting. Mr. Mills congratulated the strikers, but called attention to the responsibility of all of the workers if the strike, so successfully undertaken, was to be finally won.

In the midst of the address a note was handed up from the car men, asking him to speak for their own meeting that night, also to be held in the Metropolitan Temple.

At the night meeting the great hall was packed with the strikers and their friends. When Mr. Mills came on the platform, it was several minutes before the cheering ceased and the speaking could proceed. After an address, lasting an hour, the meeting was adjourned with every man on the system pledged to stand out to the last; and all the people pledged that neither they nor any one they could influence should ride on a car until the strike was won. Geo. B. Benham, Chairman Casey and President Corhelus of the Car Men's Union spoke briefly, and the whole side of the street vibrated with the cheering which marked the close of the meeting.

STATEMENT BY THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS.

St. Louis, April 21, 1902.

To the Members of the Socialist Party: Comrades—Your National Committee having knowledge that the following communication which has been sent to us has also been widely circulated among the state and local organizations of the party, as well as the party press—we subjoin a statement of the facts for your consideration:

Salt Lake City, Utah, April 7, 1902.

To the Members of the Socialist National Committee, and to the Socialists of the United States, Greeting: Comrades—We, the Socialists of Utah, desire to present a brief statement of the facts existing in relation to the disagreements which have recently arisen in this State among the Socialists.

On December 28, 1901, a Socialist State Convention was held in Salt Lake City, Utah. A difference of opinion arising in the convention in regard to proxies, two delegates, representing two factions, were sent to the National Convention in St. Louis. Neither of these delegates were recognized by the National Convention, hence Utah was not represented or had no voice in its proceedings. The National Committee thereupon, without consulting the party in Utah or asking permission so to do, and as we believe arrogating to itself power which it does not and should not possess, sent George E. Boomer to organize the Socialists of Utah.

Therefore, Be it resolved, by the Socialists of Utah assembled in Salt Lake City this 7th day of April, 1902, that we now emphatically deny the right of the National Committee to invade the State of Utah, for any purpose whatsoever.

Resolved, That we claim the right of organizing our own State in our own way in conformity with the National Constitution, to call the convention at such time as we see proper to do so, to decide the number and method of representation to elect our own State officers, and conduct our own affairs as seem to us best suited to the local conditions existing in our own State.

Resolved, That while recognizing the power of the National Committee under the Constitution to organize the party in an unorganized State or Territory when requested so to do, yet Utah is not in that helpless condition, having the ability in our own ranks to organize the State to our own satisfaction and for the best interests of the Socialist Party.

Resolved, That we, fourteen locals in caucus assembled, hereby respectfully request from the National Committee a State Charter, said charter to be sent to Comrade William Bogart, of Murray, Utah, temporary State Secretary, or to Comrade Kate S. Hilliard, of Ogden, Utah, temporary State Chairman of the Socialist Party of the State.

And be it further resolved, That should the National Committee deny this just request that we do proceed to perfect the party organization on plans best suited to secure to the Socialists of Utah State autonomy.

H. W. LAWRENCE, Chairman Socialist Caucus. M. E. KING, Kingston, Secretary of Socialist Caucus.

THE FACTS.

At the meeting of the National Committee in January two contesting National Committeemen appeared from Utah, namely, Mrs. Ida Crouch Hazlett and A. B. Edler. Each of these committeemen represented factions of the Socialist Party of Utah, which split as the result of a packed State Convention, held at Salt Lake City, on December 28, 1901. The character of said convention was developed in the hearing before the Committee on Credentials, and is also admitted in letters on file at National Headquarters received from comrades whose names appear as signers of the above document, which refers to the split as "a difference of opinion in the convention in regard to PROXIES." The Credentials Committee, consisting of comrades Job Harriman, Walter Thomas Mills and George E. Boomer, made the following report on the contesting delegation from Utah.

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, said 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.

The above report was indorsed on the floor of the committee by both contesting committeemen. The question on the report, as offered, was divided. The first section was coupled with a recommendation that five locals in three States request a national referendum on the action of the National Committee. In this form it was carried by the vote of every committeeman present save Comrade Berger (Wisconsin), who, on request, was recorded in the negative.

The second section also carried. The National Committee furthermore acknowledged the contesting delegates from Utah by electing A. B. Edler as a member of the "Committee on Local Quorum," and Mrs. I. C. Hazlett as a member of the "Committee on Finance," both comrades serving in said capacity throughout the entire deliberations of the committee, Mrs. Hazlett representing at that time, the faction whose names now largely appear as the signers of the before-mentioned document.

The statement therein that "neither of these delegates were recognized by the National Committee, hence Utah was not represented or had a voice in its proceedings" is, therefore, not borne out by the records. The National Committee also adopted a resolution instructing National Committeeman George E. Boomer, of Washington, to go to Utah for the space of 60 days, if necessary, to carry out the intention of the committee so far adopted. This resolution also met with the approbation of the contesting delegates from Utah, but, nevertheless, the claim is now put forth, that "the National Committee sent George E. Boomer to organize the Socialists of Utah without consulting the party in Utah or asking permission so to do."

The minutes of the National Committee, containing its action on the Utah case were published in the party press in January, and, while subsequently two objections were received from locals in Utah to the time of holding the proposed unity state convention, none of the 15 locals in that State nor of the more than 600 locals in the United States questioned the constitutionality of the act of the National Committee.

Furthermore, out of the fifteen chartered locals in Utah, eleven received and recognized the authority of Comrade Boomer. In accordance with the instructions of the National Committee, Comrade Boomer went to Utah, and visited every point save one, where the party was organized.

On March 24, he issued a call for State Convention to be held at Salt Lake City, on April 7. Said convention was duly held and attended by 23 delegates, representing six chartered locals formed a State organization, elected State officers and made application in the usual form for a State Charter. Said application is now in possession of the National Committee, but under the rules of the committee must lay on the table for a period of 30 days before being granted. On the same day that the State Convention was held some comrades held a "so-called caucus" from which emanated the document before quoted, questioning the right of the National Committee to send Comrade Boomer to organize the Socialists of Utah.

The authority under which the National Committee acted is contained in Sec. 1, Art. III.; Sec. 1, Art. VI. and Sec. 2, Art. VI., of the National Constitution.

HEADACHE

DR. MILES' ANTI-PAIN PILLS.

At all drug stores. 25 Cents 25c.

Financial Report.

(Continued from First Page.)

Nebraska	4.55
New Hampshire	7.50
New Jersey	10.00
Ohio	25.00
Oklahoma	2.80
Oregon	16.45
Pennsylvania	10.00
South Dakota	4.10
Tennessee	3.00
Texas	20.15
Utah	18.40
Vermont	.80
Virginia	3.20
Washington	24.00
West Virginia	1.50
Received for supplies	11.08
" donations	2.50
" propaganda fund	169.33
" postage	.24
" refund	.20
	\$877.25
Expended:	
Exchange (M. O. and checks)	\$ 1.66
Incidental expenses	11.83
Expense (transportation etc., Roche California to St. Louis)	60.00
Express	1.07
Freight	1.82
National Secretary salary	83.33
National Committee (January meeting)	90.71
Office Equipment	42.50
Office help (stenographers)	75.00
Organization account (Boomer Utah)	50.00
Postage	42.92
Printing	83.57
Rent	24.00
Jan. S. Roche salary	30.00
Stationery	2.80
Telegrams	1.54
W. E. McDermott acct. convention report	75.00
Silvio Origo acct. Springfield N. E. C.	27.29
April 1 Balance on hand	172.21
	\$877.25

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F. TOMBRIDGE INSURANCE AGENCY.

Fire and Tornado Insurance.

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616 NORTH SEVENTH STREET.

Watch for our

BIG REMNANT SALE

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DRY GOODS

And Notions, Ladies' and Gents' Furnishing Goods, etc.

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2 865-69 S. Jefferson Avenue

Yours for the cause,

H. MANCKE,

DEALER IN

BOOTS AND SHOES

2001 Lynch Street.

A. KEAN Agent for

Life Insurance

And Sewing Machines.

Send Postal to 1909 Franklin Av.

Socialist Clubs of Missouri.

—What They Are Doing.

The comrades throughout the state should at once take steps to elect their delegates to the State Convention, which is to be held at Springfield, June 7. The convention will doubtless be the largest one yet held in Missouri, and besides, the nomination of a State ticket, many other things of importance will come up for action and every club should strive to be represented.

IN THE CITY.

By order of the City Central Committee, the comrades are hereby called upon to make nominations for city secretary, and for three delegates to the State Convention.

The convention is over, comrades, but the work has just begun. Everything points to a splendid campaign and every comrade should feel the pleasure of taking part in it.

Work is under way for the formation of a general committee to be composed of a comrade from every precinct in the city and those comrades who desire to take part in the work should volunteer on this committee.

The comrades in the First Ward are still at it, and show no sign of letting up.

The Ninth Precinct Club gave a smoker at 4316 N. Newstead avenue on Wednesday evening, May 7, and admitted eight new members, bringing the precinct membership up to 25. Comrades Max Sendig and A. E. Sanderson addressed the meeting. A collection of \$2.75 was taken up.

The regular First Ward Club will meet at 4820 N. Broadway Wednesday evening, May 14, where Comrade W. M. Brandt, candidate for Congress in the Tenth District, will speak.

The comrades of the Ninth Precinct Club will march in a body to the meeting place and extend an invitation to all who desire to take part in the parade.

The Second Ward Club will hold its next regular meeting at Broadway and Montgomery street, rear of barber shop, next Thursday evening.

Let every workingman who would free himself from his master be present. Remember the campaign is on, and we cannot begin too early.

The Sixth Ward Club still holds its regular meetings at 708 Chouteau ave. and the workingmen of the ward will find them in session at that number every Thursday.

Those who feel that they should take part in the struggles of the workers for political power are invited to attend and put their names on the roll.

The Eighth Ward Club took in two new members at its last meeting and perfected plans for its agitation meeting, which will be held on Tuesday evening, May 13.

Comrades G. A. Hoehn and Jas. S. Roche will be the speakers of the occasion and those who fail to attend will miss a treat. This club needs the membership of every workingman in the ward. Do your part, comrades, and see that this is realized as far as possible.

The Ninth Ward Club held a very well attended meeting at its hall, Seventh and Arsenal streets, Wednesday evening. Comrades Jas. S. Roche and M. Ballard Dunn were the speakers of the occasion. The club is forging ahead rapidly.

The Tenth Ward comrades will hold an agitation meeting Saturday evening, May 10, at Southwest Turn Hall, Ohio avenue and Potomac street, and a good crowd is expected.

An original plan of advertisement was adopted, which promises good results. Comrades E. Val Putnam and Jas. S. Roche will speak.

Be on hand and hear them. Those comrades in this ward who so far have taken no part in the party work should turn over a new leaf at this meeting.

The Eleventh Ward comrades still hold the record for the largest club in the city, a distinction which they declare they will maintain.

Some of the other clubs are pushing them closely however, and they will be compelled to redouble their efforts.

They meet regularly on Thursday evenings at Basse's Hall, Broadway and Stein street.

The Twelfth Ward comrades held a good meeting on Friday, May 2, and admitted new members.

They have arranged for an agitation meeting on May 16, at 3007 Eads avenue, and are expecting a good crowd. Comrades E. Val Putnam and Jas. S. Roche will speak.

Comrade W. C. Lyons, the secretary should be appreciated by every Socialist in the ward. Show this appreciation by attending the meeting, Friday night.

The Sixteenth Ward Club skipped its meeting on May 1, on account of the May Day demonstration. The members were out in full force on that

occasion and performed their usual amount of good work.

The Seventeenth Ward held their regular business meeting at 2511 Benton street on last Wednesday evening and selected their representatives for the general committee provided for at the convention. They took action upon the city secretaryship and nominated Comrade A. E. Sanderson, who has been doing such good work in the First Ward. Comrades E. Val Putnam, Jas. S. Roche and William M. Brandt were nominated as delegates to the State Convention.

The comrades will meet at 2511 Benton street, Sunday morning and start out on their regular precinct work.

The Eighteenth Ward Club has arranged for its next agitation meeting on Tuesday evening, May 20, and expects to add considerably to their membership. Comrade Leon Gropenbaum will speak.

This ward is in excellent shape, being thoroughly organized by precincts and it is safe to predict a splendid Socialist vote.

The Twenty-first Ward admitted four new members at its last meeting on Tuesday evening and laid the plans for an agitation meeting and dance at Kicker's Hall, Warne and Kennerly avenues, on Tuesday evening, May 20. An admission has been set for the dance, but all those coming before 8:30 will be admitted free. All are invited. This club meets at 3619 Lucky street every Tuesday evening.

The Twenty-seventh Ward Club still holds forth at 2316 Gilmore street and has a standing invitation to all workmen in the ward to be on hand on Thursday evenings.

COMMUNE FESTIVAL REPORT.

The Commune Festival Committee reports as follows on the festival given March 15, 1902:

Total number tickets given out.....2007
Returned.....1015
Sold.....992
Outstanding.....244
Total receipts.....\$272.90
Total expenses.....158.90

Net proceeds.....\$114.00

Turned over to Arbeiter Zeitung, \$ 57.00
Turned over to St. Louis Labor, 57.00

Total.....\$114.00
G. T. ECHOFF, Chairman.
FRED WEDEL, Treasurer.



DRUIDS HALL COMMITTEE.

Committee Selected to Investigate the Presence of Scab Painters at that Place Makes Report.

Exonerates Hall and Saloon Proprietors and Places Blame on Sub-Contractor.

The following report of the committee selected to investigate the presence of scab painters at Druids' Hall exonerates the proprietor of the hall and lays the blame upon the contractor.

While it is generally believed that there is something more behind the occurrence, proof would be difficult or impossible to obtain and the committee has therefore refused to go into the matter further.

COMMITTEES REPORT.

We, the undersigned committee, elected by the Socialist convention, held May 4th at Delebar's Hall, to investigate the grievance concerning the employment of non-union painters at Druids Hall May 4th, where said convention was to be held, after thorough investigation, find the following facts:

That the proprietor of the Druids' Hall saloon and the Druids' Hall Association are in no way responsible for the employment of non-union painters, as they had stipulated in their contract that only union labor be employed on said work.

In the opinion of the committee the fault lies between the contractor and the sub-contractor.

The committee have the assured knowledge that the work will be finished by union labor which is employed on the premises at present.

LEONARD STOLL, Bus. Agt. Tailors' Union 11.
L. G. ALEXANDER, Pres. of Machinists U. No. 85.
WM. BRANDT, of Cigarmakers U. No. 44.

A. HOEHN, of the Socialist Party.
R. FUELLE, of Carpenters U. No. 47.

Committee.

Convention Report.

(Continued from second page.)

capitalism and in bettering our conditions.

The powers of the municipality are limited by its charter and by the laws of the state, but there are many ways in which we can use the municipal offices for the improvement of our condition.

We will establish public ownership and operation of all industries and public utilities so far as the powers of the municipality permit, such as street railways, gas and electric plants, and will use the revenue of such industries to increase the wages and shorten the hours of labor of the employes and in establishing institutions for the welfare of the working people of the city.

We will establish and properly maintain free hospitals and homes and asylums for the unfortunate victims of capitalism, such as the aged and crippled poor, orphans, abandoned women, and the insane.

We will establish free public institutions for our education and entertainment.

We will provide ways and means for the best possible education of our children.

We will use the public credit for the inauguration of public works for the employment of the unemployed.

We will enact and rigidly enforce ordinances for our protection in shops and factories.

We will abolish the contract system of public work and have all such work done under the direct supervision of the city in order that the interests of the men employed may be properly cared for.

We will apply the principles of direct legislation and the imperative mandate to the conduct of all public affairs.

To facilitate the carrying out of these measures and to enlarge the scope of the city's power to aid the workers we will strive to secure the passage of amendments to the city charter.

Whenever a struggle shall take place between organized wage workers and their employers the influence and power of the Socialist office holders will be used to assist the workingmen. The election of a Socialist sheriff will make impossible a repetition of the Washington avenue massacre of strikers by a sheriff's posse.

Do Not Lose Sight of Purpose.

In proposing these measures for the improvement of our condition while we are still in the chains of wage slavery we do not for one moment forget that our purpose in organizing our own political party is the early and complete abolition of capitalism.

Others May Interpose.

While other political parties may, through fear of the Socialist Party, adopt some of these immediate measures in their platforms, that shall not swerve us from our purpose or cause us to relax our efforts to organize the workers into a political party of their own, and we warn those who sympathize with us that not only is the attainment of socialism itself dependent upon the strict loyalty of the workers and their friends to the Socialist Party at every election, but even the immediate measures above mentioned can be secured only by the success of the Socialist Party at the polls, or the polling of such a vote for socialism that the political parties in power will pass some of these immediate measures in hope of satisfying and staying the growing socialist sentiment.

Warning Served.

We further warn our friends that capitalist political parties will adopt some of these measures in their platforms after so modifying them as to divert them of the working class spirit and purpose in which they are here clothed. Especially is this true of the so-called "Public Ownership" movements, which propose public ownership of various public utilities with a view to reducing the taxes of the capitalist class.

Upon This We Stand or Fall.

With this declaration of principles we enter the political arena to fight the battles of our class, determined to make no compromise and assured of ultimate victory by the logic of events. "Workingmen of the world, unite! You have nothing to lose but your chains and a world to gain!"

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Both reports were adopted as read and the committee on finance reported as follows:

That all unions be solicited for funds.

That as many speakers as possible appear as soon as possible before, as many unions as possible for this purpose.

That individual efforts be made.

That entertainments be given by each ward club for this purpose.

That a big boat excursion or picnic be given.

This report was adopted and referred to the City Central Committee for action.

Pledges Circulated.

At this juncture it was decided to circulate campaign pledges among the delegates which resulted in the pledging of \$106, ten dollars of which was paid in.

CANDIDATES SELECTED.

This was the last committee to report and the selection of candidates being the next order of business the chairman called for nominations for candidates for sheriff, which resulted in the selection of Comrade L. E. Hildebrand, of Boot and Shoe Workers' Union No. 25. There were three can-

didates to be chosen for judge of Circuit Court, which, upon vote, resulted in the selection of Comrades Paul Fromm, of Brewers Maltsters Union No. 6, A. E. Sanderson, clerk, and W. J. Lewis, clerk.

Upon motion, the selection of a candidate for judge of the Court of Criminal Correction was referred to the City Central Committee, there not being enough attorneys present to fill the nomination at the convention.

For judge of the Probate Court, Wm. H. Holman, of the Railway Clerks' Union.

For Clerk of the Circuit Court, Phil H. Mugler, of Cigarmakers' Union 41.

For Clerk of the Criminal Court, Leonard Stoll, of Tailors' Union 11.

For clerk of the Court of Criminal Correction, J. H. Buttrell, of Machinists' Union 85.

For clerk of the Probate Court, W. T. Smith, of Carpenters' Union 5.

Nominations for prosecuting attorney and assistant prosecuting attorney were referred to the City Central Committee for the same reason as that in the case of the judge of the Court of Criminal Correction.

Nomination for coroner took the same course.

For recorder of deeds, D. C. Ward.

For license commissioner, W. C. Eggerman, Beer Bottlers' Union 187.

Nominations were then made for candidates for Congress in the respective districts resulting as follows:

Tenth Congressional District, Wm. M. Brandt, of Cigarmakers' Union 44.

Eleventh Congressional District, S. A. McInturf, of Stove Moulders' Union.

Twelfth Congressional District, nomination referred to City Central Committee.

Convention Duties Ended.

With this nomination the work of the Socialist Convention came to an end and the work of the campaign begun.

Comrades, let us not stop with this glorious work, let us not imagine that our task is completed because it has thus been so auspiciously started, but let us resolve that our work from now on shall grow better and better so that election day will hold a splendid reward for all our exertions.

Campaign Duties Begin.

The success of our ticket is not impossible and we can make it a reality if we but do our best.

Already Set in Motion.

Work has already begun on the formation of the general committee, communications to the unions have been prepared, asking them to select their delegates, and the various precinct men are working on the thorough organization of their precincts.

If the work now under way is pushed with the same vigor as has already marked the work of the campaign, victory will perch upon the banners of the Socialist Party on the 11th of next November and a new mile stone will have been reached in the ceaseless struggle of the workers for freedom from wage slavery. Go to work, comrades! begin early and stay at it till late!

UNION SHOE REPAIR SHOP.

Custom Shoemakers' Union of Local Union No. 245 B. & S. W. U. of A.

Following is the list of Union shops in St. Louis and vicinity, Frank Ujka, with Douglas Shoe Co., 619 Olive st.

Theo. Plank, 1114A S. Compton ave.

W. Dennhardt, 716 Chouteau ave.

J. Adler, 3539 S. Broadway.

H. Hoppman, 2714 S. Broadway.

A. Sturm, 3914 Minnesota ave.

D. Lafferty, 2303 Franklin ave.

E. Moseley, 1116 N. High st.

Otto Winkler, 1521 Park ave.

Jacob Heller, 2116 Cherokee st.

M. Stober (with Heitzmann), Cherokee and Broadway.

Louis Boulter, 1718 Franklin ave.

L. E. Hildebrand, Suburban and King's highway.

H. H. Jobe, 1208 Park ave.

Paul Schwartz, 3326 Lemp ave.

Dalquest (with C. Elson), 1025 N. Vandeventer ave.

Sam Marshall, 419 N. Leffingwell ave.

Geo. Hirsch, 906 Arsenal st.

Nick Berlingen, 3538 Indiana ave.

Roth, 2954 South 7th st.

John Schnappauf, 3608 S. Broadway.

Paul Sutko.

Ben Currant, 415 Collinsville ave., East St. Louis, Ill.

SHOE REPAIRERS' LABOR BUREAU.

H. H. JOBE, 1208 PARK AVE.

Boycott R. Casper & Co. 1911 Olive and 2941 Olive st., as it is endorsed by the CENTRAL TRADES AND LABOR UNION.

Members of Organized Labor are requested to have their repairing done in strictly union shops.

HAMILTON, BROWN SHOE CO.

We take pleasure in calling the attention of an advertisement in this issue of the Hamilton, Brown Shoe Co. They have added a new Union Factory to their already large capacity, which will be under the direct supervision and management of Mr. H. M. Eaton. They will make workmen's shoes under the Union Label.

The Hamilton, Brown Shoe Co. are already the largest shoe house in the world and we predict under this management great results and wish them much success.

LARGEST UNION FACTORY IN THE WEST
ASK FOR
F. R. Rice's MERCANTILE 10c Cigar
MANUFACTURED HERE IN ST. LOUIS
AND
F. R. Rice's "305" 5c Cigar
Be sure to call for them, and assist Union Labor
F. R. RICE MERCANTILE CIGAR FACTORY, 308 N. FOURTH STREET

Your Eyes and the Eyes of Your Children Should Not Be Neglected.

Headache, Stomach Troubles, Neuralgia, Granulated Lids, etc., are often caused by eye strain. If you will consult Dr. Moritz you get the services of a competent OCUList FREE OF ANY CHARGE.

Genuine Peble Lenses \$1.00 per pair. Solid Gold Frames \$2.00 up. Gold Spring Skeleton Eye Glasses \$1.50 per pair.

DR. G. MORITZ, No. 612 Franklin Avenue. NEXT TO MOLL'S. Absolute satisfaction guaranteed by this paper.

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Good Firms For Our Readers to Patronize

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L. Finninger, Bakery and Confectionery. Prompt attention to orders for parties and weddings. 5214 N. B'way

BUTCHER.

Charles Schiather, Butcher. Fresh and Salt Meats. 5324 N. Broadway.

DRUGGIST.

Wm. R. Schettler, Druggist. 5300 N. Broadway. Everything you want.

GROCERIES.

Esselbrugge Mercantile Co., Dealers in Groceries and Liquors, 5133-44 N. Broadway.

R. F. Neibert & Co. are good Grocers, with lowest prices, 5242 N. Broadway.

Hermann Rinderknecht, dealer in Groceries, Feed, Provisions, Wines, Liquors and Cigars. 5130 N. B'way

SAND.

Charles Vahrenhold, Moulding Sand. 4201 N. Twentieth St. Phone Kinloch D 440.

SALOONS.

Peter Ohare, Saloon. 5340 N. Broadway. Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

John Loumann, Saloon, 5134 N. Broadway. The choicest always on hand.

Call on Bloemcke & Co.'s Branch Saloon and Boarding-house, 4220 N. Broadway. Our service always best.

Henry Holtkamp, Saloon and Bowling Alleys, 4214 N. Broadway. Fine wine and liquors always on hand.

The Cobweb Bar. Fine liquors and cigars. Andy's Place, 9th and Pine Bell, MAIN 1923; Kinloch, A 989.

SHOES.

L. E. Hildebrand, Union Shoe Repairer, 3446 Suburban Rd. Best of Work Done.

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MEALS—10c, 15c and 25c. 313 Locust St.

Try our 10c Hot or Cold Lunch Bags.

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GUT RATE DRUG STORE.

Paine's Celery Compound.....77c
Diamond Dye 7c, 3 packages.....20c
New stock Chamois and Sponges for spring house cleaning.

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