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REFUSE TO UNIONIZE THE FAIR.

ANSWER RECEIVED.

The answer of the World's Fair directors has been received by the Central Trades and Labor Union.

As predicted by Missouri Socialist, a point blank refusal to accede to the demands of organized labor. They hide behind the subterfuge resorted to at their first meeting, namely a legal technicality, which they will invalidate any such agreement if entered into.

They raise the point that inasmuch as the funds for the enterprise come from taxation, any "taxpayer," that is property holders, could object to their agreement to pay higher wages, i. e., employ union workmen.

Members of the C. T. and L. U. have been inquired upon this point and have been advised that their contention is wholly without ground, and in this advice the action of the C. T. and L. U. will doubtless be based.

The committee which has had the matter in charge, Brothers Connolly, News and Secretary Kreyling, in their report to the above effect Sunday's meeting, and upon motion Secretary Kreyling the full report referred to the representatives of various trades councils who were seen to jointly represent organized labor in the controversy with the World's Fair managers.

These representatives will be called together in a few days and their recommendations will be before the next meeting of the C. T. and L. U., which occurs on the second Sunday in January. Widespread interest is being taken in this question and Sunday's meeting was a very large one.

It is apparent that the World's Fair directors are trying to hoodwink the workmen of St. Louis, and they are not to be on their guard. It is evident that active steps must be taken at once. The danger to the union men allied with the C. T. and L. U. exists more now than at any other time. It is now that the concessions are being let, and in order to guarantee union conditions in these various concessions, it is necessary that they be decided for before they are let, and that the World's Fair directors "sug- gested" after they are let and when they begin work.

Agitation in favor of the Fair is yet to be worked up most quarters, and if this agitation is met at once with a counter agitation it will be far more productive of results than if it delayed until after the Fair project is well under way.

The managers have very kindly declared that they will agree to the arbitration board proposed, but when this agreement is not coupled with the other agreement to unionize the Fair what use is the arbitration board? Do they expect that union men will arbitrate the differences of scabs? What would any union man arbitrate when there was no union, employed through contract, at work on the Fair construction for him to represent. If the World's Fair managers wish to establish a board of arbitration, they must create the arbitrating bodies, and the only way to make an arbitration board of union men is to unionize the Fair. Without one the other is useless.

Further, the World's Fair directors declare that out of "friendship for organized labor," they do not wish them to enter into a contract which will prove useless, and they cite the famous Judge Klein case as proof of their contention.

There is no doubt that union men of St. Louis will consider this point such as they considered Judge Klein when he ran for re-election.

Certainly it is that the C. T. and L. U. is willing to take its chances on the question, and if the World's Fair managers are so confident of their point there will surely be no opposition on their part to the signing of the contract. The citing of the Judge Klein case alone shows the "friends of labor," on the part of the board of directors. It shows, if nothing else will, that all capitalists are alike. Judge Klein, and they would all have done as he did if they had been in his position.

The following are the complete resolutions submitted to the World's Fair directors, the refusal to agree to which is now being considered by organized labor of St. Louis:

"Whereas, There will be held in the City of St. Louis a great World's Fair, in celebration of the Louisiana Purchase, and we believe that said Fair will be an educational as well as a beneficial help, not only to our city, but to all the people in our great country. And at this Fair there will be on exhibition the greatest products of the world. Labor, which produces everything, will be seen in all of its glory, and all the people will be given an opportunity to look upon what the mind of the genius and the hand of the toiler has done; and

believe that our own great City of St. Louis should be given preference in so far as furnishing help to be employed, material to be used and products that are to be sold on the grounds; and,

"Whereas, Organized Labor, representing a vast army of your citizens, believes that the work to be done, should be done by competent and well-paid workmen and the products to be sold on the grounds of said Fair should bear the trade-mark of well-paid workmen, and for that reason the labor organizations of this city (whose principles stand for the emancipation of the working people), standing for the best interests of all our citizens and the millions of visitors who will come here; and believing that all should work in harmony for the success of the Fair; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That union labor be employed exclusively in the erection of all buildings, laying of all foundations, excavating and all other work pertaining to the completion of buildings, foundations, excavations, grounds, fences, etc.; and further be it

"Resolved, That in the letting of all contracts, that a special clause be put

in said contracts to read as follows: That all material used shall be exclusively the product of union labor; and be it

"Resolved, That all printed matter gotten out by the directors (or persons working under their instructions) bear the Union Label of the Allied Printing Trades Council; and further be it

"Resolved, That in the letting and sub-letting of all privileges, such as the selling of space for cafes, restaurants, cigar stands, etc., that a special clause be put in said contracts to read as follows: "That all goods sold and help employed shall be union."

"This shall not be so construed as to mean imported goods or help sent here by foreign exhibitors; and again be it

"Resolved, that a Board of Arbitration be formed, to be composed of six members, three to be elected by the Central Trades and Labor Union and Three by the World's Fair Directors, they to take evidence from all parties concerned in any labor troubles that might arise in connection with the progress of the Fair, and after a fair and impartial hearing to all, they to render a decision, which shall be final and binding to all. But should said Board of Arbitration be not able to reach a conclusion on any dispute arising, they shall amongst themselves

elect the seventh arbitrator, and again take the evidence in the dispute from all parties concerned, and their decision shall be final and binding to all. Now be it

"Resolved, By the Central Trades and Labor Union of St. Louis, and vicinity, that a copy of this agreement be sent to the Building Trades Council, Metal Trades Council and all other bona fide union labor councils in the city. And all councils adopting this resolution shall immediately elect a committee of three, also notify the Secretary of the Central Trades and Labor Union, the Central Trades and Labor Union to likewise elect a committee of three; and further be it

"Resolved, That the Central Trades and Labor Union at a date not later than thirty days (providing this agreement is adopted, subject to amendment by the Central Trades and Labor Union), call a meeting of the various committees of all councils adopting said agreement, they to present said agreement to the World's Fair Directors at their earliest convenience and to report back to the organization which they represent.

"And if the agreement is adopted a copy of same to be the property of the Central Trades and Labor Union and one copy to be the property of the World's Fair Directory."

GOOD FOR BREWERS No. 6.

WHOLE UNION SUBSCRIBES.

St. Louis, December 24, 1901

Editor St. Louis Labor:

Dear Comrade...I have the pleasure to inform you that at our general meeting, held last night, our organization decided, by an overwhelming majority of votes, that every member shall take either the Arbiter Zeitung or ST. LOUIS LABOR, an assessment being levied for the purpose.

Our union has a membership of nearly 800, and we will send you a list of those desiring the English organ in a few days.

Assuring you that our members will not only read your paper, but will also follow advices given in its columns, and wishing that all other labor organizations in this city and everywhere, would do as we have done, I am,

Yours fraternally,

JACOB GABELMANN,

Secretary.

Brewers' and Malsters' Union No. 6,

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SOCIALIST NEW YEAR RHYMES AND CHIMES.

The time for turning over a new leaf is here.

So, brother Socialists, if you please, Take your well read works of Marx, and tell us on what leaf, You find such forcible words as these:

Socialists and workers of all lands, get into two Or three hostile camps or other, And then keep bravely, steadily thundering and firing Ugly adjectives at one another!

There are no such words in all his works, you reply, For he did not tell us to fight, But instead, our wise and great leader

Karl Marx said: WORKERS OF ALL COUNTRIES UNITE!

That is a far better and wiser inscription

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For lofty and lasting monuments in any land, Than ancient biddy tracks or hacks of modern quacks On Egyptian, Grecian, Feejee, or Yankee obelisks grand.

We peaceful Socialists lambkins will sweetly baa, While you brave Socialist lions will most tremendously roar!

But when Socialism at last shall come, there will be Sweet balmy peace and joy on earth forevermore.

When will our Socialist paradise come? you ask, So much the sooner when internal conflicts cease.

When we bury old grudges and musses, fudges and fusses, And work, united, for a good harvest of progress and peace.

Oh brother Socialist, do not scorn my peaceful rhymes, For they ring out with the sweet good will of New Year's chimes, And give you advice that is sage, sound and hearty.

From the most peaceful vegetarians true, and totalitarians, too, Globe-trotter, lambkinest lambkin in our whole, great, Socialist Party. AGNES WAKEFIELD.

During the recent cold snap coal in St. Louis went up to 50 cents a bushel to small lots, and the working class suffered from the excessive cold in many parts of the city. These conditions were pitiable in many instances. With the thermometer far below zero and no money with which to buy coal, many of the families in the central parts of the city were compelled to use their furniture, and all old buildings in the neighborhood were stripped of every bit of loose wood.

Yet in the face of these conditions the capitalists of this city, through raising the price of coal, coined this misery into profits for themselves. Capitalism is such a blessed institution that we should do everything to insure its continuance forever.

Choosing Committees For Big Demonstration.

The various unions have already begun the selection of their committees to arrange for the big January demonstration at Music Hall and several of them have been received at this office.

The Brewers' and Malsters' Union No. 6 has chosen Paul Fromm, Tony Gang and Joseph Glader.

The Beer Bottlers' Union No. 187 has selected John Gehbauer Julius Rudolf and Charles Budt.

The Trunk and Bag Workers' Union will send Edward Davis, John Peters and August Loesch.

The other unions will doubtless send in the names of their committeemen in a few days. The first meeting of this joint committee will be held at Aschenbroedel Hall, 604 Market street, Monday evening, December 30. This committee will have full charge of the Music Hall demonstration, and their first work will be the raising of funds in order to enable the meeting to be thoroughly advertised.

Wasted Efforts.

During Cold Snap.

The recent cold wave has brought out in a striking way the inefficiency of private management in the handling of traffic. Factories in St. Louis have had to shut down because coal could not be obtained; but just across the river, in East St. Louis, the railway tracks at the same time were blockaded with cars loaded with coal. And between the two cities are two railway bridges, over which these cars could have been hauled if it were not to SOMEONE'S INTEREST NOT TO HAVE THEM HAULED. But in order that SOMEONE may profit, the cars are left in East St. Louis, and such hauling as is done is by wagons. Result: So many wagons crowding towards the bridge approach that they block each other.

If the mining and hauling of coal were done by the government the official who allowed things to get into the condition described by the daily papers, would lose his job.

The Water Department of St. Louis (public ownership here) had hundreds of carloads of coal stored away for emergencies. See the difference?

Out in the suburbs the wagons from the big department stores have been busy delivering holiday purchases. Several wagons go over the same ground. Several drivers suffering with the intense cold. Private ownership. How would it be under public ownership? The goods would be hauled out in a car, and one wagon would meet this car at a convenient point and distribute the goods through the neighborhood. Half the work. The car and wagon (it would be a closed automobile) would be comfortable—not one-tenth the suffering. Net result: Just as much accomplished—and more—for the convenience of the public.

You say the same economy can be had under private ownership? Maybe, if you wait long enough. But under private ownership some men would lose their jobs. Under public ownership they would work shorter hours and get as much or more pay. Any difference?

OBSERVER.

We could not live and prosper if it were not for the incentive which prompts us to sell coal at 50 cents a bushel when men, women and children are freezing to death for the lack of it. Glorious system. Death to all "anarchists" who oppose it.

