

Organize  
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Emancipation.

# ST. LOUIS LABOR.

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## VIEWS OF A RAILROAD MAN.

Expresses His View of the Rule Which Excludes Men over 45.

Believes that the Only Remedy for the Victims of Capitalism is that Advocated by the Chicago Federation of Labor.

The St. Louis Post Dispatch recently used as a special article the distinction of Labor, relative to the advisability of shooting all workmen over 45 years of age. who could not show that he had sufficient to keep him without further work. Interviews were obtained with quite a number of "prominent men," mostly bankers and lawyers, all of whom declared that they had done their best work after 50. One interview from a railroad man contains so much more present day knowledge, than the others show that it is worth reproducing. The bankers and lawyers interviewed were all men over 50 and their argument that a man is at his best at 45 has nothing to do with present day conditions for the reason that they reached that point over 45 years ago when present day economic conditions did not obtain. Further their arguments are based solely upon the premises of a capitalist. They have through their shrewdness come into control of the tools of production which gives them a control over the workers who use them and they are no longer subject to the laws which govern the employment of the wage workers.

In fact they have reached that point where they no longer are compelled to labor, but live entirely upon the result of the labor of others. The position taken by the Chicago Federation of Labor is that of the workman, who depends for his livelihood solely upon his ability to obtain work. Modern industrial development has made this opportunity extremely uncertain and when once thrown out of employment the workers' chances for re-employment become more difficult, and this difficulty becomes greater with the increase of the age of the worker.

The truth of this statement is proven by the action of the great railroads concerning the man over 45 and proves the only solution of the perplexing problem to be the collective ownership of the tools of production, thus insuring to all who can and desire an opportunity to produce the wealth needed for his sustenance. The interview with Mr. E. B. Pope, western passenger agent of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Co., is as follows: "It seems simply absurd to me to ask whether a man at 45 years of age has outlived his usefulness as a worker. At that age the average man is capable of doing better work than at any other period of his existence, as he is right in the prime of his mental and physical vigor and can back his physical efforts with an educated brain."

That Chicago man undoubtedly advocated shooting all men at 45 who were out of a job and could not show that they were financially self-supporting, in order to call attention to the fact that a great number of corporations, railroads and others, positively will not employ any new men in any department who is over 35 years of age—at least that is the positive rule. Of course a way will be found to evade the rule if they happen to want a man very badly who is inflexible under the rule, but the rule is generally stringent, especially on railroads op-

erating the pension system on their line. The theory of the pension system, to reward long continued and meritorious service by retiring the employe after 20 years of continuous service (some roads make it 30 years), is all right and makes for the interest of the employe and the road itself; but, when the pension system is combined with civil service (which works or does not work at the will of the powers that be) and the rigid enforcement of the rule not to employ any men who has passed the age of 35 or 45, it constitutes the most ingenious and effective system of absolutely enslaving the employe of a corporation that the ingenuity of men could devise, and the enslaving is, perhaps unintentionally, done under the cloak of benevolence and philanthropy.

Quite a large number of railroad systems have adopted the pension system with both the 35-45 years age limit and civil service attachments. Now suppose that the pension system is extended to include a majority of the large corporations. Don't you see that every employe over 45 years of age simply must obey, blindly and without any protest whatever, every order that may be given him and accept without a murmur whatever fate befalls him, as, otherwise, he invites summary dismissal, and being by reason of his age, debarred from securing employment on any other road or with any corporation that is operating the 35-45 age limit pension system, he will be forced to drop out of the only business he knows anything about and start in to learn some new business, too small and insignificant to be dominated by corporations, at an age, when he should be thoroughly posted in whatever line of business he expects to follow permanently.

The arbitrary fixing of an age limit of 35 or 45 years beyond which age no new men will be employed is bad, very bad, and if the fashion spreads and is generally adopted, there is only one thing to do with men who get 'out of a job' after they have passed the limit and have not saved enough to support them. That is to take them out to some designated spot and either shoot them or knock them in the head with an ax, it doesn't make much difference which. The result will be the same in either case.

The only satisfaction the fellow who gets knocked or shot will have will be that if he is well insured his family will be provided for and he will know just what he will be called upon to endure, while the fellows who are left to jog along under the benevolent pension-age-limit-civil service system will have a lot of guessing to do after the system gets to running smoothly. From this statement can also be seen the true purpose of the old age pension schemes which are being adopted by a great many railroads, and which are being heralded by the capitalist press as the solution of the contest between capital and labor.

The workman of Chicago who introduced the resolution urging that all men over 45 years of age be shot has started wider discussion than he could have dreamed of, and will prove to be one of the best things for Socialism that has occurred in recent years.



Two souls with but a single thought, Two hearts that beat as one."

### CAPITALIST PRESS ON STRIKES.

The Following From a Boston Daily Paper Shows Their Feeling for the Working Class.

The following item from a Boston daily paper shows the spirit of the press toward strikes on the part of workmen. The article was written in relation to the great teamsters' strike now on in that city. It shows the feeling of joy with which they regard any action against the strikers. "The scenes upon the streets to-day, in connection with the teamsters' strike were decidedly commonplace, as compared with those enacted during the earlier part of the week, this being due to the injunction issued yesterday by Judge Braley restraining union men from interfering in any manner with the business of the R. S. Brine Transportation Co., and to the police order to arrest every person making sorties directed against the company's drivers. Eight of the Brine company's teams were at work during the day under strong police guard and there was scarcely any attempt at interference.

One of the teams in charge of the company's driver went to Cambridge this morning, being escorted by the bridge by a police guard. There it was met by Chief Cloyes and a dozen officers from Cambridge, and little trouble was experienced in that city. The union members and committees held conferences during the day, but beyond saying that they had made good progress, would give out nothing.

A general order was issued to-day to all union members to obey the order of the court and refrain from interfering with the wagons or drivers of the Brine company. Treasurer Loring of the Brine company was the author of a great surprise to-day and the promoter of a novel feature in strike proceedings. He procured the services of a number of men with cameras to ride on the wagons and take snap shots in case of any interference with traffic or demonstrations against the drivers. The photographers were instructed to keep a careful watch and if any man or body of men approached, raised a hand threatening, threw a missile or was seen to make any sort of disturbance whatever, to snap the camera and to make mental note, as much as possible, of the circumstances, location and necessity for the operation. It is purpose to use these as evidence, if necessary, by the Brine company in court cases.

Twenty-two arrests by the police yesterday showed how closely the lines have been drawn to prevent disturbances in the streets. The open acts of violence of the day before were not present yesterday, and while the Brine drivers faced a storm of mud and ice all day long, there were no accidents reported.

What the crowds lacked in open acts of hostility they made up in vicious yelling, so that the police commissioners at noon sent out orders to arrest any man caught yelling at the Brine drivers. This resulted in the arrest of 11 in one bunch opposite the Brine office at 1 o'clock, who were sending the air with shouts of "scab," and during the afternoon the police gathered 11 more for the same cause."

### INTERNATIONAL TRUST.

The following telegram tells the story of the international trust:  
Tacoma, Wash., Feb. 24.—Oriental advances announce reports of the Standard Oil Co. having taken steps to form an oil trust in Japan, with the object of shutting out all brands of oil other than its own.  
It won't be long before we tell the story of international Socialism.  
The trust must first have enough rope with which to hang itself, then will come the ining of the working class.

### A MODEL TOWN IS FORMING.

Valley Park is to be Turned Into a Prison for the Use of Capitalists.

The St. Louis Plate Glass Co. has been formed and will be incorporated under the laws of Missouri, with a cash capital of \$2,000,000. It is independent of the Glass Trust, and will be a competitor of that organization. Twelve hundred acres of land have been purchased at Valley Park, on the Meramec River, seventeen miles from the city, the contracts have been let for the buildings and machinery, the ground staked off, and by the 1st of November it is expected to have the plant in operation, with a capacity of 20,000 square feet of glass per day, giving employment to 600 men.  
At Valley Park it is proposed to found a MODEL TOWN of the Pullman, Ill., type, with paved streets, electric lights, sewerage, good houses, schools and churches. The company has already paid \$125,000 for the land and present improvements at Valley Park.

A model town, indeed, a model town, from the standpoint of the boss, Pullman, Ill., is a brilliant example of these model towns, a worse prison could not be conceived. The men in these places are wholly under the control of the employers.  
They are paid in checks, which they can only use at the company stores. The prices on all goods in these stores is placed higher than the prices at any other point, and the living of the workers is thus under the complete control of the employers.  
The "model town" is one of the most perfect examples of capitalism, and the robbery of the working class is shown up in all its horrors. It will continue to thrive, however, until Socialism destroys capitalism and gives to the worker the full product of his labor.

### HERE IS YOUR CHANCE.

A chance for a free scholarship to a School of Socialism does not come into everybody's lifetime, and when it does every Socialist who would like to improve himself should take advantage of it.  
We are glad to state that we are in a position to make this offer.

Comrade W. C. Wagener has placed at our disposal a scholarship in Prof. Walter Thomas Mills' School, at Girard, Kan., for the fall term, beginning August 1.

This scholarship is now available to the "hustlers" under the following conditions: The comrade who brings in the largest number of paid yearly subscriptions to either Missouri Socialist, St. Louis Labor or both, between now and July 15. The comrades in the country in securing subscriptions for Missouri Socialist may take advantage of our offer of 35 cents a year in clubs of ten.

The advantages of this course is incalculable, and every comrade should do his best to take advantage of it.  
The contest is open for both men and women, and those not desiring to go themselves may send in subscriptions to the credit of any one whom they may choose.  
All those who desire to be counted in on the contest are asked to send in their names at once, so that the office force can always keep the number properly credited.  
REMEMBER THE COMMUNE FESTIVAL AT DRUIDS HALL, MARCH 15. ST. LOUIS LABOR WANTS YOU TO BE ON HAND AND TAKE PART.

## PRINCE HENRY "OUR GUEST."

The Capitalists of St. Louis are Paying Their Respects to a Representative of their Own Class.

The C. T. and L. U. Voices the Attitude of the Working Class.

Prince Henry of Prussia will be in St. Louis on Monday, and it is well that the workmen of this city asked themselves the reason for his presence. They would do well also to ask, in view of the fawning of the capitalist class of this country, what real difference there is between the despotic Empire of Prince Henry and our so-called land of the free and home of the brave.

The largest representative body of workmen in the city has already spoken upon this subject, and it would be well for every workman in St. Louis to read the action of the Central Trades and Labor Union expressed in the following resolutions adopted at the meeting of that body on last Sunday:

WHEREAS, This Central Trades and Labor Union, representing about 40,000 organized wage workers of St. Louis and vicinity, upholds the great principle of human freedom, expressed in our Declaration of American Independence, to-wit: That all men are born equal and endowed with the inalienable right to life, liberty and happiness;

WHEREAS, The national and international character of our Trades Union movement furnishes the most striking proof that organized labor of America is heartily in favor of bringing about the most friendly relations between the various nations and nationalities of the civilized world, and that every new trade union and labor organization, no matter how small it may be, means another important step toward abolishing international wars and strife and establishing a new order of society, based on economic equality, peace and harmony;

WHEREAS, We welcome the representative of any nation on our shores as long as such visit has a tendency of strengthening the good international relations and advancing human progress and civilization; however, we are of the opinion that it is in direct violation of the fundamental principles of our republican institutions and contrary to the freedom-loving spirit of Washington, Jefferson, Thomas Paine, Patrick Henry and the other heroes of the American Revolution, when the representatives of this Republic are thrown into a disgraceful fit of excitement in their endeavor to enjoy the feudal smell of a despotic prince;

RESOLVED, That this Central Trades and Labor Union of St. Louis most emphatically disapproves of the reception to be tendered in most slavish devotion and admiration to Prince Henry of Prussia by the politicians and West End aristocrats of St. Louis.  
RESOLVED, That we recognize in Prince Henry of Prussia, the representative of the same system of Bismarckian government that destroyed every form of labor organization, confiscated every cent of money of the trades union treasuries, that forced thousands of brave families into exile, and robbed hundreds of brave labor agitators of their liberty by sending them to prison, and that we have not forgotten the fact that sentences of imprisonment aggregating about 1,200

years were thus passed upon the working people of Germany by Prince Henry's government.  
RESOLVED, That we condemn the lavish expenditure of enormous sums of money for flattering a feudal prince at a time when thousands of workmen, women and children are without the most necessary means of life, suffering with starvation and misery.

This action on the part of the capitalist class of this country becomes doubly contemptible in the eyes of American workmen, when it is remembered that the workmen of Germany are in a desperate state of suffering, brought on by the very capitalist government of which Prince Henry comes here as a representative, and when it is further remembered that the working class of Germany is now engaged in a bitter struggle against the forces of government of that country, in order to prevent an increase in the cost of living, through increased tariffs on foodstuffs, and in order to prevent the cutting of wages on the part of the capitalists of that country.

These resolutions speak plainly enough, and there is no reason for not understanding them. Prince Henry comes here as the representative of one of the most despotic governments in the world, a government for which no liberty-loving man has a word of support. Prince Henry is being as royally received in so-called free America as he would be in any monarchy of Europe. The real truth at the basis of this whole reception is the fact that in reality no difference exists in the tyranny of this country and the despotism of Germany. All the crimes of which he and his government have been guilty have been duplicated in our own. Nowhere on the face of the earth is labor so completely at the mercy of its master as in America; nowhere have more men been shot down for fighting for their rights. The country of our revolutionary forefathers has become the seat of a greater tyranny than that which was overthrown in 1776.

The masters and tyrants of America are not called kings or princes, but they exercise more power than kings could dream of; they own the tools of production and through them the lives of all those who must labor to live. They are known as capitalists. These masters are the ones who have extended their welcome to Prince Henry. They hold the power of kings, and they long for the name, and Prince Henry's visit is but a "feeler" in that direction. If the people show sufficient fawning, if they show that their spirit of freedom is gone, and humble themselves before this foreigner prince, then the first step will have been taken, the rest will follow.

Under these conditions, it is necessary for the American workman to voice his disapproval in no uncertain terms, or his silence will be taken to mean support.  
The action of the C. T. & L. U. of St. Louis should be taken by every trade union organization in America and by every individual workman.

### YOUR ASSISTANCE NEEDED.

Comrades in the city, the paper needs your assistance, and now is not the time to stand back and tell others how money can be raised to meet the expenses of establishing it. Remember that one of the fundamental principles of the Socialist movement is that if the working class wish to be emancipated, they must emancipate themselves, and, therefore, the task of webbing together the Socialist movement must be done by the Socialists themselves. Don't imagine that you have done your duty when you attend a meeting occasionally and put a dime or two in the hat, because you have not. It seems to me the duty of a Socialist is to not content himself with formally complying with the requirements of the constitution, etc., but to go out and get other workmen to join the party and to contribute towards its support and the support of the press.  
If all the comrades would get out and work for the cause, like those whose names appear in our columns, we would be in a position where the burden would be lightened to such an

extent that when campaign time rolls around we can throw all our reserve energy into the battle.  
Comrades in the country, remember that without a paper to keep you in touch with the movement your organization cannot be knitted together in a manner that will enable you to withstand the constant attack of the enemy and that you, too, owe the paper both your moral and financial support. You should get out and get as many subscriptions for Missouri Socialist as you can. Send for cards in lots of ten and then go out and get subs. I may have said things that may be unpleasant to some of the comrades, but if they are true Socialists, they will confess that the paper has failed to receive the support of all the members, thus far and that their duty is to get out, and hustle for it at all times.  
So don't lag behind and wait for the other fellow to start to do something. Go to work for the cause and rest assured that it will be only a question of time until other will do likewise. J. LOWRENCE.

**COME**  
TO THE  
**COMMUNE FESTIVAL**  
AT  
**DRUIDS HALL,**  
SATURDAY, MARCH 15.  
Tickets, - - - - 10 Cents.

# THE REFORMER AND THE REVOLUTIONIST

## The Distinction Between Them Brought Out Clearly in the Massachusetts Legislature.

### Wage Slavery Cannot be Destroyed by Patch-Work Reforms.

Boston, Mass., Feb. 22, 1902.

It is sometimes difficult to make clear to the "man in the street" the real difference between the average reformer and the Socialist. The reformer is usually so profuse in his professions that the failure to strike at the root of existing evils is obscured, and the people are deceived accordingly. On the other hand, the Socialist is thrust into the background, because he deals with causes rather than effects. An incident in the Legislature during the past week brought out this difference clearly enough for any one to see who cared to see.

Representative Callender is a Republican, but a reformer withal. He holds rather a unique position in his party because he is honest enough to stand out as an exception to the general rule. Two weeks ago he introduced a bill to prohibit members of the Legislature from soliciting positions for constituents from public service corporations. The bill was looked upon as a radical one, especially as Mr. Callender, in the hearing before the Judiciary Committee, made some sensational statements relative to the influence exercised by corporations upon legislators. One of the statements was to the effect that a solicitor for the N. Y. & N. E. Railway had issued in one year \$40,000 worth of passes to members of the Legislature and on their request. Mr. Callender said many legislators were unable to attend properly to their work because their time was taken up in placing their constituents. He believed that corporations used a form of bribery by employing more men than they needed at certain times, notably just before election.

This was too good an opportunity to expose existing corruption to be lost upon the Socialist members. So upon last Monday Representative Carey offered an order authorizing the Judiciary Committee to send for persons and papers relative to Callender's bill and directing the Sergeant-at-Arms to furnish the committee with the names and addresses of all persons registered as legislative counsel or agents and all corporations or others employing legislative counsel or agents in the years 1901 and 1902.

Inasmuch as the order provided the only means by which to arrive at the truth of the allegations of Representative Callender relative to the conditions surrounding members, its introduction caused quite a stir among the political jobbers and hangers on. The order came upon Tuesday and, as the Socialists expected, was opposed by the majority of the members, including Mr. Callender himself. The effect of Carey's order may be estimated by the anxiety displayed by the members to avoid investigation; it more than substantiated the charges of prevailing corruption. Some of the members questioned the propriety of the order, but Mr. Callender was honest enough to "acknowledge the corn," and admit his own culpability in the past; evidently, however, he wished to save his fellow members the humiliation of exposure.

He said Carey's order had no relation to the bill. The question before the committee was not one of discovery, but one of equity. "The facts are well known," said he; "they are common property. The hearing on the bill has been held and closed, and why is it now proposed to interfere with the matter in the hands of the committee? Why is it necessary to overhaul the papers of the Boston Elevated Railway to ascertain what members have written letters asking employment for constituents? You would find from 50 to 100 of mine there, and the committee already has that evidence. I made that confession to the committee. It is because I do not want to write letters asking employment for my constituents I presented the bill. There have been but three Lord's days in the past year that I have not had requests for help to get applicants employment on the Boston Elevated Railway. I contend that the order before us has nothing to do with the bill."

Mr. Taft, of Worcester, said the order was unnecessary, a remark that might be construed as an admission that the charges of corruption were true. Carey said he was glad to say that if there were an overhauling of the papers of the Boston Elevated Railway Company or those of any other corporation, no letters of his or of his colleague, MacCartney, would be found. He thought the order should be adopted so that the whole hideousness of the situation might be revealed to the people of the state. The members could not act intelligently on the bill unless substantial reasons were given for its enactment; and if the charges made were untrue then those who were guiltless had nothing to lose by voting for an investigation. He wanted to show how the capitalist class, by its ownership of industries perpetuated its power through corrupt methods and thus served its own interests against the interests of the remainder of society.

He believed an exposure would show clearly how capitalists were using the economic necessities of the working class as a means of corruption in governmental affairs and to prolong the dependence of the working class upon the capitalists for an opportunity to labor and exist.

Mr. Callender interrupted and asked why Carey did not appear before the Committee on Judiciary to speak in favor of the bill.

"Because," retorted Carey, "I had no confession to make."

Mr. Callender subsided amid loud laughter.

MacCartney contended that if the order were rejected, it would give an opportunity to the Judiciary Committee to report adversely on Callender's bill by claiming insufficient evidence. Yet if the members of the committee voted against the order in the House they were bound to report favorably on the bill. It was not sufficient that the shameful facts were known to the members of the House; they should be known to the people of the state.

The order was voted down without even a division being taken.

On Thursday MacCartney's bill providing that in the purchase of existing gas and electric lighting plants by cities and towns that only the cost of duplication and nothing for good will or based upon future earnings should be paid, provoked an interesting discussion. The committee reported unfavorably, and MacCartney, after moving to substitute his bill for the committee's report, made an argument for it. He pointed out that society created all values, that it was the use by society of these utilities that made the plants valuable beyond the cost of duplication; it was not because the capitalists owned the plants that their value increased, but because they were operated by labor and the product was used and consumed by the people. He showed that when municipalities had decided to assume ownership of gas or electric light plants, the owners had increased the capitalization to an extent far beyond the cost of the plant or its earning capacity. He believed that when a municipality had reached the stage of intelligence where it preferred to operate any of its utilities for use rather than allow capitalists to absorb the profits therefrom, the way for assuming ownership should be made as easy as possible. The capitalists had never created any value, the plant itself had been erected out of the unearned increment taken from the working class, and it was neither equitable nor reasonable that the demands of capitalists should be considered before the rights and desired advancement of the people.

Mr. Bemis, of Foxborough, with a fine show of indignation, repudiated the purposes of the bill. He said, "We are told Socialism is inevitable, but we have to rid ourselves of the innate selfishness of man before it will be realized. Man is fallible and because individuals consider they have certain rights, they seek to preserve those rights and when violated seek recompense therefor." He believed individuals had the right to own and operate gas and electric lighting plants, and it was unjust to seek to despoil them of those rights, especially when only the successful plants were to be appropriated. We ought to call this by its right name, he said; it is nothing more nor less than confiscation; and the bill should be labelled as one to promote nothing short of confiscation.

Carey answered Bemis by saying that the gentleman from Foxborough attempted to frighten the members by crying confiscation! He wished to remind him that the history of America was a series of confiscations. The first white settlers of America confiscated the land from the Aborigines. The founders of the Republic confiscated the government from George III and gave nothing in return except a few black eyes; and this government in turn confiscated the property of the chattel slave owners and shed rivers of blood in the act. And today the present industrial system has its source in confiscation. Every hour of its existence the capitalists are confiscating the surplus value of the working class. History does not furnish a parallel for the confiscation which ceaselessly and ruthlessly despoils the working class of the greater portion of its product to enrich and strengthen the capitalist class. In view of this it was highly inconsistent for a supporter of that system of confiscation to draw down his face and shriek confiscation at this bill. He would remind him that municipal ownership was not Socialism; that it was only an incident in the transitional period from capitalism to Socialism; that under the present system municipal ownership could not be more than an intensified form of class ownership used as a means to prevent one set of capitalists from being exploited by another. Socialists only favored it because it accelerated transition from capitalism to complete collective ownership.

The delegates of all shops gave their report, which was indorsed. Two shops presented new bills, which were indorsed by the Union, and the Secretary was instructed to send same to National Union for indorsement.

A communication from the Custom Clothing Makers' Union of America informing us that the firm of the Royal Tailoring Co. of Chicago held locked out all their Union Men and employed scabs in their stead, was read and ordered filed. The organizer was instructed to see if any of their goods were sold in St. Louis and try to keep all tailors away from Chicago.

The delegates of the Central Trades and Labor Union, the Protective Union and the St. Louis Trades Label League gave their reports which were received. The Organizer gave a minute report and stated that in the next two weeks several shops would be organized, on which he is working now.

Mr. Homans, of Boston, attacked the bill because it did not seek to repay the capitalists for the risks involved while operating the plants. He called it robbery. MacCartney answered and cited the specific case of the Bay State Gas Company, which was capitalized at \$7,000,000, whereas its plant could have been duplicated at \$750,000; and after the legislative investigation of '93, by special act, the capitalization was reduced to \$2,000,000. He would ask the gentleman from Boston, "What was that if it was not robbery?"

The bill was rejected on a roll call of 72 to 84.

During the week hearings were given on two of Carey's bills. One seeks to change the time for which children are required to attend public school from from 14 to 16, and was heard by the Committee on Education. In the report of the hearing Carey was reported in the press as saying: "There is only one condition in which a corporation is justified in employing children, and that is where a concern cannot produce a sufficient amount of goods through employing adults, but can produce them if they employ children at a lower rate of wages, and as an economical necessity he favored the measure."

As this report received a wide circulation, it may be necessary to state that Carey said nothing of the kind. This is what he did say: "There is only one condition under which child labor is justifiable and that is when adult labor is unable to produce sufficient commodities to meet the social needs; but such is not the case and probably never will be. With a growing army of unemployed child labor is entirely unnecessary."

The other hearing was on the bill regulating the number of brakemen on freight trains, and will come up in the House on Wednesday. This bill was reported unfavorably by the committee on Thursday.

A noticeable feature of the committee hearing on the schoolage bill was the appearance of Frank K. Foster, legislative agent for the State Federation of Labor, in its support. Enough said.

WILLIAM MAILLY.

### BOYCOTT SILVER GRILL.

The boycott is still on the Silver Grill Restaurant, on Seventh street between Locust and St. Charles, and all union men and sympathizers are requested to give the place a wide berth. The members of the Waitresses Alliance are putting up a good fight and will eventually win. Their success is largely due to the efforts of working men and if they desire to help them they want to persuade all their friends to stay away.

Mr. Welsmann, the proprietor has posted a placard in his window, stating that he pays union wages and works union hours. This is denounced as a falsehood by the members of the union, and this double dealing cannot but reflect upon him in time.

### BOXMAKERS GAIN ADVANCE.

Box-makers Union, Local No. 149, has just closed an agreement with the Columbia Box Co., whereby all the box-makers in their employ will receive an advance of 25 cents a day. The final agreement was reached on last Saturday night, the negotiations being carried on by Brother Richard Debarry, Chas. F. Gebelin and Chas. J. Celly.

They declare that it will now be an easy matter to enforce their demands with the smaller companies.

There were seven different conferences held before the final agreement was reached.

### TAILORS' UNION, NUMBER II.

Proceedings of Their Last Meeting From the Secretary.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 22, 1902.

Minutes of Last Meeting of the Journeymen Tailors' Union No. 11:

The meeting of the Tailors' Union No. 11 was held Monday evening, February 17, 1902, at Druid's Hall, with Mr. Anderson in the chair. Minutes of previous meeting were read and approved as read.

Three candidates were admitted as members; and several others were proposed.

The delegates of all shops gave their report, which was indorsed. Two shops presented new bills, which were indorsed by the Union, and the Secretary was instructed to send same to National Union for indorsement.

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Mr. Joe Abel, the Vice-Chairman, handed in his resignation, as he is going to leave town.

The Union accepted the resignation with great sorrow. Mr. Harry Gibbard was then elected as Vice-President to fill the vacancy, by acclamation.

Mr. John Kolar, our Treasurer, also resigned from his office, as he has taken a position as cutter in a Union firm, and the Constitution not allowing a cutter to hold an office in the Union, the Union had to accept the resignation, although with great regret. On motion a vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. J. Kolar for the faithful discharge of his duties.

Mr. John Zink, who has been treasurer in the past several times, was then elected to fill the vacancy of the treasuryship.

A resolution regarding the indorsement of a re-enactment of the Chinese Exclusion Law was read and indorsed by a unanimous vote, and the Secretary was instructed to send the resolution to the different representative bodies.

A communication from Tailors' Union Local 160, asking whether we would like to combine with them in getting the new Constitutions printed in the Bohemian and Swedish languages, was read and it was decided to have 500 copies of each printed. The Secretary asked for the privilege to write to several locals who consist mainly of Germans, and try with their co-operation to get German Constitutions printed. The request of the Secretary was granted.

A delegation of the Cigar Makers' 44 and 281 were granted admittance, and asked the Union to give them an advertisement of their label to them in their ball program. On motion the Tailors' Union decided to take an ad.

The Organizer announced that hereafter he will have his office at Druid's Hall, Ninth and Market streets, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 1 p. m., on the second floor. All members are requested to pay their dues at that place.

After general routine business the meeting adjourned until Monday, March 3, 1902.

LEONHARD STOLL,  
Secretary and Business Agent.  
Office—Druid's Hall.

A TEN-CENT TICKET WILL ADMIT YOU TO THE MOST ENJOYABLE ENTERTAINMENT GIVEN THIS YEAR. COMMUNE FESTIVAL. MARCH 15, DRUIDS' HALL.

### CIGARMAKERS' STRIKE OFF.

Complete Victory for the Union—Men Went to Work Wednesday.

The cigarmakers strike is off. Stuckey Cigar Company having agreed to the demands of the Cigarmakers' Union. They have reinstated the men discharged and agreed to live up to the rules of the union. The boycott which was declared at the last meeting of the C. T. L. U. thus becomes inoperative.

The men on strike returned to work on Wednesday.

It was an easy victory for the union and they are to be congratulated.

### EVANSVILLE BUILDING TRADES.

Take Vigorous Action, Denouncing Their National Secretary, Steinbiss, for Accepting Boycotted Advertisements.

We have received the following communication concerning the action of the Evansville, Ind., Building Trades Council at a recent meeting.

Dear Comrade:

At our last meeting we received and had read a communication from the St. Louis Central Trades and Labor Union in answer to a communication from us concerning the action of H. W. Steinbiss, editor of the Labor Compendium published in St. Louis, in publishing an advertisement of the Walle-Beettler Bakery Co., a firm which had been on the boycott list for over a year. We also received and had read a communication from Mr. Steinbiss, explaining his position in the matter. After a long discussion we decided unanimously to condemn the action of Mr. H. W. Steinbiss in accepting an advertisement of such a nature for the sake of the few lumpy dollars, which it afforded, and we instructed our secretary to communicate with every local of the Building Trades Council in the country, informing them of our action; requesting them to do likewise and to inform Mr. Steinbiss of the disapproval of his action. We hold that no more contemptible action could have been taken by any officer of a trade union and the enormity of his misconduct becomes apparent when the Central Trades and Labor Union of St. Louis was compelled to take action against him and place a boycott on his paper.

MAT HALLENBERGER,  
Low ave., Evansville, Ind.

REMEMBER YOUR LABOR PAPER AND BUY A TICKET TO THE COMMUNE FESTIVAL. THEN GO OUT AND SELL A DOZEN OTHERS. IT'S EASY AND IF YOU DON'T DO IT, YOUR BOSS WON'T.

# ROSTER OF TRADES UNIONS.

## Complete list of their Meeting Places.

- CENTRAL TRADES AND LABOR UNION**, meets at Waltham Hall, 10th and Franklin ave., 2d and 4th Sundays, 2 p. m. J. J. Hoppenjoen, pres.; David Kreyling, sec. and organizer, Waltham Hall.
- BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL**, W. W. Morrison, president. James Pendergast, secretary. Headquarters and Secretary's Office—Eleventh, northwest corner Chestnut. Kimloch telephone, C. 522. Bell telephone, Main 1212.
- BRUSH MAKERS**, No. 1485, meets at 217 S. Broadway, 2d Saturday, C. 2.
- DUSTERS AND PACKING MACHINISTS EMPLOYERS' UNION**, meets at 3rd Franklin ave., 2d and 4th Sunday, 7:30 Kaiser, sec., 2236 Shenandoah.
- BRICKMAKERS' ALLIANCE**, No. 6, meets at Druid's Hall, every Tuesday, Clark Holt, sec., 2502 Linden Blvd.
- BADGE AND LODGE PARAPHERNALIA WORKERS**, meets at 228 1/2 Nehmeyer's Hall, every Wednesday, 8th and Lafayette, G. W. Thompson, sec., 221 Lafayette ave.
- BRICKMAKERS' ALLIANCE**, No. 3, meets at 200 Shaw ave., every Monday, Frank Brooks, sec., 2013 Madison ave.
- BRIDGE AND STRUCTURAL IRON WORKERS**, No. 20, meets at 150 Franklin ave., E. King, sec., 122 1/2 10th st.
- CARRIAGE AND WAGON WORKERS**, No. 37, meets at 1319 Franklin ave., 4th Monday, T. J. Farrell, sec., Natural Bridge rd.
- CAR WHEEL MOULDERS AND HELPERERS**, No. 128, meets at Broadway and Lami 1st and 3d Saturday, A. O'Connell, sec., 106 S. Trudeau st.
- CAR AND COACH PAINTERS**, No. 8, meets at Lightstone's Hall every Friday, Joe Stutz, 4040 Gratiot.
- CAR BUILDERS AND REPAIRERS' UNION**, meets at 1th and Arsenal, Mondays, Jacob Brand, 204 Diamond st.
- COFFIN AND CASKET MAKERS**, No. 84, meets at Lightstone's Hall every Tuesday, L. Sommers, sec., Elk Grove ave.
- CIGARMAKERS' UNION**, No. 44, meets at 44 1/2 Franklin and Waltham Hall, E. E. Heilmann, sec., 615 Chestnut st.
- CIGAR PACKERS' UNION**, No. 281, meets at 281 Market 2d and 4th Tuesday, Sam Minkwin, sec., 615 Chestnut st.
- CLAY MINERS AND LABORERS**, No. 9010, meets at Morganford Road and Beck st. 1st Friday, Joe L. Hunter, sec., 3625 Morganford Road.
- CLAY MINERS AND LABORERS' UNION**, meets at 5200 Shaw avenue 1st Sunday, John Williams, Secretary, 719 Chalmers avenue.
- CLOAK MAKERS' UNION**, No. 6, meets at Harugari Hall, 10th and Carr, 2d and 4th Tuesday, J. L. Goodman, sec., 416 Grove st.
- CHAIN MAKERS' UNION**, No. 4, meets at 12th and Howard, 4th Thursday, David Keefe, sec., 1715 N. 8th st.
- COOPERS**, No. 3, meets at 200 S. Broadway 2d and 4th Tuesday, H. W. O'Grady, sec., 3530 S. 2d st.
- COOPERS' UNION**, No. 16, meets at Lohman's Hall, 8th and Ann, 3d and 4th Tuesday, Robt. Whitehead, sec., 2348 S. 7th st.
- COOPERERS**, No. 3, meets at Lightstone's Hall 1st and 3d Tuesday, S. R. Miller, sec., 1116 Monroe st.
- COOKS AND PASTRY COOKS**, No. 33, meets at 564 Market st., 1st and 2nd Tuesday, Wm. Herrin, sec., 564 Market st.
- CRACKER BAKERS**, No. 178, meets at Lightstone's Hall every Sunday 11 a. m. I. B. Thomas, sec., 1714 Wash st.
- DAIRY EMPLOYERS' UNION**, No. 88, meets at 8th and Franklin every Wednesday, G. J. Laughlin, sec., 1207 Wash st.
- EGG CANDLERS AND PACKERS' UNION**, No. 824, meets at St. Louis Hall 1st and 3d Tuesday, Geo. H. Lohman, sec., 219 Morgan st.
- ELECTRICAL WORKERS**, No. 1, meets at 1210 Franklin ave. every Tuesday, W. J. Gilsdorf, sec., 1231 Chouteau ave.
- ELECTRICAL WORKERS**, No. 1, meets at 1026 Franklin every Wednesday, Geo. Glasstetter, sec., 222 S. 12th st.
- ELECTROTYPERS**, No. 36, meets at Fraternal Hall 2d Tuesday, 2007 Bertram, sec., 2507 N. Whittier e.
- ENGINEERS**, No. 2, meets at Brooklyn and Elm, every Saturday, L. F. Tomsen, sec., 2344 S. 7th.
- ENGINEERS**, No. 43, meets at 6th and Franklin ave. every Saturday, B. E. Benhoff, sec., 1126 St. Louis ave.
- FREIGHT HANDLERS**, No. 820, meets at 1319 Franklin ave. 1st Sunday 11 a. m. J. J. Lynch, sec., 3906 Kennedy ave.
- FEDERAL LABOR UNION**, No. 86, meets at 22 N. 4th st. 1st Thursday, R. Ballard Dunn, sec., 22 N. 4th st.
- FELT HAT FINISHERS' ASSOCIATION**, meets at Wenzel's Hall, 1st Tuesday in each quarter, Ervin Thak, sec., 1154 Locust.
- FINISHERS AND GILDERS**, No. 6, meets at 504 Market at 1st and 3d Mondays, F. H. Rodefald, sec., N. 14th.
- GARMENT WORKERS**, No. 25, meets at Wenzel's Hall 1st and 3d Friday, Otto Lahrhar, sec., 3708 Ohio ave.
- GARMENT WORKERS' UNION**, No. 8, meets at Wenzel's Hall, 8th and Franklin ave., 1st and 3d Friday, James O'Connor, sec., 3023 Madison st.
- GARMENT WORKERS**, No. 30, meets at Wenzel's Hall 1st and 3d Saturday, W. Water st.
- GARMENT WORKERS**, No. 47, meets at Wenzel's Hall 1st Saturday, Ella Otto, sec., 2025 Menard st.
- GARMENT WORKERS**, No. 41, meets at Wenzel's Hall 2d and 4th Saturday, W. Bloch, sec., 1126 N. 12th st.
- GARMENT WORKERS**, No. 49, meets at 8th and Franklin 1st and 3d Saturday, J. Margulis, sec., 1015 Carr st.
- GARMENT WORKERS NO. 188**, meets at Wenzel's Hall, 8th and Franklin ave., 1st and 3d Saturday, W. Bloch, sec., 1126 N. 12th st.
- GAS HOUSE EMPLOYEES' UNION**, No. 822, meets at 504 Market st. 2d and 4th Saturday, L. Kloiven, sec., 513 S. 8th st.
- GLASS BLOWERS BRANCH**, No. 4, meets at 2d and Lami 2d and 4th Monday evening, J. Farrell, sec., 301 Blumark st.
- GRANITOID AND CEMENT WORKERS**, No. 812, meets at 2th Hall every Tuesday, T. F. Austin, sec., 234 Franklin ave.
- HORSE SHOEERS**, No. 1, meets at Lightstone's Hall 1st and 3d Wednesday, J. F. Burns, sec., 200 Howard st.

BRO. STATIONARY FIREMEN, No. 1, meets at Workingmen's Hall, 23 and 25th sts., 1st and 3d Saturday, Peter Miller, sec., 512 Chippewa st.

INT'L. ASSN. OF MACHINISTS, No. 41, meets at 1316 Franklin ave., 1st and 3d Monday, A. F. Steimeyer, sec., 232 1/2 Ergon ave.

INT'L. ASSN. OF MACHINISTS, No. 602, meets at 1316 Franklin ave. 1st, 3d and 5th Tuesday, G. T. Illingsworth, sec., 308 Vista ave.

INT'L. ASSN. OF MACHINISTS, No. 85, meets at 1316 Franklin ave., 1st and 3d Friday, F. M. Parmeter, sec., 904 Chambers st.

INT'L. ASSN. OF MACHINISTS, No. 24, meets at 1316 Franklin ave., 1st, 3d and 5th Tuesday, Wm. Smith, sec., 87 Lami st.

INSURANCE AGENTS' UNION, No. 5678, meets at 1316 Franklin ave., 1st and 3d Monday, A. F. Nye, sec., 1428 Cass ave.

LEATHER WORKERS (on Horse Goods), No. 30, meets at Walhalla Hall 2nd and 4th Tuesday, Wm. Pfeiffer, sec., 235 Wash st.

LITHOGRAPHERS, No. 5, meets at Druids' Hall 2d and 4th Thursday, Justus Frick, sec., 333 Sullivan ave.

MACHINE BLACKSMITHS HELPERS UNION, No. 2465, meets at 1316 Franklin ave., Sunday mornings, W. J. Tywell, sec., 1700 O'Fallon.

MARBLE WORKERS UNION, No. 641, meets at 1316 Franklin ave., 2d and 4th Thursday, Ben Lutkewitz, sec., 1516 Biddle st.

METAL POLISHERS' UNION, No. 1, meets at Spelitz's hall, 1237 Franklin ave., every Friday, J. J. Borgedi, sec., 422 Gratiot st.

MILLWRIGHTS AND MACHINERY ERECTORS, No. 743, meets at 804 Market st. 1st and 3d Wednesday, A. J. Luther, sec., 2341 Alberta st.

MUSICIANS' MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION, Local No. 3, American Federation of Musicians, meets every Friday at 11:30 a. m. D. K. Hewitt, sec., 34 Market st.

MUSICIANS, No. 44, meets at s. w. cor. 13th and Franklin 1st and 3d Tuesday at 3 p. m. J. C. Lucky, sec., 1126 Morgan st.

MAILERS, No. 1, meets at Wenzel's Hall, Franklin ave. and 5th st. 1st Tuesday every month, Fred Heintammann, sec., 204 Palm.

METAL TRADERS COUNCIL meets at 1316 Franklin ave. 1st and 3d Sunday 3 p. m. P. J. O'Connor, sec., 1310 Franklin ave.

OILERS' PROTECTIVE UNION No. 875, meets at 7th and Arsenal st. every Thursday, Ed. Bircher, sec., 2206 Wyoming st.

ORNAMENTAL WIRE AND METAL WORKERS, No. 746, meets at 1316 Franklin ave. 1st and 3d Wednesday, Fred Mademacher, sec., 237 Clifton pl.

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

PAPER RULERS, No. 2, meets at 604 Market st. 3d and 4th Friday, John Fay, sec., 504 Market st.

PAPER BOX MAKERS meet at Leobig's Hall, 2d and 4th Tuesday, Wm. Grunmel, sec., 1614 S. 12th st.

PAPER CARRIERS, No. 578, meets at 604 Market, 2d, Thursday of each month at 1 p. m. J. R. Bovis, sec., 1214 S. 7th st.

PAINTERS AND DECORATORS, No. 18, meets at 504 Market st. 1st and 3d Wednesday, Harry Calvin, sec., 504 Market st.

PATTERN MAKERS (N. L. of N. A.) meets at 1316 Franklin ave. 1st and 3d Monday, E. Willome, sec., 3451 California ave.

PRESSMEN (Printing), No. 6, meets at Lightstone's Hall, 2d Tuesday, Ed. Gayton, sec., 184 Seventh st.

PRESS FEDERS, No. 43, meets at Workingmen's Hall, 2d and Elm sts. 1st Friday, H. A. Voss, sec., 1844 S. 9th st.

PHOTO ENGRAVERS, No. 18, meets at 96 Market st. 1st Monday, Theo. Warmheldt, sec., 1312 St. Louis ave.

PAINTERS AND DECORATORS, No. 23, meets at Lightstone's Hall every Monday, Emil Engler, sec., 1020 Sidney st.

QUARRY WORKERS UNION NO. 870 meets at 2811 Chouteau ave. 1st Sunday at 2 p. m. Mike Delaney sec.

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

RETAIL CLERKS, No. 80, meets at Fraternal Building 1st and 3d Wednesday, A. N. Stewart, sec., care Famous.

RETAIL GROCER EMPLOYEES' UNION meets at 272 Franklin ave. 2nd and 4th Sunday, J. M. Welnarth, sec., Holland House, 4th and Franklin ave.

RIGGERS' PROTECTIVE UNION meets at Broadway and Biddle 2nd and 4th Tuesday, Wm. Brooks, sec., 812 Biddle st.

RETAIL CLERKS, No. 34, meets at Fraternal Hall 1st and 3d Monday, H. L. Venhaus, care Hill's Shoe Store.

SEWER AND WATER PIPE LABORERS' UNION meets at 371 Easton ave. 2d and 4th Friday, Dave O'Leary, sec., 603 Cosens ave.

STREET FERS, No. 4, meets at Broadway and Elm st. every 1st Monday, H. Reins, sec., 24 Walnut st.

SHIP CARPENTERS AND CAULKERS' UNION, No. 233, meets at Broadway and Lami st. 1st and 3d Thursday, every Monday, sec., 321 S. 7th st.

STEEL RANGER WORKERS, No. 7, meets at 1316 Franklin ave. 2d and 4th Tuesday, P. J. O'Connor, sec., 1312 Franklin ave.

STONE PAVERS, No. 769, meets at 601 S. Broadway 2d and last Saturday in the month, John Markey, sec., 418 Chery st.

STONE MOLDERS' UNION, No. 10, meets at 1316 Franklin ave. 1st and 3d Saturday, Louis Krehmeyer, sec., 3442 N. 11th st.

STREET CAR BUILDERS, No. 317, meets at Lightstone's Hall, 11th and Franklin avcs. 2d and 4th Tuesday, R. M. Kohmeyer, sec., 2351 Benton st.

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

BODA AND MINERAL WATER BOTTLERS AND WORKERS, No. 834, meets at 504 Market st. 1st and 3d Friday, E. A. Fenerty, sec., 420 S. 16th st.

SHEET IRON WORKERS' HELPERS, No. 652, meets at 12th and Howard, 2d and 4th Monday, James O'Fallon, sec., 132 N. 9 1/2 st.

TAILORS UNION, No. 11, meets at 904 Market st. 1st and 3d Monday, Leonard Holl, sec. and business agent, 240 Salena st.

TAILORS UNION, No. 27, meets at Burgett Hall, 16th and Carr, 3d and 5th Monday, A. Powers, sec., 319 Moran st.

TEAM DRIVERS UNION, No. 128, meets at Broadway and Biddle st. 1st and 3d Sunday, F. Goerz, sec., 2150 1/2 O'Fallon st.

TERRA CO. TA PRESSERS AND FINISHERS, No. 7572, meets at 5780 Manchester ave. 2d and 4th Tuesday, Geo. Spurway, sec., 6750 Manchester ave.

THEATRICAL BROTHERHOOD meets at Imperial Building, 10th and Pine sts. 1st and 3d Tuesday, J. Suarez, sec., 623 Walnut st.

TRUNK AND BAGWORKERS, No. 1, meets at Walhalla Hall 1st and 3d Friday, Fred Gieser, sec., 1640 N. 14th st.

TYPOGRAPHERS, No. 3, meets at Workingmen's Hall, 2d Tuesday in the month, August Graef, sec., 265 California ave.

TIPOGRAPHICAL UNION No. 8 meets at Walhalla Hall 1st Sunday in each month, J. J. Earl, sec., 406 Burlington Building, 615 Olive st.

TOBACCO WORKERS, No. 1 (T. W. I. U.) meets at Walhalla Hall 1st and 3d Tuesday, Anna Stockton, sec., 232 Clark ave.

TOBACCO WORKERS, No. 4, meets at 11th and Pine, 2d and 4th Friday, Wm. Jenkins, sec., 1514 1/2 Morgan st.

UPHOLSTERERS' UNION No. 21 meets at Fraternal Hall 1st and 3d Tuesday, Otto Tabor, sec., 302 Chambers st.

ST LO WAITERS, No. 29 meets at Headquarters, T. N. sec. street every Wednesday at 3 p. m. J. A. Johnson, sec., 212 1/2 11th street.

WAITRESSES' ALLIANCE, No. 40, meets at Benoit Building, 17th and Pine sts., every Friday, Mrs. Bertha La Rue, sec., 412 Benoit Building.

WEBB PRESSMEN, (No. 1 meet at Druids' Hall 1st Tuesday, F. J. Healey, sec., 2317 Glasgow ave.

WHOLESALE MERCANTILE PACKING ROOM EMPLOYEES, No. 2464, 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., 3717 Thomas, Andrew J. Kelley, bus. agt.

BRICKLAYERS B. AND P. UNION NO. 2, meets at Broadway and Eganboth every Tuesday, Geo. Heintz, pres., 3118 Pennsylvania avenue; L. Langeneckert, fin. sec., 3106 Neosho ave.; H. Dipple, cor. sec., 2120 Cushing st.

BRIDGE AND STRUCTURAL IRON WORKERS, No. 690, meets at 604 Market 1st and 3d Tuesday, E. G. Blair, sec., 2312 Caroline.

CARPENTERS' DISTRICT COUNCIL meets at 904 Market street every Tuesday, at 3 p. m. Office open all day except Sunday. H. Blackmore, sec. and bus. agt.; Tel. Kinloch A 202; secretary's home address, 460 N. 23rd st.

LOCAL NO. 5, meets at 961 Lami every Saturday, Henry Rohlfing, sec., 734 Chippewa.

LOCAL NO. 45 (German), meets at Twenty-second and Madison, every Saturday, Enoch Ulrick, sec., 225 Dodder street.

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

LOCAL NO. 71, meets at Fraternal Hall, Eleventh and Franklin ave., every Monday, Geo. C. Newman, sec., 734 N. 14th st.; Robert Young, bus. agt.

LOCAL NO. 257 meets at 2695 Easton ave. every Friday, John Spangler, sec., 2744 Thomas street.

LOCAL NO. 578 meets at 11th and Locust, every Thursday, W. G. Cole, sec., 2735 Clark.

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

ELECTRIC NO. 1 (N. B. of E. W. of A.) meets at 1316 Franklin ave. every Tuesday, C. G. Williamson, sec., 3829 Olive.

ENGINEERS I. (I.) No. 2, meets at Delabar's Hall, every Saturday night, Jas. Sheriffs, sec., 4222 Vista ave.

ELEVATOR CONSTRUCTORS (U. A. No. D.) meets at 11th and Franklin ave. every Tuesday, A. Mayors, sec., Webster Groves, Mo.

GAS FITTERS NO. 80 (U. A.) meets at Lightstone's Hall, Eleventh and Franklin ave., every Monday, Wilson Bamberg, sec., 4269 Peorose, Herman Oster, sec. sec., 1832 S. 12th.

GRANITE CUTTERS' NATIONAL UNION (St. Louis branch, C. B. Reno, sec., 207 S. 25th st.)

GRANITOID WORKERS meets at Star hall every Tuesday, T. F. Austin, sec., 1025 Franklin ave.

HOD CARRIERS (Lab. B. & P. No. 1) meets at 17th and Cass ave. 1st and 3rd Sunday, James Eagan, sec., 869 St. Ferdinand.

HOD CARRIERS (Lab. B. & P. No. 2) meets at 1822 S. Broadway last Saturday, John Wegmann, sec., 2014 S. Broadway.

LABORERS' INTERNATIONAL NO. 3 meets at S. W. corner 12th and Pine 1st and 3d Thursday, John Floyd, sec., 232 La Salle.

MARBLE SETTERS AND TILE LAYERS (Amalgamated Association) meets every Thursday at 11th and Cass ave, Tony Hickman, sec., 228 S. Leffingwell.

BROTHERHOOD OF PAINTERS DECORATORS AND PAPERHANGERS OF AMERICA, St. Louis District Council, meets at Eleventh and Chestnut sts. every Friday, Ed. J. Kern, sec., 2403 St. Ferdinand st.

LOCAL NO. 23 (Fresco) meets at Franklin ave. S. E. cor. Eleventh, every Monday, Oscar Mueller, fin. sec., 251 N. Market, H. L. Hoyer, sec., 3318 S. Broadway.

LOCAL NO. 44 meets at Locust, n. e. cor. Eleventh every Thursday, I. W. Sparks, pres., 3774 Locust; Ed. J. Kern, sec., 2548 St. Ferdinand st.; Wm. Todd, fin. sec., 1725 N. Sarah.

LOCAL NO. 127 meets at 2201 S. Broadway every Tuesday, E. Koehrer, fin. sec., 3331 Texas ave.; H. Langeneckert, sec. sec., 2222 Texas ave.

LOCAL NO. 128 (Glasgow) meets at 904 Market st. every Wednesday, H. Calvin, sec., 456 Swan ave.

LOCAL NO. 30 (Paperhangers) meets at Lightstone's hall every Monday, L. H. Lacey, sec., 1125 Chestnut.

LATHERS (O. F. I. U.) AND M. I. U. NO. 73 meets at 1316 Franklin ave. every Sunday afternoon, A. T. McLogan, sec., 1124 N. 12th.

PLASTERERS (O. F. I. A.) LOCAL NO. 5 meets at Walhalla hall, 4th and Franklin avcs., every Wednesday, F. McDonough, sec., 214 Division st.

PIPE COVERERS' UNION NO. 1 meets at 11th and Chestnut, 1st and 3rd Tuesday, John Backslup, sec., 114 S. Chand-

PLUMBERS (United Association) No. 31 meets at Lightstone's hall every Thursday, John J. Cudy, sec., 288 Rutger street.

PLUMBERS LABORERS NO. 1 meets at Lightstone's hall, second and 4th Friday, Patrick Quinn, sec., 417 Benton ave.

ROOFERS (Composition) meets at Third, s. w. cor. Elm, second and fourth Tuesday, Thos. Connolly, sec., 211 St. Joseph st.

ROOFERS (Slate and Tile) meets at 1009 Chestnut second and fourth Monday, John Meisel, sec., 2411 Elliott ave.

SHEET METAL WORKERS (Amalgamated) No. 34 meets at hall No. 1, 1316 Franklin ave., every Thursday, Joseph D. Frick, fin. sec., 2547 Maiden Lane; Aug. O. Herget, cor. sec., 2314 Montana, H. C. Huff, business agent.

SPRINKLER FITTERS meets at Druids' hall, Ninteh and Market, 1st and 3rd Thursday, J. M. Hess, sec., 213 1/2 64-sey st.

STEAM AND HOT WATER FITTERS No. 23 (N. A.) meets at Walhalla hall every Wednesday, John Reibert, Jr., sec., 234 N. Sarah.

STEAM AND HOT WATER HELPERS (National Association), No. 21, meets at Lightstone's hall every Saturday, Robert Dooly, sec., 233 Cottage.

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

CUT STONE LABORERS AND DRESSERS MEN meets at Oriental hall, Adams and Jefferson avenues, 1st and 3d Tuesday, Tom Austin, sec., 2824 Caroline st.

STONEMASONS INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICA, Executive committee of St. Louis Stonemasons meets at Stoll's hall, Thirteenth and Biddle, first Friday each month, J. Lysaght, sec., 2290 Mulvanphy.

STONEMASONS' No. 1 meets at Lightstone's hall, 11th and Franklin ave., 1st and 3d Mondays, John Lysaght, cor. sec., 2290 Mulvanphy.

STONEMASONS' NO. 3 meets at Spring and Cass avcs. last Saturday in each month, P. J. Costello, cor. sec., 2264 Howard.

STONEMASONS' NO. 4 meets at Stoll's hall, Thirteenth and Biddle, second and fourth Sundays, Henry Oswald, cor. sec., 222 Thrush ave., Walnut Park.

STONEMASONS' NO. 5 meets at 2222 S. Broadway, first and third Sundays, Wm. Baerschmidt, 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., 8501 Riley ave.

STONE MASONS LABORERS' PROTECTIVE UNION (German) meets at Broadway and Lami, second and last Sunday, Ferdinand Conrad, sec., 630 Allen ave.

BRICKLAYERS B. AND P. UNION NO. 1, meets at Walhalla Hall, Tenth and Franklin Ave., every Thursday, Mat Hogan, Sec., 3717 Thomas, Andrew J. Kelley, bus. agt.

BRICKLAYERS B. AND P. UNION NO. 2, meets at Broadway and Eganboth every Tuesday, Geo. Heintz, pres., 3118 Pennsylvania avenue; L. Langeneckert, fin. sec., 3106 Neosho ave.; H. Dipple, cor. sec., 2120 Cushing st.

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

LOCAL NO. 71, meets at Fraternal Hall, Eleventh and Franklin ave., every Monday, Geo. C. Newman, sec., 734 N. 14th st.; Robert Young, bus. agt.

LOCAL NO. 257 meets at 2695 Easton ave. every Friday, John Spangler, sec., 2744 Thomas street.

LOCAL NO. 578 meets at 11th and Locust, every Thursday, W. G. Cole, sec., 2735 Clark.

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

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GAS FITTERS NO. 80 (U. A.) meets at Lightstone's hall, Eleventh and Franklin ave., every Monday, Wilson Bamberg, sec., 4269 Peorose, Herman Oster, sec. sec., 1832 S. 12th.

GRANITE CUTTERS' NATIONAL UNION (St. Louis branch, C. B. Reno, sec., 207 S. 25th st.)

GRANITOID WORKERS meets at Star hall every Tuesday, T. F. Austin, sec., 1025 Franklin ave.

HOD CARRIERS (Lab. B. & P. No. 1) meets at 17th and Cass ave. 1st and 3rd Sunday, James Eagan, sec., 869 St. Ferdinand.

HOD CARRIERS (Lab. B. & P. No. 2) meets at 1822 S. Broadway last Saturday, John Wegmann, sec., 2014 S. Broadway.

LABORERS' INTERNATIONAL NO. 3 meets at S. W. corner 12th and Pine 1st and 3d Thursday, John Floyd, sec., 232 La Salle.

MARBLE SETTERS AND TILE LAYERS (Amalgamated Association) meets every Thursday at 11th and Cass ave, Tony Hickman, sec., 228 S. Leffingwell.

BROTHERHOOD OF PAINTERS DECORATORS AND PAPERHANGERS OF AMERICA, St. Louis District Council, meets at Eleventh and Chestnut sts. every Friday, Ed. J. Kern, sec., 2403 St. Ferdinand st.

LOCAL NO. 23 (Fresco) meets at Franklin ave. S. E. cor. Eleventh, every Monday, Oscar Mueller, fin. sec., 251 N. Market, H. L. Hoyer, sec., 3318 S. Broadway.

LOCAL NO. 44 meets at Locust, n. e. cor. Eleventh every Thursday, I. W. Sparks, pres., 3774 Locust; Ed. J. Kern, sec., 2548 St. Ferdinand st.; Wm. Todd, fin. sec., 1725 N. Sarah.

LOCAL NO. 127 meets at 2201 S. Broadway every Tuesday, E. Koehrer, fin. sec., 3331 Texas ave.; H. Langeneckert, sec. sec., 2222 Texas ave.

LOCAL NO. 128 (Glasgow) meets at 904 Market st. every Wednesday, H. Calvin, sec., 456 Swan ave.

LOCAL NO. 30 (Paperhangers) meets at Lightstone's hall every Monday, L. H. Lacey, sec., 1125 Chestnut.

LATHERS (O. F. I. U.) AND M. I. U. NO. 73 meets at 1316 Franklin ave. every Sunday afternoon, A. T. McLogan, sec., 1124 N. 12th.

PLASTERERS (O. F. I. A.) LOCAL NO. 5 meets at Walhalla hall, 4th and Franklin avcs., every Wednesday, F. McDonough, sec., 214 Division st.

PIPE COVERERS' UNION NO. 1 meets at 11th and Chestnut, 1st and 3rd Tuesday, John Backslup, sec., 114 S. Chand-

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## 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 coming long before every one is good, 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 understand that there are two classes of people in the civilized world. First, there is the working class, including all who do most of the 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 to their profit, interest and dividends. Once the capitalists refuse 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 getting the working people into a party of their own to get control of the government and use it in their own interest.

If you belong to the working class, that is, if you get your living by working and not by some kind of begging 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.

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

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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.



NOTICE.

If the number on your label is 58 your Subscription Has Expired.

Read Comrade Mallis's article in this week's issue. It contains a very vital distinction in the Socialist movement.

A news item states that the formation of a real estate trust is well under way. It won't be long before the capitalist forecloses and tells the workman to get off the earth.

A dispatch states that England will spend \$156,000,000 on her navy the coming year. Possibly they will need it to carry Christianity and civilization to the benighted savages of India, China and South Africa.

Remember that our paper always needs help; remember that it is your paper and you are responsible. If the working class do not support their own paper they cannot expect the capitalist to do it. Call at the office and get some subscription cards.

Look at the Hustlers' Column and see what is going on.

Dun and Bradstreet still continue to issue weekly bulletins about the "progress of trade," wherein they recite the wonderful prosperity which is abroad in the land. So far as the working class is concerned it is still abroad with no signs of showing up.

The Socialist Party is organized to fight capitalism, not any one part of it and for that reason it stands out against all other political parties, whether they represent the large capitalists or small capitalists. All capitalists look alike to us. Their interest is opposed to that of the workers, and the only way to represent the interest of the workers is to put them out of business, and that is what the Socialist Party will do when elected.

A boy 10 years old living in the West End, recently shot another boy about his own age, in a manner which seems to have been extremely cold-blooded. He did not seem to care about what he had done, and if he had been a boy of the working class, he would have been called to time long ago, but his position and the "influence" of his father will doubtless let him off with a lecture. And yet every one is equal before the law.

The Chambers faction of the Public Ownership Party is to start a weekly paper. We may now rest easy; they will so effectually show each other up that all we will have to do will be to sit back and tell about it. Let the Socialists of St. Louis take fresh hold and go after the common enemy, the "factions" will take care of themselves this campaign and they can be trusted to play into our hands. A half baked, unsteady, uncertain, Republican money, Bill Phelps organization of that sort is the very best means through which the working class is beginning to realize its position in the political field, and its necessity for concerted class-conscious action for the overthrow of capitalism. Roll up a good vote, next fall, boys, and the next time we will make their half stand on end.

THE SOCIALIST'S POSITION.

We are in receipt of the following letter from Mr. Jo A. Parker, Chairman of the Middle-of-the-Road Populists, asking us to take part in their Allied Party Convention, which is to take place at Louisville, Ky., April 2. Dear Sir—Inclosed you will find copy of address issued by the Texas Populists favoring the Winnetka plan of securing the use of the principles of Direct Legislation, or the Initiative or Referendum without the enactment of a constitutional amendment to that effect through the adoption of rules of procedure by legislative bodies. It occurs to me that this affords a most excellent basis for union of ALL REFORM FORCES and that all parties could well join in this effort to secure majority rule. At the forthcoming convention of the Allied Party at Louisville (April 2), it is hoped to urge these reform forces for action. At present it does not

seem likely that any other party than the Populists will be willing to amalgamate all along the line, but do you not think this new plan of union on strength of principles of majority rule at the same time preserving absolutely independent the reform parties would be more satisfactory and more effective and that the prospect for the united effort would be much better on these lines than on any other? The strength of this plan is that it allows unity of effort on the main question without necessitating the abandonment of any principle or of party organization or method.

Please give this matter your careful attention. I would be pleased to have your views. Also, if you want any further information, address Geo. H. Shibley, Washington, D. C., chairman of the Non-Partisan Federation for Majority Rule for a comprehensive review of the subject. Hoping that you will be with us at Louisville, and will help to bring all aggressive thinkers into harmonious action against the common enemy, I am pleased to remain,

Yours very truly, JO A. PARKER.

The letter sets forth in substance the ground upon which the Allied Party hopes to collect the conglomerate force of "reformers" into one party, namely, the Winnetka system of Direct Legislation.

Mr. Parker asks for our opinion upon the question, and he is entitled to it. In order to best understand the question, we as Socialists, must first set forth the fundamental basis of our party platform and policy.

For that purpose let us say, first of all, that the very foundation of Socialism is grounded in the fact that all wealth is the product of labor. Upon this is built the whole fabric of the movement. The aim of Socialism and of the Socialist Party is to restore to the workers the full enjoyment of this wealth, and in working for that end, the facts of modern industry dictate the tactics which we must pursue. These facts reveal the following: First, the tools and instruments of production with which this wealth is produced are owned by a class in society, who while they do not use them themselves, appropriate the major portion of the wealth which is created by those who do use them; the working class. Second, this tool-owning class realizes that its power is the result of such ownership, and they have taken possession of the powers of government, in order to perpetuate their existence, and society under their domination, legalizes the system whereby they are maintained in ease. It follows then, from this, that in accomplishing the return of the wealth to those who created it, we must do away with that which takes it from them, that is, we must give to society the full ownership and control of the tools and means of production. To do this, we must oppose those who today possess them, and oppose them at the most vulnerable point, the point at which the power of the working class is greatest; in America this power lies in the ballot for the reason that through the ballot they can get control of the powers of government, the means by which the tool-owner, or capitalist, holds and continues his power. Political action, then, is the only way through which the workers will come into their own.

The manner in which this political action should be used forms a very important part of the tactics of the Socialist movement and a thorough understanding of it is necessary to realize its attitude upon the political field. The present method of production, whereby the actual producer of wealth is dependent upon the tool-owner, creates a struggle between these two forces, each of whom is striving for a larger share of the wealth created. The working class, the producer, strives to increase its wages and if successful that portion left for the capitalist becomes that much smaller.

The capitalist class, the owner of the tools with which the wealth was produced, strives to increase its profits and if successful that portion which goes to the worker becomes correspondingly lower. Neither side will submit without a protest, and as a consequence we have what we call a class struggle, the constant contending of the capitalist and the working classes. This class struggle has manifested itself in the trades union movement of to-day. The workers organize for the purpose of more effectively carrying on their struggle against the capitalists. The latter on the other hand have organized to combat the workers' organizations and the class struggle thus born is rapidly reaching its climax. This struggle of the working class has naturally been reflected in the political field and the Socialist Party thus has its beginning and its foundation, with the climax of this struggle on the economic field, its climax will also be reached upon the political.

Thus much for the basis of the party. For the accomplishment of this purpose a majority vote for the Socialist Party is all that is required, and Direct Legislation would be but very little aid, a majority vote would be required under any circumstance. While the principle of Direct Legislation forms part of the platform of the Socialist Party, its use will come mainly after Socialism has been established, to insure a more democratic form of government. One other thing, the Socialist Party is not a reform party; it is revolutionary. Socialists do not seek to patch

up the wage system; they want to destroy it and establish its exact opposite in its stead. Based upon these principles, the Socialist Party cannot unite with any other party, however radical its promoters may believe it to be, and it is for this reason that the Socialist Party will not be represented at Louisville.

PLAYED CRIMINAL FOR A RIDE.

Chicago Man Pretended to be Wanted by Police in Order to Get Transportation From St. Louis.

A scheme planned by Horace Vincent Hughes to get transportation from St. Louis to Chicago at the expense of the latter city was frustrated yesterday by the Police Department of Chicago. Hughes had hopes of being taken back to his native city as a fugitive from justice to answer a misdemeanor, but Chief of Police O'Neill wired Chief Kiely that Hughes was not wanted.

Disappointment was depicted in his countenance when he was told yesterday afternoon that he was not wanted in Chicago and would be released. Scratching his head, he remarked: "That's funny to me; I thought sure I broke a large plate glass there a few weeks ago." Hughes had walked into the Central Station a few days ago, saying he was wanted in Chicago, and desired to give himself up. He said he wanted to return to his wife and children, who were in that city and gave himself up in order to get transportation free.

The Chicago police replied that he was not wanted. The above account which appeared in a recent edition of the Republic is typical of capitalism. A workman has, indeed, come to a fine pass, when he is compelled to accuse himself of crime in order to obtain permission to go from one point to another. As an honest man he would either be compelled to walk to Chicago or ride in a box car, as a criminal he could have occupied a seat in a passenger coach. A wonderful system, indeed! What is true of Hughes is also true of every other workman. It is their power which makes the railroad from beginning to end. It is their power which operates it, yet they cannot use the product of their own toil; they cannot enjoy that which but for them would not be in existence. Unless it be in a case of this sort, where he can succeed in passing off as a criminal.

If Hughes is to see his wife and family he will either walk or run the risk of losing his life in stealing a ride on a freight train. The race after profit does not reckon with the sufferings of the working class, nor with their exclusion from all the joys their labor has created. In fact, profit is built upon the suffering of the workers, and it is their robbery which fills the coffers of the profit taker. The workers will thus be ever robbed and dispossessed; they will ever be driven away from their wives and families, as long as they allow the profit system to continue. They will come into their own only when they put an end to the profit system by giving the workers the full control of the tools with which they work and through that the full product of their labor, by the establishment of Socialism.

CHASE MEETING WELL ATTENDED.

Nearly 300 Men Listened to the First Socialist Mayor of the United States.

The meeting at Social Turner Hall was a success, nearly 300 men being present, most of whom stayed through the two hours of Comrade Chase's speech. Comrade Greenbaum presided at the meeting, and introduced Comrade Chase in a short address, wherein he contrasted the ostentatious coming of the robber prince of Germany to the simple coming of the quiet workman, who was struggling to overthrow all robbery and robber princes. Comrade Chase, who has spent his whole life in a shoe factory, gave a very minute description of the growth of the shoe industry, from its old hand method to the great machines of to-day, from the point where a shoemaker was really a mechanic and with his little tools, independent in a way and at least free from the fears of starvation, to a point where he was only the sixty-fourth part of a shoe-maker and bound body and soul to the owner of the great machine, doing whatever he bids, working when he allows, and starving when it pleases him to deny employment.

He showed that as a natural outgrowth of the machine, the trust had come and how the dependence of the worker had grown worse. He pointed out the reason for low wages, long hours, miserable conditions and shut-down factories. He showed that all this was the result of the profit system, where the capitalist sought to make the largest possible profit out of the workers and as a necessity was compelled to force these conditions upon their wage slaves. He showed that the basis of the capitalist system rested in the private ownership of the machines and other tools

of production, and as a consequence the only way in which to destroy capitalism and at the same time destroy all the misery flowing from it, was to put an end to this private ownership, and in its stead establish its exact opposite, the public or collective ownership of the machines and the tools of production, under which there would be no capitalist, no tool owner to rob the worker of the product of his labor. The workers would themselves own the tools, and with the profit taker abolished they would receive the full product of their labor. He showed wherein this goal was alone attainable through the means of the Socialist Party, as it was the only party pledged to accomplish it. He also recalled his experiences in the Haverhill, Mass., elections, where he was twice elected Mayor, and only beaten by a combination of the old parties against him, showing the real purpose of these parties and proving the utter falsity of their claim as "friends of labor." Withall, he made a good argument which could be comprehended by all.

WAGES AS THEY WERE, WAGES AS THEY ARE.

A Comparison of the Census Reports by Comrade Hildebrand.

(Compiled from U. S. Census Report No. 139, relating to the manufactures of North Carolina.) In 1890, 1,350 workmen created a total product of \$1,900,000.00 In 1890, 1,350 workmen received in wages 460,000.00 In 1890, 1 workman created a total product of 1,407.00 In 1890, 1 workman received in wages 340.74 A capitalist "spending" one dollar for wages in 1890 obtained \$4.12 in products. Let us see what the capitalists obtain in 1900. In 1900, 1463 workmen created a total product of \$2,246,000.00 In 1900, 1463 workmen received in wages 446,000.00 In 1900, 1 workman created a total product of 1,532.00 In 1900, 1 workman received in wages 303.60 A capitalist "spending" one dollar for wages in 1900 obtained \$5.63 in products, or 31 cents more for his dollar than in 1890. But the workingman's dollar buys him 40 per cent less in 1900 than it did, even in 1897. According to "Dun's Review," issued in December, 1901, the cost of a year's supplies for one person in 1897 was \$72.45, as against \$101.37 in 1901. It is entirely safe to estimate that since 1890 the

following from the Woodworkers' International Journal is interesting in the light of recent occurrences in St. Louis: The Building Trades Council of Cincinnati is charged by local union No. 89 of supporting a paper which publishes the advertisements of business houses which are on the unfair list of the American Federation of Labor. Our union sent a delegation to the Building Trades Council to draw the attention of the members to the scab advertisements which appeared in said paper and the Building Trades Council, imitating a little boy who was accused of being bad, shouted to the woodworkers "you're another" and made the ridiculous assertion that No. 89 was an outside organization. Whether it meant that it was outside the Building Trades Council, or outside the pale of unionism generally, is not known. One thing is sure, an organization which gives moral support to scab institutions is a disgrace to organized labor, will not behave.

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Trust Smasher Is Smashed.

Supreme Court Puts an End to Gov. Van Sant's Suit Against Northern Securities.

The Atmosphere is Cleared for Their Public Ownership.

The following telegram tells the last chapter in the famous Gov. Van Sant suit, to prevent the formation of the Northern Securities Co., and puts a damper on the trust smashing business for a while, at least: Washington, Feb. 24.—The United States Supreme Court has handed down its decision on the application of the State of Minnesota against the Northern Securities Co. It is in favor of the company. The gist of the decision is that the court has no jurisdiction. It is also asserted that there is no way in which the title of the State of Minnesota can be amended to bring it within the jurisdiction of the court. J. Pierpont Morgan was in the court and heard the decision rendered. Whenever the Supreme Court is afraid to decide a question they merely state that they have no jurisdiction. Gov. Van Sant and those who so loudly supported him, no doubt feel rather the worse for wear from the effects of their first brush with the trust, and it is safe to say they will think well before they tackle it again. This experience ought to satisfy the most ardent trust smasher that his job is gone. Certain it is the days of his influence is waning. While the trust smasher has been smashed, the working class should not sit idly and allow organized capital to more completely enslave them. The last decision of the Supreme Court does not clear the atmosphere and do away with all those seekers after notoriety and little capitalists who sought vainly to break up the trust in order that they might thereby advance their own interests, and allow the institutions of capitalism to continue uninterrupted and allow their robbery of labor to continue. It is the sort of small capitalist "reformers," who have kept the workers divided on this point, for so long, and the last knock-out given them by the Supreme Court gives the workers an opportunity to see the question as it really is and meet it accordingly. The contest against the trust will now be carried on by the working class, not for the purpose of smashing it and

dividing its functions among a thousand workers are concerned, are as bad as the trust magnates—but for the purpose of changing its ownership from private to public. This is the mission of the Socialist Party and through it the working class will accomplish its freedom and bring about the destruction of the present system of robbery. The trust in itself is not wrongful, that is, it is not wrong, to concentrate our work and bring forth the most wealth with the least labor, in fact, the aim of society is to diminish to the utmost the labor required to produce a given amount. The wrong of the trust, then is not in its formation, but in its ownership. Those who own this fine machine, this fine system or thoroughly organized workers, do not themselves enter into its workings, they do not produce a dollar's worth of wealth, but through the ownership of the whole mechanism they demand as their portion the greater part of that which was created by those who really have labored. This is a robbery, pure and simple; it has always been in existence even before the formation of the trust, but it has only now become apparent, and even the dumbest can see it. This robbery before the trust was formed had its seat in the private ownership of the tools of production on the part of the small capitalists, and what was true then is more strongly brought out to-day, if then it is this private ownership, either under small capitalism or under the trust, which is at the root of the robbery of the workers, the efforts and energies of that class should be directed to the change of this ownership from private to public; for it is only under public ownership that justice will be secured to the workers. Every such decision as that delivered by the Supreme Court goes a long way in clearing the minds of the workers. Under the force of such arguments they begin to see the foolishness of attempting to go back to the little business man, and they reach that point where they can no longer be fooled into voting for the continuance of the wage system, even though it be colored with the bombast of a

trust smashing friend of labor campaign. The workers are beginning to see the foolishness of the trust smasher's idea, and the insincerity of the "Socialism," and the increased vote of the Socialist Party will bear witness to the result of this study.

TICKET PUT UP IN TERRE HAUTE.

The Great Street Car Strike of that city has Shown the Working Class Their Duty.

The following city ticket has been nominated by the Socialist Party of Terre Haute: Mayor—Stephen M. Reynolds. Comptroller—Grant Tubbs. COUNCILMEN. At Large—James O'Neal, Jas. Coulter and James Wall. First Ward—Dennis Barrett. Second Ward—John J. Davis. Third Ward—J. E. Hall. Fourth Ward—Warren Anstead. Fifth Ward—Samuel Harris. Sixth Ward—Clarence Klinger. A platform and an address to the citizens of Terre Haute on National and local affairs has been adopted and will soon be in printed form. Two of the candidates are striking street railway employes, and the majority are trades unionists. The strike has drawn the class lines clear and distinct, and the class struggle has found its expression on the political field.

The capitalist press, Democratic and Republican, union (?) and non-union, has taken its stand against the men either in open hostility or distortion of facts and spreading of lies calculated to defeat the men. They first attempted to work the game of "public opinion" against the strikers but the almost unanimous refusal of the citizens in general to patronize the cars, even during the most disagreeable weather, and the adoption of resolutions at a vast meeting of citizens condemning the action of the corporation, all disproved to the men that the "public opinion" of the capitalist press was merely the opinion of a minority, that is, of the capitalist exploiters, whose interests and sympathies are necessarily on the side of the corporation. A degree of class consciousness developed as a result of these facts which is surprising and the men defied this bogus "public opinion" and the press ceased to use it as an instrument to secure the subjection of the strikers. They then adopted tactics, the latest of which was plain. Their columns were thrown open to the enemies of the strikers and whole sale lying and distortion of facts flowed from its columns like garbage and filth from the mouth of a large sewer. Signed statements of the men were refused publication, and they had to resort to special editions of the Teller and the circulation of hand bills in order to get their case before the citizens. Thus, the official mouthpiece of the two capitalist parties demonstrated and vindicated the position of the Socialists, that when it comes to a contest between the capitalist class and the working class, these parties stand first, last and all the time for capitalist interests.

These two enemies (?) shook hands and like the twins, they sllobbered over each other's shoulders and staid to-day a solid phalanx against the strikers. The Gazette (Dem.) ceased its calamity wail and claimed with its opponents (?) that employment existed for all and that the "merit system" which the corporation was seeking to impose on the men, was the ideal system for the skinnners and the skinned. This paper, which had fought (?) "vicious" combinations of capital for years, suddenly saw in the street railway corporation a benevolent institution, whose owners had no other mission in life than to "lift prostrate forms" of workmen by giving them "employment." It also saw in the scab—the man who betrays his class for a Judas purse or sells his fellows with a smile—this individual became in the eyes of the organ of "Jeffersonian simplicity" and idocy, the highest type of man that the human race has ever evolved in its ascent to civilization.

The other (Rep.) papers echoed these sentiments, and the workers found that the parties to whom they had given their votes both stood for their subjection. As a result, many will vote for the Socialist ticket, and the capitalist politicians are becoming scared and are discussing the advisability of combining against us. The men have called upon the Socialists in and out of the unions to speak at their meetings, and the capitalist press is howling that the Socialists are controlling the strike and that their influence menaces the welfare (?) of the strikers. The city convention of the Siamese twins have been delayed to three weeks before election, so that if the strength of the Socialists endanger their success, they can combine and form a "hash" party such as that which Haverhill developed some time ago. Meantime, our ranks are increasing daily and whatever may be the result a vote will be polled that will mark a gigantic stride in the Socialist movement in this State. You will hear from us in May! Fraternally, JAMES O'NEAL.

# ROOSEVELT TOLD TO BEHAVE HIMSELF

The Capitalists of the Country Have Waited Upon Him and Told Him Not to Hurt His Chances.

Who Makes the Laws?

Washington, Feb. 23.—A very important conference was held to-night on the question of the future position of the administration with reference to the business interests of the country, especially those which are concerned in such moves as that taken by the President in the merger matter. This conference included prominent government officials, Senators and men of wealth and business prominence. They discussed the prospect of future stability of the money market and a restoration of confidence in the business world. It was said that the outcome of the meeting could not be disclosed and that it would only come out in the course of time. It was explained that it is too late to attempt to ask the administration to take a back track on the merger suit. That is regarded as something that must go on to the bitter end.

**CANNOT STOP NOW.**  
It is admitted on all sides that it would not do to try to have it stopped and that now it is better for all concerned to have the question decided and clear the cloud which has been thrown on the securities of the Northern Securities Company. It is also said that the President and Mr. Morgan may have a talk over the whole situation in the course of to-morrow. Some of the visiting capitalists were greatly interested to learn that Secretary Root did not know of the intention of the President regarding the Northern Securities Co. until the announcement had been made.

So positive and persistent continue to be the declarations privately made by prominent members of the Republican party to the effect that the President has injured himself by ordering suit instituted against the merger, that the presence of J. Pierpont Morgan and other prominent financiers in the city continues to excite great comment.

**WANT SOME ASSURANCE.**  
It is stated that these great financiers, as well as prominent men in the Senate and House on the Republican National Committee, desire to arrive at some understanding with the President, whereby they can be assured that some shock similar to that given by the recent order to Attorney General Knox to proceed against the merger will not again be given to the industrial world. They declare that it has had the immediate effect of endangering the industrial development of the country and creating widespread

distrust of American securities at home and abroad. The President was called on last night in a body by a party of the most important capitalists in the United States. At 10 o'clock in a body, they proceeded to the White House. In the party were Senator Depew, J. Pierpont Morgan, S. D. French, Frank Sturgis, L. C. Ledyard, Wm. Rockefeller, former Justice Henry E. Howland, E. S. Eggleston and Clement A. Griscom. The call on the President was social, but it had added to the gossip.

Can any one read the above telegram and longer be in doubt as to the ones who really shape our Government, frame our laws and dictate the action of our public officials. For years the Socialist has declared that all governments were carried on in the interests of the capitalist class and here is a direct confirmation of their arguments.

"Business interests" would be hurt, says the telegram, business interests simply mean the right to extract a profit from the labor of the working class, and when business interests are hurt it simply means that this right is being infringed or endangered and woe be unto him who is guilty of such a thing. He will be treated as Roosevelt was treated, when, as the telegram declares, he was told that his action in relation to the Northern Securities Co. would hurt his chances for a political future.

This reveals another truth which the Socialist has declared for many years, namely, that the candidates of all capitalist parties, Democratic, Republican and Independent, are placed there either at the dictation or with the consent of the capitalist class. They hold the power to make or thwart his ambitions and in return for their support the candidate becomes a docile tool in their hands.

The result of this visit of the "financiers" (i. e., robbers) upon the Northern Securities Co. suit will be seen in the near future, when this much heralded action will fall to the ground with a simple decision from the Supreme Court, much as the one which settled the trust smashing scheme of Go v. Van Sant of Minnesota.

One thing further—how much more will it take to make the working class realize the necessity for the support of a class conscious workingman's party? Will they continue voting the ticket of their master or will they see their mistake and join with the Socialist Party for the overthrow of their enemies and the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth?

## National Committee.

LETTER TO COMRADES.

To the Members of the Socialist Party in all the States and Territories: St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 22, 1902.  
Comrades:—We are obliged to inform you that 16 states are in arrears for national dues. These states are California, Connecticut, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Michigan, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Dakota, Oregon, Porto Rico, Texas, Washington and Wisconsin. As a consequence the national organization is facing a grave emergency. The comrades do not expect the Socialist Party to grow and exist on bombast nor can any extenuating circumstances (State and local campaigns frequently quoted), replace the absence of national dues. Isolated state and local campaigns (while truly necessary) should not be given precedence in importance over the collective campaign of the national organization. The national constitution does not contain exception clauses permitting certain state and local organizations to withhold national dues at their option. The comrades expect from us not words alone but deeds. The national organization demands the same from the comrades. Yours fraternally,  
**LEON GREENBAUM,**  
National Secretary.

## PRESS BULLETIN.

North Dakota held state convention at Fargo on February 14. The state organization has five locals with 102 members.

Colorado has applied for state charter.

Local charters issued to Tampa, Fla.; Chloride, Ariz.; Altman, Col., and Delta, Colo.

Communication has been received by National Committee requesting collection of funds in the United States to enable Porto Rican Socialists to establish a paper.

Walter Thomas Mills has been holding great meetings in Utah. At Provo, Salt Lake and Logan the Mormons furnished their great church assembly halls and the meetings have been tremendous. Mills says the party has a great future in Utah.

August Kienle will tour Indiana during April and May.

John C. Chase will lecture in Kansas, Missouri and Illinois during March and April.

The following donations have been received to national propaganda fund: Local Evansville, Ind., \$1.25; Local Glen Carbon, Ill., \$5; Local Belaire, Ohio, \$1; A. L. Nagel, Newport, Ky., \$5; Local Providence, R. I., \$5; Local Moline, Ill., \$5; Local New Rochelle, N. Y., \$1; Local Portland, Me., \$5; Local Cheryvale, Kan., 50 cents; Local Long Island City, N. Y., \$2; Local Lehi, Utah, \$2.30; John J. McLean, Independence, Cal., \$2.50; Local Toledo, Ohio, \$5; Local Georgetown, Ohio, \$2; Local Pana, Ill., \$5; Local Mt. Olive, Ill., \$2.50; Otto Christoph, Buffalo, N. Y., \$1; Local Holyoke, Mass., \$10; Local Stonington, Conn., \$5; Local Columbus, Ind., \$2.50. Total, \$68.55.

**Cleveland Citizen.**  
Tobacco trust has swallowed the union Addison Tinsley Co. Louisiana, Mo. and no more labels will appear upon its product.—A cable from Europe says the American tobacco trust, having absorbed some of the largest plants in England, Ireland and Germany, is now dickering with the government of France, where the industry is controlled by the state, to secure control by paying a big bonus.

# HAVE REVOLTED AGAINST TYRANNY.

The pent-up resentment of the Spanish working class at last seems to have broken out and for several weeks riots and pitched battles between the workmen and the soldiery have been reported almost every day. One report declares that over 500 working-people were killed in the streets of Barcelona. Prominent trades unionists have been shot and their families driven away from home. And the leaders of the strikes are being hunted down like wild beasts. Martial law has been declared and government troops have been ordered to shoot any workman who fails to obey their orders. A literal reign of terror prevails, and its outcome cannot yet be seen. Weyler, the butcher of Cuba, is lending his assistance in crushing the revolts, and the tactics which will be employed can well be imagined. The exact causes of these outbreaks is not known, but it is a common fact that the working-class of that country for years have been ground down to the lowest level; they have borne their burdens patiently until they could stand them no longer, and they have revolted against their masters, who have robbed them of the product of their labor and driven them like dogs. The extent and power of the revolution is not known, and it cannot be said whether the revolutionists will succeed or not. As under all such circumstances, the press of the world is against them, and in a noble effort to right their wrongs and wipe out the degradation and misery of centuries, they are denounced in the vilest terms. The capitalist class the world over join

## THE SONG OF THE WAGE SLAVE.

The land it is the landlord's.  
The trader's is the sea,  
The ore the user's coffers fill—  
But what remains for me?  
The engine whirrs for master's craft;  
The steel shines to defend,  
With Labor's arms, what Labor earned,  
For Labor's foes to spend;  
The camp, the pulpit and the law  
To rich men's sons are free;  
Theirs, theirs, the learning art—and arms—  
But what remains for me?  
The coming hope, the future day,  
When wrong to right shall bow,  
And hearts that have the courage,  
man,  
To make that future now!  
I pay for all their learning;  
I toil for all their ease;  
They render back in coin for coin,  
Want, ignorance, disease;  
Toil, toil—and then a cheerless home,  
Where hungry passions cross;  
Eternal gain to them that give  
To me eternal loss!  
The hour of leisured happiness  
The rich alone may see;  
The playful child, the smiling wife—  
But what remains for me?  
They render back, those rich men,  
A pauper's niggard fee,  
Mayhap a prison—then a grave,  
And think they're quits with me;  
But not a fond wife's heart that breaks,  
A poor man's child that dies,  
We score not in our hollow cheeks  
And in our sunken eyes;  
We read it there, where'er we meet,  
And as the sum we see,  
Each asks: "The rich have got the earth,  
And what remains for me?"  
We bear the wrong in silence,  
We store it in our brain;  
They think us dull, they think us dead,  
But we shall rise again.  
A trumpet through the land will ring;  
A heaving through the mass;  
A trampling through the palaces  
Until they break like glass.  
We'll cease to weep by cherished graves,  
From lonely homes we'll flee;  
And still, as rolls our million march,  
Its watchword brave shall be—  
The coming hope, the future day,  
When wrong to right shall bow,  
And hearts that have the courage,  
man,  
To make that future now!  
—Ernest Jones.

## THE PAPER.

Every comrade should feel the interest he has in his paper. It is through that means that we are able to fight our battle with capitalism more effectively and those who are members of the great army of Socialism must furnish the steam with which their weapons are run. This can be done without any expense to themselves, only a little work being required. First pledge your club to patronize the subscribers in the paper and with this pledge set out and get the advertisement of your grocer, your baker, your clothier and your butcher. In a little while you will see the difference, if you will only do your duty. Do not say it is a good scheme and then sit down, and let the others do the work, but get out and do your part as well. Also remember the Commune Festival, which is to be held at Druids' Hall, 9th and Market sts. Saturday evening, March 15. This is being given for the benefit of the paper and the tickets of admission are only 10 cents each. Every comrade ought to get rid of at least ten tickets. If he does not set them he should buy them himself. This number will be sent to each comrade with that expectation.

# 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 50 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 writing, while the business of the party 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 again call the attention of the comrades to 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.

# FIGHT ON AT CINCINNATI.

Two Thousand Brewery Workers Locked Out for Refusing to give up Their Union.

A fight, which bids fair to become one of the most memorable in the history of the American labor movement, has just started in Cincinnati. The members of the United Brewery Workers' Union have been locked out by the brewery bosses of that city, and the flames of that battle will no doubt reach other points before the controversy comes to an end. From the last issue of the Brauer Zeitung it would seem that the whole controversy has its seat in an attempt on the part of the officers of the Engineers' Union to compel the brewery engineers to support and join their organization, instead of the United Brewery Workmen. And in the furtherance of this scheme they have entered into a deliberate agreement with the brewery bosses to break up the Brewers' Union.

The Brauer Zeitung of Feb. 22 declares: What the brewery proprietors have often planned but always postponed, as they always found people in their ranks friendly to the workmen, they now intend to put into execution and have already partly done so. The lock-out of the members of L. U. Nos. 12, 175, 199 and 269 has been resolved, and no power on earth can prevent one of the most bitter struggles in Cincinnati. The brewery proprietors knowing that the machinists' strike has been lost in Cincinnati and seeing the carriage workers engaged in a desperate struggle to defend themselves against combined capital, with very meager prospects of a victory, they hold the time favorable to undertake the extermination of the National Union of United Brewery Workers. The common falsehoods and misrepresentation of facts, of which the gentlemen are guilty, we are accustomed to, and we have every reason to believe that certain labor traitors received moneys and the bosses believed that they had bought all the workmen by bringing a couple of fakirs over to their camp. We give the facts as they occurred since the last issue of the Brauer-Zeitung, so that the brothers throughout the country may know where they are, and that they may with all courage and enthusiasm make the fight of the com-

rades in Cincinnati their own. As reported, a member of the Engineers' Union had the moral courage of disclosing the conspiracy of the three bright lights of the traitor constellation. On the next day he was promptly discharged from his position in the Brenner Brewing Co. in Covington. The man, Mr. Gibson is his name, was not a member of our union, but of the Engineers' Union, No. 18. His courage cost him his position, and as he requested the Local Executive Board not to take any further steps, as he wished to leave the business entirely, disgusted with the fakirs at the head of the engineers' organization, the matter was dropped. On Sunday, the 16th of February, the following letter was sent to all the local unions of Cincinnati. As we could not get the original we give the following extracts, as published by the press:

Following this, they reproduce several communications, which passed between the Brewers' Exchange and the Engineers' Union, which show a deliberate contempt for the rights of their organized fellow-workmen of the Brewers' Union, and place themselves in a position where they are justly called "fakirs." These communications from the Engineers' Union are signed by J. E. Bruner, Secretary; Executive Board, L. U. No. 49, I. B. S. F., Mike Flynn, President; John Gebhardt, Secretary; Edward Hughes, Business Agent, Pro Tem., whom the Brauer-Zeitung evidently refers to as the bright lights of the traitor constellation. The official organ also declares that they are in possession of documents which show that the fight will not be confined to Cincinnati. This contest calls for a showing of hands, and we unhesitatingly declare ourselves on the side of the Brewers' Union, and we hold ourselves at all times ready to help them in the contest which they now have before them. We wish them success in this contest, with capitalism and its tools, and we hope that in their victory, those who sacrifice the good of their fellow union men for a personal advantage will be given the condemnation which they justly deserve.

# An Open Letter to the Comrades.

Local Holyoke, Massachusetts, Donates \$10 to the National Fund and calls Upon Others to Follow.

An open letter to all comrades of the Socialist Party: Holyoke, Mass., Feb. 12, 1902.  
Comrades:—Undoubtedly all of you have read the first annual report of the National Secretary. Those that have failed to read it would do well to study the report in order to become acquainted with the conditions prevalent in our party. The Secretary's report shows that the comrades in various localities are guilty of having grossly neglected their duty in regard to their financial obligations towards our national party organization. At the time of the Unity Convention the Socialist Party had 6654 members, only \$21 of whom paid dues in August, in September 2984 paid dues and in October national dues were received for 2781 members, which goes to show that less than one-fourth of the total membership had seen fit to pay national dues up to that time. Comrades, we need not be astonished to see our National Organization indebted to the amount of several thousand dollars. Is this not your own fault? Consider this and make it your business to fulfill your duty more promptly and punctually than you have done in the past. It is your duty to regularly send in your national dues in order that the National Committee may be enabled to carry on a more energetic and successful campaign of agitation. What do we care for all the cheap noise about the progress and agitation as long as a portion of the membership do not pay their share towards the expenses of the National Organization? Comrades, remember that the members of both factions agreed to pay off all debts and accept all liabilities that had been contracted up to that time. We believe that the comrades who helped the party by their work or who advanced their money at times when the movement was in a critical condition, should get what is due them. Local Branch Holyoke, Mass., not believing in empty resolution and sweet talk, decided to make a start towards

putting our party into better financial condition. At our meeting, held February 9th, it was decided to appropriate the sum of \$10 to the National Committee towards paying off the old debts of the party. Our Local Branch has 36 members at present. Most of our comrades in Holyoke are weavers by trade and their present weekly earnings do not average more than \$6. Comrades of America, ponder for a moment! Can you really not do the same as your poor weaver comrades of Holyoke? Can you not follow our example and do your duty financially towards our party and our movement? We wish to impress upon your minds the fact that talk alone will not make a Socialist movement. Deeds and some little sacrifices are necessary to accomplish this. Do your duty and within a very short time we shall get rid of the troublesome burden of old debts that will remain a check and obstacle to our movement as long as they are not paid off. Local Branch Holyoke, Mass., demands of the comrades in all localities that they send within the next few weeks, to the National Committee an amount equal to a per capita of about 25 cents for the above stated purpose. We demand that the National Committee quorum, at its next session, also take immediate action in regard to this matter and take such steps as will bring the various locals and state organizations to the realization of their carelessness and neglect of duty towards our National Organization of the Socialist Party. By order of Local Branch Holyoke, Mass., Socialist Party,  
**K. SCHWABE,**  
**I. BASLER,**  
**H. SCHLICHTING,**  
Committee.

**DID YOU KNOW THAT PARIS AT ONE TIME WAS CONTROLLED BY A WORKING CLASS GOVERNMENT? A WORKING CLASS GOVERNMENT? IF YOU DIDN'T, YOU WANT TO BE IN HAND AT THE COMMUNE FESTIVAL, DRUIDS' HALL, SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 16.**

# OUR STAND ON NEGRO QUESTION

Whereas, The negroes of the United States, because of their long training in slavery and but recent emancipation therefrom, occupy a peculiar position in the working-class and in society at large;  
Whereas, the capitalist class seeks to preserve this peculiar condition and to foster and increase color prejudice and race hatred between the white worker and the black, so as to make their social and economic interests appear to be separate and antagonistic, in order that the workers of both races may thereby be more easily and completely exploited;  
Whereas, Both the old political parties and educational and religious institutions alike betray the negro in his present helpless struggle against disfranchisement and violence, in order to receive the economic favors of the capitalist class; be it therefore  
Resolved, That we, the Socialists of America, in national convention assembled, do hereby assure our negro fellow worker of our sympathy with him in his subjection to lawlessness and oppression, and also assure him of the fellowship of the workers who suffer from the lawlessness and exploitation of capital in every nation or tribe of the world; be it further  
Resolved, That we declare to the negro worker the identity of his interests and struggles with the interests and struggles of the workers of all lands, without regard to race, of color, or sectional lines; that the causes which have made him the victim of social and political inequality are the effects of the long exploitation of his labor-power; that all social and race prejudices spring from the ancient economic causes which still endure, to the misery of the whole human family; that the only line of division which exists in fact is that between the producers and the owners of the world—between capital and labor; and be it further  
Resolved, That we, the American Socialist Party invite the negro to membership and fellowship with us in the world movement for economic emancipation by which equal liberty and opportunity shall be secured to every man and fraternity become the order of the world.

**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. 12, Stone Mounters and Steel Range Workers, No. 24, 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 Coopers Co.  
Eggers Milling Co.  
American Radiator Co.  
Gus V. Brecht Butcher Supply Co.  
American and Continental Tobacco Co.  
St. Louis Coopers Co.  
Welle-Boettler Bakery Co.  
McKinney Bakery Co.  
Wellman-Dwire's Granger Twist and Diamond Cross plug and Topsy smoking.  
Wrought Iron Range Co.  
Stephens Litho. Engr. Co.  
Crescence Laundry Co.  
J. Kiburts Pattern Co.  
E. Hart Tailoring Co.  
Perkinson Construction Co.  
Casper, Shoemaker.  
Evans & Howard Fire Brick Co.  
G. Wolf, Barber, 1503 Franklin Ave.  
Labor Compendium.  
SILVER GRILL RESTAURANT.  
411 N. 7th st.

**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.  
Martia, 601 Collinsville Avenue.  
Jones (colored), 5th st., near St. Louis Ave.  
Gus Kleinhenn, Broadway near Viaduct.  
Cooney's Shop, 305 Broadway.  
Henry Brooker, 210 South Main St.

- CIGARS:**  
George W. Childs.  
Spana Cabs.  
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.**  
Welle-Boettler.  
McKinney.  
Mostel's Vienna Model.  
**CLOTHIERS.**  
Mark & Haas, "Jack Rabbit Pants."

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# THE CRIME OF INTELLECT.

## What is an Educated Man and to Whom Does He Owe His Chance for Improvement?

From the "Socialist Spirit" of February.

The body of a man about fifty years of age was found early this morning lying near the 47th street crossing of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad. There was nothing about the body by which it might be identified, but from his clothing it was evident the deceased was a working man.—The Chicago Journal.

If you can read this paragraph from the Chicago Journal unmoved either by rage or by shame, then your education has not been neglected.

If it is your habit of mind to consider it natural and logical that the man who works should have nothing—that the worker should be easily distinguished from the idle by the poverty of his appearance—then you are worthy of a place among the Eminently Respectable and the Conventionally Good.

For that is what THEY think.

Nearly every man is what his education makes him. Only the truly great are superior to their accidents. Most "educated" men think in the same way.

It is the established custom of educational institutions to teach ably and honestly the truth about every subject in their curriculum except the subject of most vital importance to the race, to-wit: How we get our living.

We all usually allow that an education is a good thing; and if we cannot send our son to college we feel we haven't done for him all we would like to.

But if we examine the matter closely we may see that an education to-day consists in the attempted purchase of an intellectual equipment at the price of moral integrity. Education does not produce character. "Educated" people to-day are mostly using their intellects to destroy their souls.

They not only are doing this, but they are training their sons and daughters to do it.

True education is not the acquirement of knowledge.

True education is the development of faculty—and character.

When a boy goes to college he meets every day men of honest purpose who teach him truthfully facts about science and literature.

He goes to learn; not to criticize. His mind is like a blank page. Truth may be written there; or lies may be written there. And whatever is written there, it is hard, afterwards, to erase.

How should a boy suspect that when he reaches the department of Sociology he should fall to find the same frank truth-telling he has grown accustomed to in the other class-rooms?

How should he know that for the first time his intellect is now to be satisfied by those mental gymnastics which fix his mind on non-essential details, while the wide gulf of truth yawns at his feet?

It is impossible for a boy of integrity to believe that any department of education should be deliberately swayed by private interest to poison the well-springs of his reason.

Trusting wholly, he is the more easily betrayed.

The questions he cannot obtain a satisfactory answer to he gives up as unanswerable.

Here begins mental and moral degeneration.

What the professor of economics cannot solve, the boy concludes HE cannot solve.

By carefully magnifying non-essentials and belittling vital facts, by leaving things unsaid that ought to be said, the boy's mind is confused. Trusting the teacher, he concludes that he himself is dull.

The valve of his mind thus closes forever against the stream to which it should most remain open. Under academic influence, the boy doubts his own logical conclusions and gives the matter up.

The professor has slain the boy's soul.

When the boy's sense of justice prompts the interrogation why the idle enjoy all the good things in life and the workers who produce these things have nothing, the Preacher replies that it is God's will (poor God!) and the Professor answers with the following:

**ACADEMIC SYLLOGISM:**

- (1) All wealth is produced by labor; consequently,
- (2) All wealth is naturally possessed by those who do not labor.
- Hence, also naturally,
- (3) The working class must always be poor.

If your boy comes out of college unable to reason after this fashion, his "education" is a failure.

He will never be a college president. Bless your soul, he'll never even be a "professor."

It is false education that has destroyed every civilization in history. Eventually it works its own ruin.

It is frightful; this society in which those who work have nothing and are expected to have nothing.

We are morally and mentally so debauched that even while we mouth

over the self-evident proposition that all wealth is produced by labor, we silently take it for granted that those who work should be poor.

**ANY MAN WHO WORKS IS EXPECTED TO BE POOR!**

Here is matter for mild astonishment.

We can always distinguish the really useful members of society by their marks of poverty!

The reporter for the Chicago Journal knew at once that the dead man on the railroad track was a worker. His wretched clothing proved it.

Every worker is expected to be poor. Yet every material thing which the human race possesses or enjoys is made by those who work.

The chair you are sitting in, reading this (turn and look at it), was made by human toil. Some one chopped down the tree; hauled it through the woods; sawed it into boards; planed it; put it through a lathe; made the glue; put in the dowel-pins, screws and nails and polished and beautified it for your comfort. Men worked in the cold; in the wet, and in the heat of the chair-factory to make that chair for you—and there you are, sprawling in it. (Done anything to deserve it?)

Look at the table you are going to throw THE SOCIALIST SPIRIT upon in a minute, when some one rings the bell. See how that is made.

Look at the glass in the window you are going to peep thro' to see who rang before you go to the door—the glass that lets in the light and keeps out the cold. Melted sand; that's all it is. It's a hot fire that melts sand. Human labor had to tend it.

Look at the book the fellow who rang the bell came to borrow—look at it as you hand it out to him. Think how the paper was made—the whole, long, careful process; how the type was set and the proof read; how the ink was made, the glue was made, the cover designed—all the details of it. There you are, holding it out to him with a gracious grin. Neither of you thinks that from one hand to the other is about to pass the sacred life-energy of a hundred men.

And as you shut the door on him you turn and trip over that confounded rug that's always turned up at the end. So you look at that, too. You see the design of it—brain work; and the warp and woof of it, hand work. You see human life in it. You sort o' feel as if you'd kicked a child.

Then there comes Mary, putting the lunch on.

You find yourself looking at a loaf of bread; thinking of the fellow who plowed the ground, who sowed the wheat in the chill of the spring; who reaped it under the August sun with the sweat running in rivers off him. You note the dishes as they come in, steaming, and what that means, too.

Then there is Mary, herself.

She cooks and serves and washes dishes and scrubs and dusts and makes beds—and waits on you between times. She is from a "working-class" family. So, of course, she's poor. She has to do it.

And, as you look at her as she swings in and out of the kitchen, she typifies for the LABOR of the world; the patient, tolling millions whose ceaseless activity keeps the world going day by day.

And what are YOU doing; you EDUCATED person?

You sit there and look about you at all these things that are flowing in for your comfort—ceaseless toil, past, present and future, all for you. You are consuming human service in some form all day, every day of your life.

What is going on from YOU to regulate it?

If nothing is going on from you to regulate it, then you are one of two things.

You are a pauper, or you are a thief.

Take your choice.

Unless by actual work you support yourself, some one else is supporting you—and himself, too. This is a hard job for the academic mind to reason out, but if you have not been TOO long out, but if you may perhaps essay it, at college you may perhaps essay it.

But there is a more important question than whether you are a pauper or a thief.

It is: **ARE YOU CONTENT to be a pauper or a thief?**

**WHAT ARE YOU TRYING TO BE?**

That is the vital question now.

If you are trying to get off the back of the worker; if you are willing to do your share of the world's work as do your share of the hideous nightmare called soon as this hideous nightmare called "society" will let you; then you are perhaps suffering.

If you are content to allow some one else's toll to support you under your shallow excuse of bonds, stocks and dividends; then you are not suffering; you are infamous.

You may not know it, but you are. The more "educated" you are, the lower the depths of your infamy.

Education is a voucher of leisure. Education means that some one has been working for you; teaching you; feeding you; warming and housing you while you studied and read.

What are you going to use your education for, now that you've got it?

Are you going to use it to free and lift up the worker whose toil made your education possible—who was growing your wheat and digging your coal while you were reading?

Or are you going to use your education to impress people with the idea that you are of better clay than the men whose toil made you?

**ANY MAN WHO TO-DAY PRIDES HIMSELF ON HIS EDUCATION IS FLAUNTING AS A VIRTUE THE THING WHICH IS THE MARK OF HIS UNPAID OBLIGATION.**

Until equality of opportunity is a fixed principle in human society every educated man has obtained his education at the cost of other men's ignorance. The blood of the worker is upon him.

This fact is what makes all education which is not directly used to secure a just social order a sort of blasphemy.

All education which is not used to break the shackles of mankind serves only to rivet them more firmly.

It is the educated, with their religions, and newspapers, and colleges, who make public opinion.

Public opinion has the awful power of making the observance of an infamous law or custom the criterion of virtue and respectability.

The working-classes look to the educated for guidance, believing in their integrity.

All through the world's history this trust has been betrayed.

It is being betrayed to-day.

As the working class looks to the class above it for light and leading, so it accepts its judgments of right and wrong and imbibes the prejudices of the class above it.

The educated class makes for the uneducated class its manners, its laws, and its morals—even its habits of mind.

That is why injustice so long endures.

The educated, exploiting class assumes that the workman is an inferior being; this is evident to-day whichever way you turn; and this attitude of mind affects the workman so that he, himself, believes he is an inferior being.

He bows and scrapes and cringes to the idle.

He has no idea of the dignity of human labor.

He has not sense enough to see that he is a creator and the idle man is a barnacle.

The barnacle swells up with pride and says he is the important personage, because he is "educated."

The barnacle would rot and drop off like a dry wart if the workman stopped feeding him.

But the worker does not see this.

The worker is grateful to the barnacle because the barnacle "gives him work."

The worker's mind is enslaved.

That is really the bottom of it. Ignorance, alone, enslaves.

The worker himself, tho' creating all, has accepted the common assumption that it is natural and right that he should be poor.

He has accepted the verdict that he is an inferior being.

Look how he comes into a street car.

He peers around for an obscure corner, away from better-dressed people. He is abashed before clothes. If he cannot hide himself in a corner he stands on the platform in the cold—he and his dinner-pail.

How pitiful, to see his shrinking!

He bows low to the parasite.

(The dog is abashed before the flea that fatten of him!)

The worker supports himself and the parasite, and is grateful for the opportunity. He licks the hand of the man on his back, like a faithful dog. He is grateful to those benevolent leeches who are interested in "the better housing of the working classes"—those benevolent leeches whose "education" conceals from them their insulence.

He wears inferior clothes; he eats inferior food; he has inferior furniture in his inferior home.

**YET HE MAKES EVERYTHING SUPERIOR AND INFERIOR!**

He weaves silks, satins and broad-cloths for the idle.

He weaves shoddy for himself, and wears it.

There is complaisance for you! He EXPECTS to have only cheap and nasty clothes!

Why does he not wear the broad-cloth himself and give the shoddy to the idle—the men and women who do no work—just as the state furnishes clothing to other paupers?

The "respectables" are always ready with their cant phrases to the unfortunate; that "they don't deserve to have things unless they work for them."

Why don't the workers give them a bit of their own philosophy? How do the "respectables" get THEIR things without working for them?

That they DO get them without working for them is clear enough.

The working woman is scrubbing on her knees in her calico; the loafing-woman is at the opera in her silk and lace.

Why do the workers allow this absurdity to go on?

**BECAUSE THE LOAFERS DO THE THINKING FOR THE WORKERS.**

If you are kept hard enough at work, you have no time nor energy for thinking; your ignorance is a bit in your mouth for your driving.

Ignorance, alone, enslaves.

The worker raises and butchers beef for the loafer. The loafer gets the choice cuts.

The worker gets the liver and the tendons and the soup bones. He accepts this as a matter of course. Why doesn't he give the refuse to the idle—he produces it all?

He builds a palace for the loafer. He builds a hut for himself.

The loafer never builds anything. He cannot drive a nail straight. If he were to die to-morrow the world would be relieved of a burden; that's all.

But when a carpenter dies the world sustains a loss.

How did we get into this absurdity of mind which makes the loafer appear the person of consequence and the worker the dependent person?

**WE WERE BORN INTO IT; AND SINCE OUR BIRTH ALL THE WORLD'S EDUCATIONAL ENGINES, CIVIL AND RELIGIOUS, HAVE BEEN BUSILY ENGAGED IN PERPETUATING IN US THE LIE THAT IT IS A FINE THING TO LIVE UPON THE LABOR OF OTHERS.**

Modern education is organized and subsidized crime.

We are all struggling—for what? To nobly serve?

Bless you, no! We are struggling to be "independent."

All our education is pointed in this direction.

What is it to be "independent"?

When we, by our educated wit, craftily climb into some position from which we can command the labor of others without giving any of our labor in return, then we consider ourselves "independent." This is the crowning goal and victory of modern education.

That is to say: When some one else grows our food; cooks it; serves it; builds our house; dusts it; cleans it; makes our clothes; waits upon us—in short at the precise moment when we are most dependent, we hold our heads aloft, and strut and brag and call ourselves independent.

God-zooks! what funny gentlemen we are.

Our moral and intellectual degradation is so low that our very unconscious language brands us with our infamy.

The whole basis of our lives is a lie. That's what's the matter with us.

We mean well enough, but even the highest education cannot make a crysanthemum out of a cancer.

We must put the knife at the root. The purging must be fundamental.

The economic sources of human life are owned by a few.

That is the cancer which poisons our entire civilization.

In every age the few who own the material resources of life dictate the religions, the education, and the ideals of the many.

The moment the people are dull enough to allow a few of their number to capture the common sources of their livelihood, the inferior being is born out of his own ignorance. He becomes at once dependent on other's bounty. Shut out from the common sources of life, he will do all the world's work at the bare cost of living, and he will be grateful for the opportunity.

This is the-basis of the slave-mind philosophy.

When you admit that another who is born into the world at the same time that you are has a superior right to the material resources from which you both must live, then you come into the world straddled and bridled for the other fellow to ride.

He won't correct your mistake. It is FUN for him.

You will have to correct it yourself.

Why should he get off your back, when all your attitudes and actions show him you like it, and enjoy having him bestraddle you, pulling you this way and that, prating about how good he is to you?

You suffer this absurdity solely because your mind reflects his false education.

You have got to get over the lie that has been drilled into you all your life that a man is to be respected solely because he is EDUCATED.

There is no moral quality in intellect.

Intellect is the distinguishing characteristic of the Devil.

In the absence of a high ideal, a love reaching out and embracing all, intellect is the worst enemy of human progress.

Napoleon had intellect, and Machiavelli, and Nero and Judas Iscariot.

Any education which is used solely for the gratification of self; any education which is not laid wholly and unreservedly at the service of the common life, making the world better and purer and nobler, striving to abolish poverty, and suffering and crime, is a wicked education; traitorous to God and destructive of the human soul; and some day we will see it.

Some day we will see that every opportunity which we enjoy without striving to ensure the same opportunity for every other, leaves the deep searing mark of the black dog on us.

Human life is one.

Unless we all can ride none should ride.

Take two babies together—the worker's baby and the parasite's baby. There they are—both of them, out of the Great Mystery. Examine their soft little bodies.

Do you see spurs on one and a saddle on the other?

And yet, not through the fault of these innocents, but through the fault of our damnable education supporting our damnable institutions of private property, one is to grow up a profligate loafer and the other a starved and beaten worker.

Have the babes deserved it? Both souls to be destroyed?

# ALL FIGHT NO ACTION.

## Factory Inspectors Busy Condemning Each Other while Law is Unenforced.

A Number of Cases Cited.

The main work of the factory inspectors seems to be directed against each other, and while they are busy dodging one another the sweat shops continue uninterrupted and no attempt is made to enforce the law.

State Factory Inspector Nordmeyer accuses City Inspector Clark of issuing certificates of inspection without any regard for the law, and the city inspector retaliates by charging the State inspector with issuing certificates to proprietors against whom he had instituted legal proceedings. Mr. Clark cites the names of seven children, all of whom are under 14 years of age, who have been given permits by Nordmeyer, when the same was in violation of the law.

Charges and countercharges are made, all of which may be true as alleged. Both inspectors profess the greatest friendship for the working class and declare they are doing all in their power to help the conditions. While charges are being hurled back and forth, the sweat shop proprietors are running their places without any regard for the law.

A visit to a few of these places on Wednesday revealed the following:

A sweat shop at 921 N. 8th st., where nearly 20 persons are employed, is situated in a three-story building without any fire escape whatever, no dressing rooms, and filth piled up all over the floor. The windows appear not to have been washed in six months.

Under these unhealthy and dangerous conditions these thirty wage slaves are compelled to eke out their miserable conditions. No attempt whatever is made to better these conditions.

One to rot at the top; the other to be stunted and starved at the bottom? One owns the coal mine, the other owns nothing; he must dig for both. Who ordained this—in God's name?

What supports this hideous injustice which destroys the souls of both these children?

The law; and the expression of the law is the direct product of education. False education crystallizes into oppressive and wicked laws.

This is what makes anarchists. And it ought to make anarchists.

If it did not make anarchists the universe would be a lie. God himself would be a lie.

When injustice no longer evokes protests the world will die of dry rot; and it ought to.

You goody-goody respectables! Do you want to know how to "keep out" anarchy? Cease producing it.

You can't keep out small-pox with a picket fence. That is a fool's building.

Purify your blood! Purge your rotten hearts! GET OFF THE SAFETY VALVE! The anarchists are the birds of the gathering storm.

Has the past taught us absolutely nothing?

Must the world continue to advance as it has in all history—through cataclysm and the wreck of nations?

Or is there now enough of God and manhood in us to take the world in hand and administer it for the people of the world?

Are we ready to declare that every child which is born into the world shall have the same opportunity to live a complete life as every other child? If we are not, then the hell of revolution still yawns for us.

God is not mocked.

The flower blooms alike for the beggar child and the perfumed lady.

The sun warms the broadcloth back of the millionaire and the shoddy back of the tramp.

That is our lesson.

There is no favoritism or privilege in Nature.

The animals fare alike in opportunity.

The tiger does not fence off the jungle.

Man alone is enslaved; and it is because of his intellect. Intellect makes him the peer of the Beyl and (if he wills it so) the peer of the Creator.

Nature furnishes enough for all.

If men wish to live in love and peace they can do so.

If men wish to make of this beautiful earth a hell they can do so. Most of them are doing it.

Yet men are not bad; they are only blind.

Our education has led us away from the Higher Law. Our colleges are not producing character.

Everywhere this truth is beginning to force its way.

But we have lived so long in the dark, the light blinds us. We know the old bloody historic ways of the catasombs; the paths of democracy are yet untrodden.

Like men long confined in a dungeon, the glare of the rush-light of truth is disconcerting.

But the parasite is beginning to see that he, too, is enslaved.

Another at the northeast corner of Sixth and Franklin avenue is also situated on the third floor of a building with a boarding house on the second floor.

There are no separate closets provided at this place and no fire escapes are on the building. They have but one dressing room, that only about two feet square made out of a curtain, and it is wholly inadequate for the purpose.

A sweat shop at 815 North 11th st. is in as bad a condition. There are no closets and the dressing room, only one, is almost useless.

In this place a boy is employed who does not look to be over 12 years of age, but so far his employment has not been questioned. These are the conditions, to remedy which, the factory inspectors were appointed, and they have not performed their duty and are chargeable accordingly.

In relation to the charges made by Mr. Nordmeyer against Business Agent Block, wherein he accused him of seeking a political office, Mr. Block stated to our representative Wednesday: "That statement is in keeping with every other action of that man. I have never sought any political office of him or of any other man, and he tells a deliberate untruth when he so states. I regard this charge as proof of the fact that he is making no effort to enforce the factory inspection law. He has resorted to this miserable method to cover up his own neglect of duty."

So far as we are concerned suffice it to say, the factory inspection laws will be enforced, and the sweat shop conditions will be improved or the factory inspectors will learn the reason why they are not.

**MACHINISTS.**  
St. Louis, Feb. 20, 1902.

Editor St. Louis Labor:  
Dear Brother—International Association of Machinists, No. 394, held their last regular meeting Feb. 18 at 1310 Franklin avenue. Several new members were initiated and new applications were presented. Our new by-laws will come to a vote at our next regular meeting, March 4, at 1310 Franklin avenue. All member should attend this meeting, as business of importance will come up for discussion. Half-monthly sick benefits were paid to two members. Fraternally,  
GUS NOSKE, Sec.

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# SOCIALIST CLUBS OF MISSOURI.

WHAT THEY ARE DOING

## KANSAS CITY.

Feb. 21, 1921.—Although Comrade Clark was expected to speak at Turner Hall at the regular Sunday meeting it was found advisable to postpone it and Comrade O'Hare, who was there, was asked to take Comrade Clark's place. On taking a voting vote of those present, it was found that all but two of those present were members of the party, so Comrade O'Hare respectfully declined to speak on the subject of Socialism to those whose age indicated that they had been in the movement more years than he had been months. He said he hoped it would be taken in good part if he would give a brief outline of the methods which the St. Louis comrades have so effectively applied in building up the party organization.

Comrade O'Hare emphasized the value of individual and house-to-house work, which the "Mound City" comrades have adopted. He complimented the Kansas City Socialists on the personnel of the club and on their splendid prospects.

At Comrade O'Hare's request, Comrade Alvin Stevens took the floor and gave an interesting account of the meeting of the Socialist ladies, which resulted in the organization of an auxiliary to the club. They have decided to hold an entertainment March 23 and will devote the proceeds to the equipment of a Socialist Drum Corps, which is to be organized. This Drum Corps will provide a very efficient organization of boys, which will be useful in advertising meetings, torchlight parades during campaigns and collecting dues.

At Comrade O'Hare's suggestion, an experience meeting followed, and each comrade was required to get up and make a few remarks on his experience in converting his neighbors to Socialism, and of the best means of making organized efforts procure the best results. Some of the comrades hesitating to take their turn on the floor were informed that the chairman would assess a fine of ten cents apiece if they did not speak, which would be handed to Mrs. Stevens for the benefit of the ladies' campaign fund. This was good naturedly acquiesced in, and as a result \$1.00 was handed over to the ladies. The two strangers made application to join the party.

Comrade Peterson took the names of the comrades of the Thirteenth Ward and promises to effect an organization there.

Several of the Kansas City, Kansas, comrades were present, and expressed the greatest delight over the "heart-to-heart" talk which took place. The Kansas City, Kansas, comrades will have Comrade O'Hare speak for them shortly, and are going to send several men to the Mills school.

The Eighth Ward will hold its first propaganda meeting at the A. O. U. W. Hall, 1824 E. Ninth St., Feb. 26, and Comrade O'Hare will speak on the subject, "Can Poverty Be Abolished?" Comrade Clark will speak Sunday, March 2, at Turner Hall, second floor, corner 12th and Oak sts. on "Our Municipal Platform."

Comrades O'Hare and Etherton have called a meeting of the Junior Socialists of Kansas City to organize a Drum Corps. The boys will meet Saturday, March 5, at 3 p. m., at room 24, Turner Hall, 12th and Oak sts.

There will be a big meeting March 5. Comrade W. C. Benton, State Organizer of Kansas, and the Comrades O'Hare will speak. Place to be announced later.

J. L. STEVENS,  
Sec. Educational Committee.

## WOMAN'S AUXILIARY.

A meeting was held Feb. 21, at the home of Mrs. F. P. O'Hare, 1112 Holmes street, for the purpose of organizing a Woman's Auxiliary to the Socialist Club of Jackson County. Mrs. O'Hare outlined the aim of the society, i. e., to interest women in Socialism by study, social intercourse and propaganda work. Eleven of those present joined the auxiliary.

The immediate work of the ladies will be making uniforms for the boys of the Drum Corps, and preparing for an entertainment to be given at Atlington Hall, Tenth and Walnut streets, Thursday evening, March 29. An admission of twenty-five cents will be charged and a nice supper will be served. The profits from this entertainment will be used to equip the Drum and Pipe Corps.

MRS. ALICE J. STEVENS,  
Sec. Women's Auxiliary.

Springfield club will put a municipal ticket soon.

Socialist of St. Joseph will hold their city convention Tuesday.

Joplin comrades are also preparing to take a hand in the spring election.

The Socialist Clubs of Missouri are all in good condition and will put up a lively campaign this year. Thirty-one clubs are now chartered, and the clubs of St. Louis and Kansas City are divided into ward clubs. Berier club also has two branches, one English and one German.

The club at Liberal has been doing great agitation work this winter and now its members are getting ready to reap the harvest. A city ticket will

be placed in the field and it is very probable that a Socialist administration will conduct the affairs of Liberal after the city election.

Nominations are coming in for the time and place of holding the state convention. Popular Bluff, Sedalia and Kansas City have been nominated so far. June 25th, the first week in June, and the month of May have all been nominated as the time for the convention.

Comrade Knecht gives the reason Popular Bluff comrades want the state convention there as follows: "The reason we vote for our town is that this place in the Division of the R. R. and a good many railroad men have their homes here. Besides there are some big saw-mills and other factories in the vicinity but unorganized. We think with the speakers which will come to the meeting the laboring men could be brought to realize where their interests lie. We can do more good in this place with good speakers than in any other town in the state. If the members of our party knew the condition of this town they would vote as a body for this place."

## WHERE CHASE SPOKE.

Comrade Chase left St. Louis Tuesday morning for a trip through Missouri and a portion of Kansas. He spoke at Aurora, Mo., on the 25th, at Mt. Vernon on the 26th, Joplin on the 28th. His other dates are: Girard, Kas., March 1st; Lafayette, Kan., March 2; Ft. Scott, Kas., March 4; Kansas City, Kan., March 5; Kansas City, Mo., March 5; Sedalia, Mo., March 7th.

## PUTNAM TO MAKE A TOUR OF MISSOURI.

The state committee has decided to hold the state secretary, Comrade E. Val Putnam, on a lecture tour through the state in order to increase the interests of the clubs in the coming campaign and get them in thorough touch with one another. Putnam will leave St. Louis about March 15th and will take in the northern section of the state first. He will endeavor to reach St. Joseph in time to assist in their municipal campaign.

## CHILLICOTHE COMRADES ENTHUSIASTIC.

The comrades at Chillicothe writes: The Socialist Club of Chillicothe met Saturday night, Feb. 23, for the purpose of permanently organizing. Comrade R. S. Parker was chosen chairman of the evening. Oscar S. Moore was chosen secretary-treasurer, and John Brackey was elected organizer. Each member paid his dues for February. Comrades Welsh, Brackey and Parker interested their hearers and gave good advice. The meeting then adjourned to meet Saturday evening March 1st. We hope to have an enthusiastic and instructive meeting Saturday night.

## FIRST WARD.

The First Ward comrades are going to lose one of their best members, their organizer, Comrade Tyson. He is preparing to leave the city in a short while, and the First Warders will have to choose another comrade in his place. This ward club in point of membership is one of the best in the city, and with good systematic organization will become a force in that part of the city.

## SECOND WARD.

The Second Ward comrades are thinking of changing their meeting night. These are now held upon the same night as the City Central Committee meetings, and so far their organizer has been unable to attend the sessions of that body.

Several of the comrades in this ward, as we announced last week have been failing to attend the meetings for some time, and through their neglect the work of the club has lagged. These comrades must remember that upon them rests the duty of building up the Socialist Party, and if they fail to do their part, they are shoddering their lead over their comrades. Let every member be on hand next Monday night.

## THIRD WARD.

The comrades in this ward perfected an organization Saturday night, with a good membership. They have set Saturday, March 1, as the date of their next meeting, and call upon all Socialists in the ward to attend.

They will decide upon their regular meetings at this time and every member should be on hand to help agree upon the matter.

They will doubtless set to work at once to arrange for a mass meeting. A systematic plan of organization will be carried on and a good club will be under way before the campaign commences.

## SIXTH WARD.

The Sixth Ward comrades have not yet decided upon their new meeting place. It will doubtless be ready for announcement next week.

## SEVENTH, EIGHTH AND NINTH WARD.

The comrades in this club have several big things before them at this time. They are arranging for a mass convention, which will be held at Concordia Turner Hall, 13th and Arsenal sts., March 11, where the candidates for the State Legislature for that district will be nominated. They are being assisted in this work by the comrades in the 10th, 11th and 24th wards, all of which are in the First Representative District.

They are also perfecting arrangements for the Ninth Ward club, which will meet in its own ward after the convention. Comrade Jno. C. Chase, ex-Mayor of Haverhill, Mass., will be present at the convention. Work for a big attendance.

## TENTH WARD.

Comrade Dunn spoke before the members of this club Wednesday evening upon organization. A systematic working force will be the result. Every comrade will be given a precinct to look after, and he will be held responsible for its condition. The organizer, Comrade Rufe, was entrusted to purchase a small note book for each one of these precinct men. These books will contain the precinct map and the voting list. From this list the precinct man can check off all those who are either subscribers to Socialist papers or are in favor of Socialism, and with the list thus secured the precinct men can put in good effective work without any of it going to waste. They are getting to work.

## ELEVENTH WARD.

Comrade E. Val Putnam spoke before this club on Thursday night to a fairly good-sized audience. Several members were taken in and working order established.

The comrades are enthusiastic workers, and every man in the yard who in the least favors Socialism will be seen before long.

## TWELFTH WARD.

An increased amount of work at the office has prevented the reorganization of this ward, but it is hoped to get it under way in a short time. In the meanwhile let every Socialist in the ward send in his name.

## SIXTEENTH WARD.

Good meetings mark the progress of this club, and good work is rapidly building it up.

## SEVENTEENTH WARD.

At the last meeting of this ward club a committee was chosen to solicit advertising for the paper and push its circulation at the same time. The club by motion authorized their Advertising Committee to pledge their patronage in return for any advertisement received.

If all the clubs in the city would take this action and then set about the work in earnest it would only be a short time until the paper was on a sure footing.

## EIGHTEENTH WARD.

These comrades are following in the footsteps of their comrades in the Twentieth Ward.

They are working for advertisements and building up their club at the same time.

## NINETEENTH WARD.

These comrades are still holding their meetings at 24th and Salisbury sts. every Tuesday evening. Every Socialist in the ward is wanted in attendance.

## TWENTY-FIRST WARD.

The newly organized club in this ward is doing well. They will meet at 5914 Lusk st. on Saturday night to lay out future work.

Comrade Felix Lawrence, the organizer is hard at work and they will increase their membership rapidly.

## TWENTY-FOURTH WARD.

These comrades are still at work. Several of their number are at work making arrangements and selling tickets for the Commune Festival at Druids' Hall, March 15, Saturday night.

Others would do well to follow suit.

## TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD.

Organizer Kaemmerer of this ward states that everything is in good working order, with prospects for still better things.

Their next agitation meeting will doubtless be held in the southern end of the ward.

Pennsylvania school teachers are organizing for the purpose of securing engagements on merit and of preventing assessments on their salaries for receiving appointments.

A war scandal has cropped out in London and it has been openly charged on the floor of the House of Commons that in a recent contract for horses amounting to \$550,000, the contractors had made a profit of \$130,000. This is a nice story for a capitalist government to admit. But then the "incentive to industry" will crop out.

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

**—THE—**  
**Hustlers' Column.**  
**—WHAT THE BOYS ARE DOING.**  
**By the Business Manager.**

---

—THE SUBSCRIPTION LIST OF THE PARTY PRESS IS THE MUSTER ROLL OF THE ARMY OF SOCIALISM.

—Alliance—

We went after the expired subscribers in the 12th and 13th wards last week and got 5 renewals. Don't forget to call the comrades' attention to the number on their label.

Comrade Latray of the 2nd can't keep out of the fray. He sends in another bunch of subs, amounting to \$2.75.

A bunch of subs. from "Coopers' Union, No. 37, and the list still out.

Comrade Bitterlick pays \$1.00 for cards. Let every comrade receiving cards send in the cash and then get out and sell them.

A renewal from Comrade Gomes, the 6th Ward Organizer. He believes in paying for his sub. and allowing the campaign and organization work to progress through the use of the per capita received.

Comrade Levy of the Cigar Packers sends in 50c for a renewal.

Wm. A. Hamburg, President of the Label League hands us \$1.00 as a renewal and donation.

Comrade Gebelen, Business Agent of the Wood Workers, renews for one year.

Mr. A. A. Berry of the Berry Horn Coal Co., located at 8th and Olive sts., sends in his sub. for four years. Remember him when buying coal. They have always handled union mined coal and also deal in cements, etc. They are enlarging their building supply department and have warehouses in East St. Louis and at Vandevanter ave. and Wabash tracks, this city, where they carry a large supply of Portland and Louisville Cement, Hard Plaster and other building materials and are in a position to make prompt deliveries of these products. Remember them when purchasing anything in their line.

Comrade McIntuff sent in two, 6 months' subs, last week, but said he liked yearlies better and went after the subscribers for a raise of 6 mo. Got it, too.

We have a great worker for the cause in Miss Fannie Dunn. She brought in contracts for ads. amounting to \$3.00 per week and two yearly subs. If all the ladies would take part it would help the work along immensely.

A donation of one dollar from the Poplar Bluff Club. All other clubs ought to try to get in with a like amount. We must support the paper, as we will need it very much when the next campaign is on.

Comrade Froelich of the 16th Ward Club brings us in the worth of sub. Keep up the good work, boy, it will count in the amount of work done.

Two yearlies from Comrade F. P. Lawrence of the newly organized 21st Ward Club. Let's have a club in every ward in the city; we can then make things hum.

Comrade Stephens says he is not going to allow a week to pass without bringing in at least one sub. He brings in \$1.25 this week and says it will be larger next. If all the comrades would make it a point to bring in but one yearly each week we would have an income of \$150.00 per week from subs. alone. Many of the comrades don't half try, and they ought to be ashamed to show their faces and claim to be Socialists. It is not right to let a few of the comrades do all the work. Get into the movement, boys, and show that you believe in Socialism as taught by the working class.

Two yearly subs. from Comrade Gerner of Mount Olive, Ill. The attention of some of our State comrades should be given to this and then draw conclusions.

A six months' sub. from Comrade Luclett.

A yearly sub. and 75c on the list from Comrade J. T. Hinchcliffe of the 17th Ward Club.

Pledges from Comrades Gundro, Bundebach, Beger, Deisel, McIntuff and Butterell.

The pledge list should be kept up, even if it is necessary for the members to borrow money to do it with.

A string of 25 subs. from Metal Polishers' Union, No. 12, and we are going to keep after them until we have half of the trades unionists in the city reading the paper.

Weekly pledges from Comrades O. J. Nelson, G. Kaemmerer, Chas. Nelson and others. Comrade Beger brings in another batch of ads. amounting to \$2.35 per

## Ward Club Directory.

IF YOU ARE A SOCIALIST you have an excuse for not joining the party. You deserve censure 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.

Comrade Paul Klone sends in a six months' sub.

Comrade Ottesky pays one dollar on the cards we sent him. All the comrades will receive \$1.00 worth of these cards, and they are expected to sell them as soon as possible.

Get your secretary to send in the name, number and place of meeting, if our union directly does not contain the correct information on this subject.

Now, comrades, remember that our paper should come out regularly and that there is no one to give support to it but the working class. By keeping this fact constantly in mind we will succeed in electing men to office who are absolutely untrammelled as to pledges made other than those made to his class. No paper was ever established without great cost, and we cannot expect this one to be an exception to the general rule.

A word to the comrades who have received \$1.00 worth of cards by mail. Try to sell them and send the money in as soon as possible; we need it to keep the ball rolling.

## A School of Socialism.

WALTER THOMAS MILLS, A. M., Principal.

Board of Examiners—George D. Herron, J. A. Wayland, Charles M. Vail, James B. Smiley, A. M. Simons and Peter Sissman.

The first term of the Training School closes at Girard, Kas., December 31. No school was ever undertaken which so fully met the expectations of its friends. A large number of the students will go at once into the field as party workers.

Of the twenty-two students in the regular course, all are arranging to take another term, after a period of actual experience in the field.

Five of the members will go to San Francisco for the next term. Forty-nine students are already pledged for the San Francisco term. It will begin March 15, 1921, and last twelve weeks.

The next fall term at Girard will open with more than 100 students. The course of study at San Francisco will include lessons in Social Economy, History, Voice Training, Practice in Speaking, Preparation of Addresses, Parliamentary Practice, Methods of Study, Campaign Tactics, How to Convince and Organize, Correction of Common Errors in Speech and Physical Culture.

The tuition will be Ten Dollars. Mr. Mills will have three assistants in the school work. There are now more than a thousand comrades taking the course of twenty lessons in Social Economy by correspondence.

If you wish to go into the field as a continuous worker for Socialism, you should come to the Training School. Whether you can come to the Training School or not, you should take the Correspondence work at once.

Send stamp for circulars to:  
WALTER THOMAS MILLS,  
GIRARD, KANS.

## Socialist Party Literature

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on Negro and Trade Union Questions.  
adopted in National Convention  
at Indianapolis, July 31, 1901.

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LEON GREENBAUM,  
NATIONAL SECRETARY,  
27 Euclid Building, St. Louis Mo

Labor and time-saving machinery are being introduced into the mills of the Billion Dollar Steel Trust, whereby one laborer at \$1.50 per day in wages can do three times the work of four skilled mechanics who now receive \$6 to \$8 each for eight hours' work.

The Architectural Iron Workers Union passed upon 15 applications for membership at their meeting Wednesday evening. Business Agent Kness reported their organization to be in excellent condition with plenty of work for all the members. They are at work preparing their new scale, which they will present to the Bosses through the Metal Trades' Council.

Everybody knows Charlie Specht, Well, he is still making cigars at 708 Chouteau avenue. He has his ad in our paper, too. Remember him when you smoke a cigar.

Don't forget the Cigarmakers' Ball. See their advertisement in another column, then get out your little St. Louis Labor tickets and go down to see them. Every subscriber to St. Louis Labor should take one of these cards with them when they go and present it to the door-keeper along with the ticket of admission. It will help the paper.

International President Donnelly of the Butchers and Packer House Employees' Union, was in St. Louis Tuesday on business connected with his union. He was very badly shaken up while on the road, in a wreck at Litchfield, Ill. He speaks in a glowing manner of the organization in Chicago, where, he declares, there is not a man on the outside. Of all the thousands of packing house employees in that city, there is not one who is not a member of the union.

STATE COMMITTEE meets every Thursday night at 214 Bond street. E. Val Putnam, Secretary-Treasurer.

CITY CENTRAL COMMITTEE meets every Monday evening at 23 N. 4th street, room 9. M. Ballard Dunn, Secretary.

SIXTH WARD CLUB (including 5th ward) meets every Tuesday evening at 1225 Chouteau avenue.

EIGHTH WARD CLUB (including wards 7 and 8) meets every Tuesday evening at Dewey Hall, 228 S. Broadway.

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

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

17TH WARD CLUB (including 18th ward) meets every Wednesday evening at Winkelman's Hall, 3rd and North Market streets.

18TH WARD CLUB (including 2d ward) meets every Tuesday evening at Benton Hall, 14th and Benton streets. I. R. Butterell, organizer.

21TH WARD CLUB meets every Tuesday evening at Green's Hall, Morganst road and Juniota street.

26TH WARD CLUB (including 25th ward) meets every Thursday evening at 24 Evans avenue.

27TH WARD CLUB meets every Thursday evening, 9 o'clock, at 214 Owens avenue.

SOCIALIST WOMEN'S CLUB meets on the second and fourth Thursdays of every month, 1:30 p. m., at room 9, N. 4th street.

## National Platform.

The Socialist Party in national convention assembled reaffirms its adherence to the principles of international Socialism, and declares its aim to be the organization of the working class, and those sympathetic 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.

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

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 the 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 capitalist the control of the government, the press, the pulpit and the schools, and enables them to reduce the workingmen to a state of inferiority, political subservience and virtual slavery.

The economic interests of the capitalist class dominate our entire social system, and the workers are sacrificed recklessly 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 and enhance their commercial dominion abroad and enhance their supremacy at home.

But the same economic causes which developed capitalism are leading to a claim which bolshes 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, all of them, parties which do not stand for the complete overthrow of the capitalist system of production, are alike political representatives of the capitalist class.

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 so-called classes.

While we demand 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 will of the classes 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 elect Socialists to political offices, in order to facilitate the attainment of this end.

As such means we advocate:

1. The collective ownership of all means of transportation and communication and other public utilities, as well as of all industries controlled by monopolies, trusts and combines. No part of the revenue of such industries to be applied to the reduction of taxes on property of all classes, but to be applied wholly to the increase of wages and shortening of the hours of labor of the employees, and the improvement of the service and diminishing the rates to the consumers.
2. The progressive reduction of the hours of labor and the increase of wages in order to decrease the share of the capitalist and increase the share of the worker in the product of labor.
3. State or national insurance, covering people in case of accidents, lack of employment, sickness and want in old age; the funds for this purpose to be furnished by the government and administered under the control of the working class.
4. The inauguration of a system of public industries, public credit to be secured for that purpose in order that the workers be secured the full product of their labor.
5. The education of all children up to the age of eighteen years, and State and municipal aid for books, clothing and food.
6. Equal civil and political rights for men and women.
7. The initiative and referendum, proportional representation and the right of recall of representatives by their constituents.

But in advocating these measures as steps in the overthrow of capitalism and the inauguration of public ownership, we warn public ownership movements as an attempt of the capitalist class to secure governmental control of public utilities for the purpose of obtaining greater security in the position of other classes, and not for the amelioration of the conditions of the working class.