

Organize
FOR
Emancipation.

ST. LOUIS LABOR.

If No. 60 is on
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pires with the
next issue.

Published in the Interest of Organized Labor, in the Shop and at the Ballot Box.

VOLUME 2. NUMBER 50.

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI, SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1902.

PRICE, Two Cents.

PHILANTHROPY AND 5 PER CENT.

Capitalist Association of New York Issues an Appeal for Cubans in the Name of Profit.

Reveals a Shrewd Scheme to Exploit Both Countries.

The most interesting document issued in recent years is that gotten out by the Merchants' Association of New York under the date of Feb. 11, addressed as an "Appeal to the American People for the Relief of Suffering Cuba."

After setting forth in glowing terms the duty of the United States toward Cuba as a result of the Spanish War, the establishment of a protectorate over the island, the "appeal" winds up with a statement of the tariffs now existing between this country and Cuba and demands their reduction by at least 40 per cent for the following reasons:

"After setting forth in glowing terms the duty of the United States toward Cuba as a result of the Spanish War, the establishment of a protectorate over the island, the 'appeal' winds up with a statement of the tariffs now existing between this country and Cuba and demands their reduction by at least 40 per cent for the following reasons:

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we shall give Cuba relief. Expediency demands that we shall at the same time benefit American manufacturers by opening to them a profitable field.

What portion of the people of Cuba, may we ask, is it intended to benefit by this proposed reduction in tariffs to enable Cuba to export its products? Does it include the working class or would they rather not consume this wealth instead of exporting it? Has every person in Cuba all they require; if not, would it not be better that this wealth was kept at home?

The circular is addressed only to capitalists, and the relief asked is only for their benefit. It is no concern of theirs whether the workers of Cuba are well fed or starved; whether they live in comfortable homes or in hovels; their interest centers in the profit which can be wrung from the labor of the workers, and if they can increase this profit by exporting food and clothing needed at home, they will leave no stone unturned in its accomplishment. And are the professions of sympathy for Cuba not damned in their utterance by the open admission that American manufacturers are to receive a profitable field? And further, when we remember that the capitalists of this country have almost completely monopolized the resources of Cuba, does not the whole scheme appear to be a clever ruse to increase the possibilities of profit at both ends of the string?

It reveals the true nature of society and shows the purpose of government as at present controlled. Profit is shown to be at the basis of all the actions of the ruling class, profit wrung from the labor of others. Government is conducted to further the interest of profit and in that direction those who have the administration of its offices use all their efforts in its support and against everything which would seem to hinder its natural working. Thus it is that the courts are used against the workers, that the militia and the standing army is called out that possess committees are formed and every effort made to break up the strikes of the working class and disrupt their unions. Socialism is its only antidote for Socialism proposes the destruction of the root of such a society and such a government. Socialism will destroy the god "profit."

ALL WIND, NO REMEDY.

Socialist comment on Democratic Speech-- Senatorial Candidate Wallace Taken to Task by a Workingman.

The following report concerning a speech delivered by William H. Wallace, candidate for United States Senator, deserves comment.

"He dealt almost exclusively with the question of the tyranny of trusts and monopolies. He declared this to be the burning issue of the hour, the most stupendous problem with which the American people have ever struggled, and the audience was carried away with his logic and his denunciation. He showed by undeniable facts that more than three-fourths of the best business of the country has been taken away from the people 'for whom God intended it,' and appropriated by the trusts and monopolies. He declared that a trust was by birth a thief and a robber, brought into existence for the express purpose of perpetrating the crime of extortion. A special of villainy and oppression against which Jehovah had hurled the most powerful anathemas. The highwayman usually selects a man of means as his victim. The buiglar singles out, if he can, the home of the wealthy, and the pirate on the high seas usually loots the ship of the princely merchant. Not so with the trust. 'It grinds the face of the laborer and robs the poor, the helpless, the widow and the orphan.'"

Quite right, my Democratic friend; but why not go a step farther and name a remedy, are you satisfied when you simply tell the people that they are being robbed by the trusts? They know that already; the question is, what are you going to do about it?

Your party has decided that the only remedy for the trusts, monopolies and combines are to destroy them, but have you succeeded in a single instance in doing so? The laws passed by the Democratic State of Texas was declared to be the most perfect in existence, yet after spending thousands in the prosecution of the trusts of that state they have come to the conclusion that the laws are ineffective, and will not accomplish their purpose. In the meantime the trusts have continued to do business as usual.

Governor Van Sant of Minnesota, tried his hand at trust destroying, but he was called to time by the Supreme Court, and so it is all over the country; all such laws have proved to be worthless.

The judges of the courts know who they have to look to for their rake off, they know full well that they can not expect anything from the working people in the shape of a "substantial" should they condescend to decide a case in their favor, then besides they are not employed by the working people; the people who own the trusts are their bosses and they are the ones who must be obeyed. Even if one of them should forget himself to the extent of deciding against his masters, what is the difference? what do the courts amount to anyway? Do the trusts not run the country? They have the right themselves to say whether or not they shall obey the laws; they make the laws, at

least the laws must receive their approval before they can become laws, and should one law against their own interest pass their scrutiny it is not necessary to obey it. Laws are not intended for trustmagnates to obey which was proven last week in Chicago during the meeting of the railroad commissioners—they are only intended for the working people, so as to keep them in subjection and not allow them to ask or demand too much of the proceeds of labor. So the only remedy the Democratic party has, is simply to tell the people they are being robbed, and nothing serious will happen by the sudden shock, should they be left to learn the fact themselves and it should enter their heads too suddenly; just simply tell the people about it and let the trusts continue doing business as usual. While you may not know it, Brother Wallace, you have selected an excellent remedy for the solution of the great question, and by your notifying the people of the fact that they are being robbed, will probably have the effect of causing those people to do a little thinking themselves, and when they begin to do that, it is only a matter of a short time before they will come to their senses and look at the trust question from the proper view point, when the only remedy—that of co-operative ownership of all trusts and tools of production, to be operated in the interest of all the people instead of for the profit of a few—will be applied.

So you see that simply telling the people they are being robbed and not to allow the robbery to continue will not do the people any good, except to finally enlighten them, and bring them to a practicable remedy. The Republicans say the only remedy is "publication." Now, that is something on the same plan as yours, which means nothing more nor less than making robbery legal, provided the robber comes back next day and tells you about it.

Then what difference is there between telling a man he is being robbed, and telling a man he has been robbed? The only difference I can see is that the first remedy—warning him of the presence of the robber—will have the effect to get his "think tank" to work and cause him to come to his senses, and locate the real cause and proceed to apply the only remedy, which is the co-operation of all means of production, transportation and communication. While the Republican idea of notifying him after it was all over would not bring him to his senses, because it would be too late, his opportunities would all have vanished if we waited until he had been completely robbed to tell him about it, there would be nothing for him to do but to surrender to the inevitable.

So after considering all points of the question the democratic idea is the best, and will prove to be the most effective in the long run, by the gradual turning of the people to the party that provides the only remedy, that is, the Socialist Party, which will insure nothing less than complete Socialism.

"You want to know who will do the dirty work under Socialism; but you are quite willing that it be left to the poor (and the politicians) under the present system."

IT WILL ONLY TAKE A DIME AND IF YOU ARE AFRAID TO GIVE THAT MUCH TOWARD KEEPING UP YOUR LABOR PAPER, THEN SOMETHING IS THE MATTER WITH YOU.

TRUNK MAKERS ON STRIKE.

Trunk Making Firms Have Organized the St. Louis Trunk Manufacturers Association for the Purpose of Breaking Up Local No. 1.

Men Are Determined to Stay Out to the End, Confident of Victory.

The men employed by the large trunk companies of the city are learning what capitalism means, and realize the truth of the contention of the Socialist that the capitalist is constantly trying to reduce the wages of the workers to the very lowest level. The proprietors of these companies recently formed an association with the express purpose of destroying the Trunk and Bag Workers' Union of this city. A few days ago the representatives of this association of the bosses told the officers of the union that a cut in wages was to be made to go into effect the first part of the week; this statement was backed up by the bosses and upon request of the union they refused to arbitrate the question or to listen to anything but complete surrender on the part of the men. This the men refused to do and a general strike was ordered Tuesday.

Headquarters have been opened at Waltham hall and will be maintained during the trouble. The press committee issued the following statement Tuesday:

"The Trunk and Bag Workers of the Stronberg, Kraus, Hawley-Murphy, Hackett and Meisel and P. C. Murphy trunk companies went out on strike this morning, the cause of the trouble lying in the organization of the above named firms into an association for the main purpose of disrupting Trunk and Bag Workers' Union No. 1.

"They presented a new price list, which was a cut in wages. The Union held a special meeting and rejected the same, but offered to arbitrate the question involved. After this decision had been made known to the bosses association, the committee from the Union was told that the new price list would be insisted upon.

The strike affects from 300 to 400 men, who are determined in their stand and are hopeful of victory.

The bosses association held a meeting on Tuesday night and issued a statement the following morning wherein they made the usual declaration that they did not wish to disrupt the union, but had organized in self-defense. In other words, the men were

"You pray for the poor; but you vote for the rich."

"You favor the brotherhood of man, but you want to be the big brother."

"You consider Socialism a dream; so you vote to continue the present nightmare."

"You fear the Socialists intend to 'divide up' so you vote to let the capitalists do the dividing."

"You think Socialism is a foreign

getting too good wages, and as a consequence they were getting too poor profits.

Organized labor of St. Louis should lend every assistance to the striking Trunk Workers upon this occasion; make this fight their fight and help them in their defense against a wage cut. The strikers themselves must remember the fight in which they are engaged.

Remember that your failure will mean the failure of others, while your victory will but foretell victories yet to follow. Let there be no giving in; carry out the fight valiantly, and you will deserve the lasting honor of your comrades in the fight for human freedom.

Several points in this connection must be remembered by the striking men. First of all they must not forget that it is their labor which produces the product of these factories, and not the labor of their bosses. Second, they must not forget that this labor was performed with the aid of machinery, which in turn was the product of past labor.

If this be true why should the boss own both the machine and the wealth created with them. If they are the product of labor why should not labor be enjoying the fruits of its exertions? This will become the law if the workers will demand it. The Socialist Party and those affiliated with it have set up this demand and intend to follow it out to victory, it will come early or late according to the support of the working class generally. Remember, striking workmen, that your four hundred votes placed behind this demand will mean the entering wedge, and victory will follow soon after it. The Socialist party will have a complete ticket in the field at the coming fall election and with your assistance and that of your fellows, the working class will be able to elect members of the National Congress and members of the State Legislature. Until that time the boss will have power to say at what wages we shall work or whether we shall work at all.

idea, so you vote to continue the American brand of wage-slavery."

"You believe in the survival of the fittest; but you wish to prolong the existence of the social system that is most unfit."

"You praise Carnegie for giving libraries to the poor; but you shut your eyes when the poor give Carnegie three-fourths of what they produce."

"You call Socialism impractical; so you vote for a system that ties everything up in a knot every few years, that fills your jails with criminals and your poor houses with paupers, that starves hundreds and drives thousands to suicide."

OUR PAPER IS HERE.

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

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

- A. E. KENTZINGER, 4954 N. Broadway.
- NEWS STORE AND CONF., 1312 N. Grand ave.
- CHAS. SCHMITZ, 3436 S. Broadway.
- H. D. CLAYTON, 2015 N. Broadway.
- NEWS STORE, 2016 E. Grand Ave.
- NEWS STORE, 911 Park Ave.
- NEWS STORE, 2302 Benton street.
- NEWS STORE, 1903 Franklin street.
- ABHEITNER VITUS, 1313 S. Broadway.
- JOS. SCHORLAS, 2414 S. Broadway.
- WALKER'S, 2605 Cass Ave.
- NEWS STORE, 2110 Franklin Ave.
- NEHAUS BAKERY, 1501 Clinton street.
- NEWS STORE, 1120 Cass Ave.

COME TO THE COMMUNE FESTIVAL AT DRUIDS HALL, SATURDAY, MARCH 15.

Tickets, 10 Cents

HERE IS THE STORY.

The Difference Between a Socialist Sheriff and a Capitalist Tool.

The workers at Northport, Wash., are learning that the Socialist party is the party of the working man. Having after a hard fight, secured control of the municipal government, they were confronted by armed men in the court room who pretended to be United States marshals, but were in reality henchmen of the smelter company. Police Justice Harkness ordered them to leave the room, which they did, being

up on the outside of the door. Comrade Harkness (Socialist Marshal) then swore in some laboring men to disarm them. They resisted and shots were exchanged, the deputies finally succeeded in disarming the disturbers of the peace. These same hirelings of the smelter company began an attack upon the smelter firm when some imported laborers were being unloaded at the smelter. These men, used to sympathy and protection from capitalist politicians, were surprised to find a Socialist marshal with working men deputies protecting the smelter workers. A fight ensued, resulting in one of the deputies being wounded in the hand. Although having received a majority the Socialists are opposed on all sides by the old party politicians. When working men find out where their interests lie, they will have marshals and judges all over this country who will stand by labor. The only way that this can be done is to vote the Socialist ticket.

EVERYBODY TURN OUT!

Workingmen's Mass Meeting and Convention, Socialist Party of First Representative District of St. Louis.



JOHN C. CHASE.

At Concordia Turner Hall, 13th and Arsenal Streets, on Friday, March 14th, 1902, 8. P. M.

Hon. John C. Chase, of Haverhill, Mass., First Socialist Mayor of the United States will address the Convention.

WARDS
9, 10, 11 AND 24.
All St. Louis members invited to attend as fraternal delegates.

St. Louis Labor.

Issued Every Saturday at Rooms 4 and 10, No. 22 N. 4th Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Owned and published by the Socialist Party of Missouri, under the supervision of the State Committee.

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

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One Year.....\$5.00
Six Months.....\$2.50

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 59 your Subscription Has Expired.

"NOTICE TO MEMBERS"

At the state convention held at Sedalia last October, provisions were made whereby all members would receive Missouri Socialist, a sufficient sum to be set aside from the dues received to pay for same.

In accordance with these provisions, Missouri Socialist will be sent to all members, beginning with this issue. If any of the comrades have paid for subscriptions for St. Louis Labor and fail to receive it, we would ask that they inform this office. This arrangement will result in some comrades receiving two papers, as those paying for subscriptions to St. Louis Labor are also entitled to Missouri Socialist.

If any of the comrades wish to save this office the expense of sending the two papers to them we also ask that they write us to that effect, and we will take their name from the Missouri Socialist list.

The State Committee, at a meeting held Sunday, Feb. 16, decided that the amount of funds received as dues were not sufficiently large to justify the continuance of the plan of sending St. Louis Labor to city members. In fact, such a plan strained the finances of the committee to the point where this decision was absolutely necessary.

We trust those wishing St. Louis Labor will promptly send in their subscriptions, as it will cost them but 50c per year now. If you cost more if you delay for any length of time.

We ask the comrades who keep in close touch with the movement to explain this matter to the balance of the members.

Now is a good time to start in the race for that scholarship in the Mills School of Socialism.

By order of the State Committee of the Socialist Party of Missouri,

A. J. LAWRENCE,
Bus. Mgr.

THE COMRADE.

The Comrade for March ought to be found in every Socialist home in the land. Designed to commemorate the Paris Commune of 1871 it is truly a splendid production reflecting great credit not only upon its publishers but upon the whole Socialist movement. There are installments of the two notable serials "Forty Years," by Leo Tolstol, and "News from Nowhere," by William Morris. There are also shorter series by William Malley, Amy Wellington and Anton Checkoff, the last named being translated from the Russian by L. N. Ornstein.

The Paris Commune is the theme of an article by William Edlin and of a burning editorial. There are a large number of fine pictures and portraits, illustrative of the Commune, and Walter Crane, the great artist, contributes a magnificent cartoon entitled "In Memoriam 1871." The editor concludes his study of the life and work of Ferdinand Freiligrath, the great German poet, and in connection with that there is a fine translation of Freiligrath's poem, "The Revolution," one of the greatest revolutionary poems of any language or any time. The translation is by Ernest Jones, the great English Chartist leader, of whom a capital portrait is given along with a brief biographical note. Other noticeable features are a fine poem by Paul Shitwell, which is accompanied by a design of singular beauty, and a page of interesting book reviews. The publishers announce that with the next issue they will begin the publication of a series of articles by well-known American Socialists under the title "How I Became a Socialist." These are sure to be of great interest and ought to draw many new readers. Altogether, the March issue is the best yet published, and as a propaganda agency ought to prove a big success. The men who are running the magazine are producing a publication of a high order and they have drawn round them some of the finest writers and artists in the world. The Comrade Pub. Co., 11 Cooper Square, New York City, 10 cents a copy.

OUR POSITION ON TRADES UNIONS.
The editor of the Wage Worker, of

Detroit, Mich., has for some time taken a stand on the trades union question opposite to that expressed by the Socialist Party generally, and from their last issue it would seem that questions on the subject had been propounded to the members of the party and its press.

We are sorry that we did not see their direct questions, but we refer the editor to a previous issue of this paper for an article on the same question in answer to one of his previous efforts in that direction.

In the February issue, however, he has put another set of questions which we take pleasure in answering to the best of our ability. They are as follows:

Do you or do you not, "brother," agree with our position on the trade union question? Can a truly revolutionary political party take sides with either organized or unorganized labor in their struggle over jobs?

If such a party can ally itself with an organized group of wage workers against the unorganized group, why is it not as consistent to ally itself with the group of tenant farmers, and try and improve their "IMMEDIATE condition" by raising the price of their commodities to the wage workers? Has not one got as much right to ask special attention and consideration as the other? Again, can a truly working class political party be consistent and try to dominate the trade union movement, when it confesses that the weapons and object of such a movement are NOT the weapons nor objects of that party? Is it not reasonable that we should refrain from trying to manage the other fellow's weapon? Is it necessary that we must admit that such body must GOVERN us, or else we must GOVERN them? Is it necessary that a person to become a Socialist, imbued with the desire to overthrow capitalism, cannot come into the party unless he has a string attached to him, whose very nature pulls him into the conflict with his FELLOW WORKMEN to continue that damnable system?

In the first place we will say that we do not agree with the worthy editor upon the trade union question.

Next, what is a revolutionary party of the working class? Our knowledge leads us to believe that it is a political organization of the working class, striving to achieve the emancipation of that class through a complete change or revolution in existing industrial or political governments. If this conception be the correct one, and as it is an industrial revolution which the Socialist Party seeks to accomplish, is there anything in its propaganda or in its aim which would prevent that party from considering itself part of the already existing labor movement, even though the objects of that movement and its destinies are not fully understood by those engaged in it?

Simply because the Socialist, through his study of existing conditions, has seen the necessity for political action and the overthrow of capitalism, should he abandon those of his fellows who have not yet seen the light, who have not learned the true solution of the labor problem? And is this condition changed because some of the working class are not yet organized into the trades unions? If this ground is tenable then we had better refuse to join the Socialist Party because thousands of workmen are still voting the tickets of the Republican and Democratic parties. Oh, we will be answered, the Socialist Party is trying to free the working class from slavery and we cannot be blamed because some of the slaves are not yet ready for freedom.

But does this answer not hold good in the case of the trades unionists as well?

Are they not doing their best to help the condition of the workers to make life more bearable for them? Simply because there are those who do not wish to be bettered, and do not join in the movement for its accomplishment, shall we denounce those who do and refuse to have anything to do with them? And in this connection we would like to ask the editor of the "Wage Worker" what the Socialist Party has ever accomplished for the working class of the United States, and with that still in his mind, to reflect upon the achievements of the trades union movement.

Oh, we will be answered again, the Socialist Party WILL finally free him from wage slavery and make it unnecessary for the maintenance of this trade organization. The working class cannot deal in futurities, they are living in the present and they must marshal their forces to battle in the every day expression of the class struggle, against a grasping capitalism.

The trade union movement of today is the organized expression of the necessities of today. If we are to abandon this organization because economic development is making its weapons less and less effective, can we possibly expect to hold the confidence of the only movement which through its accomplishments is the only one worthy to be called a movement of the working class? The fact that the weapons of the trades union are becoming ineffective will not be seen any quicker by those on the outside, and if we do not show that the Socialist movement is worthy of the support of the members of organized labor then we cannot expect that it will be tendered. The editor's reference to tenant farmers has nothing whatever to do with the wage question and we are surprised that one who claims such a knowledge of the subject will inject such a factor. In closing our answer let us state that it is not the desire

of the true Socialist movement to GOVERN the trades union movement or to be GOVERNED by them. The trades union movement was of necessity organized on nonpartisan lines and so it should remain, but its members must and will become members of the Socialist movement, where his efforts for freedom will become doubly effective. The industrial movement, the daily battle of the shop, will remain nonpartisan until the Socialist movement has triumphed and destroyed partisanship and the necessity for it, by destroying conflicting economic interests. It is thus only that a truly revolutionary party can succeed.

AN APOLOGY IS DUE.

A Bevier Comrade Takes the Allied Third Party Chairman to Task.

Bevier, Mo., March 2, 1902.
Dear Editor of the Missouri Socialist: I happened to see an article in the Bevier Appeal about the Allied Party convention. Now what took my eye was the chairman of that convention. He said that he was in St. Louis in '96 with the Pops. So he was, but he said that after the Pops went under he could not find a party that would not fuse with one of the old parties till he joined the Allied. Well, I feel sorry for him. He does not make mention of joining the Bevier Socialist Club. I think that the gentleman only wants notoriety for he cannot show one instance where the Socialist has fused. I believe that this chairman should apologize to the Bevier Club for not telling the people that he joined us, and tell us where we are at fault. It might be that we did not put him as the great chief. We did do all we could for him; we had a Socialist Love feast, and we had him as chairman. Notwithstanding that he acted as a chairman for a Republican meeting only about two weeks before. It must be remembered that he is a great friend of Mr. Meriwether. Well, the writer wishes him good luck, but I must say that this one delusion of his will be like all his past ones. Well, as this is my first attempt as a pen pusher I better close. I am one of the few Socialists,
S. S. A.

National Committee.

National Headquarters,
St. Louis, Mo., March 1, 1902.
Lecture tour is being arranged for Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Vail in Michigan, Illinois, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Iowa and Indiana.

John C. Chase will lecture during April among the trade unions of Illinois.

Sheldon A. Harris, Vice President of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, has publicly announced his entrance into the Socialist Party.

National Committee has decided to publish the Platform and Constitution in German.

The next International Socialist Congress will be held at Amsterdam in August, 1903. The Socialist Party has been invited to participate.

Local charters have been issued to Elsinore, and Silver City, Utah; Collinsville, Ind. Ter., and Louisville, Idaho.

The following donations have been received to National Propaganda Fund:
Amount reported up for Feb. 22 \$ 68 55
Local, El Paso, Texas..... 1 50
Local, West Hoboken, N. J..... 2 00
W. C. W., St. Louis, Mo..... 50
Local, Dexter, Mo..... 1 50
Local, Snohomish, Wash..... 2 00
Local, Buckley, Wash..... 1 00
Local, Gainesville, Texas..... 10
Local, Poplar Bluff, Mo..... 1 00
Local, Newport, Ky..... 5 00
Local, Kalamazoo, Mich..... 1 00
Local, Covington, Ky..... 5 00
Local, Lafontaine, Kans..... 1 50
Local (Branch 1) Cleveland, O..... 5 00
Local, St. Paul, Minn..... 2 00
Local, Hammond, Ind..... 1 00
Local, Blackfoot, Idaho..... 25
G. S. K. Ostaad, Hillsboro, N. D..... 50
Total received to March 1..... \$102 70

BUTCHERS ARE ON STRIKE.

A strike is on at the Krey Packing Company and all butchers in their employ are standing out for an increase of 7 1/2 cents an hour. The strike is the result of bad faith upon the part of the proprietors of the company. They had promised International President Donnelly of the Butchers' Union to grant the advance asked for, which would have made the same wages paid in all other shops. They refused to live up to their agreement, however, and the men were called out on March 1st.

Business Agent G. G. Wackerly declares that the men are all enthusiastic and will fight it out until victory crowns their efforts.

As all workmen know every capitalist is striving for a constant increase in profits. This increase cannot come except as a result of decreased wages or increased labor upon the part of the workers, and it is but natural that the capitalists at the head of the Krey Packing Co. would resist any attempt on the part of their workmen to increase their wages, knowing that

it meant a decrease of profits. These are the simple facts of every strike and if capitalists employ deception, go back on their word, or use any other method to win their point, it is but an incident in a battle which is world wide, and which breaks out repeatedly in strikes and lockouts. These things are the direct result of a system which permits one class in society to own the tools with which the other class produces wealth, thus putting the working class at the mercy of the owning class.

If the working class is to relieve itself of this burden, it must solve the question before it; it must determine the cause and remove it; it must substitute public for private ownership.

Through this method alone can they prevent strikes and insure the worker the full product of his labor, free from the grasping exactions of capitalism.

CARNEGIE POLICE.

The police department of the Carnegie Steel Company, a constituent of the colossal United States Steel Corporation, is almost as large as that of the city of Pittsburgh. They are the Chicago American. Three hundred well-equipped men, uniformed and armed and officered by sergeants, roundsmen, lieutenants, captains and a chief, constitute the Carnegie company's coal and iron police force. They guard the property and employes of the big company, make arrests, attend to the injured, conduct visitors through the mills, and in cases of fire they serve as firemen. The coal and iron police are sworn in under a Pennsylvania state law, which empowers railroad companies to employ police of their own. A supplement to this act extended this power to all corporations, firms or individuals owning, leasing or being in possession of any colliery, furnace or rolling mill. Under the act the government of the state, upon application, issues commissions to the policemen upon appointment. They take oath before the recorders of the counties through which the railroad or other property to be protected extends. After being commissioned these policemen have just as much authority to make arrests as the duly authorized members of a metropolitan police force.

Nearly every workman knows to what extent these policemen protect the "employes of the company," and the real purpose for their existence.

It is under their wing that the scab is protected; it is at the point of their bayonets and from the muzzle of their rifles that the striker is murdered in order that profits may be made. The Carnegie police force is the crowning glory of capitalism. It is the logical outcome of all that has gone before it. Without its influence capitalism would not exist. It is for such an institution of murder that the working man declares every time he votes the Democratic or Republican ticket. It is against such things that the Socialist Party is organized, and it is only through the workers' support of that party that such things will be done away with.

SINKING FUND ESTABLISHED.

In establishing ST. LOUIS LABOR it has been necessary to incur obligation amounting to somewhere in the neighborhood of \$400, which when compared with the total amount received and expended is a small sum and can easily be wiped out.

That this may be done and the movement be continued without interruption the following plan has been adopted: Each comrade to agree to pay \$1 in nine months' time in sums that will be most agreeable to them. It will be most agreeable to each comrade. It will be a very easy matter to secure the signatures of 400 comrades to this plan, and at the end of nine months the amount will be raised. This fund is to be used for no other purpose than paying this indebtedness, and comrades agreeing to this are expected to contribute towards the cause as usual.

The following comrades have agreed to pay the sum of \$1 within nine months:

Name	Amount	Paid in fund
Leon Greenbaum	\$ 1 00	\$1 00
W. W. Baker	1 00	25 25
John Schimpf	1 00	
J. E. Fitzpatrick	1 00	
F. H. Schmidt	1 00	
J. T. Hinchcliffe	1 00	
C. L. Drake	1 00	
Jos. Kroil	1 00	
A. J. Lawrence	1 00	
E. Val Putnam	1 00	
M. Ballard Dunn	1 00	
Geo. D. Sauter	1 00	25 25
H. Madison	1 00	
Jos. Spall	1 00	
Fred Spall	1 00	
Gertrude Dunn	1 00	
Richard Thieme	1 00	
Th. Reese	1 00	
E. C. ...	1 00	50 50
H. J. Steigerwalt	1 00	
L. W. Evans	5 00	
L. Latray	1 00	
C. E. Arnold	1 00	
Chas. Budt	1 00	
Geo. J. Melboh	1 00	
W. Foster	1 00	1 00
L. Tyson	1 00	
A. Blaettler	1 00	1 00
F. P. Lawrence	1 00	1 00
C. Saeffer	1 00	
S. A. McInturf	5 00	
O. Kaemerer	1 00	1 00
L. Kober	1 00	1 00
Wm. Holman	1 00	10 10
G. Habbich	1 00	
Chas. Bell	1 00	
Total	\$45 00	\$6 85

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 30 per cent, since the Unity Convention, is eloquent evidence of the splendid accomplishments of our comrades in the townships, cities, counties, states and territories.

During the past six months the demands of all kinds upon your National Committee from every section of the country have been far beyond our resources and we have been repeatedly handicapped by lack of funds. At this time 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 and 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 is our time, we remain,

Faithfully yours,
LEON GREENBAUM,
National Secretary.

By order of National Committee Socialist Party.

An Open Letter to the Comrades.

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 6634 members, only 821 of whom paid dues in August. In September 2984 paid dues and in October national dues were received for 4781 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 35 members at present. Most of our comrades in Holyoke are weavers by trade, and their present weekly earnings do not average more than \$4.

Comrades of America, ponder for a moment! Can you really not do the same as your poor weaver comrade of Holyoke? Can you not follow an 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 four 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,
L. BASLER,
H. SCHLICHTING,
Committee.

18th March 1871

The History of the Paris Commune

is the history of a proletarian revolution. It is one of those epochs in the history of man, when great battles were fought for the cause of freedom, justice and progress. The Commune rose and reigned—Liberty, equality and fraternity was its motto. But martyrs could not purchase its triumph, nor humanity could subvert it. The Commune was overthrown—hundreds of thousands of its soldiers perished. Men and women sacrificed themselves in the very face of death to regain the republic, which stood for sublime ideas and human progress.

The workingman, though he be no socialist and no student, should overlook no memorable and important epoch of social evolution.

The History of the Paris Commune was written by Liebigary, a soldier of the Commune, contains 300 pp. cloth, price \$1.00.

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SLAVES IN THE PHILIPPINES.

A WASHINGTON DISPATCH AND A ST. LOUIS COMMENT.

A Comparison of Slaves and Slavery—Both Oppose Their Own Freedom.

Washington, March 4.—The extent of slavery in the Philippines was discussed by Gov. Taft before the House Insular Committee to-day in response to questions by members. He said slavery was confined to the Southern Moro Islands.

The investigation made by Gov. Taft and his associates had brought out that slaves included men, women and children, who were slaves for debt, according to the statements made by the Datus. The slaves could buy their liberty, but until this was done the condition ran from generation to generation.

The slaves are members of the family and the relation was comparatively mild, if it is possible to consider any form of slavery as mild. Gov. Taft said Dato Mandi has already abolished slavery by decree. How effective this was could not be stated.

SLAVES DO NOT UNDERSTAND LIBERTY.
 The civil authorities had never recognized slavery in any way, he said, and the military had always released slaves. But the slaves did not understand the liberty, and Gov. Taft said if we attempted to end slavery by force we would probably find the slaves turning their guns against us.

Representative Patterson of Tennessee asked the number of slaves. Gov. Taft replied that he and his associates had sought to learn the number, with the idea that we might buy them and avert an exercise of force, but when the natives learned this they all reported themselves as slaves. The Governor estimated about one-fourth of the southern population as slaves, or from 250,000 to 300,000 in a population of 1,000,000 to 1,500,000.

In reply to a question by Mr. Patterson, Gov. Taft stated that the slaves were punished by their masters, and whipping was not unknown to them, although there was little severity. The slaves were subject to sale, but he did not know of any separation of mothers from their children.

THE COMPARISON.
 St. Louis, March 5.—The extent of slavery in the United States was discussed by workmen before the Socialist Club of this city to-day. In response to questions by those present the speaker said that slavery was continental, not being confined to any particular locality.

Investigation made by the speaker and his comrades had brought out the fact that slavery included men, women and children, who were slaves to the capitalists, who owned the tools and machines with which they worked and

EVIDENCE OF PERFDY THICKENS.

BREWERS' UNION OF CINCINNATI CONFRONTED WITH A DISPICABLE FOE.
 Organized Labor Should Express Itself.

The evidence of perfidy seems to be gathering around the officers of the Engineers and Firemen's Unions of Cincinnati in their dealings with the brewery bosses of that city, and the question there involved is forcing itself upon organized labor everywhere, and demands an answer. Last week's issue of the Brauer-Zeitung contains additional charges against the officers in question, and presents the resignation of one Frank Rolandelli, third vice president of the Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen, wherein he explains that he did not want to become a part of a conspiracy, which contemplated the annihilation of the United Brewery Workmen. In an English weekly, which they publish especially for this occasion, called "The Truth," they reproduce the exact copy of the minutes of a meeting of the Brewers' Exchange, wherein the scheme was hatched. As further proof of the complicity of these men the Brauer-Zeitung publishes a copy of the order posted in the breweries, notifying the men that they must renounce their union in order to hold their jobs—it is follows:

"As we are bound to preserve our product from destruction and carry on our business, we shall be compelled from midnight on Saturday until such time as this unfortunate controversy between contending unions shall be settled, to employ only such workmen in the brewing and bottling departments as are not affiliated with the National Union of Brewery Workmen. We are ready, and shall at all times be ready, to carry out the contract we have entered into with you, provided the officers of your union will enable us to do so honorably.

"To those of you who wish to retain your jobs, we have to say that you can do so on exactly the same terms as heretofore, provided you comply with the conditions imposed by the Union of Engineers and Firemen, that is to say, withdraw from the Brewery Workers' Union until the controversy is settled.

"The fight against the bosses is nothing to this fighting against betrayers,

country, should denounce such despicable methods and rally to the support of their locked-out comrades. If they are allowed to be beaten at this time the trade union movement will receive a set back from which it will be hard to recover. Boycott Cincinnati beer by insisting upon the Brewers' Union Label.

WOODWORKERS OPEN MEETING.
 Audience Listens Attentively to Comrade Gebelein's Talk on Socialism.

The Amalgamated Woodworkers' Union held an open mass meeting at Dewey Hall, 2301 South Broadway, Sunday afternoon, March 2, for the purpose of awakening new enthusiasm in the work of the union and increasing its membership. Addresses were made by Mr. Morris, of the Ornamental Glass Workers' Union; Mr. Schweitzer, of the Journeymen Bakers' Union, and Chas. F. Gebelein, of the Woodworkers.

who owned all the land upon which they lived. These slaves could not buy their liberty, because they could not buy the tools and machines, they costing too much. The slaves are treated like dogs and are looked down upon by their masters.

They are shot down if they protest against their condition, and thousands of them are compelled to walk the streets searching for a master. The speaker said that a great many of these slaves were becoming Socialists, and he hoped that it would not be long until they had demanded the public ownership of the tools and machines which alone would free them.

SLAVES DO NOT UNDERSTAND LIBERTY.
 The capitalists and civil authorities, however, had never recognized slavery, and loudly protested that the slaves were the brain and muscle of the nation, striving to make them contented with their lot.

The military merely shot them as strikers, never as slaves. The slaves did not understand liberty, however, and the speaker declared that if the Socialists attempted to end their slavery by force, they would probably find the slaves turning their guns against their liberators.

A member of the audience asked the number of slaves. The speaker replied that he and his comrades had sought to learn the number with an idea of awakening them to action, but when they learned of this they all reported themselves as capitalists and boasted about being free. The speaker estimated about three-fourths of the entire population as slaves, or from 60,000,000 to 65,000,000 in a population of 80,000,000. The speaker said in answer to another question that the slaves were punished by their masters, through discharging them, and refusing them work through a system of blacklisting and turning out every man over 45 years of age, thus starving them and making criminals of them.

He said that while the slaves were not subject to sale for life, they were sold by the day, week or month, for which they received enough to live upon, called wages. This method of sale, he declared, was worse than sale for life, because the master could discharge the slave at any time, making a tramp of him. He also declared that families were broken up, fathers taken away, and mothers torn from their children. This, he said, was the direct result of sale for wages, and the necessity of working on the part of women and children, who were demanded as slaves by the capitalists, because they did not require as much wages.

UNION LABEL LEAGUE MEETING.

Secretary Stoll's Official Minutes—New Unions Affiliating.

Hall Trades' Union Label League, St. Louis, Mo., March 4, 1902.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President A. Hamburg.

On roll call all officers were present except Sergeant-at-Arms A. Schweitzer, who came in later.

Minutes of last meeting were read and approved as corrected, the correction consisting of the statement in regard to the two brands of cigars, which the Stickey Cigar Co. manufactures, and which should have been included in the list of unfair cigars. Also in regard to the invitation of the Cigar-makers, No. 44, which should also include Cigar Packers, No. 281.

Credentials were received from the Carriage and Wagon Workers' Union, No. 37, for John P. Sheehan and Andrew Heuser, as delegates in the place of A. H. Johansen and Emil Karche, recalled.

Credentials were accepted and on motion delegates seated.

President A. Hamburg reported that the Label Circulars were ready for distribution. Also reported that in the matter pertaining to the placing of the Brewery Label on all products of the brewery, they called on Mr. Lemp, and he promised to place the Brewery Workers' Label on the product delivered to the Waltham Hall. Report received and committee continued.

President Hamburg begged to be excused from this evening's meeting, as he had to attend another meeting.

On motion, the request was granted and Vice President J. J. Bauer took the chair.

ARC [Hphsonedcmfwybgkj tcmfwy] The Organizer reported having visited several Unions in behalf of the Label League, and has succeeded in getting the Insurance Agents' Union to join. Several Unions have promised to join in the near future.

Report received and the Insurance Agents' Union was admitted into the Label League.

The Financial Secretary-Treasurer reported that the bond for his office was duly filled and same would be turned over to the President.

Bill of the Co-operative Printing Co. for \$24.00 was ordered paid.

Bill of the Co-operative Printing Co. for a Label cut of the Barbers' Union and Coopers' Union, No. 3, was upon motion referred back to the respective organizations.

A bill of \$2.00 for the Secretary's Fidelity Bond to Harry M. Coudrey & Co. was ordered paid.

A delegate of the Carriage and Wagon Workers claimed that on the Label Circulars, the Label of their craft was only printed in plain color, whereas they have several colors in their Label.

The delegate was informed that it was not the fault of the Label League, but the fault of his Union, as they only furnished one cut for the print.

The delegate of Coopers' Union, No. 37, stated that the Label Sign hung up in the meeting hall of the C. T. & L. U. was incorrect, inasmuch that it should have No. 3 instead of No. 37 painted on it.

On motion, it was decided to get the change in the number corrected.

Delegate of the Trunk and Bag Workers, No. 1, reported that their men were out on strike against a reduction of wages at the following factories, which practically includes all the leading factories:

Hawley-Murphy Trunk Co., 608 Washington ave.
 P. C. Murphy Trunk Co., 504 N. 3d St.
 Stromberg & Kraus, 416 N. 6th St.
 Herkert & Meisel, 516 Washington.
 He requested all Union men to help them morally in winning their just strike.

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2536 NORTH MARKET, 2d floor, 10.00
1426 N. EIGHTH, rear 2 large
rooms, 1st floor, 4.00
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706 N. SEVENTH, 1st floor, 10.00
1031 CLARK, cor. of 11th st.,
large store, 35.00
1601 N. EIGHTEENTH, cor. of
Mullanphy, 15.00
1703 WASHINGTON AVE., suit-
able for drug store, 10.00
1700 LUCAS AVE., for grocery
and butcher shop, 10.00
STABLES.
2835 LUCAS, large stable, 8.00

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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. Weismann, the proprietor had 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.

UNION RESTAURANTS.

The following is a list of union restaurants. Whenever any workman gets a meal down town he should see that it is at one of these restaurants. By adhering closely to this plan, the conditions of the waiters and waitresses' organizations can be materially benefited:
Hildebrandt's Pilgrim Cafe, 517 Chestnut street.
Wohler's Grand, 195-7 North Sixth street.
Schrapf's Restaurant, 921 Olive street.
Creamery Lunch Room, 606 Washington avenue.
Rohr's Lehrer, Michelob Saloon and Restaurant, 117 North Sixth street.
Bachmann's, Sixth and Chestnut streets.
Saddle Lunch Room, 204 North Sixth street.
Milford's Oyster House, 209 North Sixth street.
Montgomery's Oyster House, Pine street.
Sprague's Delicatessen, all the houses.
Model Restaurant, Seventh and St. Charles streets.
Finger's Restaurant, 1309 Franklin avenue.
Star Liquor Co., 1310 Franklin avenue.
Allen Lunch Room, 611 Pine street.
Luytke Bros., 816 North Sixth street.

For Our
Young Comrades.

If any of you boys or girls ever were in Boston, you know what the "Commons" are, where the Eastern boys coast and skate and play ball. It is a sort of lot or park that belongs to everybody—just as do the common schools and the Library at 9th and Locust.

Once upon a time when all countries had kings, it was the kings who

owned places like the Commons (and the schools), and, indeed, the entire kingdom. But when the kings' people came to understand that they had similar right, too, and ought to have some voice in the management of their government they sent their fathers and brothers to his capital or to the House of Commons, as it was called, to help the king govern. Of course, it was then the duty of these men to help look after the common land, and the Commonwealth.

I wonder if any of you know, after what we had said just what a Commonwealth is?
At the boarding school I attended, we had a "common-room" and common table, but no wealth. Perhaps, it was just as well. For there are more important things than wealth—mind things and heart things—that wealth cannot buy.
But what is a commonwealth, or what are commonwealths, after all? Are they not territory which all the people possess and control and that is common to them all?

Here in Missouri we could be running the clothing and shoe factories, the telephones and the railroads, and running them so everybody would get the benefit, instead of just a few people getting it. Then everybody would be able to travel easier under a Commonwealth. Every man looking for work would then no doubt be carried by the people's state express, when he could find what he wanted, and that with little expense. Yes, it would be good if the Commonwealth be-
longed more to us all to-day. It would be splendid to think that we were helping everybody and not injuring anybody as we work together. There is a glad brotherly spirit in working for one another, that the people feel. I am sure you boys have had the feeling.

In New York, a man named George has started a Junior Republic—lately the boys do most of the work at it. Let their own officers, have a jail and make their own laws. So it is very interesting and the one thing I am sorry for in connection with it is that it is not a Junior Co-operative Commonwealth. If it was, then the boys would be trying to help each other, and not to see who could get ahead of the other so often. I think when you boys had a ball nine or a cave you had a sort of baseball or cave commonwealth. The thing for you to do, now is to perhaps attempt to persuade your parents to see how much fairer it would be for all boys and girls if they all had a better chance to study such problems, and to try and persuade the teachers to introduce this idea of a "Social Commonwealth" into the common schools, for it is a grand idea—and we still have so much to learn about it.
J. E. HOW.

Union
Men
Subscribe.

WORKINGMEN'S
PROTECTIVE UNION.

Proceedings of Their Meeting as
Reported by the Secretary.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 24, 1902.
At the regular meeting held on the above date the following credential was received: A Koenig, representing Boot and Shoe Workers No. 25. The delegate stated that Nos. 25 and 242 had consolidated and would hereafter be known as Local No. 26.
At roll call the following delegates were absent: H. H. Werdes, John Kehm, Emil Engler, Jos. Vogt, William Norton, F. C. Miller, W. E. Scholz, L. E. Hildebrandt.

The following cases were accepted by the president since the last meeting:
Nick Berlingen vs. W. F. Schappman, Plaintiff, a member of Boot and Shoe Workers No. 245, while walking along Kossuth avenue, Sunday, February 23, was attacked by a dog belonging to defendant. While plaintiff was not bitten by the dog, he asks damages for the clothes that were torn in the struggle.
The following cases have been disposed of since last meeting:
L. E. Hildebrandt vs. Jordan Cutlery Co. Plaintiff obtained scissors in place of pair said Jordan Cutlery Co. broke in grinding.
Charles Thomas vs. Geo. J. Stocker, Plaintiff, a member of Carpenters Union No. 47, bill for balance wages and expenses in erecting cooling towers amounting to \$12.50. Judgment for \$8.00.

Total number of cases handled, 528, of which 351 were for wages, amounting to \$41,694.96; 28 cases to recover damages for personal injuries amounting to \$9,936; 14 cases for extortion practiced by chattel mortgage men; 100 miscellaneous cases, including arrests for distributing boycott circulars, questions arising out of relation of landlord and tenant, persecution by wrongful suits, questions arising out of relation of employer and employee.
The expenses for operating this organization is provided for by a per capita tax of 5c per member per quarter, in order to broaden the scope and to increase the material interest of your organization, as well as those of the Protective Union, we, therefore, urge your Union to affiliate with this body and elect a delegate to the Protective Union.

The following Unions are affiliated:
Hardwood Finishers, No. 76.
Journymen Tailors' Union, No. 11.
Nepal Polishers, No. 13.
Prints and Bag Workers, No. 1.
Fenimore Ass'n Lithographers, No. 3.
Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 126.
Brewers and Malsters, No. 6.
Brewery Firemen, No. 95.
Cigarmakers, No. 44.
Gigar Packers, No. 281.
Carpenters, No. 47.
Fresco Painters, No. 23.
Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 245.
Bakers' Union, No. 15.
Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 221.
Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 25.
Hatters' Union.
Clay Miners, No. 8502.
Carpenters, No. 45.
Boiler Maker Helpers.
Amalgamated Wood Workers, No. 84 (Coffin and Casket Makers).
United Garment Workers, No. 26.
International Association of Machinists, No. 394.
Next meeting March 12, 1902.
Respectfully,
JOHN F. BERGHERM,
President.

"You think that Socialism, though heavenly, is a long way off; so you vote for something which, though hellish, is near."

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE FOLLOWING ADVERTISERS patronize St. Louis Labor, and it is the duty of St. Louis Labor to patronize them:
Remember that our advertisers will not renew unless you make it to their interest.
Remember also that through these advertisements St. Louis Labor can be continued without any expense to you.
When purchasing from them, always leave one of our cards or we will not receive credit for it.

CLASSIFIED LIST.

ATTORNEYS. H. Sjkerman, 1304 Chemical Building.	HARDWARE. Chas. Messenbrink, 23rd and Benton. C. E. Keonig, 2420 S. Broadway.
BAKERS. Wm. Duerbeck, 2300 Benton Street.	INSURANCE. F. Tombridge, 22 North Fourth Street.
CIGARS. Chas. Specht, 708 Chouteau Avenue.	LAUNDRIES. Park Laundry, 2309 Franklin Avenue.
COLLEGES. St. Louis Commercial College, Y. M. C. A. Building.	OCULISTS. Dr. Moritz, 612 Franklin Avenue.
DENTISTS. Dr. E. A. Moser, 612 Franklin Ave.	PIANOS AND ORGANS. Jesse French, 1114 Olive St.
DRY GOODS. The Hugo Dry Goods Co., 253 and Cass.	PHYSICIANS. Dr. L. H. Davis, 1020 Park Avenue.
DRUGS. Kaltwasser Drug Co., Salena and Pestalozzi Streets.	RESTAURANTS. Buhrmester, 1226 Washington Avenue. M. Voney, 313 Locust Street. Pilgrim Cafe, 319 Chestnut Street.
ENGRAVING. Steiner Engraving Co., 31 N. Eighth Street.	SALT, LIME, ETC. H. Fraissour, Tenth and Carr Street.
FLORISTS. L. Kleinlein, 2502 Fourteenth Street.	STATIONERY AND PRINTING. Skinner, Kennedy & Co., 410 N. 4th St.
GROCERS. B. Middendorff, 2800 S. Thirteenth Street. H. Ameling, 25th and Benton Streets.	UNION LABELS. Journymen Bakers' and Confectionery Union. United Brewery Workers' Union. Cigarmakers' International Union. Musicians' Mutual Benefit Association. Bartenders' P. and B. League.

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**
of the Central Trades and Labor Union of St. Louis and Vicinity.
Wunderlich Cooperage Co.
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Grateman Lairy Co.
J. Kiburtz Pattern Co.
H. Hart Tailoring Co.
Perkinson Construction Co.
Casper Shoemaker.
Evans & Howard Fire Brick Co.
G. Wolf, Barber, 1503 Franklin Ave. Labor Compenium.
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.
Martin, 601 Collinsville Avenue.
Jones (colored), 5th st., near E. Louis Ave.
Gus Kleinhenh, Broadway near Va-
duet.
Cooney's Shop, 305 Broadway.
Henry Brooker, 210 South Main St.
- CIGARS.**
George W. Childs.
Spana Cuba.
Wright's Extra.
La Preferencia.
Agent.
Owl.
Merito.
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 Pass"

A NEW TRANSLATION OF A
HIGHLY IMPORTANT WORK
SOCIALISM
WHAT IT IS AND WHAT IT
SEEKS TO ACCOMPLISH



By **WILHELM LIEBKNECHT**
Translated by **RAY WOOD NIGHTON**
Sixty-four pages with handsome cover, 10c., postpaid.
CHARLES H. KERR & COMPANY, Publishers
36 Fifth Avenue, Chicago.

BUTCHERS AND PACKING HOUSE EMPLOYEES UNION meets at 1310 Franklin ave. 2d and 4th Sunday. Fred Kaiser, sec., 2226 Shenandoah.

BRICKMAKERS' ALLIANCE No. 63, meets at Druids' Hall, every Tuesday. Chas. Holt, sec., 2522 Lindell Blvd.

EDGE AND LODGE PARAPHERNALIA WORKERS No. 2136, meets at Nehmeyer's Hall, 1st and 2d W. Adams, 2d and Lafayette. G. W. Thompson, sec., 221 Lafayette ave.

BRICKMAKERS' ALLIANCE No. 47, meets at 200 Shaw ave., every Saturday. Frank Brooks, sec., 2035 Mackinac ave.

BRIDGE AND STRUCTURAL IRON WORKERS No. 23, meets at 1310 Franklin ave. 2d and 4th Sunday. J. J. Smith, sec., 2226 Shenandoah.

CARRIAGE AND WAGON WORKERS No. 37, meets at 1310 Franklin ave. 2d and 4th Monday. T. J. Farrell, sec., 5117 Natural Bridge rd.

CAR WHEEL MOLDERS AND HELPERS No. 724, meets at Broadway and 1st and 2d Saturday. A. Uiter, sec., 218 T. DeCau.

CAR AND COACH PAINTERS No. 204, meets at Lightstone's Hall every Friday. J. G. 8412, 4940 Gratiot.

CAR BUILDERS AND REPAIRERS' UNION meets at 7th and Arsenal sts., Monday. Jacob Brand, 2494 Bismarck st.

COFFIN AND CASKET MAKERS No. 4, meets at Lightstone's Hall every Tuesday. J. A. Sommers, sec., 3124 Vine Grove ave.

CIGARMAKERS No. 44, meets 2d and 4th Friday at Walhalla Hall. Ed. H. Bellman, sec., 615 Chestnut st.

CIGAR PACKERS No. 281, meets at 504 Market 2d and 4th Tuesday. Sam Baldwin, sec., 615 Chestnut st.

CLAY MINERS AND LABORERS No. 202, meets at Morgan Road and 2d and 4th Friday. J. H. Henshaw, sec., 202 Morgan Road.

CLAY MINERS AND LABORERS No. 202, meets at Morgan Road and 2d and 4th Friday. J. H. Henshaw, sec., 202 Morgan Road.

CLOAK MAKERS' UNION No. 647, meets at Harburg Hall, 19th and Carr, 2d and 4th Tuesday. R. Goodman, sec., 418 Jerome st.

CHAIN MAKERS' UNION No. 3, meets at 12th and Howard sts. 4th Thursday. David Keefe, sec., 1715 N. 9th st.

COOPERS No. 3, meets at 2303 S. Broadway 2d and 4th Tuesday. Henry George, sec., 2329 S. 3d st.

COOPERS' UNION No. 40, meets at Lehman's Hall, 8th and Ann, 2d and 4th Tuesday. Robt. White, sec., 218 S. 7th st.

COOLERS No. 3, meets at Lightstone's Hall 1st and 2d Tuesday. S. H. Miller, sec., 412 Monroe st.

COOKS AND PASTRY COOKS No. 202, meets at 204 Market st. 1st and 3d Tuesday. Wm. Herrin, sec., 504 Market st.

CRACKER BAKERS No. 14, meets at Lightstone's Hall every Sunday 2 p. m. R. Thomas, sec., 114 Wash st.

DAIRY EMPLOYEES' UNION No. 600, meets at 8th and Franklin every Tuesday. G. J. Laughlin, sec., 1922 Wash st.

EGG CANDLERS AND PACKERS' UNION No. 341, meets at St. Louis Hall 1st and 3d Tuesday. Geo. H. Lehman, sec., 29 Morgan st.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS No. 1, meets at 122 Franklin ave. every Tuesday. E. W. J. Glaser, sec., 122 Chouteau ave.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS No. 2, meets at 102 Franklin every Wednesday. John Glasstetter, sec., 225 S. 19th st.

ELECTROTYPEERS No. 26, meets at Fraternal Hall 2d Tuesday. Henry Bertram, sec., 250 N. Whittier st.

ENGINEERS No. 2, meets at Broadway and Elm st. every Saturday. L. P. Tomson, sec., 234 S. 7th.

ENGINEERS No. 42, meets at 4th and Franklin ave. every Saturday. B. H. Benhoff, sec., 1126 St. Louis Ave.

FREIGHT HANDLERS No. 922, meets at 1310 Franklin ave. last Sunday at 2 p. m. J. J. Lynch, sec., 2306 Kennerly ave.

FEDERAL LABOR UNION No. 682, meets at 22 N. 4th st. 1st Thursday. M. Ballard, sec., 22 N. 4th st.

FELT HAT FINISHERS' ASSOCIATION meets at Wenzel's Hall, 1st Tuesday in each quarter. Ervin Thake, sec., 124 Locust.

FINISHERS AND GLIDERS No. 4, meets at 504 Market st. 1st and 3d Mondays. P. H. Rodefeld, 2952 N. 9th.

GARMENT WORKERS No. 26, meets at Wenzel's Hall 1st and 3d Friday. Otto Erbarot, sec., 208 Ohio ave.

GARMENT WORKERS' UNION No. 21, meets at Wenzel's Hall, 8th and Franklin, 1st and 3d Friday. James O'Connor, sec., 2023 Madison st.

GARMENT WORKERS No. 59, meets at Wenzel's Hall 1st and 3d Saturday. W. S. Lillian A. Glick, sec., 7800 Water st.

GARMENT WORKERS No. 67, meets at Wenzel's Hall 1st Saturday. Miss Ella Ott, sec., 2025 Menard st.

GARMENT WORKERS No. 6, meets at Wenzel's Hall 2d and 4th Saturday. W. Bloch, sec., 1126 N. 12th st.

GARMENT WORKERS No. 26, meets at 8th and Franklin 1st and 3d Saturday. J. Marzulla, sec., 1933 Carr st.

GARMENT WORKERS No. 106, meets at Wenzel's Hall, 8th and Franklin, 1st and 3d Saturday. W. Bloch, sec., 1126 N. 12th st.

GAS HOUSE EMPLOYEES' UNION No. 50, meets at 504 Market st. 2d and 4th Saturday. L. Killoven, sec., 512 S. 8th st.

GLASS BLOWERS, BRANCH No. 5, meets at 9th and Lamd 2d and 4th Sunday morning. J. Farrell, sec., 264 Bismarck st.

GRANITOID AND CEMENT WORKERS No. 8172, meets at Star Hall every Tuesday. T. F. Austin, sec., 1026 Franklin ave.

HORE SHOERS No. 2, meets at Lightstone's Hall 1st and 3d Wednesday. J. F. Burnes, sec., 2309 Howard st.

H. B. STATIONARY FIREMEN No. 3, meets at Workingmen's Hall, 2d and Elm sts. 1st and 3d Saturday. Peter Miller, sec., 332 Chippewa st.

INTL. ASSN. OF MACHINISTS No. 4, meets at 1310 Franklin ave. 1st and 3d Monday. G. F. Stettmeyer, sec., 2316 Oregon ave.

INTL. ASSN. OF MACHINISTS No. 8, meets at 1310 Franklin ave. 1st, 2d and 4th Tuesday. Wm. Smith, sec., 207 Lauro st.

INSURANCE AGENTS' UNION No. 877, Druids' Hall 1st and 3d Monday. A. F. Nye, sec., 142 Cass ave.

LEATHER WORKERS on Horse Goods, 2d and 4th Tuesday. Wm. Pfeiffer, sec., 2316 Wash st.

LITHOGRAPHERS No. 5, meets at Druids' Hall 2d and 4th Thursday. Justice Frick, sec., 2203 Sullivan ave.

MACHINE BLACKSMITHS HELPERS' UNION No. 863, meets at 1210 Franklin ave. Sunday mornings. W. J. Tywell, sec., 1701 O'Fallon.

MARBLE WORKERS' UNION No. 491, meets at 212 S. Broadway, 2d and 4th Thursday. Ben Lukewille, sec., 1136 Biddle st.

METAL POLISHERS' UNION No. 1, meets at Spellbrink's hall, 1217 Franklin ave. every Friday. J. J. Borgstedt, sec., 432 Gratiot st.

MILLWRIGHTS AND MACHINERY ERECTORS No. 7433, meets at 604 Market st. 1st and 3d Wednesday. A. J. Luther, sec., 241 Alberta st.

MUSICIANS' MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION Local No. 2, American Federation of Musicians, meets every Friday at 11:30 a. m. D. K. Howell, sec., 504 Market st.

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

MAILERS No. 3, meets at Wenzel's Hall, Franklin ave. and 8th st. 1st Tuesday every month. Fred Heintzmann, sec., 2504 Palm.

METAL TRADES COUNCIL meets at 124 Franklin ave. 1st and 3d Sunday 2 p. m. P. J. O'Connor, sec., 1310 Franklin ave.

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

ORNAMENTAL WIRE AND METAL WORKERS No. 735, meets at 1210 Franklin ave. 1st and 3d Wednesday. Fred Rademacher, sec., 1317 Clifton pl.

ORDER OF RAILWAY CLERKS No. 2, meets at Anchor Hall, 1st and 3d Tuesday. W. M. Holman, sec., 1218 Pennsylvania ave.

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

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

PAPER CARRIERS No. 528, meets at 604 Market, 2d Thursday of each month at 1 p. m. J. E. Boye, sec., 1214 S. 7th st.

PAINTERS AND DECORATORS No. 138, meets at 24 Market st. 1st and 3d Wednesday. Harry Calvin, sec., 504 Market st.

PATTERN MAKERS (N. L. of N. A.) meets at 1210 Franklin ave. 1st and 3d Monday. E. Williams, sec., 341 California ave.

PRESSMEN (Printing) No. 6, meets at Lightstone's Hall, 2d Tuesday. Ed. Gayon, sec., 1524 Seventh st.

PRESS FEEDERS No. 43, meets at Workingmen's Hall, 2d and Elm, 1st Friday. H. A. Voss, sec., 184 S. 9th st.

PHOTO ENGRAVERS No. 10, meets at 504 Market st. 1st Monday. Theo. Warmboldt, sec., 1512 St. Louis ave.

PAINTERS AND DECORATORS No. 23, meets at Lightstone's Hall every Monday. Emil Engler, sec., 1229 Sidney st.

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

RADIATOR MOLDERS' UNION meets at Boyle and Chouteau ave. 1st and 3d Friday. Joseph Bennerman, sec., 3077 Gratiot st.

RETAIL CLERKS No. 50, meets at Fraternal Building 1st and 3d Wednesday. A. N. Stewart, sec., cafe Famous.

RETAIL GROCER EMPLOYEES' UNION meets at 2725 Franklin ave. 2d and 4th Sundays. J. M. Weingarth, sec., Holland House, 6th and Franklin ave.

RIGGERS' PROTECTIVE UNION meets at Broadway and Biddle 1st and 3d Tuesday. Wm. Brooks, sec., 512 Biddle st.

RETAIL CLERKS No. 54, meets at Fraternal Hall 1st and 3d Monday. H. L. Venghaus, care Hill's Shoe Store.

SEWER AND WATER PIPE LABORERS' UNION meets at 301 Easton ave. 2d and 4th Friday. Dave O'Leary, sec., 403 Cozzen's ave.

STEREOTYPERS No. 7, meets at Broadway and Elm st. every 1st Monday. H. Heinz, sec., 24 Walnut st.

SHIP CARPENTERS AND CAULKERS' UNION No. 6283, meets at Broadway and Elm st. 1st and 3d Thursdays. John Gladhill, sec., 321 S. 7th st.

STEEL RANGE WORKERS No. 74, meets at 1210 Franklin ave. 2d and 4th Tuesday. P. J. O'Connor, sec., 1310 Franklin ave.

STONE PAVERS No. 2699, meets at 601 S. Broadway 2d and 4th Saturday in the month. John Mat 27, sec., 418 Cleary st.

STONE MOLDERS' UNION No. 10, meets at 1210 Franklin ave. 1st and 3d Saturday. Louis Krehmeyer, sec., 3415 N. 10th st.

STREET CAR BUILDERS No. 8157, meets at Lightstone's Hall, 11th and Franklin, 3d and 4th Tuesday. R. M. Kohlmeier, sec., 261 Benton st.

ST. LOUIS TYPE FOUNDERS' UNION meets at 4th and Walnut sts. 1st and 3d Wednesday. W. Lawler, sec., 2804 Bernard st.

SODA AND MINERAL WATER BOTTLEERS AND WORKERS No. 5514, meets at 604 Market st. 1st and 3d Friday. P. A. Fenerty, sec., 420 S. 16th st.

SHEET IRON WORKERS' HELPERS' UNION No. 582, meets at 12th and 4th, 2d and 4th Monday. James O'Fallon, sec., 1725 N. 9th st.

TAILORS' UNION No. 11, meets at 504 Market st. 1st and 3d Monday. Leonard Stoll, sec. and business agent, 2548 Salens st.

TAILORS' UNION No. 57, meets at Harburg Hall, 19th and Carr, 2d and 4th Monday. A. Powers, sec., 319 Morgan st.

TEAM DRIVERS' UNION No. 172, meets at Broadway and Biddle st. 1st and 3d Sundays. F. Gera, sec., 2122 1/2 O'Fallon st.

TERRA COTTA PRESSERS AND FINISHERS No. 752, meets at 270 Manchester ave. 2d and 4th Tuesday. Geo. Spurway, sec., 270 Manchester ave.

THEATRICAL BROTHERHOOD meets at Imperial Building, 19th and Pine sts. 1st and 3d Tuesdays. J. Suarez, sec., 622 Walnut st.

TRUNK AND BAGWORKERS No. 1, meets at Walhalla Hall 1st and 3d Friday. Fred Gieser, sec., 140 N. 16th st.

TYPOGRAPHIA No. 1, meets at Workman's Hall, 2d Tuesday in the month. August Graef, sec., 200 California ave.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION No. 8, meets at Walhalla Hall 1st and 3d Tuesday in each month. J. J. Early, sec., 408 Burlington Building, 810 Elm st.

TOBACCO WORKERS No. 1 (T. W. I. U. meets at Walhalla Hall 1st and 3d Tuesday. Anna Stockton, sec., 2623 Clark ave.

TOBACCO WORKERS No. 6, meets at 12th and Pine, 2d and 4th Friday. Wm. Jenkins, sec., 154 1/2 Morgan st.

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

WALTERS No. 16, meets at Headquarters, 116 N. 6th street every Wednesday at 2 p. m. J. A. Johnson, sec., 2128 1/2 17th street.

WAITRESSES' ALLIANCE No. 50, meets at Benoit Building, 21st and Pine sts., every Monday. Mrs. Bertha La Rue, sec., 412 Benoit Building.

WEBB PRESSMEN (No. 2) meet at Druids' Hall 1st Tuesday. F. J. Henley, sec., 2317 Glasgow ave.

WHOLESALE MERCANTILE PACKING ROOM EMPLOYEES No. 466, meet at 1317 Franklin, 1st and 3d Thursday. J. B. Brandon, sec., 254 Locust.

Affiliated With The Building Trades Council of St. Louis.

BRICKLAYERS E AND P UNION No. 1, meets at Walhalla Hall, Tenth and Franklin Ave., every Thursday. Mat Hogan, sec., 2717 Thomas. (Andrew J. Adley, bus. agt.)

BRICKLAYERS B AND P UNION No. 2, meets at Broadway and Shenandoah every Tuesday. Geo. Heintz, pres., 2110 Pennsylvania avenue; L. Langenecker, Jr., sec., 3106 Noshing ave.; H. Dipple, cor. sec., 2130 Coughlin st.

BRIDGE AND STRUCTURAL IRON WORKERS No. 693, meets at 604 Market 1st and 3rd Tuesday. H. G. Blair, sec., 2512 Caroline.

CARPENTERS' DISTRICT COUNCIL meets at 604 Market street every Tuesday, at 8 p. m. Office open all day except Sunday. H. Blackmore, sec. and bus. agt.; Tel. Kinloch A 209; secretary's home address, 408 N. 23rd st.

LOCAL NO. 5 meets at 901 Lamel every Saturday. Henry Kohling, sec., 224 Chippewa.

LOCAL NO. 45 (German) meets at Twenty-second and Madison, every Saturday. Enoch Ulrick, sec., 2533 Dozier street.

LOCAL NO. 47 meets at 604 Ma. 1st every Saturday. Wm. Greenawald, sec., 2821 Wyoming st.

LOCAL NO. 7 meets at Fraternal Hall, Eleventh and Franklin ave. every Monday. Geo. C. Newman, sec., 282 A N. 18th st.; Robert Young, bus. agt.

LOCAL NO. 257 meets at 2695 Easton ave. every Friday. John Spangler, sec., 274 Thomas street.

LOCAL NO. 58 meets at 11th and Locust, every Thursday. W. G. Cole, sec., 2235 Clark.

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

ELECTRIC NO. 1 (N. E. of E. W. of A.) meets at 1310 Franklin ave. every Tuesday. C. G. Williamson, sec., 2029 Olive.

ENGINEERS I. U. N. O. 2, meets at Delabar's Hall every Saturday night. Jas. Sheriffs, sec., 422 Vista ave.

ELEVATOR CONSTRUCTORS (U. A. No. 1) meets at 11th and Franklin ave. every Tuesday. A. Mayors, sec., Webster Groves, Mo.

GAS FITTERS No. 90 (U. A.) meets at Lightstone's hall, Eleventh and Franklin ave. every Monday. Wilson Bamberg, sec., 620 Pekrose. Herman Oster, sec. sec., 102 S. 13th.

GRANITE CUTTERS' NATIONAL UNION (St. Louis branch) C. B. Reno, sec., 20 S. 23d st.

GRANITOID WORKERS meets at Star hall every Tuesday. T. F. Austin, sec., 1026 Franklin ave.

HOD CARRIERS (Lab. B. & P. No. 1) meets at 11th and Cass ave. first and third Sunday. James Eagan, sec., 2358 St. Ferdinand.

HOD CARRIERS (Lab. B. & P. No. 2) meets at 182 S. Broadway last Saturday. John Wegmann, sec., 2014 S. Broadway.

LABORERS' INTERNATIONAL No. 2, meets at S. W. corner 12th and Pine 1st and 3rd Thursday. John Floyd, sec., 222 La Salle.

MARBLE SETTERS AND TILE LAYERS (Amalgamated Association) meets every Thursday at 11th and Cass ave. Tony Hickman, sec., 232 S. Lemingwell.

BROTHERHOOD OF PAINTERS, DECORATORS AND PAPERHANGERS OF AMERICA, St. Louis District Council, meets at Eleventh and Chestnut sts. every Friday. Ed. J. Kefn, sec., 1843 St. Ferdinand st.

LOCAL NO. 23 (Fresco) meets at Franklin ave. S. E. cor. Eleventh every Monday. Oscar Mueller, fin. sec., 2513 N. Market. H. L. Hoyer, sec., 2514 S. Broadway.

LOCAL NO. 44 meets at Locust, n. e. cor. Eleventh every Thursday. J. W. Sparks, pres., 2717A Lucas; Ed. J. Kern, sec., 2543 St. Ferdinand st.; Wm. Todd, fin. sec., 128 N. Sarah.

LOCAL NO. 115 meets at Walhalla Hall every Monday. John J. Wolf, sec., 908 N. 19th st.

LOCAL NO. 132 meets at 2201 S. Broadway every Tuesday. E. Kohler, fin. sec., 2811 Texas ave.; H. Langenecker, sec. sec., 222 Texas ave.

LOCAL NO. 133 (Glaziers) meets at 604 Market st. every Wednesday. H. Calvin, sec., 458 Swan ave.

LOCAL NO. 34 (Paperhangers) meets at Lightstone's hall every Monday. L. H. Lacey, sec., 115 Chestnut.

LATHERS (W. V. AND M. I. U.) No. 73, meets at 1310 Franklin ave. every Sunday afternoon. A. T. McEvoy, sec., 124 N. 12th.

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

PIPE COVERERS' UNION No. 1, meets at 11th and Chestnut, 1st and 3d Tuesday. John Bagalupo, sec., 114 S. Chippewa.

PLUMBERS (United Association) No. 5, meets at Lightstone's hall every Thursday. John J. Cudy, sec., 2809 Rutger street.

PLUMBERS LABORERS No. 1, meets at Lightstone's hall, second and 4th Friday. Patrick Quinn, sec., 217 Boston ave.

ROOFERS (Composition) meets at Third, S. W. cor. Elm, second and fourth Tuesday. Theo. Connolly, sec., 511 St. Joseph st.

FOLLOW SUIT.

IT'S UP

TO YOU!

St. Louis, December 24, 1901.

Editor St. Louis Labor -

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

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

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

Yours fraternally
JACOB GABLMANN,
Secretary.

Brewers' and Malsters' Union No. 6.

Best Working Class Paper in St. Louis.

Subscription - 50 Cents a Year

SOCIALISM

Do you know what it means? "Dividing up?" No. "Killing of 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 useful work either with their hands or their brains. They are as a rule poorly paid because the larger share of what they earn is taken from them by the owners of the things that they produce. These are the capitalists, who give the workers no rest, interest and dividends. Once the capitalists need no work, but now they hire others to do their brain work as well as their manual work. They only do the thinking and the railroad the property of the whole people to stop paying an income to capitalists out of the labor of others and to give a good living to every worker and every one unable to work. This they propose to do by uniting the working people into a party of their own to get control of the government and use it in their own 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.

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

If you want a brief statement of Socialism or a discussion of some special phase of it, send enough to the Pocket Library of Socialism, 30 cents.

The Pocket Library of Socialism. This is a series of 32-page booklets published monthly at 30 cents a year or 5 cents a copy. The following numbers are now ready:

1. Woman and the Social Problem. By May Wood Simons.
2. The Evolution of the Class Struggle. By William H. Boyce.
3. Impediment Marriages. By Robert Blatchford.
4. Factories. By A. M. Simons.
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7. Wage-Labor and Capital. By Karl Marx.
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12. After Capitalism, What? By Rev. William T. Brown.
13. A Political Quack Doctor. By W. A. Corey.
14. Socialism and Farming. By A. M. Simons.
15. How I Acquired My Millions. By W. A. Corey.
16. Socialism in French Municipalities. A compilation from editorial reports.
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30. A Sketch of Social Evolution. By H. W. Wood.

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A School of Socialism. WALTER THOMAS MILLS, A. M., Principal.

Board of Examiners—George D. Herron, J. A. Wayland, Charles H. 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 an equal number to take another term after a period of actual experience in the field. The rest 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, 1902, 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 Canvass and to Organize, Correction of Common Errors in Speech and Physical Culture.

The tuition will be Ten Dollars.

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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 Course by circular to

Send stamp to
WALTER THOMAS MILLS,
GIRARD, KANS.

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.

REMEMBER THE "COMMUNE FESTIVAL AT DRUIDS' HALL, MARCH 15, ST. LOUIS LABOR WANTS YOU TO BE ON HAND AND TAKE PART.

A GOOD VOTE AT ERIE, PA.

Social Party Polls Nearly Twice
as Many Votes as Democrats—
Will Win at Next Election.

The city campaign in Erie, Pa., closed on Tuesday, February 18, after more than two months of the most energetic work, and the results are such as to satisfy the most sanguine. The vote for Mayor stands:

- Hardwick, Rep., 4,291.
- Ward, Socialist, 3,164.
- Warfel, Dem., 1,513.
- S. L. P., 163.

The campaign has been one of "boring from within" in the trade union movement—that is, it has been a campaign of education on the Socialist view of the labor question, carried on in the closest harmony with the trade unions, without fear and without compromise. The ticket was composed of men tried in the work of the unions and proven true, headed by Geo. N. Ward, of Cigar Makers No. 107, Jas. Wilson, Jr., of the Pattern Makers, H. C. Gould, of Typographical No. 77, Julius Ernstfeld of the Machinists' Union, T. H. Mosher of the Carpenters, and G. F. Hibeck of the Molders.

The campaign was waged entirely on educational lines. Meetings were held every night, and in nearly every union hall in the city, and the addresses of the candidates and other speakers were of the straight, uncompromising Socialist order. The efforts of the local comrades were most effectively supplemented by Comrades Nic Gieger, A. M. Simons, August Klenke, and Mother Jones. Gieger was with us for ten days, Simons a week, and Klenke two weeks. Mother Jones stopped over with us three days insisted on paying all her own expenses, and made two of her characteristic speeches, which were of incalculable value to the movement, one at the big labor carnival, the other in C. L. U. hall. The services of these comrades cost us nothing—because they were Socialists. And Mrs. A. M. Simons should not be omitted. She was with us for two weeks and did effective work for the cause, besides speaking a number of times. We could not utilize her to the extent she desired, because at this stage most of our meetings were held at noon time in the shops; but these two noble women have dispelled the prejudice against "women agitators," and prepared the field for comrades of their sex. Mrs. Simons made the address at the carnival on ladies' night. It was pronounced a masterly effort. She also made a deep impression at a big mass meeting in the Second Ward.

The campaign closed for Simons with a monster mass meeting on Sunday afternoon, at which he made the speech of the campaign, creating the wildest enthusiasm, and closing with an appeal to send him the news that the wage-workers of Erie had broken the chains of industrial slavery on the coming Tuesday. He didn't get that news, but he knows now that the chains are damaged beyond repair and that the next blow will burst them asunder. For the rest of us another mass meeting remained; on Monday night the largest east side hall was jammed to the doors for another hearing of the revolutionary class doctrines by the candidates and the "Iron-bound Dutchman," as Klenke was affectionately dubbed. And they got it.

Several days before election the Democratic politicians entirely abandoned their own ticket and worked strenuously for the Republicans—anything to beat those insolent workingmen, who thought they could govern themselves without the aid of professional tools of their bosses. Their efforts probably succeeded in throwing enough otherwise stanch Democratic votes into the Republican camp to defeat us; but we are well satisfied with a defeat compassed by such means. Enough timid workingmen, who were afraid we could not win, insured defeat by voting the Republican ticket, but this will not occur again. The "best" Democrats voted the Republican ticket also; this we intend shall occur again, but the next time we intend that it shall be done openly and not insidiously as it was this time. Thus we shall make clear to the working class the chasm between them and the capitalists; the task is becoming easier every day, and the era of deception is about closed.

The effect is demoralizing. Capitalist press and politicians are amazed. The press is trying to strangle the baby and the politician is trying to straddle it, but neither will succeed, the baby is a giant in mind and body. The efforts of these worthies are really rich. The Rep.-Dem. press agree that the Republican wage workers played a low-down game on the Democratic wage worker, the purpose of this clearly being to pick the Democrat back into his old pen, but the men whose intelligence indicated his vote for class interest simply smiles at such puerility. The Democratic organ declares that the men who voted the Socialist ticket are only "radical" Democrats, and that they will get what they want in the Democratic party—and the men smile again. And the Democratic politicians proffer the olive branch and suggest "union" to beat the Republicans, and the Socialists give them the laugh.

Analysis of the returns clearly shows that Republican success was made possible by the "conservative" and "best" Democrats—and since the election these same Democrats admit it.

The S. L. P. carried on their usual

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

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campaign of delectable scarcity, but with very little vigor and still less effect. They tried by legal proceedings to prevent our using the name "Socialist Party" on the ballot, but failed. They will be quite harmless in the future, and some of them will again be good workers for Socialism.

MINUTES OF THE CENTRAL TRADES.

Business Transacted by that Body
at its Last Meeting.

Walthalla Hall,
St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 23, 1902.

Meeting called to order by President Hoppenon at 7:10 p. m.

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

Garment Workers Nos. 25 and 58, Belleville Trades Assembly, Allied Metal Mechanics No. 46, Wood Workers No. 149, Stationary Firemen No. 6, Boot and Shoe Workers Joint Council No. 12 and Union No. 25, Musicians No. 44, Coopers No. 141, Cloth Hat and Cap Makers 5578. The latter is a newly affiliated Union.

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

Report of Secretary: In reference to strike of Upholsterers at Prufrock Factory against a reduction of wages, that firm has been unable up to this time to replace any of the 54 men who walked out; strikers confident of victory in a short time.

In reference to strike of Cigar Makers of Wm. A. Stickney Cigar Co., for re-instatement of two discharged members of Union, and enforcement of other Union rules in factory; strikers have situation well in hand, prospects very good for an early settlement.

Recommend in both of these strikes that members of Organized Labor give them their support wherever possible.

In reference to having another conference with the Wm. J. Lemp Brewing Co. in behalf of the Brewery Workers' Label; results were that Mr. Chas. Lemp again asked for further time to consider. Progress.

In reference to a conference held between J. Epstein & Co. and members of the Pants Makers' Union, for the purpose of acting upon the application of Epstein Co. for the use of the Garment Workers' label; on account of not being able to come to an understanding in regard to wages and conditions in factory, the application for the use of labels was rejected by the members of the Union.

In reference to the Business Agents Association, having adopted preamble and by-laws, which would be presented to all Unions for adoption or rejection as soon as possible.

In reference to visiting various Unions in behalf of Union labeled goods and organized labor generally.

By motion the report was received and recommendations concurred in.

Delegate Fisher of the Glass Blowers Union No. 5 then requested that Whittemore Bros. be placed on the unfair list. The delegate was informed by the President that his Union would have to send in an official written request.

Entertainment Committee reported that they have made arrangements for mass meeting, to be held at Walthalla Hall, March 30. Also report progress on the May Day Demonstration. By motion received.

Fraternal Delegates to B. T. C. report routine business; received.

Fraternal Delegates to M. T. C. report routine business; received.

Fraternal Delegates to Belleville central body report routine business; received.

By motion Lieut. H. C. Medenbach was granted the floor for ten minutes in behalf of the struggling Boers in South Africa, and briefly stated the cause of the war now going on, and requested all delegates and friends to attend open mass meeting at Germania Turner Hall, February 24th. The gentleman's remarks were well received by the delegates.

The amendments to the constitution of the Missouri State Federation of Labor was then taken up as a special order from previous meeting. There

are 15 amendments, 14 of which were unanimously adopted, the 15th by a majority vote—Record of vote on amendments in office.

The resolution asking the C. T. and L. U. to reconsider the action taken on report of the representatives of the different trades councils on the World's Fair printing matter, further asking that said report be referred back to the representatives of these trades councils for the purpose of correcting the statement contained in said report, pertaining to printed matter, was received, and on motion concurred in.

By motion Prof. Prentiss, President of State Teachers Association, was granted the floor, and spoke in behalf of a compulsory educational bill, which he claims would go a long way towards keeping children out of the workshops. He expressed the hope that the C. T. & L. U. would again endorse said bill when the proper time arrived. Delegates demonstrated their approval of remarks made by general applause.

The Secretary then stated, that by some misunderstanding there were delegates seated from Painters Union 513 who were not members of that local.

By motion the Secretary was instructed to notify said Painters Union, that no one could represent a Union in the C. T. & L. U. unless he be a member of said local union.

Communications:

From Waitresses Alliance 249, calling the attention of the delegates to their boycott on Weisman's Silver Grill restaurant, 411 North Seventh street, with a request that all delegates bring this matter before their respective locals.

By motion received and delegates ordered to note contents.

From Barbers Union 102, new Shop Rules and scale of wages to go into effect March 1, 1902, with the following prices appended for work done: Hair cut (adults) 25 cents; children, under 12 years of age, 15 cents; hair singeing 25 cents; shampooing, 25 cents; sea-foam, 15 cents; shaving (weekdays), 10 cents; Sundays and legal holidays (to-wit: New Year, Fourth of July, Thanksgiving, Christmas), 15 cents; received and concurred in.

From Engineers' No. 2, complimentary tickets for their ball; received with thanks.

From Bill Posters and Billers Union, notifying organized labor that there is a Union of Bill Posters and Billers in existence, and when the Unions have any kind of work to do, to throw it in the way of the members of said Union and not give it to any outsiders, as has been the case in the past. By motion received and contents noted.

From Bill Posters and Billers Union, stating that they thought they were the innocent parties in the matter of the invitations to their ball appearing without the label of the Allied Printing Trades Council, claiming that the manager of the printing office where said printing was done, told them that it was the printers' fact that the label did not appear on their invitations. By motion the letter was referred to the A. P. T. Council.

From Boot and Shoe Workers' Joint Council 13, a request to place Rice & Hutchins Shoe Co. on the unfair list; referred to Secretary with full power to act.

From Sewer and Water Pipe Laborers Union, a request to endorse boycott on H. Renking & Co.; referred to Secretary.

From Coopers Union 37, informing C. T. & L. U. that they have made the Wunderlich Co. an open shop, not stating whether they want this firm's name removed from the unfair list or not, and none of their delegates being present at this time to explain the Secretary was instructed to visit the Union at their next meeting for the purpose of having letter explained.

From Joint Advisory Board of Cigar Makers Unions, a request to have boycott on Wm. A. Stickney Cigar Co. endorsed; by motion referred to Secretary with power to act.

From Waiters Union 20, grievance against the Beck Liqueur Co. and the Tannhauser Saloon; referred to Secretary.

From Waiters Union 20, informing C. T. & L. U. that the boycott on the Creamery Lunch Co. has been removed, the firm signing agreement with Waitresses Alliance; received and filed.

From Flour and Cereal Men's Union, report on boycott on Eggers Milling Co.; received.

From Fenimore Association No. 5, report on boycott on Stephens Litho, and Engraving Co., and the Aug. Gast Bank Note Co.; received.

From Brick Makers Alliance 57, report on boycott on Evans-Howard; received.

From Carriage and Wagon Makers Union, grievance against the Wm. J.

done in non-union wagon shops; referred to Secretary.

From Quarry Workers Union, report on boycott on Fruin-Bambrick, and the Perkinson Bros. Construction Co.; received.

From Boot and Shoe Workers' Union 25, notifying the C. T. & L. U. that Unions 25 and 242 have consolidated, and that they will be known hereafter under the name of Amalgamated Union No. 25; received.

From Iron Molders Union 123, Pittston, Pa., asking for information regarding the boycott on the Wrought Iron Range Co. Secretary read reply sent on; received and action of Secretary concurred in.

From Burlington Trades & Labor Assembly, asking organized labor to be on the look-out for ice shipped into St. Louis by Baldwin, as he is unfair to Union Labor; received and contents noted.

From Local Union No. 1, A. F. of L., Coshocton, O., asking that a committee visit the Mount City Paint Co. and Hamilton Brown Shoe Co. for the purpose of having said firms discontinue patronizing Meak-Beach Co., who are unfairly referred to Secretary.

From A. F. of L., resolution in favor of excluding Chinese laborers from the United States, with a request for endorsement and sending of same to Senators of Missouri, also Congressmen; received and request complied with.

From Coopers Union 123, New Orleans, La., asking organized labor to aid them in their struggle for justice with the Henderson Sugar Refining Co. in curtailing the sale of all products coming from said refinery; referred to Secretary.

From Metal Polishers' Union of Dayton, O., informing organized labor that the National Cash Register Co. have had an article prepared and printed in the Dayton Evening Press, also that the N. C. R. Co. have purchased 300,000 copies of said paper for distribution and further that the Union has had an article published in the Butler County Press, to counteract the one published by the company, with a request that we have all labor papers and others to publish copy of Butler County Press article; by motion received and request granted.

Resolution by Delegate Dunn: Protesting against the public invitation and entertainment of Prince Henry, and the fabulous expenditure of money, on the ground that he represents the capitalistic government of Germany which is now oppressing the working class of that country; by motion the resolution was adopted as read.

The following bills were read and ordered paid:

Co-operative Printing House, \$8.80; Delegates Downing and Schweizer for attending meeting of Belleville Trades Assembly, \$1.55 each; Delegate Kassel, attending two meetings of the B. T. C., 70 cents; Kreyling, salary as Secretary and postage, \$38.35.

By motion the meeting adjourned at 6:40 p. m.

Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees, Division 11, meets at Whaler's hall, 370 Easton ave., 1st and 3rd Monday, E. H. Meyers, sec., 290 Chippewa st.

Iron Molders' Helpers No. 702, meets at Loebig's Broadway and Geyer ave., 1st and 3rd Saturday, Chas. H. Linke, sec., 125 S. 4th st.

Artists and Engravers' Association meets at 504 Market st., 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Guido Volkes, sec., 375 Wycosin ave.

Bakers and Confectioners No. 15, meets at Lightstone's Hall, 11th and Franklin ave., 1st and 3rd Saturday, 7 p. m. Wm. Schweizer, sec., Lightstone's Hall.

Barbers No. 102, meets at Lightstone's Hall, 11th and Franklin ave., every Tuesday, C. W. Frazer, sec., 106 N. 8th st.

Bartenders Union No. 41, meets at 634 Market st., 1st and 3rd Friday at 2:30 p. m., and second and fourth Friday at 3 p. m. Ike J. Bauer, secretary and business agent, 604 Market st. Telephone, Kinloch A212.

Beltmakers and Helpers meet at 2301 S. Broadway, 1st and 3rd Friday, John L. Menck, sec., 207 S. 3d st.

Bottle Packers and Laborers' Union No. 975, meets at 301 S. Broadway, 1st and 3rd Friday, Oscar Mueller, sec., 290 S. 7th.

Bill Posters and Billers meet at 504 Market st., 4th Thursday, Gus G. en, sec., 21 S. 7th.

BE CAREFUL.
To Organized Labor and its Friends—
Greeting: We desire to call your attention to the fact that the American Waiters' Union, Local No. 20, is the only bona fide waiters' organization affiliated with the Central Trades and Labor Union and American Federation of Labor.

It has come to the attention of our organization, that an organization known as the International Bartenders' and Waiters' Union, No. 2409, with headquarters at 1857 South Eleventh street, of this city, are catering for dances, entertainments, etc., from organized labor and their friends, and we take this method to inform you of the imposition that is being practiced on you.

Hoping that we still have your moral support as in the past, and with best wishes from this organization, we remain,

Fraternally yours,
EXECUTIVE BOARD LOCAL NO. 20.

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ROSTER OF TRADES UNIONS.

Complete list of their Meeting Places.

CENTRAL TRADES AND LABOR UNION meets at Walthalla Hall, 10th and Franklin ave., 2d and 4th Sundays, 2 p. m. J. J. Hoppenon, pres.; David Kreyling, sec. and organizer, Walthalla Hall.

BELLEVILLE TRADES ASSEMBLY meets at Adler's Hall, west end of 4th St., John Kloss, Sec., 25 N. Gold st., Belleville, Ill.

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

BEER DRIVERS' NO. 43 meets at 308 E. Third, second and fourth Mondays, Aug. Priestersbach, sec., 201 S. Third.

BOILER MAKERS AND IRON SHIP-BUILDERS NO. 27 meets at Harugari Hall, 10th and Carr, every Wednesday, John Tige, sec., 125 N. 14th st.

BOILERMAKERS' HELPERS' UNION No. 822 meets at 12th and Howard st. and 3d Tuesday, John Mullen, sec., 126 N. 8th st.

BOOKBINDERS' NO. 18 meets at 120 Franklin avenue fourth Monday, Geo. W. Khorib, cor. sec., 210 Olive st.

BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS' (Joint Council No. 12) meets at Shoe Workers' Hall, 220 Franklin avenue every Monday evening, M. T. Flahive, sec., 300 Franklin ave.

BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS NO. 12 meets at Shoe Workers' Hall, 220 Franklin ave., every Friday night, Mrs. Lazie Nolan, sec., 1721 Colman st.

BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS NO. 12 (Cutters) meets every Tuesday night at Shoe Workers' Hall, 220 Franklin ave. Geo. Hugo, sec., 2606 Howard st.

BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS NO. 22 (Stock Fitters) meets at Smith's Hall, s. e. cor. 1st and Franklin ave., every Friday night, Peter Adams, sec., 575 Biddle street.

BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS 26 (Custom) meets at Shoe Workers' Hall, 220 Franklin avenue every Wednesday, Sam Marshall, Sec., Wellston, Mo.

BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS NO. 30 Amalgamated meets at Shoe Workers' Hall, 220 Franklin ave., every Wednesday night, Frank Pinta, sec., 103 N. 17th st.

BRASS MOULDERS' UNION, NO. 9 meets at 1319 Franklin avenue, 1st and 3rd Fridays, H. P. Mueller, sec., 16 Morrison ave.

BREWER AND MALSTERS NO. 6 meets at 2301 S. Broadway, 2nd and 4th Monday, Jacob Gablemann, sec., 212 E. Broadway.

BREWERY FIREMEN, No. 55, meets at 7th and Ann ave. 2d and 4th Thursday, A. W. Christman, sec., 3613 S. Broadway, sts. 2d and 4th Friday, Chas. Moench.

BREWERY PORTERS, FREIGHT HANDLERS AND ICE PLANT WORKERS NO. 237 meets at 7th and Arsenal sts. 2nd and 4th Friday, Chas. Moench, sec., 3017 S. 18th st.

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

BREWERY LABORERS' UNION meets at 16th and Wyoming sts. 1st and 3rd Tuesday, Louis Heyne, sec., 2012 McNair ave.

BREWERY WORKERS (Wells Beer), No. 266, meets at 212 S. Broadway, 1st and 3rd Tuesday, John A. Schmidt, sec., 2104 Wyoming.

BREWERY ENGINEERS, No. 346, meets at Burlington Building, 1st and 2d Tuesday, P. H. Sellers, sec., 216 Salsbury.

BROOM MAKERS, No. 65, meets at Harugari Hall, 10th and Carr, 1st and 3rd Friday, Theo. Schaeffer, sec., 313 Bremen ave.

BRUSH MAKERS, No. 762, meets at 312 S. Broadway, 2d Saturday, C. F. Doetting, sec., 2623 S. Grand.

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OPPOSED TO PRINCE'S RECEPTION.

Socialist Legislators of Massachusetts Defend Democracy, Oppose Royalty.

Democrats and Republicans Voted Against Them.

The writer considers himself fortunate in being one of the few Socialists present when the two Socialist members of the Massachusetts Legislature protested last Wednesday against official recognition of Prince Henry of Prussia. It came about so suddenly that speakers and listeners were alike unprepared. A full minute passed before those present realized what was taking place. Then there followed a most dramatic scene and one never to be forgotten.

When the order authorizing the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House to extend an invitation to Prince Henry to meet the general court of Massachusetts in joint convention was read, many of the members did not hear it. For some time the Speaker had been mechanically reading off committee reports on unimportant bills which were passed without even a vote being taken. Some members were talking others reading, and still others were sitting abstractedly watching the Speaker manufacture laws. Messengers were sitting about, and the reporters in the press gallery were jollying each other. The buzz of conversation ascended to the ears of the whispering visitors in the gallery. Suddenly Carey's voice rang out:

"Mr. Speaker."

"Mr. Carey, of Haverhill."

There was an abrupt lull in the conversation.

Nor lives a beggar but is nobly born,
Nor wears a slave a yoke or czar a crown
That makes him more or less than just a man.

Prince Henry is reported as saying that New York is the haven of many Germans. Yes, Mr. Speaker, New York and the United States have been the haven for thousands of Germans exiled from their native land, and it was the monarch whom this man represents and his ancestors who tortured, imprisoned and exiled the best and noblest of the sons of Germany because they loved freedom and sought economic and political self-government.

"The monarchial system is maintained through the persecution of men and women who spoke for what this republic is supposed to stand. Human beings have been for ages murdered, imprisoned and sacrificed to sustain Prince Henry and such as he in power; and in the names of those murdered ones I protest today. I maintain that Prince Henry does not represent the German working people who compose that nation. He represents the class that oppresses and exploits the workers and their wrongs cry to us to ignore him. Were he a chosen representative of the people, sent here by their will, no matter what color, race or creed they might be, I would welcome him, but he represents a system that divides humanity and profits by bloodshed.

"As a member of that international movement which seeks the solidarity of all humanity, I would give the fraternal hand of greeting to a representative of the people were he to enter here, but to a titled representative of monarchy I could only point to that door and say one word—Go!"

Carey had hardly ceased speaking when Reed of Taunton arose. The Speaker, apparently wishing to prevent further debate, recognized him reluctantly. Reed was trembling with excitement and he blurted out his opening words as if they had been choking him:

"I am frank to admit," he said, "that I am not one of those who can sit in silence when words like these are spoken. Every one in and out of this House recognizes that Prince Henry is the national guest. He is not the guest of an individual, but of the United States. I regret that a member of the Massachusetts House should have been guilty of such a breach or courtesy as has the gentleman from Haverhill. I am confident that with the possible exception of one other every member of this House joins me in desiring to give a cordial welcome to him who is not only our guest but the representative of a great and friendly nation across the sea."

He hesitated for loss of words and then stammered out:

"I believe the House stands ready to vote on this order now."

He sat down without a sign of encouragement from his fellows, his speech a pitiful failure. Immediately the Speaker again attempted to put the question, but MacCartney was on the floor before a half dozen words were spoken. He was recognized, the worried, harassed look deepening on the Speaker's face.

MacCartney could not have commenced more gently and suavely, but before he finished he had intensified the painful excitement by utterances accentuated by sarcastic delivery and graphic gestures which made them terribly effective.

He said:

"I regret very much that it has developed upon two inconspicuous members of this body to enter a protest against the passage of this order. I regret the necessity for it, but duty compels me to protest."

"A mighty contest is going on in the world between two philosophies—imperialism and democracy. This is no mere academic difference, but a struggle which pervades all nations and the peoples of all nations are organizing for it. Prince Henry is the representative of imperialism and it is our duty and opportunity to register our belief and our opposition. We recognize that there are definite relations between nations under monarchial form and those under democratic form. Official representatives should be treated as such, but Henry is not here on an official visit."

"The gentleman so far as I know history, has done nothing. Accident made him the son of a monarch and the brother of an emperor. His brother has had a boat built in this country, and he has come over to see it safely put in the water."

"He is a private citizen, so far as we are concerned, yet the newspapers of this country, pretending to stand for the principles of the republic, have been simply plastered over with pictures and descriptions of royalty. This person does not directly represent Germany. He is a member of royalty. He comes as a member of the royal family, and the great bulk of the German people are not royalists. In view of these facts we raise our voices in protest."

"We meet under this dome, around whose eaves are set the names of men who preached and died for democracy, and yet we become saturated with the

mania to give honor not to a representative of the people, but a representative of monarchy, and we see the American people led to prostrate themselves in the dust at his feet.

"King Edward is to be crowned, and this country is to send three special envoys to his coronation, and these envoys, these representatives of democracy, will dress up in pink tights—yes, in pink pants. We will send over the daughter of the President of the United States to that coronation—we, the believers in democracy, will actually fall over ourselves to do honor to royalty incarnated in the person of King Edward of England."

"There is in this country today an imperialism more subtle and far-reaching than any imperialism of the past—an imperialism of wealth. This imperialism is leading the people to worship other forms of tyranny. Our industrial monarchs unite with the monarchs of the old world to establish a world-wide monarchy and to further this end our capitalists are bartering their daughters to European profligates in return for titles."

"And who pays for all this? Five hundred thousand workmen in Germany today are out of employment. In the City of Berlin alone there 100,000 working men without employment and the charitable institutions are strained to the utmost to provide for the necessities of life. Yet to pay for the private gentleman's yacht and his luxuries those people will be ground still further into poverty. And who pays the cost of the gorgeous reception given this representative of oppression? Who but the working men of America? It is from their toil and sweat that this bill will be paid."

"We should oppose recognizing this man because he represents a philosophy antagonistic to progress, a system belonging to a past age, a doctrine that denies the equality of man and which lives on murder and persecution."

"Now, Mr. Speaker, the gentleman will be received with outstretched hands. The members of the party which bears the stamp of democracy upon it will probably vote for this order. Yet our voices will be heard for the people and against monarchy, imperialism and plutocracy, we will fight constitutionally, we will bear witness metaphorically, we will attempt to fan the dying embers of freedom while those to whom the heritage of liberty and democracy is entrusted are paying homage to royalty."

There was complete silence while MacCartney spoke, and after he had concluded, Hayes, of Lowell, interrupted the speaker for the fourth time while the question was being put and was recognized. Mr. Hayes poses as the funny man of the House, and he proceeded to sustain his reputation. He was not very funny, but his attempt at ridicule met with more laughter than it otherwise would because it came opportunely and relieved the tension prevailing.

Hayes began by quoting the following from the scripture:

"The wind bloweth where it listeth; the sound thereof is heard but we know not whence it cometh nor whither it goeth, and more wind has been wasted in the past few minutes than would keep the members of the House in breath for the next six months."

He said he had felt terrified when the previous speaker was addressing the House and had momentarily expected the German army to enter the House and bear him away to a kommers. He suggested that the Sergeant-at-Arms and his subordinates surround the two Socialists during Prince Henry's visit in order that the two members be protected from contact with royalty and from the possibility of being taken captive by the Prince. From such a calamity he knew the House would wish to be delivered, for said he, "We should miss them. Oh, how we should miss them!"

There was no applause when Hayes sat down. He was followed by Dean of Wakefield, a Democrat, who said the courtesies extended to Prince Henry are not a recognition of a form of government, but simply an expression of good will for the people of another nation. He favored the order. Still there was no applause.

This ended the debate. The speaker hurriedly called for a rising vote, and all apparently stood up, except Carey and MacCartney, who afterwards voted in the negative. Carey asked unanimous consent to be placed on record. Hayes, of Lowell, objected. The Speaker ruled that Carey's request could only be granted on a ye and nay vote. Carey asked for a roll call, but only MacCartney and he arose, thirty being required. This closed the incident. A large number of members escaped to the corridors to discuss it, and the House assumed its normal condition.

A few minutes afterward the adverse report of the committee on Carey's bill requiring that railroads increase the number of brakemen on trains came up. Carey moved to substitute his bill and spoke for fifteen minutes upon it. His speech bristled with facts, showing the necessity for the measure. He was opposed by Sampson, of Worcester, who claimed to be a railroad man of forty years' experience. He said the measure was unnecessary. Bullard, of West Newton, supplemented this by saying the railroads would consider the safety of their train men and passengers. MacCartney replied and roared both statements in a scathing speech.

What followed was most interesting. A rising vote showed a tie—42 to 42. Carey made the point of no quorum. A count showed only 107 members present, sustaining the point. Carey then moved that the Sergeant-at-Arms bring in a quorum. The members in the corridors were rounded up and a quorum was had.

Carey then asked for a roll call, and in spite of protestations from some members he secured the necessary number—31 responding. This development was highly disagreeable to several members who had voted against the bill, but who did not want to be placed on record and it was amusing to note their bewilderment and disgust. The roll call resulted in 65 to 79, and another labor bill died the death at the hands of "labor's friends." This one was especially important to the railroad men of the state who are a unit in its favor and who had a special legislative agent present.

Shortly afterwards the House adjourned after the most exciting session held in many years and one which all Socialists can be proud to remember. It was no easy task for our representatives to stand in that hostile body and utter truths which run counter to the world's opinion; but they did it and did it with a dignified sincerity which commanded the respect even of their opponents and which entitles them to the appreciation and support of Socialists everywhere.

WILLIAM MAILLY,
Boston, Mass., March 1, 1901.

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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, or 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 calal 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."

Kansas City Platform.

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

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

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

We will demolish all unsafe and unsanitary tenement houses, and thoroughly cleanse the crowded districts of the city where the poor live in filth and squalor, only to populate the pest-house and deck the potter's field with wooden slabs.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sufficient revenue for all our purposes will be raised by assessing on

real and personal. At present rates those of small means are made to pay in excess of their just proportion of taxes, while corporations and wealthy individuals swear to assessment lists which should send their makers to the Penitentiary.

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

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

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

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

Again, we call the attention of the citizens to the fact that there is a property qualification for office-holding in Kansas City's charter, which is in direct conflict with section 5259 of the Revised Statutes of 1899, all of which shows the unscrupulousness of the capitalist class, which thus seeks to intimidate its victims and unoppose the functions of government to itself. As this provision of the charter is illegal, it is too insignificant to be mentioned or considered except as we have here shown. We will submit amendments which will prevent the present farce of dead-locked councils and one-man power. The upper house must be abolished and enlarged representation in one governing body established. The veto power of the Mayor is a relic of the past. Boards, with powers practically co-relative with those of the council must go.

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

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

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

INJUNCTION MADE PERMANENT.

Massachusetts Supreme Court Strikes Another Blow at Labor.

The decision on the temporary injunction issued against the teamsters in the strike against the Brine Transportation Company was rendered on Friday by Judge Braley of the Supreme Court. As was to be expected the injunction was made permanent, teamsters being forbidden to interfere either directly or indirectly with the business of the company, although the union can solicit customers from the Brine Company if not under contract with it, to transfer their patronage to other firms.

The situation, at the present writing, has a most serious aspect. The union leaders claim a strike is imminent that will paralyze the trade of New England, over whom they will be victorious. It is also claimed that the railroad corporations' capacity seem to be anxious for a strike, believing an opportunity would be presented to exterminate organized labor. If all the workmen involved in the transportation business were to strike the result would be disastrous.

In order to try and prevent a strike the allied transportation council, will appeal again to the National Civic Federation and the State Board of Conciliation. As nearly all the unions meet on Sunday, it is impossible to predict what action will be taken, but the freight handlers and other teamsters are reported in deep sympathy with the Brine strikers and radical action is probable.

The Boston union men are considerably agitated over the court decision, but it is difficult to see how they could expect anything else. So long as they vote for their masters, they may expect their masters to control the courts.

Boston, March 1. W. M.

"You are afraid Socialism would destroy home life; and so you make sure that the home life of the workingman will be destroyed by confining the system that sends his wife and daughters into the factories and sweatshops."

A GOOD VOTE AT ERIE, PA.

Social Party Polls Nearly Twice as Many Votes as Democrats—Will Win at Next Election.

The city campaign in Erie, Pa., closed on Tuesday, February 18, after more than two months of the most energetic work, and the results are such as to satisfy the most sanguine. The vote for Mayor stands:

- Hardwick, Rep., 4,281
- Ward, Socialist, 4,164
- Warfel, Dem., 1,513
- S. L. P., 163.

The campaign has been one of "boring from within" in the trade-union movement—that is, it has been a campaign of education on the Socialist view of the labor question, carried on in the closest harmony with the trade unions, without fear and without compromise. The ticket was composed of men tried in the work of the unions and proven true, headed by Geo. N. Ward, of Cigar Makers No. 107, Jas. Wilson, Jr., of the Pattern Makers, H. C. Gould, of Typographical No. 77, Julius Erstfeld of the Machinists' Union, T. H. Mosher of the Carpenters, and G. F. Hilbeck of the Molders.

The campaign was waged entirely on educational lines. Meetings were held every night, and in nearly every union hall in the city, and the addresses of the candidates and other speakers were of the highest, uncompromising Socialist order. The efforts of the local comrades were most effective.

Comrades Geo. Geiger, A. M. Simons, August Klenke, and Mother Jones. Geiger was with us for ten days, Simons a week, and Klenke two weeks. Mother Jones stopped over with us three days insisted on paying all her own expenses, and made two of her characteristic speeches, which were of incalculable value to the movement, one at the big labor carnival, the other in C. L. U. hall. The services of these comrades cost us nothing—because they were Socialists. And Mrs. A. M. Simons should not be omitted. She was with us for two weeks and did effective work for the cause, besides speaking a number of times. We could not utilize her to the extent she desired, because at this stage most of our meetings were held at noon time in the shops; but these two noble women have dispelled the prejudice against "women agitators" and prepared the field for comrades of their sex. Mrs. Simons made the address at the carnival on ladies' night. It was pronounced a masterly effort. She also made a deep impression at a big mass meeting in the Second Ward.

The campaign closed for Simons with a monster mass meeting on Sunday afternoon, at which he made the speech of the campaign, creating the wildest enthusiasm, and closing with an appeal to send him the news that the wage-workers of Erie had broken the chains of industrial slavery on the coming Tuesday. He didn't get that news, but he knows now that the chains are damaged beyond repair and that the next blow will burst them asunder. For the rest of us another mass meeting remained; on Monday night the largest east side hall was jammed to the doors for another hearing of the revolutionary class doctrines by the candidates and the "iron-bound Dutchman" as Klenke was affectionately dubbed. And they got it.

Several days before election the Democratic politicians entirely abandoned their own ticket and worked strenuously for the Republicans—anything to beat these insolent workingmen, who thought they could govern themselves without the aid of professional tools of their bosses. Their efforts probably succeeded in throwing enough otherwise stanch Democratic votes into the Republican camp to defeat us; but we are well satisfied with a defeat compassed by such means. Enough timid workingmen, who were afraid we could not win, insured defeat by voting the Republican ticket, but this will not occur again. The "best" Democrats voted the Republican ticket also; this we intend shall occur again, but the next time we intend that it shall be done openly and not masked as it was this time. Thus we shall make clear to the working class the chasm between them and the capitalists; the task is becoming easier every day, and the era of deception is about closed.

The effect is astounding. Capitalist press and politicians are amazed. The press is trying to strangle the baby and the politician is trying to straddle it, but neither will succeed; the baby is a giant in mind and body. The efforts of these worthies are feebly rich. The Rep.-Dem. press agree that the Republican wage workers played a low-down game on the Democratic wage worker, the purpose of this clearly being to pique the Democrat back into his old pen, but the men whose intelligence indicated his vote for class interest simply smiles at such puerility. The Democratic organ declares that the men who voted the Socialist ticket are only "radical" Democrats, and that they will get what they want in the Democratic party—and the men smile again. And the Democratic politicians proffer the olive branch and suggest "union" to beat the Republicans, and the Socialists give them the laugh.

Analysis of the returns clearly shows that Republican success was made possible by the "conservative" and "best" Democrats—and since the election these same Democrats admit it.

The S. L. P. carried off their usual

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campaign of desecration, but with very little vigor and still less effect. They tried by legal proceedings to prevent our using the name "Socialist Party" on the ballot, but failed. They will be quite harmless in the future, and some of them will again be good workers for Socialists.

Another result of the clear presentation of Socialist philosophy in the campaign just closed is found in the eagerness to join the local manifested by the class-conscious union men who did such splendid work for their class, and in the increased powers of our paper, the Erie "People," which aided so materially in securing the splendid victory.

MINUTES OF THE CENTRAL TRADES.

Business Transacted by that Body at its Last Meeting.

Walhalla Hall, St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 23, 1902.

Meeting called to order by President Hoppenjon at 2:10 p. m.

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

Garment Workers Nos. 26 and 68, Belleville Trades Assembly, Allied Metal Mechanics No. 46, Wood Workers No. 149, Stationary Firemen No. 6, Boot and Shoe Workers Joint Council No. 13 and Union No. 25, Musicians No. 44, Coopers No. 141, Cloth Hat and Cap Makers 9578. The latter is a newly affiliated Union.

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

Report of Secretary: In reference to strike of Upholsterers at Prufrock factory against a reduction of wages, that firm has been unable up to this time to replace any of the 54 men who walked out; strikers confident of victory in a short time.

In reference to strike of Cigar Makers of Wm. A. Stickney Cigar Co., for reinstatement of two discharged members of Union, and enforcement of other Union rules in factory; strikers have situation well in hand, prospects very good for an early settlement.

Recommend in both of these strikes that members of Organized Labor give them their support wherever possible.

In reference to having another conference with the Wm. J. Lemp Brewing Co. in behalf of the Brewery Workers' Label; results were that Mr. Chas. Lemp again asked for further time to consider. Progress.

In reference to a conference held between J. Epstein & Co. and members of the Pants Makers Union, for the purpose of acting upon the application of Epstein Co. for the use of the Garment Workers' label; on account of not being able to come to an understanding in regard to wages and conditions in factory, the application for the use of labels was rejected by the members of the Union.

In reference to the Business Agents Association, having adopted preamble and by-laws, which would be presented to all Unions for adoption or rejection as soon as possible.

In reference to visiting various Unions in behalf of Union labeled goods and organized labor generally.

By motion the report was received and recommendations concurred in.

Delegate Fisher of the Glass Blowers Union No. 5 then requested that Whitmore Bros. be placed on the unfair list. The delegate was informed by the President that his Union would have to send in an official written request.

Entertainment Committee reported that they have made arrangements for mass meeting to be held at Walhalla Hall, March 30. Also report progress on the May Day Demonstration. By motion received.

Fraternal Delegates to B. T. C. report routine business; received.

Fraternal Delegates to M. T. C. report routine business; received.

Fraternal Delegates to Belleville central body report routine business; received.

By motion Lieut. H. C. Mollenbach was granted the floor for ten minutes in behalf of the struggling Boers in South Africa, and briefly stated the cause of the war now going on, and requested all delegates and friends to attend open mass meeting at Germania Turner Hall, February 24th. The gentleman's remarks were well received by the delegates.

The amendments to the constitution of the Missouri State Federation of Labor was then taken up as a special order from previous meeting. There

are 15 amendments, 14 of which were unanimously adopted, the 15th by a majority vote—Record of vote on amendments in file.

The resolution asking the C. T. and L. U. to reconsider the action taken on report of the representatives of the different trades councils on the World's Fair printing matter, further asking that said report be referred back to the representatives of these trades councils for the purpose of correcting the statement contained in said report pertaining to printed matter, was received, and on motion concurred in.

By motion Prof. Prentiss, President of State Teachers Association, was granted the floor, and spoke in behalf of a compulsory educational bill, which he claims would go a long way towards keeping children out of the workshops.

He expressed the hope that the C. T. & L. U. would again endorse said bill when the proper time arrived. Delegates demonstrated their approval of remarks made by general applause.

The Secretary then stated, that by some misunderstanding there were delegates seated from Painters Union 513 who were not members of that local.

By motion the Secretary was instructed to notify said Painters Union that no one could represent a Union in the C. T. & L. U. unless he be a member of said local union.

Communications: From Waitresses Alliance 249, calling the attention of the delegates to their boycott on Weisman's Silver Grill restaurant, 411 North Seventh street, with a request that all delegates bring this matter before their respective locals.

By motion received and delegates ordered to note contents.

From Barbers Union 192, new Shop Rules and scale of wages to go into effect March 1, 1902, with the following prices appended for work done: Hair cut (adults) 25 cents; children, under 12 years of age, 15 cents; hair singeing 25 cents; shampooing, 25 cents; sea-foam, 15 cents; shaving (weekdays), 10 cents; Sundays and legal holidays (to-wit: New Year, Fourth of July, Thanksgiving, Christmas), 15 cents; received and concurred in.

From Engineers No. 2, complimentary tickets for their ball; received with thanks.

From Bill Posters and Billers Union, notifying organized labor that there is a Union of Bill Posters and Billers in existence, and when the Unions have any kind of work to do, to throw it in the way of the members of said Union and not give it to any outsiders, as has been the case in the past. By motion received and contents noted.

From Bill Posters and Billers Union, stating that they thought they were the innocent parties in the matter of the invitations to their ball appearing without the label of the Allied Printing Trades Council, claiming that the manager of the printing office where said printing was done, told them that it was the printers' fault that the label did not appear on their invitations. By motion the letter was referred to the A. P. T. Council.

From Boot and Shoe Workers' Joint Council 13, a request to place Rice & Hutchins Shoe Co. on the unfair list; referred to Secretary with full power to act.

From Sewer and Water Pipe Laborers Union, a request to endorse boycott on H. Renking & Co.; referred to Secretary.

From Coopers Union 37, informing C. T. & L. U. that they have made the Wunderlich Co-operative Co. an open shop, not stating whether they want this firm's name removed from the unfair list or not, and none of their delegates being present at this time to explain, the Secretary was instructed to visit the Union at their next meeting for the purpose of having letter explained.

From Joint Advisory Board of Cigar Makers Unions, a request to have boycott on Wp. A. Stickney Cigar Co. endorsed; by motion referred to Secretary with power to act.

From Waiters Union 29, grievance against the Deck Liquor Co. and the Tannian Saloon; referred to Secretary.

From Waiters Union 29, informing C. T. & L. U. that the boycott on the Creamery Lunch Co. has been removed, the firm signing agreement with Waitresses Alliance; received and filed.

From Flour and Cereal Men's Union, report on boycott on Eggers Milling Co.; received.

From Fenimore Association No. 5, report on boycott on Stephens Litho. and Engraving Co., and the Aug-Gait Bank Note Co.; received.

From Brick Makers Alliance 57, report on boycott on Evens-Howard; received.

From Carriage and Wagon Makers Union, grievance against the Wm. J.

done in non-union wagon shops; referred to Secretary.

From Quarry Workers Union, report on boycott on Frull-Bambrick, and the Perkinson Bros. Construction Co.; received.

From Roof and Shoe Workers Union 25, notifying the C. T. & L. U. that Unions 25 and 242 have consolidated, and that they will be known hereafter under the name of Amalgamated Union No. 25; received.

From Iron Molders (Union 123, Pittsburg, Pa., asking for information regarding the boycott on the Wrought Iron Range Co. Secretary read reply sent on; received and action of Secretary concurred in.

From Burlington Trades and Labor Assembly, asking organized labor to be on the lookout for ice shipped into St. Louis by Baldwin, as he is unfair to Union Labor; received (and contents noted).

From Local Union 3105, A. P. of Co. Costruction Co., asking that a committee visit the Mound City Paint Co. and Hamilton Brown Shoe Co. for the purpose of having said firms discontinue patronizing Meak-Beach Co., who are unfair; referred to Secretary.

From A. F. of L. resolution in favor of excluding Chinese laborers from the United States, with a request for endorsement and sending of same to Senators of Missouri; also Congressmen; received and request complied with.

From Coopers Union 123, New Orleans, La., asking organized labor to aid them in their struggle for justice with the Henderson Sugar Refining Co. in curtailing the sale of all products coming from said refinery; referred to Secretary.

From Metal Polishers Union of Dayton O., informing organized labor that the National Cash Register Co. have had an article prepared and printed in the Dayton Evening Press, also that the N. C. R. Co. have purchased 300,000 copies of said paper for distribution and further that the Union has had an article published in the Butler County Press, by request of the one published by the company, with a request that we have all labor papers and others to publish copy of Butler County Press article; by motion received and request granted.

Resolution by Delegate Duing: Protesting against the public invitation and entertainment of Prince Henry, and the fabulous expenditure of money, on the ground that he represents the capitalistic government of Germany which is now oppressing the working class of that country; by motion the resolution was adopted as read.

The following bills were read and ordered paid:

Co-operative Printing House, \$3.80; Delegates Downing and Schweizer for attending meeting of Belleville Trades Assembly, \$1.35 each; Delegate Kassel, attending two meetings of the B. T. C., 70 cents; Kreyling, salary as Secretary and postage, \$38.95.

By motion the meeting adjourned at 6:40 p. m.

If You Get Married.

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

BE CAREFUL.

To Organized Labor and its Friends—Greeting: We desire to call your attention to the fact that the American Waiters' Union, Local No. 20, is the only bona fide waiters' organization affiliated with the Central Trades and Labor Union and American Federation of Labor.

It has come to the attention of our organization, that an organization known as the International Bartenders' and Waiters' Union, No. 2409, with headquarters at 1857 South Eleventh street, of this city, are catering for dances, entertainments, etc., from organized labor and their friends, and we take this method to inform you of the imposition that is being practiced on you.

Hoping that we still have your moral support as in the past, and with best wishes from this organization, we remain

Fraternally yours,
EXECUTIVE BOARD LOCAL NO. 20.

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ROSTER OF TRADES UNIONS.

Complete list of their Meeting Places.

CENTRAL TRADES AND LABOR UNION meets at Walhalla Hall, 10th and Franklin ave., 2d and 4th Sundays, 2 P. M. J. J. Hoppenjon, pres.; David Kreyling, sec. and organizer, Walhalla Hall.

BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL—W. W. Morrison, president. James Pentecost, secretary. Headquarters and Secretary's Office—Eleventh, Rockwell corner Chestnut. Kinloch telephone C. 152. Bell telephone, Main 1212.

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

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL meets at 120 Franklin ave., 2d Monday, C. P. Council, sec., 233 Dickson street.

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

AMALGAMATED WOOD WORKERS, No. 12 meets at 1025 Franklin ave. every Saturday, E. Link, sec., 1501 Muldoughy st.

AMALGAMATED WOOD WORKERS, No. 149 (boxmakers), meet at 1025 Franklin ave. 2d and 4th Thursdays. Frank Hamle, sec., 146 Madison st.

AWNING WORKERS' UNION meets at 212 E. Broadway 2d and 4th Friday, Wm. Depew, sec., 312 S. Broadway.

BICYCLE WORKERS AND ALLIED METAL MECHANICS' UNION, No. 35 Meets at 120 Franklin ave., 1st and 3rd Monday, John Holland, sec., 1846 Case ave.

AMALGAMATED GLASS WORKERS' UNION, No. 4 Meets at 120 Franklin ave., 1st and 3rd Friday, J. J. Morris, sec., 221 Carr st.

AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION OF STREET RAILWAY EMPLOYEES, Division 123. Meets at Whalen's hall, 3700 Easton ave., 1st and 3rd Monday, E. H. Meyers, sec., 240 Chippewa st.

IRON MOULDERS' HELPERS NO. 743 meets at Loebig's Broadway and Geyer ave., 1st and 3rd Saturday, Chas. H. Linke, sec., 166 S. 10th st.

ARTISTS AND ENGRAVERS' ASSOCIATION meets at 908 Market st., 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Guido Volkes, sec., 325 Wisconsin ave.

BAKERS AND CONFECTIONERS NO. 13 meets at Lightstone's Hall, 11th and Franklin ave. every Tuesday, C. W. Frazer, sec., 19 N. 5th st.

BARBERS NO. 102 meets at Lightstone's Hall, 11th and Franklin ave. every Tuesday, C. W. Frazer, sec., 19 N. 5th st.

BARTENDERS' UNION NO. 51 meets at 604 Market st. first and third Friday at 2:30 p. m., and second and Fourth Friday at 4 p. m.—Ike J. Bauer, secretary and business agent, 604 Market st. Telephone, Kinloch A22.

BELTMAKERS AND HELPERS meet at 200 S. Broadway, 1st and 3rd Friday, John L. Manck, sec., 207 S. 3d st.

BOTTLE PACKERS AND LABORERS' UNION NO. 907 meets at 300 S. Broadway, 1st and 3rd Friday, Oscar Mueller, sec., 299 S. 7th st.

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

BEER BOTTLERS' NO. 127 meets at Lynch st. and McNair avenue, 1st and 3rd Friday, John Gebauer, sec., 212 Broadway.

BELLEVILLE TRADES ASSEMBLY meets at Adler's Hall, 1st and 3rd Tuesday, John Kloess, sec., 24 N. Gold st., Belleville, Ill.

BEER DRIVERS' NO. 42 meets at 20 E. Third, second and fourth Mondays Aug. Priestersbach, sec., 201 S. Third.

BOILER MAKERS AND IRON SHIPBUILDERS NO. 27 meets at Harpurg Hall, 10th and Carr, every Wednesday, John Tighe, sec., 120 N. 14th st.

BOILERMAKERS' HELPERS UNION No. 822 meets at 12th and Howard 1st and 3rd Tuesday, John Mullen, sec., 20 N. 8th st.

BOOKBINDERS' NO. 18 meets at 120 W. Franklin avenue fourth Monday, Geo. W. Khorst, cor. sec., 210 Olive st.

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

BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS NO. 28 meets at Shoe Workers' Hall, 2201 Franklin ave., every Friday night, Mrs. Lizzie Nolan, sec., 1721 Coleman st.

BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS NO. 12 (Cutters) meets every Tuesday night at Shoe Workers' Hall, 2201 Franklin ave. Geo. Hugo, sec., 2605 Howa 1 st.

BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS NO. 30 (Stock Fitters) meets at Smith's Hall, s. e. cor. 21st and Franklin ave., every Friday night, Peter Adams, sec., 140 Biddle street.

BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS 246 (cutters) meets at Shoe Workers' Hall, 2201 Franklin avenue every Wednesday, Sam Marshall, sec., Wellington, Mo.

BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS NO. 30 (Assn.) meets at 212 Franklin avenue, 1st and 3rd Friday, H. P. Mueller, sec., 24 Morrison ave.

BREWER AND MALSTERS' UNION No. 4 meets at 200 S. Broadway, 2nd and 4th Monday, Jacob Gablemann, sec., 212 S. Broadway.

BREWERY FIREMEN No. 52 meets at 7th and Ann ave. 2d and 4th Thursday, A. W. Christian, sec., 2612 S. Broadway, 2d and 4th Friday, Chas. Menck.

BREWERY PORTERS, FREIGHT HANDLERS AND ICE PLANT WORKERS NO. 257 meets at 7th and Arsenal sts 2nd and 4th Friday, Chas. Menck, sec., 247 S. 18th st.

BREWERY WORKERS NO. 278 (Other) meets at Lohman's hall, 7th and Ann ave., 1st and 3rd Tuesday, Oscar Doer, sec., 1715 S. Broadway.

BREWERY LABORERS' UNION meets at 11th and Wyoming sts. 1st and 3rd Wednesday, Louis Heyne, sec., 3012 Me-Nair ave.

BREWERY WORKERS (Welder Beer) No. 260 meets at 212 S. Broadway, 1st and 3rd Tuesday, John Aletschmidt, sec., 2104 Wyoming.

BREWERY ENGINEERS No. 246 meets at Burlington Building, 1st and 3rd Tuesday, P. H. Sellers, sec., 216 Salisbury.

BROOM MAKERS No. 46 meets at Harpurg Hall, 10th and Carr, 1st and 3rd Friday, Theo. Schaefer, sec., 418 Bremen ave.

BRUSH MAKERS No. 702 meets at 312 S. Broadway, 2d Saturday, C. F. Doetting, sec., 262 S. Grand.

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