

Organize
FOR
Emancipation.

ST. LOUIS LABOR.

Labor,
Omnia,
Vincit.

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

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Secretary's Full Report.

Findings of the National Organization Since
Unity Convention Set Forth.

Numerous Issues Have Been Raised.

St. Louis, January 24, 1902.
National Committee Socialist Party.
Comrades—I take pleasure in presenting herewith my report as National Secretary, from August 1, 1901, to January 1, 1902.
The report is in five sections under the following headings respectively: The Trade Union Movement, Agricultural, Financial, Organized States, Organized States.
Yours fraternally,
LEON GREENBAUM,
National Secretary.

ORGANIZATION AND EQUIPMENT NATIONAL OFFICE.
Upon adjournment of the Unity Convention coincident with our assumption of duty, we were informed by Comrade George D. Herron that he had donated \$200 to the party, with the express condition that same would be used exclusively for the equipment of national headquarters. We have expended of this amount up to January 1, for furniture and other necessities \$153.57, leaving a balance of \$46.43.
In December, Comrade A. Blaettler, St. Louis, donated \$20 to the party for office equipment, which has been used to purchase a mimeograph. Among the effects which were sent to us by ex-National Secretary Comrade Theodore Debs, was a Smith Premier typewriter, which we had renovated at an expense of \$10.70.
We have quite a large supply of printed matter of various kinds on hand, stationery, books and miscellaneous articles, all of which together with the equipment before mentioned, has been insured for \$200 in the Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia.
Temporary National Headquarters are located for the first week in August at my residence, 4014A Evans avenue. Permanent quarters were located on August 8 in room 427, Emille building, at a rental of \$16 per month.
August 10 we sent out a circular to state and local organizations, announcing the opening of headquarters, the building in which we are located is the most central in the city, and especially desirable for our purpose, opposite the post office and but a block from the Public Library.

THE TRADE UNION MOVEMENT.
At the very outset of our task, imbued with the militant spirit of the convention, we sought practical measures for the purpose of demonstrating identity of class interest between trade union and socialist movements. Having received an official request for assistance from the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, we issued "A letter of deal and advice" to our party members, on August 15, requesting their moral, political and practical aid in behalf of the steel strikers and their allies.
We caused said appeal to be published in the socialist and labor papers and had two thousand copies printed for general distribution. In addition to this, we had one thousand typewritten letters referring to our activity in the strike printed, addressed and mailed together with copies of the appeal to the secretaries of all the unions of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers in the states of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky, Illinois, Indiana, Alabama, West Virginia, Maryland, Michigan, Wisconsin, Delaware and New York; to the secretaries of the International Tin Plate Workers in various states; to eight hundred unions of the United Mine Workers in various states; to 1500 workers of America, in the state of Pennsylvania; an to two hundred unions in the city of St. Louis, affiliated with the respective national and international organizations comprised in the American Federation of Labor.
Upon the suggestion of New York comrades we endeavored to send representatives into the strike field, and at this end in view communicated with Comrades Eugene V. Debs, Max Hayes and J. Hahlon Barnes. Our efforts in this direction were without result as the comrades mentioned were immediately or otherwise available for direct connection with the battle upon Comrade Wm. Mailly, representing the Volks Zeitung and Secretary of New York, Comrade J. W. Slayton and W. J. White of New Castle, and the officers and members of the Amalgamated unions, who wrote answer to our circular communications, and in whose respective localities our party has since obtained an organized foothold.

Responses to our appeal began to reach national headquarters on August 27 and continued until September 25, before which date the strike had been declared "off." The monies collected by us were forwarded to the national officers of the Amalgamated Association but the greater part of those contributions raised by party organizations, or through efforts of individual comrades, was sent direct to the national office of the "Amalgamated." As an illustration, the Central Trades and Labor Union of St. Louis, moved by the activity of our comrades contributed \$50 which was however, forwarded direct to the Amalgamated Association.

We have reason to believe that the moral and political effect of our participation in this strike was more pronounced than that caused by any militant action ever taken by those socialist parties which preceded the present organization. In saying this we mean no disparagement to the old organizations (in which we were enrolled as members). We adduce the before mentioned facts, as proofs of the wisdom of that policy of our party expressed in the trade union resolutions, which (according to our interpretation) has in view, the alignment of our party with the trade unions on the practical grounds of the class struggle. Our efforts in behalf of the steel strikers were immediately acknowledged (in a letter dated August 19), by John Williams, Secretary-Treasurer, Amalgamated Association, Pittsburg, Pa., and it may not be amiss to say here, that the "Amalgamated Journal," the official organ of this association (both during and since the strike), gave liberal amounts of space in its columns to socialist letters written by members of our party; to quotations from the Socialist Party press; and recently voiced an editorial warning its members against bourgeois public ownership. While we do not point to these circumstances as the all important desideratum, we consider them worthy of note, as signs of promise in a great labor organization, that was until recently regarded as hopelessly capitalistic in tendency.

AMERICAN FLINT GLASS WORKERS UNION.
On August 14, we received a letter from Comrade Eugene V. Debs, transmitting to us a set of resolutions endorsing the Socialist Party, adopted by the American Flint Glass Workers' Union, in national convention at Atlantic City in July, and which had been sent to Comrade Debs by John L. Dobbins, national secretary of the Flint Glass Workers Union. The action of the Flint Glass Workers was suitably acknowledged by us in a letter dated August 22 to Comrade Dobbins.

INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.
On August 17 we sent a telegram to the national convention of the International Typographical Union at Birmingham, Ala., tendering them our moral, political and practical co-operation. We were subsequently informed by one of our comrades who was a delegate to the convention, that both socialism and single tax were "laid upon the table."

NATIONAL UNION UNITED BREWERY WORKERS.
On September 11 we sent a telegram to the National Convention of United Brewery Workers at Philadelphia, saluting them as comrades, "who have no use for compromise or retreat in the socialist or trade union movement," and extending them "our fraternal greetings and well wishes." We were subsequently informed that our communication was received with marked evidences of gratification, which was naturally to be expected of a labor organization, which has for years been committed to the socialist program.

It may not be out of place, at this point to call attention to the steady and undagging support of the Socialist Party by the Brauer Zeitung, official organ of the United Brewery Workers, whose expressions in behalf of our party have been especially pronounced since the Unity convention.

CONVENTIONS ORDER RAILWAY CLERKS OF AMERICA AND INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD ELECTRICAL WORKERS.
National conventions of the Order

of local unions of national and international organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, in all of those states which had no state organizations affected at the time mentioned. We have reason to believe that rapid growth of our party in the mining states of the west, and at several points in the south is particularly due to these efforts.

Our laborer among the miners of the west has been rendered easier by the attitude of the Western Federation of Miners and its official organ, "The Miners Magazine," which is committed to the support of the Socialist Party.

LABOR DAY.
The observance of Labor Day, 1901, were marked by the unprecedented extent to which socialist speakers were in demand by the trade unions, in contradistinction to the capitalist lawyers, preachers and politicians who have heretofore sullied the spirit of the occasion by their "sophistries in trade" about the mutual interests of capital and labor. During the four weeks preceding Labor Day requests, were received by us for many speakers, and although we made special efforts, we were unable to meet the demand.

The situation disclosed a familiar weakness in our party, consisting in

in a closer alignment of the socialist and trade union movements among the rank and file, as evidenced by the presence of so many trade unionists at the Unity Convention; and which evolution has been accentuated by the act of the Unity Convention and our policy in the steel strike, it became manifest to us that the Scranton Convention would be signalized by a large increase in the number of socialist delegates. We anticipated that those comrades would endeavor to secure a more favorable expression on the socialist movement than that vouchsafed heretofore.

While we understood that arguments previously used against a declaration for militant socialism (and which may have held good at one time), had, by the consistent attitude of our party for the past three years become too stale and flat for further use, we realized that our comrades at the convention had a task before them, that was insurmountable at this time.

Nevertheless being desirous of encouraging the many every means in our power, and if possible stimulating the era of mutual understanding and help that is slowly but surely possessing the trade union and socialist movements, we issued an "Address to the Delegates to the 21st Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor," a typewritten copy of which, properly signed and sealed, was sent to Frank Morrison, secretary.

We had one thousand copies of this address printed on handsome cover paper, the major part of which were sent for distribution to Comrades Mailly, Brandt, Hayes, Geiger and Slayton, together with a quantity of the national constitution, platform, trade union and negro resolutions and 300 copies of "Socialist Politics and Labor Politics." Copies of the address were sent to the Socialist and Labor press and the

greatest vigilance to keep them from going to work again.

As it is the union has enforced the union price scale upon the sweat shops, but beyond this their efforts are practically useless.

In fact it is stated by Mr. Block that the "contract system" is maintained simply to enable the manufacturer to have an outlet in case of a strike.

The manufacturer knows the disposition of the sweat shop laborers and they take advantage of it to keep the rest of the workers down.

Even with the same prices as are paid the members of the unions the sweat shop hands are unable to make much over half their wages, owing to the old fashioned machinery in use and the usage in force in all such shops of paying for only four days work out of six. The other two days are devoted to finishing and the workers receive nothing in return for it.

The sweat shops visited are really not the worst ones in the city for the reason that the Garment Workers Union exercises a supervision over them.

The worst shops are in South St. Louis, where the work done is on white goods, pants and vests. In these places the work is mostly done by very little children and no attention whatever is paid to the state factory laws.

The product of these unhealthy disease-breeding slave pens furnishes the material for the bargain counter where the dainty West Ender spends her money without any thought of the baby whose life is being ground into them.

FACTORY INSPECTOR.
A great many of these abuses could be corrected by the factory inspector, especially the abuses of the toilet rooms and the fire escapes.

All these violations have been brought to the attention of Factory Inspector Nordmeyer but so far he has failed to take an action whatever.

Mr. Block declares that he has repeatedly asked him to either inspect these places personally with him or send one of his deputies to look into the matter. So far no action has been taken in either direction and the state factory inspector stands charged with a grave disregard of his duty which will be thoroughly investigated by this paper.

If such actions can be done with impunity then the office now held by Mr. Nordmeyer is worse than useless. The factory laws are on the books, however, and steps will be taken to see that they are enforced.

PROFIT.
The necessities of the capitalist system are at the bottom of the sweat shop the same as they are at the bottom of every other evil today.

In the first place the manufacturer can get the work done cheaper in the sweat shop than he can in his own factory, and secondly the contractor is himself compelled to grind down his hands in order to leave a profit for his own pocket.

Thus it is that profit is at the root of the whole evil—without profit there would be no sweat shop. There is but one place to extract this profit, from the labor of the miserable slaves employed in these shops and they are the ones who are compelled to wear out their lives for a bare living in order that their masters may live in luxury and in order that the bargain counter may be stocked.

Being a natural result of capitalism, the sweat shop will not be destroyed until capitalism is destroyed.

It is born of profit and as long as one class is enabled to live off profit extracted from the labor of others we can naturally expect the sweat shop as its ripest fruit.

In order to put an end to these conditions it is necessary for the working class to unite into a political party for the overthrow of capitalism. The workers must, through their own representatives, obtain possession of the powers of government and put an end to the profit system and in its stead inaugurate a system wherein each worker shall receive the full product of his labor.

The Socialist Party is the means through which this must be accomplished, through which alone it is possible to accomplish it, as all other parties support capitalism and therefore the sweat shop. The sooner all garment workers become members of the Socialist Party the sooner will the sweat shop become a thing only to be remembered as a hideous nightmare.

The Horror of Sweat Shops.

Squalor and Filth Mingled with the Getting of Profit.

CAPITALISM PERSONIFIED.

If any one questions the hell of capitalism, a visit to the sweat shops of St. Louis will remove all doubt on the subject. They are the composite of all the horror of a system which is devoted to the getting of profit.

In the sweat shop capitalism shows forth in its reality. There is no mistaking the cause for such conditions and it is only those who profit by their continuance, who attempt to excuse them.

A representative of this paper, in company with Mr. W. Block, business agent of the Garment Workers Union of St. Louis, made a visit to a number of these places on Monday.

The squalor and filth, the dark dingy work rooms and the feverish haste with which the work is conducted, are almost beyond description.

It would be impossible to realize all that the term "sweat shop" means without an actual visit. Men, women, young girls and children are crowded as closely together as it is possible for them to get. They are constantly breathing in each other's faces and the whole room is filled with fine particles of dust which are ruinous to both eyes and lungs. From appearance the floors of these sweat shops are very seldom swept and old rags, coal and general filth are piled up all over the floor.

In one of the shops visited there were 11 girls and 13 men crowded together in a room not over 30 by 20 feet, the greater part of this room being taken up by the machines on which the garments are sewed.

The girls, one of whom was not over 12 years of age, were crowded around very small tables with their chairs as close together as it was possible to get them.

The dirt on the floor around them was nearly half an inch deep and in this condition they are compelled to sit on hard straight back chairs from 7 o'clock in the morning until 5 at night. These sweat shops are located in the poorer quarters of the city, along Seventh and Eighth streets, north of Franklin avenue. Some of them occupy quarters that are no larger than any ordinary living room and the conditions surrounding them are the very worst.

The largest number of these shops are located in an old public school building on Eighth street just north of O'Fallon. This old building has nine rooms in it and there is a separate sweat shop in each one of them. It is a veritable hell of profit.

FACTORY LAWS.
In all these places the state and factory laws are being flagrantly violated. The law provides that there shall be two toilet rooms and two dressing rooms. Yet there is not a sweat shop in St. Louis where this requirement is fulfilled. The law also declares that every such building shall be provided with fire escapes. No attention whatever is paid to this matter and in case of a fire in any of these buildings, which is very likely to happen, there would be very slim chance of saving the lives of the miserable creatures who are at work in them.

The work going on in these places at the time of our visit was confined to the finishing of summer coats.

The contractor or sweater receives for each coat made \$7 1-2 cents. Out of this sum 24 cents goes to the operator or tailor, 13 cents goes to the presser, 14 cents to the baster, 10 cents to the finisher, 2 1-2 cents to the sleeve liner, 5 cents to the seam presser and 3 cents to the button hole maker. This leaves 9 cents to the contractor, who is thus compelled to work the slaves under him to death in order to get a living for himself. At these figures the seam presser makes from \$3 to \$4 a week.

Most of the coats thus made are sent out by the big wholesale houses along Washington and Lucas avenues, and eventually find their way to the department stores where they are purchased by the young dude who doesn't care anything about the label and the working men, who pay no attention to it. The men employed in these sweat shops are mostly all foreigners, some of them recent arrivals and their sole aim is the accumulation of enough money to enable them to purchase property and become business men themselves. Under these conditions, it is almost impossible for the Garment Workers Union to hope for any betterment of their condition, as it is very hard to induce them to strike and when once accomplished it requires the

MUSIC HALL, January 25, 1902.

GRAND Workingman's Demonstration

IN HONOR OF THE
NATIONAL COMMITTEE,
SOCIALIST PARTY,
Auspices of the
TRADES UNIONS AND SOCIALIST PARTY
OF ST. LOUIS.

Admission Free. Noted Speakers.

the fact that some of our comrades who could make a fairly able socialist speech, were unfamiliar with the practical questions confronting the trade unions, and the labor movement in general.

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF OIL AND GAS WORKERS.
In the latter part of September your national secretary received an invitation to address the annual convention of the International Brotherhood of Oil and Gas Well Workers to be held on October 9 at North Baltimore, Ohio. Although the local quorum gave me the liberty of using my discretion, certain matters pertaining to the party organization were in such a critical stage at the time, that I was (much to my own regret) obliged to decline the invitation.

However, in view of the fact that this organization succeeded in inducing Mother Jones to address them in my stead, I feel that my absence on the occasion was a fortunate circumstance for them, while the interests of our party could not have been better served.

UNITED MINE WORKERS, ILLINOIS.
During the month of December we sent organizing materials together with a personal letter to the secretaries of 300 unions of the United Mine Workers in the state of Illinois, including acquaintances made during my lecture tours in that state. This work was undertaken with the approbation of the Illinois state committee, who anticipated results of considerable importance.

SCRANTON CONVENTION A. F. L.
Having in mind the numerical growth of the trades union movement during the past year and the influence and activity of the socialists in the trade unions, greatly increasing the influence and power of the latter in combatting the capitalist class; resulting

secretary of our state organizations.

On December 7 we sent a telegram to Frank Morrison, secretary, expressing the spirit of our party, which was read to the convention and entered in the minutes. The resolutions on socialism adopted by the convention differ but little either in phraseology or spirit with previous expressions. They may possibly reflect a growing consciousness of the class struggle not unmingled with official uneasiness and trepidation over the possible consequences.

The fact that there was an unusually large and able representation of socialist delegates, and that discussion on socialism was postponed until the "eleventh hour," was to say the least a singular coincidence. The impression created on our comrades was that the predominating element was afraid to meet the issue. If this is so (and the circumstances seem to warrant it), the confessed weakness of our opponents implies simultaneously the admission of our strength, namely, the presence of an INCREASED NUMBER

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

January 28.
Sixth Ward Club will hold an agitation meeting at 13th and Chouteau avenue at 8 p. m. Prominent speakers.

January 29.
Tenth Ward agitation meeting at Southwest Turner Hall, Potomac and Ohio avenue, 8 p. m. Good speakers.

BRO STATIONARY FIREMEN, No. 1, meets at Workingmen's Hall, 23 and 24 Elm sts., 1st and 3d Saturdays. Miller, sec., 219 Chippewa st.

ASSN. OF MACHINISTS, No. 4, meets at 1210 Franklin ave., 1st and 3d Saturdays. J. P. Steitemeyer, sec., 2018 Broadway.

ASSN. OF MACHINISTS, No. 802, meets at 1210 Franklin ave., 1st and 3d Saturdays. G. T. Illingsworth, sec., 2018 Broadway.

ASSN. OF MACHINISTS, No. 55, meets at 1210 Franklin ave., 1st and 3d Saturdays. P. M. Farmer, sec., 2018 Broadway.

ASSN. OF MACHINISTS, No. 10, meets at 1210 Franklin ave., 1st and 3d Saturdays. Wm. Smith, sec., 2018 Broadway.

INSURANCE AGENTS UNION, No. 1, meets at 1210 Franklin ave., 1st and 3d Saturdays. F. Nye, sec., 142 Cass ave.

WHEEL WORKERS (on Horse Island), No. 30, meets at Walhalla Hall, 2d and 4th Tuesdays. Wm. Pfeiffer, sec., 219 Wash st.

PHOTOGRAPHERS, No. 5, meets at Broadway Hall, 2d and 4th Tuesdays. J. Frick, sec., 202 Sullivan ave.

MACHINE BLACKSMITHS HELPERS UNION, No. 843, meets at 1210 Franklin ave., Sunday mornings. W. J. Tyndal, sec., 1201 O'Fallon.

WHEEL WORKERS UNION, No. 843, meets at 1210 Franklin ave., 2d and 4th Tuesdays. Ben Lutkewitz, sec., 1516 1/2 St. Louis.

STEEL POLISHERS UNION, No. 1, meets at 1210 Franklin ave., 1st and 3d Saturdays. J. J. Borgert, sec., 219 Gratiot st.

MILLWRIGHTS AND MACHINERY ERECTORS, No. 743, meets at 604 Market st., 1st and 3d Wednesdays. A. J. Luther, sec., 224 Alberta st.

PHYSICIANS MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION, Local No. 2, American Federation of Musicians, meets every Friday at 1210 Franklin ave., 2 p. m. D. K. Howell, sec., 219 Market st.

PHYSICIANS, No. 44, meets at s. w. cor. 12th and Franklin, 1st and 3d Tuesdays at 2 p. m. J. C. Lucky, sec., 1106 Morgan st.

PAINTERS, No. 3, meets at Wenzel's Hall, Franklin ave., 2d and 4th Tuesdays every month. Fred Heintzmann, sec., 201A Palm.

TRADING COUNCIL meets at 1210 Franklin ave., 1st and 3d Saturdays at 2 p. m. J. O'Connor, sec., 1210 Franklin ave.

WHEEL PROTECTIVE UNION No. 8075, meets at 4th and Arsenal st. every Thursday. Ed. Bircher, sec., 2206 Wyoming st.

MANUFACTURING WIRE AND METAL WORKERS, No. 7945, meets at 1210 Franklin ave., 1st and 3d Wednesdays. Fred Rademacher, sec., 3127 Clifton pl.

ORDER OF RAILWAY CLERKS, No. 2, meets at Anchor Hall, 1st and 3d Saturdays at 8 p. m. W. M. Holman, sec., 7218 Pennsylvania ave.

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

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

PAPER CARRIERS, No. 5783, meets at 404 Market st., Thursday of each month at 1 p. m. J. R. Bowie, sec., 1214 S. 7th st.

PAINTERS AND DECORATORS, No. 12, meets at 504 Market st., 1st and 3d Wednesdays. Harry Calvin, sec., 504 Market st.

PATTERN MAKERS (N. L. of N. A.) meets at 1210 Franklin ave., 1st and 3d Saturdays. E. Williams, sec., 3451 California ave.

PRESSMEN (Printing), No. 6, meets at Lightstone's Hall, 2d Tuesday. Ed. Gayson, sec., 1314 Seventh st.

BRESS FEEDERS, No. 43, meets at Workingmen's Hall, 2d and 4th Fridays. H. A. Voss, sec., 1544 S. 9th st.

PHOTO ENGRAVERS, No. 10, meets at 404 Market st., 1st Monday. Theo. Warsholtz, sec., 1212 St. Louis ave.

PAINTERS AND DECORATORS, No. 22, meets at Lightstone's Hall every Monday. Emil Engler, sec., 1020 Sidney st.

CARRY WORKERS UNION No. 870, meets at 2317 Chouteau ave., 1st Sunday at 2 p. m. Mike Delaney, sec.

ADIATOR MOLDERS UNION meets at Boyle and Chouteau aves., 1st and 3d Fridays. Joseph Bennerman, sec., 2077 Gratiot st.

FRANK CLERKS, No. 30, meets at Fraternal Building 1st and 3d Wednesdays. A. N. Stewart, sec., care Famous.

DETAIL CLOSER EMPLOYEES UNION meets at 725 Franklin ave., 2d and 4th Sundays. J. M. Weingarth, sec., Holland House, 6th and Franklin ave.

DOGGERS PROTECTIVE UNION meets at Broadway and Biddle 2d and 4th Tuesdays. Wm. Brooks, sec., 812 Biddle st.

DETAIL CLERKS, No. 84, meets at Fraternal Hall 1st and 3d Wednesdays. H. L. Verghaus, care Hill's Shoe Store.

SEWER AND WATER PIPE LABORERS UNION meets at 2701 Easton ave., 2d and 4th Fridays. Dave O'Leary, sec., 602 Ozona ave.

TEROPIERS, No. 8, meets at Broadway and Elm st. every 1st Monday. H. Heinz, sec., 224 Walnut st.

SHIP CARPENTERS AND CALKERS UNION, No. 823, meets at Broadway and Lamt st., 1st and 3d Thursdays. John Gladhill, sec., 2021 S. 7th st.

TRAIL RANGE WORKERS meets at 1210 Franklin ave., 2d and 4th Tuesdays. P. J. O'Connor, sec., 1210 Franklin ave.

STONE PAVERS, No. 799, meets at 601 S. Broadway 2d and 4th Saturdays in the month. John Markey, sec., 433 Casey st.

STONE MOLDERS UNION, No. 19, meets at 1210 Franklin ave., 1st and 3d Saturdays. Louis Krehmer, sec., 3442 N. 13th st.

STREET CAR BUILDERS, No. 517, meets at Lightstone's Hall, 11th and Franklin ave., 2d and 4th Tuesdays. R. M. Kolbinger, sec., 2861 Benton st.

ST. LOUIS TYPE FOUNDERS UNION, No. 6, meets at 4th and Walnut sts., 1st and 3d Wednesdays. W. Lawler, sec., 206 Bernard st.

SODA AND MINERAL WATER BOTTLEERS AND WORKERS, No. 834, meets at 504 Market st., 1st and 3d Fridays. F. A. Fennerty, sec., 420 S. 16th st.

STREET IRON WORKERS HELPERS, No. 84, meets at 12th and Howard, 2d and 4th Mondays. James O'Fallon, sec., 112 N. 1st st.

TAILORS UNION, No. 11, meets at 604 Market st., 1st and 3d Mondays. Leonard Stoll, sec. and business agent, 202 Salena st.

TAILORS UNION, No. 267, meets at Harvard Hall, 10th and Carr, 2d 23rd Monday. A. Powers, sec., 213 Morgan st.

TEAM DRIVERS UNION, No. 179, meets at Broadway and Biddle at 1st and 3d Sundays. F. Goerske, sec., 219 1/2 O'Fallon st.

TERRA CO. TA PRESSERS AND FINISHERS, No. 1572, meets at 1579 Manchester ave., 2d and 4th Tuesdays. Geo. Spurway, sec., 576 Manchester ave.

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

TRUNK AND BAG WORKERS, No. 1, meets at Walhalla Hall 1st and 3d Fridays. Fred Giesler, sec., 1549 N. 15th st.

TYPOGRAPHIA, No. 1, meets at Workman's Hall, 2d Tuesday in the month. August Graef, 265 California ave.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION No. 3 meets at Walhalla Hall 1st Sunday in each month. J. J. Early, sec., 508 Burlington Building, 510 Olive st.

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

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

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

ST. WAITERS, No. 18 meets at Headquarters, 119 N. 6th street every Wednesday at 3 p. m. J. A. Johnson, sec., 2128 1/2 12th street.

WATERS' ALLIANCE, No. 249, meets at Benoit Building, 7th 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., 2517 Glasgow ave.

WHOLESALE MERCANTILE PACKING ROOM EMPLOYEES, No. 844, meet at 1217 Franklin 1st and 3d Thursdays. J. B. Brandon, sec., 2704 Locust.

BRICKLAYERS B. AND P. UNION No. 1, meets at Walhalla Hall, Tenth and Franklin Ave., every Thursday. Mat Hogan, Sec., 217 Thomas. Andrew J. Colley, bus. agt.

BRICKLAYERS B. AND P. UNION No. 2, meets at Broadway and Shenandoah every Tuesday. Geo. Heintz, pres., 219 Pennsylvania avenue; L. Langenecker, fin. sec., 3106 Neosho ave.; H. Dipple, cor. sec., 2130 Cushing st.

BRIDGE AND STRUCTURAL IRON WORKERS, No. 681, meets at 604 Market st., 1st and 3d Tuesdays. H. G. Blair, sec., 2912 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 24; secretary's home address, 438 N. 23rd st.

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

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

LOCAL NO. 47, meets at 604 Market st. every Saturday. Wm. Greenawald, sec., 221 Wyoming st.

LOCAL NO. 73 meets at Fraternal Hall, Eleventh and Franklin ave., every Monday. Geo. C. Newman, sec., 703A N. 15th st.; Robert Young, bus. agt.

LOCAL NO. 257 meets at 2605 Easton ave., every Friday. John Spangler, sec., 2744 Thomas street.

LOCAL NO. 578 meets at 11th and Locust, every Thursday. W. G. Cole, sec., 728 Clark.

CARPENTERS (Amalgamated Association) meets every Friday. Wm. H. Goff, sec., 2525 Benton st.

ELECTRIC NO. 1 (N. E. of E. W. of A.), meets at 1210 Franklin ave., every Tuesday. C. G. Williamson, sec., 329 Olive.

ENGINEERS I. U. No. 2, meets at Delbar's Hall every Saturday night. Jas. Sheriffs, sec., 432 Vista ave.

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

GAS FITTERS, No. 90 (U. A.) meets at Lightstone's hall, Eleventh and Franklin ave., every Monday. Wilson Hamberg, sec., 436 Penrose. Herman Oster, rec. sec., 1022 S. 13th.

GRANITE CUTTERS NATIONAL UNION (St. Louis branch), C. B. Reno, sec., 507 S. 23d st.

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

HOD CARRIERS (Lab. B. & P. No. 1) meets at 17th and Cass ave. 1st and 3d Sundays. James Egan, sec., 2563 St. Ferdinand.

HOD CARRIERS (Lab. B. & P. No. 2) meets at 1822 E. Broadway 1st Saturday. John Wegmann, sec., 214 1/2 Broadway.

LABORERS INTERNATIONAL, No. 3 meets at S. W. corner 12th and Pine 1st and 3d Thursdays. John Floyd, sec., 2322 La Salle.

MARBLE SETTERS AND TILE LAYERS (Amalgamated Association) meets every Thursday at 12th and Cass ave. Tony Hickman, sec., 323 S. Leffingwell.

BROTHERHOOD OF PAINTERS, DECORATORS AND PAPERHANGERS OF AMERICA (St. Louis District Council) meets at Eleventh and Chestnut sts., 1st and 3d Fridays. Ed. J. Kern, sec., 2543 St. Ferdinand st.

LOCAL NO. 25 (Fresco) meets at Franklin ave., S. E. cor. Eleventh, every Monday evening. E. Koehner, fin. sec., 2512 N. 1st. Mark H. L. Hoyer, sec., 316 S. Broadway.

LOCAL NO. 44 meets at Locust, n. e. cor. Eleventh every Thursday. I. W. Sparks, pres., 2717A Lucas; Ed. J. Kern, rec. sec., 2943 St. Ferdinand st.; Wm. Todd, fin. sec., 1725 N. Sarah.

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

LOCAL NO. 137 meets at 2201 S. Broadway every Tuesday. E. Koehner, fin. sec., 2512 N. 1st. H. Langenacker, rec. sec., 222 Texas ave.

LOCAL NO. 138 (Glaziers) meets at 604 Market st., 1st and 3d Wednesdays. H. Calvin, sec., 455 Swan ave.

LOCAL NO. 36 (Paperhangers) meets at Lightstone's hall every Monday. L. H. Lacey, sec., 113 Chestnut.

LATHERS (W. I. and M. I. U.) every 7th meets at 1210 Franklin ave., every Sunday afternoon. A. T. McLogan, sec., 112 N. 13th.

PLASTERERS (O. P. I. A.) LOCAL NO. 1 meets at Wenzel's hall, 4th and Franklin ave., every Wednesday. F. McDonough, sec., 314 Division st.

PIPE COVERERS UNION No. 1 meets at 11th and Chestnut, 1st and 3d Tuesdays. John Bagcioglu, sec., 114 S. Chandler.

PLUMBERS (United Association) No. 58 meets at Lightstone's hall every Thursday. John J. Cudy, sec., 299 Rutger street.

PLUMBERS LABORERS NO. 1 meets at Lightstone's hall, second and 4th Friday. Patrick Quinn, sec., 437 Easton ave.

ROOFERS (Composition) meets at Third, s. w. cor. Elm, second and fourth Tuesdays. Thos. Connolly, sec., 611 St. Joseph st.

ROOFERS (Slate and Tile) meets at 1202 Chestnut, second and fourth Monday. John Meisel, sec., 2411 Elliott ave.

SHEET METAL WORKERS (Amalgamated) No. 36 meets at hall No. 1, 1210 Franklin ave., every Thursday. Joseph D. Frick, fin. sec., 257 Maiden Lane. Aug. O. Hergel, cor. sec., 224 Montanah. H. C. Huff, business agent.

SPRINKLER FITTERS meets at Druids' hall, Ninth and Market, first and third Thursdays. J. M. Hess, sec., 213 1/2 Rodney st.

STEAM AND HOT WATER FITTERS No. 29 (N. A.) meets at Walhalla hall every Wednesday. John Reigert, Jr., sec., 254 N. Sarah.

STEAM AND HOT WATER HELPERS (National Association), No. 21, meets at Lightstone's hall every Saturday. Robert Dooly, sec., 359 Cottage.

STONE CUTTERS (J. S. C. A. of A.) meets at 64 Market, second and fourth Thursdays. Wm. Grace, sec., 214 S. Garrison ave.

CUT STONE LABORERS AND DERRICK MEN meets at Oriental hall, Adams and Jefferson avenues, 1st and 3d Tuesdays. Tom Austin, sec., 232A Caroline st.

STONEMASONS' INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICA, Executive committee of St. Louis Stonemasons meets at Stoll's hall, Thirteenth and Biddle, first Friday each month. J. Lysaght, sec., 2569 Mullaphy.

STONEMASONS' NO. 1 meets at Lightstone's Hall, 11th and Franklin ave., 1st and 2d Mondays. John Lysaght, cor. sec., 2560 Mullaphy.

STONEMASONS' NO. 3 meets at Spring and Cass ave. last Saturday in each month. P. J. Costello, cor. sec., 2634 Howard.

STONEMASONS' NO. 4 meets at Stoll's hall, Thirteenth and Biddle, second and fourth Sundays. Henry Oswald, cor. sec., 221 Thrush ave., Walnut Park.

STONEMASONS' NO. 5 meets at 222 S. Broadway, first and third Sundays. Wm. Baisersmidt, sec., 2124 Cushing st.

STONE MASONS LABORERS PROTECTIVE UNION No. 1 meets at Phoenix hall, Jefferson and Cass avenues, 1st and 3d Sundays. John McIntyre, sec., 5501 Riley ave.

STONE MASONS LABORERS PROTECTIVE UNION (German) meets at Broadway and Lamt, second and last Sunday. Ferdinand Conrad, sec., 625 Allen ave.

TOBACCO WORKERS LEAGUE No. 2, meets at 222 S. Broadway, first and third Sundays. Wm. Baisersmidt, sec., 2124 Cushing st.

TOBACCO WORKERS LEAGUE No. 1, meets at Phoenix hall, Jefferson and Cass avenues, 1st and 3d Sundays. John McIntyre, sec., 5501 Riley ave.

TOBACCO WORKERS LEAGUE No. 3, meets at 222 S. Broadway, first and third Sundays. Wm. Baisersmidt, sec., 2124 Cushing st.

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their master's ballot and they have ten times as many. Then is when they should use their power to compel better conditions in the factory. At present they vote not for their own interest but for that of their master. They vote for their masters' candidates; they are elected and they pass laws in the interest of the master and enforce them in his interest. No laws are passed in the interest of the worker who really placed the men in office, and if it should happen that such a law was passed it would promptly be declared unconstitutional by the courts, the judges of which were also elected by the workers.

Instead of thus voting for their masters' interest, if the workers would vote for and elect their own officers, legislative, judicial and executive, there would be a different story to tell. The Socialist Party offers this opportunity. The working class must vote the Socialist ticket, which will insure the destruction of wage slavery, if they ever expect legislation in their interest.

LABOR NOTES.
NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL

The tobacco workers' union contains about 5,000 colored members.

The mayor of Reynoldsville, Pa., who is also president of a bank, sent three striking mill girls to jail for picketing a factory, and the indignant depositors in this bank started a run on the funds of the institution, from the effects of which it was saved only by the timely assistance of capitalist friends.

A machinist who was inveigled into going to San Francisco on the representation that the strike was over, had his baggage seized by the Risdon Iron works and

St. Louis Labor.

General Secretary of Rooms 4 and 5
 211 N. 2nd St. St. Louis, Mo.

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Editor: J. TAL. PUTNAM
 Business Manager: A. BALLARD

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EDITORIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

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

Contributions and those of news interest from our readers are requested to 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 54 your Subscription Has Expired.

It isn't every workman who knows that he is a worker; a great many of them think they are capitalists.

The enemies of Socialism are constantly accusing the Socialists of wanting to divide up a little investigation with these objects as the only way to get the "big" end of the "side-up" process going on today.

The Trades Unions of St. Louis are trying to realize the party of their class; the party which stands only as a medium through which they will achieve their freedom from wage slavery and the best solution will organize this realization into a vote for Socialism, which will set every other workman in the city to thinking.

The greatest power of the working class lies in the ballot. With its use they can capture the governments of the world and run them in their own interest. With its misuse they can turn this power over to the hands of their masters, who will use it as a weapon to keep themselves in power.

The big meeting at West Hall Saturday night will be a record-breaker, one which will mark a new life in the movement of the working class of St. Louis and its good effects must not be forgotten.

Four or five thousand workmen will be gathered to hear the greatest of living questioners, and the truth must be gathered while they are ripe.

Every man present will be requested to sign his name to a card giving his address so that a copy of this paper may be sent to him.

The working class of St. Louis are beginning to understand the necessity for a fearless labor press and steps are being vigorously pushed to fill this demand.

Every workman is expected to put his shoulder to the wheel and help on with the good work.

A partial report of the sweat-shop conditions will be found in another column of this issue which it is our intention to follow up from week to week. This week's article deals only with the subject generally and does not recite any facts concerning particular shops.

It is our intention, however, to have these shops examined carefully by our representatives and successful laws will contain articles dealing more specifically with individual shops.

We will also investigate the actions of the State and City Factory Inspectors and if they do not see it to carry out the rules which the law imposes upon them we will do it in our power to compel them to do it.

Mr. W. Block's statement regarding this matter is found elsewhere in a great many other instances, and it makes it necessary to insist that the Factory Inspector shall attend to his duties.

Scabs on Central Trades.

W. H. Steinbiss and His Organization Fighting Action of Central Body.

Shall Steinbiss or the C. T. and L. U. Control?

Workmen, show, Jan. 21.—The National Building Trades Council closed its 15th annual convention yesterday. Resolutions were adopted condemning the action of the Central Trades and Labor Union of St. Louis in issuing a boycott against the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

The action of the National Building Trades Council of America at its national convention was disapproved two weeks ago at St. Louis when representatives of the local organization and the Central and Building Committee of the World's Fair met at the office of William H. Thompson, treasurer of the Exposition Company and chairman of the committee, in the National Bank of Commerce and came to an understanding in the question of the scabbed labor to be employed at the Exposition authorities.

In effect this agreement was that the LOCAL ORGANIZATION OF THE BUILDING TRADES SHOULD COOPERATE AND EFFORT TO COOPERATE INTO EMPLOYING SKILLED LABOR THAT WAS NOT AVAILABLE FOR THE SUCCESSFUL CONSTRUCTION OF THE FAIR. The Central and Building Committee, it is understood, gave the building trades representatives at that meeting assurance that the superiority of union craftsmanship was recognized in the building trade branches, and to the end that this kind of labor would be employed wherever it could be best utilized in the construction work.

The credit for bringing about the understanding has been given to W. H. Steinbiss, secretary of the Building Trades Council, who is also the union labor member of the Central and Building Committee of the Exposition. An invitation extended recently by the Central Trades and Labor Assembly to the Building Trades Council to unite in the proposed boycott, was declined by the local organization of the building trades, with previous knowledge of the position of the national organization.

The above dispatch and comment which appeared in Wednesday morning's Republic speaks for itself. There is no doubt but that this action was inspired by W. H. Steinbiss, who is making himself an excellent tool in the hands of the capitalists at the head of the World's Fair Association. Speaking plainly he and those associated with him have deliberately snubbed against the Central Trades and Labor Union of St. Louis, and they will be so regarded by those who know the facts concerning the recent action in the part of the C. T. & L. U.

This is, however, not the first time

that he has taken such a stand and organized labor at St. Louis is to be kept in the receipt it must be left off of that moment when it takes the union movement for its own. The Central Trades and Labor Union has repeatedly been compelled to place a boycott upon Steinbiss' paper, the Labor Competition, on account of its anti-union character, and a boycott placed on the Kelle-Bowling Bakery Co., and now that are met with the announcement that through his efforts the National Building Trades Council has by resolution, snubbed against their action.

It is a time that something is to be done in the premises. Steinbiss' record is too well known to need mention, and it is plainly to be seen that as long as the Building Trades Council of St. Louis is under his control, there will be nothing but poverty connected with it. A resolution of the last C. T. & L. U. convention is a very apt illustration of this as it recommends the establishment of a union of all the building trades as a part of the Central body. This action is absolutely necessary on the part of the C. T. & L. U. if this convention is to be successful. The Central Body cannot expect to carry the object of their boycott so long as Steinbiss, through underhand methods, can work directly against them.

Either the C. T. & L. U. of St. Louis must be the Central Body of St. Louis. The policy of the C. T. & L. U. in this World's Fair matter is to be plainly seen in that part of the Republic's comment wherein they say: "The local organization of the building trades did not countenance any effort to coerce the Exposition management into employing skilled labor—that was advisable for the successful construction of the Fair."

In other words the local organization that Steinbiss was entirely willing that every man employed around the Fair should be a scab, provided they individually were "free" a job.

It is the spirit of true unionism, if that is the method by which the working class is to win its battles then we had better break up our unions and throw away our charters.

But it is not the spirit and it is not the method, and the proper organized labor of St. Louis from their own side, and it is now time that the labor movement proceeded to sacrifice them before they do any more mischief.

To denounce these labor teachings to state both as men and demand that the protest which brands them as the scabbed committee in a scab case.

That this time comes, however, will reduce the masses of capitalism and workingmen will receive a palpable thrust that class which owes to them their very existence.

HOMELESS ARRESTED.

Denver Police Judge Imprisons Men Who Lived in Tenement

Declared Criminal.

Because They Lived in Close Companionship.

Denver, Colo., Jan. 21.—Wearing nothing but their trousers and bare undershirts, Joe Dearborn and Albert Schultz were arrested on Saturday street at 12 o'clock in the morning. Through a slip of the tongue Schultz betrayed their rendezvous to the police. It is a small room in a rooming house at Fifteenth and California streets. It was reported that this room, which was not more than ten feet square and built but one bed, was occupied by Denver's men. All the men have been arrested and sentenced to the county jail on charges of vagrancy. Justice Rice says that he believes that they had criminal intentions and that their living in such close companionship was not for an innocent purpose.

Robbed and despoiled by capitalism, these men are then arrested and condemned by the very society which has made them what they are. Capitalism is maintained by force, and whenever there is any sign or suspicion of revolt on the part of the unhealthy conditions of its own breeding, they at once set in motion their weapon of force in an effort to offset it.

Those who hold the powers of government, representatives of the capitalist class, know the degrading demoralizing and criminal effect of the institutions which they are elected to

TO AID THE POOR.

Denver Church Increases Its Size at Cost of \$15,000.

Denver, Colo., Jan. 21.—The Peoples Mission Church (Institutional) is to have a new home some time during the coming year. A structure to cost less than \$15,000 is to be built.

The church is organized the Peoples Mission Church has been meeting in a hall at 27 West Huerfano street, but it has grown until the present room is too small to accommodate the congregations which gather there.

It is now planned to erect a church building and open a free reading room for the benefit of the poor. In addition to this a lodging house will be opened and other arrangements made for the care of poor people who need help.

Capitalism takes great pride in its churches, especially its finer churches, and whenever one is to be built, it will cost more than the ordinary, there is a considerable "show" made about it in the capitalist press. In fact, the church is mostly made up of its cost, and unless that can be represented by at least five figures it is not worthy being called a church. The same habits which regulate the value of a church also regulate the value of those who attend it. Those who can boast of the largest string of figures are those who support the most power, and so far as the pastor is concerned, the front porch holders are the ones to whom he must preach. If he pleases them his place is secure, and capitalism makes it necessary for him to have an eye on the place. There are some notable exceptions to this rule, however.

Whenever a church is to be built it is generally announced that something is to be done for "the benefit of the poor" and that steps will be taken to look after "the poor who need help."

It might be asked "Who are the poor people? Why are they poor and why do they need help?"

It will be answered; by those who know, that the poor people are workmen, members of the working class. They are made poor by the capitalist system, the natural workings of which rob the worker of the product of his labor and give it to those who perform no useful work.

Capitalism condemns the worker to this condition, compels him to produce the wealth of the world, and then denies him any of it, save sufficient to keep him alive and in working condition. At the will of the capitalist he is denied even this through the power which he holds of determining whether wealth should be produced or should not be produced. It is this power which is exercised when makes what the church calls "poor people." It is for this reason that they need help. Capitalism has denied them the right to produce wealth and they are compelled to depend upon the good will of those who as yet have not reached that stage.

Is such a system sane? These people yet have all their faculties about them, they yet have power to produce wealth as great an abundance as before, ample to satisfy their own wants, yet should they not be allowed to do that which it is criminal to deny them?

The reason for this lies in the fact that capitalism exists for the profit of the capitalist. The capitalist can not profit out of the labor of those people and they must bear the burden of his self-interest. Their lives are placed in the balance with his profits. Capitalism must be destroyed if every man is to be allowed an opportunity to produce wealth for his own use, and if the wealth thus produced is to be used for his need alone.

The private ownership of the tools of production robs those who are allowed to work of the greater portion of the product of their labor and denies to others the right even to be robbed.

Public ownership of the tools of production is the remedy. It will give every man a right to work and will grant him the full product of his work. When the workers demand such a system there won't be any more "poor people who need help" for our churches to cry over.

SEDALIA TICKET.

Comrade Behrens Nominated for Mayor—A Vigorous Campaign Will be Put Up.

SOCIALISTS' CITY TICKET.
 Sedalia, Mo., Jan. 22.—The Socialist Party of Sedalia assembled in convention Monday night for the purpose of placing a full-fledged and school district ticket in the field. The national platform was reiterated and a local platform conforming to it adopted. The following nominations were made:

Mayor, E. T. Behrens.
 Chief of Police, D. Lindsay.
 Collector, John O. Fisher.
 Police Judge, Rufus Money.
 Treasurer, Charles Hartenbach.
 Assessor, W. S. Embury.
 School Directors, F. P. Huzefelt and J. M. Knapp.

Alderman, First Ward, F. Lucking.
 Alderman, Second Ward, J. L. P. 1st.
 Alderman, Third Ward, J. L. Cost.
 Alderman, Fourth Ward, J. W. New.

LOOK OUT FOR HORSES.

They Are Liable to Become Injured During Cold, Slippery Weather.

NOT MEN.

They Are Too Cheap to Look After—Nobody Will Lose Anything.

Cleveland, O., Jan. 21.—That is the reason of the year when every individual ought to contribute toward a committee of one, either inside or outside the membership pale of the Humane society, to look after the protection of the horses from the accidents and suffering that come upon them by reason of the condition of the streets.

Washed horses slip and fall when the asphalt or brick are covered with snow and ice, and frequently they suffer serious strains and other injuries.

Large advice indeed. Capitalism cares more for its horses than it does for its workmen.

The death of a horse means a loss of the price to the owner, the death of a working man is of no concern save to his widow and children; his master can replace him without any loss on his part. Thus our capitalist friends are greatly interested in the welfare of the horse and recommend that action be taken which will prevent his injury as far as possible. There is not much in the capitalist press, however, concerning the dangers and hardships which beset the working class at this season of the year. Their hunger and cold is of no interest to capitalism. It is of no concern whether they are able to find work or not. Thousands of workmen die every year from the cold of the winter and their bones are buried in the potter's field, yet there is not a sound of protest from those who profit by such a hellish system.

In a society that places the value of horses above the misery of human life, we are told that there can be no better system, that things as they are will always remain. If this will the workers

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National Secretary's Report.

(Continued from first page.)

SOCIALIST DELEGATES and it is a discovery which should possess the highest significance to our comrades.

BEN TILLET. Through the good offices of our comrades at this convention we were enabled to enlist the services of Comrade Tillet of England, Fraternal delegate for a lecture tour under the auspices of the Socialist Party and the trade union movement. The trade union arrangements were limited but we have been instrumental in making engagements for him at Springfield, Ohio; Law, Mich.; Erie, Penn.; Rochester, N. Y.; Terre Haute, Ind.; Milwaukee and St. Louis. Comrade Tillet also spoke under joint auspices of the Socialist Party and the trade union movement at Philadelphia, Cleveland, New Castle and other points of which we have not as yet been informed. We received requests for two dates at the Winnipeg Labor Party of the Winnipeg, which we have referred to Comrade Tillet.

CONCLUSION. The period covered by this report is a period of financial means at our command were both limited, but nevertheless we believe that steady progress has been made by us in the trade union movement, while profits are not wanting that our labors in the trade unions have greatly strengthened them while standing in a gratifying increase in local organizations of our party. In order to continue the progress already made in the trade unions, it is incumbent on our comrades everywhere to take an active part in labor organizations. In the labor movement is strongly imbedded the seed of our power and nourishment. It gives upon us to imbue the wage-earning class with the revolutionary spirit of socialism; inspire them with a consciousness of their human rights and duties; reveal to them the wisdom of their tremendous power; instruct them how to handle and direct their power for the benefit and emancipation of their own class. A socialist movement that did not include general labor movement as an integral part, would be as hollow interest as an empty shell, and as weak vitality as an egg, devoid of procreative properties. On the other hand general trades and labor movement is equally dependent on the socialist movement, and that they are beginning to see this is demonstrated by their active participation in our political organization.

AGITATION. We have from the very beginning, alive to the importance of effective national agitation and have endeavored to further same so far as it is in our power. By the act of the Convention we assumed the conduct of the Springfield faction with Comrade Charles H. Vail, for a year. In the month of August, Comrade Vail being in St. Louis, held conference with us, at which he requested us to inform him not later than October whether it was our desire to continue the existing arrangement for January 1, 1902. We made this request as a matter of course to myself in order to give him sufficient time to make other arrangements in the event of the termination of our contract. The local quorum hesitated to assume the responsibility for either the continuation or termination of the contract. We had no means of ascertaining the wishes of the party in this matter. After due consideration, the quorum voted on Friday, October 11, to extend the contract with Comrade Vail for three months, namely, January, February and March, 1902, but to extend the contract beyond that time to the entire national committee when they meet in this city in January. In order to enable the committee to come to a satisfactory conclusion I append herewith the report of National Organizer Charles H. Vail for the year 1901.

REPORT OF CHAS. H. VAIL, 1901. Number public lectures, 241; average attendance, 214; attendance ranging from 25 to 2,900, the bad weather now then bringing down the average; received from locals, \$1,497.36; railroad expenses \$183.91 (this does not include expense of Mrs. Vail who usually accompanied me on the tours); received from National Secretary Butcher on my \$60.00 on railroad expenses, \$40.00 received from National Secretary Greenbaum on salary \$252.55. Statement of above has been furnished that national secretary from month to month. States visited 24, including New Jersey, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Washington, Oregon, California, Utah, Colorado, Michigan.

circulation. During the whole year I missed but one appointment and this was due to change of date of which I had no knowledge. New locals were organized in nearly every place visited where no organization existed. The meetings with but few exceptions were held in halls and in quite a number of places an admission of 10 cents was charged. This method proved satisfactory, enabling the local to meet the entire expense of the meeting and often netting a nice little sum in addition. I do not deem it necessary to give special reports of meetings, inasmuch as our papers have given accounts of the same from time to time. Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES H. VAIL.
STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT, 1901.
Submitted by Charles H. Vail:
Received on salary from locals and national secretary, January, locals \$ 100.00
February, Nat. Sec. Butcher through N. Y. State Com. 25.00
February, Nat. Sec. Butcher, February, locals 81.65
March, locals 145.50
April, locals 155.95
May, locals 99.51
Nat. Sec. Butcher 10.00
June, locals 192.00
July locals 229.00
August, locals 176.00
November, locals 56.00
December, locals 117.00
August, Nat. Sec. Greenbaum 50.00
September, Nat. Sec. Greenbaum 25.00
September, Nat. Sec. Greenbaum 25.00
November, Nat. Sec. Greenbaum 25.00
November, Nat. Sec. Greenbaum 50.00
November, Nat. Sec. Greenbaum 25.00
November, through N. J. State Com. 22.50
December, through N. J. State Com. 30.35
Total \$1810.21
Amount salary \$2000.00
Balance due 189.79
Amount of railroad expenses:
January \$ 17.95
February 18.83
March 41.75
April 42.85
May 27.24
June 80.30
July 60.38
August 112.67
October 27.95
November 8.48
December 30.44
Total \$468.91
Amount received on railroad expenses from Nat. Sec. Butcher for first five months \$148.60
Balance due \$320.31
Apart from the constant agitation maintained by Comrade Vail, all other forms of agitation that we have attempted, have of necessity been of the most spasmodic and irregular character. In August Comrade Walter Thomas Mills came especially to St. Louis and in behalf of himself and Comrade J. A. Wayland, tendered us the services at any time of any or all of the scholars attending the Girard School of Social Economy, but owing to the enervated condition of the entire movement at that time and the disconnected methods of agitation that have been in vogue since the various state organizations have been formed, we have never been able to avail ourselves of the generous proposition of these comrades. During August and September Comrade H. Gaylord Wilshire made a three weeks' lecture tour under our auspices in the states of Maine, Pennsylvania, Ohio, New Hampshire and Massachusetts. The assassination of the President and the inflamed condition of the public mind, gave a severe check, to any further agitation in the month of September, but apart from the temporary influence of this event we are obliged to say, that during the months of October, November and December there has been practically no agitation conducted under the direct auspices of the national organization; while we received official reports from a number of state secretaries that the condition of the organization in their respective states was deplorable, owing to the lack of public speakers.

We have been utterly unable to secure prompt, efficient co-operation (with few exceptions) between the respective states or between them and the national organization in the matter of agitation. As an illustration, on November 29 I wrote to the state secretaries of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, Kentucky, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Kansas, offering them the services of Comrade Jno. C. Chase for a lecture tour. Leaving aside the question of Comrade Chase's merits as a lecturer about which there may be difference of opinion, I would call your attention to the fact that after waiting three weeks for reply I was obliged on December 19 to telegraph the state secretaries of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Michigan, Indiana and Illinois for their decision in the matter. As a matter of justice to Comrade Vail, I feel obliged to say that his lecture tour in Massachusetts in November was partially rendered ineffective, owing to original delay in ascertaining the wishes of the state committee, and the further fact that after finally placing the tour under our auspices the state committee at the "eleventh hour"

took the matter under their own jurisdiction, and I was afterwards informed that the sub-committee placed in charge of Comrade Vail's tour neglected its duties until it became too late to recover the valuable time lost. I will not tire the committee, by the recital of the many instances of inefficient co-operation that have hindered our efforts in the work of agitation, but will summarize our difficulties as follows:

FINANCIAL. The state committee fearing to engage the proposed speaker, owing to doubt about the ability of the locals to stand the expense.

OBJECTIONS. Objections to the speaker proposed. A speaker who may be acceptable to the majority of state committees, may have to abandon his proposed tour owing to the objections of a minority of state committees. It is doubtful if we have a public speaker in the movement who would be acceptable to all of the state committees at once as a lecturer, while on the other hand it does not necessarily follow that the adverse decision of the state committee on a certain speaker represents the unanimous voice of the locals in any particular instance.

CORRESPONDENCE. It should be born in mind that it is no easy task for agitators and public speakers to correspond with 21 state committees with the likelihood that they may have to start on a tour in Pennsylvania in December, jump to Massachusetts in January and Ohio in February with the possibility that California would be able to use them in March. The present methods compel each man who takes the field as a lecturer or agitator to arrange his own terms and tour with the respective state committees. The number of agitators is not many at the present time, but will gradually increase. The number of state organizations are 21 at present, but it is almost certain that within a twelve month we will have 45 states and territories organized. What will the condition of affairs be when all the agitators in the country arrange their own lecture tours with 45 state committees, or direct with the locals.

INDEPENDENT SPEAKERS. In connection with above would inform you that the Ohio state committee has sent us a protest against the manner by which the engagement of independent speakers with locals is disarranging the plans of that State committee. They say that they wish to give the speakers traveling under the auspices of the national committee the preference every time, and that they believe the national constitution covers the point in question. We mention this especially for the reason that, however much we may desire to help the Ohio state organization, we have so far failed in our efforts, owing to one or more of the reasons herein mentioned.

CONFLICTING PLANS. Conflict in plans of the respective state committees and competition between them for speakers and agitators. Thus, while one state committee may have agitation plans made for months ahead, other state committees may have plans for two weeks ahead or not at all.

TRAVELING CARD. In connection with the subject of agitation, we would mention to the committee that cases have been brought to our attention of parties who have sought and in some instances succeeded in imposing on our comrades. One of those instances occurred at Wilmington, Del., and another at New Orleans, La. We recommend to the consideration of the committee an Agitator's Traveling Card or an Organizer's Commission (similar to that used by the A. F. L.) either of which should bear the signature of the national secretary and the seal of the national organization.

CONCLUSION. Your national secretary has been embarrassed by the implied responsibility for maintaining agitation on a national scale without the necessary financial means and proper co-operation to meet those supposed obligations. The national committee should either relieve the national secretary of responsibility of assisting in national agitation or means should be provided, and thorough regulations introduced to enable him to discharge his duties which should be defined in the promises.

FINANCIAL. According to the report of the Credentials Committee at the Unity Convention, the delegates in that body held credentials for almost 7,000 members. I have been able to apportion these credentials among the various States to the extent of accounting for 6,657 members in August. During August we received dues for only 821 members, or about 8 per cent of our total membership, based upon a very low estimate. The State committees of California, Connecticut, Kentucky and Washington, paid dues in August for 750 members; the unorganized States paying dues for 71 members. During this month our funds became so exhausted, owing to extraordinary expenses incident to the opening of headquarters, that on August 23, we were obliged to issue an appeal for donations, to all the State and local organizations. Had it not been for a timely donation of \$100 by Comrade Geo. D. Herron, we would have found ourselves seriously embarrassed for the means of continuing our work. During September, the membership

increased to 6,867. We received dues for 2,984 members or about 43 per cent. The State committees of California, Kentucky, New York and Washington paid dues in September for 2,304 members, the unorganized States paying dues for 680 members.

During September the business of the office increased so much that I was obliged to engage two stenographers, and the expenditures for postage, printed matter, stationery and the general conduct of business increased proportionately. In October, the membership increased to 7,309. We received dues for 3,781 members, or about 52 per cent. The State committees of California, Connecticut, Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Washington, Indiana and Kentucky, paid dues in October for 2,694 members. The unorganized States paid dues for 1,087 members. During this month the volume of business became so great and the accompanying expenses so heavy proportionately, that we became seriously embarrassed for funds, and we were obliged on October 23 to write all of the State committees for immediate remittances. Our financial difficulties at this time were partially relieved by the payment of convention pledges and a donation of \$100 made by Comrade J. A. Wayland of Girard, Kan. During November the membership increased to 7,774. We received dues for 7,032 members or about 90 per cent. The State committees of California, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Missouri, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Texas and Washington paid dues in November for 5,968 members, the unorganized States paying dues for 1,064 members. During November the volume of business increased so much that I was obliged to engage an additional office clerk, making three thus employed, while all of the incidental expenses of conducting business increased proportionately. In addition to this we had to meet heavy printing bills contracted in October, and altogether the financial drain was so heavy that on Nov. 21, we again faced a money stringency that obliged us to write some of the State committees for relief. In December the membership increased to 8,567. We received dues for 5,239 members or about 61 per cent, which was almost 33 per cent less than we received in November. The State committees of Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oregon and Pennsylvania paid dues in December for 4,262 members, the balance of the party paying dues for 977 members. Notwithstanding that national dues decreased about 33 per cent in December late reports which I have received from some of the State Secretaries indicate that our party on Jan. 1, 1902, had 9,104 members, an increase of 537 members in said month.

DELINQUENT REVENUES. It will be apparent to your committee that there has been a serious delinquency, from the very first, in what may be properly regarded, as the legitimate sources of our income. From the date of the Unity Convention up to Oct. 1, we received no national dues whatever from Illinois, Michigan, Ohio and Pennsylvania. The amount which we should have received in national dues from the above four States in August and September, based upon their representation at the convention, was \$227.60. The State committees of Iowa, New Jersey, Texas and Missouri began paying dues. In November, although we had previously received \$2.40 direct from locals in Texas and \$6.35 direct from locals in Missouri. The amount of dues which we should have received from the four States mentioned during August, September and October, based on their representation at Indianapolis, was \$107.70. Massachusetts did not begin paying us dues until December. According to its representation at Indianapolis we should have received from this State during August, September, October and November the sum of \$79.20.

Wisconsin has not paid us dues since the Unity Convention, and, according to her representation, should have paid during the five months preceding Jan. 1, the sum of \$133.25. The total amount of dues which we should have received from Aug. 1 to Jan. 1, based on the Indianapolis representation (and not including the increase of 60 per cent in membership since then), was \$1,664.25. Deducting the total amount actually paid, \$992.85, leaves a deficiency of \$671.40. If we include the increase in membership, we should have received in the five months \$1,858.70. Deducting \$992.85, actual receipts from this amount, leaves a deficiency of \$865.85 in the five months, sufficient to have paid one-half of the party indebtedness.

While the convention at Indianapolis, practically settled the question of national unity, the comrades in many States have been obliged during the past five months to occupy themselves in the work of reorganization in their respective States, in order to complete the work of unity, so well begun by the convention. Realizing the task in which they were engaged, and that most of them would be required to make personal sacrifices in order to achieve the great end in view, and furthermore, being undesirous of manifesting any undue pressure of an official nature, we resolved temporarily, at least, to overlook shortcomings in dues believing that after the period of reorganization was past, the party would attain a political equipoise that would enable your committee to enforce the plain requirements of the constitution.

During September, the membership

DUE STAMPS. The following State committees use the due stamps furnished by the national organization: Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Missouri, Nebraska, New York, Ohio and Pennsylvania. The following State committees do not use the due stamps furnished by the national organization: Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Oregon, Texas, Washington and Wisconsin. All of these State committees are now paying national dues monthly, excepting Wisconsin. If the State committees of California, Massachusetts, New Jersey and Wisconsin use due stamps at all, it must be from a supply which they have printed on their own account, as we have never been requested to furnish due stamps to said State committees.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES. Our total receipts from Aug. 1 to Jan. 1, 1902, were \$2,083.59. Of this amount \$291.12 was received for purposes which do not represent any revenue to the national organization, namely, donations to strike fund, dues forwarded to State committees and payment for printed supplies which we sell at cost. The balance of the total receipts amounting to \$1,792.47, was received on account of the following: National dues, \$992.85; donations, \$522.60; convention pledges, \$180; accounts due Springfield N. E. C., \$65.40; miscellaneous receipts, \$31.62. A condensed statement of our expenditures is as follows: Equipment headquarters, \$153.57; maintenance of headquarters, \$63.77; operation (general expenses of), \$84.62; rent, \$80; strike fund, \$69.54; State committees, \$65.42; Indianapolis Convention, \$25; organization account, \$34.95; accounts Springfield N. E. C., \$439.70; postage, \$136.17; printing, \$370.46; National Secretary, \$416.65; stenographers and clerks, \$234.21; Chas. H. Vail, \$148.65, leaving us with a balance on hand Jan. 1, of \$60.88.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES. Upon the conclusion of the Unity Convention we assumed the liabilities of the Springfield faction amounting to \$598.27. Of this amount we have paid \$139.70, leaving a balance of indebtedness amounting to \$458.57. On Oct. 25, we assumed the liabilities of the Chicago faction amounting to \$282.45. Since Aug. 1, we have incurred obligations in addition to the before mentioned amounting to \$730.41. Of this sum \$130 is due Mrs. M. B. East of Indianapolis for her report of the convention. Owing to the inaccuracy and incompleteness of her report we were obliged to have an additional report made by Comrade W. E. McDermott of Chicago, who took the convention proceedings in shorthand. Comrade McDermott's bill amounted to \$462.15 but he donated one-half of his bill to the party, leaving us in his debt to the amount of \$231.07. The balance of indebtedness incurred by us since Aug. 1, amounting to \$369.33, is due Chas. H. Vail, part of which is for salary and the rest for moneys advanced by him to pay railroad fares. The gross amount of our indebtedness on Jan. 1, 1902, was \$2,171.43. The total amount of our assets was \$336.04, of which over \$500 is for debts due by various State committees to the Springfield faction, and the balance of account of money due the present national organization for due stamps. Deducting our assets from the gross liabilities, leaves us with a net total indebtedness of \$1,335.39.

OUR CREDITORS. It has been our intention to set aside a certain proportion of our receipts each month for the payment of old debts and we have partially succeeded in this plan. Our efforts in this direction have been weakened by the delinquency in national dues. At the present moment our funds are at a very low ebb, the expenses of this meeting will be deducted from national dues by the respective State committees and unless some extraordinary steps are taken, we have the prospect of a severe money stringency. In this event we shall naturally be obliged to economize by reducing our already inadequate labor force, and the affairs of the party will not be attended to with the mechanical promptness and efficiency that we have maintained up to this time. In the meantime some of our heaviest creditors have repeatedly importuned us to pay part of all of their bills, and one or two in their impatience have heaped censure upon the helpless person of your National Secretary, holding him personally accountable for the shortcomings of the national organization. There is a perceptible tendency upon the part of our comrades to shift the load of financial obligation upon the national organization, which would be an altogether objectionable operation if the national dues were unloaded at our door with the same celerity and dispatch as the national debts. The amount of our indebtedness is comparatively small, and if the respective State organizations will faithfully meet their monthly obligations, we could probably liquidate the entire indebtedness in from eighteen to twenty-four months. In the meantime, however, it is not at all probable that we shall have to incur new obligations. The report of the Unity Convention, when published, will either necessitate an immediate outlay or the assumption of a debt. The probable enlargement of the activity of your committee to include arrangements for interstate agitation, will necessitate increased expenditures that will not be immediately attended with a proportionate increase in receipts. It occurs to me that in order to meet the finan-

cial emergency caused by this national meeting, your committee would do well to issue an appeal for donations to the State and local organizations. But while this would probably afford us some temporary relief, it must be admitted that the larger problem still remains, the problem of debts and running expenses and the difficulty of enforcing the faithful and regular payment of national dues. It must be borne in mind that while an organization like the American Federation of Labor has a penalty clause by which it can enforce the payment of a per capita tax, the constitution of the Socialist Party does not explicitly embody such a regulation and we are therefore largely dependent upon the moral sentiment of our State organizations for the payment of national dues.

MONTHLY STATEMENTS. One of the difficulties attending the collection of national dues is that while the National Constitution requires the National Secretary to make a monthly statement of the financial business of the organization, there is no provision requiring the State Secretaries to make a monthly statement of the financial business of the State organization to the National Secretary. It is impossible for the latter to make a correct statement of national finances that is not based on the financial circumstances of the respective States. While the Constitution requires the respective State committees to have semi-annual reports to the National Committee, a request for said reports made by us in December had up to Jan. 18 been complied with by only six States, consisting of Iowa, Indiana, Maine, New York, Ohio and Washington. Unless Article 6 Section 5 of the National Constitution is amended so as to require the State committees to make a monthly statement to the National Committee, the monthly statement issued by the National Secretary will be utterly unreliable, and altogether misleading as to the financial condition and business affairs of the party.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY. One of the advantages of monthly statements by State Secretaries would be that it would enable the National Secretary to embody in his monthly statement to the Socialist press, list of the places in the United States at which new locals had been formed and the increase in membership of the party from month to month. In addition to this the National Committee could issue an official directory of all of the State and local organizations of the party, their officers and addresses. Such a directory could either be issued in printed form for general distribution, like the Official Directory of the American Federation of Labor, or if publicity is objectionable the directory could be made up on a mimeograph and issued at regular intervals in confidence to the respective State organizations. Until some such system is adopted it will be impossible to state with any degree of certainty (more than once in every six months) how many local organizations we have, where they are located, how many members we have in good standing, or the names and addresses of the officers of the locals.

THE ORGANIZED STATES. Upon assuming our duties we naturally directed ourselves to the task of effecting affiliation between the organized states and the National Organization; also the organization of the unorganized states and territories. We were obliged to govern ourselves in whatever methods we adopted by the national constitution. Article C, Section 2 of the constitution reads as follows: "A state or territory shall be deemed organized and shall have a right to affiliate upon the organization of not less than four branches, each branch to consist of not less than five members. Each state or territory so organized shall receive a charter." In our attempt to interpret this clause, we were at first undecided whether it was intended to apply only to unorganized states and territories and which were not represented at the Unity Convention, or whether it was intended to apply to all of the states, including those represented at Indianapolis. We knew that such states as New York, Massachusetts and Wisconsin, had the constitutional number of locals for a state charter, but we were not so certain of other states represented in the Indianapolis convention, for instance Maine, Kansas and Tennessee. In the Unity Convention G. C. Clemens, the sole representative from Kansas, came as a delegate of Branch 1, and had credentials for only six votes. John M. Ray, of Nashville, Tenn., the only delegate from that state, had credentials for ten votes. There was not then and there are not today four locals in Tennessee. Comrade Fred E. Irish, of Portland, Maine, who represented that state in the Unity Convention, had 68 credentials and although there was a state committee, we found from ex-National Secretary Butcher's official records, that there were only two locals in Maine. It was apparent to us that if we were to relieve the most influential socialist states represented in the convention of any guarantee of the constitutional requirement of four locals, that it would involve an exercise of extraordinary diplomacy to prevent our course from appearing like discrimination against the less influential states likewise represented at the convention. It did

(Continued on Last Page.)

BRYAN ON SOCIALISM.

The Trust Smasher Opposes the Natural Outcome of the Trust.

Another "Issue" Found.

Cincinnati, O., Jan. 21.—William J. Bryan stopped a short time in Cincinnati today on his way to Chicago. In discussing different subjects, he said, in part:

"The next Democratic fight will be made on imperialism."

He said that the Socialist program was wrong. To destroy competition would be to remove the greatest incentive for improvement on the part of mankind.

Speaking of trusts, Mr. Bryan said: "Trusts should be abolished by placing the articles in which they deal on the free list and limiting the capitalization of corporations."

Bryan has long been held up by those who look to him as their deliverer as a Socialist, and thousands of those who voted for him in 1900 declared that they were Socialists too and that Bryan would bring about Socialism before the Socialists themselves had begun to think about it.

Here is a direct statement from the idol himself wherein he declares that we must have competition in order to have an incentive. Possibly he thinks that the sweat-shop workers would have their incentive taken from them under Socialism, and the tramp would no longer have any hope held out before him. Bryan's talk about competition is as foolish as his talk of destroying the trust. The capitalist class have long ago done away with competition in the formation of the very trust which he expects to smash. The trust is only the means adopted by the capitalist class to do away with what they declared to be ruinous competition.

If competition was ruinous then it will be so in the future, and if capitalists found it against their interest then they will find it so in the future. If Bryan should succeed in smashing the trust today they would merely grow again tomorrow.

So far as destroying the trust by placing their products on the free list is concerned he might as well talk of turning the moon to green cheese.

When American trust magnates can carry their products to Europe and sell them for less than the native manufacturer, of what avail would such a measure be? If the European cannot compete at home how can he ship his goods across the ocean, and undersell the American in his own domain?

Bryan has another guess coming. It is safe to say, however, that before he gets through guessing, the Socialists will have captured the powers of government in the name of the working class and put an end to all his fake "issues."

UNION LABEL LEAGUE.

MEETING OF JANUARY 21.

Meeting called to order at 8:10. All officers present except Vice President Anderson. Minutes of previous meeting read and approved, except that part pertaining to credentials of Tailors No. 11. Credentials should read Leonard Stoll instead of Matthias Petrich.

The following presented credentials: Henry Harch and F. Killian, from Coopers' Union, No. 37; Mr. Gus Schacklin, from Brushmakers Union No. 7422; Mr. Jas. Scheickel, John Burke and Chas. Kenney, from Trunk and Bag Workers No. 1; Samuel Galsyn, from Boot & Shoe Workers Union No. 25. Credentials were read and delegates seated.

Mr. Hamburg reported as having visited the Lemp Brewery; by motion the report was received as progress.

Mr. Davis reported on printing committee was instrumental to have circulars printed by Co-Operative Printing Co.

Mr. Narcheck reported as having visited quite a number of saloons on special committee on agitation for Brewer's Label. By motion the report was received and filed.

On motion the recording secretary's salary was allowed for one month; also the bill of Werz for sign painting, amounting to \$1.50. Bill of Mr. Narcheck was \$220.00 was allowed. Secretary was instructed to have sign of Bar tenders and Trunkmakers and Barbers painted.

In election of officers Hamburg was nominated and elected President by acclamation. For Secretary Mr. Stoll received 11 votes. Mr. Ronney, seven votes. Mr. Ronney was nominated and elected by acclamation for financial secretary; Mr. Schweitzer was elected by acclamation for sergeant-at-arms. Mr. Meyer and Mr. Schickel were nominated and elected by acclamation as auditors. Mr. I. Bauer, from Bar Tenders, was nominated and elected by acclamation for vice president. It was regularly moved and seconded that President Financial secretary and corresponding secretary constitute the printing committee; also by motion the Secretary was instructed to send a copy of the Minutes of ever meeting to the St. Louis Labor.

Being no further business meeting adjourned to meet February 4, 1902.

Receipts of evening—Garment Workers No. 25, \$6; Brushmakers No. 7422, 60 cents; Cooper Local No. 37, \$1; Boot & Shoe Workers No. 25, \$3; Tailors Local No. 11, \$19.25; Trunk and Bag Workers No. 1, \$1; Brekers & Malsters No. 6, \$7; Fenamon Association No. 5, \$4.80. Total, \$33.66.

Expenses—Financial secretary's salary and postage, \$2.64; lost time to Marbois, \$2.20; recording secretary's salary, \$5; Werz painting signs, \$4.50. Total, \$14.24.

J. P. LARKIN, Secretary.

A "scab" has been defined as being to his trade what a traitor is to his country, and though both may be useful in troublous times, they are detested by all when peace returns; so when help is needed the scab is the last to contribute assistance and the first to grasp a benefit he never labored to procure. He cares only for himself, he sees not beyond the extent of a day, and for a momentary approbation he would betray friends, family and country; in short he is a traitor on a small scale, who first sells the journeyman, and is himself afterward sold in his turn by his employer, until at last he is despised by both and deserted by all. He is an enemy to himself, to the present age, and to all posterity.—Ex.

EXCHANGES.

Social Democratic Herald.
There was a terrible state of affairs in Washington society the other day which shook the elect circle to its foundation. It appears that Mrs. Roosevelt had issued 300 invitations for a "tea" at the White House on the same day that Jan Kubelik, the famous violinist, was advertised for a recital. The concert and the "tea" were announced for the same hour and as Kubelik is something of a social lion himself and his manager never had a thought of allowing so frivolous a thing as a "tea" to interfere with his arrangements, the White House "tea" rules were relaxed, the violinist won out and everybody in society is chattering about the "extreme delicacy" of the situation. The country is now believed to be safe and society will resume its senseless round.

Workers Call.
Over one billion dollars' worth of minerals were raised in the United States last year, a gain of ten per cent over 1900. Did the wages of the men who really raised it increase at that rate when the increased cost of living is considered?

Cleveland Citizen.
A Philadelphia daily says, some impractical enthusiast printed the Declaration of Independence in Spanish and attempted to circulate it in Luzon, but it was promptly suppressed as a "damned incendiary document" by the military authorities, and proclamations of concentration and "rigid starvation" were issued to counteract its mischievous influence. All of which makes the governor of the Philippines eligible for a seat in Roosevelt's cabinet.

A NEW STORY By Tolstoy, entitled "Forty Years,"

Begins in the February issue of "The Comrade."

Which is the first America publication to print this new novel of the famous Russian writer.

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Those sending in the subscription price of \$1.00 before February 10th will receive FREE the November and December issues of "The Comrade," containing the first chapters of William Morris' "News from Nowhere," with illustrations by H. G. Jenzsch, or, if preferred, a beautiful large picture of LEO TOLSTOY.

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

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

BOYCOTT LIST

the Central Trades and Labor Union of St. Louis and Vicinity.
Wunderlich Cooperage Co.
Eggers Milling Co.
American Radiator Co.
Gus V. Brecht Butcher Supply Co.
American and Continental Tobacco Co.
St. Louis Cooperage Co.
Welle-Boettler Bakery Co.
McKinney Bakery Co.
Wellman-Dwire's Granzer Twist and Diamond Cross plug and Topsy smoking.
Wrought Iron Range Co.
Stephens Litho. Engr. Co.
Graefusa Laundry Co.
J. Kiburtz Pattern Co.
E. Hart Tailoring Co.
Perkinson Construction Co.
Casper, Shoemaker.
Evans & Howard Fire Brick Co.
G. Wolf, Barber, 1503 Franklin Ave.

BOYCOTT LIST

Of Central Trades and Labor Union of East St. Louis, Ill.
The following names will remain on the unfair list until further notice:
BARBER SHOPS.
John Shaw.
Five Cent Shop, Third st. near Broadway.
Five Cent Shop, Green Tree Hotel, Martin, 601 Collinsville Avenue.
Jones (colored), 5th st. near St. Louis Ave.
Gus Kleinhenn, Broadway near Viaduct.
Cooney's Shop, 306 Broadway.
Henry Brooker, 210 South Main St. CIGARS.
George W. Childs.
Spana Cuba.
Wright's Extra.
La Preferencia.
Agent.
Owl.
Elmerito.
Henry George.
Two Orphans.
CONTRACTORS.
So. Illinois Construction Co. PUBLISHERS.
American Book Company.
MEAT PACKERS.
Swift & Company.
BAKERS.
Woele-Boettler.
McKinney.
Moestel's Vienna Model.
CLOTHIERS.
Mark & Haas, "Jack Rabbit Pants."

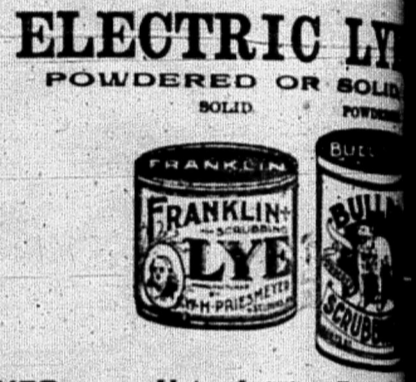
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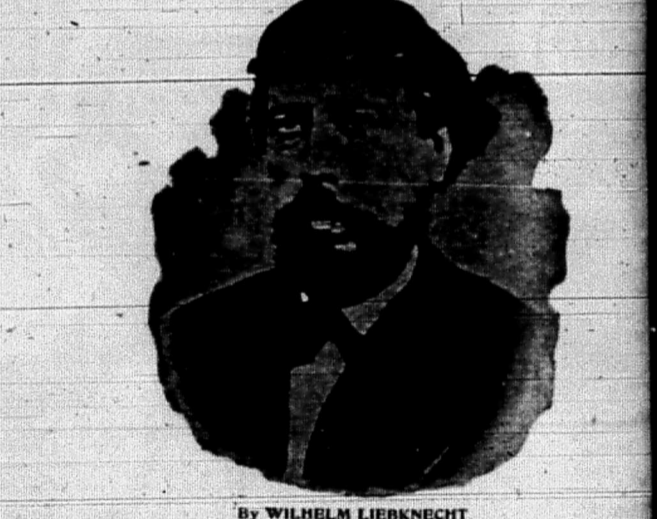
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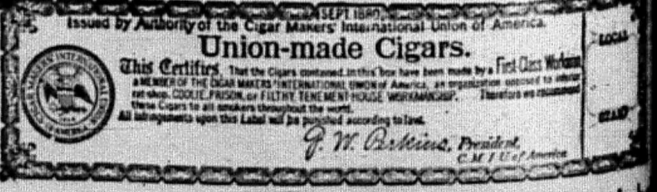
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UNPROTECTED LAMPS.

Caused an Explosion at Pitcon, Colorado.

Pitcon, Colo., Jan. 20.—A terrible explosion occurred in one of the mines owned by the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company at 5 o'clock this morning when six men were instantly and ten seriously wounded. The cause, as far as known, are: Unprotected lamps, and a gas explosion followed, sending six into eternity and maiming many others. The mine immediately caught and is now a seething mass.

IT IS NOT KNOWN WHETHER ANY OTHERS WERE CUT OFF BY FLAMES. If there were, the death list will be increased. Profit was behind it and to profit can be charged the death of these workmen: If the mine owners had provided them with safety lamps there would have been no explosion and no deaths. Their purchase, however, would have taken a few dollars from the profits of the stockholders and their profits are more sacred than the lives of the workmen. Such things are of common occurrence in the mines of the country and nothing is done by the capitalist state governments to prevent it. They will continue until the working class capture the government.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Concerning the Unions.

National Secretary Julius Zorn of United Brewery Workers is in the city this week.

First meeting of the new organization of business agents was held at the hall, Wednesday.

Speakers and Joiners, No. 257, has decided for a hall Feb. 22, at Muth's Chouteau avenue and Sarah Street. Tickets for gentlemen and lady guests.

Machinists Unions will hold a mass meeting Wednesday evening, Jan. 29th at 1310 Franklin avenue. Speakers will be present. Non-machinists are invited to attend.

Wm. F. Tierney, General President of the Stove Mounters' International of Detroit, Mich., is in St. Louis on business of his organization. He is making his headquarters at 1310 Main ave.

Louis Walters' Union will occupy headquarters beginning March 1st. New home of the waiters is located at 2 N. 12th street. The Walters' Unions are growing rapidly and need more accommodations.

New officers of the Journeymen Plumbers' Union, No. 29, are as follows: President, J. J. O'Brien; Vice-President, F. R. Swartz; Business Agent, John Rigert; Inspector, R. Harlan; Inside Guard, E. Anderlin; Outside Guard, George Trumfeller; Trustees, E. Walsh, R. Vogt and Frank...

Following firms are reported to be signed the scale with the Steamers' Union: Karr Supply Co., National Heating Co., Bosley Heating Co., D. H. Brialin, W. Schwehr & J. E. Dooley & Son, W. J. Abel, Bates, Phil Ring, A. Boyce, G. Simmons, E. Quinn, Stewart Boller Otis Elevator Co., Geiger, Fisk Soap, York Ice Machine Co., Anker-Busch Brewery, W. J. Lemp, Fire Union, and Central Brewery Companies.

WOOD WORKERS' ATTENTION.

The Amalgamated Wood Workers hold a public mass meeting at Central Hall, 11th and Locust streets, after-noon, Jan. 26, at 1 p. m. Wood Workers are cordially invited to attend.

ERNEST WEDEMEYER, Sec'y Local No. 2.

MARRIAGE AND WAGON WORKERS.

Will you kindly publish in your issue the fact that the strike with the firm of F. Wagner & Co., Broadway and Lamont street, is over, and the boycott issued against said firm and endorsed by the A. L. U. is now withdrawn, as said F. Wagner & Son have agreed to all our demands, and we recommend to the public as being of concern. Also we held a quarter meeting on Monday, 13th inst., and the following officers: President, Wm. Woestendick; vice president, Emil Harches; recording secretary, Thos. J. Farrell; financial secretary, Wm. Cinnater; treasurer, Chas. H. H. guide, A. H. Johansen; secretary-at-large, Geo. J. Haas; trustees, Morhouse, Fred Bauer, E. W. Thos. J. Farrell, Sec.

SHOE WORKERS, 242.

Shoe Workers, Local No. 242, at their regular meeting on Wednesday evening voted in favor of holding a convention next June in St. Louis. Their delegates to the Joint Convention were also instructed to advocate the distribution of literature and the union stamp at the Mutual Hall meeting Saturday, Jan. 25.

Mr. E. Val Putnam was granted the floor and made an interesting talk, which was well received. A list was circulated by one of the members for subscriptions to St. Louis Labor, but only a few new names were added, as nearly all present were regular readers of same. Mr. E. G. Wolf, representing Metal Polishers of Dayton, Ohio, was also granted the floor and asked for aid; \$5 was donated to his union, and Secretary instructed to forward same. A ballot was taken for the election of one member to General Executive Board, and result forwarded to Inspectors of Election at General Office in Boston, who will announce successful candidate on Feb. 15.

W. A. KENWARD.

EAST ST. LOUIS.

The Carpenters' grievance with the Nelson-Morris Packing Co. has not as yet been settled. Fraternal delegates to Belleville C. T. & L. A. were elected at meeting of Jan. 14. R. Watson of the Carpenters, No. 169, and J. F. Barr of Cooper's No. 91, were elected. Financial aid as well as moral is always cheerfully given by this organization, which number 30 organizations, with prospects for several more during next few weeks, as 5 additional organizers have just been placed in the field.

Officers for the new term have been elected as follows:

- President—Curts, of Carpenters, No. 169.
Vice President—Wm. Schillig of Cigarmakers, No. 44.
Recording and Corresponding Secretary—J. F. Barr, of Coopers, No. 91.
Secretary and Treasurer—Williams, of Typographical, No. 8.
Trustees—Mallock, Watson and Ploude.
Sergeant-at-Arms—Willis, of the Pressmen's Union.
Fraternal Secy, J. F. BARR, Secy.

Will Discuss "Peace-Conference."

New York Unions Asked to Hold a Big Mass Meeting for That Purpose.

Cigarmakers Suspicious

Want Gompers Invited to Explain His Action.

New York, Jan. 19.—The "peace conference" of "labor and capital" has started a big discussion among the unions of New York City. The cigarmakers are not at all pleased with the conference and have issued the following call to the other unions:

"Dear Sirs and Brothers: "Cigar Makers' International Union No. 90 invites your organization to elect three delegates to a conference, to be held on Friday, Jan. 24, at 8 o'clock p. m., in the Labor Lyceum, 64 East Fourth street, New York City, (second hall) to consider a plan of holding a great mass meeting of trade unionists of New York and vicinity to discuss the recent 'Industrial Peace Conference.' "Our reasons for taking this action are as follows: "Our experience in the trade union movement has taught us that the interests of the working class are always opposed to those of the capitalists and that the capitalists will use all means in their power to crush our organizations or to 'divide and rule' our forces. "The so-called 'peace conference' was participated in by some of the worst enemies of the working class, capitalists and politicians who have been instrumental in issuing injunctions

against unions, sending troops to shoot strikers, and committing other crimes against our class.

"The 'Committee of Thirty-six' chosen by this conference includes but 12 trade union officials, while all the other 24 members belong to the capitalist class; this fact causes us to look with suspicion upon the whole scheme. "The trade union officials who took part in the 'peace conference' did not consult their organization beforehand and did not represent the trade unions of the country; they acted only as individuals. But the capitalist press has constantly spoken of them as representing the trade unions.

"If we allow this false impression to go unchallenged, we may find ourselves committed, without our consent, to a policy of compromise which the majority of our membership would not approve, and which may prove very dangerous to our organization. "It is necessary that the rank and file of the trade unions should carefully consider the matter and give public expression to their opinions; and it is for this purpose that the Cigar-Makers' International Union No. 90 has decided to issue this call.

"We would further suggest that the President, Samuel Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, be invited to appear at the promised mass meeting and explain all his unauthorized participation in the 'Peace conference.

TWO AND TWO MAKE FOUR.

(From the San Francisco Advance.)

One of the chief resolutions presented to the State Federation of Labor convention at Vallejo demanded the government to build and repair its own war ships at its own yards and do away entirely with the contract system that enriches the Scotts and other hangers on of the politicians. We cannot here discuss the ethics of building warships at all. What we wish to point out is the fact that the government building ships is better for the workers than the private concerns building them as at present, despite the fact that the government is a capitalist one. The men work fewer hours and get better pay, and are treated more like men.

And does it not seem strange the delegates to the convention could not do such a simple example as adding two and two. The result of the addition would be: if the government-owned yards are better for the workers, would not all other means of production if owned by the government be better for the workers?

Of course the workers would be exploited, of course the workers would not get the full value of their labor, but the means are at hand whereby they could get the full value of their labor. The could become the government! The election of Mr. Schmitt as mayor of San Francisco, though he is a servant of the capitalist class, shows in what way the workers can become the government. It is only a matter of educating the members of the unions and all other members of the working class that their interests are opposed to the interests of the capitalist class and to urge on the struggle for possession of the government.

This cannot be done, however, by passing resolutions of thanks to a governor of the state who told the strikers to go to work or be shot. It cannot be done in any other way than by showing at all times where the conflict lies. And how impossible it is to escape this conflict, to escape this class struggle as long as there are two economically antagonistic classes in society, as long as the profit system endures. We shall have something to say later about the men who advocated the giving of this vote of thanks to a capitalistic governor. Meanwhile, we wish the members of the working class to add two and two. We wish them to ask themselves how the government owning the shipyards would be an advantage and also if the government owning all the means of production and distribution would not be an advantage; and to follow this with the great question, which class should be the government.

ANOTHER DELEGATE'S OPINION.

The delegate of Saginaw, Mich., Central Labor Union to the Scranton convention reported that two of the greatest questions before the convention were socialism and trade autonomy. Both received the same treatment, in that they were not reported by the committees in charge until almost the close of the last session, when they were railroaded through in such a rapid manner as to leave no room for doubt in the mind of Saginaw's delegate that it was designed so arranged. "This action," he says, "was not concurred in by your delegate, as I believe these questions should have a fair hearing. In regard to the socialists, I believe their numbers in the trades unions are great enough to grant at least one whole session to the consideration of their doctrines. No man who is not narrow-minded and bigoted fears to discuss any question upon which he believes he is right, and unless he does so, he must lay himself open to the charge of being autocratic or wrong in his ideas and afraid to defend them. Neither of these charges should be brought against the American Federation, in view of the fact that it has always advocated free speech and a free press. It is sincere in its demand for free speech for itself, upon what grounds can it consistently deny the same right to others?"

IN MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

Bills Introduced by the Socialist Members.

(Special Correspondence.)

Boston, Jan. 18.—The sessions of the Massachusetts Legislature are short these days. Most of the time is occupied in introducing bills, of which the two Socialist members manage to do their share. As Carey and MacCartney are not on important committees, they are able to give some time to devising measures by which working class conditions may be improved, and the Republican and Democratic members of the House are kept guessing. After awhile when the Legislature gets in good-working order, our friends on the other side will be kept busy dodging roll-calls on labor bills and inventing reasons why said labor bills are "impracticable."

Following up their bills for eight hours, a State highway emergency fund for the unemployed and a shorter election day, Carey and MacCartney introduced others during the past week which will give the capitalist members an opportunity to show their fealty to the horny-handed working man. These bills vary in importance, the one receiving the most attention from the press being introduced by Carey, and heralded by one of the papers as "A startling labor bill!" The proposition is a new one, of interest especially to the trade unionists, and will undoubtedly be opposed bitterly by the corporations. It proposes making it a crime for the agents of the factories to induce laborers to take the place of strikers unless those sought are informed of the existence of the strike. Everybody knows how often working men are deceived into going to strange places, expecting to get honorable employment, only to find a strike in progress. The bill is as follows:

Section 1. If any employer, during the continuance of a strike among his employes, or during the continuance of a lock-out of his employes, publicly advertises in newspapers, by posters or otherwise, for employes, or by himself or his agents solicits persons to work for him, he shall plainly and explicitly mention in such advertisements or oral or written solicitations, that a strike has occurred among his former employes, or that a lock-out exists.

Section 2. If any person, firm, association, or corporation violates any provision of this act, he or it shall incur a fine of one hundred dollars for each offense of which sum one-half shall go to the person who makes the complaint against him or it. It will be seen that the bill gives incentive to the making of complaint against an employer violating the statute by giving to the complainant one-half of the fine imposed.

Supplementary to his eight-hour bill reported last week, Carey offers the following to constitute an eight-hour for all State and county employes: Section 1. Eight hours shall constitute a day's work for all laborers, workmen, mechanics and clerks employed by the State or any county therein or by any contractor doing work for the State or any county therein; except that in cases of emergency extra work may be required and performed for extra pay, at the same rate as the regular pay. A fine of \$300 is imposed for each violation.

Another bill was introduced by request of the State Committee of the Democratic Social Party to change the name of the party so that hereafter it will be known officially in this State as "The Socialist Party. Under the election laws this is the only means by which an official party can change its name.

MacCartney came to the front on Wednesday with three bills. One of these is of vast importance, being an employers' liability bill, identical with one he filed last year, and which was defeated. The bill seeks to place responsibility for accidents incurred through faulty appliances directly upon the railroad corporations. The first section reads as follows: "Whenever upon any railroad or railway, any part of any car, locomotive, or any propelling or drawing engine, machine or appliance, used in connection with such railroad or railway... breaks, gives way, comes off, or fails to operate properly, such a fact shall, in any action to recover for injury or death, or both, caused thereby, be deemed prima facie evidence of the negligence of the person, persons, or corporation owning, managing, controlling or operating said railroad or railway."

Another bill seeks to give cities and towns the power to purchase and construct gas and electric light plants, and to operate the same. The third looks to the adoption of the referendum in municipal affairs upon request of fifteen per cent of the voters in any city. In my last report, I spoke of the contest in the House over the Governor's recommendation that the location of street railways be placed in the hands of the State Railroad Commission. It will be remembered that MacCartney opposed the reference to the Street Railway

Committee, and succeeded in having it referred to the Committee on Towns, of which he is a member. As expected, the friends of the corporations opposed the House amendment when the matter came up in the Senate, and succeeded in having a special committee appointed, which will take it completely out of the hands of the Committee on Towns. When the Senate amendment reached the House, the members of the lower body concurred, and the result is that the corporations will be able to deal with a committee upon which there is not one man who will seriously oppose the wishes and interests of the capitalists. In fact, six members of the Street Railway Committee, which was understood from the beginning to be particularly friendly to the corporations, are upon the new special committee. However, the two Socialist members will have their say upon the matter when the special committee reports to the House and MacCartney especially is laying for a chance to speak his mind.

The resources of the two Socialist members are not yet exhausted, and before Jan. 31, which is the limit of time for introducing bills, they will present additional measures, thus assuring much discussion during the remainder of the session, and also creating some agitation.

While some of the Boston daily papers seek to minimize the actions of the Socialist legislators, and sometimes to ignore them altogether, yet there are others which give some little space to them. This is true particularly of the Boston Traveler, which has the largest circulation of any evening paper in Boston; and which circulates principally among the working people. This paper has already commended, in leading editorials, Carey's bill, looking toward a uniform eight-hour law in the various States, and MacCartney's shorter election day measure. On Tuesday of this week, the Traveler contained an able article by Comrade MacCartney on the labor situation in which he predicted that the present flurry of so-called prosperity cannot proceed much longer, and gave reasons why an industrial depression is certain in the near future.

He will follow up this article with others defining the Socialist proposition; and they are certain to reach a large number of readers. Comrade Carey has also been requested to contribute an article on the eight-hour question to the Traveler; and altogether it is pretty certain that during the next few months, Socialism will be brought prominently to the attention of the reading public.

WILLIAM MAILEY.

Socialist Party Literature

Issued by the National Committee. Will be sent prepaid at prices specified. National Platform, Constitution and Resolutions on Negro and Trade Union Questions, adopted in National Convention at Indianapolis, July 31, 1901.

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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 (legally of course) by the other class of people. These are the capitalists, who gather in the rent, interest and dividends. Once the capitalists propose to work, but how they like others to do their brain work as well as their hand work. They only draw money. Socialists propose to make the machinery and the railroads the property of the whole people, to stop paying an income to capitalists out of the labor of others, and to give a good living to every worker and every one unable to work. They propose to do this 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 Vanderveide, 199 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 read in half an hour, take any issue of the POCKET LIBRARY OF SOCIALISM. This is a series of 22-page booklets published monthly at 50 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. Noyes. 3. Imprudent Marriages. By Robert Blanchard. 4. Pauperism. By A. M. Simons. 5. Realism in Literature and Art. By Clarence S. Darrow. 6. Single Tax vs. Socialism. By A. M. Simons. 7. Wage-Labor and Capital. By Karl Marx. 8. The Man Under the Machine. By A. M. Simons.

Ward Club Directory.

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

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

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

SIXTH WARD CLUB (including 14th ward) meets every Tuesday evening at 1022 Chouteau avenue.

EIGHTH WARD CLUB (including wards 1 and 9) meets every Tuesday evening at Dewey Hall, 232 E. Broadway.

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

16TH WARD CLUB (including wards 14, 15 and 22) meets every Thursday evening at Smith's Hall, 21st and Franklin avenue.

17TH WARD CLUB (including 20th ward) meets every Wednesday evening at Winkelman's Hall, 23d and North Market streets.

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

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

25TH WARD CLUB (including 28th ward) meets every Thursday evening at 404 Evans avenue.

27TH WARD CLUB meets every Thursday evening, 8 o'clock, at 2316 Glucose avenue.

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

A School of Socialism.

San Francisco Gets the Next Term of the Training School for Socialist Workers.

WALTER THOMAS MILLS, A. M., Principal.

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

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

Five of the members will go to San Francisco for the next term. Forty-nine students are already pledged for the San Francisco term. It will begin March 15, 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. Mr. Mills will have three assistants in the school work. There are now more than a thousand comrades taking the course of twenty lessons in Social Economy by correspondence. If you wish to go into the field as a continuous worker for Socialism, you should come to the Training School. Whether you can come to the Training School or not, you should take the Correspondence work at once. Send stamp for circulars to WALTER THOMAS MILLS, GIRARD, KANS.

CHARLES H. NIBB & COMPANY, PUBLISHERS, CHICAGO.

National Secretary's Report.

(Continued.)

not appear possible to us that any of the veteran socialist states would object to giving us such a guarantee, but on the contrary would be the first to approve of any methods consistently applied that were unavoidable to safeguard the integrity of the party.

We therefore came to the conclusion that in order for us to properly issue a state charter, it would be necessary to require an assurance from each state organization that it represented not less than four organized branches.

APPLICATIONS FOR

STATE CHARTERS.

One of the matters that embarrassed us in issuing state charters, was whether we should require a formal application from those states represented in the Unity Convention and merely require it from the states not then represented. If we waived a formal application, the question arose to what constitutional authority in each state should the state charter be issued. In this matter the only regulation we had for our guidance was Article 5, Section 4, of the constitution as follows:

In states and territories in which there is one central organization affiliated with the party and representing at least ten local organizations in different parts of such state or territory respectively, the state or territorial organization shall have the sole jurisdiction of the members residing within their respective territories, and the whole control of all matters pertaining to the propaganda, organization and financial affairs within such state or territory, and the national committee and sub-committee or officers thereof shall have no right to interfere in such matters without the consent of the respective state or territorial organizations. Having in mind that in some of the states there existed at least two central organizations, representing the Chicago and Springfield factions respectively, we realized that we could not issue a state charter to one of these central organizations, to the exclusion of the other.

The effect of the difficulties between the Chicago and Springfield factions had been most pronounced and had caused the most serious breach among the rank and file in certain states represented at Indianapolis, which had been among the most active and influential states in the socialist movement. The prevailing distrust of national executives at the time of the convention was such that had we issued a state charter to the Springfield faction in a state where the Chicago faction had a state committee, the whole work of the Unity Convention would have been for naught and the spark of factionalism would have ignited a whole national movement. The conclusion was forced upon us by the very logic of circumstances that we would have to require assurances of unity from the respective state organizations to whom we issued state charters. While in this instance the assurance appeared to be principally necessary from several of the oldest and most influential state organizations represented at Indianapolis, we deemed it necessary as a matter of consistency and impartiality to require the same assurances from all of the state committees. In addition to this we were not certain but that in one or more states in which there was but one central organization (or state committee) representing one or more branches, there might not be from one to ten or more branches, without a state committee and opposed to affiliation with the existing state committee, on terms which he latter would be in a position to dictate by the possession of a state charter.

We interpreted the latter of the constitution and the spirit of the Unity resolution adopted by the convention as placing upon us the responsibility of only granting a state charter to a state organization which was united and harmonious. In order to insure this we required guarantees from the respective state committees, as follows:

- 1.—That there were not less than four branches of the party in different localities in the state, represented in their state organization.
- 2.—That every independent political socialist organization in existence in said state, prior to July 29, 1901; or affiliated prior to the same date with one of the parties represented in the Indianapolis convention held on that day; or affiliated by direct certificate from the national committee of the Socialist Party since August 1, 1901, so desiring participated in the preliminary proceedings, by which it was decided to ask for state charter.

STATE CHARTERS.

Having decided that these guarantees were absolutely essential to the proper issue of state charters the question naturally arose as to what power the national committee had to enforce these conditions of affiliation; prevent the use of a charter issued upon misrepresentations; or to prevent the misuse of a state charter by any organization which might institute rules and regulations in conflict with the national constitution, or which might give expression to practical measures that were in conflict with the national platform or resolutions adopted in national convention.

In considering this phase of the matter of affiliation between the respective states and the national organization, we found the following provisions in the constitution, applying to the points in question: "Article 4, Section 1.—Each state or territory may organize

in such way or manner and under such rules and regulations as it may determine, but not in conflict with the provisions of this constitution.

"Article 6, Section 3.—The platform of the Socialist Party adopted in convention or by referendum vote, shall be the supreme declaration of the party, and all state and municipal organizations shall, in the adoption of their platforms, conform thereto."

While these sections of the constitution made it mandatory upon the respective state organizations to conform in letter and practice with the platform and constitution, there was no explicit declaration in the latter, stating the manner and circumstances under which the agency through whom a state charter should be revoked on account of fusion with one of the old parties or any other violation of the constitution. In the absence of any clause by which the charter could be enforced, the national constitution having provided that the national committee should issue charters to the states, that the national committee shall represent the party in all national affairs; and the common inference that the executive committee which issues a charter is the natural instrument through whom such charter would be revoked by the national organization, we were forced to the conclusion that the national committee had no right to issue a charter, without conditions;—and furthermore under the clause in the constitution which states that the platform of the Socialist Party shall be the supreme declaration of the party, and commanding all state and municipal organizations to conform thereto, the national committee had no right to issue a state charter which is an agreement between the state and national organizations, without reserving to the latter the power to enforce the constitution under the terms of which said charter was issued.

For the national committee to issue a state charter to the respective state organizations, without conditions (leaving each state to make its own construction of the latitude of such a charter), would have resulted in the possible implication that all of the state organizations were independent of the other. It becomes proper in this connection to quote the following resolution adopted by the Unity Convention: "Resolved, that the Social Democratic Party, with headquarters at Springfield, Mass., the Social Democratic Party with headquarters at Chicago, Ill., the Socialist Party of the State of Texas, the Social Democratic Party of the States of Kentucky, Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska, hereby surrender their separate and independent existence and merge and amalgamate into organization."

We found in the form of charter issued by the Social Democratic Party with headquarters at Chicago (to its locals), a penalty clause providing for the revocation of charter for violation of the principles of the party, which we embodied in a modified form in the charters which we issued to the respective state organizations, and also in the charters which we issued to the locals in the unorganized states.

PROTESTS AGAINST STATE CHARTER.

Having informed your committee of the motives and reasons by which we were impelled to require formal application for state charter, containing assurances of unity, and fulfillments of constitutional requirements; and having also given our main reasons for including a revocation clause in the state charters, in order to safeguard the integrity of the national organization, it now becomes our duty to inform you that while the assurances required in our formal application for state charter was practically complied with by 21 state organizations out of 23 thus far chartered, the state organizations of Wisconsin and Illinois have raised objections which they regard as quite serious to the form of state charter which we have issued. The Illinois state committee while signing a formal application containing a provision for the revocation of state charter in case of violation of the principles of the party, protested against the revocation clause being embodied in the state charter and notified us that they accepted said state charter under protest.

The Wisconsin state committee refused to sign a formal application for state charter, or give us any of the assurances therein required, upon the ground that we must issue them a state charter, without and formal or other application. The local quorum in the interest of unity of the socialist forces, waived a formal application, and having voted to issue state charter, the latter was duly sent to the Wisconsin state committee.

THE WISCONSIN CHARTER.

The state charter was so objectionable to the Wisconsin state committee that they notified us on October 4 that they refused to accept it. The dissatisfaction of the Illinois state committee with the form of state charter by us is based upon the ground that "the power to revoke a state charter for any cause should be reserved not to any committee, but to a referendum of the entire Socialist Party of the United States." The objections of the Wisconsin state committee against the formal application for charter have been represented to us as follows:

1. According to the Unity Convention and the constitution adopted at Indianapolis, they do not have to make any special plea nor make any extra promises not contained in the constitution for the purpose of getting a charter.
2. The constitution provides that

the national committee must give them a charter.

3. The national committee has no right to ask any state to sign an application blank providing that the national secretary or the local quorum of any committee has the right to suspend a state.

4. The objections of the Wisconsin state committee to the revocation clause in the state charter have been represented by them as follows:

1. It was especially stated on the floor of the convention by all sides that the new national committee should have an administrative function only and no power whatsoever to suspend anybody."

2. If any state should violate any provisions of the constitution it was expressly understood on the floor of the convention that the next succeeding national convention would not admit the delegates of that state or would admit only the delegates of those branches that remained loyal.

3. The National committee has no right to issue charters containing a provision that the committee reserves the right to revoke the charter under certain conditions. The national committee has no right to revoke the charter of a state or territory under any conditions.

4. If a state organization should fuse with one of the old parties in any state or territory, then the next national convention will simply refuse to admit the delegates of such state or territory, or will send only delegates of such locals as remained loyal to the constitution.

5. The form of charter issued by the national committee is a direct infringement of the principle of state autonomy and the constitution as adopted at the Unity Convention in Indianapolis.

6. Suspension of state charter would be a case of clear usurpation on the part of the national committee which (at the time) was the St. Louis quorum only.

With regard to the form of state charter issued by us, and the objections thereto, we can at this time best state our position by repeating the explanation which we made to the Wisconsin and Illinois comrades at the outset of this difficulty:—"that in the beginning of our consideration of this question it did not occur to us, and even at the present time we cannot reasonably conceive, how any comrade need fear that the National Committee could possibly take an improper use of the power reserved in the charter, in view of the fact that the constitution expressly provides that "all acts of the National Committee shall be subject to referendum vote within 30 days after being requested to do so by five locals in three different states." While it was true that the National Committee at the time was the St. Louis Quorum only, our course in reserving the power to revoke charter in the National Committee (as the representative of the national organization) was forced upon us by the very inadequacy of any explicit clause in the constitution covering the point involved. Our purpose was utterly divested of any ulterior motive by the very fact that the form of charter which we issued gave the respective states complete control over the St. Louis Quorum through the National Committee whom they were to elect, and (in the interval of said election) through the referendum which the states holding said charters could institute as provided for in the constitution." Having given this Committee the theoretical side of this difficulty it may be well to place before you, for your guidance, certain experiences which we have undergone in the practical relationship between the national and state organizations. We have embodied these practical experiences under the heading of Unorganized States.

UNORGANIZED STATES.

The Kansas Affair.

During the third week in August, we received letters from comrades at several points in Kansas, warning us against granting a state charter to a faction of Socialists in Kansas, headed by Comrade G. C. Clemens of Topeka. The comrades in writing to us stated that there were about 20 branches in Kansas, all of which would probably want to take part in the initiative, and that it was rumored that four branches in the state would attempt to get a state charter without consulting the others. Upon consulting the report of the Credentials, we learned that Comrade G. C. Clemens only represented one branch in Kansas in said convention and that he had credentials for only six members.

The comrades who wrote to me from Kansas, stated that none of the branches had been able to get any information as to the manner of forming a new state organization, although most of them were ready to go into the work; and they intimated that Comrade G. C. Clemens did not show any disposition to impart the information desired. At the time we received these letters we did not know of the existence or whereabouts of a state committee, nor even of a single branch and we had no means of ascertaining same from Comrade Theodore Debs for the following reasons:

1. The Unity Referendum of the Chicago faction had not yet been submitted or carried.
2. The Unity Convention, by resolution expressly absolved the Chicago faction from rendering a list of their membership in the organized states. If Kansas was an organized state we

had no right to ask Comrade Theodore Debs for a list of officers and members.

The Unity Referendum not having been carried, much less submitted, we feared that a request for information such as desired from the Chicago faction would appear somewhat premature and officious. Furthermore, regardless of any of the above considerations, we believed it was our right and duty to give one or more comrades in any state, information about the usual methods of organizing while at the same time countenancing due respect for any duly constituted State Committee, that might exist in any state.

Upon this view of the case we, on August 24th, issued a circular letter of instructions on organization to the various Socialist organizations in Kansas concerned in the Unity Convention, and sent extra copies to our informants requesting them, to remit them to the local branches in Kansas. Our instructions on organization were as follows:

1. That the National Committee in granting state charter would require that every Socialist political organization in Kansas so desiring had a voice in the State organization.

2. That local branches desiring a voice in the state organization, should be required to give proof of their integrity in the form of charter or otherwise.

3. That the method of effecting unity between the Socialist elements should be in accordance with the wishes of Comrades throughout the entire state.

4. That the regular State Committee or the combined state committees (if more than one faction was thus represented) should act conjointly. If no other regular state committee existed, a provisional state committee could be formed.

5. Instructions for authorizing the regular state committee (or if none) the provisional committee to manage all arrangements for obtaining state charter.

Two days after issuing this communication we received a letter from Comrade G. C. Clemens, warning us against comrades in Kansas, whom he charged with being prohibitionists and with having designs to capture the state organization. In this letter Comrade Clemens claimed that a State Committee existed of which he was a member and we gave the names of the officers. He also gave the names of eighteen towns at which branches existed but did not give the names of the officers of said branches. He also requested information as to what their state organization must do to effect affiliation with the national organization.

Upon receipt of this letter, I immediately sent Comrade Clemens a copy of the circular letter of instructions on organization to which I received an immediate reply from him, claiming that our letter of instructions to the Kansas branches was irregular because it ignored the existing Kansas State Organization; that no other State Committee than that of which he was a member had ever been organized and that the State Organization of which he was a member would continue as the Socialist Party of Kansas, regardless of the National Organization. About the time that this controversy arose, applicants for local charters began to be received from us by a number of towns in Kansas, including branches of the Chicago N. E. B., who had previously protested to us against issuing a state charter to the Clemens faction. Your Local Quorum was placed in a very embarrassing situation by this factional fight. The question before us whether we were obliged to issue a state charter to the Clemens State Committee, which was represented at Indianapolis by six votes from one branch; and in addition, whether we should issue this state charter in face of the protest from some of the very branches which Comrade Clemens wrote us were represented in his state organization. In addition to this we had no assurances that in event the Unity Referendum of the Chicago N. E. B., failed to carry, that the other branches (which Comrade Clemens claimed) would remain affiliated with the Clemens State Committee (if chartered by us).

The situation was so replete with uncertainty and demoralization, and the evidence of factionalism so conclusive, that the Local Quorum decided not to issue a state charter to the Clemens State Committee but to issue local charters without prejudice to the locals of both factions and to co-operate with all the comrades in the state in organizing new locals, who would have no concern with old factional differences, and who would constitute a healthy balance of power besides rendering it easier to effect a safe, united and harmonious state organization. An additional reason which influenced the Local Quorum in coming to the decision not to issue a state charter to the Clemens State Committee, was that upon our writing to T. R. Hawks of Topeka, Kansas, State Secretary of the Clemens faction, for a list of all the Socialist branches represented in their state organization, the names and addresses of secretaries and names and addresses of the state committeemen, Comrade Hawks replied saying that since being elected State Secretary he had had no records or information except of a casual nature turned over to him by the former State Secretary, Comrade Clemens; that he saw Comrade Clemens every few days and had frequently asked him for the books and papers of his office,

but without avail. He complained that he had been utterly ignored in his official capacity as State Secretary. It becomes proper for us in this place, to say that while we were struggling with this problem, and endeavoring to straighten out the factional tangle by recognizing the power in the membership (through issue of local charters), Comrade Clemens, in September, attempted to issue a call for a state convention, on two weeks' notice, but the attempt had to be abandoned owing to the fact that it was impossible to ascertain who constituted the members of the State Committee, and thus the final proof was given of the complete demoralization of the Socialist Democratic party of Kansas.

During the entire period of this trouble the National Committee refrained from active intervention by the sending of a personal representative in the state, having faith in the ultimate good sense of the rank and file. We adopted a passive attitude toward the combatants, but we assured both factions that while we did not desire to become entangled in their state differences, that we stood ready to co-operate with each and every comrade in the state to bring about unity of the Socialist forces in Kansas. We gave our approbation to efforts made by Comrade Walter Thomas Mills, C. R. Mitchell, W. E. Bush and others to conciliate Comrade Clemens, and although we had ten locals chartered at the time (including six which had been affiliated with the Chicago N. E. B.) these comrades made a proposal to Comrade Clemens to recognize his State Committee provided the latter would agree to call a state convention. This proposition, I was informed, was accepted by Comrade Clemens, but for some reason, he failed to call the convention, as agreed.

After waiting for some weeks and endeavoring in vain to induce Comrade Clemens to issue call for State Convention 4th, issued a proposition for state convention to all the Socialists political organizations in the state, regardless of factional differences, and pursuant to this proposition (which was accepted by the locals), a call was issued by Local Girard, Kansas, for state convention at Parsons, Kansas, on November 26th.

Upon suggestion of the Kansas comrades, the National Committee agreed to stand a portion of the expense of sending a state organizer to organize new locals and revive those locals of the Chicago N. E. B., which had become inactive. Comrade E. Backus, one of the students at Mills School of Social Economy, and a delegate at the Indianapolis Convention was selected for this mission, by the Kansas Comrades and the work of organization which he accomplished in the two weeks prior to the convention, was not alone highly creditable to him, but also a testimony to the enthusiasm of Socialists at unorganized points.

The Convention at Parsons, adopted a state constitution and state platform and elected state officers and national committeeman, whose election has since been ratified by referendum. The convention was attended by 57 delegates representing 13 locals. At the time this convention was held there were 31 locals in the state chartered by us, including eight which had been affiliated with the Chicago N. E. B. Since the ratification of the Unity by the Chicago faction, Comrade Theo. Debs has sent me a list of their branches in Kansas, amounting to 15 in all. Of this number, we have been informed that four were inactive before the outbreak of the factional fight, and have not yet been revived. There are three of these places at which we have not positively learned whether locals exist. The balance, consisting of eight, are, as before said, included in the state organization recognized by their committee. A state charter was issued by us to the Socialist Party of Kansas on December 27, 1901.

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE CASE.

On September 11, Local Dover, New Hampshire, applied to us for a charter of affiliation, their application showing New Hampshire had a state committee, ing a charter membership of 20. While yet according to ex-National Secretary Butcher's records, there were only three locals in the state and all of these as well as the state committee were neutral organizations.

According to the report of the Credentials Committee, New Hampshire, so far as we could learn, was unrepresented either by delegate or proxy, at the Unity Convention. We issued a local charter to Dover on September 20. Exeter, N. H., which for two years had been unaffiliated with any State or National organization, applied for charter on September 28. German branch 21, Manchester of the S. D. P., (Independent) of New Hampshire, issued on October 4. On October 1, Comrade Benjamin T. Whitehouse wrote us a letter stating that a factional fight had broken out in the state, part of the comrades wanting national affiliation while others desired a state organization, Independent of National connection. We issued local charters to Portsmouth, N. H., on October 11; to Rochester, N. H., October 25, and to Nashua, N. H., on November 15. In the letter which Comrade Whitehouse wrote to me he said he thought a state organization in sympathy with national unity, would possibly be effected prior to October 21.

He wrote us another letter on November 7, stating that as we held a list of the locals chartered by us and of those locals whose charters were pending action by the Local Quorum, that it might be well for us to issue

call for a state convention. In his mind that one of the main objects of the faction in New Hampshire, proposed to national affiliation was on ground of past differences between the National Committee, and factions in each state or territory, and their methods of organizing, and in position, that we could not issue a state charter to New Hampshire, unless requested to do so by locals chartered by us in the state, and that even then such a course would strengthen the hands of the faction opposed to national affiliation. On November 13th, Comrade Whitehouse wrote me that Local Dover would be called for convention. The same day we duly issued the state charter which was held at Exeter on Thanksgiving day, November 28th, at which all calls were represented by delegates to complete state organization, and state officers elected, as well as a national committeeman, whose election has since been confirmed by referendum.

Pending the result of this referendum we received a communication dated December 17th, from Howie, State Secretary of the Independent party (Independent) of New Hampshire protesting against Sumner F. Claffin, who had been elected National Committeeman of the Unity faction. Comrade Howie had letter denied that Claffin had been elected or nominated, that if the state committee that held the money of the Socialist Party of New Hampshire, Comrade Howie, this communication as State Secretary of the New Hampshire Socialist Party.

It seems that he claimed that by virtue of a referendum on independence held in October, the result of which, had however, been tested and repudiated by some of their own branches on the ground of fraudulent count. In Comrade Howie's letter he furthermore said that would be well if the National Committee would call in all the New Hampshire charters and instruct the locals to get back into line. Prior to this correspondence we had only received one communication from Comrade Howie, which was dated September 1901, related to Comrade Whitehouse's lecture tour and was signed by Howie as State Secretary, Social Democratic Party. We called Comrade Howie's attention to this, also to the fact that the New Hampshire organization prior to the Unity convention was not the Unity Convention; that the Resolution adopted at Indianapolis did not specifically include New Hampshire; that we had not until now received any intimation that their organization had any cognomen of Unity Convention or a national organization; while on the other hand reliable information had reached us that their state organization not only intended to maintain its neutral attitude but had become positively hostile toward national affiliation.

And for the confirmation of the latter statement we called Comrade Howie's attention to that clause in his letter wherein he advised the National Committee to recall all the New Hampshire charters and instruct the locals "to get back into line." During this factional fight in New Hampshire, the National Committee, conscious of old prejudice against interference of national executives, scrupulously refrained from any official intervention being governed by the constitutional provisions, relating to state organizations. We had no right, nor had any reason (in view of the fact that we do not mention hostile attitude of S. D. P., Independent of New Hampshire,) to refuse local charters to local organizations in the state which applied for same.

On January 6th, the State Committee of the Social Democratic Party (Independent) of New Hampshire met at Manchester, in pursuance of a call for said meeting issued by Comrade Howie claiming to be State Secretary of the Socialist Party (Independent) for the purpose of discussing a vote which had been passed by the said Socialist Party (Independent) for state officers. The full details of this meeting have never been given to me, but from the particulars which have received it seems, that the members of this State Committee, Socialist Party (Independent) had either persisted a radical change in national sentiment, or received some positive instructions from their constituents for instead of canvassing for vote for state officers of the Socialist Party (Independent) they declared an act of State Secretary Howie in submitting said vote illegal, and thereupon seated the state officers elected by the Thanksgiving convention of the State Committee. Comrade Howie wrote me a letter, dated January 7, practically verifying the above account, and in any manner questioning its regularity or legality.

On January 9 we received application for state charter from New Hampshire, which was signed by State Secretary Louis Arnstein, elected by the Unity faction, and five members of the state committee, including Comrade Howie, who had been elected national committeeman at the same meeting, which his office expired as state secretary. The application for state charter, signed by representatives of the factions, the Local Quorum consisting of the New Hampshire factional committee, and the incident was very ended, and the incident was closed by the issuance of state charter to the Socialist Party of New Hampshire on January 10, 1902.