

Organize FOR Emancipation.

ST. LOUIS LABOR.

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SHALL WE SHOOT THEM?

Chicago Federation of Labor Discusses the Piti- able State of the Man Over 45.

A Little Capitalist Reasoning, and a Socialist Answer.

Chicago, Ill., Feb. 16.—Before the largest assemblage ever seen at a labor meeting in this city, more than a dozen delegates to the Chicago Federation of Labor to-day discussed the question at a previous meeting "What shall be done with the man of 45? Shall he be shot?"

Among the most remarkable of the remedies suggested were the following:

That J. Pierpont Morgan and other promoters of industrial combinations be retired compulsorily from business ten years after such promoter may have succeeded in forming his first trust or combination for the control of any of the necessities of life.

Enact a law compelling all millionaires to retire from business at 40 and all multimillionaires at 35.

Enact a law providing that if, at 45, an honest workman has nothing to live on let him go out and take it wherever he can lay his hands on it; in case he is not strong enough to take single-handed what he needs for the sustenance of himself and family, let him get together an army of his kind and seize all the food or clothes or land he may need.

Pass a law providing that in case a workman should be taken out and shot after he has reached the age of 45 an industrial monopolist of the same age should also be taken out and shot at the same time.

The above account of a recent meeting of the Chicago Federation of Labor appeared in the Republic of last Monday. Editorially, the same paper contained the following comment, which should be carefully read, as showing the conception of the capitalist press:

"What has come to pass that such an organization as the Chicago Federation of Labor should have for a special order of business a discussion as to whether a mechanic should be shot when he has reached the age of 45 years? In the minds of the men at the head of the federation, modern industrial conditions have made such a question worthy of serious consideration."

"Bosh. It will not do to tell the public that a workman who has lived in accord with correct hygienic and moral principles is any less capable at 45 than at 35. We have not become so strenuous that the human machine is unfit for active and good service at the age of two score and five years."

There is no need for this pessimism in regard to conditions in the labor world. The speaker who brought on the discussion at the last meeting of the Chicago Federation is said to have added a proviso to his broad assertion which would permit the man with the age limit to breathe if he can show

that he has a competence laid by for his last years.

"And why should not any man have a competence at that time of life? There is something wrong if any man who has been employed from his majority has not a savings account on which he can draw. Exceptional circumstances alone would keep him from accumulating an endowment for old age. With the almost uniform element of workmen during the past twenty years, the opportunities for profitable thrift have been greater than in any other country."

"Shoot a man at the age of 45 years! What folly! At that age life should really begin. Then should health, vigor and ambition be at high tide. The man who thinks otherwise has something fundamentally wrong in his conceptions. If a man has burned his youth in extravagances, of course, he can anticipate but little after middle age. Instead of teaching the laboring man pessimism let him know the optimism which comes of a well-ordered life."

Why should not any man have a competence at 45? asks the Republic. Let the millions of wage slaves answer and let their answer be heard. How is it possible to accumulate a competence when our already starvation wages are getting lower and lower?

There is something wrong, says the Republic, and we repeat the charge. The wrong, however, is not with the man, but with the system which makes him what he is. The recent United States census report shows the average wage of the working class to be \$437 a year, what we will ask can be saved out of that miserable slave's pittance?

The wrong at the root of it all is shown plainly in those figures. The world's wealth is the product of labor and in return for that product the laborer receives barely enough to keep his body and soul together.

And, as all wrongs, this one must be righted. The remedy offered by the Socialist is vastly different from those offered at the meeting of the Chicago Federation of Labor.

The Socialist realizes the hardships of his class; he realizes that modern production is completely ostracizing those over 45 years of age, and for that reason he points to the necessity for a change in our system of production and distribution as the only means of freeing the wage workers.

The remedy thus offered is the public ownership of all the means of production and distribution, machinery, tools, land and factories.

With this accomplished, production will be carried on for use, instead of profit, and every worker will receive the full product of his labor. The workers then will be pensioned at 45 instead of being turned adrift to starve.

CIGARMAKERS STILL OUT.

A special mass meeting of Cigar-makers' Unions, Nos. 44 and 281, was held in Lightstone's Hall Friday evening, to discuss the situation of the strike now in progress at Stickney's cigar factory. The action of the meeting could not be learned up to going to press. Outside of this meeting nothing new has developed in the contest and as yet the outcome is problematical. The committee which has the details of the matter in charge has held several conferences with the management of the firm, but nothing definite has yet been reached. No attempt has been made to start up with scab labor and the would argue well for the interests of the men. One thing is certain, Stickney Cigar Co. will find a stubborn foe in the Cigarmakers' Union. It is without doubt one of the best organized crafts in the country, and they are able to carry on a protracted battle without any hardship on their part. The present situation brings out one point which should be well borne in mind, Stickney Cigar Co. makes about 1,000,000 cigars a year and sells nearly 40,000,000; that means that they sell 39,000,000 scab cigars to 1,000,000 union cigars.

Workers should be careful to demand the union label on all occasions; they should not conclude that merely because it is Stickney's it is union. If they do they will smoke scab cigars thirty-nine times out of forty. Remember that it is not union unless it bears the union label.

SHOE WORKERS UNITE LOCALS.

Locals Nos. 25 and 242 of Boot and Shoe Workers' unions have united into one organization, to be known as United Union, No. 25.

This was accomplished at a meeting Wednesday evening, Feb. 12.

They elected officers as follows: President, W. A. Kenward; Vice President, P. Ege; Financial Secretary, F. C. Pinta; Recording Secretary, Miss Sadie Spraggin; chairman Executive Board, Al Rongey; secretary of Executive Board, Thos. Anderson.

Delegates to the Central Trades were elected as follows: J. H. Hoppenjon, W. A. Kenward, G. M. Currelley, Thos. Anderson, J. Koch. To the Joint Council, W. A. Kenward, Al Rongey and Miss Spraggin. The following were chosen as delegates to the Label League: Messrs. Siebert, Encling and Rongey.

The police of St. Louis have organized a revolver club with Capt. Creevy of the Seventh District at its head.

This organization is the result of the recent revolver practice at the Armory and there is no doubt that the working class of the city will be initiated into the inner workings of the order at the next strike or "labor trouble," as our capitalist friends choose to call it. It is a noble institution, workmen, organized for your benefit, in order to keep you out of mischief. Under its protecting wing you will be promptly shot if you are ever fool enough to imagine that you are entitled to more wages.

WILL ASK WORKINGMEN'S VOTES.

Allied Third Party will be Run on Republican Money-- Convention is Attended by Delegates on Bill Phelps' Passes.

Dr. Chambers' Interview in Morning Paper Shows Up the Whole Scheme.

The following interview with Dr. J. E. Chambers of the Allied-Third Party, which appeared in the Republic of Wednesday morning, is extremely interesting in the light of the fact that this party will go before the workingmen of Missouri at the next election, asking their support.

"Dr. J. E. Chambers of this city is the chief worker in the organization of the party. He, with J. H. Cook, of Carthage, former chairman of the Fusion Populists, and Frank E. Ritchie, former chairman of the Middle-of-the-Roaders, signed the call for the convention."

"Said Dr. Chambers yesterday: 'We do not expect to carry the State, but we do expect to hold the balance of power. I think, and so do the rest of us, that a tidal wave is due this year. Our party will profit by it. As far as taking help from the Republicans is concerned, I am frank to say that we take assistance from any source. If Republican National Committeeman Kerens wished to help us out in the hope that we will overthrow the Democrats, we are more than willing to

take his money. One man's cash is as good as another's. As for furnishing transportation, I expect that some of the country members will come on passes. Others will pay their fares. I don't know how the passes are secured. That is not my business."

We will content ourselves with asking a few pertinent questions, which we request the workingmen to answer. First, if the Allied-Third Party accepts money from the Republican Party are they really not in the pay of that party and does not this act alone place this party on the same plane with all other capitalist parties—Republican, Democratic, Public Ownership? If one of the chief arguments of this party is hurled against the railroads, do they not prove themselves dishonest by allowing their delegates to ride on railroad passes?

The Socialist Party never compromises merely to gain a passing victory. It may grow slowly, but what it does accomplish is sure and above all it represents only the interests of the working class, and does not attempt to straddle by claiming to represent "all the people."

A PANIC IN RUSSIA.

By Scripps-McRae Press Association. Washington, D. C., Feb. 7.—In view of a recent statement by M. DeWitt, the Russian Secretary of Finance, to the effect that Russia was in a bad way from the standpoint of the treasury showing, a report by Consul General W. R. Holloway to the State Department, given out this morning, is of interest. Under a St. Petersburg date line he says that the stocks of French and Belgian companies doing business in Russia have depreciated from 46 to 99 per cent. This, he de-

clares, is the direct result of commercial and financial crises. The list includes glass factories, iron and steel works, gas and electrical companies and coal mines.

It is just a little panic. The workingmen of America know well enough what that means. With Germany and Russia in a state of panic; it will not be long before other countries follow suit. When that time comes it will be our turn; then the free-born American citizen will be given another chance to starve. Possibly he will also learn how to vote.

The Lake Seaman's Union at Chicago has decided to ask for a referendum vote of all branches around the lakes on the question of establishing a uniform wage scale.

A Houston, Tex., Judge has decided that a man with a paid up union card in his pocket is not a vagrant, even though he is without work and owns nothing but the clothes upon his back.

In Belleville, Ill., three union men were convicted as rioters. Two were fined \$25 and the third received sixty days in jail. They were also assessed the costs, amounting to \$500.

Chicago Federation of Labor is denouncing Gov. Yates for his failure to keep faith with it in regard to contract convict labor. What reason had the Federation to expect that he would?

Notice to Members.

At a meeting of the State Committee it was decided to send Missouri Socialist to members. All those desiring to receive ST. LOUIS LABOR after March 8 will have to subscribe direct.

CONTRADICT THEMSELVES.

City and State Factory Inspectors Disagree as to the Facts and the Law.

City Inspector Clark Declares He Issued No Certificates Unless Law was Complied With.

In our last interview with State Factory Inspector Nordmeyer, he complained very strongly against the City Factory Inspector, Clark, for his action in issuing certificates of inspection. Clark declared that these certificates were issued in open violation of the law. He also declared that the State law did not require separate dressing rooms for men and women. With these declarations in mind our representative called upon City Factory Inspector Pat Clark Tuesday and obtained his statement concerning the matter. In reply to questions, he declared:

"The State Factory Inspector goes considerably out of his way to criticize me. I will merely say that every factory or sweat shop bearing a certificate signed by me, has complied with the law. I issued certificates in all cases; if I had not I would not have collected my fee."

Does the State law require separate dressing rooms? he was asked.

"It does, but I have never required them, for the reason that those working in the sweat shops live in the neighborhood and never use any such places."

The result of the two interviews when placed together reveal the following: Nordmeyer declares that Clark has issued certificates, regardless of compliance with law; Clark denies it, but admits that he issued them in order to get his fee. Which is right?

Nordmeyer also declares that no separate dressing rooms are required for women. Clark says the law demands them, but states that he has never enforced it. The law declares that suitable places shall be provided for women, which can mean nothing but separate. Somebody is not hewing very closely to the law. Who is it?

After interviewing Mr. Clark our representative called upon Mr. Nordmeyer, who repeated his charges against the City Inspector and opened up his records to show the work accomplished. He completely contradicted

himself, however, in regard to the question of dressing rooms. He stated that he had compelled the sweat shop proprietors to hang up curtains and keep the place behind them clean for this purpose. Possibly he did this out of a whim of his own.

In reference to the repetition of the charges against him on the part of Business Agent Block, he stated: "That man Block is a liar. The first time I ever heard of him, he wanted a political job, and any organization which will elect that sort of a man as business agent, doesn't deserve any one's help, and I certainly don't feel obligated."

Did Mr. Block make application for a position as deputy under you? he was asked.

"Not personally," he replied, "a committee waited on me."

Who were the members of the committee?

"I don't feel like saying that," he answered.

From this declaration it would seem that Mr. Nordmeyer has shifted his ground of reply.

In his first declaration he stated that he was anxious to do all in his power to help the Garment Workers' Union in their fight against the sweat shops, and he now declares that he does not feel obligated to help them at all.

MR. BLOCK.

Our representative had called upon Mr. Block early in the day, but was unable to find him in his office after the interview with Mr. Nordmeyer. He stated early in the day that no attempt had yet been made to remedy the evils of which he had previously complained. "The main work of these inspectors is drawing their salaries," he declared. "If they were really anxious to enforce the law we could break up these shops entirely."

"The law is sufficient for all purposes; they merely don't enforce it." Mr. Block will give his version of the "political job" in the next issue.

BE ON HAND TO HEAR EX-MAYOR JNO. C. CHASE

First Socialist Mayor in the United States, will speak at Social Turner Hall, Thirteenth and Monroe Sts.,

MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 24TH.

ADMISSION FREE.

SMALL-POX STILL RAGES.

The Capitalist Press and Officials are Still Silent as to Its Whereabouts.

A Number of Cases Taken from Barr's and Nugent's Dry Goods Store

The daily press has at last begun to pay some attention to the smallpox in the city, which has begun to assume ever worse proportions.

They have been very careful to confine themselves, however, to a lot of talk about the necessity of vaccination. They have never given any warning on the matter; they have never told where these cases came from; nothing has been uttered that would in any way interfere with "business interests."

So far, the health authorities have been able to keep the scourge confined to the working class districts and as long as this is possible no definite warning will be given. The daily press, dependent as it is upon the advertising patronage of the "business men" and those behind the World's Fair scheme are working hand in hand with the city officials to prevent any warning being given.

As an example of the cowardly subserviency of these papers, one instance alone will suffice.

Within the last few weeks nearly a dozen cases of smallpox have been taken from the big dry goods stores of Nugent's and Barr's.

These places are crowded with thousands of people every day and the danger from infection could not be worse. Yet not a word of it has appeared in the daily papers.

When it is remembered that these firms constitute the main backbone of the daily paper, the reason for their silence becomes apparent. Nothing will put an end to such actions, save the overthrow of the profit system, and with it will go many another institution which cries out for remedy even louder than this. All that we said upon a previous occasion still holds good with redoubled effect, and those who look for a press to voice their sentiments and be fearless in their declarations, will have to look to other sources than the "daily advertisers."

With the coming of summer and the consequent growing of the disease, this fact will become more strongly apparent.

COME TO THE

COMMUNE FESTIVAL

AT DRUIDS HALL,

SATURDAY, MARCH 15.

Tickets, 10 Cents.

BUSINESS NOT A CARE.

Andrew Carnegie recently said in an interview in a New York paper:

"Business with me has never been a care. The workingmen who were slaughtered at Homestead will no longer bear witness to the truth of the statement. Their blood will answer that

the Pinkertons and the militia had the care of that massacre. Carnegie has never had cause to worry nor to work; he allowed others to do his worrying and compelled them to do his work while he spent his time in his castle in Scotland living in luxury at the price of the misery of his thousand slaves.

LABOR FRIENDS SHOWN UP.

Capitalist Politicians in Massachusetts Legislature Resort to Ancient Traditions to Defeat a Measure of the Working Class.

Refuse to Allow Workingmen to Hunt and Fish on Sunday.

Among other legacies left to us by the founders of the Republic are a number of traditions which have been found of incalculable value to those who set their faces against progress and who attempt to perpetuate heavy prejudices and time-worn customs. Whenever the opponents of progress become impoverished for arguments, they haul these traditions out of Time's closet, old-fashioned points brush off the dust, and clothe them in fallacious verbiage to do service for the hour, afterwards to be returned to their hiding places for use on other occasions. Just what our modern statesmen would do without a set of traditions to fall back upon is hard to say, but they should reserve our forefathers' for nothing else than having bespoken such a necessary adjunct in the game of fooling the people.

Some of the traditions sacred to the fossilized members of the Massachusetts Legislature got a pretty severe handling in the House on Tuesday last and they emerged in a badly battered condition. Many more experiences like that, and said traditions will have to be laid away forever. It all came about in the debate on Representative MacCartney's bill to repeal the Sunday fishing law, which would permit fishing on that day. The Committee on Fisheries and Game reported leave to withdraw on MacCartney's bill, and he moved to substitute his bill for the committee's report. The debate that followed extended for two hours, and was full of amusing and interesting features. MacCartney opened the debate by reading from the Massachusetts Bill of Rights, showing that Sunday was to be maintained as a day of rest and recreation, that it was a civic holiday, and that the State had no right to legislate upon it as a religious day. He cited the attempts of the Pilgrim Fathers to regulate religion by law and showed that the limitation of the framers of the State and National Constitutions was to divorce the State from the church. He defined in a clear and concise manner the attitude of the State toward religion, and denounced the attempt to dictate in what manner the people should spend the seventh day of the week. He said that the present law was class legislation and had been re-enacted in 1899 by the wealthy elite. He said that all through the State, workmen were protesting against the law which prohibited them from seeking congenial recreation after the arduous labors of the week.

He told how workmen formerly had fishing camps scattered along the river banks throughout the State to which they resorted on Saturday evening and where they spent the Sabbath in getting close to nature. These men could not do this without danger of being arrested as common criminals, fined, or sent to jail. He made an eloquent plea for the workmen and said while members of the House might consider it a small and unimportant thing, yet it meant a great deal to men confined in factories for six days and with but one day to refresh themselves. The law was not enforced in a great many instances, and its constant violation was a source of evil inasmuch as it condoned to a contempt for all law. He cited the case of one man who went fishing on Sunday and on the next day tried two workmen who were arrested for doing what he himself had done the day before. He created a little sensation by reporting that one of the leading members of the committee had said he feared to advocate the repeal of the law because he was afraid it might lead to agitation for enforcement of the law. That was the quintessence of statesmanship! What could be expected of men who were afraid to express their opinions in committee report for fear of running contrary to the prejudice existing among a certain class.

MacCartney was followed by Calver of Boston who made a remarkable speech in his way. He favored MacCartney's bill and expressed surprise at the opposition coming from men whose religion was founded by fishermen. In the distress following the crucifixion of the Lord, the disciples sought relief in fishing. He traced the history of the Puritan Sunday and invited them to go back 300 years when it was an offense to do the simplest thing on that day. He condemned the present fishing laws as prejudicial to the enjoyment of the workmen of the State, and in a beautifully worded peroration appealed to the members to throw aside their prejudices and wipe the obnoxious law off the statute books.

Mr. McKinney of Boston opposed the bill and said that the preservation of the Sabbath was necessary to the maintenance of the State. Mr. Kinney achieved notoriety last year, through being confronted in his opposition to the same bill by the fact that he had attended a baseball game on Sunday.

Mr. Story of Somerville, a reverend gentleman with narrow forehead and retreating chin, hauled out the State traditions and brought the members not to sully the memory of their forefathers. Massachusetts had always been known as the State which revered the day of worship; and he

warned the members if fishing were permitted we would soon have buying and selling on that day also. He resorted to see a gentleman of the cloth (representing MacCartney), trying to have such a worthy law repealed. It was upon the maintenance of the Sabbath observances that we depended for the inculcation of proper respect for religion in the rising generation. He knew the workmen didn't want to fish on that day; they wanted to go to church and rest and not to indulge in idleness.

Mr. Mills of Fall River made a speech which left the listeners in doubt as to whether he favored or opposed the bill. After some confusion of rhetoric and a shocking display of bad grammar it was discovered that he favored MacCartney's bill. He concluded by asking, "How many of the members have not been guilty of fishing on Sunday in the past, present and future?" When the laughter had subsided, Mr. Mills went away back and sat down.

Beck, the Chairman of the Committee, asked that the Committee's report be adopted, and Mr. Brantley of Webster said he knew workmen who didn't want to fish on Sunday; he thought the Sabbath ought to be respected and observed by all people. He also made use of traditions to illustrate his argument.

The most ludicrous speech, because the most hypocritical, was made by Mr. Quinn of South Boston. Mr. Quinn is a typical Democratic ward politician, and he maintains his position in politics through methods common to that class. Just at this particular time, however, Mr. Quinn was inspired to make a speech in behalf of the Puritan Sunday, and he utilized the poor old traditions in fine fashion. He said the people of his district loved the Sabbath; they wanted to go to church on Sunday morning, wanted their children to go to Sunday School, wanted to observe the Lord's day. Let us maintain the Puritan Sunday, he said; he loved the traditions of the Puritan Sunday as handed down by the forefathers, and he knew his constituents revered the associations connected with that holy day. Mr. Quinn's constituents, by the way, probably have less regard for the Puritan Sunday than those of any other district in the city.

The debate was closed by Carey, who in a fifteen minute speech, made an argument for the bill that commanded the close attention of the members and was greeted by applause at its close. He created laughter by his sarcastic reply to Mr. Quinn, and paid his respects to the other members who had opposed the bill on the ground that workmen did not favor it. He called attention to the fact that MacCartney's bill did not seek to prevent men from going to church on Sunday if they wanted to do so; there was no intention to regulate church attendance; that was a feature that had been introduced with no bearing on the question at issue.

To those who were fearful of the workmen being deprived of church attendance he wanted to say there was an increasing number of workmen who didn't care whether they went to church or not. He considered it presumptuous on the part of those who defended the Lord's day to attempt to take the regulation of that day out of the Lord's hands; he thought the Lord was able to take care of his own day himself. He warned the members against allowing vicious laws to remain upon the statute books, and said that such a law as this, being generally disregarded, would give a philosophical basis for the fact of a Colognian rest upon. As a Socialist who believed in law and order, he asked that a law which was continually being violated should be stricken from the books. He sympathized with Mr. Quinn in his earnest plea to preserve the dignity of the Sabbath. He assumed that Mr. Quinn, like the other members, and they all wished to observe peace and quietude on that day. "On Sunday morning they go to church and as they are listening with rapt devotion to the low-voiced minister as he utters the truths he has garnered from the treasury of his faith, an elevated car dashes by the church—size—boom—rattley bang, as if the gates of hell had opened and down the minister's voice in its clatter and uproar; and yet Mr. Quinn would be the first man to vote to give the Elevated Railway the right to run more of these cars on Sunday."

On the previous question, Mr. Beck, the Chairman of the Committee, again spoke, and made the traditions perform an encore. Just what his argument had to do with Sunday fishing, no one could well make out. All one could hear was—"Pilgrim fathers—our flag—grand old commonwealth—boys of '76—George III," closing with a startling appeal to preserve "those heritage which is tinged with blood." We suppose this adjuration settled the matter, because of a rising vote the House refused to substitute MacCartney's bill by 160 to 89, and on a roll call by 92 to 76. Last year the vote was 86 to 66.

The decision on the teamsters injunction has not yet been rendered and nothing new has developed during the week. Reports are appearing in the press, however, that the police are being prepared for any emergency that may arise in case a gigantic strike may ensue. It is said that 500 special policemen have drilled O'Driscoll's sports policemen have already been engaged. These are known as "emergency men" and they are to be distributed among police divisions of the city and to be used in conjunction with the regular members of the Peace Department in "preserving order." Further than this nothing can be reported, everything depending upon the action of the Allied Transportation Trades when the Court decision is rendered.

A very lengthy debate followed this motion, it was finally amended and by this motion over all our next meeting to be then taken up as a special order of business; this was then changed by consent to lay over for four weeks. This amendment was amended to refer the question back to the various locals (as to the time these agreements shall expire). Amendment to amendment was then put and the vote being in doubt a division of the house was called for, resulting in 14 ayes and 8 nays, several delegates voting neither way. Amendments to the amendment carried. This closed the special order of business. Regular order was again taken up.

The following bills were read and ordered passed:

By Fromman: A resolution for minutes, 50 cents; same, 1 stencil for delegates to Metal Trades Council 25 cents; McLean Printing Company, 1 scrap book, 25 cents; same, 3 teams mimeograph paper, \$1.25. Hy. Tikemeyer, hall rent to March 15, 1902, \$44; G. A. Reese, postage 48 cents, car fare 10 cents, 28 cents; total, \$48.48.

Reports of Committees

Committee sent to Officers Union to invite them to affiliate with us asked for more time; request granted.

Committee to Building Trades Council reports no special progress; committee continued.

World's Fair Committee reports no further progress; committee continued.

Report of officers

Secretary's report in reference to the action he took in some trouble existing between the Boiler Makers No. 51 and the Riggers Protective Union at Schorr's Brewery received and the Secretary's action endorsed by a motion carried.

Unfinished business

Statement made by delegate from the Brass Molders Union No. 99, as to their grievance with the St. Louis Car Company. Delegate was instructed to have Local No. 99 draw up their demands and present them to this body in due form, prior to May 20, 1902.

New business

The delegates from the Iron Molders Helpers No. 7413 entered a protest against the resolution offered by the Iron Molders No. 59 (referred to in the minutes of the Executive Board) claiming that there was but three crafts in a Foundry, namely: Molders, Core-Makers and Helpers, and that they (the Helpers) claim jurisdiction over the men referred to.

Delegates were advised to take the matter up with the Iron Molders and that the Executive Board's object was simply help to organize these men, who are at present unorganized.

Moved and seconded to have all delegates put the name and address of the Secretary of their respective unions on their attendance cards, as many of the delegates fail to do this. Carried.

The following are the receipts and expenditures of the day:

Feb. 2, Bal. on hand	\$121.37
Feb 16, Cash receipts	64.59
Total	\$185.96
Feb 16, By Expenses	48.48

Feb 16, Balance on hand \$147.48

No further business, the Council adjourned at 6:30 p. m. to meet the first Sunday in March at 2 p. m. sharp.

NOTICE

Secretaries will please be careful to look over the following list and see if their delegates were present, and if not insist on their attendance and also to be on hand promptly at 2 o'clock p. m. so that we may finish as early as possible.

G. A. REESE, Sec.-Sec.
No. 1210 Franklin Ave.
HY. FROMMAN, Fin. Sec.
No. 1316 Franklin Ave.

DELEGATES PRESENT

Allied Metal Mechanics—Edw. C. Theis, T. E. Hanna and J. Tallard.
Brass Workers No. 66—Fred Leberman and Fred Roebke.
Brass Molders No. 99—Robert B. Hayes and Edward Roe.
Boiler Makers No. 27—None.
Boiler Makers No. 51—None.
Blacksmiths Union No. 12, Wm. S. McAdam and Frank A. LaBee.
Blacksmith Helpers No. 8463—A. E. Dean.
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—P. Walsh.
Central Trades and Labor Union—Martin Nolan, M. Ballard Dunn.
Core Makers Union No. 13—R. Steele.
Car Wheel Molders No. 7229—None.
Iron Molders Helpers—L. M. Eckrich and James Rieckey.
Iron Molders Union No. 59—E. Dolson and Victor Kleber.
Machinists No. 41—J. P. Richmond.
Machinists No. 85—John Chadwick and V. Lindstrom.
Machinists No. 308—C. A. Reese and C. Wegner.
Machinists No. 394—None.
Metal Polishers No. 13—J. A. Merk.
Pattern Makers Association—Hy. Fromman.

Metal Pattern Makers No. 81—None.
Ornamental Wire Workers No. 7249—None.
Radiator Molders No. 8694—None.
Stove Molders No. 10—J. W. Mathews, L. E. Krueger and L. Sestlake.
Stove Mounters and Steel Range Workers—J. P. O'Connor.
Steam Engineers No. 43—None.
Steam Engineers No. 44—R. B. Harman and Wm. F. Rolf.
United Metal Workers No. 20—Wm. Runge, John Graber and Kness.

UNLESS THE UNION LABEL IS ON THE GOODS LEAVE THEM ALONE

GOOD STEP IS TAKEN.

Metal Trades Council Will Make But One Agreement for All Affiliated Unions—Official Minutes.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 16, 1902.

Meeting called to order in due form at 2:45 p. m. President O'Connor in the chair.

Roll call showed all officers present, except Treasurer Forgrave.

Reading of Credentials:

Brother Edward Roe of the Brass Molders Union No. 99.

Brother Robert Hayes, from the President of Brass Molders Union No. 73.

Brother James Rieckey, from President of Iron Molders Helpers Union No. 7413.

From Lodge No. 85, I. A. of M. Mr. M. Nolan, from the Secretary of Central Trades and Labor Union; also of Brother M. B. Dunn.

C. Rindelman, from the Secretary of Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders Union No. 51.

Some debate arose as to seating the delegate. Amended to allow the proxy delegate a seat and the privilege of the floor, but not a vote.

Amendment put and carried.

Minutes of previous meeting read and no corrections or changes ordered.

Minutes of the Executive Board read and approved.

Minutes of the Central Trades and Labor Union were read and ordered read.

Reading of communications and bills:

Communications and complimentary tickets to Pressmen's Hall received and thanks returned.

Communication from Congressman Bartholdt received (in reference to reciprocity treaty with Cuba) and ordered filed.

Communication from Jas. J. Cullen in reference to Local No. 56's standing with their International was read and by motion the Brass Workers Delegate was asked their difference with their international. Delegate said in substance that they (No. 56) had adjusted their difference all satisfactorily and were now in good standing. He said there was some mistake made at International Headquarters.

Motion made and seconded to refer the matter back to the Executive Board for final action. Carried.

At this time the President announced it was time to take up the special order of business referred to in our previous minutes, to be taken up at 3:30 p. m.

Delegate Kleber of Iron Molders Union No. 59, the introducer of the original resolution, took the floor and explained in detail the aims and objects of the resolution, so that all delegates present might become acquainted with the same.

Moved and seconded that May 20, 1902, be the date set by the Metal Trades Council to have all new agreements begin.

There arose at this point quite a lengthy debate over the date, indulged in by all the delegates. The question was put to a vote, a division of the house being taken, resulting in 35 ayes, 6 nays; being unanimous. Several delegates voted neither way. Motion carried.

Moved and seconded to notify Boiler Makers No. 27 as to the action taken by this Council (as it was stated by a delegate present that No. 27 was about to make a demand for better conditions). Amended to instruct the Secretary to notify Boiler Makers No. 27 that they must submit their demands to the Metal Trades Council before taking definite action on the same, if they expected to get the support of the Metal Trades Council. This amendment to include Stove Molders No. 10 also. Amendment put and carried.

Moved and seconded to have all agreements made through the Metal Trades Council on May 20, expire on March 22, 1902.

A very lengthy debate followed this motion, it was finally amended and by this motion over all our next meeting to be then taken up as a special order of business; this was then changed by consent to lay over for four weeks. This amendment was amended to refer the question back to the various locals (as to the time these agreements shall expire). Amendment to amendment was then put and the vote being in doubt a division of the house was called for, resulting in 14 ayes and 8 nays, several delegates voting neither way. Amendments to the amendment carried. This closed the special order of business. Regular order was again taken up.

The following bills were read and ordered passed:

By Fromman: A resolution for minutes, 50 cents; same, 1 stencil for delegates to Metal Trades Council 25 cents; McLean Printing Company, 1 scrap book, 25 cents; same, 3 teams mimeograph paper, \$1.25. Hy. Tikemeyer, hall rent to March 15, 1902, \$44; G. A. Reese, postage 48 cents, car fare 10 cents, 28 cents; total, \$48.48.

Reports of Committees

Committee sent to Officers Union to invite them to affiliate with us asked for more time; request granted.

Committee to Building Trades Council reports no special progress; committee continued.

World's Fair Committee reports no further progress; committee continued.

Report of officers

Secretary's report in reference to the action he took in some trouble existing between the Boiler Makers No. 51 and the Riggers Protective Union at Schorr's Brewery received and the Secretary's action endorsed by a motion carried.

Unfinished business

Statement made by delegate from the Brass Molders Union No. 99, as to their grievance with the St. Louis Car Company. Delegate was instructed to have Local No. 99 draw up their demands and present them to this body in due form, prior to May 20, 1902.

New business

The delegates from the Iron Molders Helpers No. 7413 entered a protest against the resolution offered by the Iron Molders No. 59 (referred to in the minutes of the Executive Board) claiming that there was but three crafts in a Foundry, namely: Molders, Core-Makers and Helpers, and that they (the Helpers) claim jurisdiction over the men referred to.

Delegates were advised to take the matter up with the Iron Molders and that the Executive Board's object was simply help to organize these men, who are at present unorganized.

Moved and seconded to have all delegates put the name and address of the Secretary of their respective unions on their attendance cards, as many of the delegates fail to do this. Carried.

The following are the receipts and expenditures of the day:

Feb. 2, Bal. on hand	\$121.37
Feb 16, Cash receipts	64.59
Total	\$185.96
Feb 16, By Expenses	48.48

Feb 16, Balance on hand \$147.48

No further business, the Council adjourned at 6:30 p. m. to meet the first Sunday in March at 2 p. m. sharp.

NOTICE

Secretaries will please be careful to look over the following list and see if their delegates were present, and if not insist on their attendance and also to be on hand promptly at 2 o'clock p. m. so that we may finish as early as possible.

G. A. REESE, Sec.-Sec.
No. 1210 Franklin Ave.
HY. FROMMAN, Fin. Sec.
No. 1316 Franklin Ave.

DELEGATES PRESENT

Allied Metal Mechanics—Edw. C. Theis, T. E. Hanna and J. Tallard.
Brass Workers No. 66—Fred Leberman and Fred Roebke.
Brass Molders No. 99—Robert B. Hayes and Edward Roe.
Boiler Makers No. 27—None.
Boiler Makers No. 51—None.
Blacksmiths Union No. 12, Wm. S. McAdam and Frank A. LaBee.
Blacksmith Helpers No. 8463—A. E. Dean.
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—P. Walsh.
Central Trades and Labor Union—Martin Nolan, M. Ballard Dunn.
Core Makers Union No. 13—R. Steele.
Car Wheel Molders No. 7229—None.
Iron Molders Helpers—L. M. Eckrich and James Rieckey.
Iron Molders Union No. 59—E. Dolson and Victor Kleber.
Machinists No. 41—J. P. Richmond.
Machinists No. 85—John Chadwick and V. Lindstrom.
Machinists No. 308—C. A. Reese and C. Wegner.
Machinists No. 394—None.
Metal Polishers No. 13—J. A. Merk.
Pattern Makers Association—Hy. Fromman.

Metal Pattern Makers No. 81—None.
Ornamental Wire Workers No. 7249—None.
Radiator Molders No. 8694—None.
Stove Molders No. 10—J. W. Mathews, L. E. Krueger and L. Sestlake.
Stove Mounters and Steel Range Workers—J. P. O'Connor.
Steam Engineers No. 43—None.
Steam Engineers No. 44—R. B. Harman and Wm. F. Rolf.
United Metal Workers No. 20—Wm. Runge, John Graber and Kness.

UNLESS THE UNION LABEL IS ON THE GOODS LEAVE THEM ALONE

ROSTER OF TRADES UNIONS.

Complete List of Their Meeting Places.

- CENTRAL TRADES AND LABOR UNION** meets at Waltham Hall, 10th and Franklin ave., 2d and 4th Sundays, 2 p. m. J. J. Hoppenjon, pres.; David Kreyling, sec. and organizer, Waltham Hall.
- BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL.** W. W. Morrison, president. Headquarters and Secretary's Office—Eleventh, northwest corner Chestnut, Kinloch telephone, C. 629. Bell telephone, Main 1212.
- BROOM MAKERS, No. 45, meets at Harugari Hall, 10th and Carr, 1st and 2d Friday, Theo. Schaefer, sec. 303 Bredem ave.**
- BRUSH MAKERS, No. 702, meets at 312 S. Broadway, 2d Saturday, 10 a. m. Doetting, sec., 3623 S. Grand.**
- BUTCHERS AND PACKING HOUSE EMPLOYEES' UNION meets at 300 Kaiser, sec., 2236 Shepandoth.**
- BRICKMAKERS' ALLIANCE, No. 4, meets at Druids' Hall, every Tuesday, Clark Holt, sec., 3522 Lindell ave.**
- BADGE AND LODGE PARATHERMIA WORKERS, No. 218, meets at 4th, 10th and 12th Sunday, G. W. Thompson, sec., 221 Lafayette ave.**
- BRICKMAKERS' ALLIANCE, No. 8, meets at 3200 Shaw ave., every Saturday, Frank Brooks, sec., 203 Macdonald ave.**
- BRIDGE AND STRUCTURAL IRON WORKERS, No. 2, meets at 10th and 12th, sec., 122 E. Franklin ave., E. King, sec., 122 E. Franklin ave.**
- CARRIAGE AND WAGON WORKERS, No. 37, meets at 1319 Franklin ave., 4th and 4th Monday, T. J. Farrell, sec., 102 Natural Bridge rd.**
- CAR WHEEL MOLDERS AND HELPERS, No. 723, meets at Broadway and Lami 1st and 2d Saturday, A. Uhl, sec., 106 S. Trudeau st.**
- CAR AND COACH PAINTERS, No. 1, meets at Lightstone's Hall every Friday, Jos. Stutz, 490 Gratiot.**
- CAR BUILDERS AND REPAIRERS' UNION, meets at 7th and Arsenal sts., Mondays, Jacob Brand, 304 Arsenal.**
- COFFIN AND CASKET MAKERS, No. 84, meets at Lightstone's Hall every Tuesday, L. Sommers, sec., 234 Van Grove ave.**
- CIGARMAKERS, No. 41, meets 2d and 4th Friday at Waltham Hall, 10th and 12th, sec., 615 Chestnut st.**
- CIGAR PACKERS, No. 28, meets at 10 Market 2d and 4th Tuesday, Sam Baldwin, sec., 615 Chestnut st.**
- CLAY MINERS AND LABORERS, No. 2913, meets at Morganford Road and Beck st, 1st Friday, Jos. A. Henahan, sec., 3523 Morganford Road.**
- CLAY MINERS AND LABORERS, No. 2, meets at 3200 Shaw avenue 1st and 2d Monday, John Williams, Secretary, 719 Chestnut ham avenue.**
- CLOAK MAKERS' UNION, No. 160, meets at Harugari Hall, 10th and Carr, 2d and 4th Tuesday, R. Goodman, sec., 4186 Grove st.**
- CHAIN MAKERS' UNION No. 1, meets at 12th and Howard sts, 4th Thursday, David Kefauver, sec., 375 N. 9th st.**
- COOPERS, No. 3, meets at 230 S. Broadway 2d and 4th Tuesday, Henry George, sec., 2300 S. 2d st.**
- COOPERS' UNION, No. 10, meets at Lohman's Hall, 8th and Ann 2d and 4th Tuesday, Root Whitehead, sec., 2348 S. 7th st.**
- COOPERS, No. 3, meets at Lightstone's Hall 1st and 3d Tuesday, R. Miller, sec., 145 Monroe st.**
- COOKS AND PASTRY COOKS, No. 10, meets at 504 Market st., 1st and 2d Tuesday, Wm. Herrie, sec., 504 Market st.**
- CRACKER BAKERS, No. 178, meets at Lightstone's Hall every Sunday 1 p. m. I. B. Thomas, sec., 114 Wash st.**
- DAIRY EMPLOYEES' UNION No. 100, meets at 8th and Franklin every Tuesday, G. J. Laughlin, sec., 1322 Wash st.**
- EGG CANDLERS' AND PACKERS' UNION No. 848, meets at 88-Louis 1st and 2d Tuesday, Geo. H. Lehman, sec., 219 Morgan st.**
- ELECTRICAL WORKERS, No. 1, meets at 810 Franklin ave., every Tuesday, W. J. Gilsdorf, sec., 1233 Chouteau st.**
- ELECTRICAL WORKERS, No. 2, meets at 406 Franklin every Wednesday, Glassteiner, sec., 225 S. 19th st.**
- ELECTROTYPERS' UNION, No. 26, meets at Fraternal Hall 2d Tuesday, Harry Bertram, sec., 2507 N. Whittier st.**
- ENGINEERS, No. 2, meets at Broadway and Elm st., every Saturday, L. F. Tomson, sec., 2344 S. 21st.**
- ENGINEERS, No. 43, meets at 4th and Franklin ave., every Saturday, Benhoff, sec., 1128 St. Louis ave.**
- FREIGHT HANDLERS, No. 222, meets at 4210 Franklin ave., 1st Sunday 11 a. m. J. J. Lynch, sec., 3386 Kennedy ave.**
- FEDERAL LABOR UNION, No. 442, meets at 23 N. 4th st., 1st Thursday, Ballard Dunn, sec., 22 N. 4th st.**
- FELT HAT FINISHERS' ASSOCIATION meets at Wenzel's Hall, 1st Tuesday in each quarter, Ervin Taka, sec., 1124 Locust.**
- FINISHERS AND GILDERS, No. 6, meets at 504 Market st, 1st and 2d Mondays, F. H. Radefeld, 322 S. R. H.**
- GARMENT WORKERS, No. 25, meets at Wenzel's Hall 1st and 3d Friday, Otto Lenzharst, sec., 2705 Ohio ave.**
- GARMENT WORKERS' UNION No. 2, meets at Wenzel's Hall, 8th and Franklin ave., 1st and 3d Friday, James O'Connor, sec., 3223 Madison st.**
- GARMENT WORKERS, No. 58, meets at Wenzel's Hall 1st and 3d Saturday at 2 p. m. Lillian A. Glock, sec., 708 Water st.**
- GARMENT WORKERS, No. 67, meets at Wenzel's Hall 1st Saturday, Ella Otto, sec., 3025 Menard st.**
- GARMENT WORKERS, No. 8, meets at Wenzel's Hall 2d and 4th Saturday, W. Bloch, sec., 1126 N. 12th st.**
- GARMENT WORKERS, No. 26, meets at 8th and Franklin 1st and 3d Saturday, J. Margulis, sec., 1015 Carr st.**
- GARMENT WORKERS No. 106, meets at Wenzel's Hall, 8th and Franklin ave., 1st and 3d Saturday, W. Bloch, sec., 1126 N. 12th st.**
- GAS HOUSE EMPLOYEES' UNION, No. 822, meets at 504 Market st, 2d and 4th Saturday, L. Kiloven, sec., 211 S. 8th st.**
- GLASS BLOWERS, BRANCH No. 1, meets at 8th and Lami 3d and 6th Sunday morning, J. Farrell, sec., 102 Natural Bridge rd.**
- GRANITOID AND CEMENT WORKERS, No. 817, meets at star Hall every Tuesday, T. F. Austin, sec., 102 Franklin ave.**
- HORSE SHOERS, No. 1, meets at Lightstone's Hall 1st and 3d Wednesday, F. Barnes, sec., 2305 Howard st.**

INT'L BRO. STATIONARY FIREMEN. No. 1 meets at Workmen's Hall, No. 1 and 3d Saturday, Peter Miller, sec., 3129 Chippewa st.

INT'L ASSN. OF MACHINISTS, No. 41 meets at 1310 Franklin ave., 1st and 3d Monday, J. F. Stelmeyer, sec., 2816 Morgan ave.

INT'L ASSN. OF MACHINISTS, No. 808 meets at 1310 Franklin ave., 1st and 3d Thursday, G. T. Illingworth, sec., 208 Vista ave.

INT'L ASSN. OF MACHINISTS, No. 85 meets at 1310 Franklin ave., 1st and 3d Friday, F. M. Parmeter, sec., 904 Chambers st.

INT'L ASSN. OF MACHINISTS, No. 120 meets at 1310 Franklin ave., 1st and 3d Tuesday, Wm. Smith, sec., 907 Lamt st.

INSURANCE AGENTS' UNION, No. 107 meets at 1310 Franklin ave., 1st and 3d Monday, A. F. Nye, sec., 1442 Cass ave.

LEATHER WORKERS (on Horse Goods) No. 30, meets at Walhalla Hall, 2nd and 4th Tuesday, Wm. Pfeiffer, sec., 2215 Wash st.

LITHOGRAPHERS, No. 5, meets at Druid's Hall 2d and 4th Thursday, Justus Frick, sec., 2503 Sullivan ave.

MACHINE BLACKSMITHS HELPERS UNION, No. 363, meets at 1310 Franklin ave., Sunday mornings, W. J. Tywell, sec., 1701 O'Fallon.

MARBLE WORKERS UNION, No. 881, meets at 312 S. Broadway, 2d and 4th Thursday, Ben Latkewitz, sec., 1516 Biddle st.

METAL POLISHERS' UNION, No. 10, meets at Spellbrink's hall, 1317 Franklin ave., every Friday, J. J. Borgard, sec., 422 Gratiot st.

MILLWRIGHTS AND MACHINERY ERECTORS, No. 7433, meets at 604 Market st. 1st and 3d Wednesday, A. J. Luther, sec., 2241 Alberta st.

MUSICIANS' MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION, Local No. 2, American Federation of Musicians, meets every Friday at 11:30 a. m. D. K. Howell, sec., 604 Market st.

MUSICIANS, No. 41, meets at S. W. cor. 13th and Franklin 1st and 3d Tuesday at 7 p. m. J. C. Lucky, sec., 1106 Morgan st.

MAILERS, No. 3, meets at Wenzel's Hall, Franklin ave. and 5th st. 1st Tuesday every month, Fred Heintzmann, sec., 2504 Palm.

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

OILERS' PROTECTIVE UNION No. 8975 meets at 7th and Arsenal st., 2208 Wymonia st.

ORNAMENTAL WIRE AND METAL WORKERS, No. 7545, meets at 1310 Franklin ave., 1st and 3d Wednesday, Fred Rademacher, sec., 3137 Clifton pl.

ORDER OF RAILWAY CLERKS, No. 2, meets at Anchor Hall, 1st and 3d Saturday, W. M. Holman, sec., 7213 Pennsylvania ave.

PAPER RULERS, No. 32, meets at 604 Market st. 2d and 4th Friday, John Fry, sec., 534 Market st.

PAPER BOX MAKERS meet at Leobig's Hall, 2d and 4th Tuesday, Wm. Grummel, sec., 124 S. 12th st.

PAPER CARRIERS, No. 5783, meets at 604 Market st. Thursday each month at 7 p. m. J. H. Bovie, sec., 1214 S. 7th st.

PAINTERS AND DECORATORS, No. 13, meets at 604 Market st. 1st and 3d Wednesday, Harry Calvin, sec., 504 Market st.

PATTERN MAKERS (N. L. of N. A.) meets at 1310 Franklin ave. 1st and 3d Monday, E. Williams, sec., 3451 California ave.

PRESSMEN (Printing), No. 6, meets at Lightstone's Hall, 2d Tuesday, Ed. Gayton, sec., 1834 Seventh st.

PRES FEEDERS, No. 42, meets at Workmen's Hall, 3d and Elm sts., 1st Friday, H. A. Voss, sec., 1844 S. 3d st.

PHOTO ENGRAVERS, No. 19, meets at 604 Market st. 1st Monday, Theo. Warmboldt, sec., 1212 St. Louis ave.

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

QUARRY WORKERS UNION No. 879 meets at 2817 Chouteau ave. 1st Sunday at 2 p. m. Mike Delaney sec.

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

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

RETAIL GROCER EMPLOYEES' UNION meets at 725 Franklin ave. 2nd and 4th Sundays, J. M. Weingarth, sec., Holland House, 4th and Franklin ave.

RIGGERS' PROTECTIVE UNION meets at Broadway and Biddle 2nd and 4th Tuesday, Wm. Brooks, sec., 513 Biddle st.

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

SEWER AND WATER PIPE LABORERS UNION meets at 3701 Easton ave. 2d and 4th Friday, Dave O'Leary, sec., 403 Cozens ave.

STEREOTYPERS, No. 3, meets at Broadway and Elm st. every 1st Monday, H. Heinz, sec., 224 Walnut st.

SHIP CARPENTERS AND CAULKERS UNION, No. 233, meets at Broadway and Lamt st. 1st and 3d Thursdays, John Gschli, sec., 321 S. 7th st.

STEEL RANGE WORKERS, No. 34, meets at 1310 Franklin ave. 2d and 4th Tuesday, F. J. O'Connor, sec., 1310 Franklin ave.

STONE PAVERS, No. 7609, meets at 601 Broadway 2d and 4th Saturday in the month, John Markey, sec., 428 Cleary st.

STONE MOLDERS' UNION, No. 10, meets at 1310 Franklin ave. 1st and 3d Saturday, Louis Krahmeyer, sec., 3442 N. 11th st.

STREET CAR BUILDERS, No. 817, meets at Lightstone's Hall, 11th and Franklin ave. 2d and 4th Tuesday, R. M. Kohnmeyer, sec., 2811 Benton st.

ST. LOUIS TYPE FOUNDERS' UNION, No. 5, meets at 4th and Walnut sts. 1st and 3d Wednesday, W. Lawler, sec., 204 Bernard st.

SODA AND MINERAL WATER BOTTLERS AND WORKERS, No. 514, meets at 604 Market st. 1st and 3d Friday, F. A. Fennerty, sec., 420 S. 16th st.

SHEET IRON WORKERS' HELPERS, No. 868, meets at 12th and Howard, 2d and 4th Monday, James O'Fallon, sec., 121 N. 3rd st.

TAILORS UNION No. 11, meets at Market st. 1st and 3d Monday, Leonard Hill, sec. and business agent, 160 Selena st.

TAILORS UNION No. 297, meets at Harzert Hall, 10th and Carr, 3d and 5th Monday, A. Powers, sec., 819 Morgan st.

TEAM DRIVERS' UNION, No. 179, meets at Broadway and Biddle st. 1st and 3d Sunday, F. Goerake, sec., 2120 1/2 O'Fallon st.

TERRA CO. TA-PRESSERS AND FINISHERS, No. 7673, meets at 478 Manchester ave. 2d and 4th Tuesday, Geo. Spurway, sec., 573 Manchester ave.

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

TRUNK AND BAGWORKERS, No. 1, meets at Walhalla Hall 1st and 3d Friday, Fred Gleaser, sec., 1540 N. 16th st.

TYPOGRAPHIA, No. 2, meets at Workmen's Hall, 3d Tuesday in the month, August Grand, 3225 California ave.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION No. 8, meets at Walhalla Hall 1st Sunday in each month, J. J. Early, sec., 408 Burlington Building, 819 Olive st.

TOBACCO WORKERS, No. 1 (T. W. I. U.) meets at Walhalla Hall 1st and 3d Tuesday, Anna Stockton, sec., 2029 Clark ave.

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

UPHOLSTERERS' UNION No. 21, meets at Fraternal Hall 1st and 3d Tuesday, Otto Tabort, sec., 92 Chambers st.

ST. LOUIS WAITERS No. 10 meets at Hayquarters, 119 N. 6th street every Wednesday at 3 p. m. J. A. Johnson, sec., 2128 1/2 12th street.

WAITRESS'S ALLIANCE, No. 249, meets at Benoit Building, 9th and Pine sts., every Monday, Mrs. Bertha La Rue, sec., 412 Benoit Building.

WEBB PRESSMEN, (No. 2) meet at Druid's Hall 1st Tuesday, F. J. Henley, sec., 2517 Glasgow ave.

WHOLESALE MERCANTILE PACKING ROOM EMPLOYEES, No. 944, meet at 1310 Franklin 1st and 3d Thursday, J. B. Brandon, sec., 2704 Locust.

PLUMBERS (United Association) No. 29 meets at Lightstone's hall every Thursday, John J. Cudy, sec., 2909 Rutger street.

PLUMBERS LABORERS NO. 1 meets at Lightstone's hall, second and 4th Friday, Patrick Quinn, sec., 4217 Easton ave.

ROOFERS (Composition) meets at Third, s. w. cor. Elm, second and fourth Tuesday, Thos. Connolly, sec., 511 St. Joseph st.

ROOFERS (Slate and Tile) meets at 1029 Chestnut, second and fourth Monday, John Meisel, sec., 2411 Elm st. ave.

SHEET METAL WORKERS (Amalgamated) No. 36 meets at 1st and 3d Friday, every Thursday, Joseph D. Frick, fin. sec., 257 Maiden Lane; Aug. O. Herget, cor. sec., 221 Montana, H. C. Hoff, business agent.

SPRINKLER FITTERS meets at Druid's hall, Ninth and Market, first and third Thursday, J. M. Hess, sec., 213 Sidney st.

STEAM AND HOT WATER FITTERS No. 23 (N. A.) meets at Walhalla hall every Wednesday, John Reigert, Jr., sec., 2504 N. Sarah.

STEAM AND HOT WATER HELPERS (National Association), No. 33, meets at Lightstone's hall every Saturday, Robert Dooly, sec., 3829 Cottage.

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

CUT STONE LABORERS AND DERRICK MEN meets at Oriental hall, Adams and Jefferson avenues, 1st and 3d Tuesday, Tom Austin, sec., 332A Caroline st.

STONEMASONS' INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICA, Executive committee of St. Louis Stonemasons meets at Stolle's hall, Thirteenth and Biddle, first Friday each month, J. Lyssaght, sec., 2369 Mullanypl.

STONEMASONS No. 1 meets at Lightstone's Hall, 11th and Franklin ave., 1st and 3d Mondays, John-Lyssaght, cor. sec., 2369 Mullanypl.

STONEMASONS No. 3 meets at Spring and Cass ave., last Saturday in each month, P. J. Costello, cor. sec., 2504 Howard.

STONEMASONS No. 4 meets at Stolle's hall, Thirteenth and Biddle, second and fourth Sundays, Henry Oswald, cor. sec., 2221 Thrush ave., Walnut Park.

STONEMASONS No. 5 meets at 2332 S. Broadway, first and third Sundays, Wm. Baterschmidt, sec., 2124 Cushing st.

STONE MASONS LABORERS' PROTECTIVE UNION No. 1 meets at Phoenix hall, Jefferson and Cass avenues, 1st and 2d Sunday, John McIntyre, sec., 864 Riley ave.

STONE MASONS LABORERS' PROTECTIVE UNION (German) meets at Broadway and Lamt, second and last Sunday, Ferdinand Conrad, sec., 620 Allen ave.

LOCAL NO. 3 meets at 901 Lamt every Saturday, Henry Rohlfing, sec., 2214 Chippewa.

LOCAL NO. 45 (German), meets at Twenty-second and Madison, every Saturday, Enoch Ulrich, sec., 2225 Dodder street.

LOCAL NO. 47, meets at 604 Market st. every Saturday; Wm. Greenawald, sec., 3821 Wyoming st.

LOCAL NO. 77 meets at Fraternal Hall, Eleventh and Franklin ave., every Monday, Geo. C. Newman, sec., 708A N. 15th st.; Robert Young, bus. agt.

LOCAL NO. 257 meets at 3605 Easton ave., every Friday, John Spangler, sec., 2744 Thomas street.

LOCAL NO. 578, meets at 11th and Locust, every Thursday, W. G. Cole, sec., 2725 Clark.

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

ELECTRIC NO. 1 (N. B. of E. W. of A.), meets at 1310 Franklin ave. every Tuesday, C. G. Williamson, sec., 3223 Olive.

ENGINEERS I. U. No. 2, meets at Delabar's Hall, every Saturday night, Jas. Sheriffs, sec., 422 Vista ave.

ELEVATOR CONSTRUCTORS (U. A. N. I.), meets at 11th and Franklin ave. every Tuesday, A. Mayors, sec., Webster Groves, Mo.

GAS FITTERS No. 80 (U. A.) meets at Lightstone's hall, Eleventh and Franklin ave., evy Monday, Wilson Bamberg, sec., 4250 Penrose; Herman Oster, rec. sec., 1022 S. 11th.

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

GRANITOID WORKERS meets at Star hall every Tuesday, T. F. Austin, sec., 1029 Franklin ave.

HOD CARRIERS (Lab. B. & P. No. 1) meets at 11th and Cass ave. first and third Sunday, James Eagan, sec., 903 St. Ferdinand.

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

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

MARBLE SETTERS AND TILE LAYERS (Amalgamated Association) meets every Thursday at 17th and Cass ave. every Sunday, Tony Hickman, sec., 333 b. Leffingwell.

BROTHERHOOD OF PAINTERS, DECORATORS AND PAPERHANGERS OF AMERICA, St. Louis District Council, meets at Eleventh and Chestnut st. every Friday, Ed. J. Kern, sec., 4943 St. Ferdinand st.

LOCAL NO. 23 (Presco) meets at Franklin ave. S. E. cor. Eleventh, every Monday, Oscar Mueller, fin. sec., 2513 N. Market, H. L. Hoyter, sec., 4516 S. Broadway.

LOCAL NO. 46 meets at Locust, n. e. cor. Eleventh every Thursday, Wm. W. Sparks, pres., 2714 Lucas; Ed. J. Kern, rec. sec., 2545 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. 15th st.

LOCAL NO. 127 meets at 2301 S. Broadway every Tuesday, E. Koehrer, fin. sec., 321 Texas ave.; H. Langenkert, rec. sec., 222 Texas ave.

LOCAL NO. 128 (Glaziers) meets at 604 Market st., every Wednesday, H. Calvin, sec., 656 Swan ave.

LOCAL NO. 841 (Paperhangers) meets at Lightstone's hall every Monday, L. H. Lacey, sec., 1115 Chestnut.

LOCAL NO. 3 (AND M. I. U.) NO. 73 meets at 1310 Franklin ave. every Wednesday afternoon, A. T. McLogan, sec., 1124 N. 13th.

PLASTERERS (O. P. I. A.) LOCAL NO. 7 meets at Wenzel's hall, 4th and Franklin ave., every Wednesday, F. McDonough, sec., 214 Division st.

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

OUR PAPER IS HERE.

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

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

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NEWS STORE & CONF., 1512 N. Grand Ave.
NEWS STORE, 911 Park Ave.
NEWS STORE, 2302 Benton street.
NEWS STORE, 1903 Benton street.
ABHEITNER VITUS, 1313 S. Broadway.
JOS. SCHORLAS, 2414 S. Broadway.
WALKER'S, 2609 Cass Ave.
NEWS STORE, 2110 Franklin Ave.
NEIHAUS BAKERY, 1501 Clinton street.
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Wishes to announce to the Trade that reliable and competent Bartenders will be furnished on application for all occasions, Saloons or extra engagements, etc. Send all order to **F. J. BAUER**, Secretary and Business Agent, 604 Market Street. Phone A 212.

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FOLLOW SUIT.

IT'S UP TO YOU!

St. Louis, December 24, 1901.

Editor St. Louis Labor

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

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

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

Yours fraternally

JACOB GABLMANN,
Secretary.

Brewers' and Malsters' Union No. 6.

Best Working Class Paper in St. Louis.

Subscription - 50 Cents a Year.

SOCIALISM

Do you know what it means? "Dividing up?" "Killing off the capitalists?" Not at all. "Anarchy?" Just the opposite. "Then perhaps it means a heaven on earth that is coming when every one is good?" Not that either. Socialism is coming long before every one is good, and it will make it possible for people to help each other instead of fighting each other.

The way that Socialism is coming is this. Socialists understand that there are two classes of people in the civilized world. First, there is the working class, including all who do 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 need to work, but now they hire others to do their heavy work as well as their hand work. They only draw incomes.

Socialists propose to make the machinery and the railroads the property of the whole people, to stop paying an income to capitalists out of the labor of others, and to give a good living to every worker and every one unable to work. This they propose to do by uniting the working people into a party of their own to get control of the government and use it in their own interest.

If you belong to the working class, that is, if you get your living by working and not by some kind of begging or stealing, it will be worth your while to learn what Socialism means and to join the SOCIALIST PARTY, which is looking out for your interests.

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

If you want a brief statement of Socialism or a discussion of some special phase of it, short enough to read in half an hour, take any issue of the **POCKET LIBRARY OF SOCIALISM**. This is a series of 32-page booklets published monthly at 50 cents a year or 5 cents a copy. The following numbers are now ready:

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13. A Political Quack Doctor. By W. A. Coffey.
14. Socialism and Farmers. By A. M. Simons.
15. How I Acquired My Millions. By W. A. Coffey.
16. Socialists in French Municipalities. A compilation from official reports.
17. Socialism and Trade Unionism. By Dexter Lynch and Max S. Hayes.
18. Plutocracy and Nationalism. Which? By Edward Bellamy.
19. The Real Religion of To-Day. By Rev. William T. Brown.
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If you want a scientific discussion of the questions of the day from the Socialist point of view, together with news of the socialist movement from all over the civilized world, read the **INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST REVIEW**, 80 large pages each month, \$1.00 a year; 15 cents a copy. If your newspaper does not keep the REVIEW send us 12 one cent stamps and we will mail a copy of the REVIEW and any two numbers of the **POCKET LIBRARY OF SOCIALISM**. 2300 pages for \$1.45. If you have never been a subscriber to the REVIEW, send us a postal order for \$1.45 and we will send you the REVIEW one year, the first 26 numbers of the **POCKET LIBRARY OF SOCIALISM**, including the 30 already issued and the next 6 from month to month, and a paper copy of Vandervelde's **COLLECTIVISM**. If you wish the book in cloth instead of paper, send \$3.65 instead of \$1.45. Mention this advertisement. Address

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Ladies' and Gentlemen's prize for Costumes.
TICKETS, 50 CENTS, INCLUDING TWO LADIES.

St. Louis Labor.

James Henry Secretary at Bureau 3 and 214 N. 2nd St. St. Louis, Mo.

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

Subscription Rates in Advance. One Year \$1.00. Six Months .50. Three Months .25.

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

NOTICE. If the number on your label is 57 your Subscription has Expired.

Remember to get your subscription label. Remember that no order is valid unless it is accompanied by the money to pay for it.

The capitalist press of the country is reporting on the activities of Theodore Roosevelt. It is a record of his activities.

Thousands of children of the working class in this country every year die of starvation.

The old story of the injunction has been repeated at Cincinnati. The workers of that city have resisted one more dose of capitalist government.

The Metal Trades Council of St. Louis at its last meeting took a very decisive step in the right direction.

The more complete this sort of organization becomes, the more effective will the trades union movement be.

They must renounce capitalist tickets and support the Socialist ticket.

The most sweeping order ever made by a local court in a strike case, and one that is considered by many lawyers as almost unprecedented.

Harry Bohmer, 515 Green Lane, is held at the Four Courts, charged with stealing 64 pairs of trousers from the Best-Singer Clothing Co.

He confessed to having taken nine pairs, but no more. Bohmer says poverty drove him to do this.

There are two questions prompted by this recital, which must be answered by the working class.

The Socialist answers these questions by declaring that every man is entitled to the full product of his labor.

WILSHIRE'S MAGAZINE. We read with our praise of "Wilshire's Magazine."

It is without doubt the best we have seen, and for aggressiveness it has not its equal among the Socialist press of the country.

By what right has any one power to say who shall live upon the earth and who shall not?

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National Propaganda Fund.

to the State and Local Organizations of the Socialist Party. Comrades—At the meeting of the National Committee in this city on January 24, 25 and 26, 1902, the work that has thus far been accomplished by the national organization and the means of maintaining same were taken under advisement and after due consideration we decided to issue this "Appeal" to the State and Local Organizations and all of the Comrades of our party, for such amounts as each may be able to contribute as donations to a "National Propaganda Fund."

The purpose of this fund is to enable us to continue the great and far-reaching work already begun, of giving the greatest possible degree of general publicity to the aims and methods of the Socialist Party, to extend the influence of our party as a vital political factor especially in the various economic organizations of the working class; to be the means of communicating advice to and co-operating with comrades in their efforts to agitate, organize and educate the proletariat; and to assist the local and state organizations and the Socialist press (in general) in extending the scope of their respective activities.

Official records show that 170,000 pieces of printed supplies, especially intended for party organization, have been sent throughout the country since the Party Convention designed by (and

led by Ed Meyer of Cigar-makers' Union, Philadelphia, that there was a strike at St. Louis Cigar Co. and that other workers were requested to refrain from buying any cigars from said firm with the exception of two brands—Serrano and Compton brand.

Delegate of Barbers' and Wagon Workers No. 21 reported that a firm of 12th and Olive avenue have used a false label on their wares and asked for instructions what to do in the matter. The delegate was informed that his union will have to take up that matter and persuade the firm for rebranding of their label.

Knowledge of German Workers reported that they have issued the label to the Mayfield Woolen Co. and Wright Greaves & Wiltschick Overall Co.

Financial Secretary reported that there were no receipt books on hand and on motion he was instructed to order some.

Cigar-makers No. 44 invited all members to their hall to be given March 1st at South St. Louis Turner Hall. Invitation thankfully accepted.

There being no other important business, the meeting adjourned until the first Tuesday of the next month, March 4, 1902.

LEONHARD STOLL, Sec. 1541 Salena street.

One of the most interesting bits of news recently given to the liberty loving, so-called democratic Americans, is the announcement that a special board of seven has been appointed by President Roosevelt to arrange Prince Henry's trip through the United States. Especially interesting this must be to the American workmen, those "brain and sinew" of the land.

Who is Prince Henry, that the American government should thus stultify itself? Oh, he is the brother of the Emperor of Germany—we are told; and who is the Emperor of Germany, please? Has he ever done anything to make him of any more importance than any other man?

In fact has he ever done anything except to be born and live in luxury? Those German workmen who have created this wealth know it only too well and they know that as a consequence of the system which allows the Kaiser to live in luxury, just because he was fortunate enough to be "born," has also compelled them to live in misery, because they were so unfortunate as to be "born." That which is true of the Kaiser is also true of his brother, the Prince.

The same system which holds in Germany is also true here, except in America the fortunate man "owns," and the unfortunate man "works." The result is the same: in Germany the fortunate man enjoys all that the labor of the unfortunate creates, and in America it is the one who "owns" who enjoys the same privilege.

Some day the unfortunate man of Germany and the working man of America will learn that it is better for them to enjoy the results of their labor themselves, instead of giving it to someone who has never worked.

When that day comes there will be no Kaiser and no Prince Henry and there will be no official boards to arrange tours for such good-for-nothings.

Five hundred workmen have been thrown out of employment in Muskegon, Mich., says a dispatch, by the closing of a rolling mill at that point. If some king or emperor were thus without notice, to condemn 500 men to almost certain starvation, there would be a howl sent up at once, and the king or emperor would be denounced as a tyrant, the public press would take it up and restitution would be demanded.

But the mill boss, he only has to state that his profits are low, close down his engines and nothing is said. The miserable slaves even wait around the mill many months hoping that someday the boss will return and give him an opportunity to create more profits. The question to be decided is, which is the greater tyranny, the action of the king or of the boss? And if there is no difference, why not put an end to him? If the workers unite in a political party for the purpose of ob-

applied through the agency of the National Committee. The National Secretary's report, showing an increase of membership in good standing of 10 per cent, since the Party Convention, is eloquent evidence of the growing accomplishments of our comrades in the townships, cities, counties, and territories.

During the past six months the demands of all kinds upon your National Committee from every section of the country have been far beyond our resources and we have been overwhelmed by lack of funds.

As a means to this end we appeal the attention of the comrades to the "National Propaganda Fund." Nations to this fund should be sent to the National Secretary and will be acknowledged weekly in the Socialist Press. Sending to each and every comrade a ray of hope for socialism in our time, we remain,

Faithfully yours, LEON GREENBAUM, National Secretary.

By order of National Committee of Socialist Party.

taining the ownership, by society of all these mills, mines and factories, they will not be liable to be thrown out of employment in the heat of winter and allowed to starve and freeze.

This is one thing which can not be accomplished by the trades unions; they raise wages, reduce the hours and the conditions more healthful and they have done it, but they cannot compel the boss to run his mill.

Neither can the Socialist Party do away with the boss entirely, and that is what they will do wherever the working class elect them to power.

The American public has been tremendously mismanaged for the last few weeks over the squabble about the opera boxes in New York. It seems like quite a number of the "belle" of the city rent their boxes annually and a question arose when the Prince's rival was announced, who was going to give up their box?

And then the facts stated, the opera papers were filled with the accounts of the squabble and everybody was treated to a dose of American snobbery.

Finally it was announced that the magnificent Vanderbilt, son of the man who said, "the public be damned," had given way and the royal party would occupy his box, interesting extremely interesting.

Next comes the announcement that standing room is being sold for \$10. There is no doubt that every snob, every capitalist, every lazy luxurious lord in New York will be glad to "pay his respects."

What real difference is there between our so-called land of the free and home of the brave, and the most benighted monarchy in Europe?

According to the census returns just published the cost of the raw material used in the manufacturing industry of the United States had increased 6 per cent, since 1890, while the net wages paid had increased 23 per cent.

And this is prosperity! The workmen are told that their wages were higher. What do the figures say? Prices gone up 42 per cent, wages up 23 per cent—a difference of 19 per cent. Who loses?

Two Girls Are Arrested. Members of Waitresses Alliance, 249, Arrested for Distributing Boycott Circulars—No Charges Could be Placed Against Them.

The ever vigilant police arrested two members of Waitresses Alliance Local 249, Tuesday, for distributing boycott circulars in front of the Silver Grill restaurant on the west side of Seventh street, between Locust and St. Charles.

This place was put on the boycott list at the last meeting of the C. T. & L. U., and Tuesday the girls determined to carry on their campaign in the enemy's country.

They accordingly posted themselves in front of the restaurant and handed a circular to every one who attempted to enter.

By this means they turned a great many away, and, becoming frightened at the way things were going, the proprietor called the police and had them arrested. When taken to the station they were released because they could place no charge against them, and in twenty minutes they were back in front of the restaurant.

They intend to keep it up until the proprietors agree to recognize their union and sign the scale.

FUN FOR WORKINGMEN.

An English Lord Amused His Friends by Making Workingmen Laugh.

and the St. Louis Republic. London, Feb. 1.—How that we should "our people" has been a most wholesome question for many an English lord and noble, but it has remained for the young Marquis of Anglesey to answer the most striking statement that has been heard of in some time.

This young man, who is somewhat of a humorist, has been able to induce his guests for many a week of merriment some in language modern without winking at his own nobility, and he has kept the neighborhood of Anglesey Castle, Wales, in a fever of excitement and pleasure, producing genuine merriment in which he has been with people he took the principal part, sang and danced.

But this was no tame affair, for he so amused the spirits of his guests he induced a row. One of the guests, a young man, was a foot hit, where the sweeping of various chambers had been dumped. Here the Marquis gathered his friends, he had also collected a dozen young workingmen from the neighborhood. Then he scattered a handful of superfluous half sovereigns and silver pieces in the snow, where the boys went off of sight.

At a given signal the dozen young men plunged into the pit head first and grabbing for the coins. As they emerged, with dirty clothing, black hands and faces and eyes, noses, mouths and ears filled with snow, each man clanking at a piece of money, the sight threw the noble Marquis' guests into paroxysms of laughter. Warm weather will, it is suggested, add to the laughable features of the sport.

Just one thing workingmen. What do you think of this sort of sport? And where do you think the "noble young Marquis" gets his immense income? The answers are simple, figure them out.

UNION LABEL LEAGUE.

Proceeding of Last Meeting. Waltham Hall, Feb. 18, 1902.

The meeting of the Label League was held this evening. Meeting called to order by President Hamburg. All officers were present except Sergeant-at-Arms A. Schweitzer.

Minutes of previous meeting were read and approved as read. Credentials were presented by the Boot and Shoe Workers, Nos. 25 and 242, who hereafter will be one organization, having amalgamated Feb. 12, under the name of Amalgamated Local No. 25, B. & S. W. U., delegates being Albert Rongey, Jake Eising and Fred Siebert.

Secretary and Organizer reported having two unions ready to affiliate in the near future, also that he is making efforts to have halls where unions meet see that the Label of the Brewery Workers' Union-B on the kegs, barrels and bottles of beer used by them.

Also reported that he was trying to get a grocery firm who had McKinney's bread to discontinue same and has good prospects of accomplishing same, that the firm will get other bread.

President Hamburg reported having received the cut of the Barbers' Union and the circulars for advertising all Labels affiliated with the Label League will be ready for distribution by next meeting.

Also reported in the matter of getting the Brewery Workers' Label placed on all beer. The committee will again call on the breweries, especially Lemps.

Delegate A. Rongey reported on the issuing of the bond for the Financial Secretary, that the Fidelity Co. were at present so busy that he could not get the bond, but it will be ready by next meeting.

Also reported in behalf of the Boot and Shoe Workers, that a boycott has been placed on the Rice Hutchinson Shoe Co. by Locals 25 and 242. Requested all members of organized labor to refrain from buying shoes from above firm. It would be an easy matter to win the fight if men only ask for the Union Label, which is getting to be in demand more every day.

SOCIETY AS IT IS.

Washington Elite Give an Exhibit of Its Vulgarity.

Washington, Feb. 16.—It was jolly fun, but they ought not to have done it in Lent. It is the general comment on the dinner given last night by Mr. and Mrs. Robert Charles Taylor. Some people say the whole thing was disgusting.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Taylor invited a company of choice spirits to a Leap Year dinner. It was not Leap Year but that was the talk of a foot-long old chronologist. The ladies were not only to take the privilege of the audience, but they were to dress for the part and the men were to dress the roles of my modern, delicate, slender girls and all that together with the dinner and coffee.

Mr. Charles Taylor was respondent at the dinner, given at Narragansett Park. An inner gown of chiffon and lace revealed a low-cut straight front corset and the tiny texture of corset was all that could be desired in a woman's dress. Her personal attractions, however, did not fit the character of her dress.

All the ladies dressed in black apparel, but one appeared as Rosalind when she disguised herself as a page and was, into the forest among the beaute. Another was Mignon in her masculine disguise and so on.

Carping critics allude to the beef dinner which started New York, but inquiry proof that there was nothing of the kind here.

The above telegram to the daily press of our city gives one a very clear idea of the high life of the "upper ten," not in Washington alone, but in all of our large cities. If you can conceive of a set so mentally and morally degraded as to attempt that dinner, you must have been to one of the "well furnished" given by the "49" in New York City.

They are the set who consider themselves so far above the "workers" that a smiling glance from their royal eyes should reward such vulgar persons into statues of reverential awe.

Verily, you may be thankful that they were not your sons or your daughters who attended it. It shows them up for what they are. They have so very much money and so very little sense, that it takes a very little to amuse them. Their minds are so shallow and debased that they have to be constantly amused and the more "suggestive" the performance, the stronger their claims to originality. It shows very plainly that between the very rich and the very lowest products of the slums there is very little difference except in the cost of the fiddle.

These same "respectables" send thousands of dollars, of which they have never earned a penny, to Africa every year, to run a boat up the Congo River, in order that the gospel may be preached to the heathen. If the ignorant heathen has no more innate morality than these "highly educated" and "highly respectable" parasites, then he deserves to suffer for it, that's all. But we think he has.

Diplomats and correspondents on both sides of the Atlantic are much exercised over the proposed visit of Miss Roosevelt to the English capital during the coronation ceremonies. It is pointed out that Miss Roosevelt, if

WHICH ONE IS RIGHT.

Boot and Shoe Workers Constitution Is at Variance with Declaration of their General Secretary.

Is Their Constitution a Living Farce Or Is It a Deed Letter.

We wish to bring something to the attention of the members of the Boot and shoe Workers' Unions of this city. In the January issue of the "Union Boot and Shoe Worker," official organ of the union, was an article by Robert J. Messer on "How a Dull Season Lessens the Cost of Producing Busy Season Goods." In this article his purpose was to show how to buy labor cheaply. He cited the case of two factories, one of which run only during busy seasons, the other run the year round. In the second factory he received four dollars a week less for the "privilege" of working full time, or as it is described by the writer, "having a choice of jobs in both factories during the busy season he could get four dollars a week more in A's factory for five months and then run the chance of getting a little or nothing for the next seven months or he could work for four dollars a week less in B's factory and have work the year round. Under these conditions of choice, jobs in B's factory had the call, and B was consequently enabled to save four dollars a week in wages to each man employed."

Which means simply this: That taking advantage of the helplessness of the shoe worker, during his periods of idleness, the writer urges that as a consequence his labor power can be bought for \$4 a week less.

And that article, which contains some of the vilest capitalist arguments, is published in the official organ of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, and even commended by the editor, Horace M. Eaton, in the following editorial in the same issue. "The fourth article in the series (meaning the article, quoted above), was selected as directly inter-

esting to manufacturers. It is beyond doubt that a better knowledge of how to buy labor to the best advantage would result in a profit for both employer and employed."

Labor which is advantageous to the employer is cheap labor. The members of Boot and Shoe Workers' Union know the meaning of cheap labor. With the arguments of this article fresh in mind it would do well to read the Preamble of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Constitution. It is in part as follows:

"For the protracted periods of idleness on the one hand and the prolonged hours of labor on the other, for low wages or no wages, for conditions and methods of work that are essentially destructive of morality, of health, of happiness and life, we are clearly indebted to the competitive wage system."

"We, therefore, declare for the ultimate abolition of the competitive wage system, and the substitution thereof of the collective ownership by the people of all the means of production, distribution, transportation, communication and exchange."

We would like to ask whether the article written by Mr. Messer, and the editorial comment by Mr. Eaton are in line with this declaration?

"We would also ask which is the most precious, upon which does the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union most depend, its constitution or the editor of its official organ?"

We would further ask, is the constitution of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union a dead letter or is it a living force, and if it is a living force is it to be lived up to?

National Committee.

The following shows the financial condition of the National organization. The States in good standing are those which have paid dues according to the National Constitution. The States in bad standing, have at least in one instance (North Dakota) never paid national dues, or have only made partial payment. The report shows that 175 States have not paid national dues for January. The condition must be remedied, or the national organization will be completely crippled.

STATES IN GOOD STANDING UP TO FEBRUARY 1, 1902.

Indiana	
Iowa	
Maine	
Missouri	
New York	
Ohio	
Oklahoma	
STATES IN GOOD STANDING UP TO JANUARY 1, 1902.	
California	
Connecticut	
Illinois	
Kansas	
Kentucky	
Michigan	
New Hampshire	
New Jersey	
Oregon	
Pennsylvania	
Washington	
STATES IN BAD STANDING.	
Massachusetts. (Has paid only \$16.70 since Unity Convention.)	
Nebraska. (Has paid no dues since November.)	
North Dakota. (State Charter issued November 1; national dues never paid.)	
Porto Rico. (Has sent only \$5.00 since Unity Convention.)	
Texas. (No dues since November.)	
Wisconsin. (Paid \$30.00 on account of dues for October, November, December and January.)	
Note.—California, Illinois, New Jersey and Washington deducted January dues on account of expenses of their National Committees. This was contrary to a verbal understanding in National Committee, it being agreed that said expenses were to apply on delinquencies (if any) of the respective States, but that in any event they were not to be immediately deducted from national dues. If all of the States represented at the National Committee meeting, were to withhold national dues for expenses of their committees, the national headquarters would have to close its doors."	

Comrades at Brocton, Mass., ordered 10,000 platforms from National Headquarters.

Kentucky comrades will hold state convention at Newport on March 16th.

A national referendum of Socialist Party on a scale of considerable magnitude gained three local during January.

Charles H. Vail lectured in sixteen cities in New York State during January. Comrade and Mrs. Vail are lecturing in the cities of Massachusetts at present.

John C. Chase will lecture in Indiana from February 15th to 22nd. He will

also lecture in Missouri during February.

tude will be taken before April 1st in forty-five states and territories, on proposed amendment to Article 6 Section 4 of the National Constitution and on party emblem. Six hundred circular letters of instruction, 12,000 membership ballots and 1,000 recording secretary's return cards have been sent from National Headquarters to all state secretaries and to local secretaries in unorganized states.

Local charters have been issued to Rigby, Idaho; Kingston, Ogdén, Utah; Lengby, St. Hilaire, Hendrum, Ada and Eldred, Minn.; Elsinore, Utah.

Montana Socialists have completed state organization and located state headquarters at Helena.

Kansas has thirty-five locals and 163 members in good standing. City elections will be held on April 4, 1902.

Illinois in December had twenty-five locals and 970 members in good standing. Elections for city officers will be held on April 8, 1902.

NATIONAL SECRETARY'S REPORT FOR JANUARY, 1902.

St. Louis, Mo. February 13, 1902.	
Received:	
Jan. 1st balance on hand	\$ 60 88
Received for dues, donations and supplies:	
Arizona	2 80
Arkansas	1 70
California	38 35
Colorado	9 34
Connecticut	10 45
Florida	1 75
Idaho	2 50
Illinois	45
Indiana	27 00
Iowa	9 00
Kansas	8 25
Kentucky	1 27
Louisiana	1 40
Maine	17 10
Maryland	2 00
Michigan	13 55
Minnesota	10 94
Missouri	20 25
Montana	5 42
Nebraska	40
New Hampshire	2 90
New Jersey	65
New York	102 00
Ohio	18 05
Oklahoma	5 46
Porto Rico	5 00
Rhode Island	5 00
Tennessee	50
Texas	35
Utah	4 81
Vermont	45
Washington	12 04
Wisconsin	30 20
Wyoming	1 65
Total	\$434 71
Expended:	
Rent Nat'l Headquarters	\$ 16 00
Nat'l Committee Acct	71 10
Incidental Expenses	17 20
Exchange M. O. & Checks	18
Express Charges	4 48
Organization sec Utah	5 00
Postage	22 89
Printing	20 30
Stationery	88 00
Salaries (office help)	17 49
Telegrams	83 33
Nat'l Sec'y's Salary	83 33
Returned to Andrew Sec'y	
Cold Spring, N. Y.	25

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Omission of entry in Dec. 70
Jan 31 Bal on hand 69 81
Total \$434 71

State charters were issued to New Hampshire and Oklahoma. Local charters were issued to Yuma, Ariz.; Hennessey, Okla.; Burlington, Vt.; Burke, Emmett and St. Anthony, Idaho; Minneapolis, Scambler and Spring Valley, Minn.

LEON GREENBAUM,
National Secretary.

FOR THE WORKING CLASS.

Socialist Candidate for Mayor of Kansas City Defines the Position of the Party in a Reply to a Criticism.

The following letter to the Kansas City Times from William E. Clark, Socialist candidate for mayor of that city, shows his attitude toward the interests of the working class and proves his right to the support of the members of that class of that city.

To the Times: In your issue of Wednesday, February 12, is a letter signed by W. E. J., criticizing George E. Bigelow, a Socialist lecturer, who addressed the following words to a recent gathering of Socialists at Army Hall:

"No political party stands for all the people. The old parties stand for capital. The Socialists stand for labor; not for everybody. The old parties say they will make the employers prosperous first, and then make you prosperous last. You are always last."

As a criticism, W. E. J. says in his letter to the Times that "this is a severe arraignment of the old parties on the one hand, and a confession suicidal to the Socialists on the other."

Is it possible that that system of doctrine which assumes to forecast an ideal civilization is, after all, a propaganda in the interest of a class rather than of the people as a whole? And can it be that the laboring class, men without capital, who render service to others, are the only ones entitled to consideration in the reformation of society?

To each of these questions we have one unhesitating answer—Yes. The Socialist party has grown up out of the class struggle, the struggle of the working class against the capitalist class; the struggle of those whose labor creates wealth against those who in idleness live on the wealth created by the workers. Socialism is a propaganda in the interest of the working class, and has no other excuse for its existence. The laboring class—men, women and little children—who render service to others, that is, who work from morning till night six days in the week for merely enough to sustain life, is the only class—they are the only ones—entitled to consideration in a court of justice. By the very nature of things, he who produces a thing should have it, and it is the purpose of the Socialist party to secure by law for the producers, the working class, that which their hands produce. Socialism is interested in only those who do productive and useful work. Those who do not work are burdens to the workers. Socialism demands that the idlers be put to work or treated as vagrants. The successful man will be successful still, provided he becomes a useful worker, and uses his brain for the good of the world. The words servant and master will be relegated to the realm of the obsolete. Not by magic, but by the power of the ballot, will the poor restore to all of society all the means of production and distribution that have been made use of by a few in making themselves rich at the expense of all the rest.

W. E. J. says: "The history of politics plainly shows that the success of a party whose fundamental principle is to promote the interests of a particular class must be short lived, if not wholly abortive."

It would be more in accord with the history of politics to say that a political party succeeds when a majority of the voters believe that it represents their interests; and that the party fails when a majority of the voters conclude that another party will be of more or less use to them. As a matter of fact the success of the two old parties depends upon the support of the working class, and that party succeeds whose leaders can convince the workers that it is to their interest to vote for its candidates; and the party fails when the workers realize that they have been fooled, that the successful party is run in the interest of capital instead of labor. And when the laborers learn that it is to their interest to run the government for their own benefit they will support the party whose fundamental principle is in the interest of the working class, in the interest of those whose labor has made our country great.

As to the "Origin and Rights of the Laboring Class" Without labor nothing could be produced; the finished product belongs therefore, by right to him who produces it. Capital is the product of labor, and were it not for laws made in the interest of the capitalist class labor would have its product. The laborer has the right of contract, to be sure, but he has to accept the little end of the contract, he has to accept what the employer offers or let himself and family starve while he is trying to become an employer himself, a standard Oil magnate, for instance, or a manager of an unlawful steel trust.

The chief obstacle in the way of practical socialism is the man of

wealth, the capitalist, the successful man." Of course the chief obstacle in the way of freeing the negro slave was the slave master, the trader, the bloodhounds, the profit to be derived from unpaid labor. It is to the interest of the capitalistic class to get the cheapest labor possible with which to carry on a successful enterprise. The lower the wages, the higher the profits. And it is to the interest of the working class to get the highest wages possible. The interest of the worker is, therefore, diametrically opposed to the interest of the capitalist. The latter is a burden to society, the former is a necessity, for his labor produces everything that society needs; but drones are hard to get rid of, and the peaceable methods of the Socialist party is giving them plenty of time to make up their minds to the inevitable.

"The only hope for the poor," says W. E. J., "lies in education, training, experience." Let him or any one get down to some transfer point early in the morning and watch the little cash girls and boys, with a lunch in their hands going to work. Look at their shabby clothes, their old faces on such young bodies. They are on their way to work to support themselves and family. They work cheaper than old persons and are therefore in demand. Their young lives are given to the making of the prosperous richer still. Denied the pleasure of the play ground, robbed of an education, they will be reared in ignorance, they will age fast and fall out of the ranks at a premature time, then their babies will take their places at the wheels of toil, and repeat the old story of greed. It is an absolute impossibility for any number of the children of the working class to ever rise much higher than their source. There is only one hope for them, and that is in the Socialist party, whose fundamental principle is in the interest of those who work.

Socialism will not reduce men to equality, no one but a non-Socialist ever said it would; but it will give to everyone an equal chance in life. The Co-operative Commonwealth will be run by majorities, and majorities are only despotic to those who want to live on the backs of their fellows. The wings of ambition are clipped today by excessive toil. Under a just society inventors would be paid by society for inventions would lift the burden of toil. Today these inventions are kept from society in order that greater profits can be made by using the old machines now in use. As a consequence genius lies dormant. Great minds are buried in the factories, in the packing houses and in the mines because it requires all the energy the body has to provide the necessities of life. True, men are great only when they are free. And in a society where all men and women are economic equals where greatness does not depend upon birth or gold, the great will have lots of company. And environment will, as it has in the past, gradually change human nature. When all become workers, and economic equals, and in no other way, will classes be abolished.—William E. Clark.

Chicago, Feb. 10.—A gigantic combination of gas, gasoline and oil stove factories has been formed. The American Stove Co., incorporated under the laws of New Jersey, Dec. 24, last, with a capital of \$5,000,000, is the name the big corporation bears. Nine companies, covering practically all of the important manufacturers of gasoline and oil stoves and gas stoves and appliances, figure in the new combine.

These companies are the Ringen Stove Co., St. Louis; Quick Meal Stove Co., St. Louis; George M. Clark Co., Chicago; the Schneider & Trenkamp Co., Cleveland, O.; the Standard Lighting Co., Cleveland; the Dangler Stove and Manufacturing Co., Cleveland; the National Vapor Stove and Manufacturing Co., Loraine, O.; the Monarch Stove and Manufacturing Co., Mansfield, O., and the Twin Burner Vapor Stove Co., St. Louis.

What has become of that fellow who wanted to smash the trust? His job is getting bigger every day and it won't be long until he is snowed under altogether. In the meantime, the Socialist is quietly at work, and the next election will show the extent of his agitation. Workmen are having their eyes opened by such combinations as the one announced above, they are beginning to realize what capitalism means. With that once learned, with a true understanding of the wage system and its robbery, the worker becomes affiliated with the Socialist Party and he sees through it, his only hope for freedom. It is for this reason that thousands of workmen are studying Socialism, and it is for this reason that the Socialist vote will continue to grow rapidly until the powers of government are in the hands of the working class.

Toronto, Canada, will witness the next convention of the Iron Moulders Union of North America. It has been three years since this organization held a convention, the last one being at Indianapolis, Ind. Their conventions are decided by referendum vote. Over 30,000 votes were cast in the last referendum.

STOVE TRUST LAUNCHED.

St. Louis Companies Combine with those of Other Cities to Control the Market.

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NATIONAL MOVEMENT IN DANGER.

The Neglect of State Committees in Sending National Dues Must Be Rectified by the Comrades.

State Autonomy is Useless Unless the States Do Their Duty.

"Financial condition of national organization very critical, barely enough money for salaries of office help. Eleven State Committees failed to send national dues in January. Twenty State Committees have sent no national dues for February up to this writing."

The above statement, which has been issued by the national secretary to every member of the National Committee, reveals a very considerable weakness in the Socialist movement at the present time and every comrade throughout the country should feel the responsibility which such a statement entails upon him. While the plan of State Autonomy, adopted at Indianapolis, contains some very excellent principles, and it is trusted will eventually prove the basis of a splendidly organized movement, still those who have been its sponsors, must admit that the present situation is largely due to an exaggerated opinion of the extent of the autonomy and they above all others should do all in their power to dispel the apparent opinion that State Autonomy grants absolute freedom from the payment of national obligations. Ever since the Indianapolis convention there has been a woeful lack of unanimity among the comrades in the various states regarding the national movement.

The national office has been compelled to shift for itself, the various state secretaries forgetting entirely the duty which rested upon them as the official heads of their states, and forgetting also that the national organization was wholly dependent upon them for the financial means of propaganda. Never since that date have the full state dues for all states been forwarded to the national secretary. According to the national secretary's report, dues were paid in September for only 294 members, out of a total membership of 6,867; in October for 3,781 members out of 7,309; in November, for 7,032 members out of 7,774; and in December this number dropped back to 5,235, out of 8,567. And now the National Secretary issues a statement to the effect that eleven states failed to pay dues in January and twenty have failed so far in February.

If this sort of thing continues it will not be long before the national organization and propaganda will come to an end.

These are the cold facts, comrades, confronting our movement today, and it rests upon the rank and file to correct it. Something must be done and done at once. If your state officers have been careless or negligent in the performance of their duties it is your place to correct the evil already accomplished, and take every action necessary to prevent its recurrence. Remember that our movement today rests upon the comrades in the various states and if they do not see that the obligations of their state are being lived

up to then other plans and other methods of organization will have to be adopted. The national organization can not be allowed to lapse, for with its failure will go the failure of the whole Socialist movement. If the various state secretaries are not competent to fill their positions, either through failure to forward dues collected, or general inability, it is the duty of the comrades in the state to see that he either performs his obligations or gives way to those who will.

The successful carrying out of the plan of State Autonomy rests upon the promptness with which the various state secretaries carry out their work. If it is impossible to get efficient state secretaries then State Autonomy is impossible. If on the other hand State Autonomy is to continue as an active force in the American Socialist movement it rests upon the comrades in the various states to see that efficient secretaries are placed in charge of the state work.

If this is not done then it will become absolutely necessary to take some steps looking toward the payment of national dues, direct to the national office in order to prevent a complete collapse.

It is to be hoped that this method will not be necessary and that efficient and competent state organizations will be accomplished, through which the dues could be collected and forwarded to the national secretary. But the comrades must remember that it rests upon them to accomplish this. If they fail in their duty, the future of the movement, in its dire necessity, will demand the substitution of other means.

Those who support State Autonomy—and we must class the whole Socialist Party under that head, because of its official declaration at Indianapolis—are the last ones to favor repudiation of national obligations. And they cannot fail to recognize the danger of the present situation. In order to insure State Autonomy, it must become efficient, it must be able to carry out its obligations, if this cannot be accomplished for it then its strongest supporters must admit its failure. This failure is not necessary, however, if the comrades will do their duty. The danger now confronting our movement should rally every comrade to its support. We must not allow those things already accomplished to be ruined through our own inaction and indifference. But under the stress of the situation we must rise to the necessities before us and determine to bring out of it a better, more complete and more efficient organization, through the medium of which the revolution of the working class will assume the proportions necessary for their complete emancipation.

This is true of the Socialist press as well as the individual comrades.

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LOCAL ITEMS.

Concerning the Unions.

The Printing Pressmen's Union is pushing its annual ball, and from the energy displayed, it is apparent that a good time will be forthcoming. As we stated in a recent issue, this ball is to be held at Concordia Club Hall, 1441 Chouteau avenue, Saturday evening, March 1.

Tickets, admitting gentleman and ladies, have been placed at 50 cents each.

Fine dance music will be furnished, and no one will regret being on hand.

Each lady attending will be given a handsome souvenir, one which she will be glad to keep.

BLACKSMITHS' HELPERS.

The Machine Blacksmiths' Helpers will hold their first grand reception at Uhrig's Cafe Saturday evening, March 1. Tickets have been put at 25 cents, each lady attending to receive a handsome souvenir. All the Metal Trade Workers should help the boys along.

Encourage them in their first attempt.

COMMUNE FESTIVAL.

Above everything, don't forget Druids' Hall, 9th and Market sts., Saturday evening, March 15. That is the date upon which the workmen of St. Louis are going to dance and have a good time for the benefit of the labor press, St. Louis Labor and Arbeiter Zeitung.

What would you do in your next strike if you didn't have a paper to fight your battle? The best of it all is, that it don't cost you but a dime. Every workingman has a ten cents piece

BOARD OF BUSINESS AGENTS.

At the last meeting of the newly formed Board of Business Agents, Saturday, Feb. 15th, by-laws were drawn up and formally adopted. They have now been referred back to the local unions for adoption or rejection. The next meeting will take place Saturday, March 8, at 1013 Franklin avenue. This will give every local time to act upon the by-laws and constitution. The new board promises to be a success. Every local should see that its business agent becomes a member.

SPECIAL MEETING OF WOODWORKERS.

The Amalgamated Woodworkers Union will hold a mass meeting at Lightstone's Hall, 11th and Franklin avenue, Sunday evening, Feb. 23, at 2 p. m. The meeting is called to discuss the wage scale in cabinet shops and every member interested in this scale should be in attendance. The meeting is for members only. The Woodworkers have also made arrangements for a general mass meeting at Dewey Hall, Sunday, March 2, and they are making efforts to get out as many woodworkers as possible. They will hold another such meeting in North St. Louis in the latter end of the month, of which the meeting place will be announced later.

BUILDING MATERIAL TRADES.

The Building Material Trades Council is making rapid headway. They have been at work on several new organizations and have almost completed two new locals of the Brick Makers Alliance. These unions will be affiliated with the Building Material Trades Council as soon as formed.

President Richard DeBarry spoke before the Granitoid and Cement Workers Union, Tuesday evening. He impressed upon them the necessity of affiliating and they will doubtless send in their application at the next meeting.

To Organized Labor and its Friends - Greeting: We desire to call your attention to the fact that the American Workers Union, Local No. 26 is the only bona fide workers' organization affiliated with the Central Trades and Labor Union and American Federation of Labor.

It has come to the attention of our organization, that an organization known as the International Bartenders and Waiters' Union, No. 2495, with headquarters at 1857 South Eleventh street, of this city, are catering for saloons, entertainments, etc., through organized labor and their friends and we take this method to inform you of the imposition that is being practiced on you.

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

Fraternally yours,
EXECUTIVE BOARD LOCAL NO. 26

PILGRIM CAFE,
817-819 Chestnut Street, St. Louis, Mo.
Ladies and Gents' Restaurant,
Ang V. Hiltbrand, Prop.
ERION ROCKER
POPULAR PRICES Phone, Kin. 2 1073

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Uncompromising Exponent of Socialism. Unflinching Advocate of Labor Rights. A step-to-date paper giving all the important news of the Socialist movement in this country and abroad. Articles on Socialist and on public events from the Socialist standpoint.
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BOYCOTT LIST

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

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

- BOYCOTT LIST**
- the Central Trades and Labor Union of St. Louis and Vicinity.
 - Wunderlich Cooperage Co.
 - Eggers Milling Co.
 - American Radiator Co.
 - Gua V. Brecht Butcher Supply Co.
 - American and Continental Tobacco Co.
 - St. Louis Cooperage Co.
 - Welle-Boettler Bakery Co.
 - McKinney Bakery Co.
 - Wellman-Dwires' Grainger Twist and Diamond Cross plug and Topsy smoking.
 - Wrought Iron Range Co.
 - Stephens Litho. Engr. Co.
 - Grafeman Dairy Co.
 - J. Kiburia Pattern Co.
 - M. Hart Tailoring Co.
 - Perkinson Construction Co.
 - Casper, Shoemaker.
 - Evans & Howard Fire Brick Co.
 - G. Wolf, Barber, 1808 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.
 - Gua Kleinhans, Broadway near Viaduct.
 - Cooney's Shop, 305 Broadway.
 - Henry Brooker, 210 South Main St.
- CIGARS.**
- George W. Childs.
 - Spana Cabs.
 - Wright's Extra.
 - La Preferencia.
 - Agent.
 - Owl.
 - Elmerito.
 - Henry George.
 - Two Orphans.
- CONTRACTORS.**
- So. Illinois Construction Co.
- PUBLISHERS.**
- American Book Company.
- MEAT PACKERS.**
- Swift & Company.
- BAKERS.**
- Woele-Boettler.
 - McKinney.
 - Mostel's Vienna Model.
- CLOTHIERS.**
- Mark & Haas, "Jack Rabbit Pants."

YOU ARE IN DANGER

OF MISSING A Copy of This Paper IF YOU DON'T RENEW PROMPTLY.

Subscriber's name with number on label less than 57 will be dropped from list.

Voney's
Restaurant and Lunch Room,
313 Locust Street.
Try Our 10-cent Hot or Cold Lunch Bags.

The Star Florist,
Comrade L. Kleinlein, Manager,
2592 N. FOURTEENTH ST.,
Cut Flower & Plants, Funeral Designs.
Natural and Artificial Flowers. Art Social. Hanging Baskets and Palms.
Kinloch E 1671.

H. SLIKERMAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
1304 Chemical Building,
N. E. Cor. 5th and Olive Streets.
Telephone: Kinloch B 60

CHAS. SPECHT
Manufacturer of UNION CIGARS.
BUY "My Motto," "Town Talk," and "Flor de Merit." They bear the BLUE LABEL
708 Chouteau Ave.

A NEW STORY
By Tolstoy, entitled
"Forty Years,"
Begins in the February issue of "The Comrade."
Which is the first American publication to print this new novel of the famous Russian writer.
SPECIAL OFFER.
Those sending in the subscription price of \$1.00 before February 1926 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. Jentsch, or, if preferred, a beautiful large picture of LEO TOLSTOY.
\$1.00 per Year.
15 Cents per Copy.
THE COMRADE.
To clubs of five 60c yearly or 35c half yearly. 28 Lafayette Place, New York.

DRINK ONLY UNION BEER!
(See Inside of our Label)
This label is pasted on every barrel and box as a guarantee that the contents are the product of Union Labor.

St. Louis Commercial College
CENTRAL Y. M. C. A. BUILDING, Corner Grand and Franklin Aves.
Business Department. Short-hand Department. Normal Department.
Book-keeping. Short-hand. Algebra.
Penmanship. Type-writing. Geometry.
Rapid Calculations. Copying. Arithmetic.
Arithmetic. Letter Filing. Grammar.
Correspondence. Mimeographing. Composition.
Commercial Law. Manifolding. Spelling.
Business Forms. Office Practice. Reading.
We cordially invite all who may be interested in a Business Education to call and examine our course of study and inspect our methods of training.
Pupils in the Business Department may have access to any subject or subjects taught in the other departments without additional cost. For or further information call at the college or address
S. L. OLIVER, Principals
Saint Louis Commercial College,
Cor. Grand and Franklin Aves.
Telephone: Lindell 1183 M. Positions secured.

ELECTRIC LYE,
POWDERED OR SOLID.
SOLID. POWDERED.
FRANKLIN LYE **BULL DOG SCRUBBING**
W. H. PRIESMEYER. Union Label on Every Can.

BOYCOTT Welle-Boettler's and McKinney's Bread.
It is Made by Non-Union Labor.
Only Bread bearing this label is Union made.
BAKERS AND CONFECTIONERS UNION
NO. 18.

DR. L. H. DAVIS,
Office and Residence,
1025 Park Avenue.
Office Hours From 11 A.M. to 1 P.M. 5 to 8 P.M.
Kinloch Telephone A1894.

STEINER ENGRAVING CO.
BADGES, SEALS, BUTTONS & PINS, STAMPS, STENCILS & METAL CHECKS
11 N. 8th St. - ST. LOUIS

PARK LAUDRY,
2309 Franklin Ave.
St. Louis, Mo.
Lace Curtains Cleaned,
FIFTY CENTS AND UP.
Family washing 5 cents a pound. First-class work.
Calls and Delivery.

- ADVERTISEMENTS.**
- THE FOLLOWING ADVERTISERS patronize St. Louis Labor, and it is the duty of St. Louis Labor to patronize them:
Remember that our advertisers will not renew unless you make it to their interest.
Remember also that through these advertisements St. Louis Labor can be continued without any expense to you.
When purchasing from them, always leave one of our cards or we will not receive credit for it.
- CLASSIFIED LIST.**
- ATTORNEYS.**
- H. Slikerman, 1304 Chemical Building.
- BAKERS.**
- Heydt Bakery Co. CIGARS.
 - Chas. Specht, 708 Chouteau ave.
- COLLEGES.**
- St. Louis Commercial College, Y. M. C. A. Bldg.
- DRUGS.**
- Kaltwasser Drug Co., Salena and Pestalozzi sts.
- ENGRAVING.**
- Steiner Engraving Co., 11 N. Eighth st.
- FLORISTS.**
- L. Kleinlein, 2502 N. Fourteenth st.
- GROCERS.**
- B. Middendorf, 2800 S. Thirteenth st.
- LAUNDRIES.**
- Park Laundry, 2309 Franklin ave.
- RESTAURANTS.**
- Buhrmaster, 1326 Washington ave.
 - M. Voney, 313 Locust st.
- SALT, LYE, ETC.**
- H. Priesmeyer, Tenth and Carr sts.
- STATIONERY AND PRINTING.**
- Skinner, Kennedy & Co., 410 N. Fourth st.
- UNION LABELS.**
- Journeyman Bakers' and Confectioners' Union.
 - United Brewery Workers' Union.
 - Cigar-makers' International Union.
 - Musicians' Mutual Benefit Association.

HEYDT'S SUPERIOR BREAD UNION MADE.

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



By WILHELM LIEBKNECHT
Translated by MAY WOOD SIMONS
Sixty-four pages with handsome cover, 10c., postpaid.
CHARLES H. KERR & COMPANY, Publishers
26 Fifth Avenue, Chicago.

Smoke Only Union Made Cigars
This certifies that the Cigars contained therein have been made by a First Class Workman a member of the Cigar Makers' International Union of America, an organization opposed to slavery, caste, prejudice, and every form of social wrong. These Cigars to be consumed throughout the world. All advertisements upon this label will be printed according to law.
Union-made Cigars.
See That Every Box Bears the Blue Union Label.
Issued by the Cigar Makers' International Union of America.

SUBSCRIBE FOR ST. LOUIS LABOR.

SOCIALIST CLUBS OF MISSOURI.

WHAT THEY ARE DOING

"Account yourself happy if it be your lot to espouse some noble and unpopular cause in the beginning; to stand by its cradle, to throw yourself on its broad altar, to see it first arouse curiosity, then attention, then contempt, then hatred, then fear, then respect; always growing and growing until at last, over prejudice and hate and party and old customs and vested interests, the irresistible current makes its way."

Kansas City, February 17th, 1932. Comrades F. P. and Kate Richards O'Hare, graduates of the International School of Socialism, addressed the largest and most enthusiastic audience ever assembled at the usual Sunday afternoon meeting in Turner Hall, at 12th and Oak streets, on the subject, "Woman and Socialism."

Mr. O'Hare eloquently described the lives of anxiety, drudgery and misery which ninety per cent of the women are dragging out under the capitalist system, and showed plainly that there only hope of contentment, leisure and independence is in Socialism.

Mrs. O'Hare spoke with great feeling and won the hearts of all present as she told of the blessings which Socialism will bring to women, and especially mothers, who will be glad that their children will never have to enter the mine, mill, store or factory when they ought to be at school and at play.

She cautioned every man not to antagonize his wife by attacking some religious belief or by talking to her about Socialism all the time, but advised them to let someone else do the talking, and simply give her good Socialist literature to read.

One third of the audience were women, and the organization of a woman's auxiliary is now under way as a result. The Kansas City comrades have subscribed for four scholarships for the training school so far. They have plenty of good material here, and it is realized that money devoted to the purpose of educating workers is not an expense, but an investment.

The Eighth Ward comrades are going to hold a raising meeting next week, at a time and place to be announced later. Comrade F. P. O'Hare has been engaged to speak, and will use as his subject, "Can Poverty Be Abolished?"

Comrade W. E. Clark, Socialist nominee for Mayor of Kansas City, will address the regular meeting next Sunday afternoon, February 23. His subject will be "Our Municipal Platform."

JOHN L. STEVENS,
Sec. of Educational Committee.

IN ST. LOUIS.

HERE YOU ARE

Every workingman in St. Louis who is not yet a member of the Socialist Party wants to sit down and write us about it as soon as possible. There are two or three thousand of you.

Just stop for a minute and think what you could do for Socialism if you were all in the party. Sit down and write now and within two months we will make things turn over in this old city.

Mention this paragraph when you write.

Everybody is hard at work and things are going to fly before long. We are getting such a stack of names at the office that we do not know what to do with them. We are going to get the other wards organized in a short while and we will find ample use for them.

Keep things going on that campaign fund. Let every member bring in at least \$5. If you do that much we will be the best.

FIRST WARD.

The First Ward Comrades are now at work on their next agitation meeting which they promise is to be a good one.

Organizer Tyson assures the next speaker a good crowd. The weather is getting much warmer and there should be no excuse for staying at home.

SECOND WARD.

The Comrades in this ward complain that the members do not attend their meetings regularly. If those who stay at home will just remember that they can't get Socialism by sitting in the chimney corner, they will be on hand at the next meeting, at Monroe Hall, Broadway and Monroe streets, every Monday evening. Comrade Steigewalt gets down to this office every once in a while, as do Comrades Rought and Lotray. They will let us know about these chimney corner Socialists. Every comrade in this ward should be on hand at Social Turner Hall, 13th and Monroe street next Monday evening. Ex-Mayor John C. Chase of Haverhill, Mass. will speak.

THIRD WARD.

The Ward is still in process of formation. The Comrades expect to spring into life in a short while and

do some good work. They will hold their first meeting Saturday night, Feb. 22, at 22 N. 4th street.

SIXTH WARD.

The Sixth Ward Comrades will change their meeting place soon. Comrade Hill has sold out his cigar store, and the members will doubtless go back to their old place at 708 Chouteau avenue. This is really the best place as most of the members live in that neighborhood.

SEVENTH, EIGHTH, AND NINTH WARD.

These Comrades are preparing for their next agitation meeting which will be held in the Ninth Ward. Steps are also under way for the calling of a nominating convention to nominate candidates for the State Legislature. We have nearly 2,000 votes in this district and if we hustle we can carry it.

TENTH WARD.

The Tenth Ward Comrades are perfecting their organization and preparing for their next agitation meeting on Feb. 26. Be on hand. They meet regularly at South West Turner Hall, 10th and 4th Wednesdays.

ELEVENTH WARD.

The Eleventh Ward Comrades are preparing for their agitation meeting on Thursday evening, Feb. 27. This is their second agitation meeting, and they are at work. Good speakers will be on hand. There are enough Socialists in this ward to make an excellent club. Every one there should be in attendance on the 27th and put in his application.

TWELFTH WARD.

The Twelfth Warders are now preparing for re-organization. Quite a number have been communicated with and prospects are bright for a good club.

SIXTEENTH WARD.

These Comrades were so well pleased with their last meeting that they have determined to try it again and, instead of seven new members, they are going out after fourteen. Their club is in good shape now and all the members are hard at work. All the workmen in the ward should try and get down to the next meeting. They meet regularly every Thursday evening at Smith's Hall, 21st and Franklin ave.

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

These Comrades are bending all their energies at the present time in getting up the meeting at Social Turner Hall, 13th and Monroe streets for Monday evening Feb. 24. The announcement of Comrade Chase will bring out a good crowd and they are getting the dodgers well distributed.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

This Ward is working shoulder to shoulder with the Seventeenth Ward on the Chase meeting.

NINETEENTH WARD.

These Comrades are also at work on the Chase meeting. It is going to be a big affair.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD.

The Comrades in this ward organized a club at 3614 Lucky street, Tuesday evening with a good working membership and have started in earnest. Their next meeting will be held Saturday evening at the same place. The Twentieth and Twenty-Sixth Ward will meet with them for a short time. This completes the organization of the North St. Louis Wards.

TWENTY-FOURTH WARD.

These Comrades are preparing for vigorous work with the opening of warm weather. They already have their eye on several good points to hold agitation meetings.

"NOTICE."

People's Fund and Welfare Association meeting at Eleventh and Locust streets, Tuesday, Feb. 24, 8 p. m.

All members should be on hand.

A. J. LAWRENCE,
Secretary.

February 26.

Tenth Ward Club Socialist Party will hold a meeting at Southwest Turner Hall, Ohio and Potomac streets. M. Ballard Dunn will speak.

February 27.

The Eleventh Ward Club will hold an agitation meeting at Broadway and Stein street.

THE Hustlers' Column.

WHAT THE BOYS ARE DOING.

By the Business Manager.

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

Advance.

A batch of subs. and 5 commune festival tickets by the Paper Rollers' Union's members.

One dollar and fifty cents' worth of subscriptions from the International Ass'n of Allied Metal Mechanics.

Another yearly through Comrade Kober, and he says we will get more next week.

We caught the Stone Moulders' Union with a small crowd, but got \$2.50 of subs. We owe many thanks for the courteous treatment received at their hands.

Comrade Schwarz of the 18th buys a number of books and extra copies.

Books on Socialism can be had at this office at very low prices.

Comrade Lotray sends in another batch by way of encouragement.

They are coming in fast, but remember it costs to print a paper like Labor. Help place it on a self-sustaining basis.

Two more ads. from Comrade Beger of the 3rd Ward. Let the comrades in each ward duplicate this each week and you will see something happen before long.

Tell your friends that their names ought to be on the hustlers' roll the pledge list.

Comrade Gomes, the 6th Ward hustler, brings in some more renewals and some more are on next week.

Fifty cents on the pledge list from Comrade McIntruff of the 19th Ward Club, and the Stone Moulders' Union.

A weekly pledge from Comrade Budt of the Beer Bottlers.

Don't fail to look for our new ads, also jog your mind about the old ones.

Twenty-five cents on the pledge list from Comrade Fitzpatrick of the 17th Ward Club.

Comrade Rought of the Second, is out of work now. He brings in 75c on pledge and 50c in subs.

The Argola (Mo.) Club sends in a donation of 70c for Missouri Socialist; other clubs in the State threaten to follow suit.

Comrade Rufe, one of the striking cigarmakers, brings in 50c on the list and a six months' sub.

One dollar and fifty cents' worth of subs. from Comrade Holman of the 11th Ward Club and he said they were easy; expect another batch next week.

Comrade Farrell of the Wagon Workers get in with a renewal.

Comrade Butterell, organizer of the 18th Ward Club, took our breath away by handing in \$3.55 on card and pledge list. The 18th Warders are making themselves heard.

Fifty cents on the pledge list from Comrade Meyer of the newly organized 11th Ward Club, and still they come.

Just watch the fur fly after the Chase meeting Monday night at Social Turner Hall, 13th and Monroe sts.

A 25c pledge from Comrades Chas. Nelson and Scheffler.

Four subs. and an ad., from the Insurance Agents' Union. See that their Union Label is on your policy before you accept it; they are hustlers and need your support.

Comrade Stephens can't miss a week; he brings in \$1.25 worth of subs. and buys another batch of books.

Comrade L. Phillippi, of the Beer Bottlers, says he is going to give the Bottlers a rest for a while and to prove it he brings in a sub. from a grocer, a barber, a saloon-keeper and a workman. He is not working now. Just watch his list next week.

We have added another news dealer to our list. Tell your friends where they can buy the Labor and send in the names of agents, who will handle it.

Comrade Krause, an old Socialist, living in the 19th Ward, dropped in harness again. He brought in a sub. from an ex-Public Ownership as a starter.

One dollar and thirty cents' worth of subs. from Electrical Workers, No. 2, and more on the way.

Some of the comrades are neglecting to do their duty, both in regard to raising funds and assisting our advertising department.

Kansas City Platform.

The Socialist Party of Kansas City in municipal convention assembled, reaffirms its adherence to the principles of International Socialism, as expressed by the National Convention of the Socialist Party held at Indianapolis Aug. 1, 1931.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sufficient revenue for all our purposes will be raised by assessing on real and personal. At present rates

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A School of Socialism.

WALTER THOMAS MILLS, A. M., Principal.

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

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

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

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, 1932, 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., CAMPAIGN FUND.

Buhrmester RESTAURANT,
1326 Washington Ave.

his Space Reserved

FOR
Kaltwasser Drug Co.

CUT RATE DRUGS.
Sajina and Potomac Streets.

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, 22 N. 4th street. L. V. Putnam, Secretary-Treasurer.

CITY CENTRAL COMMITTEE meets every Monday evening at 21 N. 4th street, room 3. M. Ballard Dunn, Secretary.

SIXTH WARD CLUB (including 10th ward) meets every Tuesday evening at 1022 Chouteau avenue.

EIGHTH WARD CLUB (including wards 7 and 9) meets every Tuesday evening at Dewey Hall, 230 S. Broadway.

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

16TH WARD CLUB (including wards 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 24th ward) meets every Tuesday evening at Benton Hall, 14th and Benton streets. F. E. Butterell, organizer.

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

26TH WARD CLUB (including 28th ward) meets every Thursday evening at 28 Evans avenue.

27TH WARD CLUB meets every Thursday evening, 8 o'clock, at 2216 Glenwood avenue.

SOCIALIST WOMEN'S CLUB meets on the fourth and fourth Thursdays of every month, 2:30 p. m., at room 1, 2 N. 4th street.

National Platform.

The Socialist Party in national convention assembled reaffirms its adherence to the principles of International Socialism, and declares its aim to be the organization of the working class, and those in sympathy with it, into a political party, with the object of conquering the powers of government and using them for the purpose of transforming the present system of private ownership of the means of production and distribution into collective ownership by the entire people.

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

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

The economic interests of the capitalist class dominate our entire social system; and lives of the working class are recklessly sacrificed for profit, wars are conducted, and human beings are slaughtered in the name of the profit of the capitalist class. The destruction of whole races is sanctioned in order that the capitalists may extend their commercial dominion abroad and enhance their supremacy at home.

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

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

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

As such means we advocate:

1. The collective ownership of all means of transportation and communication and of all other public utilities as well as of all industries controlled by monopolies, trusts and combines. No part of the profits of such industries to be applied to the reduction of taxes on property of the capitalist class, but to be applied wholly to the improvement of the service and the increase of wages and shortening of the hours of labor of the employees, and the improvement of the service and diminishing the rates to the consumers.

2. The progressive reduction of the hours of labor and the increase of the capitalist and increase the share of the worker in the product of labor.
3. State or national insurance of working people in case of accidents, lack of employment, sickness and old age, to be used for that purpose to be administered under the control of the working class.

4. The inauguration of a system of public utilities, public credit to be used for that purpose, in order that the workers be secured the full product of their labor.
5. The education of all children up to the age of eighteen years, and State and municipal aid for books, clothing and food.

6. Equal civil and political rights for men and women.
7. The initiative and referendum, proportional representation and the right of recall of representatives by their constituents.

But in advocating these measures as steps in the overthrow of capitalism, we warn the working class against the so-called public ownership movements as an attempt of the capitalist class to secure governmental control of public utilities for the purpose of obtaining greater security in the operation of other industries and for the amelioration of the conditions of the working class.