

Organize FOR Emancipation.

ST. LOUIS LABOR.

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

VOLUME 2. NUMBER 63.

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI, SATURDAY, APRIL 5, 1902.

PRICE, Two Cents.

THE CALL IS ISSUED!

Formal Announcement of The Socialist City Convention Has Been Made.

Unions and Other Workingmen's Organizations Will Send Delegates.

Will Be a Magnificent Gathering of Determined Men and Women.

The coming city convention of the Socialist Party bids fair to be a memorable gathering in the history of the movement in St. Louis.

A like invitation will be sent to other workingmen's organizations and by the time the convention is called to order at 1 o'clock Sunday, May 4, fully one thousand delegates will answer the roll call.

The formal proceedings of the convention will be somewhat different from any previous gathering of this nature on account of the much larger attendance.

Had these powers of government...

rested in the hands of men loyal to the interests of the working class.

Public officers who owe their election to the capitalist class can only be expected to serve the interests of our enemies.

There is but one party of the working class, the Socialist Party.

We must use every weapon at our command to the strike and the boycott must be added to the ballot.

Each union is entitled to two delegates for the first one hundred members...

and every effort should be made to make it as strong as possible. The officers to be nominated are as follows: Sheriff, Coroner, Clerk of the Circuit Court, Clerk of the Court of Criminal Correction, Three Judges of the Probate Court, Judge of the Court of Criminal Correction, Recorder of Deeds, License Commissioner, Prosecuting Attorney, Assistant Prosecuting Attorney, Eleven Justices of the Peace, Eleven Constables, State Senators for the 20th, 32d and 34th Districts, Sixteen Representatives, Three Members of Congress.

GOOD VOTE AT SEDALIA.

Comrade Behrens's Polls 656 Votes for Mayor Against a "Hash" Candidate.

More Than Double The Vote a Year Ago.

The comrades in Sedalia are jubilant over their excellent vote polled in that city on April 1.

Another such increase will make somebody's hair stand on end.

FOR THE DAILY WORKER.

Comrades Desiring to Help the Movement Can Read the Following.

Being the journal of the Danbury concert at the Grand Central Palace, New York, May 1, 1902, for the benefit of the Socialist Daily Fund, this will be a beautiful souvenir for those who are unable to attend this concert.

USE GUNS! THEIR ATTITUDE IS DECLARED.

Says a Capitalist Judge at Indianapolis.

Declares He Will Rob Sleeping Union Men of Their Clothes.

A Cold Blooded Capitalist Ruling - The Duty of Workingmen.

Indianapolis, Ind., April 3 - Judge Baker of the Federal Court to whom the Rockwood Manufacturing Company of Indianapolis appealed for the protection of its employees against the assaults of striking iron molders...

The Judge further declared that the men who wished to work for the Rockwood Company had a right to strap revolvers about them and carry shotguns as they went to and from the factory...

A man could carry a rapid-fire gun Judge Baker said, and protect himself so long as the weapon was not concealed.

"I want you to change your bill of complaint," Judge Baker said to Mr. Hatch.

"Things have come to a pretty pass when the city of Indianapolis will not give the men who want to work protection from men who do not want them to."

OUR PAPER IS HERE.

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

Organized Labor of St. Louis Opposes the Peace Conference--Asks Officers to Withdraw.

Socialist Sentiment Strong.

Organized labor of St. Louis has declared its attitude toward the Peace Conference. The mass meeting called by the Central Trades and Labor Union adopted the resolutions below, after the subject had been gone into thoroughly by the speakers, as expressive of their attitude.

Through some misunderstanding Mr. Collis P. Lovely, who was to have spoken in favor of the project, did not appear.

It is a plain statement and expresses the conviction of the progressive trades union movement of to-day. While the meeting was not as large as was expected, owing to the failure of St. Louis labor to reach its subscribers in time to notify them, still the hall was well filled with an earnest and enthusiastic gathering of union men.

The remark caused a general laugh and applause, which lasted for some minutes, and amid the greatest embarrassment he left the platform.

SOME LESSONS IN OPPORTUNISM.

Some Results of the Policy Upon the Movement in Other Countries.

A Warning To The American Socialists.

Recent events in some European countries are extremely interesting in view of the efforts of a few Socialists in the country to deflect the movement in the direction of "opportunism."

ist sentiment which prevailed. Nearly every reference to Socialism was roundly cheered. Indeed, it was a Socialist gala day, and everything points to an almost unanimous support of the Socialist Party by the trades unionists of the city.

Whereas, The capitalist class of to-day, by virtue of its ownership of the tools, machinery and other means of production and distribution, holds complete control of the wealth created by the working class; and

Whereas, This ownership and control gives to the capitalist class absolute jurisdiction of the destinies of the working class, dictating their condition in life, giving them employment when it will result in profit to themselves and denying employment when it will not so result, robbing them of the enjoyment which rightfully belongs to them as the creators of all wealth...

Whereas, The enjoyment which should be the pleasure of the workers is permitted only to those who can rob the workers by virtue of their ownership of the means of sustenance; and

Whereas, This condition results in an endless class struggle between the tool owners and the toolless necessitating both economic and political organization on the part of the workers as the only means of coping with their enemies; and

Resolved, That Organized Labor of St. Louis, in mass meeting assembled, declares itself opposed to the so-called "Peace Conference," recently organized in New York City, and be it further

Resolved, That we call upon those members of Organized Labor who have taken part in its formation and who are now serving in its councils to at once withdraw from it.

Further, as proof of the wisdom of our action, we would call the attention of our brethren to the fearful injury which has already befallen our movement as a result of the actions of this body in the cities of Boston, Mass. and San Francisco, Cal.

to trim their sails to the varying winds of disintegrating bourgeois interests, they have gradually drifted away from all genuine proletarian class interests. Once the hold of bourgeois politics was obtained, all the influences of capitalist environment tend to mould them to its image. They become care-less and less revolutionary.

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OUR LITERATURE DEPARTMENT.

Our Library Now in Charge of Miss Gertrude Dunn.
Miss Gertrude Dunn will be glad to attend to the securing of any books desired in our library on the question of Socialism, at prices as below, or quoted in lists of literature, from the various publishers. We have the following books in stock at this office and we invite friends to buy from us and help Labor along.
Merric England (By Blatchford), 10c.
Communist Manifesto (By Marx & Engels), 10c.
To What Are Trusts Leading? (By Smiley), 10c.
The Capitalist Class (By Kautsky), 5c.
Pocket Library Edition of Trust Question (By Vall), 5c.
The Man Under the Machine (By Simons), 5c.
The Mission of the Working Class (By Vall), 5c.
Imprudent Marriages (By Blatchford), 5c.
The Folly of Being Good (By Kerr), 5c.
Special rates made to members on large orders.

SINKING FUND ESTABLISHED.

In establishing ST. LOUIS LABOR it has been necessary to incur obligation amounting to somewhere in the neighborhood of \$100, which when compared with the total amount received and expended is a small sum and can easily be wiped out.
That this may be done and the movement be continued without interruption the following plan has been adopted. Each comrade to agree to pay \$1 in nine months' time in sums that will be most agreeable to them. It will be a very easy matter to secure the signatures of 400 comrades to this plan, and at the end of nine months the amount will be raised. This fund is to be used for no other purpose than paying this indebtedness, and comrades agreeing to this are expected to contribute towards the cause as usual.
The following comrades have agreed to pay the sum of \$1 within nine months ending Dec. 31, 1902:
Name. Amt. Pledged. Amt. Paid.
Previously acknowledged \$75.00 \$15.25
L. P. Tyson 1.00 1.00
L. Gomes 1.00 .25
E. C. 1.00 .75
Jos. Kroll 1.00 .75
J. Gundro 1.00 .25
H. J. Steigerwalt 1.00 .25
Pete Weitz 1.00 .25
W. F. Sickles 1.00 .25
L. P. Philipp 1.00 .25
Chas. Jaehn 1.00 .25
A. L. Stone 1.00 .50
Totals \$82.00 \$19.45

WORKINGMENS PROTECTIVE UNION.

Cases Handled in the Interest of Wage Workers.
St. Louis, Mo., March 26, 1902.—At the regular meeting held on the above date the following credential was received: B. J. Parker, representing Electrical Workers' Local Union No. 12, and Thomas McCoy, representing Sewer and Water Pipe Laborers' Union No. 1.
At roll call the following delegates were absent: H. H. Werdes, J. J. Hearn, F. C. Miller, W. Schweizer, W. J. Nash, Alg. Ronney, Theo. Dinkelkamp, W. J. Scholl, C. S. Hildebrandt, C. F. Britzwein and Chas. Schneider.
The following cases were accepted by the President since the last meeting:
Christ. Roderhandt vs. Helman Manufacturing Co.; plaintiff, a member of Metal Polishers' Union No. 13; bill for wages amounting to \$1.62. Collected by clerk.
Frank Fritz vs. C. E. Ramlose; plaintiff, a member of Boot and Shoe Workers' Union No. 25; claim for wages of \$11.32. Particulars in case are that the said shoe firm intended to deduct \$6.62 for several pairs of shoes which plaintiff is said to have spoiled in making.
Fred Anthony vs. St. Louis Transit Co.; plaintiff, a member of Cigar makers' Union No. 44, while riding in a grocery wagon, December 2, 1901, was struck by a car of the Transit Company at the corner of Broadway and Market street and for two and a half months was confined in hospital.
Total number of cases handled, 532, of which 464 were for wages, amounting to \$11,763.97; 29 cases to recover damages for personal injuries, amounting to \$9,939; 14 cases for extortion practiced by chattel mortgage men, 169 miscellaneous cases, including arrests for distributing boycott circulars, questions arising out of relation of landlord and tenant, persecution by wrongful suits, questions arising out of relation of employer and employee.
The expenses for operating this organization is provided for by a per capita tax of 5c per member per quarter. In order to broaden the scope and to increase the material interest of your organization, as well as those of the Protective Union, we therefore urge your Union to affiliate with this body and elect a delegate to the Protective Union.
JOHN F. BERGHERM.

Your Eyes and the Eyes of Your Children

Should Not Be Neglected.

Headache, Stomach Troubles, Neuralgia, Granulated Lids, etc., are often caused by eye strain. If you will consult Dr. Moritz you get the services of a competent OCULIST FREE OF ANY CHARGE.

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Gold Spring Skeleton Eye Glasses \$1.50 per pair.
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MINUTES OF CENTRAL TRADES.

Proceedings of Their Last Meeting as Reported By the Secretary.

Walhalla Hall, St. Louis, March 23, 1902.

Meeting was called to order at 2:05 p. m. by President Hoppenjon. Roll call of officers showed all present except Vice-President Priester.

The following credentials were read and delegates ordered seated:

Team Drivers, Ship Carpenters and Caulkers, Coach Painters No. 204, Cigar Makers, Barbers No. 102, Car Wheel Molders No. 7229, Riggers' Protective Union No. 8915, Waiters No. 20, Tobacco Workers No. 1, Press Feeders No. 43, Brush Makers, Broom Makers, Electrical Helpers No. 36, Engineers No. 2 and 44, Machinists No. 394, Electrical Workers Nos. 189 and 59, the latter a newly affiliated union.

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

Report of Secretary: In reference to the grievance of the Electrical Workers' Union vs. the Imperial Lighting Co., that no settlement could be brought about, recommends that the boycott be endorsed and the unions be granted the use of the seat of this body.

In reference to again calling on Mr. Chas. Lemp, in company with President Hamburg, of the Label League, in behalf of the Brewery Workers' label. This time succeeded in having Mr. Lemp agree to having union labels placed on all beer packages sent to the Walhalla Hall bar.

In reference to the Grievance of the National Granite Cutters' Union vs. Venable Bros. of Atlanta, Ga. That instructions of this body to have same placed before the B. T. C. was carried out by subject matter being placed before meeting of the B. T. C. on March 19; no reply thereto as yet.

In reference to grievance of Butchers' Union vs. the Krey Packing Co. that strike was settled satisfactorily to all concerned.

In reference to the grievance of the Paper Box Makers' Union vs. the St. Louis Paper Box Co., that no settlement could be brought about; recommends that boycott against said firm be endorsed by this body.

In reference to the grievance of the Carpenters' District Council vs. the Wm. Barr D. G. Co., on account of not being able to meet committee of C. D. C. to meet with the firm; must report progress.

In reference to the Garment Workers' Union not reporting to this body on the boycott of the P. Casey Shirt Co., after being duly notified; recommend that endorsement be withdrawn.

In reference to settlement of strike of the Awning Workers' Union, for recognition of union, a ten-hour working day at \$2 and \$2.50 per day, with time and a half for overtime.

Also settlement of Upholsterers' strike at Prufrock's, being settled satisfactorily to all parties concerned.

Reported the following strikes now on: Painters, Quarry Workers, Paper Box Makers, Electrical Workers, Trunk Makers; recommends that members of organized labor aid the unions now out on strike wherever possible.

By motion the report was received and all recommendations concurred in. Entertainment committee reported all arrangements made for the mass meeting to be held at Walhalla Hall, March 30, 2 p. m.; also for the May Day demonstration on May 1, with recommendations that committee be advanced the sum of \$25; by motion received and recommendation concurred in.

Delegate to B. T. C. reported routine business received.

Treasurer reported renewing note of \$312 in bank received.

Delegate Hamburg reported receiving \$3 from Mr. Parker of the last year's memorial committee. By motion, the amount was turned over to the secretary.

The special committee on grievance of the Waitress' Union No. 20 vs. the Beer Drivers' Union reported that they had found that the constitution of this body provided that all such grievances must be referred to secretary for investigation; therefore they recommend that said course be pursued in this case. By motion received and recommendation concurred in.

Communications: From Waiters' Union No. 20, requesting endorsement of boycott on the Tanhauser saloon,

with use of seal, on motion, received and request granted.

From Trunk Makers' Union requesting endorsement of boycott on all unfair firms; also asking for financial aid for striking members; motion to donate the sum of \$50 prevailed; affirmative, 125; negative, 0. The grievance contained in letter was referred to secretary, with power to act.

From Granitoid and Cement Workers, grievance against the Brewery Laborers for infringement on work; referred to secretary.

From Clay Miners 9319, informing this body that they had presented an agreement to the Christy Fire Clay Co., which provided for an increase in wages. The company absolutely refused to sign, and that men were ordered out on strike, with a request that strike be endorsed; received and request granted.

From Machinists 41, 85, 122, 394, A & Sharpe Manufacturing Co., of Providence, R. I., unfair and having same put on the unfair list; also the use of the sea; by motion received and request granted.

From Garment Workers 26, informing members that the State Supreme Court had decided in the union's favor in the Marx & Haas affair, with request that members of organized labor use their influence to bring said firm to terms with union; received and contents noted.

From Carriage and Wagon Workers' Union, grievance against the Meyer Department store, referred to secretary.

From Bartenders, Union 51, informing this body that the boycott on the Terminal saloon had been lifted; received.

From Paper Box Makers' Union, requesting endorsement of boycott on the St. Louis Paper Box Co.; received and request granted.

From Secretary A. F. of L., acknowledging receipt of letter on Teamsters matter; received and filed.

From Congressman Bartholdt and Joy, acknowledging receipt of resolution on letter carriers' bill; received.

From Central Labor Council of Cincinnati, informing this body that they had had, after a careful investigation, expelled Engineers' Union 18 and Stationary Firemen's Union 49 of Cincinnati for the part they have taken in the controversy that is now on in Cincinnati between the brewery operators and the brewery workmen; received and filed.

From Division 188, Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees, Jamestown, N. Y., explaining their difficulty with the Jamestown Railway Co. and requested that this body write on to said company in their behalf; received and request granted.

From Waiters No. 20 and Bartenders No. 51, requesting the C. T. & L. U. to endorse an appeal made to the Musicians' Union No. 2 to join hands with other unions for the purpose of insisting on union labor throughout in all summer gardens and other places of amusements; received and request granted.

The following bills were read and ordered paid: Co-Operative Printing House, printing minutes, \$9.97; for printing 10,000 circulars on mass meeting, March 30, \$8.25; Kassel, meeting B. T. C., 35 cents; Alexander, two meetings of B. T. C., 70 cents; Roloff, salary as financial secretary for last quarter, \$10; Levy, salary as treasurer for last quarter, \$5; one hour lost time and car fare, 45 cents; Kroyling, as secretary, two weeks, \$36; expenses, \$14; 220 newspaper wrappers, \$2.20; 2-cent wrappers, \$2.20; 2-cent postage stamps, postage stamps, 50 cents.

The preamble and by-laws of the Business Agents' Association were read and by motion referred back to said Business Agents' Association.

Delegate Coughlan spoke on the difficulty now on between the members of the Electrical Workers' Union and Imperial Electric Light Co., requested that all members of organized labor use their influence in behalf of the members of the Electrical Workers' Union.

Delegate Frazee asked the C. T. & L. U. to grant the Barbers' Union the use of seal on shop card advertising circulars; by motion the request was granted.

By motion the secretary was instructed to send copy of report of World's Fair Union Labor Committee to Typographical Union No. 8.

Delegate from Waiters' Union 20 informed delegates that Deck's saloon and cafe, southeast corner Sixth and Pine, had been unionized.

Delegate O. Miller, of Musicians' Union, reported that St. Louis Court of Appeals had rendered a decision in favor of the Union in the Froehlich matter.

By motion, the meeting adjourned at 4:40 p. m.

ROSTER OF TRADES UNIONS.

Complete List of their Meeting Places.

CENTRAL TRADES AND LABOR UNION meets at Walhalla Hall, 10th and Franklin ave., 2d and 4th Sundays, 7 p. m. J. J. Hoppenjon, pres.; David Kroyling, sec. and organizer, Walhalla Hall.

BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL: W. W. Morrison, president. James Pendergast, secretary. Headquarters and Secretary's Office: 616 North Washington corner Chestnut.

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

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL meets at 1310 Franklin ave., 2d Monday, C. P. Connolly, sec., 2038 Dickson street.

AMALGAMATED WOOD WORKERS, No. 2 meets at 1026 Franklin ave., every Friday night, E. Wedemeyer, sec., 1446 O'Fallon street.

AMALGAMATED WOOD WORKERS, No. 12 meets at 1056 Franklin ave., every Saturday, E. Link, sec., 1501 Mulvaney st.

AMALGAMATED WOOD WORKERS, No. 14 (boxmakers) meet at 1028 Franklin ave., 2d and 4th Thursdays, Frank Bantle, sec., 146 Madison st.

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

AMALGAMATED GLASS WORKERS' INT'L ASSN., No. 6 meets at Haru-kari hall, 2d and 4th Friday, J. J. Morris, sec., 222 Carr st.

AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION OF STREET RAILWAY EMPLOYEES, DIVISION 131 meets at Whalen's hall, 709 Easton ave., 1st and 3rd Monday, E. H. Meyers, sec., 2040 Chippewa st.

IRON MOULDERS' HELPERS NO. 741 meets at Lightstone's hall, 11th and Franklin ave., 1st and 3rd Saturday, Chas. H. Lanke, 125 S. 10th st.

ARTISTS AND ENGRAVERS' ASSOCIATION meets at 504 Market st., 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Guido Volkes, sec., 325 Wisconsin ave.

BAKERS AND CONFECTIONERS NO. 15 meets at Lightstone's hall, 11th and Franklin ave., 1st and 3rd Saturday, 7 p. m. Wm. Schweizer, sec., Lightstone's Hall.

BARBERS NO. 102 meets at Lightstone's Hall, 11th and Franklin ave., every Tuesday, C. W. Frazee, sec., 106 N. 8th st.

BARTENDERS UNION NO. 51 meets at 604 Market st. first and third Friday at 2:30 p. m., second and fourth Friday at 8 p. m. Ike J. Bauer, secretary and business agent, 224 Market at Telephone, Kinloch A211.

BELTMAKERS AND HELPERS meet at 2301 S. Broadway, 1st and 3rd Friday, John L. Menck, sec., 207 S. 34 st.

BOTTLE PACKERS' AND LABORERS' UNION NO. 976 meets at 801 S. Broadway, 1st and 3rd Friday, Oscar Mueller, sec., 2900 S. 7th.

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

BEER BOTTLEERS NO. 157 meets at Lynch st. and McNair avenue, 1st and 3rd Friday, John Gehbauer, sec., 312 S. Broadway.

BELLEVILLE TRADES ASSEMBLY meets at Adler's Hall, 1st and 2nd Tuesday, John Kloess, Sec., 228 N. Gold st., Belleville, Ill.

BEER DRIVERS' NO. 43 meets at 201 S. Third, second and fourth Mondays Aug. 1st-2nd-3rd-4th, 201 S. Third.

BOILER MAKERS AND IRON SHIP-BUILDERS No. 27 meets at Haru-gari Hall, 10th and Carr, every Wednesday, John Tige, sec., 1236 N. 14th st.

BOILERMAKERS' HELPERS UNION No. 502 meets at 12th and Howard 1st and 3rd Tuesday, John Muller, sec., 108 N. 8th st.

BOOKBINDERS' NO. 18 meets at 1210 Franklin avenue fourth Monday, Geo. W. Khoril, cor. sec., 210 Olive st.

BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS (Joint Council No. 13) meets at Shoe Workers Hall, 2201 Franklin avenue every Monday evening, M. T. Flahive, sec., 2201 Franklin ave.

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

BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS NO. 126 (Cutters) meets at 12th and Howard 1st and 3rd Tuesday, John Muller, sec., 108 N. 8th st.

BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS NO. 21 (Stock Fitters) meets at Smith's Hall, 2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100-101-102-103-104-105-106-107-108-109-110-111-112-113-114-115-116-117-118-119-120-121-122-123-124-125-126-127-128-129-130-131-132-133-134-135-136-137-138-139-140-141-142-143-144-145-146-147-148-149-150-151-152-153-154-155-156-157-158-159-160-161-162-163-164-165-166-167-168-169-170-171-172-173-174-175-176-177-178-179-180-181-182-183-184-185-186-187-188-189-190-191-192-193-194-195-196-197-198-199-200-201-202-203-204-205-206-207-208-209-210-211-212-213-214-215-216-217-218-219-220-221-222-223-224-225-226-227-228-229-230-231-232-233-234-235-236-237-238-239-240-241-242-243-244-245-246-247-248-249-250-251-252-253-254-255-256-257-258-259-260-261-262-263-264-265-266-267-268-269-270-271-272-273-274-275-276-277-278-279-280-281-282-283-284-285-286-287-288-289-290-291-292-293-294-295-296-297-298-299-300-301-302-303-304-305-306-307-308-309-310-311-312-313-314-315-316-317-318-319-320-321-322-323-324-325-326-327-328-329-330-331-332-333-334-335-336-337-338-339-340-341-342-343-344-345-346-347-348-349-350-351-352-353-354-355-356-357-358-359-360-361-362-363-364-365-366-367-368-369-370-371-372-373-374-375-376-377-378-379-380-381-382-383-384-385-386-387-388-389-390-391-392-393-394-395-396-397-398-399-400-401-402-403-404-405-406-407-408-409-410-411-412-413-414-415-416-417-418-419-420-421-422-423-424-425-426-427-428-429-430-431-432-433-434-435-436-437-438-439-440-441-442-443-444-445-446-447-448-449-450-451-452-453-454-455-456-457-458-459-460-461-462-463-464-465-466-467-468-469-470-471-472-473-474-475-476-477-478-479-480-481-482-483-484-485-486-487-488-489-490-491-492-493-494-495-496-497-498-499-500-501-502-503-504-505-506-507-508-509-510-511-512-513-514-515-516-517-518-519-520-521-522-523-524-525-526-527-528-529-530-531-532-533-534-535-536-537-538-539-540-541-542-543-544-545-546-547-548-549-550-551-552-553-554-555-556-557-558-559-560-561-562-563-564-565-566-567-568-569-570-571-572-573-574-575-576-577-578-579-580-581-582-583-584-585-586-587-588-589-590-591-592-593-594-595-596-597-598-599-600-601-602-603-604-605-606-607-608-609-610-611-612-613-614-615-616-617-618-619-620-621-622-623-624-625-626-627-628-629-630-631-632-633-634-635-636-637-638-639-640-641-642-643-644-645-646-647-648-649-650-651-652-653-654-655-656-657-658-659-660-661-662-663-664-665-666-667-668-669-670-671-672-673-674-675-676-677-678-679-680-681-682-683-684-685-686-687-688-689-690-691-692-693-694-695-696-697-698-699-700-701-702-703-704-705-706-707-708-709-710-711-712-713-714-715-716-717-718-719-720-721-722-723-724-725-726-727-728-729-730-731-732-733-734-735-736-737-738-739-740-741-742-743-744-745-746-747-748-749-750-751-752-753-754-755-756-757-758-759-760-761-762-763-764-765-766-767-768-769-770-771-772-773-774-775-776-777-778-779-780-781-782-783-784-785-786-787-788-789-790-791-792-793-794-795-796-797-798-799-800-801-802-803-804-805-806-807-808-809-810-811-812-813-814-815-816-817-818-819-820-821-822-823-824-825-826-827-828-829-830-831-832-833-834-835-836-837-838-839-840-841-842-843-844-845-846-847-848-849-850-851-852-853-854-855-856-857-858-859-860-861-862-863-864-865-866-867-868-869-870-871-872-873-874-875-876-877-878-879-880-881-882-883-884-885-886-887-888-889-890-891-892-893-894-895-896-

St. Louis Labor.

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

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EDITORIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

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

Contributions and items of news concerning the labor movement are requested from our readers. Every contribution must be accompanied by the name of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of good faith.



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NOTICE.

If the number on your label is 62 your subscription has expired.

OUR TICKET.

FIRST REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT.

For the Legislature—

G. A. HOEHN, E. VAL PUTNAM, M. BALLARD DUNN.

Comrades of the Fourth and Fifth Representative Districts must be sure to attend their respective conventions. The Fourth District will hold their convention at Winkelman's Hall, 23rd and N. Market street, Sunday afternoon April 6. The Fifth District convention will be held at Neikum's Hall, 4520 N. Broadway, Thursday evening, April 24.

Other comrades throughout the city should be on hand to help swell the numbers and take part in the organization.

THE CITY CONVENTION.

The comrades of the city must put forth every effort to make the city convention a success. Upon the impetus which our movement receives at that time depends our success in the coming campaign.

Every member must make himself a committee of one to see that he is on hand. If that is done every one will be there. We now have nearly four hundred members, as against something over one hundred last spring. The unions will do their part in the sending of delegates and if every comrade, both old and new, will do his part, Druid's Hall will be crowded to the doors when the convention is called to order at 1 p. m. May 4.

COMRADE PUTNAM'S REPORT.

In another column will be found the report of State Secretary-Treasurer, E. Val Putnam, who has been on a tour of organization through the state for the last two weeks.

It speaks well for the movement in the state and we have every reason to believe that the Socialist Party will go on the official ballot in many parts of the State.

FRAUDULENT ELECTIONS.

The communication in another column, headed "Will Our Ballot Count?" raises a question which at this time is very prominent in the minds of a great many workmen of St. Louis, namely: "What is the use voting, if the capitalist politicians don't count them, or use them in their own interests?"

The proper answer to the question can only be made by the Socialist Party. First of all we must distinguish the parties of capitalism. In the Spring election in St. Louis, these parties went under the various names of Republican, Democratic and Public Ownership. All these parties supported the capitalist or wage system. Neither stood for any principle which was different from the principle of the other, and in result there would be no difference, which one was elected. It was merely a question of the personal ambitions of those at the head, and no harm would have resulted to the capitalist system, no let up would have taken place in the robbery of the work-

ing class, if Meriwether or Parker had been elected instead of Wells. Under such circumstances, with no principle at stake, Meriwether and Parker would not endanger their personal wealth with any show of determination on their part and contented themselves without meaningless protests through the press.

As in all such parties, Meriwether and Parker were really the whole party, the rank and file had nothing to say, and the decision of the masses settled the action taken. The situation would have been far different if the Socialist Party had been in the position of either Republican or Public Ownership parties. Based upon a revolutionary spirit, whose object is the complete overthrow of capitalism, which is not controlled by one man but by the membership itself, and which in the accomplishment itself, and revolutionary purpose would brook no unlawful interference, the Socialist Party would have amassed itself at the polls, and any attempt to deprive a single socialist of his vote would have brought forth the combined action of a body of determined men. Against such a stand the Democratic politicians would not have dared to act as they did at that election.

In the coming campaign the Socialist Party bids fair to occupy a very prominent position and those determined to study the temperament of the Socialist, who is striving in all ways to bring about a peaceable revolution through the ballot, but who if denied the use of that weapon will not sacrifice the welfare of the working class to his personal safety.

As for the voting machine, we will say that at least it would only afford a means by which our ballots could be counted and in that respect is no better than the present means. It may be harder to manipulate, and to misuse, but if the capitalist class is determined to rob the worker of his vote, it will not stop at the obstacle of the voting machine. They will only listen to a determined stand upon the part of the class conscious organized workers.

THE COMRADE.

In the April issue of The Comrade the place of honor is given to an article by Eugene V. Debs entitled "How I Became a Socialist." The article is the first of a series to be published during the year and they cannot fail to be of permanent value and interest. This article is perhaps the finest thing Debs has yet written and will be read everywhere with great interest. It is illustrated with a capital portrait of Debs and two other pictures reminiscent of his incarceration in Woodstock jail. Leonard D. Abbott writes beautifully, but sympathetically, of the work of Verdetshagin, the great Russian artist at present in this country, and the editor of Ernest Crosby's new satirical novel, "Captain Jinks," both articles being supplemented by excellent illustrations.

Indeed in the quality and number of its illustrations, this issue marks a distinct advance upon all its predecessors. The frontispiece is a fine half-tone presentation of Andrew Carnegie, by J. H. Morier, in which that worthy

is depicted as in part an angel of philanthropy laden with free library gifts and in part as an industrial fiend with a rifle guarding Homestead. No more effective caricature of Carnegie has appeared in recent years than this. The same artist contributes a suggestive cartoon "Labor still hypnotized, an echo of the recent Industrial Peace Conference," the theme of which the editorial treats in an interesting comparison between it and the other Peace Conference at The Hague.

Caroline H. Pemberton writes a most entertaining and suggestive paper on "The Cigar-maker's Place in Modern Industry," also illustrated, and the serials, "Forty Years," by Tolstol, and "News from Nowhere," by William Morris, are continued.

Other items worthy of mention are: "Where Next?", a drawing by F. Dahme, a page of interesting "Views and Reviews," and a couple of excellent poems by W. R. Fox and J. B. Steel respectively. The Proprietariat, by the last-named writer is really a fine piece of Socialist verse. The publication of a "Portrait Gallery of Socialist Workers" is also begun as a regular feature and will add to the popular interest of the magazine.

Altogether The Comrade is a splendid production of which the publishers and the Socialist movement generally may well be proud. If Cooper Square, New York City. Price, ten cents per copy, or \$1.00 per year.

GOOD WORK IN THE STATES

Comrade Putnam Reports the Work So Far Accomplished.

Predicts a Doubling of The Socialist Vote This Fall.

The Socialist movement is gaining rapidly in the rural districts of Missouri, and I find that farmers as a class take to class conscious Socialism with surprising readiness. Many of the meetings have been held in little agricultural towns of only three or four hundred inhabitants, yet they have been well attended and the audience did not seem at all frightened at the possibility of having to give up their little farms, mortgage and all, in exchange for a citizenship in the Co-operative Commonwealth. While of course, Socialism will not spread so rapidly in the country nor be so aggressive as in the industrial centers, it is pleasing to note that it is an easy matter to establish a nucleus of workers in every little town, so that when the movement becomes powerful in the cities we will be well prepared to carry on the propaganda among the farmers.

I have been disappointed in not being able to get to the country for some time this week, but the failure to organize was due to the fact that in most of the unorganized towns where I spoke there were only one or two avowed Socialists, who had arranged the meeting, and it will take a little time to secure the necessary number of converts. However, the seed has been planted, and in due season we shall reap.

We held two meetings at Lincoln on the 21st, afternoon and evening. The evening meeting was well attended, and considerable interest was manifested. The club at this point is composed of excellent workers and will soon have the little town of Lincoln thoroughly converted.

On the morning of the 25th we had the pleasure of a twenty-mile drive to catch the train for Clinton, where we expected to hold a meeting. Through lack of time this meeting had not been arranged, and we talked with a few local Socialists about forming a club. Clinton is quite an industrial center and we may look forward to a healthy organization there some day.

At Pleasant Hill we again suffered misfortune, as, by accident, the township hall was opened very late and our crowd was small. Comrade Hurt is an active worker at this place, and keeps things moving.

At Center View we found a hustler in Comrade Kohle who belongs to the Warrensburg Club, eight miles away. With the aid of one or two other Socialists he had arranged a meeting in the town hall, which proved very satisfactory. A good club will soon be on the list from Center View.

On the 28th, we stopped over at Sedalia for a few hours to talk with the comrades. They were at that time full of enthusiasm over their local campaign and we all told one another confidentially that the Socialist ticket was going to win. I have just learned that our ticket received 656 votes, and I am satisfied. It is a big increase and upon this the Sedalia comrades can build. Their movement is a strictly working class movement. Few but wage earners attended their mass meetings, and they can be congratulated on their uncompromising fight. Had they chosen to hide the principles on which the party rests and harped on local issues they might have elected the entire ticket, but they never failed to make their class-conscious position understood. We can all feel proud of Sedalia.

At Houstonia I found a Socialist who knows how to get a crowd. Comrade Ferguson had charge, and he succeeded in filling the town hall with an audience which we addressed at some length.

At Odessa the snowstorm and a medicine show did their best to deprive us of hearers; but we held the first Socialist meeting in that town and spoke to quite a number. Steps were taken for the formation of a club very soon.

At Joseph, we have just finished two lectures in Turner Hall. There is considerable Socialist sentiment here. It needs organization and experience, but the material is here, which will develop a solid movement in the near future. I feel very much encouraged with the outlook. Our vote in this State will certainly be doubled this fall.

Socialism is growing and it can't be stopped. E. VAL PUTNAM.

MARBLE WORKERS ON STRIKE.

Men Hopeful of Victory - The Lesson of their Contest - Many of them Understand It.

One hundred marble workers of St. Louis are on strike for the purpose of forcing better conditions from the employers. They have demanded a ten per cent increase in wages and a shorter workday. Their action is part of a general movement for better conditions on the part of marble workers all over the country. So far the companies have

been unable to replace the men and there seems to be no possibility of their being able to do so. They are well organized and hopeful of victory. The men engaged in a strike against the employers seldom realize the part they are playing in the warfare against capitalism, and no doubt there are many such among the marble workers. The strike is but one of the battles in the world wide class struggle, it is but one of the stepping stones to final victory, and in order to achieve that victory we must keep ever on our guard, ever firmly resting upon the "red" which is the co-operative commonwealth. One strike here is not the whole struggle nor is it an immediate employer, but no matter how complete does not put an end to the battle.

The whole working class is in the struggle against the whole capitalist class, and victory will only come with the destruction of the whole capitalist class, the coming of an end of capitalism and the establishment of Socialism.

Let every worker understand this and his battles for freedom will be carried on more successfully.

The marble workers would do well to remember also that that class which determines their wages also determines their cost of living. If they are compelled through the union to pay more wages, the trust, which gives them a monopoly on the means of life, enables them to raise the price of the goods sold, and set up the increase in wages. Organized capital has the best of the battle in every point save the ballot box, there the worker is supreme, and with a proper ballot organization every in the country he will put an end to capitalism and receive all the product of his labor, and not merely a part.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

Business Accomplished and Funds Received.

Comrade McCaffery, taking advantage of a strike, succeeded in organizing a local of the party in Nebraska City, Neb. Same Comrade also organized Lincoln.

Comrade Boomer has reorganized locals Lehi, Silver City and Salt Lake City, Utah. A convention will be held shortly to perfect State organization.

Applications for charters have been received as follows: Wetherford, O. T. State charter has been issued to Colorado.

City Clerk refused to file nominations of Comrades in Lincoln, Neb. Mandamus suit to compel him to do so has been won by the party. Republican and Democratic parties both filed objections, showing they are two wings of the same bird. Both old parties have combined against the Socialists in Plattsmouth, Neb. Feeling is running high. Comrades have hopes of election in Omaha City, Neb., because of late strike and action of unions.

Comrade Bigelow is having splendid meetings in Pennsylvania.

Donations to Propaganda received as follows: Amount reported to March 22N \$247.23 Dr. R. L. West, Monett, Mo. 1.00 Chas. Babbitt, Ct. Louis, Mo. 25 Local, Wheeling, W. V. 1.50 Local, Taunton, Mass. 5.50 28th Assembly District, N. Y. 2.00 1st Ward Branch, Chicago, Ill. 5.00 Local, Albany, Ore. 1.40

Total received to March 29, \$266.93

IS MEASURED BY PROFITS.

Value of Torch of Liberty Determined as Commercial Asset.

Foul For Thought.

Washington, April 1.—The House today made rapid progress with the sundry-civil appropriation bill, completing ninety-three of the 129 pages by the successfully resisted as a rule by Mr. Cannon, the chairman of the Appropriations Committee, who was personally in charge of the measure. The proceedings were without incident.

Mr. Sulzer (N. Y.) offered an amendment to appropriate \$50,000 for lighting the torch of Bartholdi's statue of Liberty in New York Harbor. Mr. Sulzer said this light was put on March 3. Since the statue was erected in 1886 until now he said the sundry-civil bill had always carried an appropriation for this light. He had read a poem written by an anti-imperialist on the extinguishment of the light in Liberty's torch.

When Mr. Sulzer concluded Mr. Cannon congratulated him on the speech and poem, and then asked him if he withdrew his amendment. Mr. Sulzer replied in the negative, whereupon Mr. Cannon said that the pending bill carried \$1,900,000 for lights, the expenditure of which, he said, was entirely within the discretion of the Lighthouse Board.

Mr. Cannon said the Appropriations Committee had made some investigation and had ascertained that the light

OUR STAND ON NEGRO QUESTION.

Whereas, The negroes of the United States, because of their long training in slavery and but recent emancipation therefrom, occupy a peculiar position in the working class and in society at large;

Whereas the capitalist class seeks to preserve this peculiar condition and to foster and increase color prejudice and race hatred between the white worker and the black, so as to make their social and economic interests appear to be separate and antagonistic, in order that the workers of both races may thereby be more easily and completely exploited;

Whereas, Both the old political parties and educational and religious institutions alike betray the negro in his present helpless struggle against disfranchisement and violence, in order to receive the economic favors of the capitalist class, be it therefore

Resolved, That we, the Socialists of America, in national convention assembled, do hereby assure our negro fellow worker of our sympathy with him in his subjection to lawlessness and oppression, and also assure him of the fellowship of the workers who suffer from the lawlessness and exploitation of capital in every nation or tribe of the world; be it further

Resolved, That we declare to the negro worker the identity of his interests and struggles with the interests and struggles of the workers of all lands, without regard to race, or color, or sectional lines; that the causes which have made him the victim of social and political inequality are the effects of the long exploitation of his labor-power; that all social and race prejudices spring from the ancient economic causes which still endure, and the misery of the whole human family, that the only line of division which exists in fact is that between the producers and the owners of the world—between capital and labor; and be it further

Resolved, That we, the American Socialist Party invite the negro to membership and fellowship with us in the world movement for economic emancipation by which equal liberty and opportunity shall be secured to every man and fraternity become the order of the world."

National Propaganda Fund.

To the State and Local Organizations of the Socialist Party.

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

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

Official records show that 470,000 pieces of printed supplies, especially intended for party organization, have been used throughout the country since the Unity Convention designed by (and

supplied through the agency of) the National Committee. The National Secretary's report, showing an increase of membership in good standing of 50 per cent, since the Unity Convention, is eloquent evidence of the splendid accomplishments of our comrades in the townships, cities, counties, states and territories.

During the past six months the demands of all kinds upon your National Committee from every section of the country have been far beyond our resources and we have been repeatedly handicapped by lack of funds. At this writing, while the business of the party is increasing heavily from day to day, our financial receipts are not sufficient to enable us to meet the most important requirements of the party work and it is urgently necessary that the comrades render immediate financial aid to the national organization.

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

Faithfully yours,
LEON GREENBAUM,
National Secretary.
By order of National Committee Socialist Party.

An Open Letter to the Comrades.

An open letter to all comrades of the Socialist Party:

Holyoke, Mass., Feb. 12, 1902.
Comrades—Undoubtedly all of you have read the first annual report of the National Secretary. Those that have failed to read it would do well to study the report in order to become acquainted with the conditions prevalent in our party.

The Secretary's report shows that the comrades in various localities are guilty of having grossly neglected their duty in regard to their financial obligations towards our national party organization.

At the time of the Unity Convention the Socialist Party had 5654 members, only 821 of whom paid dues in August. In September, 1904 paid dues—and in October national dues were received for 3781 members, which goes to show that less than one-fourth of the total membership had seen fit to pay national dues up to that time.

Comrades, we need not be astonished to see our National Organization indebted to the amount of several thousand dollars. Is this not your own fault? Consider this and make it your business to fulfill your duty more promptly and punctually than you have done in the past. It is your duty to regularly send in your national dues in order that the National Committee may be enabled to carry on a more energetic and successful campaign of agitation.

What do we care for all the cheap noise about the progress and agitation as long as a portion of the membership do not pay their share towards the expenses of the National Organization?

Comrades, remember that the members of both factions agreed to pay off all debts and accept all liabilities that had been contracted up to that time. We believe that the comrades who helped the party by their work or who advanced their money at times when the movement was in a critical condition, should get what is due them.

On Bartholdi's statue was valueless for commercial purposes.

On the rising vote the amendment was carried. Some New York school teachers in the gallery applauded enthusiastically.

Local Branch Holyoke, Mass., not believing in empty resolution and sweet talk, decided to make a start towards putting our party into better financial condition. At our meeting, held February 9th, it was decided to appropriate the sum of \$10 to the National Committee towards paying off the old debts of the party. Our Local Branch has 36 members at present. Most of our comrades in Holyoke are weavers by trade and their present weekly earnings do not average more than \$4.

Comrades of America, ponder for a moment! Can you really not do the same as your poor weaver comrades of Holyoke? Can you not follow our example and do your duty financially towards our party and our movement? We wish to impress upon your minds the fact that talk alone will not make a Socialist movement. Deeds and some little sacrifices are necessary to accomplish this.

Do your duty and within a very short time we shall get rid of the troublesome burden of old debts that will remain a check and obstacle to our movement as long as they are not paid off.

Local Branch Holyoke, Mass. demands of the comrades in all localities that they send within the next four weeks, to the National Committee an amount equal to a per capita of about 25 cents for the above stated purpose.

We demand that the National Committee quorum, at its next session, also take immediate action in regard to this matter and take such steps as will bring the various locals and state organizations to the realization of their carelessness and neglect of duty towards our National Organization of the Socialist Party.

By order of Local Branch Holyoke, Mass., Socialist Party.
K. SCHWABE,
L. BASLER,
H. SCHLICHTING,
Committee.

COMRADE McCARTNEY BECOMES CAUSIIC.

Severely Arraigns Capitalist Tcols in Massachusetts Legislature.

Boston, March 22.—The members of the lower branch of the Legislature were given an oratorical lashing yesterday afternoon, which they will not forget, and the committee on street railways in particular is expected to feel the sting for some time. It is Representative McCartney, one of the Socialist members, who administered the tongue-lashing, and he did it in a manner that created a sensation. The Legislature was not the only body caustically arraigned. The Boston Elevated Company and its progeny, the West End Street Railway Company, stood in as the dual object of Mr. McCartney's attack, which was a charge of corruption in securing legislation within the wheel which Mr. McCartney assailed was the committee on street railways, which grants franchises and controls legislation on street railways matters.

Mr. McCartney also bitterly assailed the Legislatures of the past, and with some sarcasm asked the members, who were present, if they had "eaten any of the bread of the railway companies or used carriages which were paid for by the same companies."

It was one of the most severe of his kind ever made. Mr. McCartney for public ownership of street railways applied in place of the adverse report of the street railway committee another bill of his. When he had finished the half-hour attack, he called on the members of the committee to take answer, but the answer was confined to moving the previous question.

Then Mr. Carey, of Haverhill, "licked the committee to Shakespeare, in maintaining silence as the most eloquent answer. He said their state-ship was overpowered, and that Webster, Calhoun and Wilson in their palmy days could not equal the committee on street railways, especially Mr. Greeley, of Belmont, who moved the previous question. Mr. Carey also said the committee was ashamed to answer."

Mr. McCartney was defeated, but not after he had brought the Democrats of the House to his side, also a number of Republicans, and secured a bill call. The vote stood 96 to 61, but the friends of the street railway committee were obliged to do some active carrying to get all their votes into the House.

Mr. McCartney won one victory by defeating the motion for the previous question. Mr. Donahue of Fall River, and Mr. Carey for a second time on the committee on street railways to debate the matter before pushing it to a vote, but there was a silence that made the atmosphere of the House feel strange. Then the vote was called for, and no quorum being present the sergeant-at-arms was obliged to bring in members.

The main points of Mr. McCartney's attack was that the West End Street Railway had over-capitalized its stock, and was assisted by the committee on street railways of the time, also the Legislature as a whole, and had not the Railway Commission blocked the main scheme, over-capitalization would have been grossly flagrant.

He read from a report, showing where the West End company, now merged into the Boston Elevated, had lined members of the Legislature at the Algonquin club at an expense of almost \$2,000, and in the same year had paid out almost \$100,000 in securing legislation. Mr. McCartney told the members they were "not up to snuff" if they were not dining and hiding at the expense of the railway company at the present time.

His substitute bill was composed of 13 sections:

Section 1 made it lawful for the State to purchase, own and operate any or all street railways.

Section 2 provided for a referendum on such purchase, etc., of any or all street railways upon petition of 10 per cent of the voters.

Section 3 gave the power of arraigning the State and means for operating such railways to the General Court next sitting after said election.

Section 4 set forth that the price to be paid by the State for the railroad property should be the estimated cost of duplicating the property acquired, allowing nothing for the franchise or good will of the company or of any company absorbed by the company whose property the State acquired.

Section 5 provided for the establishment of a commission of three, one appointed by Governor, one by railway company and the third by the other two members, to estimate the price. An appeal was allowed to the Railroad Commission.

Section 6 gave cities and towns power to acquire or purchase street railways operating within its limits, but State railway property could not be purchased from the State.

Section 7 provided for a referendum for cities compelling cities to purchase railroads if the voters so voted at the city election. A commission would be established in the same way, except the Mayor, instead of the Governor, would name the representative for the city.

Another clause made it compulsory for a smaller city to allow a larger city to acquire property of a railroad whose franchise extended to a smaller city or town. Should a smaller city or town want to buy the railroad, then the City

Council or town committee should decide for the larger city or town whether to allow the transfer. It was also provided that two cities or towns could jointly purchase and operate a railway. The town of Brookline would be regarded as a city for the purposes of the act, which was provided to take effect upon passage.

Mr. McCartney prefaced his speech with some general remarks on monopolies, and in particular, railroad monopolies. Then in plain language, he addressed the House in a most sincere but emphatic manner.

"You talk about monopolies, yet this House harbors them," he said. "One of the greatest businesses in the city of Boston is a dead open and shut monopoly. I refer to the Boston Elevated Company. It is one branch of the general street railway monopoly. The purpose of this big monopoly is thievery and robbery.

In stentorian voice Mr. McCartney thundered at the members who had come to hear him. "Listen to me if you want to go out if you want to, but whatever you do I will tell the facts, and they cannot be denied. I will show that all these companies are over-capitalized and a disgrace to the State of Massachusetts.

"I want to see an estimate of the West End railroad and an expense which is based on facts. In 1886 the West End Land Company was formed by William C. Whitney. This company got a tract of land for \$2,000,000. In less than a year the shares had gone up from \$8 to \$38. In other words, while the capital had invested only \$2,000,000, the stock was sold at an advance of \$30, giving a profit of \$7,000,000.

"How could they give a profit of \$7,000,000 on \$2,000,000? They got control of the five street railway companies and combined them into the West End Street Railway Company. This company was incorporated for \$800,000, yet the companies were worth \$5,000,000. This transaction had a bearing on the West End Land Company. The stockholders of the land company held 755,000 out of the 800,000 of the combined shares. In other words, the stock was absorbed.

"Then the West End Street Railroad Company came before the Legislature. What did the committee on street railways do?"

"Mr. Whitney asked that these five companies, whose combined capital was only \$6,000,000, be recapitalized for \$12,000,000, or an over-capitalization of \$6,000,000. The Legislature authorized that through the committee on street railways. The Railroad Commission objected and allowed only a capitalization of \$6,000,000.

"The dividends at this figure became so great that the capitalists could not hide from the public the outrageous condition and the huge profits that were steadily accruing. In 1897, Messrs. Meigs came here to the Legislature and got a franchise for an elevated road. He got that for nothing. The Legislature gave him a pure gift. That is the habit the Legislature has acquired—giving away franchises.

"In 1897 Meigs sold the franchise to Whitney, Kinder, Peabody & Co., J. P. Morgan and other capitalists for \$400,000. That meant \$400,000 clean profit. Again there began the necessity of hiding the dividends from the public. The West End Land Company was the pocket corporation at first. In ten years a second pocket corporation was necessary, and the Elevated company came into existence. It was formed to absorb the profits of the West End Company.

"The Elevated Company asked for a capitalization of \$10,000,000, and the Legislature allowed it. The Railroad Commission allowed only \$7,000,000. All the Elevated Company asked was a gift of \$3,000,000. The Legislature was willing, but the commissioners cut it down 23 per cent. If it had not been for the commission the Legislature would have given the amount. This is the habit, a good habit for the corporations, but a bad one for the people.

"What is the object of this over-capitalization? First to hide profits, second to keep fares up, and third to prevent public ownership. This Elevated company is full of water, yet it is full of water.

"The bill which the street railway committee offers us sweeps away this last vestige of protection, yet it was passed by the House and amended by the Senate. But the bill that stands amended is as bad as the original. The bill was sneaked through. It went through like a thief in the night.

"This Elevated company and the corporation that controls all the other street railways of Massachusetts in the greatest menace we have to purity in Massachusetts.

The next chapter of Mr. McCartney's speech drew the undivided attention of all the members. He read from a special report of an investigation made some time ago regarding the lobby return of the West End Company. The amount was as follows:

To lobby expenses	\$22,000
To attorneys for influence	10,000
To registration	5,000
To attorney	5,000
To dinners for members of the Legislature at the Algonquin Club	1,922
For carriages for members of	

Legislature To expenses for publishing speeches 585 7,500

As Mr. McCartney gave the figures he made interpolations that caused additional interest to be paid to his speech. "Have you ever dined at the Algonquin at the expense of the West End of the Elevated company?" he asked. "That is what your predecessors did. You're not up with them if you haven't."

"I want to say here that some people may think it well to compare suit cases to the West End Company, but I don't want any suit cases. Have you ever ridden in carriages at the expense of these railway companies? If you haven't you are not up to snuff."

"Continuing Mr. McCartney said, "That shows the difference between the private individuals and the public in the matter of running railroads. In addition to Glasgow, he said that there were 16 other cities operating their own railroads. "One of these cities is the little city of London. The members of this House think I propose a novel venture. The House of Europe are ahead of us. The House of Commons thought the question momentous enough to consider it, but the House of Representatives of this State thinks it beneath its consideration.

"Why, we can even go West and learn something on the matter. The members forget that five States have passed legislation allowing public ownership. Those States are Indiana, Minnesota, Utah, Washington and California.

"Mr. McCartney then explained the method of voting in the House, and concluded by saying he hoped the members of the House for taking up so much time, but he honestly thought the question of enough moment to warrant extended discussion.

Mr. Greeley then moved the former question. Mr. Donahue of Fall River, spoke against it, as did also Mr. Carey, of Haverhill. On the voice vote the motion was declared carried. On the standing vote it was 48 to 49 against the previous question. No other speeches being made, the previous question was put and the substitute lost, 67 to 49. On the roll call the vote was 96 to 61.

Thus the capitalist representatives of the Massachusetts Legislature have throttled another measure striking at the profits of their masters.

PAUPERS ARE CRIMINALS.

So Says a Capitalist Who Knows Something For Workingmen to Ponder Over.

Such is the title of a book written by one Edmond Kelly, who has the misfortune of wearing a literary title. Kelly treats a good many subjects in the book, in which treatment he gives ample proof of his shortcomings intellectually. It is so often the case that the more a man says the less he says. Why a man should waste 300 pages of type to yet us know that he knows nothing of a subject is very strange. He gravely says, among many other choice models of choice nonsense: "There is no longer any reason for distinguishing between the criminal and the pauper." P. 161.

There you have it, if a man is poor, arrest him and put him in jail. Proclaim Cap an Kidd as chief of saints, erase from the calendar of the great such names as poor Isaiah, poor Jesus, poor Paul, poor Socrates, poor Dante, and look with respect upon the ages that produced and yet neglected to have them punished.

Poor teachers, reformers, authors, inventors, and workers all, to be condemned as criminals, and presumably the rich and unscrupulous, who have extorted on the poor, made life difficult for them, are to be recognized as the real benefactors of the race.

Such are the ravages of time! If our author will get hold of a steady, hard job of work and stick to it he will learn by and by a few useful lessons.

WELL WORTH THE READING.

Beware of "Socialists" who Advise Workingmen to Vote Capitalist Tickets.

Out in Seattle, Washington, the Democrats played an old familiar trick and got some one to picture himself by signing his name as a Socialist to a letter urging Socialists to vote the Democratic ticket. There may be some who are honest, but think themselves worthy of the name—Socialist—who will work for an old party ticket. Of course they do not understand the meaning of Socialism; they do not understand the fundamental principles of economics. But there are others who do, and are intellectual thieves—stealing half-baked opinions from conscientious men—who rush to the aid of corruption and call themselves Socialists in an effort to persuade others to follow them. Such men are worse than Benedict Arnold. The time of hell would soon be their company.

This is not saying that Democrats are dishonest, nor that men are dishonest who are investigating Socialists, and go to the aid of the Democratic party. But a man who signs his name as a Socialist in order to persuade "brother Socialists" to vote his ticket is either a knave or possessed of a misguided mind. IN EITHER CASE HE IS NOT A SOCIALIST—Appeal to Reason.

Will Our Ballots Count?

A Question Raised by a Workingman Who Witnessed Last Spring's Election.

Editorial Comment.

The first and most important step in the early establishment of an co-operative commonwealth is to inaugurate a system of voting that will render it absolutely impossible to corrupt the ballot in any way. There is no way in which this can be done while the voter is forced to allow his ballot to pass through the hands of any person or number of persons who are appointed to judge of its validity. A system of voting that submits the ballot to the approval or disapproval of a third party cannot be made an infallible expression of the will of the voter. He is necessarily at the mercy of his censors and must trust to their honesty to have his vote counted for the candidate of his choice.

In these days of professional trickery in politics which is scarcely equalled by the cunning deceptions of the sight-of-hand performer the unwary voter is, at best, taking desperate chances, and when we consider that the opportunity to "sell-out" is placed by the present system in the hands of the candidates, it is not surprising that chances are overwhelmingly in favor of his selling his vote or having it counted for the other party. The fact is the uncertainty of our imperfect method of voting frequently determines the result. Men who are in sympathy with socialist principles from voting, for none realize more fully than they that the desire for pecuniary gain is the dominant passion under the present competitive system and that practically all men have these passions.

But what is to be done? Is there any way in which we may dispense with this element of chance? I cannot conceive of any while we allow a third party to stand between the voter and his candidate. We might dispense with the judges by adopting a method of voting in public. Personally, I am in favor of a public ballot under a more perfect government because I believe that a secret ballot is an incongruous part of a free government, but it is easy to understand that a secret ballot is necessary under the present conditions and therefore a remedy of the evils of our system of voting, which robs the ballot of its secrecy is impracticable. Our only alternative then seems to be to adopt a mechanical method of voting. The fact is the mechanical method is in my opinion the only logical one and I have long desired to give public expression to my views on this subject. In an article in Forum of September, 1899, which I have just read, a voting machine is described which has been used in some of the eastern cities and towns with satisfactory results. As described the machine is almost perfect in every detail and reduces the possibilities of fraud to the minimum. With a few slight modifications in its structure and operation it may be made absolutely infallible. In view of the possibility of an honest ballot being thus easily obtained I am surprised to find the Socialist press which places so much faith in the efficacy of the ballot to remedy the ills of the social body so dilatory in advocating the adoption of the mechanical method. I am one of many of the plundered and oppressed sons of toil who regard it little short of an insult to our intelligence to say that we may obtain redress of our wrongs in the ballot box as it is now conducted and I hope that this letter will evoke the comment SOC 7.

FEARS

of some of the able leaders of the party on this all important subject and will give some impetus to an earnest fight for an honest and incorruptible ballot.

Yours fraternally in the cause of humanity

WM. E. LYONS,
3007 Ends Ave.,
(See Editorial Comment.)

out doubt one of the most brilliant figures in the French Socialist movement if not in the whole international movement—Jaures, who a few short months ago was looked upon as the one man who more than any other single individual was bringing closer the day of a united Socialist movement in France, is today declared by Karl Kautsky to be the greatest obstacle in the way of securing that unity. "Perhaps the coming election," says Kautsky in a late issue of the Neue Zeit, "may serve to soften these personal antipathies and prepare the way for union. A battle against a common foe may lead to a rapprochement in this direction. But this result can only be secured when the main obstacle now standing between the two factions is removed and that obstacle is—Jaures."

The unity of the French Socialists can only be secured against, not with Jaures. "Le Mouvement Socialiste" makes this significant comment upon Kautsky's words: "We do not think it is necessary to struggle simply against one single person. . . . We prefer rather to declare war on tendencies and systems,—to state Socialism we would oppose revolutionary Socialism." Let the comrades in America ponder well these words. Can we not learn from the experience of the French comrades of must we have a term at the same terribly costly school.

Turn now to England, the classic land of Fabianism, compromise and opportunism and the events of the last few months are teaching the same lesson. About three years ago an effort was made to form a Social Democratic Federation, the Social Democratic Federation, the Fabians and some of the trade unions upon a Socialist basis in the hope of securing a "labor group" members in Parliament. The S. D. F., with some of the trade unions, desired that a Socialist resolution affirming the class war and the fundamentals of International Socialism be made the basis of union. This position was opposed by the Fabians and the I. L. P. with the usual arguments of opportunism. Unfortunately for latter forces were the stronger. Steadily since then the Labor Representation Committee has grown further and further from Socialism. This opinion of ours is based, not alone on the statements of the S. D. F., who withdrew when bourgeois tendencies seemed to dominate, but on the printed reports of the succeeding conferences and the comments of the capitalist press and the discussions that have arisen within the I. L. P.

At the last meeting of the Labor Representation Conference there were not lacking defenders of the group of notoriously anti-Socialist "labor members" now in the House of Commons, and it was evident that today there would be no hope of carrying the Socialist resolution, whose passage would have been an easy matter at the first meeting had the avowed Socialists stood by their colors.

Meanwhile there seems to be some signs of disintegration within the I. L. P. itself, which has always been opportunistic in its tactics. Many branches grew rebellious at the action of the I. L. P. officials in actively opposing Comrade Quelch, when he made his recent gallant fight for Socialism at Dewsbury. Finally to make the parallel with France even closer Robert Blatchford, who has always been considered more or less opportunistic in his attitude, comes out clearly for the class-struggle position, throws his influence on the side of the S. D. F. and declares Keir Hardie to be the greatest obstacle to Socialist unity in England.

Recent events in Italy have been teaching the same lessons with even greater clearness and additional emphasis. The Zairardelli ministry came into power with the votes of the So-

cialists because it was fighting the reactionary effort being made by the conservative forces to deprive the laborers of the right of organization. Under these conditions many Socialists, including the brilliant Turati, were in favor of considering the Socialists as pledged to the support of the ministry. But Enrico Ferri, and those who with him stood upon a revolutionary position declared that while they had accepted the formation of this ministry as the alternative to a period of persecution of organized labor, they would not be bound by any policy as a result of the formation of a bourgeois-ministerial party, but would hold themselves as ever antagonistic to any and all capitalist governments. For a time it looked as if opportunism, bribery force and split the hitherto solid ranks of the Italian proletariat. Opportunism seemed for the moment to be gaining ground. At once the logical result followed. The bourgeois, no longer frightened by the advance of a solid proletarian movement, saw no necessity in granting even momentary palliatives, but, on the contrary redoubled their attempts to crush the laborers. The government replaced strikers by soldiers, threatened to force the railroad employees into military service if they dared to strike, absolutely forbade any organization of the employees of the postoffice and telegraphs, and prepared a series of laws for the regulation and annoyance of all bodies of laborers. Under these conditions it is no wonder that it was not long until Comrade Schiavi, the well known leader of the Italian Socialist Review, was able to declare: "The foreign comrades may be reassured the harmony between the Socialists and the Ministry is ended, and the Socialist group in Parliament no longer solicits its concurrence with votes of confidence in a bourgeois ministry." But the king refused to accept the resignations of this ministry and has sent them back into power. As to the further occurrences we cannot speak with so much accuracy, as we are still dependent on the reports of the capitalist press, (not having yet received any direct word through Socialist sources); but according to these reports the king has declared himself a "Socialist." What he means by this is shown by his extended instructions to his cabinet. He outlines a plan of nationalization and municipalization that for elaborateness of detail and inclusiveness is more extensive than any list of "immediate demands" ever yet outlined by any American, French, German or English opportunist. We may be sure that this program will be carried into effect with a rapidity exactly proportionate to the growth of an uncompromising, class-conscious revolutionary Socialist Party in Italy, and let those who sneer at these phrases mark that fact.

There is scarcely a word in support of opportunism that is not answered by the experience of these three countries during the last few years. All that the opponents of opportunism have ever said as to its disintegrating tendencies and corrupting influence is justified in France and England while Italy confirms once more what Germany proved under Bismarck that the most effective way for Socialists to advance reforms is to neither beg nor demand them of capitalism, but to threaten the whole structure of plutocracy and exploitation, when those who are in control of governmental machinery at present, and who therefore alone can enact reforms, will hasten to throw these sop to their opponents in the hope of retaining the possibility of continuous even though diminished exploitation.

A. M. SIMONS in the International Socialist Review.

18th March

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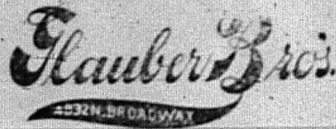
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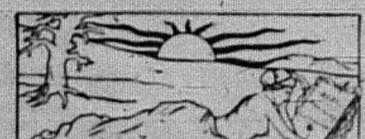
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Robt. Lohrer, Michelob Saloon and
Restaurant, 117 North Sixth street.

Bachmann's, Sixth and Chestnut
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Saddle Lunch Room, 204 North Sixth
street.

Milford's Oyster House, 209 North
Sixth street.

Montgomery's Oyster House, 620
Pine street.

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THE MEYER STORE
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Invites You To

Look Through a New Kind of a Grocery Store.

In extending this invitation to examine into this new modern pure-food grocery, The Meyer Store is aware that it is unlike any other grocery that St. Louis has ever known. Aside from its different appearance, more like an exhibition than a store, the thing that will impress you most is the spotless cleanliness of it. Nothing, absolutely nothing, is exposed that human impurity can devise a way to keep covered. All the foods usually open in most groceries are here kept under dust-proof glass cases. In fact, the only way this new store is like the corner grocery is that both sell groceries.

The next thing that forces recognition is the careful selection of "pure foods." The Meyer Store has given space and invested money enough in this grocery store to make it the finest pure-food establishment in the West or Southwest. The inclination to undersell all competition is not allowed to lead to the handling of damaged, adulterated or otherwise impure products of any kind or sort.

The plan of this new and different grocery store is to classify the different sorts of food products in sections, so as to show at a glance all the varieties in each class. As you go from section to section you will be delighted to observe that all the well-known standard brands are here, including the favorites that you have come to depend upon.

The butter is butter, absolutely pure butter, and sixteen ounces to the pound! The smoked meats are of the best brands from the products of the delicatessen foods are the choicest selections from the products of all nations. The bottled liquors are pure and in the original packages of well-known producers. The package goods, the canned goods, the condiments, all are given the same careful attention as to purity.

Last but by no means least, as every housekeeper well knows, everything in the store is absolutely and undeniably fresh! The stock is new—all new. And the same broad guarantee of "satisfaction or your money back" applies to every article in the grocery store. Come to see the store, whether you buy anything or not. Just to see how goods are handled and sold in this new Modern Pure-Food Establishment is worth the trip down town to see.

THE EVIDENCE IS PRINTED.

Locked Out Brewery Workers of Cincinnati Publish the Correspondence of Guilt.

Engineers and Firemen Should Take Action.

The following communications appearing in this week's Brauer Zeitung show beyond doubt the extent of the conspiracy existing between the Brewery bosses of Cincinnati and the Brewery Firemen and Engineers.

The sooner such actions are made known and those guilty of them pointed out and denounced, the better off will be the labor movement of the country.

Office of the Christian Moerlein Brewing Company.
February 24, 1902.

Dear Sir—We herewith enclose copy of an appeal issued by the International Union of Steam Engineers and International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen, which kindly have published in the prominent daily papers in your city—both German and English, and charge the expense to us.

We think that the controversy between the Engineers and Firemen and the Brewery Workers in this city, will be over in a few days, as it is merely a dispute between two labor organizations, both belonging to the American Federation of Labor.

We believe that organized labor in your city would appreciate the fact that we are an innocent party, and that a boycott against the product of any of the brewers of Cincinnati, Ohio, Covington and Newport, Ky., is a boycott against Union Labor, and for this reason we do not think you will suffer in consequence.

If, however, you are not affected in any way, you need not have the appeal published, but use the same only in case it is a necessity.

Please give this your attention, and advise us of any change in the situation in your city.

Yours truly,
THE CHRISTIAN MOERLEIN BREWING CO.,
Per J. GEO. JUNG, Sec and Treas.

The enclosed copy of the appeal is the same which Henry Ketter uses in his trip through the country. It reads as follows:

AN APPEAL TO ALL TRUE FRIENDS OF ORGANIZED LABOR.
Friends and Comrades:

We, the undersigned International Union of Steam Engineers and Union of Stationary Firemen, charter members of the American Federation of Labor, hereby make it known to our fellow workmen, to all upholders of true Union principles, and to the public at large, that the boycott declared by the Union of United Brewery Workers against the brewers of Cincinnati, O., and Covington and Newport, Ky., is part of a gross and outrageous conspiracy on the part of that body to force these strictly union firms to violate a solemn contract recently entered into

between them and the members of the said International Union of Steam Engineers and Union of Stationary Firemen, by which contract the Engineers and Firemen working in said breweries have secured for themselves an eight-hour workday in lieu of a twelve-hour workday as heretofore, and a material increase in wages.

The said breweries have honorably refused to disregard the obligations thus entered into by them toward their workmen, and have refused, in spite of all threats, to allow themselves to be used as a tool to coerce the engineers and firemen in their employ to desert the respective unions which have obtained such signal advantages for them and affiliate themselves with a body whose leaders show the utmost contempt for the rights of their fellow workmen.

For this honorable and manly stand in the interests of union workmen, and for no other reason, they are now being attacked by a few self-seeking individuals whose action is a disgrace to the great labor organization to which they and we belong.


We therefore ask all true Union men to resist this infamous attempt to boycott the brewers of Cincinnati, Ohio, and Covington and Newport, Ky., because they have steadfastly upheld union principles and because they have kept faith with their union workmen.

Union Men, if you boycott the products of the aforesaid firms, you will boycott your fellow-unionists, and aid the enemies of your own cause; you will deny us, your brothers, the privilege of our bread as members of our union, who, having struggled for their just rights, and having won them honorably, are now threatened with practical extinction by a body of men, calling themselves our comrades, but claiming a monopoly of the labor market, just as the great and pernicious trusts are claiming the monopoly of trade.

Comrades, the attempted boycott of the brewers of Cincinnati, Ohio, and Covington and Newport, Ky., is a boycott of union labor. Show your contempt for such unfraternal and dishonorable tactics by extending your patronage to these firms, who, having acceded to our just demands, are redeeming their pledged word, and are honorably standing by us in our struggle for the maintenance of our rights as Union men.

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF STEAM ENGINEERS,
Local No. 18,
HENRY KETTER, President,
INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF STATIONARY FIREMEN,
Local No. 49,
MICHAEL FLYNN, President.

OUR LABEL



JOHN MOESTL,
Vienna Bakery Co.
Bread Shipped Everywhere.
Union Made.

UNION SHOE REPAIR SHOP.
Have Your Work Done Only in Such Shops.

Custom Shoemakers Union of Local Union No. 245 B. & S. W. U. of A.
Following is the list of Union shops in St. Louis and vicinity, Frank (Jka) with Douglas Shoe Co., 619 Olive st.
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W. Dennhardt, 716 Chouteau ave.,
J. Adler, 3539 S. Broadway.
H. Hoppman, 2714 S. Broadway.
A. Sturm, 3914 Minnesota ave.
D. Lafferty, 2203 Franklin ave.
E. Moseley, 1116 N. High st.
Otto Winkler, 1521 Park ave.
Jacob Heller, 2116 Cherokee st.
M. Stober (with Heitzmann), Cherokee and Broadway.
Louis Boulter, 1718 Franklin ave.
L. E. Hildebrand, Suburban and

King's highway.
H. H. Jobe, 1208 Park ave.
Paul Schwartz, 3326 Leimp ave.
Dalquest (with C. Elson), 1025 N. Vandeventer ave.
Sam Marshall, 44 N. Leaningwell ave.
Geo. Hirsch, 996 Arsenal st.
Nick Berlingen, 3538 Indiana ave.
Roth, 2954 South 7th st.
John Schnappauf, 3698 S. Broadway.
Paul Statko.
Ben Curvant, 315 Collinsville ave., East St. Louis, Ill.

SHOE REPAIRERS' LABOR UNION.
REAU, H. B. JOBE,
1208 PARK AVE.

Boycott R. Casper & Co. 1811 Olive and 2941 Olive st., as it is endorsed by the CENTRAL TRADES AND LABOR UNION.

Members of Organized Labor are requested to have their repairing done in strictly union shops.

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Published by the Comrade Pub. Co., 11 Cooper Square, N. Y.

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A lecture by John Spargo, editor of THE COMRADE, originally delivered under the title "Our Position: Economic, Ethical and Political."
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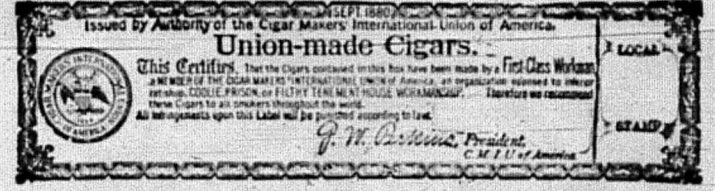
Labor's best chance to get a big bargain in a first-class Piano or Organ. Come early.

Jesse French Piano and Organ Company,
1114 OLIVE STREET.
Sale on at A. O. Field Piano Company's, 1108 Olive St.

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No. 51 A. F. OF L.

Wishes to announce to the Trade that reliable and competent Bartenders will be furnished on application for all occasions. Saloons of extra engagements, etc. Send all orders to **BAUER, Secretary and Business Agent,** 604 Market street. Phone A.
Don't patronize Saloons where the Union Bar Sign or Blue Union Button is not displayed.

Smoke Only Union Made Cigars.



See That Every Box Bears the **Blue Union Label.**
Issued by the Cigarmaker's International Union of America.

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HEYDT'S SUPERIOR BREAD

UNION MADE.

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 grow, to help it grow; 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."

OFFICIAL.

At a meeting of the State Quorum, held March 29, the Financial Secretaries Record Book system, proposed by the National Secretary, was adopted and he was instructed to forward one copy to each club in the State with a bill for same. The cost of the book is to be 20c, with a sufficient number of pages to make 30 reports.

Owing to the difficulty experienced in keeping in touch with the conditions existing this step was necessary. Local clubs are requested to use this book when making their next report.

A. J. LAWRENCE, Recording Secretary.

By order of the State Quorum, Socialist Party of Missouri.

FOURTEENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Comrade Knecht, of Poplar Bluff, writes asking us to obtain through these columns, the opinion of the Socialists of the Fourteenth Congressional District concerning the advisability of holding a convention for the nomination of a congressional candidate for the coming election.

The following clubs are in the district: Ruth, Stone county; West Plains, Howell county; Dexter, Standard county; Cape Girardeau, Cape Girardeau county; and Poplar Bluff, Butler county.

The whole district includes the counties of Stone, Christian, Douglas, Ozark, Howell, Oregon, Ripley, Butler, Taney, Dunklin, Pemiscot, New Madrid, Goddard, Mississippi, Scott and Cape Girardeau.

The clubs above are all in good condition and they should by all means have a ticket the field. Secretaries of these clubs will write to Dr. Carl Knecht, Poplar Bluff, Mo., in making arrangements.

LYNCHBURGH.

The Lynchburgh Club has arranged for meetings as follows: Regular meetings: March 17, April 19, June 14; agitation meetings: April 5 and others later.

Lynchburgh also asks that Lebanon and Phillipsburgh organize and help from a county organization.

In St. Louis.

MAY DAY.

Don't forget the May Day celebration at Concordia Turner Hall, Thirteenth and Arsenal streets. Program will begin at 1:20 p. m. German and English speeches will be delivered and a general German and English program will be delivered.

Prof. Pan Boeck will lead an orchestra of twelve pieces, and the Socialist Singing Societies will take part. The Brewers, Bottlers, Coopers, Machinists, Woodworkers and other unions will participate directly. The women and children are especially urged to attend.

At 4 p. m. a parade will form and march to the C. T. and L. U. celebration at Lem's Park. Arrangement meetings will be held at room 7, 22 N. Fourth street every Saturday evening.

ADVERTISERS.

Comrades, don't forget that if you want to keep up our present rate of advertising you must patronize them. This is the only thing that will make them stay. It is a business proposition with them and running a paper is also a business proposition.

Don't forget to leave one of our cards when buying from them.

There seems to be no let-up to the growth of Socialism in St. Louis. The various ward clubs are taking in new members at nearly every meeting.

The Ninth Ward Club at its meeting Wednesday evening took in Nineteen new members and promise to do better next week.

The most gratifying symptom of the whole movement is the remarkable growth of Socialist sentiment among the trades unionists, they are beginning to understand the necessity of power with which none can they hope to cope with their capitalist masters, entrenched as they are behind the power of the law, the judge, the legislature the executive and the police power. They will speak this understanding at the polls this fall when they will declare that in the future these forces shall be controlled by them.

Keep up the good work, comrades, you must do your part and it will be you who reap the reward. One thousand members will mean 20,000 votes; never stop until you get them.

FIRST WARD.

The First Ward comrades will hold their next agitation meeting on the 9th. They are at work on the Fifth Representative District convention and expect a good attendance. They are also at work on the organization of the Ninth Precinct. With it in shape we will have three clubs in the First Ward, all in good condition. The comrades in the other wards would do well to follow suit.

SECOND WARD.

What is the matter with the Second Ward Club? We haven't had any word from them for some time. Somebody must have gone to sleep. Comrades, the Twelfth Ward is even at work now, don't allow yourselves to drop inaction. See that your organizer attends the next meeting of the City Central Committee. Arrange a good agitation meeting and see if it won't make you feel better.

SIXTH WARD.

The Sixth Ward comrades have been somewhat inactive for awhile but signs seem to be pointing their way again. We expect to hear from them in a short while and if we don't we will have to put them on the drowsy list.

Members are requested to pay their dues to Comrade Specht at 108 Chouteau avenue. The club meets there every Tuesday evening. Don't let the old nick himself keep you away from the next meeting.

SEVENTH AND EIGHTH WARDS.

The Eighth Ward Club held a very well attended business meeting at Dewey Hall, 2301 E. Broadway, Tuesday evening and admitted two new members.

These comrades are workers and never allowed any grass to grow under their feet. They are now at work on arrangements for the Second Representative Convention which will doubtless be held some time in April. Due notice will be given later.

NINTH WARD.

The Ninth Ward comrades held their first separate meeting Wednesday evening and as a starter took in 19 new members, all members of the Brewers, Bottlers and Freight Handlers' Unions. They have been meeting with the Eighth Ward for some time but their first go at it alone has been so successful that they even talk of taking the whole business at their next meeting.

The Freight Handlers' Union is filled with Socialists and all of them will be in the Socialist Party before the end of April.

Comrades Wm. Brandt and Christ Hocker spoke Wednesday evening and did things up as only they know how. The following officers were elected: Recording Secretary, John Zwasta; Financial Secretary, Charles Budd; Literature Agent, M. Holdermann; Organizer, Louis Thomas. A collection of \$3.95 was taken and everybody felt good. The club meets regularly every Wednesday evening at Seventh and Arsenal streets.

TENTH WARD.

The Tenth Ward comrades are meeting regularly at Comrade Jacob Fries house every Sunday morning and are carrying on a systematic canvass of the ward. Every Socialist and every sympathizer is being hunted to his aole.

The Eleventh Ward comrades are still at it and when that is said it means volumes for the Eleventh Warders are hustlers. They held a rousing business meeting Thursday night, admitted several new members, and did other things from which we will hear before many days. They meet regularly on Thursday evenings at Basses Hall, Broadway and Sten St. Any workman in the Eleventh Ward who thinks he is entitled to the full product of his labor wants to be on hand at the next meeting.

SIXTEENTH WARD.

The Sixteenth Ward Club is not allowing any body else to do anything or the movement that they don't go their own better.

Their entertainment committee is always thinking out new schemes to trap the niggers and they are getting a whole web full. They are willing to help in any part of the city and show the other comrades how to do business. They are to be found at Twenty-first and Franklin Avenue every Thursday evening.

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

The Seventeenth Warders are at work on the Fourth Representative District convention. Look for the report of this occurrence in next week's paper.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

The Eighteenth Ward Club is helping with the job, and are going to share in the reward.

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.

Two six month cards by Comrade Stolz of the Beer Drivers.

Send in your name for the sinking fund.

Yearly sub. from Comrade Holman, the 11th Ward Secretary.

Send in your name for the sinking fund.

Yearly subs. from Comrade Beers and McCallum.

Send in your name for the sinking fund.

Pledges of 25c each from Comrades Baker, Weising and Drake of the 17th Ward Club.

Send in your name for the sinking fund.

Twenty-five cent card from Comrade Ingram.

Send in your name for the sinking fund.

Forty cents on the pledge and 25c on sinking fund list, from Comrade Gundro of the 1st Ward.

Comrade Buntensch of the 1st Ward brings in \$30.00 worth of advertisements and a number of subs. All comrades could do as well if they will get out and hustle. If each comrade will get one ad. in his locality and keep it in the paper by getting his friends to patronize those advertising we would have a revenue of \$75 or \$80 per week from advertising alone. This, with revenue coming in from subscriptions, would enable us to get the paper out as we would like it.

Comrade Bressert, another 1st Ward hustler, brings in \$2.00 worth of subs. and promises more next week.

Here they come again, Comrade Tyson, of the 1st Ward, brings in a 3-inch ad. and 2 six month cards, besides paying for his own ad. for three months. Members in other ward clubs ought to take a tumble to themselves and get to work. Show what kind of stuff you are made of and go after the funds. If you want the paper to prosper let your actions show it. Judging by the actions of some of the members, we would have cause to believe that they do not care whether the paper weathers the storm or goes to pieces upon the breakers.

We have failed to get ads through the 2nd, 5th, 10th, 11th, 16th, 18th, 21st, 24th and 27th Ward Clubs. We ought to receive at least one ad. from each of these clubs and the comrades can surely spare the efforts in the interest of the paper.

Send in your name for the sinking fund.

Comrade Schrier brings in a yearly sub.

Comrades Budd and Blumenthal bring in yearly subs.

Comrade Bert Scott of the 16th Ward Club sends in \$1.00 for cards sent him. Let all comrades having cards sell them and send the money in. It is needed.

Comrade McIntosh pays 50c on the pledge list.

Comrade Scheffer brings in \$1.00 on the pledge list from the 16th Ward boys.

Otto Kaemmerer of the 27th Ward pays \$1.00 on the pledge list.

Yearly sub. from Comrade Stensen.

A batch of subs. from Comrade Philippi of the Beer Bottlers.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD.

The Twenty-first Ward Club held its regular business meeting at 2619 Lucky street on last Tuesday evening took in two new members and laid plans for getting more.

TWENTY-FOURTH WARD.

The Twenty-fourth Ward comrades have not been hustling lately as they should. Don't let the others beat you at it. Be up and doing. We can't get Socialism by merely sitting at home and dreaming about it. It takes work and there is plenty of it for all. Don't compel us to call you sleepy.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD.

The Twenty-seventh Ward Club is still plodding away. It is a big ward and hard to get over but there are some big comrades in the club and they are hard propositions when they get after you. If anybody can make it go they can. Keep an eye on them.

Kansas City Platform.

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

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

It is distinctly to the interests of the capitalist class to have a surplus of unemployed, in order that the competition of that surplus will keep down the price of labor. Therefore, in the line of increasing employment and wages, we will abolish the contract system as far as possible, and have all work done through the various departments of the city, and all municipal 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 pest-house and deck the potter's field with wooden slabs.

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

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

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

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

The actual value of all property, both

Sufficient revenue for all our purposes will be raised by assessing on real and personal. At present rates those of small means are made to pay in excess of their just proportion of taxes, while corporations and wealthy individuals swear to assessment lists which should send their makers to the Penitentiary.

The Socialist Party asks the aid and the suffrage of the people of Kansas City upon the understanding that a Socialist administration will at once declare the franchise of the Metropolitan Street Railway Co. forfeited because of the non-compliance with the very plain terms of such franchise, 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.

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 by the workers. This ownership enables the capitalists to control the product and keep the workers dependent upon them.

Private ownership of the means of production and distribution is responsible for the ever-increasing uncertainty of livelihood and the poverty and misery of the working class, and it divides society into two hostile classes—the capitalists and the wage-workers. The once powerful middle class is rapidly disappearing in the mill of competition. The struggle is now between the capitalist class and the working class. The possession of the means of livelihood gives to the capitalist the control of the government, the press, the pulpit and the schools, and enables them to reduce the 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 fomented between nations, indiscriminate slaughter is encouraged and 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 same economic causes which have developed the present 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 wealth production. The Democratic, Republican, and all other parties which do not stand for the complete overthrow of the capitalist system are alike political representatives of the capitalist class.

of economic conditions tends to the overthrow of the capitalist system, we must transition to Socialism also depend upon the stage of development reached by the proletariat. We therefore request the party to support all active efforts of the working class to better its condition, to elect Socialists to political offices, and to facilitate the attainment of the end.

As such means we advocate: 1. The collective ownership of all means of transportation and communication and all other public utilities as well as of all industries controlled by monopolies and combines. No part of the revenue from such industries to be applied to the payment of taxes on property or to the increase of wages and shortening of the hours of labor of the employees. 2. The progressive reduction of the hours of labor and the increase of wages in order to decrease the share of the worker in the product of labor. 3. State or national insurance of working people in case of accidents, unemployment, sickness and old age; the funds for this purpose to be furnished by the government and to be administered under the control of the working class. 4. The inauguration of a system of public industries, public control of the means of production in order that the working class may secure 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. 8. But in advocating these measures we do not mean the overthrow of the present Commonwealth, we mean the working class to take control of the government, to control of public utilities, and to secure the abolition of greater security and the improvement of the conditions of the working class.

Socialist Clubs.

CITY CENTRAL COMMITTEE. Meetings every Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock in the hall, corner of 23rd and Oak streets, Garnett, Evans and Kelly streets, Kansas City, Mo.

SOCIALIST OPEN MEETING EVERY Sunday, 2 p. m., at Turner Hall, corner of 12th and Olive streets. Speakers provided by Educational Committee. Expenses also supplied for outside speakers where expenses are guaranteed. Meetings Sec. 1241 Baltimore ave., Kansas City, Mo.

ARGOLA—E. Johnson, Secretary.

AURORA—J. O. Brown, Secretary.

AVILLA—Geo. W. Lewis, Secretary, 207 1-2 11th st.

BEVIER—S. S. Andrews, Secretary.

CALIFORNIA—J. M. Newton, Secretary.

CHILLICOTHE—R. S. Parker, Secretary.

CAPE GIRARDEAU—W. J. Mack, Secretary.

CARTHAGE—W. H. McFall, Secretary, 1012 1/2 Clinton st.

DEXTER—J. H. Sherwood, Secretary.

GREENFIELD—W. C. Starr, Secretary.

HALE—Theo. Foulhouf, Secretary.

HANNIBAL—Mrs. Lizzie Talbot, Secretary.

JEFFERSON CITY—Wm. Tattenhall, Secretary, 1110 E. High street.

JOPLIN—Carl Owen, 2522, Ana Baker, Secretary.

LAMAR—H. E. Baldwin, Secretary.

LIBERAL—George Mellor, Secretary.

LINCOLN—L. E. Wear, Secretary.

LYNCHBURGH—Jay Quinn, Secretary, J. G. Allen, Organizer.

NEVADA—Louis Landman, Secretary, 427 W. Ashland street.

ANSFIELD—Frank Peacock, Secretary.

MILAN—R. D. Morrison, Secretary.

Meets second Saturday night of each month at N. W. Cor. Public Square.

PLEASANT HILL—W. D. Hart, Secretary.

POPLAR BLUFF—C. Knecht, Secretary.

RUTH—J. W. Gibbons, Secretary, Lena, Mo.

ST. JOSEPH—T. S. Irish, Secretary, 3rd and Isabelle streets.

SEDALIA—Ben. Stinson, Secretary, E. Third street.

STRINGFIELD—B. H. Sherman, Secretary, 1807 Lyons street.

WEBB CITY—Peter McEntee, Secretary, 910 W. Daughters street.

WEST PLAINS—Rev. John F. Williams, Secretary.

WARRENSBURG—W. F. Satter, Secretary, the Ridge, Mo., Organizer.

St. Louis 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 your branch if you are not a member. If you are a member, attend the next meeting of your branch if you are not a member. If you are a member, attend the next meeting of your branch if you are not a member.

STATE COMMITTEE MEETS every Saturday night at N. 4th street, 7th and 8th streets, Secretary, Treasurer.

CITY CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETS every Monday evening at 2 N. 4th street, room 2, M. Hallard Dunn, Secretary.

FIRST WARD CLUB MEETS every Monday evening at 428 N. Broadway.

SIXTH WARD CLUBS (including 4th ward) meets every Tuesday evening at 1027 Chouteau avenue.

EIGHTH WARD CLUB (including 7th and 9th) meets every Tuesday evening at Dewey Hall, 2301 E. Broadway.

TENTH WARD CLUB MEETS every second and fourth Wednesday evening at South-west Turn Hall, Ohio and Potomac streets.

ELEVENTH WARD CLUB MEETS every Thursday evening at 23rd and Sten street.

SEVENTEENTH WARD CLUB MEETS every Wednesday evening at 20th and North Main streets.

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