

Organize FOR Emancipation.

ST. LOUIS LABOR.

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ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI, SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1902.

PRICE, Two Cents.

DRAGGED FROM STREET CARS BY BRUTAL POLICEMEN AND CURSED AND BEATEN.

Four Girls, Members of the Garment Workers' Union, Fall Victims to the Protectors of Capitalism. PRIVATE PROPERTY MUST BE PROTECTED.

Police Outrages During the Garment Workers Strike.

- 1. PICKETS ORDERED TO "MOVE ON" WHENEVER THEY CAME IN CONTACT WITH THE POLICEMEN. 2. PICKETS CLUBBED AND ARRESTED WHEN THEY REFUSED TO OBEY THESE ORDERS. 3. NINETY-THREE MEN HAVE BEEN, SO FAR, ARRESTED, SUBJECTING THE UNION TO ANNOYANCE AND BREAKING THE FORCE OF THE STRIKE. 4. STRIKERS ARRESTED FOR DISTRIBUTING BOYCOTT CIRCULARS, ON CHARGE OF "LITTERING THE STREETS." RIGHT TO BOYCOTT; DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT THUS KNOCKED OUT. 5. RIDING TO AND FROM WORK IN CARRIAGES WITH "SCABS," PREVENTING STRIKERS FROM TALKING WITH THEM. 6. ARRESTING STRIKERS FOR ATTEMPTING TO TALK WITH SCABS. 7. L. N. PEARSON, OF FIRM OF BEAR, OLIVER & SINGER, AND FIVE SCABS, ALL HEAVILY ARMED, RELEASED WITHOUT CHARGES BEING REFERRED AGAINST THEM. 8. THERESA SCHERER, ANNIE TRAUB, MOLLIE MARTELL AND EMMA JONES, STRIKING GIRLS, BRUTALLY ASSAULTED, CURSED AND ARRESTED. 9. CAPTAIN O'MALLEY DECLARES HE IS "SORRY," BUT "PRIVATE PROPERTY" MUST BE PROTECTED. 10. WHAT NEXT? THE FUTURE MUST BE READ IN THE LIGHT OF THE PAST. 11. THE WORKERS SHOULD TAKE ACTION, BY COMBINING THEIR VOTES BEHIND THE SOCIALIST PARTY THEY CAN ELECT MEN OF THEIR OWN CLASS, WHO, PLEDGED TO THE OVERTHROW OF THIS BLESSED "PRIVATE PROPERTY," IN THE MEANS OF LIFE WILL USE THEIR POWERS AGAINST THE CAPITALIST CLASS.

Once more have the striking Garment Workers felt the power of the police force. This time the girls have borne the brunt of their actions. The girls have proven the most effective pickets and up to the present the police have not interfered with them. The men have been arrested, clubbed, beaten and driven away, but up to last Friday the girls were not molested. When their work became effective, however, the fact of their being women made no difference to the protectors of capitalism and the following story told by Miss Emma Jones, one of the strikers shows the extent to which the capitalist class will go in their effort to protect their profits. "I had been at work all day," said Miss Jones, "I was passing by Eighth and Lucas avenue, where some of the garment workers were being abused by the police. I stopped to see what was happening. A big sergeant came along. He grabbed me and said: 'Move on, you chicken face, you.' Then Policeman Dineen grabbed me. I never heard such swearing and language in my life. "He took me to the telephone box, and there he called me such names that I had to resent it. He swore and cursed and heaped abuse on my father and mother, and then he called me a name that I am ashamed to speak. "When he called me that I said, 'Look here, I'll give you to understand that I am a respectable working girl. You ought to be in the penitentiary for treating me so.' "Then he struck me and knocked me down. I fell up against an iron post. He stood on me with his feet, and pulled my hair. My combs flew out, and he would not even allow me to pick them up. Mrs. Robinson, one of the garment workers, came to help me. She lifted up my head and he arrested her for interfering with an officer. "He dragged me across the street. He threatened to 'knock my head off' but for the assistance of Mrs. Robinson I should have been terribly hurt. "I never heard such shameful talk before in my life. I was never called such names, and struck and beaten like I was. It was a shame to be treated that way for merely insisting on my rights. "Mr. Edward Strauss, who has charge of the strike pickets, in reciting the facts, said: "The girls were dragged from the street car by Policeman Burke, who called them dirty dogs and commanded them to get away from the place. He started away with the girls and Policeman Henderson came up. The girls naturally resented the treatment of the police officers. One of the policemen said: "Shut up, you dirty dogs, you are under arrest. "I was notified of the trouble and went to the scene. When I got there I found the policemen cursing the girls and calling them vile names. "Gentlemen, I said, 'you are police officers, but I wish you would understand that you are dealing with ladies. I would like to get a carriage to take the girls to the police station. "When I said this they cursed me and said they would take me, too. When the patrol wagon came the police lined the girls up, refusing to assist them into the wagon. "Get in there, you dogs," they said. "That's where you belong. "Such facts as these are more eloquent than words and their mere recital should show every workman the justice which capitalism affords. We are told that we live in 'the land of the free and the home of the brave' for the only party that stands for and insists upon the abolition of the wage system and the establishment of the public or collective ownership of all industries. "I have also spoken in Troy, Illinois, for the local of the Socialist party. In Lebanon for the Miners, East St. Louis Steel Workers, El Dorado Federal Union and Carterville Miners. All of the above meetings were well attended with one exception. The meeting in Carterville was not advertised and an impromptu meeting was held on the street, which turned out very well, everything considered. "On May 17 I was in Staunton and spoke at the Miners' Injunction Day celebration. A large crowd assembled to listen to the speakers who were present to speak upon government by injunction. Comrade Chas. Kassell, Injunction, Comrade of St. Louis of St. Louis, was with me and spoke in German. "Comrade Kassell dealt some hard blows at government by injunction and presented the Socialist position on the question of injunction in a forcible manner, which was highly appreciated by the miners. "The meeting was a complete success and this day is destined to become one of much importance among the miners as a day of discussion of the question of government or misgovernment of the capitalist class. Socialist speakers will be in great demand on these days and will do much good for the movement. Meetings so good for the movement. Meetings so far this week are turning out well and will be fully reported in my next. "Fraternally yours, JOHN C CHASE.

We know the extent of that, "freedom," we know it to be a mockery, but let us show that at least we are brave enough to acknowledge our slavery, and in acknowledging it resolve to act with our own class in the selection of workmen to office and make our freedom possible. These acts of our masters have gone too long unheeded, if we but rise to our duty and act like men this will be the last of such outrages.

TIME FOR ACTION IS HERE.

National Committee Socialist Party Issues Appeal for Strike Propaganda Fund.

The atmosphere is alive with working class revolt, strikes are in progress everywhere and the whole capitalist society is in disorder. The workers are learning their power and with it they can strike the blow for freedom. This awakening revolt must be guided into the proper channels or it will become wasted, and with that end in view the National Committee of the Socialist Party has issued a call for funds with which to carry on this work. Every workman who feels the necessity for action should respond to the call and enable the National Committee to strike a blow that will stagger the triumph of capitalism. To the Members of the Socialist Party: Comrades, Letters are reaching National headquarters from the coal miners unions in various states, thanking the Socialist Party for collecting and distributing the news of the anthracite strike. The republic is in the throes of a veritable hurricane of strikes. Brewery workers are still on in Boston and Cincinnati, both of the above organizations likely to become involved on a national scale, while strikes of lesser importance rage or impend at all points of the compass in this "sweet land of liberty." In order to facilitate the capital class in digging its own grave in the social upheaval now in progress all over the country you are requested to send contributions to the National Committee, so enable us to continue the work already begun of breaking up the "conspiracy of silence" of the capitalist press; sending party propagandists to the scene of capitalist labor disturbances; and co-operating with the state and local organizations of our party and the trade unions involved. Let us do all in our power to encourage and cheer the strikers in their organized resistance to capitalist exploitation; imbue them with the knowledge of the social revolution and infuse them with the spirit and determination to usher it in forthwith. Comrades, the hour for action calls you. We ask you to rise to the greatness of this opportunity and do your part for the hand of evolution points to the last days in the calendar of capitalism. Yours fraternally, LEON GREENBAUM, National Secretary.

SPRINGFIELD CONVENTION A SUCCESS.

Thirteen Points Represented, Showing Good Material—Resolutions and Platform Adopted—Ticket Nominated. Capitalist Mayor's Address of Welcome Not Wanted.

The State Convention at Springfield was in every way a success. Thirteen points were represented as follows: Liberal, Sedalia, Kansas City, St. Louis, Springfield, Aurora, Galent, Joplin, Bevier, Greenfield, Monett, West Plains and Poplar Bluff. The first day's session opened Saturday, June 7, at 10 a. m., at G. A. Hall on St. Louis at. The convention was called to order by Comrade Dunn of St. Louis, who, upon motion, was made secretary of the convention, Comrade George H. Turner of Kansas City was chosen chairman. After the selection of committee on rules and credentials, a recess was taken until one o'clock. After their reports had been acted upon the temporary organization was declared permanent. A. W. Lindberg was chosen sergeant-at-arms, and the following committees selected: Resolutions and Platform—Comrades West, Roach, Lipscomb, Behrens, Carroll. Constitution—Comrades Dunn, Oriare, Stockton, McDill, Turner. State Secretary's Report—Comrades Behrens, Mrs. Kate O'Hare, Newman, Agitation and Organization—Comrades Gibbons, Dunn, Slanker. Party Press—Comrades Andrews, Dunn, Slanker. After some debate a motion was made to combine the work of the two last named committees, they to make a joint report. At this point another recess was taken to 5 o'clock, at which time the committee on Platform and Resolutions reported. The platform reported was in line with the general policy of the party in Missouri, which is to use the National Platform with local variations. The platform as thus reported was adopted, with an additional declaration, demanding the election of labor commissioner, Factory and Mining Inspector by direct vote, instead of by appointment. The following resolutions were adopted: Whereas, the development of capitalism has practically reduced the farmers of this country to the condition of the wage working class, and Whereas, the speculation and investments by the larger capitalists directly and indirectly in farm lands and improved machinery renders the farmers' position more and more precarious, and Whereas, the conditions tend to bring the farmers to the same state of economic dependence occupied by the wage working class, therefore, be it Resolved, That we call upon the farmers of this State to study the labor question and ally themselves with the wage workers under the banner of the Socialist Party. Whereas, the experience of organized labor in the past ten years demonstrates beyond doubt that the present state militia is nothing but the instrument of the capitalist class to protect and advance its interest and also to crush organized labor in all its efforts for better conditions, therefore, be it Resolved, That we demand the disbandment of the present State militia and especially call upon all organized labor in the State of Missouri to join with the Socialist Party in its efforts to abolish the militia system. Whereas, the announcement was published that the Mayor of Springfield would deliver an address of welcome to the Socialist State Convention, therefore, with due respect to the Mayor and without any intention on our part to reflect on his personal honesty and sincerity, or the honesty and integrity of the comrades who invited him, we make the following declaration: The Mayor was elected on a capitalist party ticket and as a capitalist politician, he is pledged to capitalist class interests, and the labor struggles of recent years have conclusively shown that both the Republican and Democratic Parties are political machines for the protection of capitalist class interests, using the judicial, military and executive powers to crush the organization of labor, and the class interests of labor being diametrically opposed to the interests of capitalism, and the Socialist Party being the party of the wage working class, therefore, be it Resolved, That this convention em-

CAPITALIST CONSPIRACY Hatched by Indicted Boodler TO BREAK UP STRIKE.

Police Department and Pinkertons Lend Aid in the Arrest of Edward C. Theis. Free Speech a Thing of the Past.

- 1. ST. LOUIS CAR COMPANY, UNDER PRESIDENT GEO. J. KOBUSCH (INDICTED BOODLER), DOES ALL IN ITS POWER TO BREAK UP UNIONS. 2. EDWARD C. THEIS SUCCEEDS IN ORGANIZING METAL WORKERS. 3. METAL WORKERS STRIKE. 4. THEIS ARRESTED AT KOBUSCH'S SUGGESTION BY PINKERTONS—DENIED BAIL FOR FORTY-EIGHT HOURS FOR MERELY URGING HIS MEN TO STAND FIRM. 5. POSSIBLE ACTION BY C. T. AND L. U.

Members of the Allied Metal Mechanics Union are beginning to feel the force of the defenders of capitalism, and their experiences added to that of the Garment Workers' Union would forever result in the desertion of capitalist parties and the lining up of organized labor behind the party of their own class, the Socialist party, through the success of which they will be able to select a police department pledged to the interest of the workers. To the shocking treatment given the girls of the Garment Workers' Union must be added a cold blooded attempt to imprison Edward C. Theis, business agent of the Metal Mechanics Union, and thus deprive his striking brother unionists of his aid during their contest with their masters. The brutal action of the police toward the Garment Workers we report in another column, the facts in the case of E. C. Theis are as follows: The St. Louis Car company under the presidency of George J. Kobusch, (indicted for bribery by the Grand Jury) has for years fought organized labor and done everything possible to break up their organization. Through the persistent efforts of Theis however, after a year's work the Metal Workers were organized and on May 26 they struck for a nine-hour day after they had used every peaceable means to bring about a settlement. The strikers were determined and through the vigorous action of Theis they showed every chance of success. Kobusch therefore determined to get rid of Theis. He therefore posted himself on the street in front of a strikers meeting place and in company with two Pinkertons waited for him to come out. Kobusch entered the place before the meeting ended and coaxed Theis outside where the Pinkertons grabbed him and took him to the jail where they placed a charge against him of "inciting to riot," a warrant was refused however, and they charged him with calling an unlawful assemblage, that was also refused and he was finally charged with disturbing the peace upon which he will be tried in the Second District Police Court. During all this time he was refused bail and for nearly forty-eight hours he was confined to a cell and it was only after determined demand that bail was finally given. This matter will be thoroughly discussed at a special meeting of the C. T. and L. U., Sunday. The following resolution was introduced by L. G. Alexander of Machinists Union 85 and passed at the last meeting: Whereas, Bro. E. C. Theis, business agent of the Allied Metal Mechanics Union, while in the discharge of his duty in addressing strikers of his union and all employees of the St. Louis Car company was unjustly and unlawfully arrested and thrown into jail and compelled to lay there for 42 hours despite the fact that any amount of bond was at hand, and Whereas, We believe that every American citizen is guaranteed right of free speech under the constitution of the United States, we are therefore compelled to believe that his arrest was the outcome of a plot or scheme hatched out by the aforesaid firm, and we further believe that it is not alone a blow to Edw. C. Theis and Allied Metal Mechanics, but to organized labor in general. Therefore, be it Resolved, That we the C. T. and Labor Union, in regular session assembled, this 8th day of June, 1902, extend our support to E. C. Theis and the Allied Metal Mechanics in an endeavor to right the wrongs and bring justice to light. L. G. ALEXANDER.

SPECIAL MEETING To Discuss Police Outrages OF C. T. AND L. U.

Every Delegate Should be Present Sunday, June 15, at 2 P. M.

The issue in St. Louis is clear between capital and labor and all things point to a clearly drawn issue between capitalist politics and labor politics. Both Democratic and Republican parties have shown their "love" for labor and their defense of capitalism. The posse comitatus will always stand out as one of the most heinous crimes against labor ever committed and the Republican party stands charged with its commission. The recent action of the Police Department in relation to the Garment Workers' and Metal Workers strikes shows conclusively the interests protected by the Democratic party. With these facts staring labor in the face, surely the time for action has come. It is with this spirit that a special meeting of the Central Trades and Labor Union has been called for Sunday, June 15, at 2 P. M. The resolution introduced by L. G. Alexander of Machinists Union 85, at the last meeting, (printed in another column) reiterates the same feeling and its passage at that time had largely to do with the calling of the special meeting to consider the whole subject. All should be present.

Fight to a Finish Is Declared.

Coal Operators Are Determined to Break Up the United Mine Workers' Union. Capitalist Governor of Pennsylvania Swearing in Murderers. Shamokin, Pa., June 3, 1902.—Press Committee appointed to supply news to Headquarters Socialist Party, Strike order generally obeyed here, and throughout the whole anthracite region. At the end of three weeks men are standing like a rock, not a sign of weakness anywhere. Companies have notified men that fight will be to a finish. No attempt to work non-union men yet. All quiet and less men on the street now than when mines were operating. Public sympathy is with the strikers, but many think the strike untimely and believe that a year later it would be more powerful when existing agreements expired with bituminous miners and both bodies could strike together. The public authorities have not taken sides yet but may do so later. Operators have sworn in 1,300 or 1,400 deputies for their dirty work. District Presidents, Nichols, Pahey and Duffy made advance protest yesterday against interference by State authorities in favor of operators. (Continued on Third Page.)

PREDICTS A BIG VOTE.

Comrade Jno. C. Chase Reports the Result of His Lectures Before the Unions of St. Louis. Thoroughly Soaked with Socialism. St. Louis, Mo., May 31, 1902. Leon Greenbaum, Secretary Labor Lecture Bureau: Dear Comrade:—Since my last report on lecture work, I have addressed fifteen meetings under the auspices of labor organizations in Missouri and Illinois. In St. Louis I have spoken for the Journeymen Tailors, Bridge and Structural Workers, Metal Polishers, Cigarmakers, Brewers and Malsters, Carpenters and Brewery Firemen. All these meetings were well attended in every instance with cordial welcome and enthusiasm. It seems to me from the way they receive the idea of taking political action through the Socialist party, that the outlook for a great growth in the movement in St. Louis is assured and that great success is bound to be attained in the coming fall election. I feel sure that the working men see the futility of changing after public ownership parties, "Allied Third Parties" and the like, and line up in the coming election.

St. Louis Labor.

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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.



Entered March 22nd, 1902, as second-class matter, Post Office at St. Louis, Mo.; Act of Congress, March 3, 1879.

Remit by stamps or money order

Press dispatches announce that Comrade Max Hayes has been elected as a delegate to the next A. F. of L. convention to represent the International Typographical Union.

Comrade Hayes has been a delegate to the A. F. of L. for several terms from the Cleveland (O.) central body, but with only one vote his powers have been limited. This selection means something for progressive trades unionism.

The American Bankers' corporation is the name under which the new banking trust is to be organized, which will be the most powerful organization in the country.

The new concern will establish branches at New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Buffalo, and the capitals of the different States. With this plan under way Morgan's ownership of the earth will be but a question of a few years.

The Republican party is to adopt a new campaign cry: "Let well enough alone," and it will take the "full dinner pail" fixed on last time, and "hang on to it" will fix them this time.

There will come a day, however, when workmen will reason a little above a hog, who is perfectly content with a trough full. When that time comes we will find our friend, Hanna, vainly crying, "Let well enough alone," but he will wait in vain for an answer.

J. W. Pike of Kentucky is traveling to Oklahoma locked up in a wooden cage in order to prevent himself from doing bodily harm to his wife and children.

He was made crazy with a bullet in the head received in the civil war. When profits were to be had our capitalist system called him a hero, and praised his noble deeds, but with the chance of profits gone, he becomes a tramp and an outcast. But capitalism is so practical.

The Brewery Bosses of Cincinnati have brought an injunction against the executive board of the A. F. of L. to restrain them from enforcing a decision commanding the members of the Engineers' Union to refuse steam to the scab workmen in the Cincinnati breweries.

It will be interesting to note the outcome of this case. It is a very decided departure in labor injunctions and will doubtless form the basis of an effort to prevent any action whatever on the part of the A. F. of L. in regard to strikes. Capitalism has not yet played its last card.

A London dispatch states that seat speculators along the line of march at King Edward's coronation procession are very much discouraged. The price of seats has gone down more than half, and many people are holding off, hoping for a still further slump.

It is really too bad that his majesty should fall thus in the estimation of his subjects; possibly it is because some people are beginning to learn that the King is just so much in the road anyway, and they are using their money to get him out of the road, instead of buying seats to see his uselessness pass by in his robes of state.

The fresh air mission is at it again. The Republic says: Children whose en-

vironments are unfavorable, especially in warm weather, are gathered and taken into the country or on the river for a day's rest and recreation. During the extraordinarily hot weather of last summer thousands of the children were made comfortable in the large parks.

Why would we need such conditions exist? The parents of these children either produce the wealth of the city or stand ready to do it if given an opportunity.

On the other hand those who contribute the money for this one day's rest in 365 are those who have taken no part in wealth production. Where do they get what they possess? Can it be possible, that they take it from the parents of these children? The Socialist says so. Look it up and see.

Socialist Convention.

(Continued from First Page.)

phatically declares it to be neither desirable nor beneficial, but confusing and demoralizing to the sound tactics of our movement to allow speeches from any capitalist politicians at our Socialist convention.

The committee's report was adopted together with a recommendation that the platform and resolutions be sent to every trade union in the State, calling special attention to the resolution on State militia.

The convention then adjourned at 7:30 o'clock Sunday morning.

At this session Comrade Lipscomb was selected chairman. The first order of business was the report of the Constitution Committee. The committee recommended the discontinuance of the local quorum system. Comrade Dunn, however, filed a minority report, declaring for the old plan.

After some debate, the committee's report was lost. Several other changes were reported, and adopted, the principal one coming in the formation of a motion from Comrade Jas. S. Roche, exempting from the payment of dues all those members who are sick, out of employment or otherwise incapacitated.

The whole constitution, as amended, will be shortly submitted to referendum vote.

The Committee on State Secretary's Report recommended the acceptance of Comrade Putnam's resignation, which had been submitted, and the selection of a committee to audit his books. The committee chosen consisted of Comrades Hoehn, Dunn and Roche.

At this point the State Committee, which had been listening to evidence in the Springfield factional fight, reported with a recommendation that the Springfield charter be revoked and an organizer directed to reorganize the club.

The evidence disclosed some unwarranted actions on the part of the comrades holding the charter, which had alienated the best Socialists and resulted in a confusion of the class lines of action. Comrade F. P. O'Hare was selected to perfect the reorganization.

The convention adjourned at this time to allow the delegates to attend a meeting at the baseball park.

The delegates reassembled at 8 o'clock and heard the report of the Committee on Party Press, which recommended a plan of financing the Missouri Socialist and putting it on a firm basis. After some discussion the matter was referred to the editor, Comrade M. Ballard Dunn, with instructions to elaborate it and refer it, through the paper, to the comrades for discussion and suggestion before putting it into effect. The plan was offered by Comrade James A. Slanker of Joplin.

The committee also recommended that the convention endorse the St. Louis Arbeiter-Zeitung, the only German Socialist paper in Missouri.

The selection of the State Secretary was then taken up, resulting in the selection of J. H. Rathbun of Sedalia with E. F. Behrens, Jno. O. Fisher, F. P. Hunefeldt, James Knaus and M. J. McCabe as members of the Local Quorum.

The State ticket was chosen as follows:

- For Judge of Supreme Court: J. W. Gibbens, Galena.
- James A. Slanker, Joplin.
- F. P. O'Hare, Kansas City.
- For Railroad and Warehouse Commissioner: W. I. Pfifer, California.
- Pearl Thompson, Liberal.
- For Superintendent of Public Instruction: Dr. A. H. Hull, Carthage.
- For Court of Appeals (Eastern District): George Bullock, Poplar Bluff.

After a vote of thanks to the citizens and the press of the city the convention then adjourned.

The two meetings held in Springfield were record breakers. The Opera House on Saturday night under the auspices of the Central Labor Council was comfortably filled, and a most enthusiastic audience sat for over three hours listening to Socialism.

Comrades Jno. C. Chase, E. T. Behrens, F. P. O'Hare and Mrs. O'Hare and James S. Roche spoke. The audience wanted more after it was over. The meeting at the ball park was better still, nearly 1,200 persons filled the large grand stand and cheered every Socialist sentiment to the echo.

Ohio State Convention.

Good Ticket Nominated and Work Outlined—Send Greeting to Striking Coal Miners.

Cleveland, O., June 8.—The state convention at Columbus, O., was a grand success. Secretary Critchlow's books show that there are now twenty-nine locals in the state and that the income of the state committee was nearly a thousand dollars during the past year.

Will hold county convention Sunday, June 29th. Comrade Strickland was again elected Organizer of State. Comrade Hayes was nominated Secretary of State, Dr. G. P. Maxwell, Mansfield, O., Supreme Judge; George Flummerfelt, Fremont, Dairy and Food Commissioner, Wm. C. Edwards, Portsmouth, member Board of Public Works.

The National party emblem—clasped hands across the globe—was adopted as the state emblem.

The following resolution, introduced by Delegate Keogh, of Toledo, was THREE—SOC—FOLEY adopted with singing shouts of approval.

"We, the Socialists of Ohio, in convention assembled, send greeting to our fellow wage-earners, the striking coal miners of Pennsylvania, and hereby pledge our moral and financial support in so far as we are able to assist them, and earnestly hope they will carry their struggle to successful termination. We would call their attention to the fact that organized capital can be finally defeated by organized labor only at the ballot box, and urge on them the necessity of voting as they strike and elect members of the working class instead of representatives of those whose interests are opposed to them."

We have heard of no other political party that has taken a stand on this question and don't expect to. The action taken at Columbus proves, once more that the Socialist party is not a "friend of labor," and does not deal in meaningless phrase and cheap gush, but it is THE labor party of Ohio.

MISS M. H. GEIGER.

LABEL LEAGUE MINUTES.

New Pasteboard Cards With Labels Printed on them have Been Ordered.

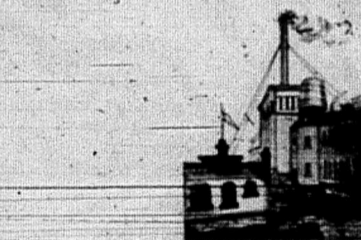
St. Louis, Mo., June 3.—Meeting called to order by Secretary Stoll, as both President Hamburg and Vice President were absent. J. Hoppenjohn was elected President Pro Tem. Sergeant-at-Arms D. Schweitzer was also noted absent.

Minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

Delegate Hy Bemer stated that the Label Committee called on the Co-Operative Printing Company to inquire as to the cost of the label cards; and reported that a paste board card such as we want would come to 5 cents each. On motion report was received and it was decided to get 500 cards printed.

Delegate of the Custom Shoe Workers reported that the cut of the shoe card was not ready but would be by next meeting.

Barbers' Delegate Frazee reported that they have been trying to organize a shop in the rear of Barnums Hotel, but as yet have not succeeded and he requested all Union men to stay away, especially the Retail Clerks who patronize the shop to a great extent. He also reported that the Barbers Union would pay a reward to any Union man finding a barber buying non-union goods.



New Union Factory on Randolph near Jefferson.

HAMILTON, BROWN SHOE Company.

NEW UNION FACTORY

On Randolph Street near Jefferson.

This factory will turn out Men's Fine Work Shoes under the Union Stamp. The building is being remodeled and will soon be ready to manufacture the strongest and best line of Men's Fine Work Shoes in the country. They will be in the market soon—watch for them.



Delegate Condon of the Garment Workers reported that the firm of Marx & Haas had agreed to settle and would have the label on their garments in the very near future.

Delegate Ronney of the Boot and Shoe Workers reported that if the Union men would demand the label on the Hamilton & Brown shoe that their factory would be organized in a very short time.

Delegate Meyer of the Cigarmakers requested all member of organized labor to refrain from buying the goods manufactured by the Tobacco Trust, which were being extensively advertised.

A communication was received from the Hodge and Lodge Paraphernalia Makers requesting the Label League to help them secure a label of their own, as the A. F. of L. refused to give them one unless they were a national union.

On motion the Secretary was instructed to inform them that we were unable to grant them any help inasmuch as the Label League could not issue labels to a Local Union.

Delegate Jobe of the Boot and Shoe Workers presented a lot of credentials written to the Collier & Son Publishing Company by the National unions of the Stereotype Union, Typographical Union, International Brotherhood of Bookbinders and Electrotypers Union, to the effect that the Collier & Son Publishing Company employ nothing but Union labor.

On motion the Secretary was instructed to write to the Collier & Son Publishing Company and inquire why the Union Stamp is not on their papers and books.

Delegate of the Carriage and Wagon Workers reported that they were called out at the Anheuser & Bush Brewery.

A delegation from the Architectural Iron Workers asked for permission to address the assembly, which was granted. He stated that 400 men were out on strike and asked for moral and financial aid.

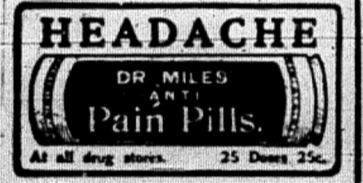
The Secretary was instructed to write to the above Union and state that the Label League is not authorized to allow any money to any organization, as our laws prohibit it. The Label League being organized only to agitate for the labels of affiliated unions.

delegates were instructed to bring the cut of their label to the next meeting so as to be ready to get the new label card printed.

Meeting then adjourned until June 17, 1902.

LEONARD STOLL, Sec. 3543 Salena St.

ALBERT RONGEY, Fin. Sec. 1210 North Sixteenth St.



FOR GOOD VALUE IN DRY GOODS

And Notions, Ladies' and Gents' Furnishing Goods, etc.

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Capitalist Politicians "Explain."

Socialists in Massachusetts Legislature Put the So-called "Friends of Labor" on Record.

(Continued from last week.) Howard of North Brookfield, supported the bill and related an occurrence in his own town to show its necessity. He did not claim to be an special representative of labor, was not a member of a trade union, and would probably never be one, but this was not a question of unionism but simple justice. Mr. Cullender had sought to befriend the issue. If manufacturers did not want the bill, wasn't that a sign that they were willing to

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CALL and GET BARGAINS.
WE SELL THE BEST \$3 Hat Made.
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deceive" Schofield of Ipswich, also a member of the labor committee, said he believed the bill would do harm to the workingman, but just how he did not state. Reverse the case, he said, and say that workingmen who lost their jobs through strikes had to report that to the next employer they sought. Howard interrupted to ask if the case was a parallel one. Wasn't it again the workmen that would suffer? Schofield said he knew there were manufacturers who would not employ men who were known to have been out on strike, but the workmen should not ask for what they were not willing to grant to others. He was in favor of giving the laborer his just rights, but he believed the other side had rights also and that man was doing the best who was trying to have each side respect the rights of the other.

When Carey was next recognized members turned their seats around to listen to what he would say in reply to Callender. They expected something spicy—and they got it. Carey first answered Schofield and likened him to the Colossus of Rhodes, spanning a river which divided labor and capital, with a foot on each bank of the river. The great difficulty was that the banks kept growing farther apart, and unless Schofield hurried up he would be forced to perform an acrobatic feat beyond his power. He said that Schofield was one of those whose friendship for labor first blew hot and then blew cold, and kept his friends guessing where he was at. As for the gentleman from Boston, whose classic ghosts had fled for that day, and where classic mind had descended to deal with the problems of the present, that he never heard his (Carey) preaching bloody revolution; no man living or dead had ever heard him do that. If the man who said that was out in the street, instead of in this house, he would be tempted to call him a liberal descendant of Ananias in a direct line. As it was he would simply say that the gentleman was mistaken.

The gentleman from Boston had attempted to prophesy and to ridicule his colleagues and himself because they saw fit to disagree with the labor committee. He would not attempt to reply to all the expressions of the gentlemen but he would say that before MacCartney would appear with the sign "Sold out to Raymond" that the gentleman from Boston would probably wear a sign with the last two words of the foregoing prescription left off. Callender had cast reflections upon workingmen and yet hoped to be known as a defender of them. He was like the man whose boy was asked by his father, "was a Christian?" "Yes," answered the boy "but he doesn't work at it."

Carey told a couple of stories to illustrate his arraignment of Callender as a defender of labor that set the house in roars of laughter. He then replied to the criticisms of the bill. Donahoe, of Fall River, another labor representative defended the committee report and talked as if he was trying to square himself for acquiescing in it.

Keenan of Boston, one of the leaders (save the mark) of the Democrats in the House opposed the bill and seemed to be indignant because the Socialists insisted upon pushing such measures. He called upon the Democrats not to be uncooperative in voting for bills presented by theorists, because the bills happened to be endorsed by the labor organizations and labor speakers.

MacCartney closed the debate by saying that the sole defence of adverse reports put forward by the Labor Committee and its friends was that the committee on labor was the best ever had. He would be prepared to believe that when more evidence was produced to prove it.

On a voice vote, the noes had it, and on a rising vote 18 voted for the bill and 80 against. Carey asked for a roll call, but only 26 responded and that settled it. The light vote was accounted for by the democrats answering the call of Keenan not to vote for the bill.

The debate on MacCartney's bill for the referendum in cities on local affairs was even more interesting than the one just recorded. MacCartney moved to substitute his bill for the adverse committee report and made an able speech in its support. The bill sought to give 15 per cent of the citizens in any city the right to have local affairs submitted to a general vote; it was founded upon the principle of the old town meeting which Thomas Jefferson, John Fiske and Bryce all commended. The city is the epitome of the present civilization and around them wage the battle of the future. If corruption exists anywhere it manifests itself most in the cities, and corruption exists there because a few men own the franchises and desire special privileges. This bill gives the citizens the right to present petitions for the referendum to the aldermen, so that the power to vote away franchises should be controlled. The trend of the people's thought was toward a wider democracy, and the early difficulties attendant upon the attempts at democracy was removed by the increased facilities in communication and transportation. He could not see how the members could vote against this bill in view of their votes on the referendum last week.

Jewett of Worcester, in charge of the bill, said the cities already had the right upon petition to hold mass meetings. But the real objection to the bill was that it would place every public service corporation within the reach of a certain class of citizens, which it was known would mean confiscation. Carey argued for the bill and replied to Jewett by saying that he would not deny that he wanted to give the citizens a chance to get at

the corporations. The Socialists would not have to fear and hold a caucus on that point. The party they represented was unanimous on the matter. He pointed out the contradictory position held by many members in denying to the cities what was conceded to the towns. A town could not receive a charter as a city unless it had 10,000 inhabitants but it could exercise the referendum upon petition of the citizens. If a town had 9,999 inhabitants it had the referendum, but if a child was born and the population thereby increased to 10,000, then the ten thousand should not have the referendum. This was a most illogical position to take.

Callender was recognized and it was evident that he was still smarting under Carey's arraignment of the day before. He said Carey was illogical and reminded him of the lessons in logic taught in the books at school. One lesson ran thus: "Does one grain of sand make a heap? No. Does 99 grains of sand make a heap? No. Does 9,999 grains of sand make a heap? No. Does 10,000 grains of sand make a heap? Yes." (Laughter.)

Callender yielded the floor to Carey, who said he only wished to remark that if that was the sort of logic the gentleman from Boston was led that he (Carey) wondered no longer at some of the arguments made by him in opposition to labor bills. There was more laughter at this, which made Callender flush crimson and then grow deathly pale. When he spoke again, his voice trembled with suppressed anger. He said the members would understand that it required some self-control to speak after the words spoken about him in that house a few hours ago. He would not attempt to answer the gentleman from Haverhill, but he would say they had been good friends but that a reference to himself as a "Biblical gentleman" could not be easily forgotten. Such dissemination would rankle and cut the way like the "worm" in the "hand" in the heart of any friendship.

Callender proceeded to eulogize representative government as the best yet devised by man—it stood between the mob and the monarch; this government was the finest example of its success and this state had set the most glorious standard within the government.

Carey replied to Callender in an eloquent speech that provoked applause. His answer to Callender's personal allusions was particularly happy. He said he regretted that anything should have occurred to mar their friendship, but anything he had said was in opposition to the attack made upon his colleague and himself. However, he would say that no matter what came between the gentlemen from Boston and himself, no matter what he might say or do, now or hereafter, nothing could make them forget that the gentleman from Boston was the first man to arise on the floor of the House and defend the Socialists when to defend them meant something. For himself, he was of that section of the working class whose motto was "we never forget." We never forget those who wrong our class nor those who help it. He would never so small. And though the gentleman from Boston should sink to the lowest depths of political iniquity, which we know he would not do, yet he and his colleague would remember these words of defense when all else would be only worth forgetting.

Carey then took up Callender's eulogy of representative government and of Massachusetts in particular. Representative government was through the concentration of wealth, less and less representative in its character every day. It was true that Massachusetts led all other states in its progressiveness and it was because of that they desired to keep on progressing. Wherever he and MacCartney went they were pointed out. How Massachusetts had led in the revolution against King George, in the fight against chattel slavery, and the fact that it had been the first state to send Socialists to the legislature was evidence that it was going to lead the destruction of wage slavery. Who was the best friend of the state? He who said that the state was perfect, that the past held all that was good? Or was he the one who sought the defects in the state and tried to remedy them holding the past only as an example to be guided by and seeking to make the future ever more glorious than what had gone before? For himself, he would say that he wanted to see Massachusetts lead in the struggle for Socialism. So that one more glory could be added to its diadem—a gem that would serve to guide the sons of men and sparkle even through the darkest night. We sought to have the state adapt itself to the changing conditions ever found in human society, and thus have its pilgrims inherit a greater heritage than ever before fell to the lot of mortal men.

MacCartney took up Jewett's argument and asked him to point out one public service corporation that the bill would enable the citizens of any city to reach, although he wished it could confer that power. The laws were so cunningly arranged that the corporations could be reached only by the state government. He defied Jewett to point out one corporation that could be got at if the bill was enacted, but Jewett answered not.

Newton, of Everett, at once the most able and outspoken opponent of any progressive measure, and the real leader of the Republicans in the House, opposed the bill as an attack on representative government. It would give members a chance to shirk the responsibility. MacCartney showed how the people are helpless when any contracts with a corporation are to be made. On a rising vote the bill was voted

down by 74 to 70. MacCartney asked for a roll call which was granted, resulting in 55 for the bill and 118 against. And this is enough for one sitting I will have to let the report of the proceedings on Wednesday and Thursday lay over of another week. The legislature will adjourn in a couple of weeks and there will not be any more reports to make.
 WILLIAM MAILLY,
 Boston, Mass., May 23, 192.

Finish Fight.

(Continued from first page) claiming that sheriff should first be consulted and his word should have as great weight as the companies. This again shows the value of political power, local authorities being in a great measure controlled by the strikers, and state authorities hostile. Governor Stone is aiding the operators to flood the coal regions with special police, and yesterday in the face of the protest by the District Presidents signed 100 more Murder Commissions, a total of 1,338 to his credit so far.

The men will elect a Socialist Governor some day. Jeasup, Pa.—Eduire Anthracite coal fields tied up—not a pound of coal mined since strike order took effect. A few carpenters are nailing up coal breakers, to shield seams and thugs in the near future. The men are standing like the rock of Gibraltar, and prepared to live on corn meal for a year if necessary.

We bank on organized labor for aid when required. There are not enough non-union men to operate one colliery in the whole region, and the companies are making no attempt in this direction. All reports of violence by the capitalist press are lies made up of whole cloth. Not one washery in the entire region is being worked, owing to the moral situation being practiced on the men by the Unions. In all strikes the companies attempt to work these washers for the purpose of steaming to keep mines free from water. The small coal thus obtained is the accumulation of years for which the miners have never been allowed a cent, but which is sold by the companies for \$2 and \$2.50 per ton. There are thousands of locomotives standing on sidelings and in yards, thereby forcing engineers, firemen, conductors and brakemen to remain idle.

The sentiment of the community is in favor of the strikers, the demands and actions of the men being recognized as just and fair in every way. Credit has been shut off from all but property owners by the merchants here. No occasion for troops here, although a call on the government for them is likely. Girard, Ill., June 1.—Arrangements have been made by the Miners Union whereby the Socialist Party Bulletin will be posted on a blackboard outside store here for the benefit of all concerned.

Carick, Pa.—Strike has not reached this vicinity, only a few miles being in this, the Fifth Pittsburg District. Shamokin, Pa.—Companies now openly assert their deliberate purpose in this strike is to destroy the United Mine Workers' Association. At a meeting of the five bosses, leader bosses and driver bosses held Saturday evening all but one of 50 men resolved against taking the strikers' places. This shows the strength of the sentiment here. The operators confess a goal the men more determined than ever.

Wilkes-Barre, Pa., June 1.—Operators have determined to fight the union to the end. They are working in complete harmony in their perfect organization while they deny the right of organization to the men. It is organized capital against organized labor. The erection of barricades still continues by the companies—a fence 16 feet high around the Broderick colliery, near Kingston, being completed early this morning. Three thousand three hundred "Coal and Iron" are under arms. G. B. Markle & Co. imported 55 new deputies last week. They are preparing for the slaughter of the innocents.

Note—This news is being furnished us by press committee of the Miners' Unions especially appointed at our request. Our purpose is to offset the conspiracy of silence and falsehood of the capitalist press.

LEON GREENBAUM
 National Secretary, Socialist Party.

Fourth District General Committee.

Every member of this committee is expected to meet in St. Louis Park Sunday morning at 9.30. Important business.

BOYCOTT Welie-Bestler's and McKinney's Bread.

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Only Bread bearing this label is Union made.

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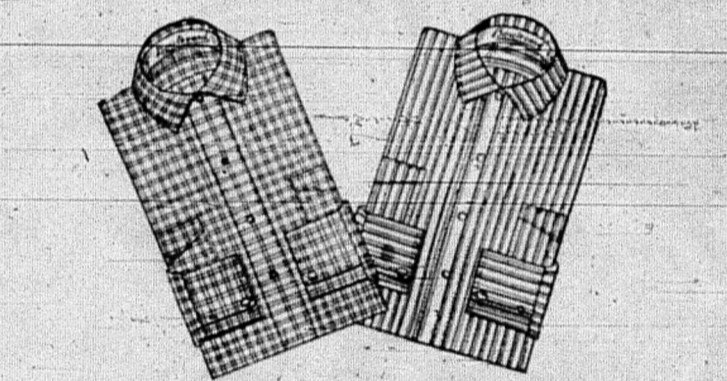
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