

WORKINGMEN  
of All Countries,  
UNITE!

# ST. LOUIS LABOR.

You Have NOTHING to Lose but Your Chains, and a World to Gain.

VOL. III.

ST. LOUIS, MO., SATURDAY, JAN. 10, 1903.

NO. 101.

## The Socialist Party--No Compromise, No Fusion.

### Tenth Ward Nomination Convention

CALLED BY THE SOCIALIST PARTY.

TO THE CITIZENS OF THE TENTH WARD.

The Grand Jury investigation and boodle trials of the last six months demonstrated to the citizens of St. Louis the political bankruptcy of the two old parties. Both the Republican and the Democratic machines are equally responsible for the disgraceful conditions in the administration of our municipal affairs. We can not hide the fact that the corruption and boodle work of Kratz, Meysenburg, Lehman & Co. on the Republican side is counterbalanced by the disgraceful and rotten work of Col. Ed. Butler & Co. on the Democratic side.

It would be criminal folly on the part of the honest and justice loving citizens of our city, especially of the TENTH WARD, if they would not make concerted and determined efforts to bring about a radical change in the political conditions of St. Louis and in the municipal administration of our public affairs.

The TENTH WARD SOCIALIST CLUB, affiliated with the Socialist Party, realizing the serious political situation in this city, begs leave to call the attention of the citizens to the urgent necessity of taking extraordinary action in order to bring about the desired political change, not only temporarily, but permanently.

The time has come when the people, especially the working people, must act and attend to their own political business.

We, as Socialists, believing in the honesty and sincerity of the rank and file of the people, and knowing that true reforms and improvements, politically, economically and socially, must be brought about by the rank and file, we hereby call a

#### NOMINATION CONVENTION

—OF—

ALL THE CITIZENS OF THE TENTH WARD

Who are in accord and sympathy with the aims and objects of the SOCIALIST PARTY and the International labor movement; said convention to be held under the auspices of the Tenth Ward Socialist Club and under the constitutional rules and regulations of the Socialist Party of St. Louis. Said

#### TENTH WARD NOMINATION CONVENTION

will take place

SUNDAY, JANUARY 18, 1903,

AT 2 O'CLOCK P. M. AT

SOUTHWEST TURNER HALL,

POTOMAC STREET AND OHIO AVENUE

for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

All citizens who are anxious to have the Tenth Ward represented by a Socialist in our next House of Delegates are cordially invited. The Republican working men and business men cannot longer belong to the party of Kratz, Lehmann, Meysenburg, Gutke & Co., without sacrificing their honor both as men and citizens.

The same can be said of the honest Democratic elements who can no longer follow the banner of the same party that created the Ed. Butler machine.

We appeal to the members of Organized Labor and their sympathizers to join the Socialist Party in this important election.

We call upon the honest elements of the Public Ownership and Allied Parties to realize that true reforms cannot be brought about by half-way measures and political trading, but only by and through the bona fide, class conscious movement of the working class as advocated and represented by the Socialist Party, which, by untiring, energetic work, has become the third political party in municipal, state and national politics. Therefore we call upon the various labor and reform elements of St. Louis to discontinue their useless and hopeless attempts at organizing middle-class reform parties. We urge them to study Socialism and the modern class struggle of Labor and join the Socialist Party in the great struggle for Proletarian emancipation. Every true Public Ownership and Allied Party man should attend this important convention.

Respectfully yours,

TENTH WARD SOCIALIST CLUB.

### To the Socialists of the United States.

#### STATEMENT AND RESOLUTIONS

Adopted by Local St. Louis (Mo.) Socialist Party.

CITY HEADQUARTERS OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY OF ST. LOUIS, MO.

St. Louis, Jan. 5, 1903.

COMRADES:

The following resolutions were adopted at the general monthly meeting of Local St. Louis, Mo., of the Socialist Party, January 4, 1903:

"TO THE MEMBERS AND COMRADES OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY OF THE UNITED STATES: RESOLUTION 1."

"Local St. Louis of the Socialist Party, in regular general meeting assembled, adopts the following resolution concerning the San Francisco fusion affairs:

"RESOLVED, That Local St. Louis reiterates its allegiance to the principles and tactics of the Socialist Party as adopted and agreed upon by the Indianapolis Unity convention. We are fully convinced of the correctness and soundness of the Socialist Party tactics, and therefore must emphatically disapprove of and condemn any attempt to lead our movement into fusion and confusion with so-called Union Labor and Reform parties, thereby disrupting the Socialist Party at the very moment when the prospects are brighter and more encouraging than ever before, and when, by polling over 300,000 votes, our organization has become the third political party in the nation, and in many of the states and industrial centers has also become the recognized third party.

"RESOLVED, That we call upon the Socialists and their sympathizers throughout the country to be on their guard, because the capitalist politicians are beginning to realize the seriousness of the political situation, and the onward march of the class-conscious movement of the Socialist Party. It is especially the Democratic Party that will do all in its power to side-track the Socialist movement by the organization of a Democratic 'Union Labor' Party for the purpose of misleading organized labor and catching the labor vote.

"Recent developments have shown that the Democratic millionaire and newspaper publisher, Hearst, of New York, with his New York Journal, Chicago American and San Francisco Examiner, assisted by a number of capitalist political hirelings in the labor movement, such as Secretary Steinbiss of the National Building Trades Council, and others, are al-

ready freely advocating the Democratic 'Union Labor' fusion ticket with millionaire Hearst as Democratic presidential candidate for 1904, and the Cook county Democratic politicians are making strenuous efforts to enlist President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers as candidate either for governor of Illinois or for the vice-presidential companion of millionaire Hearst.

"RESOLVED, That the Socialist Party of St. Louis will continue the class-conscious political battle of labor in all future campaigns, and also its effective co-operation with the trades union movement."

#### RESOLUTION 2.

"WHEREAS, Comrades E. Val. Putnam and James S. Roche have come out in the Socialist press of the country, not only defending the San Francisco political deal known as the Socialist-Union Labor Party fusion movement, but also advocating the extension and expansion of said fusion tactics all over the country.

"WHEREAS, Comrades M. Ballard Dunn and Leon Greenbaum, have also publicly advocated the extension and expansion of said fusion tactics.

"WHEREAS, By their said action, Comrades E. Val. Putnam, James S. Roche, M. Ballard Dunn and Leon Greenbaum, have acted in direct violation of our party's principles and tactics, defined by the national platform as follows: 'The Democratic, Republican, the bourgeois public ownership parties, and all other parties which do not stand for the complete overthrow of the capitalist system of production, are alike political representatives of the capitalist class,' and have disregarded the confidence and trust placed in them by their constituents who elected them members of the local quorum of the national committee of the Socialist Party; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That Local St. Louis hereby disapproves of their action and kindly requests Comrades E. Val. Putnam, James S. Roche, M. Ballard Dunn and Leon Greenbaum, and all those favoring their fusion schemes to resign as members of the national committee and officers at the national; and be it further

RESOLVED, That, failing to resign, we call upon the national committee of the Socialist Party to remove them.

ALBERT E. SANDERSON,  
City Secretary of the Socialist Party of St. Louis, Mo.

### Present Political Situation and the Socialist Party.

#### APPEAL TO REASON.

All signs indicate that the capitalist parties will make the coming municipal, state and national elections the greatest labor vote-catching contest in the history of this country.

Of course, capitalist politics are al-

ways simply a hunt after labor votes in the interest of the capitalists.

But never before have the capitalist parties shown so plainly as now an eagerness to cater to the demands of labor.

# St. Louis Labor

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address. Also state old address.

## The Labor Press.

A telegram from Berlin states that the Daily Berlin Vorwaerts, the central organ of the Socialist Party, has increased its circulation from 59,000 to 64,000 since the Krupp scandal excitement, when Emperor Wilhelm made several wild speeches against the Socialist Party and the Socialist Press.

Germany has to-day the most powerful labor press which has been built up under almost insurmountable obstacles and with great sacrifices on the part of the poor wage workers. For the workingman's family in Germany the Socialist labor paper has become almost as necessary as the daily bread. In many cases where people are too poor to pay for a good Socialist paper two, four or even more families will cooperate in subscribing for their Socialist organ. In shops where a number of men are employed one comrade is paid for reading the labor paper to the rest of the comrades, i. e., he receives the same pay per hour as if he were at work.

Ferdinand Lassalle, the great agitator and organizer, in one of his speeches, in 1863, said the following about the Labor Press:

"Workingmen, our worst enemy in this fight for labor's emancipation is the capitalist press. Never forget this fact. The public press of to-day is the most dangerous enemy to the healthy intellectual development of our people. The press is the enemy of the people; it is immoral, it is degenerating, and it is the more dangerous the more it pretends to represent the people's interests. The time will come when we will throw the electric spark that will bury this corrupt press into eternal night. If anyone is anxious to make money, let him manufacture cotton goods, cloth, speculate at the board of trade. But I consider it the greatest crime conceivable when people manufacture newspapers and poison all sources of the public opinion and serve to the people out of a thousand channels of the deadly poison for the purpose of making profit, nothing but profit."

The prophecy of Lassalle was no idle dream, for the Socialist press has become a powerful weapon of which emperors and kings are afraid, and most powerful cannon kings die a sudden death when a little Socialist press spark threatens to hit the darkness of their immoral lives.

Comrades, up with the banner of our Socialist press!

Carriage workers in Franklin, Pa., now put in nine hours for a day's work.

Glove workers in Holyoke, Mass., asked for and received a 25 cent raise.

## Where We Stand.

On page 1 of this week's issue of St. Louis Labor we publish two resolutions of Local St. Louis, Socialist Party, which should be carefully read and studied by every Socialist.

Resolution No. 1 plainly and emphatically states the attitude of Local St. Louis politically and economically. Many years of expensive and painful experience have taught the Socialists the proper conduct in their own party movement as well as in the trades union and general labor movement of this country. The organization of the Social Democratic Party in 1898 was the beginning of a new era, because from that time on friendly relations and effective co-operation between the Socialist political and the Trades Union forces became the encouraging features in the American labor movement. The Socialist National conventions in Indianapolis and Rochester, and later on the Unity convention, reaffirmed the above mentioned position and our party has ever since adhered to said tactics, the result being the encouraging success of our movement.

Recognizing these facts Local St. Louis, at last Sunday's meeting, after discussing the California fusion affair from 3 o'clock in the afternoon till midnight, passed resolution No. 1, as printed on page 1 of this paper, reaffirming its allegiance to the Socialist Party.

Now as to resolution No. 2, which is also printed on page 1 of this paper.

Resolution No. 1 was carried by an overwhelming majority, only nine votes being cast against it. Every member had the right to vote as he pleased, and no comrade of the majority would question that right. However, among the nine comrades that voted against resolution No. 1 claiming that they could not conscientiously endorse the attitude as expressed therein, were the following:

E. Val Putnam, member local quorum, national committee, Socialist Party.

M. Ballard Dunn, member local quorum, national committee, Socialist Party.

James S. Rocke, newly elected member of local quorum, national committee, Socialist Party and assistant national secretary.

Leon Greenbaum, national secretary, Socialist Party.

Local St. Louis, realizing the seriousness of the situation into which these four comrades, placed into highest offices of trust and honor by their constituents, have placed the entire national organization of the Socialist Party, passed resolution No. 2 requesting them to resign as members of the national committee and as national officers.

Resolution No. 2 was the logical and unavoidable outcome of the arguments and vote against resolution No. 1, and was submitted by comrades of the Seventeenth Ward club in accordance with instructions given at the last regular meeting of said club.

## Trades Unions and Socialism.

[Adopted by the Socialist Party Unity Convention in Indianapolis, July, 1901.]

The Socialist Party, in convention assembled, declares:

"The trade-union movement and independent political action are the chief emancipating factors of the wage-working class. The trade-union movement is the natural result of capitalistic production, and represents the economic side of the working-class movement. We consider it the duty of Socialists to join the unions of their respective trades, and assist in building up and unifying the trades and labor organizations. We recognize that trades unions are by historical necessity organized on neutral grounds, as far as political affiliation is concerned.

"We call the attention to trades-unionists to the fact that the class struggle so nobly waged by the trades-union forces to-day, while it

may result in lessening the exploitation of labor, can never abolish that exploitation. The exploitation of labor will only come to an end when society takes possession of all the means of production for the benefit of all the people. It is the duty of every trades-unionist to realize the necessity of independent political action on Socialist lines, to join the Socialist Party and assist in building up a strong political movement of the wage-working class, whose ultimate aim and object must be the abolition of wage-slavery, and the establishment of a co-operative state of society, based on the collective ownership of all the means of production and distribution."

## FROM THE NORTHWEST.

### Comrade Eugene V. Debs Reports Splendid Progress.

The people everywhere are not only ready for the gospel of Socialism, but receive it with every mark of enthusiasm, and the telling points in a speaker's argument are applauded just as heartily in a church or school room as they are in a Socialist propaganda meeting.

The trip in the northwest was particularly gratifying in its evidences of substantial progress of the Socialist movement since my previous visit to that section. At almost every place I was received by the "leading" citizens and called on by the "representative" men of the community, most of whom, a few years ago, would have joined in a tar and feather bee without a second invitation and then solemnly resolved that it was "the duty of all patriotic citizens to unite in stamping the curse of Socialism and anarchy out of this great American republic."

At La Grande, Ore., the school trustees called and invited me to the high school to address the pupils while the school was in session. The newspapers were uniformly fair and generally kind and even flattering. Oh, what a change!

In Oregon J. Stitt Wilson and Carl Thompson have done splendid work. Their agitation has prepared that field for a great harvest. I heard their names spoken often by men and women who had been reached, brain and heart, by the social crusaders, and are now at work spreading the light among their neighbors. Wilson and Thompson may congratulate themselves upon the results of their campaign in that state. Socialism is the all-absorbing theme; the average man has a good grip on the philosophy of it, and the movement is therefore free from maudlin sentiment and is bound to make steady and substantial progress in the right direction.

The one thing, however, that pleased me most of all was the great change in the railroad men of the northwest. I was fairly "stumped" to find so many of them thorough Socialists. At La Grande and Pendleton, Ore., where the hotels were filled with engineers, conductors, firemen, brakemen, switchmen, telegraphers, car inspectors, shopmen, trackmen, etc., who came to pay their respects, nearly all were old A. R. U. men and practically all were avowed Socialists. At La Grande it seemed like a reunion of the A. R. U. The old spirit was fanned into flame by the battle cry of Socialism, and now burns with more intensity than ever before.

The Butte Miner of December 22 contains a brief statement of the work of the Butte miners' union during the past year. Among other things the report states that more than \$10,000 were contributed by this local to strikes in various parts of the country, that it has \$104,000 in its treasury and that its property and other assets aggregate almost \$500,000. This is the work of the Butte union of the Western Federation of Miners, the wealthiest, most resourceful, liberal and progressive local labor union in the world.

## SOCIALIST PROPAGANDA.

### NOTES FROM THE FIELD OF AGITATION.

Cincinnati Socialists are talking of starting a weekly paper.

The Montana Socialist, published at Butte, Mont., is a new weekly paper.

Today, a daily in Detroit is said to have come out in favor of the Socialist Party.

The Dakota Ruralist has been taken control of by the Socialist Party of South Dakota.

"Glas Slobode" is the name of a new Socialist paper in Polish, published at Pueblo, Colo.

Mansfield local has organized a debating club and is training its members to become public speakers.

The sessions of the national committee will be held in the Lindell hotel, St. Louis, beginning at 10 a. m., Jan. 28.

Tennessee Socialists have started in earnest to organize the state. John W. Ray has been employed to do the work.

Information comes from the oil region that the unionists in that section are rapidly embracing the truths of Socialism.

The Montana Labor Herald, which espoused the cause of the labor party in that state, has gone into the Socialist Party.

Rev. Thos. C. Wiswell, a well-known Congregational preacher of Seattle, Wash., has joined the Socialist party. He is clear-cut.

Socialists of Ashland, O., will be organized about Jan. 20. L. R. McIntire, one of Mansfield's tireless workers, will launch the new local on the stormy sea of politics.

National committee granted charters to new locals in unorganized states last week as follows: New Orleans, La.; Springfield, Vt.; Montreal, Ark.; Prairie Creek Mine, Sebastian county, Ark.

Professor and Mrs. George C. Heron have returned from Europe after nearly a year's absence. Prof. Heron's health has improved and he will be heard from the lecture platform in the near future.

Ernst Untermann, the well-known Socialist writer of Chicago, is now associate editor of The Appeal to Reason. He has removed to Girard and is devoting all of his time to the work.

There is to be a debate on socialism between E. R. A. Seligman, professor of political economy at Columbia University, and H. Gaylord Wilshire, Jan. 16, at Cooper Union, New York.

Columbus Socialists have started an endless chain of dime contributors among party members for the purpose of thoroughly organizing the city and to entertain the delegates to the state convention if it is held in that city this year.

The Brooklyn and New York branches of the American Federation of Women are doing a magnificent work for all labels, and they should have the support of every union man in Greater New York.

Bricklayers have notified all Cincinnati employers that next season's scale will be \$4.50 for an eight-hour day.

Blacksmiths in Norwich, N. Y., secured a raise in wages without loss of time, and won the nine-hour day.

## SOCIALIST PRESS COMMENT.

Some people are very much exercised over the fact that Socialists are liable at no distant day to obtain the reins of government and adopt the co-operative policy that they are now preaching, and if they should, the incentive of the individual to progressive action would become inert, and civilization would die. Don't fret, my capitalist brother, the only incentive that Socialism would do away with would be the incentive to do wrong. See!—Oklahoma Socialist.

If the working class is looking for amelioration at the hands of the old parties, the surest and quickest way to secure "concessions" is not by voting for old party candidates but to build up a powerful party—even though it be a minority one—and the law-maker will concede all the concessions in his power. The workers will then have an opportunity to test the value of these concessions—they can't be worse than the present. On the other hand, if the workers continue to deliver their votes to old party candidates, "to have and to hold forever," they will continue to get just what they have been getting.—Coming Nation.

If in its "good times," capitalism, in its processes of exploitation has aroused so much intelligent discontent what may be expected when the inevitable reaction, predicted by its own supporters, comes to pass?

Latest reports from the labor commissioner of North Carolina shows that there are in that state some 285 cotton mills with 1,700,000 spindles and giving employment to 45,044 hands, of which more than half are females and 7,996 are children under 14 years of age. Of the children 4,139 are girls. Forty-four per cent of the children are unable to read or write. The average wages of the children is 29 cents per day and the hours of labor are from ten to twelve and a half per day. All of which shows that the A. F. of L. has plenty of work in that and other Southern states.—Shoe Workers' Journal.

The following is the text of the resolution of which J. Kier Hardie has given notice in the house of commons:

"That this house, desiring to abolish the poverty and suffering due to unemployment, low wages, and excessive hours of labor, calls upon the government to introduce and pass into law at an early date measures which shall (a) enforce the payment of an adequate minimum wage to all wage-earners, particularly those who now receive less than 30s. a week; (b) fix a minimum working period which may not exceed eight hours per day, or, alternatively, 48 hours per week; and (c) empower local authorities acting singly or in combination to acquire land for cultivation, and to establish industries, so that men and women unable to find employment in the ordinary labor market may be employed on suitable and remunerative work which shall not involve disfranchisement or any other political disability.—I. L. P. News.

Kier Hardie's arrest in Belgium on suspicion of being an anarchist and a regicide has, it would seem, greatly increased his popularity in parliament and the country. Since his return from the continent he has been the recipient of the most cordial greetings on all hands. Whether this kindness is due to a sense of humor, a secret fellow-feeling, or an eager appreciation of the providential, it would be hard to say. One of the labor members of Parliament is reported to have remarked complainingly: "Hardie is always lucky; he is always getting some advantage over us."—I. L. P. News.

### QUARTER'S THOUGHTS.

The city hall commission, with the mayor at its head, cut down the wages of the ten janitors employed there from \$60 to \$55 per month. An additional \$5 will be added to the \$50 thus saved (?) and another janitor employed, as the commission claims that ten janitors are not enough to keep the building clean. Nothing was said, of course, about reducing the mayor's salary or his contingency fund. Will the men remember their wrongs on the only day when they have a chance to right them, on election day?

It is stated that the German capitalists, headed by the emperor, are desirous of changing the election laws so as to cut down the representation of the Social Democrats and to make their influence null and void. He should come to Missouri and be shown "our own" brand of election laws. On second thought, may be that was the mission of Prince Henry to our state. Q. QUARTER.

### CHURCH TO FIGHT SOCIALISM.

[From Chicago Daily News, January 3, 1903.]

An extensive campaign to combat Socialism and to instruct the workmen and the public in general in the arguments and teachings against it will be made in this city by the Roman Catholic church circles of both the laity and clergy. The movement, which begins to-morrow night, promises to be a bitter and persistent fight.

The pulpit will be brought into use to expound the doctrine of the Roman Catholic church against Socialism. Mass meetings of Catholic working men will be held, at which instruction will be given in the different languages. In the parochial schools the children will be taught that Christian doctrine and Socialism are incompatible.

The initiative in the general anti-Socialist campaign will be taken by the Jesuits. German Catholic societies are also in the fight and they want the Jesuits to take charge of the entire campaign, as they are best equipped for the purpose.

Rev. Edward J. Gleeson, S. J., one of the leading Jesuits in this country, who at present occupies the chair of philosophy and logic in the St. Ignatius Jesuit college, will open the anti-Socialist pulpit propaganda at the Holy Family Jesuit church, West Twelfth and May streets, to-morrow night. Every Sunday night Father Gleeson will lecture. There will be a question box placed in the church, where any one may deposit a question in writing which Father Gleeson will answer on the following Sunday. Rev. George D. Heldmann, of the St. Paul's Roman Catholic church, Hoyne avenue and West Twenty-second place, has announced that both the pulpit and the assembly rooms in the school hall will be used for instruction against Socialism.

### Trade Union Notes.

Grinders in a Philadelphia concern secured eight-hour day at ten-hour scale of wages.

Electrical workers in Ottumwa, Ia., after a two weeks' lay off, gained 25 cents a day increase.

Curbing workers in Mt. Vernon, Ind., gained a 15 per cent. increase on request of committee.

Milwaukee, Wis., glove workers were granted 10 cents increase and hours reduced to nine.

Machinists at Des Moines, Ia., have been given an advance of 25 cents by the M. & St. Paul railroad without strike.

Miners at Victor, Col., dedicated a \$7,500 labor temple.

Painters, printers and carpenters in Ashtabula, O., secured a 25 per cent. raise without going out.

Glove workers in Ripon, Wis., have so much work they requested a 25 cent increase and got it.

Miners will demand an increase of wages in all bituminous coal fields at their coming convention.

Carpenters in Fort Worth, Tex., won their demands for \$3.50 per day of eight hours and the card system goes.

After three days' idleness the molders in Zanesville, O., were granted demands for 25 per cent. raise in scale.

In Spain the general labor union, which is based on the Socialist platform, is making surprising progress. In November, 1889, there were 27 branches with 3,355 members; September, 1900, 126 branches with 26,088 members; October, 1902, 267 branches with 43,535 members. In six months the branches have increased by 41 and the members by about 11,000.

The Socialists and unionists of Erie are endeavoring to establish a daily newspaper and have made some progress in raising the necessary means, but realize that they are too weak financially and have decided to seek outside assistance in a novel way, to-wit, the "endless chain." Kindly send ten cents, or more, to Aug. Klenke, secretary, Erie, Pa., and send an exact copy of this letter to three of your personal friends. Everyone sending ten cents will receive a copy of the first issue of the paper. Kindly attend to this at once, for the sooner we get this paper started, the sooner the divine right of Baer will come to an end and the political corruption be broken in Quaysylvania.

AUG. KLENKE,  
Secretary Board of Directors.  
P. S.—Send names of friends to whom you send a copy of this letter.

### People's Fund and Welfare Association.

Meetings of the association take place every fourth Tuesday, at 8 p. m.

The board of directors meets every second Tuesday at 8 p. m.

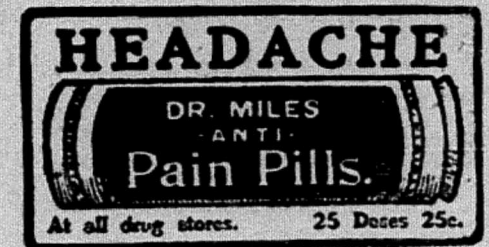
The new list of registered voters are at headquarters ready for distribution to the ward organizers.

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## Socialism in Europe.

A Socialist has been elected common councilman in Eutin.

In Ohmstede, near Oldenburg, three Socialists have been elected; there are now five comrades in the common council.

In Furtwangen (Baden) the Socialists have defeated the clerical party. The Socialists now have 20 representatives in the common council.

In Heiligenhafen (Schleswig-Holstein) the Socialists had candidates for the first time and secured one out of four vacant seats in the city council.

In Nuremberg, November 24, the Socialists made a good gain in votes although they elected no candidates. They received an average of 4,000 votes. In 1899 the Allied Socialists and democrats had 3,511 votes.

In Hohenstein-Ernstthal (Saxony) two Socialists and one opponent have been elected to the city council. This increases the number of Socialists in that council from three to five.

The Kopenick city council elections of November 28 ended with the success of Comrades Hein and Schneider, who had 847 and 852 votes against 94 and 99.

In Solingen, November 27, all the four vacant seats of the third class in the city council were won by the Socialists. The four comrades received from 1,430 to 1,495 votes while their opponents had from 1,078 to 1,238. Two years ago the Socialist Party had 54 votes in the main election.

The Socialist Party won a great victory in Stettin, November 24. Eight city councilmen were to be elected. Five Socialists and two of their opponents were elected, and a comrade has a good chance for success at the second ballot. There are now 13 Socialists in that council. The united opposition lost 847 votes, compared with two years ago, while the Socialists gained 1,783 votes.

In the Landtag election in Saalfeld (Sachsen-Meiningen) the Socialists were victorious. One seat was to be filled. Comrade Zietsch was elected with over 1,100 votes, while his two opponents together had only 900 votes. There are now seven Socialists in the Landtag of Meiningen, which has 24 members, of whom 16 are elected by general suffrage.

In Munich the clericals made great efforts to hold their power, but were thoroughly defeated; they lost three seats of which the liberals gained one and the Socialists two. The Center party majority is thereby broken. Three Socialists were elected. The Socialist vote was increased by 600 and rose to 5,000 votes.

According to London Justice of November 22, the outlook for the winter is very gloomy. At least half a million men are now out of work in England, "and this number is steadily being added to as the winter draws on and the different industries to which the war gave a special impetus slacken down."

The French naval workers, in their recent Paris convention, voted to make the following demands: An increase of ten cents a day for all the employes in the state naval works, pensions of \$200 for the aged and sick, support of the widows and orphans of men who have been in service 15 years, and the eight-hour day.

The successes in the November municipal elections, by which the Social Democratic Federation of England gained five new seats, in Burnley, Northampton, Southampton, South End and West Ham, are causing much encouragement and an increase of membership. London Justice, November 22, reports that in Northampton within two weeks the S. D. F. has increased considerably and November 17 about 40 additional names were proposed for the branch. On November 16 they had a branch of 22 members.

The Socialist Deputy Vandervelde

has made an interpellation, in the Belgian parliament, regarding the law against gambling hells, which was passed some time ago but has not yet been signed by the king. The minister of the interior, De Trooz, replied that the proclamation of the law has been delayed out of consideration for the summer resorts, but it will certainly go into force at the beginning of 1903.

### CAMPAIGN ECHOES.

BY THE CITY SECRETARY.

Financial secretaries of ward branches should forward their monthly financial reports promptly to the city secretary.

Let us secure 1,000 new members for our ward branches before the spring election.

Section 2 of the First ward branch meets every second and fourth Saturday in each month at 1960 East Warne avenue.

Every branch should lose no time in arranging for the systematic increase of its membership beginning with the new year.

Branch organizers who have not already done so should collect and forward to city secretary all the old campaign lists still outstanding in their respective wards.

Section 2 of First ward branch reports 13 members in good standing with applications coming in at every meeting. Secretary John A. Miller has within two weeks secured and forwarded to city secretary six applications from prospective members living in other wards.

Since the discontinuance of free copies of St. Louis Labor to the members many comrades who have not since subscribed are not receiving our bright little local paper, and hence fail to keep in touch with the local movement. If you are one of these unfortunates send your name and subscription in without delay and secure the subscriptions of your shopmates and neighbors.

The Socialist Party drum corps of Local St. Louis gave their first annual reception at Concordia Turner hall, Sunday evening, December 28. The attendance, owing to the inclemency of the weather, was not as large as had been anticipated, and many comrades who should have encouraged our worthy comrades of the drum corps by their presence on this occasion did not attend. O. Kaemmerer was director of music; G. W. Lambert and W. F. Abling, floor committee; Christ Reuther and O. Kaemmerer, committee of arrangements; R. J. Beger, committee on tickets. Beautiful souvenirs were given to the ladies.

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SAND—Charles Vohrenhold, Moulding Sand, 4201 N. Twentieth St. Phone Kinloch D 440.

SALOON—John Loumann, 5134 N. Broadway. The choicest always on hand.

SALOON—Bloembecke & Co.'s Branch Saloon and Boardinghouse, 4220 N. Broadway. Our service always best.

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