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of All Countries,
UNITE!

ST. LOUIS LABOR.

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

VOL. IV.

ST. LOUIS, MO., SATURDAY, FEB. 7, 1903.

NO. 105.

ST. LOUIS SOCIALIST CONVENTION.

A Full Socialist Ticket for City Council Nominated and a Clear Cut Platform Adopted.

THE CITY CONVENTION OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY.

Was held at Delabar's hall, Saturday, January 31, at 8 p. m. Felix Lawrence was elected chairman and Albert E. Anderson, secretary. A. J. Lawrence, G. A. Hoehn and Fred W. Diemo were elected committee on platform. Holman, Mueller, Barber, Edward and Boleman, committee on resolutions. State Secretary Treasurer J. H. Rathbun addressed the convention. Albert E. Sanderson, L. E. Hilderbrandt, Wm. Brandt, W. L. Smith, Phil. Mueller and T. L. Savage were nominated for city council.

Nomination of member of house of delegates was left to the respective wards.

Committee on platform reported the following platform, which was adopted:

PLATFORM.

"The Socialist Party of St. Louis reaffirms its adherence to the principles of International Socialism, as enunciated by our national platform 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 and divides society into two hostile classes—the capitalists and wage-workers. The struggle is now between the capitalist class and the working class.

"The same economic causes which developed capitalism with all its attendant luxury and debauchery on the one hand, and poverty and degradation on the other, will lead to Socialism, which will abolish the system of wage slavery.

"The economic interests of the capitalist class dominate our entire social system; the 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 domination abroad and enhance their supremacy at home.

"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, and all parties which do not stand for the complete overthrow of the capitalist system of production, are alike political representatives of the capitalist class.

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

"While we declare that the develop-

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

MUNICIPAL MEASURES.

"As municipal measures, we, therefore, advocate:

"1. The public ownership and operation of all public utilities, such as street railways, gas and electric plants, telephone systems and all other industries which the powers of the municipality permit it to acquire; the revenues to be applied to the increase

of wages and shortening of hours of labor of the employes and to improve generally the condition of the working class of this city, but under no circumstances shall any part of said revenues be applied to the reduction of taxes in favor of the capitalist class.

"2. The abolition of the contract system on all public work, such work to be done under direct supervision of the city and under union conditions.

"3. Inauguration of public works for the employment of the unemployed.

"4. The enactment and strict enforcement of laws protecting all workers in stores, shops and factories.

"5. Compulsory education of all children up to the age of 16 years; the city to provide all books and school supplies free and food and clothing where necessary.

"6. Application of the principles of direct legislation (the initiative and referendum) and the imperative mandate to the conduct of all public affairs.

"7. Amendment of the city charter enlarging the powers of the municipality in the interest of the working class."

The discussion on the report of the resolution committee will be continued in the next meeting of St. Louis Local.

The convention was very enthusiastic and the comrades are determined to have a lively campaign.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE SOCIALIST PARTY.

Second Annual Meeting Held in St. Louis—Important Action Concerning Our Attitude Towards the Trades Unions and So-Called Reform and Labor Parties—Wm. Maily Elected National Secretary.

FIRST SESSION.

St. Louis, Jan. 29, 1903.

The second annual meeting of the national committee of the Socialist Party was called to order at 10 a. m. by J. S. Roche, secretary of the local quorum.

On motion, Brother Richardson, of California, was elected temporary chairman.

Moved that national secretary act as secretary of the committee; carried.

The following delegates were present: Wm. Mahoney, Indiana; B. Berlyn, Illinois; S. F. Clafin, New Hampshire; W. R. Healey, Florida; S. Lovett, South Dakota; N. A. Richardson, California; Geo. H. Goebel, New Jersey; W. G. Critchlow, Ohio; Geo. E. Boomer, Washington; Geo. H. Turner,

1, 1902, to January 1, 1903, were \$16,520.51, including \$9,062.81 for miners' strike fund; total expenditures, \$16,149.60.

THIRD SESSION JANUARY 30, 1903.

Called to order at 9:30 a. m., by Richardson. Carey chairman of the day.

Supplementary report of credentials committee received, acknowledging receipt of credentials for Charles Dobbs (Ky.) and Clarence Smith (Mont.), seated.

Mills of committee on organization read report. Moved that report be taken up seriatim. First paragraph read as follows: "That the national committee on the adoption of this paragraph proceed to elect the national secretary for the ensuing year." Putnam offered amendment to strike out words "on the adoption of this paragraph" and substitute "before final adjournment." Seconded by Berger. Hillquit offered as substitute "that we elect a national secretary in the afternoon session January 31."

Previous question called for—17 yeas, 9 nays. Carried. Question on substitute as taken by roll call as follows: Yeas—Berlyn, Mahoney, Carey, Hillquit, Barnes, Boomer, Berger, local quorum, Brandt, Dunn, Hoehn and Putnam. Total, 11.

Nays—Richardson, Sweetland, Healey, Work, Mills, Dobbs, Lockwood, Turner, Smith, Christenson, Clafin, Goebel, Massey, Critchlow, Lovett and Roche. Total, 16.

Hillquit's substitute lost by vote of 16 yeas to 11 nays. Motion to adopt paragraph as read carried. Nominations for national secretary made as follows:

Mahoney (Ind.), nominated by Dobbs (Ky.).

Critchlow (Ohio), nominated by Mills (Kas.).

Mahoney declined.

Wm. Maily (Mass.), nominated by Hoehn (Local Quorum).

Work (Io.), nominated by Berger (Wis.).

O'Neal (Ind.), nominated by Berlyn (Ill.).

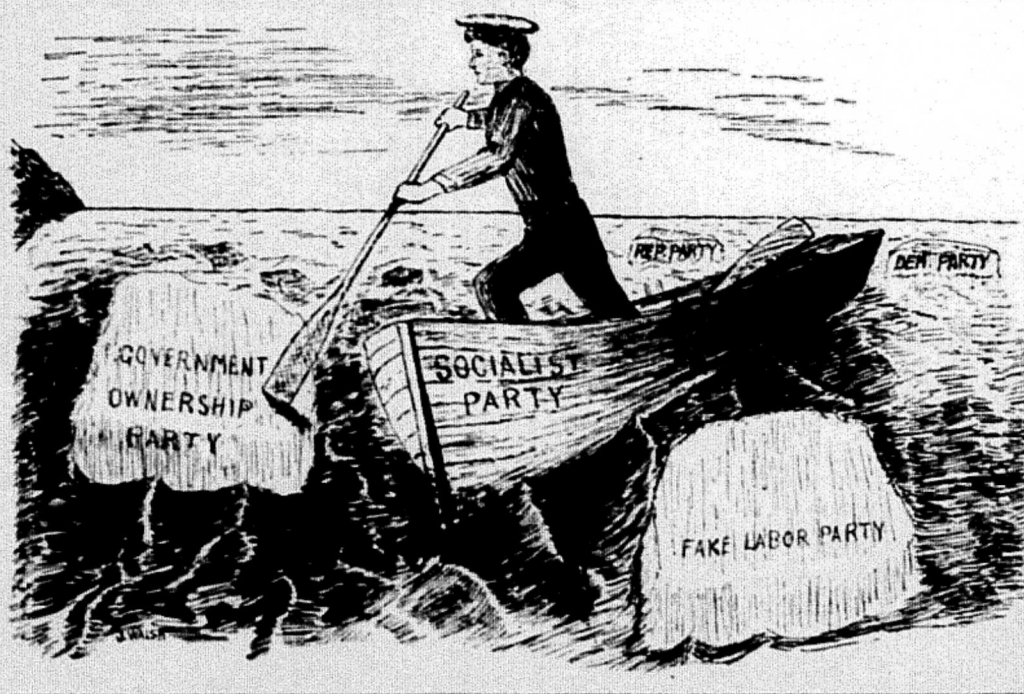
FOURTH SESSION NATIONAL COMMITTEE, JANUARY 30, 1903.

Meeting reconvened at 2 p. m., Carey in chair.

Moved and seconded that vote for national secretary be taken by roll call of states. Amendment moved that majority be required for choice. Substitute by Hillquit that we vote by written ballot, and upon result being announced the lowest candidate be thereupon dropped. Substitute carried. Massey, Dobbs and Richardson elected committee of tellers. First written ballot then taken, resulting as follows: Maily 10, Critchlow 9, O'Neal 3, Work 2. Second informal ballot was then taken, resulting as follows: Maily 14, Critchlow 9, O'Neal 3, Work 1. Vote was then taken by roll call of states as follows:

For Critchlow—Richardson, Healey, Work, Mills, Lockwood, Turner, Smith, Goebel, Massey, Critchlow. Total, 10.

For Maily—Sweetland, Berlyn, Mahoney, Dobbs, Carey, Christenson, Clafin, Hillquit, Barnes, Lovell, Boomer, local quorum, Brandt, Dunn, Hoehn, Putnam and Roche. Total, 16.



Missouri; Jno. M. Work, Iowa; Geo. A. Sweetland, Connecticut; Victor L. Berger, Wisconsin; C. Christenson, Nebraska; Walter Thomas Mills, Kansas; J. Mahlon Barnes, Pennsylvania; Morris Hillquit, New York; James F. Carey, Massachusetts; R. C. Massey, North Dakota; G. H. Lockwood, Minnesota, proxy for C. C. Talbott.

SECOND SESSION.

Reconvened at 2 p. m.

Resolution offered by Turner to the effect that the resignations of the local quorum be now requested, and that the resignation of the national secretary be also requested to go into effect after auditing committee reports. Referred to committee on organization when elected.

Committees were then elected.

National secretary read:

1. A resolution by Local St. Louis, Mo., referring to attempted formation of Union Labor Parties. Referred to committee on resolutions.

2. A resolution by Local St. Louis, Mo., containing charges against and demanding resignations of J. S. Roche, E. Val. Putnam, M. Ballard Dunn, members of the local quorum, and Leon Greenbaum, national secretary.

Resolutions referred to committee on organization.

National secretary then read his annual report giving a very exhaustive review of the work done by national officers during last year. Total receipts for period from January

For O'Neal—Berger, 1.
Maily was thereupon declared elected as national secretary.

Nominations for national headquarters: St. Louis nominated by Hoehn, Indianapolis by Dobbs, Des Moines by Work, Washington, D. C., by Carey, Omaha by Richardson, Chicago by Boomer. Berger withdrew his second of Chicago.

Roll call on selection of city for national headquarters as follows: For Omaha—Richardson, Sweetland, Healey, Work, Mills, Lockwood, Smith, Critchlow, Lovett and Boomer. Total, 14.

For Indianapolis—Mahoney, Dobbs, Hillquitt, Berger (Wisconsin), local quorum, Brandt, Dunn, Hoehn, Putnam and Roche. Total, 9.

For Chicago—Berlyn, 1.

For St. Louis—Turner, Barnes. Total, 2.

For Washington, D. C.—Carey, 1.

Omaha was thereupon declared selected by committee for submission to referendum.

FIFTH SESSION NATIONAL COMMITTEE, JANUARY 30, 1903.

The national committee convened at 8 p. m.

Mills offered a resolution as follows:

"Resolved, That this committee does now remove the local quorum from office."

Amendments made by Putnam and Berger, and substitute by Hillquitt, were voted down.

Question on Mills' motion by roll call as follows:

Yeas—Richardson, Sweetland, Healey, Work, Mills, Dobbs, Lockwood, Turner, Smith, Christenson, Claffin, Goebel, Massey, Critchlow, Lovett, Boomer. Total, 16.

Nays—Berlyn, Mahoney, Carey, Hillquitt, Barnes, Berger. Total, 6.

The comrades on both sides of the question made statements explaining their votes. The space of our paper is too limited to publish all of them, and we therefore give one from each side.

Healey (Fla.) requested that he be recorded as follows:

I vote yes, because I believe that every member of this committee fully understands the questions at issue. We are only retarding the work of this body by prolonging this discussion.

Barnes (Pa.) requested that he be recorded as follows:

I vote no. Not for the reason that I favor the course of the local quorum, but I consider an affirmative vote on this question a conviction without a trial.

Resolution by Turner that telegram be sent to William Maily, notifying him of his election, of the removal of national headquarters to Omaha, and requesting his immediate acceptance or rejection. Carried.

Next paragraph of report of committee on organization read as follows: "Not more than one member of the local quorum shall be a member of the same local, and not more than two members residents of the same state." Carried.

Nominations for local quorum as follows:

Work, Christenson, Turner, Lovett. Point of information about selection of members of quorum. Chair ruled that members of national committee were eligible to membership on the local quorum.

Objection to ruling by Berlyn and Berger. Christenson (Neb.) withdrew as a candidate and nominated J. P. Roe, of Omaha. Berlyn nominated Hoehn. Belyn nominated Ernest Unterman, of Kansas.

The vote on election of local quorum resulted as follows:

Work, 17; Roe, 16; Lovett, 16; Unterman, 16; Turner, 12; Mills, 2; Hoehn, 2; Christenson, 2.

The following were declared elected: Work, Roe, Lovett, Unterman and Turner. Berger (Wis.) arose and stated that he "regarded the whole matter as unconstitutional and would appeal to the membership."

SOCIALIST PARTY OPPOSED TO FUSION.

RESOLUTION.

Berger, for committee on resolutions, reported as follows:

"Whereas, The history of the labor movement of the world has conclusively demonstrated that a Socialist Party is the only political organization able to adequately and consistently conduct the political struggles of the working class, and

"Whereas, All 'RADICAL' and 'REFORM' parties, including the so-called 'UNION LABOR PARTIES,' have, after a brief existence, uniformly succumbed to the influence of the old political parties, and have proven disastrous to the ultimate end of the labor movement, and,

"Whereas, Any alliance, direct or indirect, with such parties, is dangerous to the political integrity and the very existence of the Socialist Party and the Socialist movement, and

"Whereas, At the present stage of development of the Socialist movement of this country there is neither necessity nor excuse for such alliance; therefore be it

"Resolved, That no state or local organization, or member of the party, shall, under any circumstances, fuse, combine or compromise with any political party or organization, or refrain from making nominations in order to further the interests of candidates of such parties or organization:

"VICTOR L. BERGER,

"WM. MAHONEY,

"MORRIS HILLQUIT,

"J. MAHLON BARNES,

"N. A. RICHARDSON,

"Committee."

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

Berger, for committee on resolutions, reported as follows. The same was adopted unanimously, and upon request ordered so recorded in the minutes:

RESOLUTION ON TRADES UNIONS.

The national committee of the Socialist Party in annual session assembled, hereby reaffirms the attitude of the party toward the trade union movement as expressed in the resolution on the subject adopted by the Indianapolis convention of 1901.

We consider the trade union movement and the Socialist movement as inseparable parts of the general labor movement, produced by the same economic forces and tending towards the same goal, and we deem it the duty of each of the two movements to extend its hearty co-operation and support to the other in its special sphere of activity.

But we are also mindful of the fact that each of the two movements has its own special mission to perform in the struggle for the emancipation of labor, that it devolves upon the trade unions to conduct the economic struggles of the working class, that it devolves on the Socialist Party to fight the political battles of the working class, and that the interests of labor as a whole will be best conserved by allowing each of the movements to manage the affairs within its own sphere of activity without active interference by the other.

The Socialist Party will continue to give its aid and assistance to the economic struggles of organized labor regardless of the affiliation of the trade unions engaged in the struggle and will take no sides in any dissensions or strifes within the trade union movement, the party will also continue to solicit the sympathy and support of all trade organizations of labor without allowing itself to be made the ally of any one division of the trade union movement as against another.

We also declare that we deem it unwise to invite trade unions as such to be represented in the political conventions of our party.

Berger further, for committee on resolutions, reported as follows:

Resolved, That the national secretary is hereby directed to append to all copies of the national constitution

a copy of the "Anti-Fusion Resolutions" and trades unions resolutions as adopted by this committee.

LECTURE BUREAU.

The following was adopted:

That the national secretary be instructed to proceed forthwith to the establishment of a lecture bureau. Such bureau shall consist of as many competent and efficient lecture members of the party in good standing as can be secured and utilized. The duty of such lecturers shall be to expound the principles of Socialism, but not to discuss party affairs, policy or tactics.

The national secretary shall arrange the lecture tours in conformity to the needs of the state and desires of the state organizations where such exist; the expense of the tour shall be divided between the states and locals and organizations affected as equitably as possible. The arrangements of the national secretary shall require the approval of the local quorum and shall be subject to revision by the national committee in the same way as all other acts of the national secretary and local quorum.

Substitute adopted.

The secretary at this point asked for permission to read communications and read the following telegram from Wm. Maily:

Boston, Mass., Jan. 31, 1903.

Leon Greenbaum, Room 18 Alien Building, St. Louis, Mo.

While my own judgment would dictate my remaining in Massachusetts, yet as a Socialist I accept my election as national secretary of national committee and express appreciation of honor conferred and responsibilities position carries with it.

[Signed.] WM. MAILLY.

EIGHTH SESSION NATIONAL COMMITTEE SOCIALIST PARTY, JANUARY 31, 1903.

Mills for committee on organization reported the following resolution:

We recommend that upon the adoption of this paragraph this committee direct the members of the local quorum who are now in St. Louis—Work of Iowa, Turner of Missouri, and Lovett of South Dakota—to take charge of the national headquarters and remove the same to Omaha, selecting one of their number to act as secretary pro tem., until the newly elected secretary arrives to take charge.

Berger moved substitute that headquarters be retained in St. Louis until referendum is settled. Substitute ruled out of order.

Berger then moved to amend by substituting "St. Louis" for "Omaha" and "remain" for "removed." Hillquitt raised point of order that original motion was unconstitutional. Point of order overruled.

Berger's amendment lost. Original motion then voted upon roll call, resulting as follows:

Yeas—Richardson, Sweetland, Healey, Work, Mills, Lockwood, Turner, Smith, Goebel, Massey, Critchlow, Lovett.

Nays—Berlyn, Mahoney, Dobbs, Boomer, Berger, Hillquitt, Barnes, and Carey requested to be recorded as abstaining from voting on the ground that the matter was brought before the house in an unconstitutional and improper manner.

NINTH SESSION NATIONAL COMMITTEE SOCIALIST PARTY, FEBRUARY 1, 1903.

Berger called meeting to order. Goebel elected chairman of the day.

Communication from the International Socialist bureau read.

Motion to instruct national secretary to call for nomination of one delegate and an alternate to the next International Socialist congress to be held at Amsterdam, the alternate to act also if by reason of the failure of the Socialist Labor Party to elect a delegate, the Socialist Party is entitled to two delegates. Carried.

Berger introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, That the national com-

mittee of the Socialist Party of America while disagreeing entirely with some of the actions and the policy of the local quorum in St. Louis and the former national secretary, Leon Greenbaum, we at the same time acknowledge the good will and the loyalty of these comrades to the cause of Socialism and the Socialist Party, and that we hereby express our heart felt thanks for the same.

GREETING TO GERMAN COMRADES.

Committee on resolutions reported the following resolution:

"Whereas, Our comrades in Germany are at the present time engaged in a grand fight, not only for the material interests of the proletariat in Germany, but also for the elementary human rights to political freedom against the oppression of a tyrannical autocrat; therefore be it

"Resolved, That the national committee of the Socialist Party of America in common with the proletariat of the civilized world, hereby expresses its admiration for the magnificent stand and steadfast courage of our German comrades, together with an expression of confidence in their ultimate triumphs."

Adopted unanimously.

Comrades: In accordance with the action of the national committee at the meeting just adjourned, the national headquarters of the Socialist Party on and after February 3, 1903, will be located in Omaha, Neb.

All communications, etc., should be addressed to the National Secretary, Omaha, Neb. We ask your aid in giving notice of this change as wide publicity among party members as possible.

[Signed.] SAM'L LOVETT,
Acting Secretary.

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EDITED BY A SOCIALIST.

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES.

Of the Amalgamated Wood Worker's International Union of America.

Society at present is composed of classes whose interests are highly antagonistic to each other. On the one side we have the proprietary class, possessing almost all the soil, all houses, factories, means of transportation, machines, raw material and all necessaries of life. In comparison to the entire people this class represents a small minority.

On the other side we have the workmen, possessing nothing but their intellectual and physical power with which to labor, and which they must sell to the possessors of the means of production in order to live. The workers represent the millions.

The interest of the possessing class consists in buying the productive power of the laborer as cheaply as possible, in order to produce as much as possible and to amass wealth. The few hundred thousand proprietors arrogate to themselves the larger part of the wealth produced by the workers.

The laboring millions receive from the product of their labor only so much as is necessary to live a life of misery and starvation.

Every improvement in machinery, every new discovery of hitherto unknown forces of nature, the proprietary class arrogates to itself for the exclusive purpose of increasing its possessions. Through this process human labor is more and more displaced by machinery.

The workers having become superfluous are compelled to sell their labor at any price in order to save themselves from starvation. The value of labor gradually decreases, the laboring people are being impoverished more and more, their consuming power is more and more lessened, and the consequence is that the commodities produced remain upon the market without being bought by anyone. Commercial stagnation sets in, production is decreased, and even partially suspended. The crisis has arrived.

The proprietary class presses into its service the power of the state, the police, militia, press and pulpit, to protect the possessions produced by others, and to declare for the "sacredness" of property.

While the millions of the working people are left without the means of existence, without rights and unprotected, betrayed and sold out to their enemies by the state, by the press and by the pulpit, the arms of the police and of the militia are directed against them.

In consideration of these facts we declare:

1. That the laboring class must emancipate itself from all influences of its enemy, the proprietary class; that it must organize locally, nationally and internationally for the purpose of settling the power of the organized masses against the power of capitalism; and that it must see that its interests be represented in the shops, in different branches of the local, state and national administrations and governments.

2. National and international trade unions are apt to exert a powerful influence upon production prices, the hours of labor, regulation of apprenticeship, and to support their members in all the different phases of life.

3. The combat through which they have naturally to go with the organized power of capitalism leads them to recognize that all trade unions must form one great, powerful body; the solidarity of the interests of all is proclaimed, the workers mutually assist each other. Soon the fact will be recognized that the entire system of production rests upon the very shoulders of the laboring class, and that if the workers only display their firm determination and exert their power, a new system based upon justice might be easily introduced. Arrayed against the power of capitalism and its minious stands the power of the laboring masses, self-reliant and conscious that they possess the power with which to overwhelm their antagonists.

4. There is no power on earth large enough to resist the will of such a majority if it be enlightened in regard to its rights; it will accomplish its aims and objects irresistibly. The right of nature is upon its side. The earth, together with all its wealth, belongs to mankind. The results and triumphs of civilization have been achieved through the course of thousands of years and with the assistance of all nations. The organized workers will come to carry out into reality these principles, and they will establish a state of affairs under which everyone will enjoy the fruits of his labor.

CHILD LABOR IN NEW YORK.

Most Deplorable Conditions of the "Future Generation" in the Wealthiest City in America.

There has been a great outcry of late in the north against child labor in the south, particularly in the southern cotton mills; but it now appears, according to the New York Tribune, "that we need to turn our attention homeward." It has been found that about 16,000 children under fourteen years are employed in New York city in spite of the law, and it has been claimed by workers among the poor that more child labor exists in New York than in all states of the south combined, which The Tribune calls "a remarkable revelation." An independent body, known as the child labor committee of New York, has investigated the matter, and in its report declares that

"grave defects exist in the present child labor and compulsory education law, to the great injury of the rising generation and of society at large. The ten-hour law for children under fourteen "is made difficult and almost impossible of enforcement by a clause which allows any day to be lengthened on condition that a shorter day is made of Saturday." The law allows vacation work for children twelve years old, but the committee states that "only with great difficulty can children who work during vacation be taken out of the many factories and stores in which they are widely distributed and returned to school." The report adds:

"The statutory definition of those

occupations which constitute factory or mercantile work has several times been amended, but is still incomplete. Office boys, messenger, delivery, and express boys, etc., who have been protected by similar laws in other states, do not receive that protection in New York. If, in addition to a better definition in the mercantile and factory laws, the statutes were extended so as to deal with street work, all children working for wages should be protected by law. This is most desirable as a re-enforcement of the compulsory education law. A measure for regulating street trades was proposed and powerfully supported under the last administration.

"The compulsory education law requires of children twelve years of age merely that they should attend school eighty days. The child-labor laws say that the children shall not work until they are fourteen years old. This lack of agreement between the two laws is perhaps the most serious obstacle to the proper enforcement of either. The inspectors of this and other states are agreed that the enactment and proper enforcement of such a compulsory education law as that now being urged by the association of superintendents of education is at the same time the most important measure for the restriction of child labor."

The work of investigation is being continued under the direction of Miss Helen Marot, says Charities (New York), and one of the "most striking features" has been the "large number of children found beyond the pale of the present law." These include the newsboys, bootblacks, peddlers, office boys, messengers, and telegraph boys and those who deliver for the express companies. There are children who deliver milk from four in the morning until the opening of school, and others who work before and after school. Twenty-eight of the newsboys questioned made less than \$1 a week. Out of one hundred newsboys, sixty-seven were twelve years old or under. Those of the boys who go to school sell their papers after half-past three in the afternoon until as late as midnight, and some later. The condition among the delivery boys seems to be worse. The committee investigated the case of an express company that employed children of eleven years and upward from seven in the morning until about nine and ten at night. On Friday and Saturday nights they work until midnight, and, if all the packages are not delivered at midnight on

Saturday, the children have to work on Sunday.

One of the investigators, Mr. Poole, of the university settlement, as quoted in Charities, found near Newspaper row over one hundred boys sleeping in the streets. "Other hundreds sleep in stables, condemned buildings, back-rooms of low saloons, and halls of tenements. This sleep they piece out at intervals." He found boys between the ages of twelve and sixteen working in the Chinese quarter of the city, cooking opium pills and running errands for the white women who frequent these dives, from 8 p. m. until the next morning. In Wall street, too, Mr. Poole found hundreds of stock-runners below fourteen years of age.

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Millstadt is situated on the M. & O. railroad, about 27 miles from St. Louis.

People's Fund and Welfare Association.

The board of directors of the People's Fund and Welfare association meets the second Tuesday of each month. General meeting of the association on the 4th Tuesday of each month. All members are requested to attend.

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try on earth.

YOU are told that the Stars and
Stripes are floating over a free peo-
ple.

YOU are told that the capitalist
politicians will protect your material
interests.

YOU are told that the Republican
and Democratic Parties are the true
representative parties of the Ameri-
can people and that no other political
party has any right of existence.

YOU are told that the interests of
capitalism and labor are identical,
and that harmony must exist between
these contending social forces.

YOU are told that the conditions
of labor are better than ever before,
and that the American working peo-
ple have no cause to grumble.

YOU are told by a certain class of
well-fed men (who never do an hon-
est day's work) that you must not
grumble or show any discontent
while slaving and starving on this
earth, because there will come a time,
when even the most miserable human
creature will enjoy all the blessings
of a heavenly paradise, while the plu-
toocrats—the Pierpont Morgans, Rock-
efellers, Rothschilds, Divine Baers—
and their class will be pushed down
into an eternal hell.

YOU are told that the labor move-
ment and the great International So-
cialist movement are but the product
of a handful of lazy agitators and
walking delegates.

YOU, after listening to all this, may
get the idea that you are the cream
of humanity, the elite of society, and
that you have good reasons to feel
happy, and join in the chorus:

My country, 'tis of thee,
Sweet land of liberty,
Of thee I sing.

Now, listen:

In view of the deplorable conditions
under which the rank and file of the
American working class has to suf-
fer; in view of the many strikes
forced upon you by a greedy capital-
ist class; in view of the political cor-
ruption; in view of the fact that our
police, militia, federal troops, deputy
sheriffs, courts of justice, etc., are
used against you; in view of the in-
creasing prices of the necessaries of
life; in view of the recent coal fam-
ine—will you not realize that you
have been and are being fooled and
deceived and oppressed by the eco-
nomic, political and social parasites
of society?

Working men and women, it is your
most sacred duty, both as men and
citizens, to listen to the voice of So-
cialism and join the SOCIALIST PAR-
TY in the great struggle for labor's
emancipation.

Labor creates all values. To those
that perform all useful labor must be-
long the earth and all that is created
by their mental and physical labor.

This is what the SOCIALIST PAR-
TY stands for. The system of wage
slavery must be abolished. The po-
litical parties that stand for the con-
tinuation of the present exploitation
of the working class by a compara-
tively small class of parasites and
drones, must be wiped out of exist-
ence.

Down with capitalism! Down with
the Democratic and Republican Par-
ties!

Up with the banner of organized
labor and the Socialist Party!

On to victory!
Human bees, did nature true
Give but honey unto you?
See the drones about you soar!
Have you lost the sting you bore?
Waken, laborers, to your right!
Learn at last to know your might!
All the wheels will cease to go
If your strong arm wants it so.

Labor Press Council Notes.

Comrades, circulate your Socialist
newspapers. St. Louis Labor and
Arbeiter Zeitung should go into every
workingman's house during the next
two months.

New subscribers have been secured
during the last few days by the fol-
lowing comrades and friends:

Morris H. Hill, Silicia, Chase P. O.,
Mo 1
Columbia University Library, New
York 1
W. F. Sutton, Bristle Ridge, Mo.... 2
A. Heinrichs, St. Louis, Mo..... 1
J. H. Powell, St. Louis, Mo..... 1
Jul. Moebus, Hermann, Mo..... 1
A. J. Lawrence, St. Louis, Mo..... 3
Wm. E. Kindorf, St. Louis, Mo..... 1
G. A. Hoehn, St. Louis, Mo..... 2
Geo. Bevan, Bevier, Mo..... 2
Jacob Gross, St. Louis, Mo..... 2
Peter Schnetzer, St. Louis, Mo.... 2
Joseph Bredeck, St. Louis, Mo.... 6
A. Zimmermann, St. Louis, Mo.... 1
H. Moormann, Louisville, Ky..... 3
Leonhard Schuster, St. Louis, Mo.. 1
Robt. Poenack, St. Louis, Mo..... 1
Ed. Cody, St. Louis, Mo..... 2
Chas. Bock, St. Louis, Mo..... 1
Otto Wolf, St. Louis, Mo..... 1
Hy. Struckhoff, St. Louis, Mo..... 1
Wm. Ruesche, St. Louis, Mo..... 1
Frank Alvarez, St. Louis, Mo..... 1

THE LABOR PRESS.

Important A. F. of L. Resolution.

The following resolution was unani-
mously adopted at the late convention
of the American Federation of Labor:

Whereas, the labor press has been
largely instrumental in building up
the labor movement in all sections of
this country where a labor paper has
been established, oftentimes at the
cost of much sacrifice, but which sac-
rifice has not been appreciated by
many members of organized labor;
therefore be it

Resolved, By the American Federa-
tion of Labor, in convention assem-
bled, that we extend to the labor
press our hearty sympathy and ac-
knowledgments of the good work
it has done, and is doing, and we call
the attention of all members of labor
unions that it is their plain duty to
render all the support possible, both
financially and morally, to the labor
papers.

MEN'S SOCIALIST STUDY CLASS.

The Welfare association has ap-
pointed a committee to arrange for
home class study in Socialism. The
work is divided into three classes, for
juveniles, men and women.

I shall be glad to meet all com-
rades who are interested, and any
others, Sundays, at 10 a. m., Welfare
hall, Eleventh and Locust streets.
The class will be free to all students.
J. W. CALDWELL,
Teacher Men's Class.

Under Socialism the ladies of crea-
tion will be on a par with the lords of
creation.

BREWERY WORKERS' CONVENTION.

Interesting Reports of the National Secretaries and Editor of
Official Organ,

The national convention of the
United Brewery Workmen of Ameri-
ca was opened last Sunday in Cincin-
nati, O. One hundred and twenty del-
egates were present. Of the reports
of the national secretaries, Brothers
Zorn and Kemper, we quote the fol-
lowing interesting passages:

"Our international union has con-
siderably increased in membership
since the last convention at Philadel-
phia, and, taking an estimate, there
are approximately 85 per cent. of all
employees within the beer brewing in-
dustry of this country organized. A
number of new unions and branches
were organized.

"On September 1, 1901, the interna-
tional union had a membership of 26,
000, including about 500 members out
of employment, organized in 280 lo-
cal unions and 115 branches.

"To-day the organization embraces
31,300 members, including approxi-
mately 650 unemployed, distributed
in 316 local unions and 144 branches.
The percentage of unemployed mem-
bers is a little larger than in the pre-
ceding year, and their proportion will
amount to about two per cent. of the
whole.

"The lockout of our Cincinnati com-
rades, commencing on February 22,
1903, and also the big strike in Bos-
ton, 1903, and also the big strike in Bos-
ton, lasting from April 3 till Septem-
ber 11, proved, indeed, tests of effi-
ciency in the term's full sense; added
thereto the few very important
skirmishes in Springfield, Mass.;
Hartford, Conn.; Butte, Mont.; Seat-
tle, Wash., and others; apart from
them a few less significant quarrels,
and to include the old fights in New
York, N. Y.; Philadelphia, Pa.; New
Orleans, La., and San Francisco, Cal.,
show a record of difficulties as we
hope our organization will not have
to encounter so soon again.

"The struggle of our beerbottlers
in San Francisco can virtually be con-
sidered over; the beerbottlers' union
there turned out with its strength al-
most doubled as against that prior
to the lockout, which started in July,
1901. So have also the long-drawn
struggles in New York city and
Brooklyn been brought to an end.

"The strikes in Springfield, Mass.;
Hartford, Conn.; Butte, Mont., and
Seattle, Wash., and in other less im-
portant places, were won within a
few days for our local unions.

"The two combats in Boston, Mass.,
and Cincinnati, O., were conducted
with great energy and enraged bitter-
ness on both sides by the employers
as well as on our side, and at the end
an agreement satisfactory to both
parties, and peace on an honorable
basis was achieved.

"The strike and lockout in Boston
has cost our international union the
sum of \$91,055; the lockout in Cincin-
nati \$83,678.10 for strike benefits
alone, which were paid out of our in-
ternational union treasury. Agita-
tion expenses and donations con-
tributed by our local unions volun-
tarily, and the contributions from
other trade organizations are not in-
cluded.

THE UNION LABEL.

"This not less paramount question
anent the union label has in fact be-
come a burning one of late. The
United States Brewers' association
has resolved in its last convention to
start a rigid agitation against the
universal and general introduction of
our union label, and we notice al-
ready that breweries, the large ex-
port breweries most pronouncedly,
refuse with ardent obstinacy to al-
low the use of the union label in their
concerns; this question played a
prominent part in our contract nego-
tiations in various large cities; and
for the fact alone that we, on our
part, had to make concessions on

those lines serious difficulties were
averted.

OUR POLITICAL POSITION.

"What Comrade Zorn had to com-
mend in his report to the Philadelphia
convention with regard to our politi-
cal attitude we must reiterate to-day
in every phase, with the addition that
our own struggles within the last
year, those of other trade organiza-
tions included, principally the gigan-
tic combat of the anthracite coal min-
ers, have too plainly and convincingly
demonstrated how essential it is
for the working class to also organize
on political lines.

"At present we ought to be con-
vinced more than ever that the eco-
nomic organization alone is not suffi-
cient, and that the working people
must organize politically if they wish
to improve their condition perman-
ently. It should not be difficult for
the workingman to sever his connec-
tions with old capitalistic political
parties who have heretofore only
cajoled the working people with
promises that were never kept, but
have often robbed them of their
rights as citizens with injunctions,
and if they grow too noisy in de-
manding their right these same po-
litical parties have, through their
henchmen, the police with their clubs,
the Pinkertons, and the brutal sol-
diery, had the workingman bruised
and beaten and often shot down.
What was said in last year's report
in these pages on this subject is just
as vital to-day, and we therefore re-
produce it here:

"There can be no further doubt
with regard to our political creed and
position. Every comrade can find our
principles in his membership book-
let, ending thus: 'The emancipation
of the working people can only take
place if the economical movement
goes hand in hand with the political.'
Resolutions have been adopted in all
our recent conventions, enjoining all
our members to take part in the po-
litical movement, with a view to the
battling for the deliverance of the
proletarians. The time is come for
our comrades to do their duty on elec-
tion day by casting ballots in favor of
the Socialist ticket like men who
know what will benefit their class."

Editor Trautman, of the Brewers'
Journal, in his report, says:

FOR THE SOCIALIST PRESS.

Despite the undisputed unswerving
aid always given by the brewery
workers to other labor organizations
in their struggles, despite the com-
mon ground of interests anticipated
on account of the demands of the
large organizations for the broader
scope of industrial organizations as
against craft unions, only four trades
union papers have effectively taken
issue with the United Brewery Work-
men in their recent struggles: The
Mine Workers' Journal, the Carriage
and Wagon Workers' Union, the Jour-
nal of the Barbers, and the Cincin-
nati Chronicle, while all Socialist and
progressive labor papers, conceiving
well the causes and the eventual ef-
fects of the big struggles of the
brewery workers have taken up so
energetically the cause of the brew-
ery workers in all places that the In-
ternational Union of United Brewery
Workers can never commensurate the
great good done, and owes in fact to
these mighty allies everlasting grati-
tude and appreciation. For this rea-
son, and for future reference, we ad-
duce herewith the names of these
true, unfaltering and incorruptible
friends:

German newspapers: Philadelphia
Tageblatt, New York Volkszeitung,
Buffalo Arbeiter Zeitung, Chicago Ar-
beiter Zeitung, Die Wahrheit, of Mil-
waukee, Wis.; Detroit Herald, St.
Louis Arbeiter Zeitung, Cincinnati Ar-
beiter Zeitung, San Francisco Tage-

blatt, Deutch-Amerikanische Buchdrucker Zeitung, the official journal of the German-American Typographers and Sheboygan Volksblatt.

Apart from the four trade journals mentioned the following papers and magazines have espoused the brewery workers' cause, and have thereby given great and valuable assistance:

The Cleveland Citizen, Erie People, Saginaw (Mich.) Exponent, Terre Haute (Ind.) Toiler, Omaha (Neb.) Gazette, Socialdemocratic Herald, Dayton People, St. Louis Labor, San Francisco Advance, Miners' Magazine (the official magazine of the Western Federation of Miners). During the struggle in Boston the Worker, of New York city, was the only paper by which the activity of our Socialist friends was aroused in such regions where trade unions were not in existence, and the agitation thus inaugurated is worth the special appreciation of our organization.

How valuable the assistance rendered by the Socialist Party organization was most strikingly observed in the Cincinnati conflict. In cheerful response to National Secretary Greenbaum's appeal, issued in behalf of the Socialist Party, the various local sections appointed committees at once, and the boycott was prosecuted most vigorously; and it is not the slightest exaggeration of facts stating that the Socialist representatives in the central bodies have unswervingly advocated and espoused the cause of the brewery workers, inspired by the belief that our international union was in a large part composed of Socialist elements; and because since the inception of this organization the political activity on lines as laid down by the Socialist parties was constantly preached and advocated.

FOR THE SOCIALIST PARTY.

The International Union of United Brewery Workmen, by having pronounced the declaration that all efforts must be made to break the bulwark of capitalism politically, and that nothing short of the overthrow of the present system of society, and substitution instead of the Socialist commonwealth would bring justice to all, have aroused the enmity of the employing brewers in two-fold de-

gree. For this reason, the organization of brewery workers, having refused and still refusing to serve as a pillar of the capitalistic system by assisting the capitalist political parties, is being fought tooth and nail from all corners by those whose interests are better taken care of, and conserved under the prevailing disorder of things. Mark Hanna's prediction: "The political fight of the future will be fought between capitalism and Socialism" will become a real fact. If the brewery workers, assembled in convention, are decided in renewing their allegiance to Socialism, then they must also bear the consequences of their attitude and show the strong determination to courageously shoulder the responsibilities. Then the fight must be taken up on the whole line against every one who lines up in front with Mark Hanna and capitalism. The combat will ultimately end with victory for Socialism, but bear in mind, the duel will demand sacrifices, will require endurance of many hardships.

Indorsing the principles and programme of the Socialist Party, and yet expect of the Brauer-Zeitung to laud and glorify peace, harmony and, by chance, Civic Federation, would only be a caricature, and a corruption of the principles of the advanced trade union movement. No favor can be looked for from those who praise Mark Hanna; they will treat the brewery worker with most enraged enmity and hostility upon all occasions. You alone have to decide whether the brewery workers will also in future stand on the solid ship of the progressive trade union movement; and on your decision solely will it depend whether a Socialist can hold position as editor of your official paper.

The future, be sure, is for the Socialists; in spite of the Civic Federation and all followers, and only the unswerving, uncompromising fight against that purely capitalistic institution must be the duty of each and every labor organization that strives and stands for the overthrow of the capitalist system of society and the establishment of a better society under the co-operative commonwealth. WILLIAM E. TRAUTMANN, Editor.

such a spurious and fake charter; and be it further

"Resolved, That the delegates of this body inform their respective unions of this spurious charter and ask their unions to take suitable action on same, and that the central body goes on record as giving its assistance and approval to the street railway men whenever they secure a charter from the International Association of Street Railway Employees of America."

The St. Louis Transit Co. is trying to prevent the reorganization of the bona-fide union. Organized labor of St. Louis, be on your guard!

Successful Mass Meetings.

Sunday's mass meetings at Concordia Turner hall, People's Welfare hall and Phoenix hall were well attended, and predict a growing interest in our cause and a lively spring campaign.

The speakers were Mills, Berlyn, Richardson, Goebel, McKee, Clarke and Mahoney.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

All women sympathizing with the Socialist Party in the various ward clubs of local St. Louis who may be desirous of organizing an English-speaking branch of the Women's Social Democratic Federation are especially invited to attend a meeting to be held for said purpose on SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1903, at 2 P. M., at 2244 North Market street, at the home of COMRADE MRS. PHIL. H. MUELLER.

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.

TWENTY-FOURTH WARD, ATTENTION.

All comrades of the Twenty-fourth ward who are willing to assist in arranging for a convention to nominate a house of delegates member and who will assist further in getting up a social demonstration will please send in their names at once to

COMRADE J. H. POWELL,
3308 Commonwealth Avenue.

UNDER SOCIALISM the earth and the fullness thereof will belong to all the people and not to part of the people.

Hiltenbrand

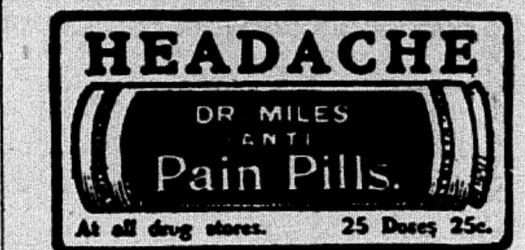
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Local No. 8, N. L. of M.

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the City Always on File.

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COLUMBIA BOX COMPANY,

19th and N. Market Sts.

BOXES OF ALL KINDS
UNION LABEL BOXES.

ST. LOUIS TRANSIT FAKE.

A New Fake Union Organized to Prevent Bona-Fide Organization.
The Increase of Wages.

The capitalist press of February 4 published an item with the following sensational headlines:

WAGES ARE ADVANCED
BY TRANSIT COMPANY.
Street Railway Employees to Receive
Increases Extending Beyond
World's Fair Period.
UNION IS TREATED WITH
Men Declare They Made No Demands
Upon Company, But Express
Willingness to Comply
With Terms.

The report says:
"Treating with an organization known as the Missouri Street Railway Employees' Union, the St. Louis Transit company has proposed a new scale of wages, to be in effect for a period of five years, which provides a gradual advance of three cents an hour for the labor of street-car conductors and motormen.

"The first increase is promised on May 1; the second on January 1, and the last at the expiration of the World's fair period, each increase amounting to one cent an hour.

"The terms required of the union are that the men shall, for a period of five years, agree to leave all grievances to a board of arbitration, and abide by its decision, thus avoiding the possibility of a strike while the World's fair is in progress, a time when the capacity of the company will be severely taxed."

For the information of the readers of St. Louis Labor and the people of

St. Louis we hereby publish the following resolutions unanimously adopted by the St. Louis Central Trades' and Labor union in its meeting of Sunday, January 11, 1903:

WARNING AGAINST THE FAKE ORGANIZATION.

"Whereas, On the 16th day of October, 1902, a charter was granted by Sam B. Cook, secretary of the state of Missouri, known as the Missouri Street Railway Union of Missouri; and,

"Whereas, The petitioners for said charter were former members of Division No. 131 of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees of America, charter of which was revoked for irregular, unscrupulous and base conduct on the part of the officers of Division No. 131; and,

"Whereas, A major portion of said officers of Division No. 131 were the applicants for said charter from the secretary of state and have endeavored to create the impression that said charter is a bona-fide trades union labor charter, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, indorsed and vouched for as such by the Central Trades and Labor union and the affiliated unions of St. Louis, be it

"Resolved, That the Central Trades and Labor Union of St. Louis disclaims any such indorsement, and that it will not support, encourage or assist the work of organizing the street railway men of St. Louis under

Woman's Forum.

Edited by KATE EMMET.

WOMAN AND SOCIALISM.

[By August Bebel, Member German Reichstag.]

The fact is that our universities, and indeed our whole system of education, in spite of all phrases to the contrary, is thoroughly out of repair. In the National school the child is robbed of valuable time, in order to have his mind filled with things that have nothing to do with common sense or scientific information; he is burdened with a mass of ballast which he can turn to no account in life, but which on the contrary, is a hindrance to his development and to his success. The same thing applies to our higher schools. During his preparation for the university, the scholar is crammed with a quantity of dry and useless material, which he learns by rote, and which occupies most of his time and demands his best intelligence. The same process is continued at the university. A mass of old-fashioned, worn-out, superfluous information is given him with little else that he can make use of. Manuscript lectures, including the jokes scattered about in them, are read and reread by the majority of professors one half-year after another. The high office of instructor becomes in many cases a mere handicraft, and the students need not be very acute to discover this. Moreover, the traditional notions of life at the university prevent the years of study being treated too seriously, and many who have come with the best intentions are repelled by the pedantic and unpalatable method of most teachers. When the time comes for the examination, the student crams mechanically and hastily for a few months, till he knows what is barely necessary to scramble through. This happy consummation being attained and an official post or a profession entered on, these "university men" generally become purely mechanical workmen, but take it very much amiss if a non-academic person fails to show them the greatest respect, to regard them as beings of another and better order, and to treat them accordingly. Only the really earnest worker discovers later that what he has learned is to a large extent useless, and that he has not learned what he most needs, and begins to learn aright for the first time. During the best part of his life he has been plagued with unnecessary or injurious things; he needs the second part of his life to divest himself of them, and adapt himself to the character of his age, and not till this is accomplished can he become a really useful member of society. Many never get beyond the first stage, others remain at the second, a few only have energy to work up to the third.

But, nevertheless, it is considered decorous to retain the cumbrous and useless heritage of the Middle Ages, and as girls, in virtue of their sex, are as a matter of course excluded from the schools and preparatory colleges of boys, this circumstance supplies a convenient pretext for closing the university doors upon them. One of the most celebrated professors of medicine in Leipzig did not hesitate to remark to a lady: "A public-school education is not a necessary introduction to the study of medicine, but we must make a condition of admittance to preserve the prestige of science."

As we have already seen, the traditional prejudices which infest Europe, and especially Germany, are very much less marked in North America. There women have attained good positions as doctors, lawyers, teachers, in the highest as well as in the lowest grades—in fact, American women

form the majority in the last-named profession—and, further, as civil servants in the different state and municipal offices. In Russia, too, public opinion is far more liberal and higher in tone than in Germany. Many Russian women have devoted themselves successfully to various branches of science. In the spring of 1878, a Russian student in Bern, Frau Litwinow from Tula, passed such a brilliant examination, especially in mathematics, that the philosophical faculty unanimously bestowed on her the title of doctor, with the highest marks that could be given. The same thing applied to Frau-Suslowa-Erismann, who studied medicine in Zurich, and has now been practicing for years as a doctor in St. Petersburg. Professor Rokitansky in Vienna, a well-known specialist for women's diseases, whom no one suspects of any unusual partiality for women's emancipation, remarked with respect to this lady, evidently in sincere admiration: "It was a pleasure to see her operate." Such an admission will have especial value for those who know from experience how critically men are accustomed to regard women's work, and more particularly that of female competitors in their own department.

In the few exceptional cases in which the German state has appointed women to posts in the civil service, it has, like a genuine exploiter, regarded them merely as cheap labor, and paid them considerably less than it pays men for the same work. But as, under present circumstances, men are the competitors and therefore the enemies of women to start with, and become doubly so when the latter threaten to undersell them, the position of the women in these appointments is anything but an agreeable one, and frequent disputes are the result.

Women have proved, and are still more and more proving, that they have plenty of sense in spite of its neglected development, and that they are already capable of entering into competition with men in a great many branches. They have produced first-class authoresses and artists of various kinds, and representatives of other professions as well. This is a succinct reply to the reactionary shriekers, and proves that the recognition of women's equality is only a question of time. But it is just as certain that under existing social circumstances neither they nor men will attain the end in view. When a greater number of men press into the higher callings—although only a minority can do so—the final result must be the same as in the industrial branches. Here, too, women will not only be worse paid in proportion as the supply is increased by their competition, but beaten down to a very much lower price, owing to the same causes as those quoted for working women in factories. A case has come to my personal knowledge, in which a woman was to take the place of a man, in one of the highest posts in a public school, but with half the salary which her predecessor received. It was a shameless proposition, but quite in keeping with current middle class principles; it was made, and, under the pressure of circumstances, accepted. There cannot be the slightest doubt that admission to the liberal professions does not signify liberation from social wretchedness, either for women or for men. We must advance further.

UNDER SOCIALISM the interest of capital and labor will be identical; because labor will be properly recognized as the creator and owner of all capital, and the capitalist who is today the mischief maker will be abolished.

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 of 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 the 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."

UNDER SOCIALISM every human being will have for use or consumption everything his labor has created, or its equivalent in some other product.

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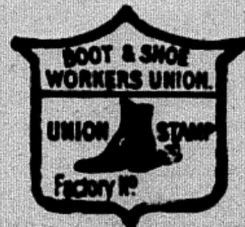
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SOCIALISM IN TOLEDO.

James F. Carey and Rev. T. McGrady Address Enthusiastic Audience.

Toledo, O., Feb. 1, 1903.

Memorial hall was crowded to the doors, including the gallery, last Tuesday night, by those who turned out to listen to Rev. Father McGrady, of Kentucky, and James F. Carey, of Massachusetts, speak on Socialism. Mr. Carey, who is a Socialist member of the Massachusetts legislature, was first introduced and proved himself a veritable whirlwind. Mr. Carey began by addressing the audience: "Dear men and women," and proceeded to explain why Massachusetts cast the largest Socialist vote of any state. Mr. Carey said that the press of the state had displayed a great deal of mental agony in an attempt to explain the 40,000 Socialist vote cast there, and had hit upon every cause but the right one. He said the vote is not attributable to some incident such as the coal strike, but was the reflection of changed thoughts as the result of changed environments, the outcome of changed economic conditions. The speaker, who is a shoemaker, then reviewed the great changes in production in the manufacturing cities of his native state, resulting in the destruction of competition and the institution of modern tools of production to replace the former simple hand tools, thus making the workers a class dependent upon the owners of the great tools of production.

"Socialism," said the speaker, "is not a scheme; not a patent medicine of which you take a sample and try it. It is an industrial development, and the changes brought about lead to a condition the inevitability of which is Socialism, which you will get whether you like it or not." The speaker said he had once addressed the members of the Harvard Graduated club. The only objection made to his arguments was that by one professor, who said that the present system of industry had always been and therefore must always be. Mr. Carey denied the truth of this assertion and reviewed the march of the human race from barbarism to slavery, from slavery to feudalism, and from feudalism to capitalism, and made a very able argument to disprove the statement of the college man, showing that the story of the human family is one of constant progression from one system to another, in accordance with the law of evolution and the forces of human progress. The Socialists say human progress did not end with the advent of the present system. There are still other heights to win, and the same elements are at work to-day as in the past, forcing the race forward. The modern tool of production is a social tool individually owned. It must become socially owned and operated. This is inevitable in conformity with economic changes.

Mr. Carey next made a stirring appeal to the wage working class to unite at the ballot box that the power of government may be wrested from the capitalist class. "When that time comes," he said, "we will give the masters what they never gave us—Justice." He said that the working class has created all, yet this class is the destitute and homeless of the earth. He declared that the Socialist movement is the most active force at work in the world to-day for the uplifting of the human race, for the preservation of the sanctity of childhood and the virtue of womanhood. The workers are still the drawers of water and hewers of wood. "We are the children who builded the temple of modern civilization," declared the speaker. "Let the usurpers know that we are marching to the doors of that temple and demanding admittance for the children of men. This

we can do without shedding a tear or a drop of blood by uniting at the ballot box."

Mr. Carey interspersed his address with many witty illustrations and sarcastic sallies, and kept the great audience in a state of hilarity throughout his address.

FATHER McGRADY'S SPEECH.

Rev. McGrady, upon being introduced by Chairman Chas. Martin, after a few opening words launched boldly out in the declaration that labor creates all values. He then explained the difference between price and value. Sometimes a thing may have a price but no value. All the wealth in the world is the product of human toil. After ably defending this declaration, Mr. McGrady made, as his second point, that the worker is entitled to the full product of his toil. The surplus labor time represents the surplus value upon which is built all the great fortunes of the world. The employer divides with the laborer the same as the Irishman who quarreled with his wife divides. He took the inside of the house and gave her the outside. There are but two classes—the exploiting class and the exploited. There can never be harmony between these two classes any more than there can be harmony between the conqueror and the conquered on the same soil. There must be collective ownership of the tools that create the wealth of the world. The speaker used the dominant law of biology, which shows the co-operation of all the units of the organism, to prove the absolute inevitability of the same law as applied to social life. Among a certain species of ants slavery existed. Another family of ants co-operated. Men don't have to become angels to be Socialists, but a decent ant. Any institution that fails to promote the growth of the organism is bound to perish in obedience to the dominant law of biology. The parasitical host that does not work is a detriment to the growth of society, and is destined to perish, he said.

Rev. McGrady next turned his attention to what he termed the "moral perverses." He had read about a woman in Chicago who took her cats to Florida to winter. In the same issue of the paper he read of little girls and boys working for 19 and 20 cents a day in the mills of South Carolina. The society women of New York gave dinners at \$10 a plate to their dogs. One lady had fallen in love with a monkey that she introduced into swell New York society. "I believe," said the speaker, "in a woman honoring her ancestors, but this is going too far."

The speaker drew many other similar illustrations to show the incongruities of the present day, all of which caught the crowd. He drew a parallel between the home of the idle rich and the home of the poor tenement dwellers, and compared the environments of the children of each and the consequent effect upon the child. Society is responsible for every criminal as well as for every genius, he said. A strong denial that Socialism is anti-Christian was made, and he argued that under Socialism only can Christianity become truly such.

Father McGrady finished with a beautifully touching and pathetic peroration, which drew moisture to many eyes. He invoked the "spirit of every martyr in all time who has suffered in the cause of progress and the uplifting of the human race."

His address throughout was punctuated with long and frequent applause from all parts of the house, indicating that the speaker had again endeared himself to a Toledo audience.

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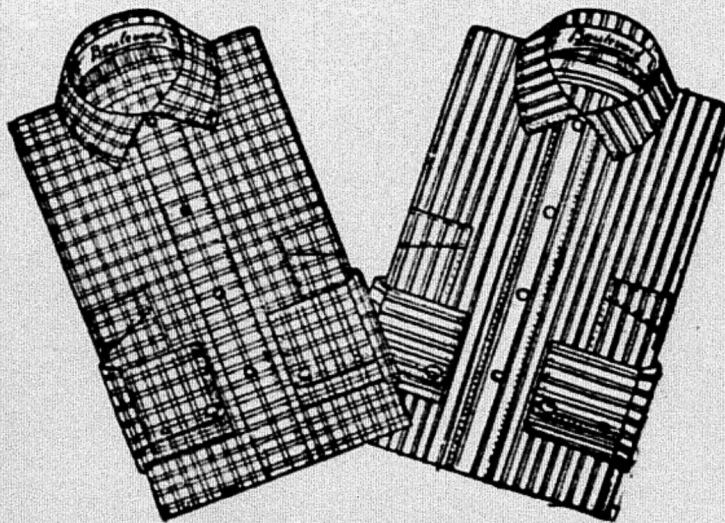
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GERMANY'S SOCIALIST PARTY.

Its Powerful Influence, Its Energy and Fearlessness, as Described by a Capitalist Paper.

Under the caption, "German Politics in Venezuela," the St. Louis Globe-Democrat of Saturday, January 31, published the following remarkable editorial:

"A striking illustration of the number and the intimacy of the ties which connect each nation of the world to all the others is found at the present time in the case of Germany on one side and Venezuela and the United States on the other. A very important election is soon to take place in Germany—that in which the reichstag, or popular branch of the empire's parliament, is to be chosen. There are 397 members in that body, or 11 more than are in the corresponding branch of the United States congress. The largest element in the dozen partisan groups of the empire is the Socialists. This is a party which the kaiser particularly dislikes, and which his ministers and advisers fear. The Socialists are opposed to the kaiser's scheme of colonization. They are especially hostile to jingoism of all sorts. The adventure in Venezuela has been condemned strongly by the Socialist press and by Socialist members of the reichstag. The emperor wants to strike the Socialists in the coming election. A war scare always has a tendency to obliterate party lines and to make all citizens rally in defense of the government. The kaiser's war fever, if it can be kept up for a little while longer, will hit the Socialists hard, and will strengthen the parties from which he looks for his principal support.

"William II. has reason to view the Socialists as a menace to his ideas. From one of the smallest of the political sects in the German empire they have grown to be the largest. Polling only an insignificant vote a third of a century ago, they cast 2,100,000 votes in the elections of 1898. This was a larger total than any other two parties polled in that contest. The next strongest party was the Catholic center, which cast about 1,450,000 votes. Because of the gerrymander, however, which has come through the rapid growth in the cities of the empire and the slower increase in the rural regions, it now takes about twice as many voters in the big cities to elect a member of the reichstag as it does in the farming localities, and the Socialist strength is chiefly in the big towns. In this way it happened that although the Socialists had a long lead in the latest election in the popular vote, their representatives in the reichstag number only 59, while the Center has 104 in that chamber and the German Conservatives, with only a third of the popular vote of the Socialists, have almost as many members in parliament, or 55."

* * *

In addition to the above editorial we publish the following telegrams:

"JUDAS MONEY" IN ESCROW.

Berlin Vorwaerts, a Socialist Organ, Exposes the Political Police.

Special Cablegram to the Globe-Democrat.

Berlin, Jan. 31.—Vorwaerts, the organ of the German Socialist Party, reveals the following interesting machinations on the part of the Berlin political police:

About three weeks ago one of its messengers from the editorial department was accosted by a man who gave himself out to be a former employe of a brewery and seeking work in the Vorwaerts office.

After the soldisant brewer had taken the messenger on several occasions to places of amusement and refreshment, he and his friend "showed" the man how he could easily add a nice sum to his wages. All he had to

do was to supply certain information as to what transpired in the editorial offices of Vorwaerts, and for that he would receive 30 shillings fortnightly.

Three pounds earnest money was paid over.

In publishing the whole affair Vorwaerts informs the police that their "Judas money" is at their disposal, and that until it is fetched away it will make the following announcement every morning in its columns: "Sixty marks, which were paid on January 13, 1903, in the Cafe Schiller to our messenger to seduce him to commit a breach of fidelity and to betray business secrets to the political police, lie at our office. They will be returned, against his receipt and on his establishing his identity, to the person who paid them."

* * *

HERR BERNSTEIN FAVORS CLOSER RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES.

Special cablegram to the Globe-Democrat.

Berlin, Jan. 31.—The reichstag today continued the debate on the resolutions of Baron Heyl zu Herresheim and Herr Speck with regard to the denunciation of the "most-favored-nation" treaties.

Herr Bernstein, Socialist member from Breslau, in a long speech opposing the resolutions, said that the Social Democratic Party could not support a policy which aimed its shafts against the United States, on whose petroleum, wheat and cotton Germany was dependent.

Herr Kanitz (Conservative) said that he unreservedly supported Baron Heyl's resolution. The dread of America with which Herr Bernstein's speech was permeated was entirely unjustified, for the United States had a far greater interest in the exchange of goods with Germany than Germany with the United States.

English Socialist Literature.

Will be sold at cost by the People's Fund and Welfare association, Eleventh and Locust streets. Here is a chance to do good propaganda work! All kinds of papers, magazines, pamphlets and books. Mr. Louis Kober will be found at the place every Monday and Thursday, from 5 to 6:30 p. m.; Sundays from 10 to 11 a. m. Ward branches and clubs should not fail to avail themselves of this chance to secure good and cheap literature.

LOUIS KOBER.

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