

**WORKINGMEN
of All Countries,
UNITE!**

ST. LOUIS LABOR.

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

OFFICE: 22 N. 4th St.

Phone: Kinloch, A1283.

VOL. IV.

ST. LOUIS, MO., SATURDAY, FEB. 21, 1903.

NO. 107.

THE MUNICIPAL CAMPAIGN.

Local St. Louis Ready for Systematic and Energetic Propaganda Work---Public Ownership of the Street Railways Demanded; also Immediate Improvements Insisted Upon---Special Campaign Edition of St. Louis Labor.

Local St. Louis Socialist Party met last Sunday afternoon at Delabar's hall, Broadway and Elm streets. Comrade Wm. Brandt acted as chairman. After considerable discussion the following resolutions were adopted:

"The Socialist Party recognizes the fact that collective ownership by the entire people of the city of St. Louis is the only true solution of the street railway problem, and that the present deplorable conditions in the street car service can not be entirely abolished under private ownership. Nevertheless, we hold that, even now, many of the abuses could be remedied and many improvements inaugurated provided Democratic, Republican and other politicians would serve the people instead of the private corporations. Therefore we adopt the following resolutions:

RESOLUTION NO. 1.

"WHEREAS, The debauched municipal government has produced evils in St. Louis which can not be too quickly abolished in the interest of health, safety to life and public decency, and

"WHEREAS, The conditions existing on our street cars are violations of every rule of health and comfort. Men, women and children are compelled to endure the greatest discomforts, to say nothing of the great danger to life. (London, a city of 6,000,000 souls, had less than half the number killed in 1902 by street cars than St. Louis, with less than a million inhabitants.) The Socialist Party demands the abolishment of conditions maintained solely to satisfy the greedy desires of capitalists and political boodlers; therefore be it

"RESOLVED, That the Socialist Party advocates and insists upon the enactment and enforcement of such legislation as will make it compulsory for every street car corporation:

"FIRST, to keep its cars in first-class sanitary conditions under strict supervision of the board of health.

"SECOND, to provide a convenient seat for every passenger, and that they shall not be allowed to collect fare from any passenger not provided with a seat, nor shall they be allowed to accept passengers in excess of the seating capacity.

RESOLUTION NO. 2.

"WHEREAS, The municipal departments of government in the city of St. Louis, comprising the council and house of delegates, have become notoriously and infamously corrupt, and

"WHEREAS, It is now being attempted to revise the city charter so as to abolish the house of delegates and place the municipal law-making power in the hands of 13 freeholders, this making it easier to corrupt the law-makers, and also debarring the working class from representation; therefore be it

"RESOLVED, By the Socialist Party in convention assembled, that we are unalterably opposed to the abolition of the house of delegates and the consequent limitation of legislation favorable to the working class.

RESOLUTION NO. 3.

"WHEREAS, The municipal affairs in the hands of Democratic and Republican politicians alike are in a most deplorable condition--(Dishonesty and Boodeism has prevailed in both houses of our municipal assembly)--therefore be it

"RESOLVED, By the Socialist Party, in convention assembled, that the time has arrived for prompt and energetic action on the part of the wage earning class, as represented by the Socialist movement, against the Democratic and Republican corruption in the administration of the city affairs. And be it further

"RESOLVED, That the Socialist Party call on all members of Organized Labor, their sympathizers, and all sincere advocates of Public Ownership of public utilities to support the Socialist Party, the party which demands that public utilities be operated in the interest of the tax-earners (the working people) and not for the exclusive benefit of the tax-payers (capitalists)."

It was announced that a special campaign edition of St. Louis Labor will be published by March 3; ward clubs are requested to send in their orders.

Nominations for school board were then made (see full ticket in another column of this paper).

Comrade David Allan was elected as organizer and city secretary; Comrade A. J. Lawrence as sergeant-at-arms.

Comrade Caleb Lipscomb, of Liberal, Mo., was nominated for secretary of Socialist State committee.

Comrade O'Neill, of Terre Haute, Ind., is expected in St. Louis by middle of March; he will speak in several mass meetings, and probably also at the coming celebration on Saturday, March 21, at Druids' hall.

Injunction Resolution.

ADOPTED BY THE NATIONAL SOCIALIST PARTY CONVENTION IN INDIANAPOLIS IN 1901.

"WHEREAS, The injunction has become, in the hands of the judiciary, an instrument by which the capitalist class seeks to destroy the civil and political rights of the workingmen.

"RESOLVED, That we, the Socialist Party, in convention assembled, call the attention of the working class to the fact that our judiciary is but a servile tool in the hands of the capitalist class, and hostile to the interests of labor, and we call upon the working class to use the ballot in defense of their own interests by voting the Socialist ticket."

THE SOCIALIST PARTY.

ROOMS 10-11 ARLINGTON BLOCK.

Omaha, Neb., Feb. 12, 1903.

To the Socialist Press:

The national office has been established in Omaha and all communications intended for the same should be addressed to Wm. Maily, national secretary, rooms 10-11, Arlington block, Omaha, Neb.

Kindly mention this fact in the next issue of your paper. Make it as important as you can in order to get the mail coming properly addressed.

It is my purpose to keep a file of the Socialist papers for historical purposes, and I should be glad to have you place the national office on your subscription list.

With best wishes for your success, I am, fraternally yours,

WILLIAM MAILLY,
National Secretary.

Our Special Campaign Edition

WILL GO TO PRESS

Wednesday, March 4, 1903.

COMRADES OF ST. LOUIS,

AT LEAST 30,000 COPIES SHOULD BE ORDERED AND DISTRIBUTED.

Per 1,000 Copies, \$5.50.

ORDERS FOR SPECIAL CAMPAIGN EDITION.

The following orders for the special campaign edition of St. Louis Labor have been received:

R. E.....	3,000
G. A. H., for Tenth ward.....	3,000
David Allan.....	1,000
Otto Kaemmer.....	1,000

All orders must be in by March 2. This special edition will contain excellent reading matter and, above all, timely articles on the local political situation. It will be nicely illustrated. Comrades, push the good work. Send in your orders immediately. Every voter in St. Louis should receive a copy of St. Louis Labor.

OPEN LETTER

TO THE WORKING WOMEN OF ST. LOUIS.

Greeting: We beg leave to inform you that the Condon Bread Co. is fighting Organized Labor. The men were compelled to go on strike, because this firm absolutely refused to grant their just demands. In this fight against the Union the Condon Bread Co. is assisted by the Boss Bakers' association, of which the scab firms of Welle-Boettler Bakery Co., Hauck-Hoerr Baking Co. and McKinney Bakery Co. are also prominent members.

It may not be generally known that the Journeymen Bakers belong to the class of the poorest paid wage workers in this city and have to work longer hours than the people employed in any other trade or profession.

The Central Trades and Labor Union of St. Louis, in its regular meeting of February 8, 1903, decided unanimously to assist the Bakers' unions in their fight against the Condon Bread Co.

We appeal to all union men, especially to all working women, and to the sympathizers with the cause of Organized Labor, not to buy any bread from the Condon Bread Co., and to insist that they will not patronize any grocery store that handles Condon's bread.

This is a just cause. It is a struggle for the improvement of the Journeymen Bakers' conditions.

Boycott the Condon Bread Co. Drive the Condon bread out of every grocery store and saloon in the city.

Don't buy from any grocery store where Condon's scab bread is sold. Respectfully yours,

SPECIAL BOYCOTT COMMITTEE.
Central Trades and Labor Union of St. Louis and Vicinity.

N. B.—Buy only union label bread.

SOCIALIST SOCIETIES AND UNIONS, ATTENTION.

This year's steamboat excursion of St. Louis Labor and Arbeiter-Zeitung will take place Sunday, July 12, to Montezano park. We request all friendly societies and unions to avoid, if possible, arranging their picnics or excursions for the same date.

THE COMMITTEE.

Comrade Eugene V. Debs has contributed a letter to the Colorado Chronicle in praise of the social crusaders and denunciatory of the action taken against them by the Colorado state committee.

SOCIALIST PARTY TICKET.

For City Council:

ALBERT E. SANDERSON.

L. E. HILDEBRAND.

WILLIAM M. BRANDT.

W. T. SMITH.

PHILIP H. MUELLER.

T. J. SAVAGE.

For House of Delegates:

2. Ward: H. J. STEIGERWALT.

9. Ward: LEONARD STOLL.

10. Ward: G. A. HOEHN.

11. Ward: E. M. PEABODY.

13. Ward: WM CROUCH.

17. Ward: W. W. BAKER.

18. Ward: WM. E. KINDORF.

19. Ward: J. E. FITZPATRICK.

20. Ward: B. E. SCOTT.

21. Ward: F. BICK.

22. Ward: F. SCHACHT.

23. Ward: W. C. BOHANNON.

27. Ward: OTTO KAEMMERFR.

Lessons in Scientific Socialism.

FOR SOCIALIST STUDENTS.

THE MODERN REVOLUTION.

By BELFORT HAX.

Economists, in the vain search for a scientific explanation of profit and interest on capital, lighted upon the naively brilliant idea that interest was the reward a beneficent nature had provided for "thrift." Now, as every small boy knows, if he abstains from eating his cake, or a portion of it, one day, he has the pleasure of consuming the same another day. But the only reward of the small boy's virtuous thrift is the future pleasure of consumption as against the present or past. With this he has to be satisfied, as the cake does not increase or multiply with keeping. But we are asked by the economists to believe that the virtue of the small boy, like Samson's locks, grows with his growth and strengthens with his strength, insuchwise that when he becomes a big capitalist it has acquired proportions entitling it to a reward altogether incommensurate with what satisfied it in its earlier stages. Now he expects his cake, under the abstract expression, "commodity in general," or its concrete symbol, money, to grow by keeping to indefinite proportions, like the good fairy's cake in the nursery tale. So far, so good; but here the uninitiated stumbles across the puzzling fact that to the carnal eye the abstinence and the increment do not run hand in hand together, but that the abstinence lags behind the increment, and finally stops altogether, and that, too, just at the time when the pace of the increment is accelerating by "leaps and bounds." To the carnal eye, for example, the abstinence of a Nathaniel Rothschild or a Samuel Morley is below the minimum visible. The unfortunate student of orthodox economy is thus driven to accept the economist's assurance on the strength of that unsatisfactory surrogate the "eye of faith." Given a causal relation between abstinence and increment, he naturally expects to find, *ceteris paribus*, a progressive increase in the cause to precede or accompany a progressive increase in the effect. Experience, however, shows the reverse. What, then, becomes of abstinence as a scientific *raison d'être* of interest? Surely, it is something like effrontery for a doctrine which has at its basis such childishness as this, to arrogate to itself the name of science, as is done by the orthodox economy.

We have, I think, seen the mantle and jerkin of our Wilhelm fall piece by piece. We have disclosed no warm-blooded hero showing the earnest of a nobler life of progress in the higher human attributes, but the grinning skull of fraud and force.

Let us now look back for a few moments upon history, and see whether what we have arrived at logically is borne out politically and historically. As all of you are doubtless aware, the industrial system of antiquity was founded on slavery; production was carried on entirely, or almost entirely by slaves. This system of slave industry became gradually modified, after the disruption of the Roman Empire, into serfage. Slaves could not now be bought or sold at pleasure, but were inseparable, in most cases, from the land on which they were born. Hence it was the interest of the feudal lord of the soil to maintain them as far as possible in a healthy and contented condition, since, if by ill-treatment he diminished their numbers or impaired their labor-power, he was himself the loser by it. With the decline of the mediaeval system and the rise of towns a new industrial organization

appeared—that of guilds of independent burghers. The township got the feudal services of the citizens within its boundaries commuted for an annual tribute. In this way free labor arose; each man now worked for himself and his family at a particular handicraft to which the guild supplied a regular training. In this way, too, an organized system of distribution—of commerce—came into existence; although, and this can not be too strongly insisted upon, the interest of production still primarily centred in the utility and the goodness of the product itself, rather than in the profit realizable on it in exchange. Leagues for mutual protection against the military robbers of the period were formed, of which the most important was the famous Hanseatic league. With the renaissance, and still more the reformation, the main strength of the mediaeval system pure and simple was broken up. The middle classes of the towns became more and more powerful, and, with their power, more and more restive at the imposts laid upon them, and at the restriction of their liberty and dignity by governments constituted of the aristocratic lords of the soil, and of the crown with its advisers. The individual burgher, it must be remembered, had no significance in the mediaeval hierarchy. The township as a whole was alone recognized as entering into the larger system of the mediaeval world. Risings took place in various parts of Europe; as, for instance, the Fronde in France, the civil war between King and Parliament in England; the earliest of these anti-feudal risings was the revolt in the Netherlands under the Artevelde, in the fourteenth century.

The growing breach between the "Commons" or "Third Estate"—name originally applied to the smaller land-holders—as the trading classes now came to be called, and the two feudal estates, consisting respectively of the superior clergy (bishops and archbishops, etc.), and the nobility, surmounted by the crown with its councillors, culminated in the great French revolution of 1789. In this revolution the third estate was arrayed against the clergy, the nobility and the sovereign. The monarchy, which in the feudal system was merely the crowning of the edifice, had, on the first symptoms of decay in that system, endeavored to utilize the anomalous state of things then arising for the strengthening of its prerogative. This was attempted with varying success by well-nigh all the sovereigns of England from Henry VIII. to Charles I., and was successfully accomplished by Louis XIV. of France; but on the outbreak of the great French revolution all jealousy between monarchy and aristocracy was banished throughout Europe in the face of the threatening danger from the third estate; but burgher and noble—or, as the French have it, bourgeois and grand seigneur—in their struggles for supremacy were oblivious of the rise above the social horizon of "a cloud no bigger than a man's hand," in the shape of a new political factor—a fourth estate—destined to prove a menace alike to both their interests. This fourth estate, distinct from the peasantry of the country, as the new commonalty or third estate, was distinct from the land-holding commonalty or yeomanry of feudal times, was none other than the modern Proletariat or working class.

MEN'S SOCIALIST CLASS.

Meets Sunday 11 a. m., Welfare hall, Eleventh and Locust streets. Subject next Sunday, "What Is Socialism?" Free to all.

J. W. CALDWELL, Teacher.

LIPSCOMB'S PLAIN TALK

On the Duties of Socialists and Trade Unionists.

Liberal, Mo., Feb. 15, 1903.

The following letter which Comrade Caleb Lipscomb, of this city, recently sent to a friend in Fort Scott, Kas., is self-explanatory:

"E. N. Firestone, Fort Scott, Kas.:

"Dear Comrade—I had it told me to-day that it was probable that your Socialist section would likely seek to arrange with the unions of your town to carry the town. I want to give you my opinion, and will say in advance that there will be no bill rendered later for this opinion. You know the position the old S. L. P. took as to the unions. When the unions did not come over to Socialism as fast as some of the Socialists thought they ought to they then concluded that the unions were made up of what the Weekly People termed "Labor Fak-ers," and soon gave themselves over to the most foolish, indecent reflections, and finally went to that foolish extreme to not allow an officer in a union to be an officer in the Socialist Labor Party, hence many of us who believe in the good to be accomplished by unions left the S. L. P. So at the Indianapolis convention we sought to clear our skirts of this error and made a clear, correct and honorable statement of our relation to organized labor. This has been proven a wise and honorable move, and members of unions have been free to join our party and work both there and in the union. Now, it seems to me that some are seeking to go to another extreme that will injure both the unions and the Socialist movement. All union men who are Socialists can with perfect consistency belong to our party and at the same time be an active union man and fight side by side with other union men who do not belong to our party and can not see their way clear to vote our ticket.

"We, as Socialists, should not resort to the tactics usually employed by members of the capitalist parties to gain office. To us the office is only the means to an end and that end is the final emancipation of all labor from the chains of wage slavery and the establishment of the co-operative commonwealth, but the only aim of the capitalist party is to gain office for the emoluments of office and the continuation of capitalism with the possible variations in the way of temporary reforms. The result of such a political "cow trade" will be to drive the members of the unions back into their old political alliance and to create a contention in the union and thus weaken the union and side track the Socialist Party. When it is clearly known that this kind of a trade has been made by the unions and the Socialist Party you, in my opinion, will find the non-Socialist in the unions falling back in the Democratic or Republican Parties, and your vote is but little better than if you had fought a clear, open and frank fight for principle. If you elect your officers you must do so by getting hundreds to vote the ticket who would desert you the moment you took up the fight straight for labor's cause. So you would either have to play into the hands of capitalism or suffer dethronement at next election and the humiliation besides. No, your course is to be the political expression of labor and not seek indorsements of unions as unions for our party or candidates, but simply present our case to union and non-union labor and suffer them to come to us when they are Socialists. I write you and you can use it as you see fit. My position is not that of a trimmer, and if anyone sees fit to take exceptions to my position I will agree to come to your place and debate the case him or her in an honorable way. Fraternally, CALEB LIPSCOMB.

Labor Press Council Notes.

THE LABOR PRESS.

Important A. F. of L. Resolution.

The following resolution was unanimously 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 sacrifice has not been appreciated by many members of organized labor; therefore be it

Resolved, By the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, that we extend to the labor press our hearty sympathy and acknowledgments 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.

A Beautiful Book.

Is the cloth bound volume of "The Comrade." It contains more than 300 illustrations, cartoons, and portraits, and a wealth of good reading matter. Price, \$2.25 postpaid. A year's subscription to "The Comrade" is \$1, single copies cost 10c. Description circular specimen illustrations free.

THE COMRADE PUBLISHING CO.,
11 Cooper Square, N. Y.

OUR SPECIAL CAMPAIGN EDITION.

Many a dollar was spent for circulars of questionable quality. Thus the money was thrown away. You will not get much of a dodger or campaign circular for less than \$2 or \$2.50 per thousand. We can furnish you 1,000 copies of the special campaign edition of ST. LOUIS LABOR for \$5.50. Not less than 3,000 copies should be distributed in each of the north and south side wards. Sixteen dollars and fifty cents spent for 3,000 copies of this special edition will have a wonderful influence on the election results. To work, comrades!

BOYCOTT Welle-Boettler's and McKinney's Bread.

It Is Made by NON-UNION LABOR

Only Bread bearing this Label is Union-Made.
BAKERS AND CONFECTIONERS' UNION
NO. 15.

H. SLIKERMAN, Attorney at Law,

1015-16 CHEMICAL BUILDING,
N. E. Cor. 8th and Olive Streets.
Telephone, Kinloch, B-69.

Chas. Spreen Y Cigar Store.

Manufacturer UNION CIGARS.
Y and Switchback 5-Cent Brands
Buy La Flor De Spreen, 10c Brand.
2003 NORTH BROADWAY

...WALHALLA...

Central Trades and Labor Union
Headquarters.

Melvin G. (Doc) Bollinger, Propr.
N. E. Cor. 10th and Franklin Ave.

Lemp's Celebrated Pale and Standard Lager
on Draught.

Trade Unionism.

EDITED BY A SOCIALIST.

HISTORICAL SKETCH

Of the Cigar-Makers' International Union.

The history of the Cigar-Makers' union forms an integral part of the general labor movement. As might be expected, during the earlier stages of development, mistakes were inevitable; from the shop meeting it developed step by step into a union—local in character—and finally culminated in the International union.

The first Cigar-Makers' union was organized in May, 1851, in Baltimore, Md. From this time on the cigar makers attempted to secure more of the fruits of their toil, which resulted in numerous struggles, and at least prevented several reductions in wages. During the year 1855 a large strike occurred at Suffield, Conn., for an increase of wages, which effort received the support of the cigar makers of the neighboring states, and was finally settled by compromise.

In 1860 and the following years Cigar-Makers' Local unions were organized spontaneously all over the country, until finally the spirit of solidarity presented itself among the craft, which on June 21, 1864, culminated in the organization of the national union; between the years of 1869-1870, two large and protracted strikes and lockouts occurred in New York city and Cincinnati, necessitating very heavy assessments which threatened the existence of the International union; during 1870, seven strikes took place, involving an expenditure of \$43,017, of which only two were successful; from 1871 to 1875 there were 78 strikes, 66 of which were unsuccessful and 12 successful, 64 of which were against a reduction of wages.

The industrial panic of 1873 had its disastrous effect upon the international union; strikes, lockouts, reductions in wages and general idleness among the workers almost resulted in the dissolution of the International union; during August, 1877, a strike for an increase of wages started in one shop and later extended to all the leading factories and tenement houses in New York city, resisted by a powerful combination of 32 manufacturers; over 7,000 men and women were affected and the strike lasted 107 days, at a cost of \$48,476.39; this strike was not entirely successful; it however demonstrated the necessity of closer organization and the building up of a reserve fund; a relief committee provided bread, beef and other necessities of life, thus greatly curtailing the expense of the strike; as early as 1879 the movement was started for a reduction in the hours of labor, and in 1881 the International union declared ten hours to constitute a day's labor; in 1883 the hours of labor were reduced to nine per day, and on May 1, 1886, inaugurated the eight-hour workday among the cigar-makers and cigar-packers.

Previous to 1880, San Francisco and St. Louis unions had what was known as union labels; the former a white label (and the latter a red label, which was continued until about 1888) for the purpose of designating cigars made by union men. In September, 1880, the International union adopted what is familiarly known as the blue union label, which is at present the only recognized label of the craft and which has been conspicuously advertised by the International union; thousands upon thousands of dollars have been spent for the purpose of acquainting the gen-

eral public with same.

Cigar-Makers and Cigar-Packers' Unions Nos. 44 and 281, of this city, alone during the past four years have spent the magnificent sum of \$11,422.81 in advertising the blue label, and to this label can be attributed considerable credit for the success achieved by the International union, as it has become a powerful factor in our struggles with tyrannical manufacturers. From 1881 to 1883 the International union approved 194 strikes; 97 for an increase of wages, 52 against reductions and 45 for various other causes, which strikes resulted in a gain of wages of \$1,800,000 per annum; at the Binghamton convention, 1887, the death benefit was increased from \$50 to \$200 for five-year members; \$350 for 10-year members and \$550 for 15-year members, which is in force at present.

In 1889 at New York city, the birthplace of the International union, and upon the twenty-fifth anniversary of same, the convention inaugurated the out-of-work benefit system for its members, which added another powerful link to the then existing chain of benefits. In order to give you a more detailed review of the work accomplished and the assistance rendered by the International union, we herewith quote the amounts expended for the various benefits during the past twenty years:

Strike benefits, \$943,262.15; sick benefits, \$1,587,634.44; death benefits, \$932,530.70; traveling benefits, \$779,919.88; out of work (12 years) \$944,196.11. Making a grand total of \$5,187,543.28. (From programme for second annual joint masquerade ball given by Cigar-Makers' unions Nos. 44 and 281 at Concordia Turner hall, Saturday evening, March 7, 1903.)

ASSIST THE BAKERS.

Resolutions of the Central Trades and Labor Union.

The St. Louis Central Trades and Labor Union, in its regular meeting of February 8, 1903, adopted the following:

RESOLUTION.

WHEREAS, Bakers' Union No. 15 is one of the oldest organizations represented in the Central Trades and Labor Union.

WHEREAS, Great sacrifices have been made by said union during the last 15 years to organize the journeymen bakers and ameliorate their deplorable condition.

WHEREAS, The Boss Bakers' association of St. Louis is doing all in its power to counteract the good work of the union and break up the organization, as has been demonstrated most strikingly in the fight against Welle-Boettler, McKinney Bakery Co., and in the present strike of our members and friends at the Condon Bakery Co.; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That this Central Trades and Labor Union hereby pledges its full moral and financial support to the Journeymen Bakers' and Confectioners' Union and takes immediate steps to bring about an early victory and permanent success for the oppressed slaves of the bakeries by appointing special committees whose duty it shall be to visit all unions and labor organizations in behalf of said Bakers' Union.

RESOLVED, That this Central Trades and Labor Union make immediate arrangements to have this propaganda and boycott agitation properly advertised in all the labor

papers of St. Louis and vicinity, in order to keep the matter before Organized Labor and the public in general until a satisfactory settlement of the difficulties can be effected.

MEN'S SOCIALIST STUDY CLASS.

The Welfare association has appointed 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 comrades 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.

Excursions to Millstadt, Ill.

LABOR UNIONS, ATTENTION!

Will you give an excursion during the coming season? If so, select the excursion town of the future—Millstadt, Ill. The Millstadt Brewery Co. is the only brewery in the vicinity of St. Louis using the Brewery Workers' union label. Millstadt has the Liederkrantz park, which excursionists will find a splendid place of enjoyment. Make your arrangements

now. All further information concerning railroad rates, conditions, etc., will be gladly given by Mr. GEO. DISTLER, Manager Millstadt Brewery Co., Millstadt, Ill. MR. DISTLER is an old member of St. Louis Brewers and Maltsters' Union No. 6, and will do all in his power to advance the cause of organized labor.

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.

PAPER CARRIERS'

P. & B. Association.

UNION 5783, A. F. OF L.

Friends, see that your Carrier has a Union Card.

ANNUAL BLUE LABEL MASQUERADE BALL

GIVEN BY

Cigar Makers' Unions 44 and 281

At CONCORDIA TURNER HALL, 13th and Arsenal Sts.,

Saturday Evening, March 7th, 1903.

TICKETS 25c a Person. An Elegant Souvenir presented to Each Lady Attending. The right to reject objectional persons is reserved.

GRAND MASQUERADE BALL

Given by

Workingmen's Singing Society "Vorwaerts,"

On SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21st, at

SOUTH ST. LOUIS TURNER HALL,

10th and Carroll Streets.

FINE PROGRAM. Supper 75c per Couple.

THE COMMITTEE.



New Union Factory on Randolph, near Jefferson.

HAMILTON, BROWN SHOE COMPANY.

New Union Factory.

Our Four Thousand employes spend their wages in St. Louis stores. St. Louis stores will increase St. Louis workmen's wages and their own business by selling our Shoes.



St. Louis Labor

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
THE SOCIALIST PARTY OF ST. LOUIS.

ISSUED EVERY SATURDAY.

SUBSCRIPTION.

ONE YEAR.....50 Cents.
SIX MONTHS.....25 Cents.
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A. J. LAWRENCE, Secretary,
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NOTE. ST. LOUIS LABOR and AR-
BEITER-ZEITUNG are the
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CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

Subscribers changing their residence are re-
quested to promptly notify this office of new
address. Also state old address.

The Song of Morgan.

My country, 'tis of thee,
Fair land God made for me,
To thee I cling;
Land where I hold full sway,
Land where I'm boss to-day,
Land where I've grabbed away
Most everything.

Let music swell the breeze,
I'm back from o'er the seas,
Prepared for biz;
I'll take affairs in hand,
Right at the same old stand—
I'm feeling bully; and
I'll make things whiz.

Land of the noble free
Who get their rights from me
To skimp along.
I own thy rocks and rills,
Thy woods, thy templed hills,
And every bird that fills
The air with song.

How sweet to look once more
Upon my native shore,
How good to sing
The proud song of the free,
To see them run for me,
How glad I am to be
Their gracious king.
—Chicago Record-Herald.

To Our St. Louis Comrads.

We are in the midst of a most im-
portant municipal campaign. If ev-
ery Socialist of St. Louis will do his
duty during the next few weeks the
Socialist Party will make a splendid
record on the day of election.

Comrades, do not rely on a few
to do all the hard work.

The Socialist Party is the third par-
ty in the field. It is your most sa-
cred duty to assist in the work of
agitation and organization.

Read your capitalist press and you
will find that the Democratic and Re-
publican Parties are afraid of their
own shadow. They are afraid to get
before the people. Both parties are
rotten to the core.

Comrades, it is your party—the So-
cialist Party—that will have to make
the fight in this campaign. If there
ever has been a chance for success-
ful Socialist propaganda and success
on the political field it is certainly in
the present municipal campaign.

Socialists of St. Louis, to the front:
On to the political battle field. Agi-
tate and organize in your wards, in
your precincts. We should not have
less than 10,000 Socialist votes on
April 7. Of course, this may look
like optimistic speculation. But after
all, the success of our movement de-
pends on the work we do during the
campaign.

Now is the time for hard, systemat-
ic and energetic propaganda work.
Those that feel like grumbling and

criticising every little act of every
active comrade in the movement
would do well to postpone that part
of their programme until after elec-
tion and get down to agitation and
organization. If not, let them take
a back seat.

We need Socialists, men of action,
men who realize the seriousness of
the present political situation in St.
Louis, men who are ready to fight the
political battles of the working class.

Comrades, while capitalism is doing
its share to force the people into So-
cialism it is a serious mistake to be-
lieve that some beautiful morning the
co-operative commonwealth will be
presented to us by some supernatural
power. The emancipation of labor
from wage slavery and the introduc-
tion of Socialism means a most se-
vere class struggle.

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.

Pale will your oppressors turn
When your burden you will spurn,
When aside the plow you lay,
When, it is enough, you say.

Break the double yoke in twain!
Break the dread of slavery's pain!
Break the pain of slavery's dread!
Bread means freedom, freedom bread!

Berger on National Committee Meeting.

Reviewing the work of the last na-
tional committee meeting, Comrade
Victor L. Berger, of Milwaukee, comes
to the following conclusion:

For take it all in all: While our
party may well congratulate itself
upon the lively participation of the
western farmer element in the Social-
ist movement, yet the backbone and
the leadership of this movement must
remain proletarian for a long time in
the future. The quorum elected for
Omaha has a strong agrarian coloring
and would be absolutely out of touch
with the proletarian masses of the
country which the Socialist Party
must win before all things if it wants
to have success. We say this although
we value very highly the sympathies
and assistance of the farmers—the
writer of this article was the author
of the Socialist farmers' platform of
the Social Democratic Party which
raised so much hue and cry among
the "ultra-class-conscious" of this
country. But for the very reason that
we want no antagonism in the Social-
ist Party between the city proletariat
and the workers in the field who still
own their tools, we do not want head-
quarters in Omaha, Neb., and a quo-
rum which would represent the milieu
of the surrounding states. And a
quorum in Omaha, on the ground that
there it would be "outside of the in-
fluence of trade unionism," is impos-
sible at the present time and out of
keeping with our final aims. Steps
have already been taken to correct by
referendum this mistake of the ma-
jority of the national committee.

But while the national committee
may have gone too far in that respect,
it no doubt did the right thing in re-
gard to the trades unions. In the re-
spective resolutions, our friendly atti-
tude towards the trades unions was
reaffirmed and precisely stated—yet
at the same time the efforts of cer-
tain men in our ranks who would like
to make our party the serving-maid
of the trades unions were annulled by
declaring that our organization is not
to take any part in the squabbles and
fights of the trades unions among
themselves, nor to invite them to send
delegates to our political conventions.

Looking over the work of the ses-
sion, the party may well be satisfied
with the results. It was better that
some even very deep differences of
opinion should crop out there than in
a convention. As everybody knows,
the delegates in a convention are only
too easily influenced by oratorical
and emotional moments, which fre-
quently results in choosing the worst
solution of any question. The last
session of the national committee has

been for the good of the cause in
more than one way.

VICTOR L. BERGER.

The National Economic League.

COMING NATION.

The National Economic league is
pawing the air and tearing its hair
over what it is pleased to call state
Socialism. What the gentlemen are
butting up against is state capitalism,
and I can fully indorse much that
they say against that form of society.
They point out that the government
ownership of railroads in Europe has
been brought about largely by
moneyed men, who prefer to have the
government's bonds rather than
responsibility of making the enter-
prises pay, and that it adds greatly
to their power. "If you study the
facts carefully," says the N. E. L.,
"you will find that it is impossible
that the magnates of Europe have
brought about, or consented to, gov-
ernment ownership to the extent
that they have, to the end, that less
advantages shall accrue to them and
more to the general public." To all
of which the Socialist quite agrees.
So long as the government is owned
by these wealthy magnates all func-
tions of that government is swung
to the interest of that class of gen-
tlemen. And it's right, too. I have
no kick coming whatever on this
point. The capitalists are looking out
after their own class interests—as
they should. The point I am trying
to make is that the workers, consti-
tuting the producing classes, and by
far the largest, should awake to that
same consciousness, and then they,
too, will administer the functions of
government in their interests. The
capitalist class is an exclusive class,
and the fee required for admittance
to its folds is so large that few can
get past the first degree. When the
workers get into the saddle, the only
admittance fee required will be a wil-
lingness to work, and this will be
open to the capitalist of to-day as
well as the hod carrier.

Workingmen's Protective Union.

The twelfth annual report of the
St. Louis Workingmen's Protective
Union has just been received. The
report says:

"We had a total number of 93 cases,
classified as follows: Miscellaneous,
59; damages, 9; chattel mortgages, 2,
and for wages, 23. The miscellaneous
cases include arrest for distributing
boycott circulars, doing picket duty
when men are on strike, questions
arising out of relation of landlord and
tenant, persecution by wrongful
suits, questions arising out of em-
ployer and employe. Of these 59 mis-
cellaneous cases, 6 were withdrawn,
having been satisfactorily adjusted
out of court. Twenty-nine cases grew
out of the late United Garment Work-
ers' strike, last May and June, in
which the entire police force was
used to crush the strike. Damage
cases we had 9, in 3 of which we were
successful in collecting damages, 1
still pending in court, and 5 were
withdrawn by plaintiffs. Chattel mort-
gages we had 2. In the wage claims
we had 23 and the amount involved
was \$340.82, which makes a total num-
ber of cases handled of 601, of which
390 were for wages amounting to \$12,-
047.73. Thirty-seven cases to recover
damages amounting to \$10,404; 16
cases for extortion, practiced by
chattel mortgage men, and 164 mis-
cellaneous cases, including arrest for dis-
tributing boycott circulars, persecut-
ing by wrongful suits, etc., etc. Con-
sidering the limited resources at our
command, it must be admitted that
we have been fairly successful in our
undertaking.

The expenses for operating this or-
ganization are provided for by a per
capita tax of 5 cents per member per
quarter. To broaden the scope and
increase the usefulness of this union
rests with the trade unions of this
city, by affiliating and thereby se-
curing to their members the legal

rights to which they are so justly en-
titled.

The officers of the organization
are:

JOHN F. BERGHERM, President,
from Cigar Makers' Union No. 44.
C. F. BRITZWEIN, Vice-President,
from United Garment Workers No. 26.
PAUL FROMM, Recording Secreta-
ry, from Brewers' and Maltsters'
Union No. 6.

H. H. WERDES, Treasurer, from
Journeymen Tailors' Union No. 11.

FINANCE COMMITTEE—Emil
Engler, from Fresco Painters No. 23.
Theo. C. Harbarth, from Boot and
Shoe Workers No. 221. Joseph Vogt,
from Trunk and Bag Workers No. 1,
John F. McDermott, Attorney, Room
73 DeMenil Building, S. W. Cor. Sev-
enth and Pine Streets.

Office hours from 5 to 7 p. m., 504
Market street.

Slick Work of Capitalism.

The Chicago Tribune, under the
caption, "Must Keep Labor Quiet," re-
cently discussed the profit-sharing
plan of the steel corporation and
quoted figures showing it to be but a
game to keep its employes from ask-
ing for an increase in wages.

The same paper thus explained the
"voluntary" increase in wages recent-
ly granted by the railroad companies:

"The Pennsylvania company is cred-
ited with voluntarily increasing the
wages of its men. But the Pennsyl-
vania has been a shrewd and ably
managed corporation and foresaw the
wisdom of offering an increase as a
gift rather than yielding it as a con-
cession. The situation was ripe for a
successful strike because of the in-
crease in the cost of living and the
increase in earnings of the railroad
which the employes did not share.
Note how quickly the other railroads
followed the Pennsylvania. Their ac-
tion showed how vulnerable they
considered their position should a
wage contest arise."

The Socialist Party of Butte, Mont.,
nominated Prof. P. A. Leamy as can-
didate for mayor. Prof. Leamy is one
of the most widely-known educators
in the state, and his long residence
in Butte, and his efficient services as
principal of the high school has won
him a host of friends, who will be
only too glad to have the opportunity
of conferring additional honor upon
him. His splendid attainments, his
high moral character, as exemplified
in both his public and private life,
make him an ideal candidate for the
suffrage of our people.

There is great activity among the
Socialists of Pennsylvania. A new
state committee has been elected. Ac-
tion will be taken against a member
who went on a "Citizen's ticket" at
Nanticoke. The Erie local expects to
start a daily soon. Franklin H. Went-
worth and George A. Sweetland are
to speak through the state. Fred W.
Long has been elected secretary of
the state committee, with headquar-
ters at 1305 Arch street, Philadelphia.
Comrade Collins, of Chicago, will
speak through the state for three
weeks.

Socialists of Muscatine, Ia., held
their city convention on February 2,
nominating aldermen for each of the
four wards of the city. The nominees
are: First ward, Frank Zetter; Sec-
ond, A. G. Othmer; Third, C. R.
Slaughter; Fourth, J. G. Kent. The
platform is short and concise, and
may be put in a few words, "To every
worker the full product of his or her
labor."

Down in Arizona the Socialists
made their first try out at the No-
vember election and cast 519 votes,
becoming at once a recognized party
without the necessity of petitions.

The printers of Cleveland will ten-
der Comrade Max Hayes a reception
in honor of his selection as A. F. of
L. delegate to the British Trade Un-
ion congress.

E. J. Arnold and His Accessories Before the Fact.

Some of the Methods by Which the Arnold Investment Co. and Other Similar Institutions Robbed the Poor and Innocent--Most Rev. J. J. Kain, Archbishop of St. Louis, and Right Rev. Mgr. Muehlsiepen, Vicar General, Called Upon to Explain Why They Permitted the Arnold Swindle Advertisement in the Catholic Almanac and Church Directory.

St. Louis, the great World's Fair city, is making an exceptional record as a center of capitalist corruption of every description. We have our municipal boodle investigation and endless boodle trials; we have our naturalization frauds that are causing considerable trouble to the grand jury and to Prosecuting Attorney Mr. Folk. The latest sensation is the explosion of the "turf investment" schemes. Grand jury, prosecuting attorney and state legislative committees are investigating. About 50,000 victims are reported and the total sum robbed by E. J. Arnold & Co., John J. Ryan & Co., International Investment Co., United Turf Investment Co., Christy, and Richmond, will amount to several million dollars.

Our capitalist newspapers are denouncing the swindlers. Nevertheless, it is a fact that without the aid of this capitalist press Arnold, Ryan and the other scoundrels could not have carried on their "legitimate business" as successfully as they did. Globe-Democrat, St. Louis Republic, Post-Dispatch, St. Louis Star, St. Louis Chronicle, Westliche Post, in fact all the capitalist papers (Marion Reedy's Mirror not excepted) were the main agencies of business propaganda for the above named swindle concerns. Many thousands of dollars were paid into the treasuries of the public press for the express purpose of deceiving the people and swindling the foolish, the ignorant, the innocent and the poor.

The St. Louis Republic, of February 15, says:

"Now that the long-expected, long-deferred, but inevitable collapse of the get-rich-quick turf investment scheme has come, the sane people of the community are amazed at the revelations, which exceed even their previous conceptions of the manner in which the business was being conducted. That the speculative insanity of the ignorant and credulous could lead them into the toils of unscrupulous adventurers such as these is amazing enough, but that the judgment of intelligent men and women could be so warped by the golden lure as to induce them to become identified with the fraud, passes their comprehension.

"The enterprise was founded on a basis as unstable as shifting sand and conducted on a system so loose and faulty that it would not stand the tests applied to ordinary business methods for an hour. The whole conduct of the 'business' was so openly and notoriously in violation of all recognized financial and commercial axioms that the audacity of the promoters in continuing the pretense so long almost compels admiration. Denunciation of the promoters of the scheme is applied equally to those who, knowing its fraudulent conception and purpose, are held equally accountable by reason of their tacit consent to its continuation for their own selfish ends.

"The thing that stands out with glaring pre-eminence is the utter looseness of the methods of conducting the affairs of the office, the unbusinesslike administration of their affairs, the wanton extravagance which prevailed on every hand, the laxity of system, which resulted in the squandering of vast sums of money in every department. Such was the riotous profligacy extant that it is estimated fully 35 per cent. of

each deposit was dissipated in useless and unnecessary 'expenses' before even an attempt could be made to invest it."

Mind you, the above quotation is from the same St. Louis Republic that published pages of "ads" from the turf investment companies.

We do not pity the swindled swindlers and sports who lost hundreds and thousands in this game, because they are not one iota better than Arnold, Ryan & Co. However, we pity the poor, ignorant, innocent people who were deceived and robbed.

MANY INVESTORS WERE WOMEN.

The unfortunate feature of the affair is that a majority of the investors in these concerns were women, and by far the major part of whom can ill afford the loss of the money. Many of these are young working-girls, servants, widows, dependent upon their own exertions for a livelihood, who have intrusted their entire savings to the mercy of these men. It is true that there are some depositors who realized at first blush the dangerous character of the business, but who were willing to risk the odds in a desperate effort to increase their capital. There were others, however, to whom the real character of the enterprise was not explained, or who, in their ignorance, were advised by equally ignorant friends that the investment was a safe one. It is these that furnish the pathetic feature of the case. Widows who had been left a small sum by the death of the bread winner, widows who had saved a pittance by drudging toil, working girls and servants who had stinted themselves to put by a tithe of their earnings for a rainy day, men whose earning capacity was fast decreasing--these were the real sufferers. The money that had been laid away to educate the children, to provide for the future wants of the large family, to meet the demands of sick fathers and invalid sisters and brothers, was invested in the hope and promise of speedily increasing its scanty proportions. Humble homes that a week ago were bright with the rainbow-hued prospects of future bliss, are today black with the bitterness of disappointment and despair.

Instances are numerous where men and women sacrificed their belongings, mortgaged their chattels and sold their little properties and invested it all in the bubble. A widow in South St. Louis, unable to speak English, took \$600 which she had in bank, saving to rear and educate her children, and deposited it all in one of the companies on the representation that the weekly dividend would amply provide for her needs while her children were growing up to an age where they could support her. She had received one dividend when the bubble burst.

VICTIMS CAUGHT THROUGH FRAUDULENT ADVERTISING IN CHURCH ALMANACS.

One of the Arnold victims sent us a copy of "Vol. IV. Catholic Almanac and Church Directory 1903," published under the auspices of St. Thomas of Aquin, Holy Family and St. Anthony's Parishes. In an "Introductory" the publishers say:

"In presenting the Fourth Annual almanac and Church Directory, we have spared no effort to surpass our previous editions in the way of useful and accurate information, which will be of value and interest to all Catholic people, such as hours of mass; time and place of meeting of societies; names and addresses of officers; meetings of St. Vincent de Paul and Orphan Aid societies; parish boundaries; location of Catholic institutions,

such as colleges, convents, hospitals, etc.; name and address of the rector and assistants of each Catholic parish in the archdiocese of St. Louis; population of each parish and number of school children, etc., making a complete directory and reference book for the entire archdiocese.

"The Almanac, as heretofore, will be distributed free by the leading merchants of each parish, which method has proven both popular and effective.

"THEY ARE RELIABLE BUSINESS FIRMS OF MERIT AND SHOULD RECEIVE A LIBERAL SHARE OF YOUR PATRONAGE."

One full page of the Almanac is given to the picture of Most Rev. J. J. Kain, archbishop of St. Louis, and one page to the picture of Right Rev. Mgr. Muehlsiepen, vicar general.

We repeat the last sentence of the "Introductory:" "They are reliable business firms of merit and should receive a liberal share of your patronage."

One of those "RELIABLE BUSINESS FIRMS OF MERIT" that undoubtedly got its "LIBERAL SHARE OF PATRONAGE" from the poor readers was the E. J. Arnold Investment Co. The Catholic Almanac and Church Directory, 1903, contains the following one full page advertisement:

E. J. ARNOLD & CO.

"We copy the following from the Sporting News, of St. Louis, Mo., published November 1, 1902:

"Many inquiries are made by subscribers as to the reliability of the firm of E. J. Arnold & Co. Last week a letter came from one asking, 'How can E. J. Arnold & Co. pay the amount they promise to their subscribers? Find out and let me know.' Always anxious to serve patrons, a call was made at the office of the firm, putting the question point blank to the manager, 'How can you pay these weekly dividends to so many people?' With a smile the gentleman interrogated replied:

"Read the papers and you can see for yourself. We have a stable of the best horses on the American turf, enter them at various tracks and back them with thousands of dollars, knowing that we have the horse, a capable rider up, and the only chance to lose is for the horse to collapse--a chance which can hardly be called a risk, as we see to it that our animals are fit whenever they go to the post. Added to this we have many books handling thousands of dollars daily. There is a sure profit in the bookmaking business and our patrons get the benefit of the combination of capital.

"Take the recent win of Fritzbrillar, or that of Ethylene at Chicago. Those horses were heavily backed. Our patrons' money was placed at good odds on their chances to win. The horses were light and won. Up-to-date business methods applied to this stable are the secret of our success, and this is the only explanation I can give of how we make money for our patrons and ourselves. We have fulfilled our obligations for over four years, and are prepared to handle any amount of money and guarantee to continue doing so."

"In replying to these inquiries it is proper to say that as far as is known they are to be depended upon to fulfill every obligation they assume. The firm has been in business over four years, bears the best of reputations, carries large cash balances in several banks, and it is a fact, attested by their subscribers, that they have paid large weekly dividends and paid them fifty-two times a year. Any firm which does this is established firmly in the business world and entitled to the confidence of the public.

"The celebrated breeding establishment of Johnny Huffman, located at Greenville, Ill., was purchased by Messrs. Arnold & Co. for \$20,000 cash. There is ample room there for the accommodation of fully 100 thoroughbreds, and that the managers of the co-operative stable intend to make

this farm second to none as a breeding establishment is proved by the purchase recently of one of the finest three-year-olds ever produced in this country, Gold Heels, which will be installed at the head of the new stud farm. The gentlemen have not stopped there, however, but have sent a representative east with instructions to buy the best horseflesh to be had at any price. When leaving, the parting instructions were: 'You can draw on me for any amount, and if you fail to find what we want in the east, go to England and purchase there.' Results are showing now and several royally-bred mares are already stabled at Greenville."

We call upon Most Rev. J. J. Kain, archbishop of St. Louis, and Right Rev. Mgr. Muehlsiepen, to explain why they permit the publication of the "investment" swindle ad in the CATHOLIC ALMANAC AND CHURCH DIRECTORY? Is it Christian to assist scoundrels in their schemes of robbing the poor, ignorant people?

We hereby accuse the publishers of the CATHOLIC ALMANAC AND CHURCH DIRECTORY, and those directly and indirectly responsible for said publication, of wilfully assisting E. J. Arnold & Co. in their criminal schemes.

We are ready, at any time, to publish the reverend gentlemen's answers to our charges, and we sincerely hope to hear from them soon.

The state convention of the Socialists of Michigan was held at Flint, Tuesday, February 17. Candidates for justice of the state supreme court and regents of the state university were nominated.

L. P. TYSON, PAINTER,

House and Sign Painting, Glazing and Graining. All work guaranteed for 5 years. Write or call.

1419 Gano Avenue.

DR. L. H. DAVIS,

Office and Residence

1025 Park Avenue.

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Choice Wines, Liquors, Cigars.

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SPECIAL LUNCH SATURDAY NIGHT.
American Beer on Tap. St. Louis, Mo.

CHAS. SPECHT,

Manufacturer of

UNION CIGARS.

BUY "My Motto," "Town Talk," and "Flor de Merit." They bear the BLUE LABEL.
708 CHOUTEAU AVENUE.

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SCHNEIDER & GRAFE,

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816 PINE STREET

WE SELL THE BEST

\$3.00 HAT MADE.

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518 PINE STREET

ALBERT ARNHOLD.

Meat and Vegetable Market,

2102 S. Ninth Street.

Orders Promptly Attended To.

PHONE: BLUE 1043.

Branch Store 820 Julia Street.

Woman's Forum.

Edited by KATE EMMET.

THE OBJECTIONS TO WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

Some Sound Answers.

[By August Bebel, Member German Reichstag.]

Probably the most violent opponents of women's suffrage are the clergy, and they know why. Their power would then be imperiled in their last domain. What would the workmen, say if the liberals proposed to abolish universal suffrage, which the latter find inconvenient enough, because it is turning out more and more to the advantage of the Socialists? A valid claim does not become invalid because the person who should make use of it had not yet learnt to do so rightly.

Of course the right of electing must go hand in hand with the right of being elected, the former would else be a knife without a blade. "A woman on the tribune of the reichstag, that would be a pretty spectacle?" I hear some one exclaim. We have already accustomed ourselves to see women on platforms at their own congresses and meetings in America, in the pulpit and on the jury bench, and why not on the tribune of the reichstag? We may be certain that the first woman who enters the reichstag will know how to command the respect of the men. When the first workingmen members appeared there, people also thought they could make them appear ridiculous, and declared that the workmen would soon discover what folly they had been guilty of. But these members very soon made a position for themselves, and now people are afraid that they will become too numerous. Frivolous jesters object further: "But imagine a pregnant woman on the tribune, how unaesthetic!" These same gentlemen think it quite right and proper when women are employed by hundreds at the most unaesthetic occupations, in the last stages of pregnancy, at the cost of womanly dignity, health and morality. In my eyes the man who is capable of jesting about a woman with child, under whatever circumstances he may see her, is a miserable creature. The mere thought that his own mother was in the same condition before she brought him into the world ought to send the blood to his cheeks, and the second thought, that this pregnancy was caused by a man, and that he himself, the brutal jester, expects the consummation of his highest wishes from a similar condition of his wife, should silence him with shame.

If we are to apply the standard of aesthetic gratification to the external appearance of the people's representatives, many of the present members of the house might stand the test very indifferently. Many are provided with a superfluous corpulence, which they do not owe to a temporary and highly important natural process, but to the excessive care of their own persons, at the expense of their character and their intelligence. Superfluous corpulence is, as a rule, the sign of a self-indulgent existence, while pregnancy is the sign of physical health, and bears witness to the conscientious fulfillment of a natural vocation. A woman who brings children into the world does the community at least as great a service as a man who defends his country and his home against the attacks of an enemy with his life. Moreover, a woman's life is at stake in every case of motherhood; all our mothers have looked death in the face at our birth, and many have succumbed to the act.

The number of women who die during delivery or become chronic invalids in consequence of it is probably greater than the number of men who fall or are wounded on the field of battle. This is reason enough to entitle women to complete equality with men, especially when the man lays stress on the duty of defending his country as a claim to superiority over the woman. Besides, in consequence of our military system, the majority is never called upon to fulfill the duty; for the greater number it exists on paper only.

All these superficial objections to the public activity of women would be impossible if the relationship of the two sexes were a natural one, instead of being an artificial antagonism, a position of master and servant, which keeps both socially apart from their earliest years. Christianity is chiefly responsible for this antagonism, inasmuch as it has made one sex a mystery to the other and forbids the free development of confidence and the mutual completion of different characteristics.

7th and 8th Ward Socialist Club.

The Seventh and Eighth Ward Socialist club meets Friday evening, February 20, at 8 p. m., at Comrade W. M. Brandt's house, 1703A South Twelfth street. The comrades of these wards are requested to attend.

W. M. BRANDT.

People's Fund and Welfare Association.

Regular monthly meeting of People's Fund and Welfare association, will be held February 24, 8 p. m. Any member who fails to attend at least one meeting out of three will be dropped from the roll.

C. S. ALLEN, Secretary.

Cigar Maker's Masquerade Ball.

Cigar-Makers' Unions 44 and 281 will give a grand masquerade ball at Concordia Turner hall, Thirteenth and Arsenal streets, Saturday, March 7. This will be one of the grandest labor festivals of the season, and the union men and their wives and sweethearts are cordially invited to enjoy the blessings of life as guests of the Blue Label Cigar-Makers.

The Commune Celebration.

Our this year's Commune festival will be a Socialist demonstration of which every comrade will feel proud. It will be held at Druid's hall, ninth and Market streets, Saturday, March 21. Concert, Socialist speeches in English and German, and dance will be on the programme. Every comrade should sell a number of tickets; ten cents a person, children free. The celebration taking place about two weeks before the municipal elections, the comrades should not fail to make this a successful Socialist demonstration.

The joint arrangement committee meets every Sunday evening at eight o'clock at the office of ST. LOUIS LABOR.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS

Have been secured by the following Comrades and friends:

Hy. Ruesche, St. Louis3
Ed. Ottesky, St. Louis2
Hy. Struckhoff, St. Louis2
Louis Steinmetz, St. Louis2
Anna Loy, St. Louis1
Jas. W. Hanson, East Las Vegas, N. M.1
H. E. Lindsay, St. Louis1
C. Knecht, Poplar Bluff, Mo.1
And. Rall, St. Louis, Mo.1
W. D. Hurt, Pleasant Hill, Mo.1
Wm. Crouch, St. Louis, Mo.2
Jas. Shea, St. Louis, Mo.1
Chas. Specht, St. Louis, Mo.1

Chris. Reuter, St. Louis, Mo.1

It is the duty of every comrade to secure new subscribers for the Socialist Press.

Hiltenbrand

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POPULAR PRICES.

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Headquarters. 18th and Olive Sts.

UNDER SOCIALISM the mental giant cannot impose on his inferiors any more than the physical giant now imposes on smaller men.

COLUMBIA BOX COMPANY,
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BOXES OF ALL KINDS
UNION LABEL BOXES.



HEYDT'S SUPERIOR BREAD
...UNION MADE...

W. H. PRIESMEYER,

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF SALT

And Manufacturer of

ELECTRIC
FRANKLIN
BULL DOG
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St. Louis, Mo.



UNION Is the Watchword GLOBE
at the Seventh and Franklin Avenue.

UNION LABEL CLOTHING

SHOES, HATS, FURNISHING GOODS, Etc.,

Can be Bought for Less Money at the GLOBE than elsewhere. OUR MOTTO - Satisfaction or Your Money Back.
See the Great Line of \$10.00 Suits.

Open Saturday
Evenings
Until
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OUR
DOUBLE
GUARANTEE.
All Clothing Kept in
Repair Free.
Money Back if You
Are Not Satisfied.

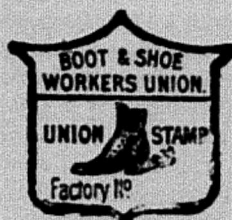
AT THE SAME PRICE,

Shoes Bearing This Stamp

Are the equal of others in quality of Material and are SUPERIOR IN WORKMANSHIP.

BUY THEM TO MAKE YOUR CONSCIENCE FEEL RIGHT.

Buy them to get the BEST SHOE for your money.



IRISH SOCIALIST REPUBLICAN PARTY

Its Platform and Declaration of Principles—Published for the Information of the Readers of "St. Louis Labor."

For the information of our readers we publish the following platform of the SOCIALIST REPUBLICAN PARTY OF IRELAND:

"The great appear great to us only because we are on our knees;

"Let us rise."
OBJECT.

Establishment of an Irish Socialist republic based upon the public ownership by the Irish people of the land, and instruments of production, distribution and exchange. Agriculture to be administered as a public function, under boards of management elected by the agricultural population and responsible to them and to the nation at large. All other forms of labor necessary to the well-being of the community to be conducted on the same principles.

PROGRAMME.

As a means of organizing the forces of the Democracy in preparation for any struggle which may precede the realization of our ideal; of paving the way for its realization; of restricting the tide of emigration by providing employment at home; and, finally, of palliating the evils of our present social system, we work by political means to secure the following measures:

1. Nationalization of railways and canals.
2. Abolition of private banks and money-lending institutions, and establishment of state banks under popularly-elected boards of directors, issuing loans at cost.
3. Establishment at public expense of rural depots for the most improved agricultural machinery, to be lent out to the agricultural population at a rent covering cost and management alone.
4. Graduated income tax on all incomes of over £400 per annum, in order to provide funds for pensions to the aged, infirm and widows and orphans.
5. Legislative restriction of hours of labor to 48 per week, and establishment of a minimum wage.
6. Free maintenance for all children.
7. Gradual extension of the principle of public ownership and supply to all the necessities of life.
8. Public control and management of national schools by boards elected by popular ballot for that purpose alone.
9. Free education up to the highest university grades.
10. Universal suffrage.

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES. THE IRISH SOCIALIST REPUBLICAN PARTY

Holds—

That the agricultural and industrial system of a free people, like their political system, ought to be an accurate reflex of the democratic principle by the people, for the people, solely in the interest of the people.

That the private ownership, by a class, of land and instruments of production, distribution and exchange, is opposed to this vital principle of justice, and is the fundamental basis of all oppression—national, political or social.

That the subjection of one nation to another, as of Ireland to the authority of the British crown, is a barrier to the free political and economic development of the subjected nation, and can only serve the interests of the exploiting classes of both nations.

That, therefore, the national and economic freedom of the Irish people must be sought in the same direction, viz., the establishment of an Irish Socialist republic, and the consequent conversion of the means of production, distribution and exchange into the common property of society, to be held and controlled by a democratic state in the interests of the en-

tire community.

That the conquest by the Social Democracy of political power in parliament, and on all public bodies in Ireland, is the readiest and most effective means whereby the revolutionary forces may be organized and disciplined to attain that end.

11th Ward Meeting Postponed.

The Eleventh Ward Socialist club have decided to postpone the meeting announced for the 27th inst.

They will meet at Basse's hall, Friday, March 6, and will open a vigorous campaign.

Owing to the unusually inclement weather at this season of the year, there will be no outdoor meetings, but the club will meet weekly during March, and will distribute papers and literature with liberal hand, but sound judgment.

For the first time in the history of the ward, there appears a very fair chance of Socialist victory, and the comrades are becoming quite hopeful.

For a long time it has been apparent that two clubs were needed in the Eleventh ward, which is over three miles in length and two in width. The present club meets in the southern part of the ward, and Socialists of the northern end are unable to attend the meetings.

One-third of the Socialist vote of the ward is in the Mt. Pleasant neighborhood, and Comrades Edward M. Peabody, ward organizer, and W. T. Smith will call upon the subscribers to St. Louis Labor at an early day, partly in regard to organizing a club, and also on other important business.

Secretary Sanderson's Report.

Financial report of city secretary for period from January 3, to January 31, 1903.

Balance on hand January 3.....	\$17 26
RECEIPTS:	
Dues	\$31 70
Campaign lists	4 55
Campaign donations	2 50
Collected at meetings	15 18
Drum corps tickets	15 00
Supplies	1 60
Missouri Socialist Fund.....	50
Subscription to St. Louis Labor	50
Total	\$88 79

DISBURSEMENTS:

Missouri Socialist Fund.....	\$4 50
Hall rent	4 00
Dues to state secretary-treasurer	3 70
Postage	2 25
Stationery	2 27
Supplies	1 85
Box for drum corps.....	1 50
Subscription to St. Louis Labor	50
Telegram	30
Dues forwarded	25 22 12

Balance on hand, February 1..... \$66 67

ALBERT E. SANDERSON,
City Secretary.

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.

50c PER WEEK
DETROIT JEWELSM Steel Ranges \$25.75.
Best made for the money.....

50c PER WEEK
CHIFFONIERE, for Mirror back, neatly carved wood, finished in oak..... \$7.75

Hellrung & Grimm, 16th and Cass Avenue

98c Buys Pair of LACE CURTAINS.

3 1-12 yards long, buttonhole edge, nice patterns.

A 100-Piece DINNER SET.. \$5.95

Dresden shapes, hard to detect from English China.

Suits to Order from \$12.00 Up.

Pants to Order from \$3.50 Up.

STUCKEY,

GUARANTEE | MERCHANT | TAILOR

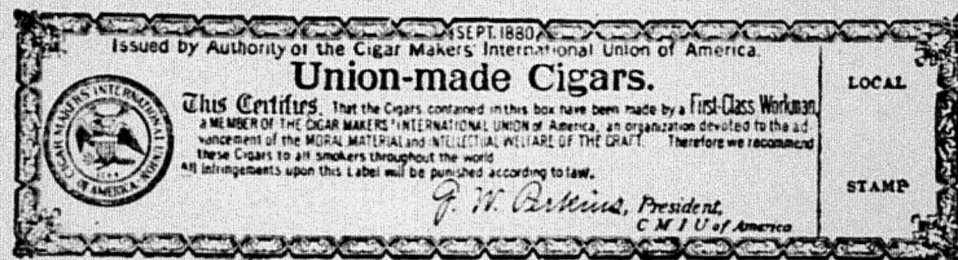
WE EMPLOY UNION TAILORS ONLY.

615 Franklin Avenue.

OUR GUARANTEE:

Should lining, binding or any part of garment not wear satisfactory, or rip, we will repair or renew the same free of charge, for one year (silk or satin lining excepted.) Will also press garments gratis at any time within one year.

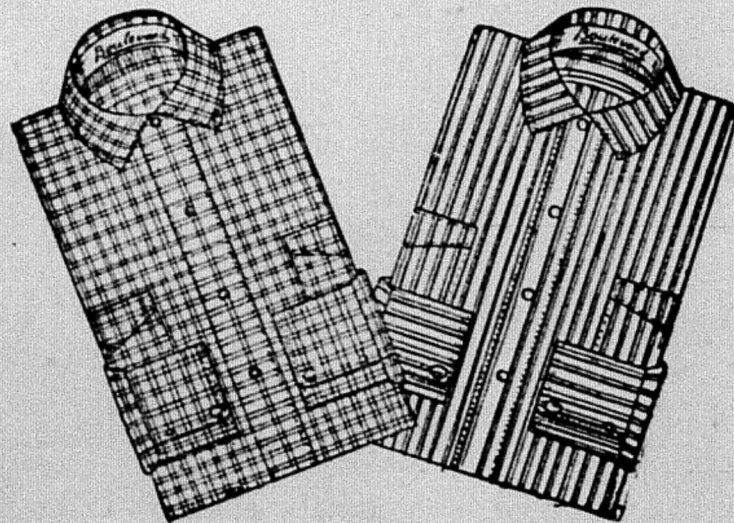
Smoke Only Union Made Cigars.



See That Every Box Bears the Blue Union Label.

Issued by the Cigarmakers' International Union of America.

THE Boulevard SHIRT.



This is the



Label of the

INTERNATIONAL SHIRT, WAIST AND LAUNDRY WORKERS' UNION, which can be found on all Shirts made in the celebrated Boulevard Shirt Factory, 616 N. Seventh Street, by the best skilled UNION LABOR, under fair conditions. If you can not get them from your DEALER, kindly call or write us and we will gladly make them for you.

The Boulevard Shirt Co.,

616 NORTH SEVENTH STREET.

STRICTLY UNION.

Telephone Bell, Sidney No. 810.

Concordia Turner Hall,
Thirteenth and Arsenal Streets.

HALLS FOR RENT FOR BALLS, CONCERTS, MEETINGS, Etc.

Bar Supplied With Finest WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS

I. J. BAUER, Manager.

BREWERY WORKERS' NATIONAL CONVENTION

Nomination of Officers and Members of National Committee.

The convention of the Brewery Workers has adjourned, after a long session at Cincinnati, with a great amount of important business transacted. The auditing committee's report shows a cash balance of \$75,000, notwithstanding the great drain occasioned by the strikes in Boston and Cincinnati, costing a total of \$165,000.

Three national secretaries, instead of two as formerly, were provided for.

A Chicago delegate caused a storm of indignation by offering a resolution ordering the editor of the union's national organ, the Brauer-Zeitung, to keep Socialist items out of the paper. The chairman of the session declared the motion out of order, on the ground that it was opposed to the fundamental principle of the organization and because the Socialist Party was indorsed as the only party which stood for the abolition of wage slavery.

An appeal from this decision was overwhelmingly defeated.

Union No. 6 of St. Louis offered the following, which was not accepted by a vote of 29 to 53:

"No member of the union, active in the Democratic or Republican Party organization or nominated on their tickets, shall be an official or member of the national executive board."

A congratulatory letter was read from the Brewers' union of Germany.

A motion to remove national headquarters to Indianapolis was defeated by a vote of 26 to 57.

Only a few delegates voted against the reinforcement of the organization's declaration of principles recognizing in Socialism the only ultimate solution for the labor question.

A resolution was carried unanimously that engineers and firemen at present members of the Brewers' union should be accepted into the Engineers' and Firemen's union without imposing fines or initiation fees, upon presentation of their membership cards, but only after the executive board or a convention of the American Federation of Labor shall by resolution demand that all engineers and firemen already members of organizations other than the engineers, affiliated with the A. F. of L., become members of the Engineers' and Firemen's organization. This resolutions will, if accepted by the International Union of Steam Engineers and the Inter-

national Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen, form one of the clauses in the amended agreement to be reached between those organizations and the brewers.

The following members were nominated for the various official positions subject to a referendum vote: Secretary treasurer, Julius Zorn; corresponding secretary, Louis Kemper; financial and recording secretary, Joseph Proebstle, Houston, Tex.; John P. Weigel, Boston, Mass.; Chas. Weyel, New York; editor, W. E. Trautmann; executive board, E. F. Ward, Boston; Chas. Mueller, Newark; Chas. F. Becktold, Rochester; Fred Renz, Buffalo; Jacob Gabelmann, St. Louis; Wm. Eggemann, St. Louis; Wm. Haggood, St. Louis; A. Huebner, Chicago; F. Muhr, Detroit; Ed. Greiner, Columbus; Fred Zepp, Cleveland; Peter Schaef, Philadelphia; L. Rile, Columbus; Thos. Berg, Buffalo; Jos. Engasser, New York; A. Sulzmann, Newark; Phil. Eich, Milwaukee; J. B. Girard, Columbus; F. W. Hener, Baltimore; Chas. Krendl, Milwaukee; Jos. Nicholas, Buffalo; F. Lillvett, Chicago.

As delegates to the convention of the A. F. of L. the following were selected:

E. F. Ward, Louis Kemper, Fred Zepp and Otto Galstel.

Indianapolis was selected for the next convention, to be held in two years.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

DRUGGIST—Wm. R. Schettler, 5300 N. Broadway. Everything you want.

GROCERY—Essebruegge Mercantile Co., Groceries and Liquors, 5138-44 N. Broadway.

GROCERY—Hermann Rinderknecht, Groceries, Feed, Provisions, Wines, Liquors and Cigars, 6130 N. Broadway.

HARDWARE—Chas. Blasberg, corner Linton and Carter aves. Hardware, Glass, Paints, Oils, Stoves and Ranges.

SAND—Charles Vahrenhold, Molding Sand, 4201 N. Twentieth St. Phone, Kinloch D 440.

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

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

SALOON—Henry Holtkamp, Saloon and Bowling Alleys, 4214 N. Broadway. Fine wine and liquors always on hand.

SALOON—The Cobweb Bar. Fine Liquors and cigars. Andy's Place, 9th and Fine. Bell, Main 1923; Kinloch. A 989.

COMMUNE CELEBRATION

Concert, Socialist Speeches, Ball,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF

ST. LOUIS LABOR AND ARBEITER-ZEITUNG,

Saturday, March 21, 1903,

At DRUIDS' HALL, 9th and Market Streets,

Commencing at 8 p. m. Tickets 10c a Person. Children Free.

GRAND ANNUAL MASQUERADE BALL

GIVEN BY THE

Bakers' Council of St. Louis and Vicinity,

Local No. 15 and 238 of J. B. & C. I. U. of A.,

Saturday Evening, February 28, 1903,

At South St. Louis Turner Hall, CORNER TENTH AND CARROLL STREETS.

Tickets 25c a Person. Music Furnished by Leppe's Band.

A useful article as Souvenir to each lady attending supper.



JACK RABBIT

PANTS

ARE GOOD PANTS.

Recommended by United Garment Workers and Local Union Labor Organizations. Made with Union Label.



Ask Your Clothier for Them.

NEW! NEW! NEW!

Excursions to Millstadt, Ill.

UNIONS AND SOCIETIES wishing to find a beautiful place for their excursions during the coming season should

MAKE IMMEDIATE ARRANGEMENTS

for EXCURSIONS to

MILLSTADT, ILL.

THE MILLSTADT BREWING CO., A STRICTLY UNION BREWERY, having the BREWERY WORKERS' UNION LABEL, is co-operating with the MILLSTADT LIEDERKRANZ to entertain the excursionists from St. Louis and vicinity at the

MILLSTADT LIEDERKRANZ PARK.

Millstadt, Ill., is situated on the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, 27 miles from St. Louis. Further particulars about Railroad Rates, conditions, etc., will be given by

GEORGE DISTLER,

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DRINK ONLY UNION BEER.

[Fac Simile of Our Label.]



This label is pasted on every barrel and box as a guarantee that the contents are the product of Union Labor.

The Bartenders' Protective and Benevolent League,

NO. 51, A. F. of L.

Wishes to announce to the Trade that reliable and competent BARTENDERS will be furnished on application for all occasions. Saloons or extra engagements, etc. Send all orders to W. EDWARD HORNE, Secretary and Business Agent, Imperial Building, 918 Pine St. KINLOCH B-1990.

Don't patronize Saloons where the Union Bar sign or Blue Union Button is not displayed.

LARGEST UNION FACTORY IN THE WEST

ASK FOR

F. R. Rice's **MERCANTILE** 10c. Cigar

MANUFACTURED HERE IN ST. LOUIS

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F. R. Rice's **"305"** 5c. Cigar

Be sure and call for them, and assist Union Labor

F. R. RICE MERCANTILE CIGAR FACTORY, 305 N. FOURTH STREET