

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.

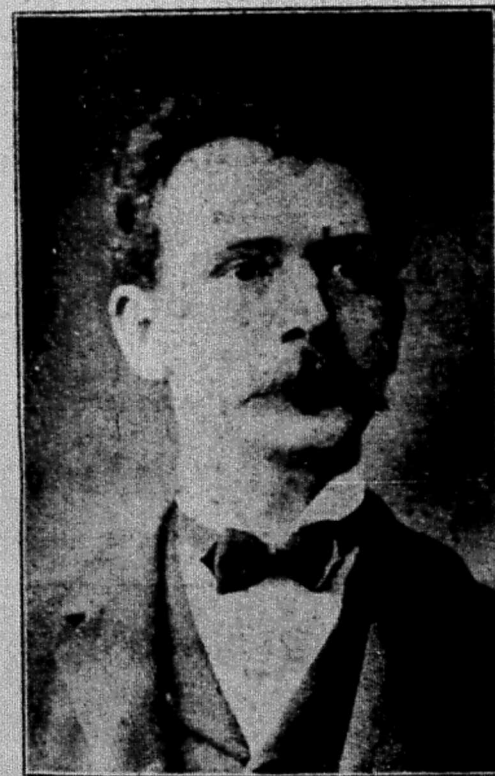
ST. LOUIS, MO., SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1903.

NO. 110.



T. L. SAVAGE.  
CANDIDATE FOR CITY COUNCIL.

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



PHIL. H. MUELLER.  
CANDIDATE FOR CITY COUNCIL.



A. J. LAWRENCE.  
CANDIDATE FOR SCHOOL BOARD.

## SOCIALIST CHIEF OF POLICE.

The Miners of Lansford, Pa., Make a Radical Change in the Police Department.

LANSFORD, PA., March 10.—The Socialist movement in Pennsylvania is moving in the right direction. The old Gibraltar of Mark Hanna Republicanism is giving way to the irresistible force of the waves of Socialism. At the recent municipal elections the Socialist Party elected the majority of the town councilmen and secured other municipal offices.

The town council at its last meeting decided to discharge the old chief of police, who was a capitalist politician, and immediately appointed Thomas Barber as his successor.

Barber is a well known Socialist and was the local leader of the miners during the recent anthracite strike.

## OUR SPECIAL CAMPAIGN EDITION

Thirty-Two Thousand Copies Off the Press by Thursday, March 12th.

By the time our regular weekly edition of ST. LOUIS LABOR went to press our special campaign edition had reached 35,000 copies, i. e., that many copies are off the press, and a second special edition will be necessary, which will go to press by Friday afternoon. Orders will be accepted till Wednesday, March 18. Comrades will please take notice. Orders already filled:

R. E. ....	3,000
Tenth Ward Club .....	3,000
David Allan .....	1,000
Otto Kaemmerer .....	1,000
City Central Committee .....	5,000
Eleventh Prec. Club, Twenty-seventh Ward .....	250
North Central Agitation Club..	1,000
Wm. Voegel .....	200
Seventh and Eighth Ward .....	1,000
Thirteenth Ward .....	1,000
Mt. Pleasant Soc. Club, Eleventh Ward .....	500
Carondelet Club, Eleventh Ward	500
H. Slickerman .....	600
Miss Kahler .....	400
First Ward .....	1,000
R. J. Beger .....	1,000
M. Reese .....	150
Twentieth Ward (Hildebrand)..	1,000
Twentieth Ward (Scott) .....	700
Twenty-sixth Ward (Bohannon)	2,000
W. H. Priesmeyer .....	1,000
E. A. Mueller .....	150
Fred Schlueter (Twenty-fourth Ward) .....	2,000
H. A. Piednoir .....	750
Ninth Ward Club .....	3,000
Dr. Shattinger .....	150
Extra Office Copies .....	1,000
Total .....	32,350

## 11th WARD CAMPAIGN.

The Socialists Determined to Elect Comrade Peabody to the House of Delegates.

The Carondelet Socialist club of the Eleventh ward is now meeting every Friday evening at Basse's hall, Broadway and Stein street. Until after election the meetings will be devoted almost entirely to propaganda work, and candidates will be present and speak at every meeting. Edward Koeln and E. J. O'Neill, Republican and Democratic candidates for the house of delegates, have been invited to attend the meeting of March 20, also J. H. Uthoff, the Independent Republican candidate.

The Socialist candidate for that office will of course be present, and should the other candidates attend a lively meeting and interesting debate may be expected. The defeat of Koeln, the Republican candidate, now seems assured, and the fight is apparently between the Socialist and Democratic candidates. It is earnestly requested that from now until election day every Socialist and every friend of better conditions, residing in the ward, may set aside everything else and work for the Socialist ticket. Conditions were never so favorable; the opportunity never so ripe.

Make it a special point to attend the meetings of March 20 and 27, at Basse's hall, and remember the grand rally at Carondelet Turner hall on Friday, April 3. CALL for your friends and bring them to these meetings. Advertise far and wide the fact that the old party candidates have so far ignored every invitation to debate the issues of this campaign. Much has been said of "A New St. Louis." It is time we raised our voices for "A New Carondelet."

EDWARD M. PEABODY,  
\* Organizer.

### Rates for Campaign edition:

1,000 copies .....	\$5 50
500 copies .....	2 75
250 copies .....	1 50
125 copies .....	75
75 copies .....	50
25 copies .....	25

### CUSTOM SHOEMAKERS' LOCAL

UNION NO. 245 will hold next regular meeting in Shoemakers' hall, Twenty-second and Franklin avenue, Sunday, March 15, at 2 p. m. All members will please attend. Custom shoemakers desiring to become members are invited.

F. BOCK, President.

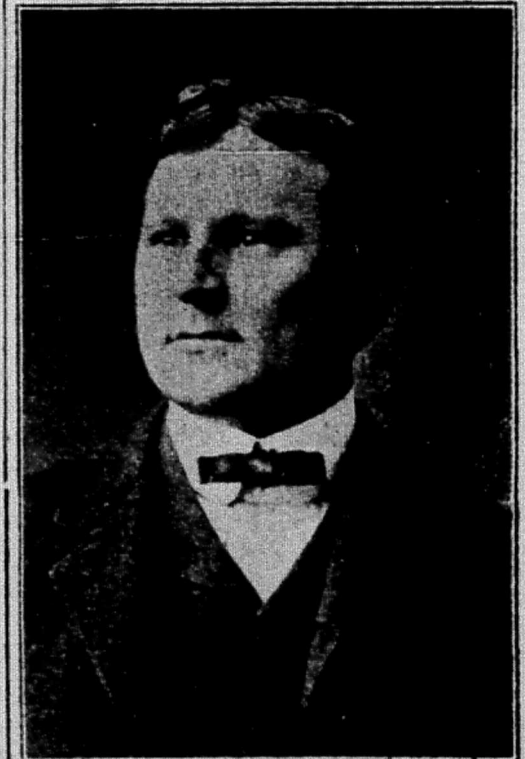
H. H. JOBE, Financial Secretary.

Comrade Franklin H. Wentworth, editor of the Socialist Spirit, Chicago, will lecture at National hall, Milwaukee, March 1.



C. E. ARNOLD.  
CANDIDATE FOR SCHOOL BOARD.

UNDER SOCIALISM the intelligent women of the nation will not be classed with criminals and lunatics, and denied a voice in making the laws by which they are governed.



WM. M. BRANDT.  
CANDIDATE FOR CITY COUNCIL.



LEONARD STOLL.  
CANDIDATE FOR INSPECTOR FOR WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

**SOCIALIST FESTIVAL**  
At Druid's Hall, Ninth and Market Streets  
Saturday, March 21, at 8 O'clock p. m.  
PROGRAMME—Concert, Music and Songs by Workingmen's Singing Societies, Exercises of Turners, SOCIALIST SPEECHES, Etc. DANCE! DANCE!!  
Admission: 10c a Person. Children Free.

# THE CAPITALIST PARTIES UNITED AGAINST THE SOCIALIST PARTY

In Germany. At Least 3,000,000 Socialist Votes Expected.

Berlin, March 8.—The text of the agreement signed by the leaders in Saxony of the Conservative, National Liberal, Anti-Semite and Agrarian parties, providing for mutual support at the forthcoming elections, was made public to-day.

It is especially aimed at the Socialists, and its chief feature is a pledge not to nominate candidates against each other in districts already held by one of these parties, and assigning the several districts now represented by Socialists to the parties entering into the agreement.

A union of the parties is also being effected in other parts of the empire, and it is not likely that the elections will be a contest between the Socialists on one side and all the other parties on the other, except the small radical groups.

Political events of the last two years have caused the conservative elements of the country much apprehension.

The Socialists, it is generally supposed, have gained largely over their vote of 2,300,000 in 1898.

The Socialists are not surprised at the action of the capitalist parties and expect not less than 3,000,000 votes for their candidates.

## SOCIALIST BEBEL ANSWERS THE KAISER.

Bebel, the Socialist leader in the Reichstag, recently made a sensation by his reply to the kaiser's speeches, although it was necessary for him to speak very guardedly. Foreign press dispatches give the following partial report of Bebel's speech:

"Herr Bebel, as is often the case, was eloquent and sarcastic. Never in the history of Germany has a monarch been addressed in words of such brutal frankness. Herr Bebel prefaced his remarks by stating that on the previous day Count Von Bulow had repudiated the personal attacks made on the kaiser. The kaiser, however, he declared, at every opportunity spoke of social democracy, and had repeatedly raised his voice against the party in the strongest fashion. Furthermore, the kaiser had repeatedly interfered in the party disputes of the Reichstag, for example, when that body refused to congratulate Bismarck on his birthday.

"The right of expressing one's free opinion we will not deny to any one," he continued. "In this case it can not be denied—a ruler enjoys in a constitutional state an exclusive position. He is constitutionally irresponsible; yes, in fact, before the law, is irresponsible.

"If many of the speeches made against my party had been made by another man, and if one of us had brought suit, the speaker undoubtedly by every judge would have been punished for libel. But the press only in the most guarded way can consider such attacks. The press is restricted by the criminal code, which is especially severely enforced against Socialist papers.

"Also, the view of the chancellor is not tenable, that the kaiser in his utterances speaks as a private person. The kaiser, no more than any other ruler, is a private person. As often as the kaiser appears, he appears as the kaiser.

"An exception it would be, if, like a second Haroun al Raschid, he would go among the people and in such a disguise make a speech in a Social Democratic meeting. Then we would—not to the kaiser, but to the private person, Haroun al Raschid—give the proper answer.

"The position in which we Social Democrats find ourselves is a serious

one. We are attacked, severely attacked, and can not answer. Are you surprised if therefore a feeling of hatred should arise against the kaiser?"

"I ask the gentlemen of the extreme left, the most loyal among the loyal, if you were so treated as we have been for years, would you be imbued with the same feelings of loyalty? There was a time when you of the right were in a very excited spirit and when in conservative circles of Prussia and of Germany more cases of lese majeste occurred than elsewhere in the German empire. This was in the beginning of the nineties, in the time of Caprivi and Marschall.

"Other German rulers, unlike the kaiser, are not in the foreground. I do not remember that a Social Democratic paper or Social Democratic leader was ever punished for insulting the prince regent of Bavaria, the king of Wurtemberg, or the grand duke of Hesse. These gentlemen observe the restraint which is placed on them as constitutional monarchs. They do not engage, if I may so express it, in party politics. The kaiser, on the other hand, acts entirely differently.

"The chancellor declared that he did not wish to see the kaiser a Philistine. I do not wish that a prince should be more a Philistine than any one else, for we have too many Philistines in Germany already. The kaiser does not need to be a Philistine, but we do not like the way in which he has attacked us.

"It is but natural that impulsive natures, as many of us are, should feel the necessity to vent their feelings. But we can not do this either here or outside of the reichstag, as the president has prevented us. If I spoke of the kaiser in the same tone that he spoke of Social Democracy it would result very badly for me indeed.

"The rulers would like to continue to rule and to hand down their power undiminished to their children's children. Most of them, too, quite sincerely believe in their right to rule, believe that they are the superior ones selected by providence or nature or fate to govern the mass of inferior men; it is as natural for a Vanderbilt or a Rockefeller to believe this as for a Wilhelm or a Nicholas; a man "born in the purple" is not likely to question his fitness to wear it. The more cautious and thoughtful capitalists—and especially their hired thinkers, of whom we have spoken, who see more of the real world than do their masters—realize the discontent of the ruled and the reasons for it and their latent power to destroy the masters' power.

### A POINTED DEFIANCE.

"If the strongest party of Germany is treated in this fashion, these are things, regardless of what political views which one may hold, which deserve attention. We are the strongest party, and after the next election—without any exaggeration—we shall be such in a higher degree.

"We endeavor to judge objectively when princes, according to our opinion, have done good. We have always willingly acknowledged it, even toward the kaiser. What reason should we have to be against rulers? As Republicans we are against the monarchy, but not opponents of rulers. It is with them as with our position to the bourgeois society, for which we do not hold every single member responsible.

"A prince is born as a prince. Is it his fault? By chance he has become a ruler, and if a prince is human, is not personal toward us in his opposition, we shall regard him as a

him. Monarchy is an institution, not a question of person. It has grown on a historical foundation.

"Therefore we are the strongest opponents of the anarchists, who preach the murder of rulers. There is no greater insanity than attacks on rulers—first, because the rulers are personally innocent; secondly, because only the followers of the monarchy are benefited, and, thirdly, because such attacks do no good."

"Herr Bebel then paid his compliments to the crown prince in these words: 'Not enough that the kaiser appears against us, now also comes the crown prince. This youth of 20 also speaks of "miserable ones" (Elden.)

"What has this young man done to allow himself such language? If we are called "miserable ones," this does not anger us. The name will become a title of honor, as did that of the Guise, which means beggars. Perhaps we will call our next party convention the "Parteitag of the Ellenden," congress of the miserables.

"I am of the opinion that the young man has something else to do than to insult the strongest party of Germany. Such language can not help him very much in his future position."

"He then returned to the emperor. 'Recent speeches of the kaiser,' he said, 'have resulted in expressions of loyalty. In the Ruhr district, in Magdeburg, in Stettin, the workmen have been compelled to sign addresses against their own conviction. In the Zillerthal and the Riesengebirge a speech of the kaiser, in which reference is made to the good economic condition of the workmen, was posted in a weaving establishment where the weekly wage is from two marks (50 cents) to seven marks (\$1.75) a week—starvation wages.

"In many cases—I refer to the Grosson works in Magdeburg—workmen who refused to sign addresses of loyalty were discharged. We told them: "Undersign. If the employer wish to be lied to, lie to them."

"Bebel closed his peroration in these words:

"We have now conditions in Germany which can be compared only with those in the Rome of the Caesars or in Byzantium—Byzantium on the one side and Caesarism on the other. False ambition and servilism show themselves nowhere so badly among the upper classes of Germany. He who looks around well knows what cowardice, what lack of character, what fearful lack of courage exists everywhere. Every one crouches all endeavor to gain money and advantages."

## MARK HANNA AT WORK.

Organizing His "Cohorts" Against Socialism.

Omaha, Neb., March 7, 1903.

The Washington dispatches in a Massachusetts paper announcing that the Republican national committee, through Mark Hanna, chairman, has outlined plans for a mighty campaign of "education" against Socialism, should arouse every Socialist to the necessity of organization. We must be prepared to meet our enemies, fully equipped for the great battle. They are organized and we must be organized also. We have been working for years for this fight, and now we must work harder than ever.

Organize, Organize, Organize!  
WM. MAILLY,  
National Secretary, Socialist Party.

## 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.

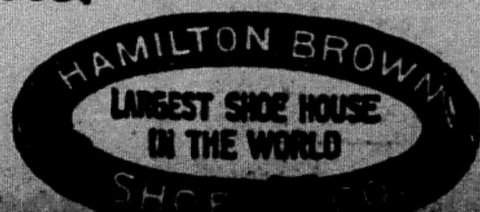


New Union Factory on Randolph, near Jefferson.

## 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.



# REGISTER! REGISTER!!

Precinct Registration, Tuesday, March 17th.

## 9th Ward Socialist Club.

The Ninth Ward Socialist club made arrangements for the ward agitation. To-morrow, Sunday, at 7:30 o'clock a. m., the members will meet at Comrade Gabelmann's house, 1961 President street, to distribute 3,000 copies of the special campaign LABOR edition.

## CENTRAL TRADES AND LABOR UNION.

Judge Adams' Injunction Denounced in Bitter Terms.

Vice-President Dunn's Farewell Address.

At last Sunday's meeting of the Central Trades and Labor Union one of the strongest resolutions ever passed by any organization of its kind in the country was adopted regarding the recent injunction issued by Judge Adams of the United States district court against the leaders of the various organizations among the Wabash railroad employees.

After discussing the matter thoroughly the delegates passed resolutions pledging themselves, as union men and American citizens, to resist the "tyrannical orders" of such men as Judge Adams of this city and Judge Kellar of West Virginia by all lawful means, and also to forthwith ask President Theodore Roosevelt to cause an investigation to ascertain if Judge Adams is a "mad man or a despot"; also to ask all labor organizations of the country to use their political rights and powers in the interest of organized labor.

It was further resolved to ask President Roosevelt to take immediate steps for the protection of the people.

The resolution was stinging in its denunciation of the court and bitter in its wording against the action of Judge Adams. The resolution was presented by G. A. Hoehn and Owen Miller, and strongly advocated by many delegates during the debate.

The joint resolution as presented by Delegates Owen Miller and Hoehn concludes as follows:

"RESOLVED, That the delegates of this Central Trades and Labor Union pledge their word of honor as union men and American citizens to resist with all lawful means the tyrannical and mercenary work of such men as Judge Kellar of West Virginia, and Judge Adams of St. Louis, and that we call upon Organized Labor throughout the country to use their political rights and power in the interest of their own class instead of strengthening the power of capitalist corporations by working and voting for the old capitalist parties."

Vice-President M. Ballard Dunn handed in his resignation stating that he would leave the city. By special request Brother Dunn delivered a short farewell address to the assembled delegates. The essential parts of his remarks were as follows: VICE-PRESIDENT DUNN'S ADDRESS.

"Mr. President and Brother Delegates—It is with extreme regret that

I am compelled to leave you. During my connection with the labor movement it has always been my greatest pleasure to attend the sessions of this body.

"I have learned much, both as a delegate and as an officer of your body, and there is no one who can take part in your councils and not leave better informed than when he came.

"Before leaving you, however, I would urge, as my last plea, that at your special meeting of next Sunday you give the utmost attention to the consideration of your new constitution.

"I understand that an attempt will then be made to so form your constitution that political discussion will no longer be permitted in this assembly.

"Let me assure you, brothers, the gravest danger lies in such a course. If politics is a thing which either benefits or injures the interests of the working class, in whose hands I ask you as workingmen, can that political power be used better than in the hands of the working class itself?

"We do not allow our employers in this assemblage nor in any of our local unions, neither do we allow them to in any way interfere with the conduct of our trades unions. Neither should we, brothers, take any part with them on the political field, and as we have marshalled our forces for conflict with the capitalist in the shop, and have declared that we will, to the fullest extent of our power, control in the matter of wages and hours, so should we marshal our forces for the capture of the political powers of the country, powers far greater than any other and which are the bulwark of the capitalists in their struggle to keep down our wages and lengthen our hours.

"And, brothers, we have recently had the most convincing argument in the use of this power.

"In the injunction of Judge Adams, declaring that the men on the Wabash railroad should not strike, is contained the power with which the capitalists can nullify the efforts of our organization, unless we use our power to capture the injunction for ourselves.

"There are those who oppose politics in the union. But I do not need to state my position on the question, it is well known to you all. I say, brothers, that there is not a question before Organized Labor to-day that is not political question. What other question confronts the employees of the Wabash? What other question came with the troops into Pennsylvania? What other question lay at the bottom of our great street car strike, and at the bottom of every other great strike in our country?

"I believe, brothers, that you see these points as I see them, but I would urge nevertheless that you take no action which will in any way interfere with discussion of political questions in this body or preclude you from entering the political field if you find it necessary so to do.

"Finally, brothers, bear in mind that the mission of Organized Labor is to secure power, political as well as economic. Break down, then, this fence which is separating you from political power and enter the pastures which will mean the economic freedom of the working class, where each man shall receive the full product of his labor and none shall live off the labor of another.

"Bear these words in mind as the last words of one who is deeply interested in our common welfare and

who believes implicitly in labor's power of emancipation."

Comrade Dunn's remarks were loudly applauded and a vote of thanks was given him on motion of Delegate Frazee of the Barbers' Union.

A severe criticism was also made of the action of the state legislature in regard to the bill now before the house providing for initiative and referendum.

Another meeting will be held Sunday, March 15, at Lightstone hall, Franklin avenue and Eleventh street, at 2 o'clock for the adoption of the new constitution. All delegates are requested to be present.

## 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

## SALOON.

Choice Wines, Liquors, Cigars. OTTO FERCH, Proprietor, 2100-02 South 9th Street, S. E. Cor. 9th and Russell Ave. 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.

## BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

- DRUGGIST—Wm. R. Schettler, 5300 N. Broadway. Everything you want.
- GROCERY—Esseibruegge Mercantile Co., Groceries and Liquors, 5133-44 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 always 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 Pine. Bell, Main 1923; Kinloch. A 989.

WE SELL THE BEST \$3.00 HAT MADE. W. H. ROETTER HAT CO., 518 PINE STREET

## 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. Office Hours From 7:30 to 8:30 a. m. 12:30 to 1:10 p. m. 7 to 8 p. m. Kinloch Telephone A 1594.

## VISIT SCHNEIDER & GRAFE,

Popular Price Tailors, 816 PINE STREET

SUBSCRIBE FOR ST. LOUIS LABOR. 50c PER YEAR.

# HEYDT'S SUPERIOR BREAD

## ...UNION MADE...


**W. H. PRIESMEYER,**  
DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF **SALT**  
And Manufacturer of

**ELECTRIC FRANKLIN BULL DOG SPIRE**

} LYE.



**St. Louis, Mo.**



**Federal Labor Union 6482, A. F. of L.**  
Meets every 2nd and 4th Friday, 8 p. m., at 22 N. 4th St., room 7.  
**L. E. HILDEBRAND, Secretary.**  
Every wage earner whose craft or calling is not organized should belong to this union.

# St. Louis Labor

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY  
THE SOCIALIST PARTY OF ST. LOUIS.

ISSUED EVERY SATURDAY.

## SUBSCRIPTION.

ONE YEAR.....50 Cents.  
SIX MONTHS.....25 Cents.  
SINGLE COPIES.....2 Cents.

OFFICE: 22 N. 4th St., St. Louis, Mo.  
Telephone: Kinloch A1283.

Entered at the Post Office at St. Louis, Mo., as second-class matter.

## LABOR PRESS COUNCIL.

Meeting every second Thursday at 8 o'clock p. m. at P. F. & W. HALL 11 and Locust Sts.  
A. J. LAWRENCE, Secretary.  
2521 Benton Street.

**NOTE.** ST. LOUIS LABOR and ARBEITER-ZEITUNG are the Official Organs of the Labor Press Council.



## CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

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

## ON TO VICTORY.

We are in the midst of a most important municipal campaign. If every 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 party in the field. It is your most sacred duty to assist in the work of agitation and organization.

Read your capitalist press and you will find that the Democratic and Republican 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 Socialist Party—that will have to make the fight in this campaign. If there ever has been a chance for successful 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. Agitate 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 depends on the work we do during the campaign.

Now is the time for hard, systematic 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 election 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 Socialism it is a serious mistake to believe 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 introduction of Socialism means a most severe class struggle.

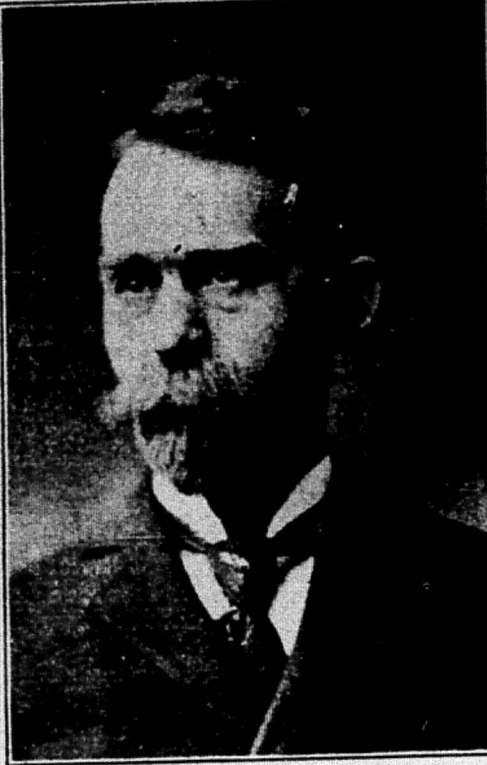
Waken, laborers, to your right! Learn at last to know your might! All the wheels will cease to go If your strong arm wants it so,

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!



W. T. SMITH.  
CANDIDATE FOR CITY COUNCIL.



L. E. HILDEBRAND.  
CANDIDATE FOR CITY COUNCIL.



HENRY SCHWARZ.  
CANDIDATE FOR SCHOOL BOARD.

## The Socialist Party Ticket All Union Men.

### FOR CITY COUNCIL:

ALBERT E. SANDERSON, Member Federal Labor Union 6482, A. F. of L.  
L. E. HILDEBRAND, Member Federal Labor Union 6482, A. F. of L.  
WM. M. BRANDT, Member Cigar Makers' Union 44.  
W. T. SMITH, Member Carpenters' Union.  
PHIL H. MUELLER, Member Cigar Makers' Union 44.  
T. L. SAVAGE, Member Federal Labor Union 6482, A. F. of L.

### FOR SCHOOL BOARD:

A. J. LAWRENCE, Member Shoe Workers' Union 126.  
C. E. ARNOLD, Member Federal Labor Union 6482, A. F. of L.  
HENRY SCHWARZ, Member Cigar Makers' Union 44.  
WM. EGGEMANN, Member Beer Bottlers' Union 187.

### FOR INSPECTOR OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES:

LEONARD STOLL, Member Tailors' Union 11.

### FOR HOUSE OF DELEGATES:

FIRST WARD: JULIUS BLUMENTHAL, Paper Carriers' Union.  
SECOND WARD: RICHARD STEELE, Member Coremakers' Union.  
THIRD WARD: FRED RUEGER, Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators.  
FIFTH WARD: WM. VOEGE, Member Federal Labor Union 6482, A. F. of L.  
SIXTH WARD: WM. HILF, Member Cigar Makers' Union 44.  
SEVENTH WARD: MARTIN BRUEGGEMAN, Cigar Makers' Union 44.  
EIGHTH WARD: JULIUS RUDOLF, Member Beer Bottlers' Union 187.  
NINTH WARD: JACOB GABELMANN, Member Brewers and Maltsters' Union No. 6.  
TENTH WARD: G. A. HOEHN, Member Federal Labor Union 6482, A. F. of L.  
ELEVENTH WARD: E. M. PEABODY.  
TWELFTH WARD: CHAS. KASSEL, Cigar Makers' Union 44.  
THIRTEENTH WARD: WM. CROUCH, Member Cigar Makers' Union 44.  
FIFTEENTH WARD: THEO. REESE, Member Federal Labor Union 6482, and Cooks and Waiters' Union.  
SIXTEENTH WARD: J. P. LARKINS, Member Cigar Makers' Union 44.  
SEVENTEENTH WARD: W. W. BAKER, Member Typographical Union No. 8.  
EIGHTEENTH WARD: WILLIAM E. KINDORF, Cigarmakers' Union 44.  
NINETEENTH WARD: J. E. FITZPATRICK, Member Shoe Workers' Union 126.  
TWENTIETH WARD: B. E. SCOTT, Member Shoe Workers' Union 126.  
TWENTY-FIRST WARD: F. PICK, Federal Labor Union 6482, A. F. of L.  
TWENTY-FOURTH WARD: GUS ECKHOFF, Wood Workers' Union.  
TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD: OTTO KAEMMERER, Garment Workers' Union.

## SOCIALIST VICTORIES EVERYWHERE.

### Encouraging News From New England, Pennsylvania and Texas

CHICOPEE, MASS.—The Socialist, F. Kelly, was elected alderman in this city.

BROOKTON, MASS.—W. C. Ramsden, Socialist, was elected a member to the state legislature.

Twenty-five cities in Ohio already have Socialist tickets in the field for the municipal election in April.

AMESBURY, MASS.—The Socialists have elected the majority of their candidates in the last municipal elections.

ROOKLAND, MASS.—F. O. MacCartney, candidate on the Socialist Party ticket, was elected to the state legislature.

From the end of the earth arises the cry of the oppressed: Let us vote for Socialism and abolish the system that makes masters and slaves.

The Socialists are not willing that any one should perish, and therefore they wish to abolish a system that breeds famine, murder and war.

MARION, IND.—Wm. J. Croke and Ed. Price, candidates for city councilmen on the Socialist ticket, were elected by a considerable majority vote.

ALDINE, TEX.—The Socialists elected their entire town ticket in spite of the fact that the Democrats and Republicans had united against them.

SHEBOYGAN, WIS.—There are now four Socialist aldermen in this city. Ex-Mayor Barn left the Republicans and is now a member of the Socialist Party.

NEW CASTLE, PA.—John W. Slayton, Socialist, and prominent member of Brotherhood of Carpenters and

Joiners, defeated the Democratic and Republican candidates for city council.

BATTLE CREEK, MICH.—The last elections were a surprise to the old party politicians. Three Socialists were elected as aldermen in this city. Their names are: F. A. Kalp, Chas. A. Jackson and Victor C. Bailey.

STOUGHTON, MASS.—At the last municipal election the Socialists elected seven out of the 17 candidates that were to be voted for. In two cases there was a tie vote and in one case the Socialist candidate had but nine votes less than the Democratic-Republican candidate.

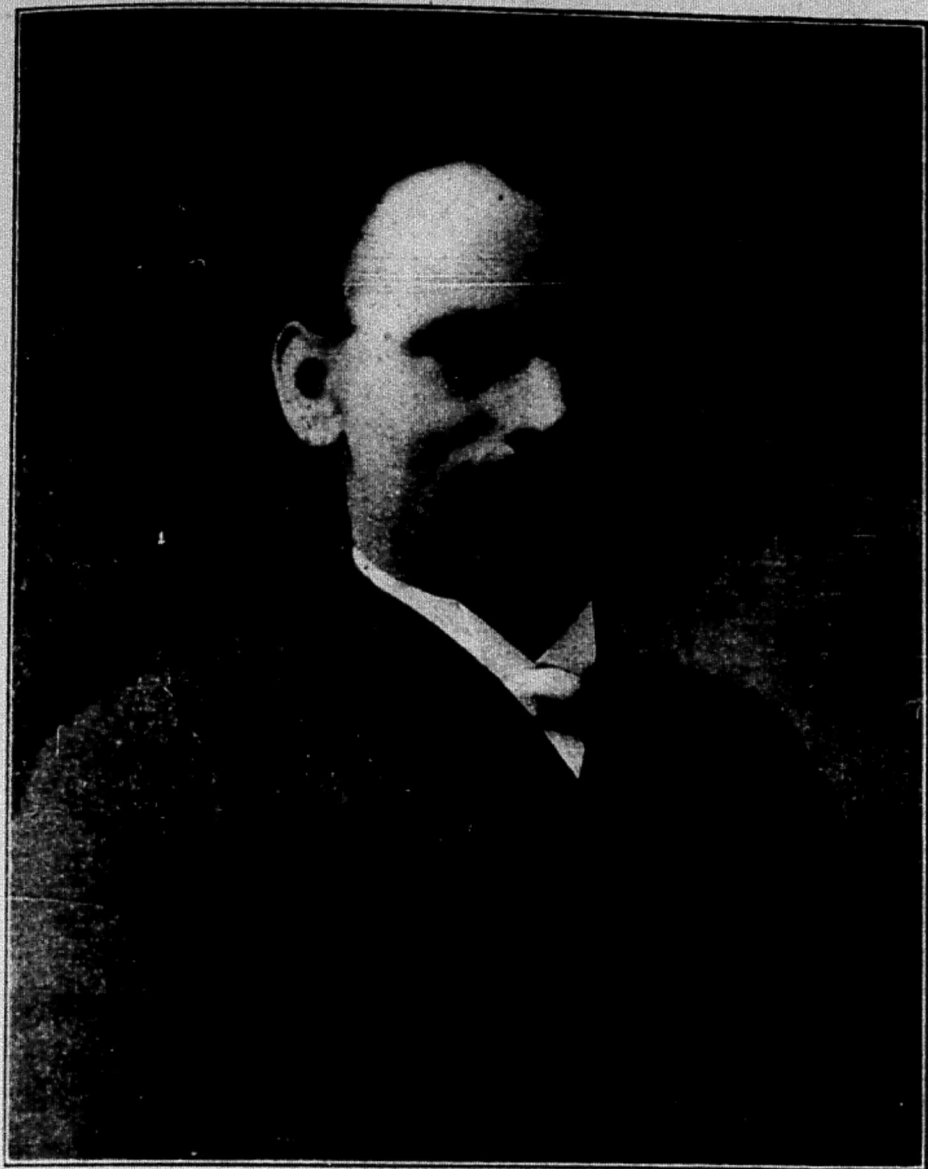
BROCKTON, MASS.—Chas. H. Coulter, the Socialist Party candidate, was elected mayor of this city by an overwhelming vote. Eight Socialist councilmen, three Socialist aldermen and two Socialist school board members are the result of the Socialists' energetic propaganda.

HAVERHILL, MASS.—The Socialists of this city gained a glorious victory by electing their candidate for mayor, Parkman B. Flanders, two councilmen, one school board member and one assisting appraiser. Socialist James F. Casey was re-elected a member of the Massachusetts state legislature.

READING, PA.—One thousand one hundred and forty-nine Socialist votes were cast in this city. In the third precinct of the Twelfth ward we elected the minority inspector of elections, having defeated the Republicans two to one, and came within nine votes of defeating the Democrats in the same precinct. William Noll is our successful candidate.

COALDALE, PA.—The Tamagna Evening Record announces the election of all three school directors by the Socialist Party, on a programme as follows: Increase of pay for the teachers, who are now so badly remunerated that good service can not justly be expected; no changes in the teaching force for personal or political reasons nor on any grounds except efficiency, etc.

AUSTIN, PA.—The Socialists carried this city. Our successful candidates are as follows: Burgess, George B. Sharp, by 157 votes to 100 for the Republican; councilmen, A. T. Lyman and W. P. Worster, by 155 and 141 votes to 97 and 106 for the Republicans; school director, E. P. Walker, by 138 votes to 110 for the Republican; auditor, Charles Judge, by 150 votes to 93 for the Republican. All these serve for three years.



**G. A. HOEHN,**

Candidate for the House of Delegates, 10th Ward. Election: April 7th.

## G. A. HOEHN'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

He Does Not Believe in Promises, But Insists on Solid Work and Determined Action.

TO THE CITIZENS OF THE TENTH WARD.

St. Louis, March 10, 1903.

In accepting the nomination for member of the House of Delegates, I wish to say that I have no promises to make. I do not believe in promises. The candidates of the old parties are ever ready to promise everything, the possible and impossible, in order to catch the votes and secure political jobs for corrupt purposes. All I will and can promise is: I shall do my duty. My election will mean a fight against all kinds of corruption and boodles in our municipal government. My programme is the programme of the Socialist Party, and the Socialist Party is the party of the working class. The time has come when all those who earn their daily bread in the sweat of their brows must act.

While representing the working class interests I am also fully aware of the fact that the majority of our small business men are, in most instances, in worse condition than the wage workers. Sooner or later they will have to decide whether they shall be on the side of capitalist corporations as represented by the old political parties, or on the side of labor as represented by the Socialist Party.

I realize the responsibilities of my candidacy. Our municipal government is the hotbed of political corruption and crime, and every honest and determined effort to bring about a change for the better will be desperately fought by the entire Republican-Democratic boodles combine.

Respectfully yours,

G. A. HOEHN.

Candidate for the House of Delegates for the Tenth Ward.

## SIMMONS AND HUGHES CHALLENGED.

Comrade G. A. Hoehn Challenges the Republican and Democratic Candidates to Public Debate.

St. Louis, March 4, 1903.

Mr. Frank N. Simmons, 3011 South Jefferson Avenue, Tenth Ward Republican candidate for house of delegates:

Dear Sir—Having been nominated by the Socialist Party as candidate for the house of delegates from the Tenth ward, I beg leave to invite you to a series of joint debates, or one debate, if you so desire, for the purpose of discussing the issues most important to the welfare of our community in the present municipal campaign.

As the candidate of the Republican Party you certainly owe it to the citizens of the Tenth ward to accept this invitation, because this debate, or series of debates, will bring about

a clearer understanding of the most important questions that are now agitating the minds of the people of St. Louis.

Perhaps you will realize the fact that the Socialist Party, which I have the honor to represent, has little in common with the Democratic or Republican Parties, and our aims and objects differ so widely from the aims and objects of the parties you represent that the proposed debate would result in much good for the general political and economic education and for the political improvement of St. Louis.

The citizens of the Tenth ward have the right to demand from the candidates of the various political parties an explicit statement concern-

ing their proposed measures of improvements and reforms, and a candidate for public office must always be prepared to explain his reasons for requesting popular support.

I also wish to inform you that a similar letter has been sent and an invitation extended to Mr. Wm. H. Hughes, Democratic candidate for house of delegates.

As there remains but little time between now and the day of election I respectfully request you to favor me with a reply by Friday, March 6, 1903.

Respectfully yours, G. A. HOEHN, Candidate for House of Delegates from the Tenth Ward on the Socialist Party Ticket.

Residence address, 3430 Tennessee avenue.

## TOO BUSY TO ACCEPT THE CHALLENGE.

Mr. Hughes' Time Fully Occupied in Making Promises to the Citizens of the Tenth Ward.

In reply to his challenge, Mr. Hoehn received the following letter:

St. Louis, Mo., March 6, 1903.

Mr. G. A. Hoehn, 3430 Tennessee Avenue, City:

Dear Sir—Your favor of the 4th received, contents noted. In regard to your invitation for a series of debates, would state that my time during the campaign will be fully occupied in presenting to the citizens of the Tenth ward what I propose to do in their interest if elected to the house of delegates.

If I accepted your proposition and you and I were to hold a series of debates, it would bring together two sets of people distinctly opposed to each other and would result in no good. I am not egotistical enough to believe that I could change the opinion of any OF YOUR FELLOWS, neither do I believe that you would be any more successful with my friends.

The citizens of the Tenth ward have the right to demand of me what I propose to do if elected, and I intend to reach the citizens, and do not believe I could do so as thoroughly as I desire if I accepted your proposition. I, therefore, beg leave to decline your invitation, but trusting we may meet together sometime in some social capacity, when we can have a debate between ourselves, believe me to be, sir, very respectfully yours,

W. H. HUGHES.

Mr. Hughes is the Democratic candidate for the house of delegates, of whom the St. Louis Republic of March 6 said: "William H. Hughes, well known politically as Charley Lemp's lieutenant." Mr. Hughes' reasons for declining the invitation of Mr. Hoehn are childish. It is not a question of changing the opinions of "any of your fellows" or of "bringing together two sets of people distinctly opposed to each other," but to review the local political situation and discuss ways and means to rid St. Louis of the deplorable political corruption and crime.

We regret very much, indeed, that Mr. Hughes, as the representative of the Democratic Party, refused to debate in a meeting of Tenth ward citizens the live questions of this campaign. In his opinion it is more important to tell the citizens of the ward what he proposes to do for them than to listen to the voice of the Tenth ward citizenship and find out what the citizens of our ward want or order him to do. The gentleman should not forget that he is not a boss, but a servant of the people.

G. A. HOEHN.

NO ANSWER.

Mr. Simmons, the Republican candidate for house of delegates, has not seen fit to send a reply to Mr. Hoehn's invitation.

## G. A. HOEHN---WHO HE IS AND WHAT HE DID.

G. A. Hoehn is the present editor and general business manager of St. Louis Labor, the official organ of the St. Louis Labor Press Council. He is also the editor and business manager of Arbeiter-Zeitung, the German official organ of the Labor Press Council. He first entered the trades union and labor movement in 1885, in the city of Baltimore, Md., at the age of 20, by joining the Custom Shoemakers' union, of which he was elected secretary soon after. During the great Eight-Hour movement of 1885-'86 he was one of the most active delegates of the Baltimore Federation of Labor, and assisted in the organization of many unions, the metal workers, brewers, tailors, bakers, woodworkers, etc. It was in the Baltimore Federation of Labor and the affiliated unions where he became first acquainted with Socialists and Socialist literature. While working at his trade and giving much of his free time to the labor movement, he read the labor literature and studied the French language. In 1887 he went to Paris, France, where he made the per-

sonal acquaintance of Lafargue, Guesde, Deville and other prominent labor leaders.

Returning to Baltimore in 1888 he soon after went to Chicago to accept a position as assistant editor of the Daily Labor. In Chicago he was active in the trades assembly (now Chicago Federation of Labor). In 1891 he was elected a delegate to the International Labor congress in Brussels, Belgium, representing the Chicago trades unions and Socialist clubs. In December, 1891, he came to St. Louis accepting a position on the editorial staff of the St. Louis Tageblatt, then the daily German labor paper of this city. In 1898 he was elected editor and manager of the Arbeiter-Zeitung. In November, 1902, he accepted the editorial and business management of St. Louis Labor.

He is a delegate to the St. Louis Central Trades and Labor Union, representing Federal Labor Union 6482, A. F. of L.

G. A. HOEHN has been a resident of the Tenth ward for the last 12 years, residing in his own home at 3430 Tennessee avenue.

## WHAT IT IS AND WHAT IT IS NOT.

Socialism is not opposed to religion. Neither is Socialism an ally of religion. The Socialist Party bears the same relation to religion as it does to medicine, surgery, art and historical and scientific research. It has nothing, whatever, to do with any of these, for the simple reason that Socialism is purely an economical and political question. Will anyone say that the Republican Party is atheistic because Ingersoll was a Republican, or that the Democratic Party is a

Catholic institution because Bishop O'Sullivan was elected a Democratic member of the Vermont legislature? Certainly not. Religious belief or unbelief is not a test for membership in the Socialist Party. The supreme test is whether a person believes in the complete overthrow of the present wage system and the substitution therefor of the co-operative commonwealth. You may be a Protestant, Catholic, or of no religion at all. if you believe in this you write to REV. THOS. H.

Co.

# Trade Unionism.

EDITED BY A SOCIALIST.

## MAY REAP THE WHIRLWIND

### Judge Tuley of Chicago on Judge Adams' Injunction.

The injunction granted by Judge Adams in the federal court at St. Louis by which the strike of Wabash trainmen was forbidden is the most sweeping use of the writ thus far known. It goes clear across the danger line. Judge Murray T. Tuley, of Chicago, one of the ablest and purest men on the bench, says:

"I am no longer surprised at any injunction of any kind being issued, but I regret this very much, because I believe that the issuing of such writs of injunction brings the administration of justice into contempt. It breeds discontent, and we will reap the whirlwind some day from the seeds so sown.

"The day may come in the not distant future when the working classes will have political control and will appoint judges who will also issue writs of injunction—in their favor. I see no reason why a writ of injunction should not as well be issued against a railroad enjoining it from discharging any employe or from failing to pay such employes a certain fixed rate of wages. It would be no greater departure from the true principles that ought to govern when issuing such writs.

"We judges are getting to be the whole thing in government. We are approaching a condition that will be without precedent in the history of the world, in which the governing power will be exercised by the judges with the executives and legislators as mere figureheads in carrying on the government.

"It is time to call a halt."

## CHICAGO MACHINISTS

Ask for a Seven-Hour Work Day.

A seven-hour working day rather than a reduction in the working force during the slack season is one of the demands which the Machinists' union of Chicago will make upon their employers this spring, at the expiration of the existing agreement.

This is considered the most radical move in this direction that has yet been made, and organized labor throughout the country will watch the outcome closely. Employers also recognize the wide significance of the demand and it is not improbable that if the machinists of Chicago persist in carrying out their present intentions a bitter struggle is in sight. Many look upon it as the forerunner of a general demand on the part of organized labor for a seven-hour day.

The district lodge has submitted the proposition to the several local lodges throughout the city, together with several other recommendations, and a vote is being taken this week. The sentiment of the district lodge is made plain in the following extract from a circular issued to the locals:

"We recommend that in case of slackness of work we insist upon the employer reducing the number of hours per day to seven, if necessary, before there is any general reduction of the force. We believe this clause is one of the most important of our recommendations, and we feel that it should be discussed freely at our locals for the benefit and education of our members, and to show them the benefits to be derived therefrom."

## BREWERS AND ENGINEERS.

### Agreement Between the Two International Unions.

Agreement between the International Union of United Brewery Workmen, the International Union of Steam Engineers and the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen.

Section 1. In accordance with the resolution adopted by the American Federation of Labor convention at New Orleans, November 22, 1902 (which appears on page 208 of the affixed proceedings), the following agreement has been entered into for the purpose of securing the best possible working conditions for the members of the above-named organizations.

Sec. 2. All engineers and firemen now members of the International Union of United Brewery Workmen shall be admitted to membership in the International Unions of Engineers and Firemen without initiation fees or fines, upon the presentation of a card or due books, showing that they are in good standing in the International Union of United Brewery Workmen.

Sec. 3. This agreement to go into force and effect whenever the executive board or a convention of the American Federation of Labor shall, by resolution, require all the engineers and firemen who are now members of labor organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor to become members of the International Union of Steam Engineers and members of the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen.

Adopted by unanimous vote by the fourteenth and special convention, held in Cincinnati, O., February 11, 1903.

By order of the convention.  
JUL. ZORN,  
LOUIS KEMPER,  
International Secretaries.

## ASK FOR UNION GOODS.

Patronize All the Union Labels.

Union men and women, and all friends of Organized Labor should not forget to look for the union label before purchasing goods. Organized Labor is beginning to realize the importance of putting its trade-mark on every article which it aids in making. It practically makes every union man a member of a great co-operative society whose members trade with one another. The labor man or friend of union labor who buys a labeled article makes a market for union labor to that extent. As soon as manufacturers and dealers find that there is a special demand for labeled goods they will hunt for union labor to make these goods, thereby improving labor's conditions and assisting in the struggle for labor's emancipation from the system of wage slavery.

### THE GLOBE SHOE AND CLOTHING CO.

Is a union firm, and invites the patronage of Organized Labor. The Globe employs union labor and handles union goods. Remember  
**THE GLOBE,**  
Seventh and Franklin Avenue.

UNDER SOCIALISM there will be no black-lists, strikes, or lockouts, for the shops will belong to the people, who will all be workers.

## WE DON'T PATRONIZE

The Following Unfair Firms.

St. Louis Cooperage Co.  
Condon Bakery Co.  
Welle-Boettler Bakery Co.  
McKinney Bakery Co.  
Wrought Iron Range Co.  
Stephans Litho-Engr. Co.  
J. Kiburtz Pattern Co.  
G. Wolf, barber, 1503 Franklin avenue.  
St. Louis Paper Box Co.  
Brown & Sharpe Manufacturing Co.  
Union Biscuit Co.  
Wunderlich Cooperage Co.  
Sessinghaus Mills.  
Radiant Home Stove Co.  
Wellman-Dwire Tobacco Co.  
American Tobacco Co.  
Hitner Brick Co.  
Parker-Russell.  
Gast Lithographing Co.  
P. J. Carmody, 213 North Eighth street.  
Glass-Gram Cap Co.  
P. Burns Saddlery Co.  
St. Louis Paper Box Co.  
Hauck-Hoerr Bakery Co.  
Simmons Saddlery and Hardware Co.  
Saxony Mills.  
Sheifer Livery and Cab Co.  
Mermod-Jaccard Jewelry Co.  
Southern Bagging Trust.  
Frank Lind Grocer Co.  
The above boycotts are endorsed by the St. Louis Central Trades and Labor union.

ST. LOUIS LABOR or Arbeiter-Zeitung should reach every St. Louis union man from now till election day. If not, why not?

UNDER SOCIALISM the fittest will survive, but such survivors will be fit for a higher, purer and better life, while the present survivors of the competitive system are fittest only because they are (more than the average man) like the coyote and rattlesnake.

SUBSCRIBE FOR  
**ST. LOUIS LABOR.**  
50c PER YEAR.

**Hiltenbrand**  
**CAFE**  
514 Chestnut St.  
POPULAR PRICES.

**ALBERT ARNHOLD.**  
**Meat and Vegetable Market,**  
2102 S. Ninth Street.  
Orders Promptly Attended To.  
PHONE: BLUE 1043.  
Branch Store 820 Julia Street.

**...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.

**COLUMBIA BOX COMPANY,**  
19th and N. Market Sts.  
**BOXES OF ALL KINDS**  
**UNION LABEL BOXES.**

**HIRE ONLY...**  
**Union Musicians.**  
Local No. 2, A. F. of M.  
Local No. 8, N. L. of M.  
A Roster of all Union Musicians in  
the City Always on File.  
Headquarters, 18th and Olive Sts.



**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.

**UNION** Is the **GLOBE**  
Watchword 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 10:00 O'Clock.  
**Globe**  
**OUR DOUBLE GUARANTEE.**  
All Clothing Kept in Repair **Free.**  
Money Back if You Are Not Satisfied.  
**SEVENTH AND FRANKLIN AVE.**

# PUBLIC VS. PRIVATE OWNERSHIP.

Comparison Between the Eads Bridge and the Brooklyn Bridge--By Frank Parsons in the Arena.

One of the most striking examples of the difference between public and private ownership is to be found in a comparison of the charges on the bridge in St. Louis owned by the Goulds and those on the bridge owned by the cities of New York and Brooklyn:

## CHARGES FOR CROSSING PRIVATE BRIDGE.

St. Louis bridge (cost \$13,000,000, bought by Gould interests for \$5,000,000).

On steam cars 25 to 75 cents per passenger.

Street car fare 10 cents, 5 cents for bridge.

Foot passengers ..... 5 cents  
Vehicles, one horse.....25 cents  
Vehicles, two horse.....35 cents  
Bicycles .....10 cents

## MUNICIPAL BRIDGE.

Brooklyn bridge (cost \$15,000,000).

On L roads three (two fares for five cents) if you simply wish to cross the bridge--if you come from a distance or are going beyond the bridge its costs nothing to cross it either in the L cars or the surface cars--the ordinary car fare takes you over without extra charge.

Foot passengers .....Free  
Vehicles, one horse .....5 cents  
Vehicles, two horses .....10 cents  
Bicycles .....Free

The net earnings of the St. Louis bridge are \$1,025,000 a year, or 25 per cent. on the Gould investment, and 12 per cent. on the impairable capital (the excavating of the tunnels, etc., will never have to be done over again). The St. Louis charges may be objected to, not only as extortionate, but as discriminating. A passenger who buys a ticket in New York or Philadelphia to St. Louis or beyond has to pay 75 cents for crossing the bridge; whereas if he buys a ticket to East St. Louis and then crosses the bridge in a railroad train it will cost him only 25 cents, or 10 cents if he crosses on a street car. The St. Louis bridge is managed for private profit; the Brooklyn bridge is managed for public service, the aim being to make the bridge as useful to the people as possible.

A normal public plant gravitates to a lower rate level than a normal private plant, because the latter aims at profit while the former aims at service, and the rate level for the greatest service is much lower than the rate level for the largest profits. Moreover, public ownership under good management is able to achieve many absolute economies, not merely making lower rates but producing at lower cost and lower rates but producing at lower cost and saving industrial force.

## MUNICIPAL PLATFORM

Of the Socialist Party of St. Louis.

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

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 property classes.

While we declare that the development 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 employees 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

# DRINK ONLY UNION BEER.

[See 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.

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.

STRICTLY UNION.

Telephone Bell, Sidney No. 810.

## Concordia Turner Hall,

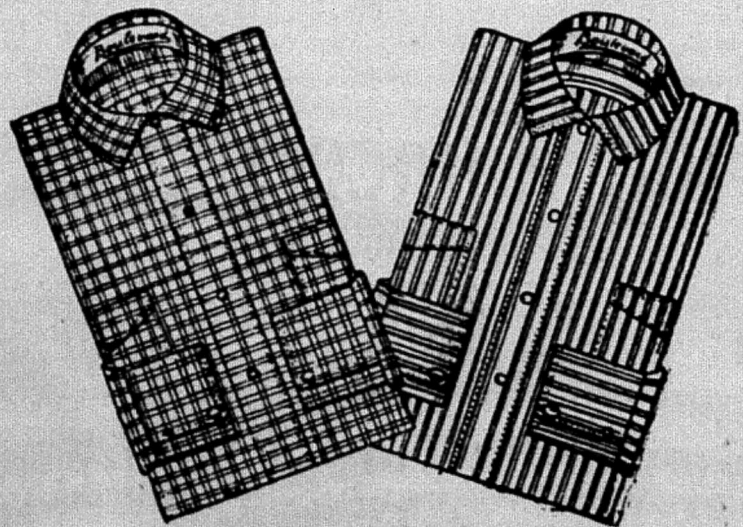
Thirteenth and Arsenal Streets.

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

Bar Supplied With Finest WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

I. J. BAUER, Manager.

## 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.,

## THE NINTH WARD CAMPAIGN.

### John T. Nolde, the Republican Candidate for House of Delegates, Attends a Socialist Meeting—Most Interesting Political Discussion.

Concordia Turner hall was the scene of a lively and very interesting political meeting last Thursday evening.

The meeting was called by the Ninth Ward club of the Socialist Party. Comrade Fred Weller, of Brewers' and Maltsters' Union No. 6, acted as chairman, Joseph Glader as secretary. Comrades John Goedeker, J. Gabelmann, L. Stoll and others addressed the meeting on local political issues, appealing to the voters present to do all in their power in the way of agitation in order to elect Comrade Gabelmann to the house of delegates on April 7.

Chairman Weller announced that Mr. John T. Nolde, the Republican candidate for house of delegates from the Ninth ward, had sent in his card wishing to make a few remarks and present himself to the Socialist voters.

By unanimous vote Mr. Nolde was admitted and the floor was granted to him. Mr. Nolde started out by stating that he was very much in sympathy with Socialism and that he favored most of the Socialist demands, and if elected, he would see to the interest of every voter in the Ninth ward. He would introduce a resolution in the house of delegates favoring an elevated railway to "knock out" the Transit Co. "Being possessed of exceptionally strong backbone," Mr. Nolde said, "I will always fight for every citizen in the Ninth ward—of course, not excluding the Socialists."

The audience listened very respectfully to Mr. Nolde's remarks and promises knowing full well that a lively discussion was sure to follow. Chairman Weller called on G. A. Hoehn, Socialist candidate for the house of delegates from the Tenth ward, to make a few remarks.

Mr. Hoehn complied with the request and availed himself to answer Mr. Nolde.

"Indeed, it is a sign of the times," Hoehn said, "that the candidate of the old powerful Republican Party appears in a Socialist meeting, declaring himself in favor of Socialism and soliciting the support of the Socialist voters. There was a time when a man could feel proud of belonging to the Republican Party. This was the critical time when such men as Wen-

dell Phillips, John Brown and Abraham Lincoln were fighting the battles of anti-chattel slavery. However, the times have changed. Indeed, today it has become almost a disgrace to be known as a staunch member of either the Republican or Democratic Party, especially so in St. Louis with our cesspool of political corruption. Mr. Nolde should realize that he is but an insignificantly little wheel in the old huge political machine of the Republican Party, and his nomination was made by the same political machine that nominated the Ziegenheins, the Kratzes, the Mederas, the Gutkes, the Lehmanns, the Meysenburgs and other boodlers. If Mr. Nolde was desirous of representing the people's interests it would be his first duty to open the fight against the very machine that nominated him. This being an impossibility Mr. Nolde will share the fate of the average capitalist politician.

"Our St. Louis wards, the Ninth, Tenth and Eleventh, have been republican for many decades. What has been the result? Look at the condition of our streets. In coming to this hall I was nearly lost in the sea of mud—right in the streets next to one of the largest breweries of the world, in the midst of the republican Gibraltar of St. Louis. There is no hope for reforming either of the old parties. Both are rotten to the core, and the only interests the wage workers and small business men (who are no better off than the wage workers) may have in the Republican and Democratic Parties to bury them in the political cemetery 100 feet deep. This is not a personal fight. We have listened to Mr. Nolde's remarks, and we hope he will not consider my somewhat strong language from a personal standpoint.

"The workingmen must help themselves. This is true in the trades union as well as in the political movement. For us there are but two political parties in the field: on the one side the capitalist party, composed of the Republican-Democratic wing—two wings of the same bird of prey; and on the other side the party of labor, which is the Socialist Party. The next member from the Ninth ward in the house of delegates will be Jacob Gabelmann, the president of Brewers' and Maltsters' Union No. 6."

## Grand Concert and Ball

GIVEN BY THE  
Brewers' and Maltsters' Local Union No. 6,  
INTERNATIONAL UNION UNITED BREWERY WORKMEN OF AMERICA.

At Concordia Turner Hall, COR. ARSENAL AND THIRTEENTH STS.,  
SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 28, 1903.

Concert commences at 8 o'clock, sharp.

Admission 25 Cents. Children, accompanied by their parents, are free.  
For Particulars See Programme.

MUSIC FURNISHED BY W. A. KALTENTHALER.

SPECIAL ENGAGEMENT OF

A. E. Klieber's BRIXNER TYROLEAN TROUPE.

Extra Attraction: THE CELEBRATED WARBLER  
MRS. LIESEL WEINZIERL, Schuetzen-Liesl.

Violin-Zither Virtuoso - MISS MIRZL GSCHWANDNER.

The Celebrated Vienna Duetists,  
FRANZI, Wiener-Sopran



# 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,**

Manager Millstadt Brewing Co., Millstadt, Ill.

## 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.

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

AND

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

Be sure and call for them, and assist Union Labor

F. R. RICE MERCANTILE CIGAR FACTOR

106 N. FOURTH STREET