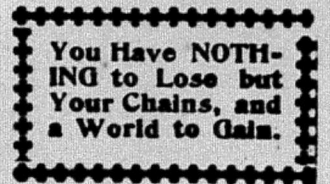


# ST. LOUIS LABOR.



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VOL. IV.

ST. LOUIS, MO., SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1903.

NO. 123.

## CHRISTIAN CIVILIZATION IN BELLEVILLE.

### The Colored School Teacher, E. H. Wyatt, Hanged and Burned at Stake in the Presence of Nearly 4,000 Men, Women and Children---Disgraceful Scenes on the Public Square.

In the presence of 4,000 persons, E. H. Wyatt, a negro school teacher, was hanged to a telephone pole and subsequently burned at the stake on the public square in Belleville by a mob of so-called law-abiding citizens last Saturday night.

The lynching mob was the result of a shooting which occurred Saturday afternoon in the office of Prof. Charles Hertel, superintendent of schools of St. Clair county. Hertel and Wyatt had an argument over the issuance of a teacher's certificate. Wyatt shot Hertel through the left breast.

The mob broke down the doors of the jail with sledge hammers and battering rams. Prior to the forced entrance the quailing negro pleaded for mercy. When the last iron door gave way he fell back on a cot in his cell, helpless from sheer fright.

Immediately the mob rushed upon him. He was beaten, kicked and dragged to the street in an unconscious condition. The nearest telephone pole was his gallows.

Then his clothing was saturated with coal oil and a bonfire started underneath. The flames consumed the clothing, but the nude body, charred and quivering, seemed to accentuate the anger of the infuriated citizens. It was then cut down and more fuel was heaped upon the fire. While the blaze was fiercest Wyatt, all but lifeless, was thrown into the midst of the flames.

Shortly afterwards the police interfered. An ambulance was summoned and the few bones and charred flesh left were removed to an undertaking establishment. The crowd dispersed. No arrests were made.

The blood of the victim saturated the street and sidewalk around the telegraph pole, and mixed with the ashes and dust made a sort of mutilage which stuck to the pavement so tenaciously that on Sunday the fire department had to be called to clean the public square of the human blood. As late as Wednesday at noon you could smell the coal oil and human blood around the "historic" telegraph pole.

Wyatt taught school in St. Clair county for almost 20 years. Last year he taught school in Alta Sita. Charges were preferred against him, and this led up to the shooting.

Those who condemn the crowd's act, urge that it could easily have been prevented. Not more than fifteen men did the actual work of breaking into the jail and lynching the negro. No attempt was made to defend the jail. Not a shot was fired. The authorities took no stand. The crowd was not ordered to disperse at any time. No attempt was made to disperse the people. The men making the disorder seemed to understand that they would meet with no determined opposition.

Mayor Kern is understood to have given orders that no shots be fired. State's Attorney Farmer resented, Sunday, a suggestion that the mob could have been dispersed by the use of firearms.

It is doubtful if a lynching has ever been attended by such remarkable circumstances. The lynchers did not constitute a mob. The mob spir-

it was entirely lacking. The attack on the jail was made by a comparatively small number of men, predisposed to disorder, who seized upon the opportunity which public indignation gave them to indulge their penchant for violence without incurring the usual risk.

Actively aiding them was a somewhat larger number of youths. The rest of the "mob" was made up of men of respectability, well-dressed women, many of them leaning on the arms of escorts, and boys and girls.

The sentiment of the crowd was as remarkable as its composition. It was as if they had all turned out for a frolic. They had gathered for a spectacle, and they made merry over the prospect. Jest and quip were passed back and forth. Loud laughter greeted jokes with violent death as their theme. Demands for blood were cheered.

Women were in front of the jail with baby buggies. Sedate heads of families were there with their wives and children.

Although the first attack was made on the jail shortly after six o'clock, and it was 11 before the crowd got inside, no determined effort was made to defend the jail. Mayor Kern made a speech from the jail door, but his allusions to the crime inflamed, rather than quieted the crowd, and a rush was made and the outer door was battered in.

The Belleville lynching is the result of the demoralizing influences of capitalist boodle politics and corruption on the one hand, and of the modern capitalist system of popular education which is brutalizing instead of civilizing the masses of the people.

Capitalist politics is corrupting the halls of legislation and the halls of justice; it is demoralizing the people.

The authorities of Belleville are responsible for the crime. There is no doubt that they are well acquainted with the leaders of the mob.

Mayor Kern shows himself as a very small potato, as a moral coward, by expressing the opinion that the community which would not be "stirred to fury and resentment" by the unprovoked shooting of its superintendent of schools "would not be made of desirable or right stuff." He characterizes the lynching and burning as a "somewhat irregular execution." He says he ordered the police not to use their weapons in restoring order and defending the jail.

Belleville is one of the strongest union towns in southern Illinois. Where were all the union men last Saturday night? Fifty determined men could have prevented the lynching.

## THE VOICE OF SOCIALISM.

To the Workingmen of all Countries.

BRUSSELS, BELGIUM, MAY 20, 1903. The press has brought news of the massacres of Kichineff. For two days robbery, murder and abominable atrocities were committed without the Russian authority or its legal agents, so prompt at intervention when it comes to an uprising of workingmen, or students, or when it is a question

of confiscating the liberties of the people of Finland, doing anything whatever to protect these unhappy people whose only crime is that they are Jews.

No one familiar with the proceedings of the government of Nicholas II. can fail to see in these unhappy events an attempt at intimidation and at the same time a vengeance against the Jews for the revolutionary action of the Jewish proletariat in Russia.

Russian absolutism seeks to stir up race and religious hatred to appease the general discontent and to obtain a pretext for drowning in blood a population which, struggling for its own liberty, threatens the existence of the government.

We appeal to all laborers and to all honorable people against this odious policy.

Deeply moved by the thought of the victims who have fallen under the blows of the agents of the czar, stirred with rebellion at the thought of these execrable acts, we address to the civilized world one last appeal in the hope of prevent the renewal of these outrages.

We also would give warning of new scenes of slaughter which are impending. In southern Russia, in Poland and in Lithuania, regions where the Jewish population is very dense, it is feared that the events of Kichineff will be reproduced.

Working men! if governments will neither speak nor act do you speak and act? If there remain in governments no more pity, nor human sentiments, make your protest heard and express your indignation!

Working men! Your silence would be a crime, for it is not against a race or a religion that czarism is directing its blows; it is above all against a class! This government is aiming at the extermination of the class-conscious proletariat!

Speak, agitate for yourselves! Let your voice rise to denounce these crimes against humanity. Let your memory preserve the martyrs of the people.

International Socialist Bureau,  
V. SERWY, Secretary.

## MR. SHAFFER'S SPEECH.

Severe Criticism by the Labor Press.

TERRE HAUTE TOILER.

The annual report of President Shaffer of the iron and steel workers to the Columbus convention, reflects little credit or wisdom on him so far as his ability to advise those whom he represents is concerned. He states that the present "marks the time when we shall take the first step leading to dissolution and complete extirpation, or place our feet upon the primal round from which we shall ascend to greater influence, strength and power than that attained in our history or reached by any other organization." And what is it that threatens them with disaster? They have thus far fought their battles and built up their organization in the face of opposition of the iron and steel barons, but will now be shorn of their strength and their numbers scattered if they do not join Hanna's civic federation! You poor, brawny, helpless knights of the tool and tongs! Is it possible that you have been able to build your own organization, and plan your own defense, and fight your own battles, only to find that you must call in the aid of a capitalist auxiliary to give you its paternal advice as to how to wring concessions from the

class that dug early graves for your fellows in the cemetery at Homestead? Is it possible that you will permit Hanna and Shaffer to lull you to sleep with honied words of affection and thus destroy that sentiment of independence and manly revolt already manifest in your ranks?

Ah, Shaffer, you are treading in the path of those who preceded you. Search the biography of Garland, Weihe and others who have been president of the same organization. Each has a fat government job as a "recognition of labor," while the rank and file still plod on, exhausting their vitality at the rolls and furnaces, that they might again be "recognized" by giving their official representative a job for faithful services rendered. Thus do you stem the tide of revolt and barter the independence and self-reliance of the class for whom you claim to speak. Thus you would deliver them over into the hands of those who gamble on their labor-power and thrive on their political ignorance.

NEW CASTLE TRIBUNE.

The speech of Theodore Shaffer, president of the Amalgamated association, at the opening of the convention of that organization in Columbus, had more the sound of the blatherskite than the words of a wise leader of labor. Conversations and acquaintance with Mr. Shaffer in the past gave no reason for expecting more but there was certainly reason to hope for less.

After some maudlin congratulations on the fact that the great and only Mark Hanna would break bread with the delegates at their coming banquet, Mr. Shaffer said: "So long as the employer does not arrogate to himself more than his share of the products of the co-operation of labor and capital there will be no necessity for strikes. When capital becomes arrogant labor must use the only defensive weapon God has given it."

When the employer ceases to arrogate to himself more than his share of the products of labor there will be no need of Mr. Shaffer or his union for we will all be angels long before that auspicious time. The employer is in the market to-day to get all he can and give as little in return for it. The worker is fighting to retain to himself that independence and right to live which his forefathers secured for him. There is not and can never be any co-operation of capital and labor as we understand it to-day. Just so long as workers strike, this condition of affairs will prevail. God did not give the worker the strike as a defensive weapon. That is simply the crude tool the employers have forced into his hands. To-day the employer is endeavoring to convince the worker that he is merely a dependant on the man with money. The worker is in the stone age and is fighting the modern repeating arms with a stone hatchet when he attempts to right his wrongs by a strike. When he learns to vote and control legislatures, congresses, courts, and other offices, he will be on an equal footing with his employer and that individual will cease to arrogate to himself more than his share of what he never earned. God never intended that men should labor for a bare subsistence. Mr. Shaffer may think He did but thinkers know He didn't.

Competition ever tends to lower the price of labor, but if an apparent advance is secured the amount is added to the price of the product, and labor, as the consumer, finds no relief.

## UNION MEN'S MISTAKE.

They Work Together, Strike Together,  
Starve Together and Vote Against  
Each Other on Election Day.

Men who live in the same tenement, work at the same bench, serve the same master, receive the same wages, belong to the same union, go out on the same strike, and have everywhere the same difficulties to meet, the same problems to solve and the same interests to serve, go directly to the ballot box and VOTE DIRECTLY AGAINST EACH OTHER.

Worst of all, which ever of the two old parties is elected, the laborers lose and the capitalists win.

Every day in the year, save election day, the laborers are fighting the employers. They organize unions and strike, cheme and plan and boycott and try in every way to increase their wages and thus get more of what they produce.

THE CAPITALIST HAS AN OVERWHELMING ADVANTAGE IN ALL THESE STRUGGLES because he owns the mines, factories, machines and other things with which wealth is created and distributed.

The laborer can not live without using these things. Hence workingmen and women, and even children, must, day by day, sell themselves for wages to the class of owners.

Both the Democratic and the Republican Parties use all the powers of government to defend private property and assist its owners in their struggle against the producers of wealth.

A TRUE LABOR PARTY seeks to control the powers of government only that they may use them IN THE INTEREST OF THE LABORERS instead of the capitalists.

Such a party will use the police, the army, the courts and the law-making power to enact and enforce such measures as will assist strikers, children in need of better factory legislation, or any other body of workers seeking to help themselves.

The only party formed for this purpose and pledged to this position is the Socialist Party.

Socialist police will never be used to protect scabs.

Socialist judges will not enjoin strikers.

As soon as there is a Socialist majority in all the departments of any government the mills, mines, machines and all other means of production and distribution of wealth will be made the collective property of the laborers. THE LABORERS ARE THE ONES WHO MADE ALL THESE THINGS, and they alone can use them to create new wealth.

There will be no separate class of capitalists, hence the whole product will go to the laborers who produce it.

There are about thirty million people scattered over the whole world, forming the largest political party ever known, who have seen these facts and are working for the success of the Socialist Party.

If you think about these things a little while, you, too, will see how true and important they are and will go to work for the same party.

Think it over.—A. M. Simons.

## TOO MANY DOCTORS.

Why Physicians Should Become Socialists.

The present economic system is hitting the professions nearly as hard as the laborers. It his address to the recent convention of the American Medical association in New Orleans, Dr. Frank Billings, president of that organization, produced statistics to show that in 1877 there were 65 medical schools in the United States, while now there are 156 which turn

out annually 5,000 graduates. Dr. Billings showed that the natural increase in the population of the country, and the deaths in the ranks of the profession, make room each year for about 3,000 physicians, based on the proportion of one physician to 600 of the population, and that "with 5,000 or more graduates each year, a surplus of 2,000 physicians is thrown on the profession, overcrowding it, and steadily reducing the opportunities of those already in the profession to acquire a livelihood."

Dr. Billings favored the discontinuance of 121 medical schools, contending that 25 to 35 such institutions could educate sufficient students to meet all requirements in the medical profession. He said that almost two-thirds of the schools and colleges are private corporations, that they are hardly self-supporting or satisfactory in teaching modern, scientific methods, and intimated strongly that the government should monopolize medical education.

There is much food for thought in the address of Dr. Billings. Probably not the most important reason why nearly twice as many physicians are turned out each year than are needed is the fact that great numbers of young men, after they leave the upper grade schools and cast about to adopt some trade or engage in some business, find "the market" overstocked. They see unemployed men in the ranks of labor, and they feel that to be successful as manufacturers or merchants large capital is required nowadays. If they investigate they learn that the unions draw the line on the apprenticeship question to begin with, and even if they learn a trade their employment is not always secure. On the other hand, they also learn that the trusts enslave or crush out small business concerns, and neither their labor or capital in their own business is secure.

Therefore, the educated young men who aspire to lead independent lives and to be free from the fear of poverty turn to the legal or medical profession, where they hope to be their own bosses. But just as a surplus is growing among the medical fraternity, so the legal profession is becoming overstocked. "To save my soul," said a prominent attorney to the writer a few days ago, "I can't tell how all the young lawyers are making a living. They seem to be flocking to the bar in droves, and in every nook and corner they are show-

ing out their shingles and patiently waiting for clients."

And that's the truth; and competition is becoming so keen among them—the struggle for a livelihood, let alone honors, is becoming so fierce—that many are compelled to "hustle for business," to resort to such undignified schemes as "chasing ambulances," "baiting corporations," concocting and magnifying grievances, and generally use ignorant and poor people to make cases. Of course, as business centralizes into trusts and corporations and rival capitalists cooperate instead of competing, much litigation ceases; and as the law schools grind out young attorneys in increasing numbers, every thoughtful person can easily understand that the legal profession will soon become so greatly overrun that many a disciple of Blackstone, after spending time and money to gain a diploma, will be glad to grab a pick and shovel and go to work.

It is likewise true that the overcrowding of the medical profession and the consequent competition for patients is producing many evils. Frauds and quacks and patent medicine venders of every character are springing up like mushrooms, and even respected practitioners are sometimes known to charge exorbitant fees and to "nurse" patients for the last dollar that they can get, while soliciting the patronage of corporations and individuals as well has become quite common.

To return to the recommendations of the president of the American Medical association. Perhaps Dr. Billings would repudiate the charge of encouraging socialism, but when he advises that the state step in and take control of medical schools he is moving in the right direction. This economic problem of "overproduction" will not be solved, however, until the mill and factory and mine and railway is controlled by the state as well as the school. While at present the trade unions seem to have some slight advantage in regulating hours of labor, and thus providing for some of the surplus in the ranks of manual labor—which the professions do not seem to be able to do, despite their supposed superiority of intellect—we are not so sure we can control the situation in the future when more labor-saving methods are introduced and industrial depressions set in. For that reason the more studious among the workers are taking more kindly

# Socialist Steamboat Excursion to Montesano

For the Benefit of

St. Louis Labor and Arbeiter-Zeitung

Sunday, July 12<sup>th</sup> 1903.

The elegant Steamer

City of Providence

will leave Olive Street at 9.30 o'clock a.m.  
and Montesano at 7 o'clock p.m. Tickets 25¢  
a person for round trip. Children half fare. Every  
Socialist Family is cordially invited.

to the idea of collective ownership, feeling that consumption will largely regulate production, labor hours would be shortened, recreation would increase, the health and lives of the people safeguarded and lengthened, and undoubtedly the service of the men of medicine would be required proportionately less than under the present profit-mongering system in which the working people in many instances are driven until they are half-crazed, physically wrecked or prematurely old.—Cleveland Citizen.

EUGENE V. DEBS'

Tribute to Frederic O. MacCartney.

It is hard to write of the death of Frederic O. MacCartney. He belongs to the living, not the dead, and it will be long before we can realize that his eloquent voice is hushed and his great heart stilled forever.

In the very spring of life—the ripening glory of his powers—he was cut down, and with such swiftness did the fatal blow descend that we who now stand over his prostrate flesh are so shocked and stunned that we can not realize that death has come so near and snatched from us in all the flush of youth a comrade so loved and honored of us all.

Frederic MacCartney was an interesting, unique and towering figure in the Socialist movement. He had brain and heart, soul and conscience in large measure and fine proportion. He was a clear, clever and versatile writer, a ready and resourceful debater and as an orator had few equals in the movement.

At Rockland, his home, MacCartney was the idol of the working class; they loved and lauded him as their own hero, and even those opposed to him were moved to pay to him the tribute of respect.

The legislative labors of our comrade need no notice here. The general assembly of Massachusetts will be poorer far without him, and the people may well feel that they have lost a friend. With his two Socialist colleagues MacCartney was a tower of strength in the legislative halls of the Old Bay state. From the day they entered a new and distinctive power has been felt—a power filled with portent for the reign of capitalist corruption—the beginning of the end.

What pity, what pathos that such a brilliant career should be snuffed out at its very sunrise!

Our dear comrade's zeal exceeded his discretion. He had no thought that powers of endurance have limitation. Early and late, in legislative debate and committee room, on the rostrum, the street corner, anywhere, everywhere, all the the time at work, pleading, protesting, appealing, with tongue and pen in the name of oppressed and suffering humanity, his drafts upon nature were too deep and frequent and the inevitable followed, the protest sealed by death.

We who knew and loved him, we who watched with pride his powers unfold and each day add fresh luster to his fame, will miss, but will not mourn him. He died gloriously on the field of battle and a thousand times rather that he was cut down prematurely from the strain and wounds of conflict than that he lived to dotage in indifference and ease while the struggle rages for the overthrow of despotism and the enfranchisement of the human race.

MacCartney's character was crowned by all the manly virtues. He was pure in mind, tender at heart, lofty of soul. He had no mean desire, no selfish impulse, no grovelling ambition, but from his large and luminous soul there streamed the sacred aspiration to consecrate his life and service to his fellow man.

With uncovered heads and reverent hands we place these flowers where our comrade sleeps.

EUGENE V. DEBS.

Terre Haute, Ind., June 1.

# People's Fund and Welfare Association.

Eleventh and Locust Streets.

The secretary would be glad to meet the ladies at the hall any evening, and hopes the members of the association will follow Comrade Frye's example and bring wives and children with them occasionally.

The World's Fair Laborer's union had an enthusiastic meeting Tuesday evening. Mr. Bristow presided.

The Newsboy's union is forging ahead, and President Wallace is bidding his time. Joe Hoffman is the secretary, and Mr. G. Ackerman, treasurer.

Mr. Beard's people turned out in full force Wednesday night. Mr. Odell led the meeting, and made an excellent talk.

The halls are thrown open for the flood sufferers, and there has been a liberal response made to the association's call for supplies.

Twenty men were sheltered Wednesday night, and one woman. Messrs. Martin, Robinson, Wilson and Miss Kaiser did some good work in getting

people here and procuring food.

We are so busy here, all of us. We can't go to India or Africa as missionaries, at least not yet awhile.

Mr. How is in Cincinnati, working among Socialist comrades, and writes cheery news of things taking place. We cordially invite him to return to St. Louis, and lend a hand—plenty to do just now.

Financially, the association is well off, as there is placed to its credit nearly \$2,000.

Socially, we are all right, too. Come and register, and be one of us. Blanks are to be had on application to secretary.

Dr. J. T. Caldwell will speak at the Brotherhood meeting Sunday, at 7 p. m. Everyone welcome. Do not forget the Economic class, which meets Sunday morning at 10:45. Mr. Dilno is in charge. A rational study of the Bible will be the object of a class led by Mrs. Maschmeyer, at 3 p. m., Sunday. E. C. KELLY, Secretary.

## "CALIFORNIA OR BUST."

To Workingmen and Women Everywhere:

THE CALIFORNIA PROMOTION COMMITTEE, which represents all the big corporations, contractors and ranch owners of California, is flooding the United States with literature and sending lecturers all over the country for the purpose of inducing workingmen and women to come to California. Thousands of copies of the Los Angeles Times, filled with falsehoods, are also being scattered broadcast Workingmen and women, DO NOT BE DECEIVED. California is overrun with people unable to secure work unless they work for STARVATION WAGES. On ranches and fruit farms Chinese and Japanese were employed for years until the past year, when their places were taken by white persons for less pay than received by the Asiatics. Ranch hands are compelled to sleep out of doors and furnish their own bedding, and when the fruit season is over are discharged, the managers of these places knowing that a fresh lot of victims can be secured the next season. LIVING IS VERY HIGH IN CALIFORNIA, and WAGES AS LOW AS ANY STATE IN THE UNION. In Los Angeles especially, four-room cottages renting for \$20 a month. Other necessities in proportion. In every city in the state there are idle mechanics and laborers, and the country roads are lined with men tramping about looking for work, yet the railroads, the ranch owners, the contractors and the Los Angeles Times are sending out literature and lecturers to bring more working people to California. Fellow-workers, TAKE WARNING! Listen to those who belong to your class and who are on the ground. STAY AWAY FROM CALIFORNIA! Please send this to your friend in the country.

This circular is issued by THE WORKINGMEN AND WOMEN OF CALIFORNIA, 124 East Third St., Los Angeles.

## 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.

### A NEW BOOKLET.

Comrade Ch. Phifer, Rich Hill, Mo., author of the now famous "Socialist Primer," has brought out a unique booklet in clear, brief style, entitled, "Pictures of the Co-Operative Commonwealth." It will surely attract your friend, and be preserved. Ten cents, to be had of the author.

### Trades Unions and Socialism.

The Socialist Party, in convention assembled, declares:

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

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

UNDER SOCIALISM a mechanic will not be hitched to his machine like a mule to a wagon and be driven by a boss, but the machine will be his helper in making honest wares under the direction of his most skillful fellow-workman.

To be consistent, a union man should always ask for union label goods.

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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—Bloemecke & 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.  
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address. Also state old address.

## The Belleville Lynching.

The lynching of the colored school teacher, Wyatt, in Belleville, Ill., by a mob of "law-abiding citizens," makes the blood of every friend of human progress boil with indignation. The Socialists, as the advance guard in the great struggle for emancipation and true civilization, join in the condemnation of the horrible crime committed by the politicians, rowdies and "respected" citizens of Belleville in the public square, in the presence of about 4,000 people and in the immediate neighborhood of the courthouse—the hall of justice so disgracefully dishonored by capitalist hoodlum politics.

The most striking feature in connection with the Belleville crime is the attitude of our metropolitan press. It is a well-known fact that the prospects of the Belleville local newspapers are by no means very bright, because the St. Louis papers are most powerful competitors in the local field, and before many years they will make the existence of Belleville local papers almost impossible.

The Globe-Democrat, St. Louis Republic, Chronicle, Post Dispatch and Westliche Post have a fair circulation in Belleville, and this explains why none of these sheets, with the exception of the Post-Dispatch, has the courage to express one line of criticism or condemnation about the crime, because they might lose several subscribers by opposing "PUBLIC OPINION." If the lynching had taken place in Louisiana or Alabama, our St. Louis capitalist organs would publish wise and lengthy editorials and denounce lynch law and mob rule—all in the name of humanity. However, the crime was committed in Belleville, and business interests force poor old humanity to take a back seat until some future time, when some "poor negro" will be burned at stake in the far off south.

This is another good argument in favor of a strong Socialist press.

## To the Castle on the Rhine.

Harry B. Hawes, president of the Jefferson club and of the police board, and Augustus A. Busch, a member of the Democratic city central committee, are among others prominent local Democratic politicians who will take a trip to Europe this summer.

Tony Stuever, Judge James McCaffery and others have already departed for Carlsbad to take the baths.

Messrs. Hawes and Busch will leave about July 1. They will tour Ireland, Scotland and England, then cross the continent, visiting France, Germany and Switzerland. At the castle of Adolphus Busch on the

Rhine they will tarry some time. The trip will last from thirty to forty-five days.

"Mr. Hawes needs rest," said one of his close friends last night. "He has been through many arduous campaigns and has borne the brunt of the battle each time. There is nothing more doing in politics for a long time, so he can safely leave the city now."

ST. LOUIS LABOR proposes that no "big politician" be allowed to leave the state of Missouri before the grand jury and Mr. Folk have had a chance to investigate their political records.

Many of the smaller politicians are under indictment, and it is about time that some of the big ones are also taken in. How can the grand jury or Mr. Folk reach them when they enjoy life at the "Castle on the Rhine?"

Let them stay here! They should not be allowed to repeat Chas. Kelly's tricks of crossing the Atlantic before a rigid examination.

## "THE HANDWRITING ON THE WALL,"

OR,

## "REVOLUTION IN 1907."

We publish the following review from the Chicago Socialist. As soon as possible we shall add our own opinion about the above-named book:

The above is the title of a book of 377 pages published by P. H. Roberts Publishing Co., St. Louis, Mo. In the introduction the author, J. C. Cooper, says: "Lest some may think this book is the idea of one man, the product of one mind, I say that I have done nothing but place the truth and facts side by side, and just as they exist today, so that none can fail to discern clearly the signs of the times. All that is asked, all that is invoked, is earnest thought and consideration of these, the most serious and important questions of the day. If this end be attained, then is the aim of this book achieved, and the labor and hopes of the author amply rewarded."

The book is well illustrated, and is divided into 20 chapters, as follows: Personal experience of an ex-congressman; trusts, the railroads and the trusts; legislation; corruption, bribery and perjury; trades unions; strikes; machinery; child labor; the unemployed; the aristocracy; poverty, female labor; the fierce struggle; education; the church; the farmer; plutocracy; panics, finis.

The author declares that "panics are caused by underconsumption due to the fact that the producer is paid back only "from one-fifth to one-seventh of what he produces." He claims that the next panic will be both industrial and financial. The financial will precede the industrial, the former being occasioned by the enormously-inflated values—the bubbles bursting. The inevitable result follows, that production must cease. And, of course, no work, no wages. No wages means no bread, no shelter, none of the necessities of life. In this condition people will not think or legislate. They will revolt."

The book declares "that the time is ripe for a revolution. What then will precipitate it? The first real panic.

It is declared the date of the revolution can be fixed by finding the date of the panic. The era of underconsumption and the breaking of speculative values is the hour of the next panic and the date of the revolution.

In answer the author says: "All these conditions ARE ABOUT FILLED NOW. The money barons will prevent a financial panic taking place before the presidential election of 1904. If they did not, their party would be defeated. They must have their party placed in power in 1904.

"The year 1906 will bring the greatest financial panic the country has witnessed.

"By this time there will be over-production. The panic is inevitable. I repeat that it only requires a strong agency like a panic to bring a revolution that will be terrible in its ef-

fect.

"Then the foolish attempt to settle an economic problem by force will once more be made. Reason, by which alone it might be settled, will be set aside.

"The hungry, the wretched, unemployed; the strikers, paupers and fanatics will be the most aggressive, and will bear the brunt of the battle. The other side, having a trained army and the latest devices of warfare, will clash with them, and once more the free soil of America will flow with precious blood."

"No human power can prevent an over-production panic."

## WHAT SHOULD BE DONE.

"1. Recognition of the fact that social and industrial evolution is taking place, according to certain immutable laws.

"2. A careful and ardent study, in a scientific way, of this evolution.

"Do not blame individuals. Remember that the least and worst of us are generally the result of our environments. All of us to-day are the product of present conditions.

"It is safe to say that 90 per cent of the people to-day are entirely ignorant of the science of social, industrial and political economy. OUR DANGER LIES IN THIS IGNORANCE. If the people are to rule they must do so understandingly. The evolution must be guided by honest and skillful hands.

"The extent of the cataclysm may be determined by the ignorance of the people. The danger will be diminished as our knowledge along economic lines increases.

"Let us use the ballot intelligently, insisting that the measures we vote for meet the live questions of the day. Let us not be afraid to cast aside those that are old and dead and have no possible bearing on the issues we must face now.

"Let us not be blindly partisan, voting as we are told, or voting as our ancestors did before us.

"Let us not think of the government as a far-away, abstract power; but let us remember that the People are the Government and the Government the People. The two are identical.

"Popular government is to be put to an awful test. It is the duty of each individual, regardless of what anyone else may do, to use his intellect, and in the trying hour show to the world that the American people are the most enlightened, progressive and God-fearing people the world has ever known."

Altogether the book is remarkably interesting and a valuable collection of statements by newspapers, magazines and prominent individuals on the intensely stirring economic topics of to-day.

The author seems to have kept closely within facts and his deductions can hardly be denied by any student of economics to-day. We prefer to leave to our readers the right to draw their own conclusions, the above fairly outlining the argument of "the Handwriting on the Wall, or Revolution in 1907."

The volume is nicely bound in red cloth.

## CIGAR MAKERS' EXCURSION.

Sunday, June 14, to Crystal City.

The grounds originally selected by cigar-makers' unions for picnicing purposes, viz: Riverside park, having become flooded through an unexpected rise in the river in the same, had to be abandoned, and Crystal City, 40 miles down the river, has been chosen as the final picnic grounds. The excursion takes place Sunday, June 14, 1903. The boat leaves at 9:30 o'clock a. m.

UNDER SOCIALISM it will be to the direct advantage of everyone to have every man, woman and child carefully educated.

## FOR SALE

On easy terms five and six-room houses in Walnut park, deferred payments at 5 per cent.

NELSON BROTHERS,  
8038 Florissant Ave.

## Pertinent Paragraphs.

BY W. W. BAKER.

The workers' share of prosperity appears to be plenty of work.

\* \* \*

When store rents advance the merchant compels his customers to pay it by advancing the price of goods.

\* \* \*

The burden of increased prices in every direction finally falls upon the wage-earner, who can only relieve himself by securing an advance in wages.

\* \* \*

The only solution is co-operation under collective ownership of the means to live. Democratic management (majority rule) of the industries, operated for the use of all the members of society, and not for the profit of a few, will solve the problem.

\* \* \*

President Roosevelt advocates publicity as a cure for the trust evil. Recently, when a beef magnate was fined for violating the law, he immediately caused an advance of one cent per pound in the price of beef. Who pays for the publicity? The ownership of the trusts by all the people will cure the evil effects of the trusts. To apply the proper remedy vote the Socialist ballot.

\* \* \*

Every working man should take at least one paper published in his interest. Socialist publications are here to interpret the object lessons of such economic disturbances as the prevalent strikes and lockouts. They present the working man's side of the argument and fortify him with the knowledge of what should be done in each great emergency as it arises. It is not merely necessary to take the paper—it should be carefully read and digested. Subscribe for St. Louis Labor, if your name is not on the list.

\* \* \*

Boston, Mass.—Over 10,000 wage workers, or, to be precise, 10,061 union men, employed in this city, have had their wages increased during the month of May. The wages have been increased approximately 12 per cent. Carpenters to the number of 5,000 have been benefited, while 2,000 bakers have had their wages increased. Besides these, 61 brewery workers, 600 artificial stone and asphalt workers, 900 cabinet workers, 500 hoisting and portable engineers and structural iron workers and 2,000 building laborers have received an advance in wages.

\* \* \*

The dire straits of thousands of the Lowell, Mass., strikers has had its effect. When the mills were opened June 1 less than 4,000 workers returned to the mills, but in the next few days the number gradually increased until close to 10,000 had reported to be placed on the pay rolls. This leaves about 7,000 who are yet holding out, and while at a glance it would appear that the strike is broken, yet the appearances are deceptive. The workers who returned do not belong to the union, and for the most part they represent the unskilled and poorest-paid class in the mills.

The threatened rupture between the clothing cutters and the manufacturers in New York has been averted and an amicable agreement reached on a compromise by which the cutters are to have the uniform eight-hour work-day, but are to waive their demand for pay on holidays. The whole matter is to be formally settled at a joint conference when the new agreement is to be signed.

# Lessons in Scientific Socialism.

FOR SOCIALIST STUDENTS.

## THE MISSION OF THE WORKING CLASS.

By Charles H. Vail.

Progress and well-being are now blocked by this antagonism which inheres in the present system of wealth production and distribution. We can never hope for the abolition of poverty under such a system. Although modern machinery places at our command the possibility of almost unlimited wealth production, still as long as these instruments are in the hands of private or corporate firms they will only be used for private profit. Poverty in the midst of unbounded wealth is a disgrace to civilization. Were the means of production socially owned, production would be carried on for the purpose of satisfying human needs and would continue until all the needs of the people were met.

But is there any evidence that this ruling class, whose interests have become so opposed to progress, will ever be supplanted? Yes. This very economic development which produced this contrast between the social and capitalist interest, has also developed a class whose interests are contrary to the ruling class and more in accord with social progress and well-being. This class is the proletariat, the class of wage and salary workers. By proletariat is meant those who are deprived of property in the instruments of production. The interests of the capitalist and the working class are diametrically opposed. When the laborer and capitalist were united in the same person, as in individual production, there was a most complete harmony. But when these functions are separated, as in modern industry, there is nothing but discord.

Let me pause for a moment and make the matter plain. The wealth produced by labor is divided into two portions. One portion goes to labor in the form of wages, the other is divided into rent, interest and profits and is pocketed by non-producers. It is because the capitalist has monopolized the instruments of production that he is able to appropriate a portion of labor's product. All leading industries are joint-stock concerns, and a capitalist may hold stock in a score of such industries. He purchases, say, \$10,000 worth of stock in each of these industries, of which, perhaps, he knows nothing. His broker has told him that they are paying investments and that is all he cares. He never goes to the factories or even to the towns in which they are located. He simply takes his stock and locks it up in his safe and at the end of the year he draws his dividends. But where do these dividends come from? The answer is not difficult to find. Take a cotton factory as an illustration. Here, say, 1000 men have worked for a year and have produced a certain amount of cotton cloth. This is transported to the market and exchanged for money. From the money received for the product there is first deducted the cost of raw materials and the wear and tear of machinery. The balance is divided into about two equal portions, one of which is given to the laborers in the form of wages and the other is called profits and divided among the capitalists as dividends. Now, as the product produced is divided into two portions, it is axiomatic that it cannot be so divided as to increase the share of both. If the laborer produces \$6 worth of wealth a day and the capitalist keeps \$3 there is only \$3 left. But if on the other hand the laborer can secure \$5 there is but \$1 left for the capitalist, and if, perchance, the laborer could keep all the wealth he creates

there would be none left for the capitalist, and he would have to go to work.

We see, then, that the interests of the laborer and capitalist are not identical. It is to the interest of each to get as large a share of the product as possible. The value created by a day's labor is a constant quantity, and is equal to the sum of the value of the labor-power (wages) and the surplus-value (profits). If a constant quantity consists of two parts, is it not self-evident that you cannot increase the one without diminishing the other? If the surplus-value rises the value of the labor-power falls and vice versa. Many superficial persons have been led to consider the interests of laborers and capitalists identical through a failure to distinguish between capital and capitalists. Thus, while capital, which is produced by labor and has been exploited from it, is of service to laborers, the capitalists are not. The capitalist of to-day is merely a man who, by his monopoly of the instrument of production, is enabled to levy a tax or tribute upon productive toil, and thus secure an income without personal exertion. The apology often offered that the capitalist should receive interest because he renders a service to labor is not valid because the service is reciprocal. Capital is only preserved by constant reproduction at the hands of labor. It would soon decay unless in productive use. Laborers, by taking capital and keeping it intact, render a greater service to capitalists than capitalists do to laborers. There is no more reason why laborers should pay the capitalists than that capitalists should pay the laborers, nor as much. But in reality it is to the direct employer or "captain of industry" to whom the money lender renders the service, by enabling him to extend the field of his operations; that is, fleece labor on a large scale. The man who borrows money and uses it to exploit labor is simply compelled by the lender to divide the spoils. Interest is merely a part of the booty. The harmony of interests between laborers and capitalists is like the harmony between the horse-leech and its victim. Capitalists, like all parasites, live off of others. This they are enabled to do through their monopoly of land and capital.

Capitalism, then, like feudalism, has developed the class which is to work its overthrow. We have seen how the landed nobility and capitalists have performed their work in the social evolution. We now come to the mission of the modern proletariat or working class. This class has a mission to perform, and that mission is the abolition of wage-slavery.

The economic struggle is necessarily a class struggle, a struggle between the proprietor and non-proprietor class. The subjection of the working class is due to the fact that the instruments of production are owned by another class. The interests of these two classes being diametrically opposed, necessitates a class struggle. While there are members of the other classes who perceive the truths of Socialism and lend themselves to the cause, still, as a class, we need not expect them to take the initiative or aid in carrying forward the movement for the abolition of the wage system. They think their interests lie on the other side, but like the slaveholders of old they are blinded by their prejudice. The majority of this class will have to wait until they are thrown headlong into bankruptcy before their eyes will be opened. But this will not be long. The whole middle class are hopelessly doomed, and it is only a question of little time before they will join

the ever-growing majority—the proletariat. But there are many who realize the hopeless struggle, and have joined the cause of progress in advance. The work of reorganization, however, must rest chiefly with the proletariat, and the members of this class are being fitted and prepared for the fulfillment of their mission. The laborers have been gathered together in large factories, where they have been organized and made to feel their class-consciousness and solidarity.

But, as we have seen, the transition from one stage to another cannot take place until conditions are ripe for it. Although the proletariat has been in existence many years, the time was not ripe for it to work out its destiny until the economic evolution has expressed itself in the trust and syndicate. This condition is now realized and the time has come for the proletariat to work out its destiny.

In all previous revolutions class has superseded class. The class below has overthrown the class above, thus emancipating itself by subjecting others. But the triumph of the working class is necessarily the abolition of all economic dependence, for the working class can only emancipate itself by socializing the instruments of production and distribution. The new servitude which arose as the result of other revolutions was caused by a continuance of private property in the instruments of production. By abolishing this private ownership the cause of economic dependence and servitude will disappear.



LIBERAL, MO., June 7, 1903.

One more club, comrades, and we will have doubled the number of active dues-paying clubs since March 19. Who will be the next on the list?

Milan nominates R. D. Morrison as congressional committeeman and Geo. H. Turner as national committeeman.

Chillicothe nominates R. B. Morrison as national committeeman and L. Garver as congressional committeeman.

Did you ask how to organize a club? This is the way: Send to me for blanks, and them arm yourself with a good pencil and start out around your town or neighborhood and ask every person, man or woman, whom you know to be a Socialist to sign your blank, and make a date for a meeting as you go. If you have to meet in a private house what is the odds. Collect the dues and organize at your meeting, and send all the papers to me and we will fit you out with a nice, new charter with a big red seal on it. This is dead easy.

About six years ago myself and

Comrade Jones, who is now a member of your local quorum, made a trip something after the fashion outlined above in Fort Scott, and raised seven, and had a meeting and formed a section of the old Socialist Labor Party, and the people who were our friends thought we were crazy, and our enemies were ready to mob us, but the fruit of this is that last spring at the city election the Socialist Party polled 421 straight Socialist votes. The way to do a thing is to do it.

Fourth meeting of the local quorum of the Socialist Party was held at headquarters, with Benson, Mellor, Jones and Wilcox present, with Wilcox in the chair. Club Aurora was renewed, with eight members. Club at Butler was chartered with eight members. In as much as the city of St. Louis has three congressional districts within its limits, and can have but one chartered club, as provided in section 2, of article 9, the quorum ruled that we follow the precedent already established, and not questioned, that the ward branches be recognized the same as chartered clubs in the election of a congressional committeeman, and in as much as the Fifth congressional district is Jackson county, which has only two chartered clubs, that the same ruling which is made to apply to St. Louis be applied to Jackson county until such time as three or more clubs are chartered within the Fifth congressional district. Adjourned.

GEORGE C. WILCOX,  
Chairman Session.

CALEB LIPSCOMB, Sec.

The city central committee decided, on Monday night, to commence street agitation, beginning Monday evening, June 15. First meeting to be held at Franklin avenue and Thirteenth street.

The general meeting, on Sunday night, nominated G. A. Hoehn as candidate for national state committeeman. The question of street agitation was introduced by Comrade F. H. Dilno, was discussed, and referred to the city central committee.

City organizer, on Friday night of last week, visited the Banner Precinct club of the First ward. The meeting was held at the northeast corner of Newstead and Lee avenues. Attendance was good. Speaker of the evening was Comrade F. H. Dilno. City Organizer Allan addressed the branch on the subject of organization. Every member present took an active part in the discussion of the evening.

The work of agitation and organization is being increased in every state in the party. Vermont, Alabama and Arkansas have recently perfected state organizations, and started out with bright prospects. Within the week the national office has received most encouraging reports from Colorado, Illinois, Kentucky, Minnesota and Missouri.

Floods and washouts in this section have crippled the mail service for the past week; and those failing to hear from their correspondence to the national office might as well consider their letters lost, and write again. The lecture work of Comrade John C. Chase has been seriously retarded by the non-delivery of mail as a result of the floods.

Colorado has adopted a modification of the Michigan and Ohio plans. Comrades Ida Crouch Hazlett and Chas. Oliver Jones were elected state organizers, and a systematic effort will be made to get the working class into party in every part of the state.

Secretary Graham, of Local Livingston, Mont., writes: "Comrade Mabie, of Chico, has been cussing us for not sending donations to the organizing fund. We will try to send some more at our next meeting."

# Woman's Forum.

Edited by KATE EMMET.

## The Right to Be Well-Born.

AN ANSWER TO THE PRESIDENT, WHO SAYS "THERE IS NO PHYSICAL TROUBLE AMONG US."

(BY LYDIA KINGSMILL COMMANDER IN HEALTH CULTURE.)

President Roosevelt has startled the country with a trumpet blast call for "more children." He declares we are committing "national suicide" by letting the population decline, and ends by saying:

"There is no physical trouble among us Americans. The trouble is one of character, and, therefore, we can conquer it if we only will."

It is true the birth rate among native Americans has fallen. The large, eight, nine, ten families have disappeared, to be replaced by one, two, three. It is true that the large family is no longer a national ideal. But is this, as President Roosevelt suggests, a sign that our character, as a people, is degenerating? Also, is it true that "there is no physical trouble among us Americans?"

If we are so perfect physically, how comes it that we maintain 132,225 doctors, as shown by the last census? And why is it that some of the immense fortunes of the country are made out of patent medicines? Even our national salutation is "How do you do?" or "How are you?" And every one of us has a dozen friends who entertain us at every meeting with a list of ailments, pains and woes, rheumatism, lumbago and heart trouble.

"No physical trouble among us!" Half the children that are born die before they reach five years, and sixty per cent. of the other half just manage to survive. In the whole country only THREE PER CENT. die of old age; and even old age is scarcely half as old as it ought to be.

Just a few weeks ago Dr. Lorenz went through the country on what was called "a mission of mercy," and we were all overwhelmed with joy over our good fortune in being able to secure his services. And what was he doing? Taking little children, the little children who should be the embodiment of perfect health and beauty, and literally tearing them limb from limb and trying to piece them together again in some semblance of what nature meant they should be.

And Dr. Lorenz did not find one child, or two or six, who were crippled and crooked and lame; but HUNDREDS and THOUSANDS—so many that he could not attempt even to see all of them.

"No physical trouble among us!" Rogers Tracey, who was registrar of the New York City Board of Health for many years, says that, in the great cities at least, we are rather losing than gaining in health. He points out that while public sanitation has almost banished cholera, smallpox and similar epidemics and dirt diseases, there is an alarming growth of Bright's disease, liver and heart trouble, consumption and insanity.

To some extent this increase in disease is due to personal indulgence; it is, as the president says, a matter of character. But much of it is due to other causes. We are so crowded in our cities that we have no room to be healthy. We are so herded together in our factories and mines and workshops that sunshine and air never reach us. We are so constantly driven by the cry: "To work! To work! The wolf is at the door!" that brain and nerve give way in the struggle.

How crowded are our cities! On the west side of New York, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, there is one single block in which nearly 6,000 people live. What are their

chances for health? In the same city there are 26,000 tenements in which rooms are absolutely dark. Is it any wonder that germs live and flourish, while people sicken and die, in those sunless tenements?

There are 20,000 breaker boys working in the mines of Pennsylvania alone, and growing up to a miserable, stunted, dwarfed manhood. Is there "no physical trouble" among them?

There are 30,000 little ones in the southern cotton mills, babies, some of them, five years old. They are twisted and bent and maimed, and the light of their minds flickers dimly. Surely there is "physical trouble" among them.

And all of these children who are toiling and living and dying in shacks and shanties in the coal fields and the factory towns, and in gloomy tenements in the cities, were born weak, because their parents, too, had starved and starved until they had no stamina left to give to their children.

It is to be regretted that this flood-tide of child misery shows symptoms of a check? That men and women are stopping to think before handing down a heritage of weakness? That there is growing up in conscience of the nation a belief that the child has the RIGHT TO BE WELL BORN; that he has a right to a sound, strong body and a fair chance in the world? And that if he can not have those he has a right to be left in the painless shadows of the unknown?

Herbert Spencer, the greatest living philosopher, in his last book, the summing up of the wisdom of his long life of over eighty years, pronounces strongly against the craze for an increase of population, regardless of the kind of people produced. He says: "Instead of an immense amount of life of a low type, I would far sooner see half the amount of life of a higher type."

He has voiced the new ideal of the American people, which is at the base of the check in population which President Roosevelt deplores. The rights of the unborn have become real, something to be respected. We are looking not so much for more children as for better children. People who can care for and educate two children properly will not have seven. Men and women who are sick and weak, whose lives are hard and bitter and poor, think they show kindness neither to the children nor to the nation by adding to the population more people like themselves.

Our supply of children is failing because there is "physical trouble among us," and because there is social trouble among us. And it is not lack of character, but increase of conscience, that makes us unwilling to spawn weaklings and throw them out into the river of life, to sink because unfit to swim.

That we are awakening is shown by the great desire for health that has seized the nation. We have become suddenly aware that there is "physical trouble among us," and we are intent upon getting rid of it. The whole great health culture movement means that we are striving to overcome our physical troubles.

Also we are asking: Why should there be sunless tenements? Must children work in mines and mills? Have we not all a right to health and the means to maintain it, and happiness, and the time to enjoy it?

Until these questions are satisfactorily answered, there will be a lessening birth rate among our native Americans.

Under Socialism one woman will not be compelled to hammer a typewriter all day that another may thump a piano.

# THIRD JOINT PICNIC

GIVEN BY THE

# United Brewery Workmen

OF ST. LOUIS, MO.,

CONSISTING OF

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| Brewers' and Malsters' Union No. 6.        | Beer Bottlers' Union No. 187.                                   |
| Beer Drivers and Stablemen Union No. 43.   | Brewery Freight Handlers' and Ice Plant Workers' Union No. 237. |
| Brewery Firemen Union No. 95.              | Brewery Engineers' Union No. 246.                               |
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## At CONCORDIA PARK,

13th and Utah Streets,

Sunday, June 21, 1903.

ADMISSION, 10 Cents a Person.

Grand Parade at 2 o'clock. Brilliant Fire Works at 7 o'clock. Theater and Other Attractive Features.

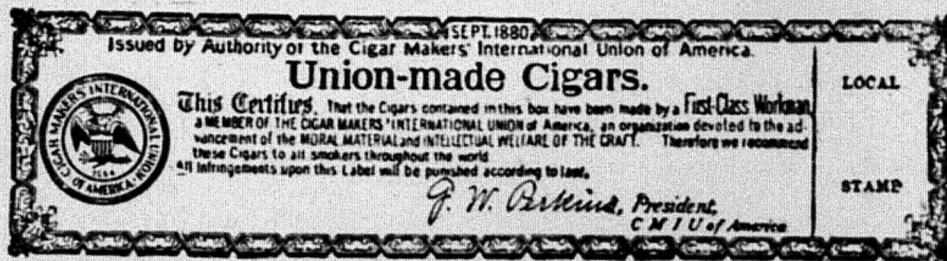
Tickets can be had at Union Headquarters: 3101 S. 7th St., 2105 S. Broadway, 1506 S. 7th St., 201 S. 3d St., and from all Secretaries and Members of all Local Unions.

## 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-1890.

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

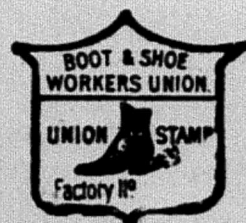
## Smoke Only Union Made Cigars.



See That Every Box Bears the **Blue Union Label.**

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

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Can be Bought for Less Money at the GLOBE than elsewhere. OUR MOTTO Satisfaction or Your Money Back.

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OUR  
DOUBLE  
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All clothing kept in  
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# Trade Unionism.

EDITED BY A SOCIALIST.

## COMMON TALK IN HEAVEN.

By WM. R. FOX.

The angels were talking in Heaven.  
One said: "Yes, away off in space,  
That sphere called the earth, where old  
Adam had birth,  
Now filled with his wrangling race,  
Has become the funniest place!"

"Why one chap just chalks off a section;  
He has it split up and surveyed;  
And others must pay, if on earth they  
would stay,  
The price he demands and has laid  
On the land which the great God has  
made!"

"There is also a boss game of bunko;  
A few make the game and the rules;  
And, if they would live, the many must  
give  
Three-fourth of their earnings—the  
fools—  
To the masters of workshop and tools."

"There are freaks quite as pleasant as  
curious;  
We are gratified greatly when  
The peddlers of soil and exploiters of toil  
Won't acknowledge God made them—  
how then?  
They claim to be self-made men!"

"But wonder of all these wonders!  
There are some who say there's as-  
signed  
To interpret the word of the all-ruling  
Lord,  
To all the rest of mankind,  
That all may be good—now mind!"

"Those fellows, to judge by their ser-  
mons,  
Are full of all folly and fight,  
Wars glory they laud, and gold they ap-  
plaud,  
And assert, in the Lord's sight,  
Exploiter and spoller are right!"

"Now I think that the Lord is too easy.  
He ought to look down on that spot,  
For if it goes on, as till now it has gone,  
The people won't know Him, I wot,  
From our friend who sojourns where  
it's hot!"

Full chorus of angels: "That's what!"

Central Trades and Labor Union  
meeting Sunday afternoon at Wal-  
halla hall.

Brewers and Maltsters Union No. 6  
will hold an important meeting Sun-  
day morning at nine o'clock.

The trunk and bag workers of Mem-  
phis, Tenn., have secured the nine-  
hour workday and \$2.50 per day as  
their minimum scale.

WORCESTER, MASS.—On May 25  
the L. W. Pond Planer Co. granted  
recognition to Worcester Lodge No.  
339, International Association of Ma-  
chinists, to the extent that every em-  
ploye must be a union man. The  
company must also receive a shop  
committee to adjust grievances.

The bag workers of New York city  
have secured the nine-hour workday  
in three bag factories, and are strik-  
ing for the nine-hour day at Katz,  
Brothers' Traveling Bag Co. This  
firm tried to buy some of our mem-  
bers. When they declined to sell  
themselves the firm discharged three  
of them, thinking they could bluff the  
rest; but the men walked out June 1  
because the firm would not sign with  
the union.

SAN JUAN, PORTO RICO.—The  
Federation of Labor has formally re-  
quested Gov. Hunt to investigate at  
once the condition of labor on certain  
large sugar plantations of the island.  
The federation claims that poverty-  
stricken laborers, paid about 40 cents  
a day, are compelled to accept "chips"  
instead of money, and to trade at  
plantation stores, where goods are  
sold at 40 per cent. profit, and where  
the provisions disposed of are some-  
times injurious to health.

A return statement just now issued  
by the Liverpool board of trade shows  
that the number of strikes and lock-

outs in England recorded for 1902 was  
442.

Working people affected number  
256,667, and the aggregate duration  
in working days was 3,479,000, the av-  
erage duration per head of estimated  
working population (in working days)  
being 0.4. The percentage of working  
people affected by strikes and lock-  
outs due to questions of wages was  
48.6, to questions of hours of labor,  
2.6; regarding employment of par-  
ticular classes of persons, 9.8, and  
other causes, 39.0.

The results of the strikes and lock-  
outs were as follows: In favor of em-  
ployers, 30.4; in favor of working  
people, 31.6; in a compromise, 35.7.

As to the methods of settlement,  
these are classified as follows:

By arbitration, 16; affecting 4,481.

By conciliation and mediation, 13;  
affecting 7,129.

By mutual arrangement, 316; af-  
fecting 222,547.

By other ways, 97; affecting 22,510.

When the fight between the United  
Brotherhood of Carpenters and Join-  
ers and the Amalgamated Society of  
Carpenters and Joiners began some  
ten weeks ago, the Amalgamated so-  
ciety had less than 500 members in  
New York city. Now it has over 3-  
500 members, and is taking in nightly  
carpenters who are leaving the United  
Brotherhood of Carpenters, which  
organization in the beginning num-  
bered 6,000. It was a fight of 500  
against 6,000, and the 500 will win. Al-  
though an amalgamation of the two  
organizations of carpenters may be  
highly commendable, this fight shows  
that it can not be forced. The Broth-  
erhood seems to have thought other-  
wise, and it has had to pay dearly for  
the experience. It is an easy mat-  
ter to drive a few hundred unorgan-  
ized men to cover in a fight, but when  
it comes to attacking an organization  
like the amalgamated carpenters that  
has been in existence since 1860, and  
which has over \$1,000,000 in its treas-  
ury, it is an entirely different matter.

To enforce the demand for a mini-  
mum wage of \$3 a day, members of  
the International Association of Ma-  
chinists who are employed in the ma-  
rine shops of New York city, are pre-  
paring for a general strike. Negotia-  
tions between representatives of the  
union men and the employers in the  
past week failed to bring about an  
agreement, the compromise offered  
by the employers being rejected. The  
revised wage scale calls for an in-  
crease of about 50 cents a day. Dele-  
gate Warner, of the machinists, who  
reported the impending strike to the  
Central Federated Union, did not  
name the day on which the men will  
go out, probably because the exact  
date will not be set until after  
the matter has been considered by the  
Marine Trades Council. A strike of  
the machinists will cripple and may  
completely tie up the marine shops  
and involve several thousand allied  
mechanics an idleness.

ST. LOUIS LAUNDRY DRIVERS,  
please take notice. An open meeting  
of Laundry Drivers' Union Local 79  
of the Teamsters National Union of  
America will be held Tuesday even-  
ing, June 16, 8 p. m., at U. S. hall, 1026  
Franklin avenue. To discuss the ben-  
efits and the needs of organization in  
their craft. All laundry drivers are  
cordially invited to attend. United we  
stand, divided we fall. Good speakers  
will speak along practical lines of  
modern trade unionism.

CHAS. SPECHT,  
Manufacturer of  
UNION CIGARS.  
BUY "My Motto," "Town Talk," and  
"Flor de Merit." They bear the  
BLUE LABEL.  
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Melvin G. (Doc) Bollinger, Propr.  
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Lemp's Celebrated Pale and Standard Lager  
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COLUMBIA BOX COMPANY,  
19th and N. Market Sts.  
BOXES OF ALL KINDS  
UNION LABEL BOXES.

## DRINK ONLY UNION BEER.



This label is pasted  
on every barrel and  
box as a guarantee  
that the contents are  
the product of Union  
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STRICTLY UNION. Telephone Bell, Sidney No. 810.  
Concordia Turner Hall,  
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HALLS FOR RENT FOR BALLS, CONCERTS, MEETINGS, Etc.  
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WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS  
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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 sell-  
ing our Shoes.



# FROM NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS.

National Headquarters,  
Socialist Party,  
Omaha, Neb., June 6, 1903.

The following contributions have been made to the special organizing fund since last report:

Local Livingston, Mont.....	\$ 2 00
Local Patton, Ala.....	3 25
Local Tulare, Cal.....	2 50
E. V. Fleury, San Francisco, Cal.....	1 00
R. S. Price, Austin, Tex.....	5 00
David Phillips, Perry, Mont., third purchaser of one of the 25 shares in the Chas. H. Kerr Co-Operative Publishing association, donated to the special organizing fund by Wm. English Walling .....	10 00
Local Beverly, Mass.....	1 40
Local Troy, Ariz.....	2 00
Henry Kohl, Chicago, Ill.....	1 00
Paul Gutman, Cedar Rapids, Ia.	5 00
Local Birmingham, Ala.....	1 00
Local Puyallup, Washington..	3 00
Thirty-third Ward Branch Local Philadelphia, Pa.....	5 00
Thos. Birtmistle, Philadelphia, Pa.....	1 75
C. C. Hitchcock, Ware, Mass...	1 00
Local Washington, D. C.....	1 00
Comrade Koos, Yorkville, Ill...	25

Total to noon, June 6.....\$ 47 15  
Previously reported .....\$383 36

Total .....\$430 51

State Secretary Lipscomb has issued a special pledge to comrades who desire to subscribe to the special organizing fund. These pledges may be had of the city secretary, 324 Chestnut street. The need of money for the organizing work in the state is great, and the state secretary, in his last circular letter, urges the necessity of comrades coming to this relief.

Illinois has been laid out into divisions, and Secretary Smith writes that Comrade Collins will probably begin his work in the division composed of Kane, Kendall, DeKalb, Lee and Whiteside counties, with headquarters at Elgin.

Secretary Lipscomb, of Missouri, has issued a special letter to every local in the state urging the comrades to prepare for the campaign of 1904. Jas. A. Slunker, one of the comrades from Joplin, will begin the work of organizing; and the workers will be increased until the entire state has been reached.

## OHIO SOCIALIST NEWS.

Dayton, Ohio, June 6, 1903.  
The Ohio Socialist Convention for 1903 has passed and the work is being taken up now with more vigor than ever before. Dayton was selected as headquarters for the next year; W. G. Critchlow was re-elected secretary, the Arm and Torch was adopted as the official emblem and a full ticket was nominated for the fall campaign, which is headed by Isaac Cowen of Cleveland for governor. There were exactly 73 delegates present, which, together with the visitors, made the total list over one hundred. The report of the state secretary showed a very large increase in organization, there being at the present time 1,700 dues paying members in the state, which are divided into 43 local and 35 branch organizations, located in 41 counties. This is about three times the amount of one year ago. The sessions of the convention were marked with sharp debates and all the delegates were that was presented. Resolutions were adopted expressing sympathy over the death of our comrade, McCartney, and for the Jews connected with the recent outrages perpetrated in Russia. Copies of the official minutes will be made as soon as copy is received from

the secretary of the convention, and same will be sent to all the papers. As a whole the convention was the most notable gathering of Socialists ever held in the state, and the comrades all express satisfaction with the results achieved and are now going to work for the fall campaign with the maximum amount of energy. Hurrah for a solid front to the enemy this fall.

Prof. George R. Kirkpatrick and Howard H. Caldwell, both speakers of well-known ability, are now working in the state of Ohio with success on the opening nights. These able men will be kept at the work continually and hope to be able to reach every organized point in the state and many others where the unattached comrades will make the arrangements. Comrades, get in touch with the state secretary at once and have a speaker in your town. Remember that routes are made some time ahead, so get in at once.

A new Socialist Local has been formed at New Philadelphia, Ohio. This local starts out with a large membership and are going to double it within the next few weeks. They surely show the right spirit. Here's to them.

The comrades at Wauseon, O., have held their first open-air meeting and they write that it was the greatest success imaginable. Everyone in the town is now talking Socialism, and they want more speakers. Good; keep it up.  
W. G. CRITCHLOW,  
State Secretary.

## ST. LOUIS, MO.

Campaign Fund received for week ending June 6.

S. Felix .....	\$ 25
W. S. Abling .....	15
H. Bernstein .....	25
F. Hirt .....	25
G. Schramm .....	25
M. Goodberg .....	25
J. M. McCallack .....	25
J. Lewinsky .....	25
A. Kluge .....	15
H. Travis .....	25
H. Kohlenbach .....	25
R. W. Brown .....	25
F. Rodenwald .....	25
M. Cune .....	10
J. P. Schumacher .....	25
B. Lasker .....	10
Theo. Jacobs .....	25
Rudolph Fuedhoff .....	25
F. Naebsohen .....	25
S. Ellman .....	10
F. Kloth .....	25
Total .....	\$4 60

Financial statement for week, ending June 8, 1903.

Balance on hand May 31 .....	\$1 38
Receipts to date.....	
Campaign fund .....	8 60
Dues .....	9 30
Collections .....	11 57
Total .....	\$30 85
Disbursements to date:	
Comrade Chase .....	\$ 7 50
Hall rent .....	9 00
Secretary's salary .....	12 00
Type writing .....	30
Total .....	\$28 80

Balance on hand ..... 2 05

Cincinnati, June 8.  
I find affairs moving along here in your old city. The comrades of Louisville, Ky., have sent for Mr. Leeds, a Socialist teacher across the river, at Covington, to spend the rest of June holding meetings in Louisville. W. R. Fox, an old Trade Unionist has done some great organizing here in the city lately. Yours truly,  
J. E. HOW.

When taxes are advanced the landlord hands the burden over to the tenant, by increasing rent.

## Central Trades & Labor Union.

### MAMMOTH TRADES CARNIVAL.

The Central Trades and Labor Union of St. Louis will give a mammoth carnival and trades display at Handlan's park one week in July. The carnival will probably be the largest of its kind ever held in the west. Models will be exhibited of rolling mills, forges, structural iron work and kindred interests. The executive board in charge of the carnival is composed of John J. Hoppenjohn, president; William Rolf, vice-president; David Kreyling, recording secretary; Charles Kenny, financial secretary; Simon Levy, treasurer; Charles Albrecht, sergeant-at-arms; Julius Dietrich and Charles Linke, trustees. Entertainment committee—Simon Levy, J. W. Ferrell, Julius Randolph and Alex. Heinrich.

Delegate Fox, of the Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union, reported the formation of a local starting with 250 cigar box makers in New York, and he declared his belief that within the year the 15,000 cigar box makers of New York will be within the union fold.

## BASE BALL

National League.

### ST. LOUIS vs. BOSTON.

JUNE 13 and 14.

ADMISSION, 25, 50 and 75c

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TERMS TO SUIT—Parties going to house-keeping will receive special discount.

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50c PER YEAR.

## COX & GORDON, Pork Packers.

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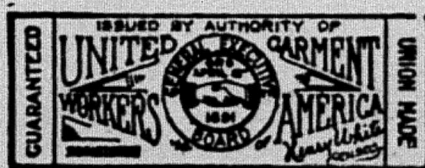


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