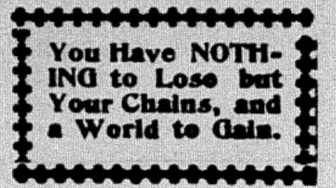


# ST. LOUIS LABOR



OFFICE: 22 N. 4th St.

Phone: Kinloch, A1283.

VOL. IV.

ST. LOUIS, MO., SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1903.

NO. 124.

## A DAY OF GLORIOUS VICTORY FOR LABOR AND SOCIALISM.

About Three Million Socialist Votes Polled at Last Tuesday's Reichstag Election in Germany—Eighty or More Socialists May Enter the Parliament on the Working Class Platform—The First 67 Socialist Votes in the City of Berlin and the 218,000 Votes at Last Tuesday's Elections.

### THE SOCIALIST VOTE IN BERLIN.

The first election under the Universal Suffrage system in Berlin took place February 12, 1867, for the North German Reichstag. In five of the six election districts in the city of Berlin the Socialists had nominated their own candidates. It may interest our American Socialist comrades to know how many votes were cast for the Social-Democratic Party in those five Berlin election districts. Here is the result:

#### ELECTION FEBRUARY 12, 1867—SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE CITY OF BERLIN.

	Socialist votes.
1 Berlin congressional district..	4
2 Berlin congressional district..	5
3 Berlin congressional district..	11
4 Berlin congressional district..	14
6 Berlin congressional district..	33

#### ELECTION JUNE 16, 1898—SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE CITY OF BERLIN.

	Socialist votes.
1 Berlin congressional district..	3,637
2 Berlin congressional district..	26,269
3 Berlin congressional district..	11,411
4 Berlin congressional district..	45,293
5 Berlin congressional district..	10,024
6 Berlin congressional district..	58,778

Total Socialist vote in 1867 was 67. Total Socialist vote in 1871 was 8,451.

Total Socialist vote in 1874 was 11,340.

Total Socialist vote in 1877 was 31,494.

Total Socialist vote in 1878 was 56,164.

Then came Bismarck's anti-Socialist laws with the temporary reaction.

Total Socialist vote in 1881 was 30,275.

Total Socialist vote in 1884 was 62,276.

Total Socialist vote in 1887 was 92,000.

Total Socialist vote in 1893 was 151,122.

Total Socialist vote in 1898 was 155,412.

The above figures of the Socialist vote in Berlin from 1867 till 1898 are taken from the official election reports.

According to the latest Associated Press cablegrams the Socialists of Berlin increased their vote by 63,000. If these figures are correct the Socialist vote in the city of Berlin at yesterday's election would be 218,122.

In 1867 only 67 votes.

In 1903 218,122 Socialist votes.

A splendid growth! Socialism is coming in spite of kaiser, czar and Mark Hanna!

Socialist women. Hundreds went from house to house bringing out lagard voters, waiting at the exits of factories and mills and accompanying the indifferent electors to the polls. While the other parties had paid workers, the Socialists employed 7,000 canvassers, who were unpaid, and alone of all the parties they voted their full strength. They had bought up space on the municipal advertising pillars and placarded doors and windows with party legends. Fifty thousand copies of a poem entitled "Vote Red" were circulated. At most aristocratic balloting place, opposite the residence of the imperial chancellor, were Socialist watchers and ticket distributors, smartly dressed in frock coats and silk hats.

The affair of the late crown princess appears to have had some influence on the elections in Saxony, where great Socialist gains were made, for instance of 9,000 at Chemnitz and 4,300 at Leipsic. A potent cause of the Socialist success in Saxony, however, is the increased taxation due to a decrease in the railway receipts and the industrial depression. There, as all over the empire, the Socialist war cries were "Bread, usury and dear meat."

The Berliner Tageblatt says the food question gave the Socialists their gains, and the results of the elections is accepted by that organ as a disapproval of the new tariff. Crowds of Socialists held jubilation meetings all night, which were addressed by Herr Bebel, Herr Singer and other favorite orators, who said they had reason to hope for close to 3,000,000 votes.

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## SOCIALIST VICTORY MOST PRONOUNCED.

Further Cable Reports Giving Details of Last Tuesday's Memorable Political Battle.

BERLIN, June 17.—The Socialists' victory at the reichstag elections was largely at the expense of the two radical parties, who voted as the Socialists did in the last reichstag on tariff, military and naval affairs. Hence, on these questions the new house is not distinctly different from the old one.

The failure of either of the radical parties to get a single seat does not mean that they will not get a number of members at the second elections, as then their candidates will be supported by all the anti-Socialist Parties.

The Socialists' gains, according to their figures, are twenty-five seats, compared with the first balloting of 1898. From ninety-eight second balloting then they elected twenty-four members.

The Socialists now claim fifty-seven members elected, and say they expect to reach eighty through the reballots.

The most striking results of the elections, aside from the Socialist gains, are the losses of the two radical factions and the disappearance of the members of the agrarian league. The latter, with four members in the present house, failed to re-elect any of them. Dr. Oertel, editor of the Agrarian Tages Zeitung, secures a rebalot at Freyborg, Saxony, with every prospect that the Socialists will defeat him.

Herr Han, the president of the league, and Dr. Roesicke, its vice-president, are retired.

The Barth radicals get twenty-two reballots and twelve seats, which they held. Dr. Barth gets a rebalot in the Koeslin district, with the apparently certain prospect of beating the Conservative candidate through Socialist assistance.

Herr Richter must submit to a rebalot in the Hagen district, where the Socialist candidate leads by 3,355 votes, but Herr Richter will win through National, Liberal and Center

Party votes. The National Liberals elect five against seven members in 1898 and get fifty-six reballots against forty-eight seats, which they held. The Center Party apparently holds its own. It has elected sixty-eight members so far as reported, but forty-four districts which have not yet been heard from will increase the number considerably. The Center Party elected eighty-two members on the first ballots in 1898. No strong member of the Center Party was beaten yesterday. The party will probably retain its present strength, although the Socialists made inroads on many of the Center Party constituencies.

Prince Herbert Bismarck failed to be elected and must undergo a revote against a Socialist.

The most remarkable Socialist gains were in the kingdom of Saxony, where they elected eighteen out of a total of twenty-three members, and get reballots in five districts, with excellent chances of winning in most of them.

The Drendener Nachrichten admits that the Socialists polled 100,000 majority over all other parties in the kingdom and the Vorwarts (organ of the Socialists) boasts to-day that Saxony is a Socialist state. The paper claims 100,000 Socialist gains in Berlin and in the suburban districts. The Socialist vote in Duisburg, Prussia, was 25,000, against 7,800 in 1898.

The returns received up to 11 o'clock to-night from 381 districts give: Conservatives, 30; Center Party, 60; Socialists, 53; Poles, 14; Free Conservatives, 6; Alsations, 6; National Liberals, 6; miscellaneous, 7. Total members elected, 204. Rebballotings will be necessary in 177 districts. The Socialist strength in the new house will probably reach 80.

The world to-day is up-side down. The Socialists are trying to turn it right-side up. Will you help?

## A DAY OF HONOR FOR THE WORKING CLASS OF GERMANY.

Berlin, June 17.—The leading feature in the reichstag elections, which were held to-day, was the success of the Social Democrats, who have probably increased their representation in the reichstag by 25 seats and their total vote to upward of 2,500,000, or 400,000 more than in 1898. All the parties concede the success of the Socialists, which has been at the expense of them all.

The Socialists gained one new seat in Berlin and 63,000 votes; seats in Dresden, Solingen, Pierna, Plauen, Zittau, Alternburg, Darmstadt, Schwarzburg, Bielefeld, Bayreuth and Bremen. They lost seats in Sorau and Bernburg.

The Socialist gains in Saxony caused Comrade Bebel to-night to call Saxony "the red kingdom." The most pronounced Socialist success was in Essen, Krupp's town, where the Socialists increased their vote from 4,400 to 22,705. The Centrist Party also increased its vote there from 20,103 to 35,864.

The returns as yet are far from complete. In the city districts, where the Socialists are strong, they are nearly in, and the rural and the small town districts can not change general results, though their returns may swell the returns of the Socialists.

The Richter wing of the capitalist Radicals seems to have suffered most, having lost eight members, or nearly a third of its whole representation. The Barth wing of the Radicals lost three members, and the Nationalists

and Conservatives have lost Saxony. Herr Richter, sometimes called the "Mirabeau of the House," will probably. The number of these second elections in 1898 was 192 out of 397, and not a majority, as the law requires. Herr Barth, Prof. Mommsen and Herr Bassedman must also try a second time. Bremen is lost to the Liberals, Herr Frese being defeated by the poor cigarmaker, Schmalfeldt, the same Socialist who was very close to defeating the old Bismarck when he was nominated the last time for the reichstag.

### SECOND ELECTIONS.

A confusing factor in fixing the relative position of parties in the new parliament is the number of second elections which must be held on June 23, in all constituencies where no candidate received an absolute majority. The number of these second elections in 1892 was 192 out of 397; and probably second elections must be held this year in quite as many.

The positions of the parties, based on the returns received up to five o'clock this morning, are:

Total members elected, 117. Requiring second election, 118. The Elected—Socialists, 49; Centrists, 35; Conservatives, 11; Alsations, 6; National Liberals, 5; Free Conservatives, 4; Independents, 3; Poles, 2; Danes, 1; Agrarians' League, 1.

In the foregoing districts the Socialists have gained 12 seats and lost two. An extraordinary feature of the polling in Berlin was the part taken by

## SOCIALIST VICTORIES IN DENMARK.

### The Minister of Finance Defeated by a Socialist.

COPENHAGEN, JUNE 16.—The general election of members of the Folkthing, the lower house of the Danish parliament, was held to-day. Herr Hage, the finance minister, was defeated by a Social Democrat named Schmidt, and War Minister Madson also was defeated at Randers. The premier and the ministers of public worship, interior, agriculture and justice, however, were re-elected with large majorities.

The government chose to go to the country nine months before a general election was due in order to test public opinion on the two years' administration since King Christian appointed the first ministry from among the members of the left after a long succession of right ministries.

The crucial point in the campaign was the people's verdict on the reform in the system of direct taxation, and the extension of communal suffrage. It was on the former point that Finance Minister Hage was unseated. The final results of the polling shows: Left Reformists, 74 seats; Social Democrats, 16 seats; members of the Right, 12 seats, and moderate members of the Left, 11 seats.

## HISTORICAL REVIEW

### Of the Socialist Party Movement in Germany.

FROM THE CURRENT ISSUE OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

From its small beginnings up to the time of its present greatness, the German Social Democracy has been Democratic in the fullest sense of the word. The idea of absolute equality, which is often found in small Democratic societies, but which is usually lost when the society expands into a party, has been strictly preserved by the Social Democrats of Germany. The constitution of the German empire gave universal suffrage to all citizens, and the number of Social Democratic votes, which had amounted to only 124,700 in 1871, rose rapidly to 352,000 in 1874 and to 493,000 in 1877. Bismarck had been watching the rapid development of Social Democracy with growing uneasiness and dislike, and was casting about for a convenient pretext to strike at it, when an individual degraded by vice and consequent disease fired a pistol at the old Emperor William. Long before this he had been expelled from the Social Democratic Party on account of his personal character and his anarchistic leanings, and had joined the Christian Socialist Party of Court Preacher Stoecker, so it was not possible by any stretch of the imagination to lay the responsibility for the attempt at the doors of the Social Democratic Party. Nevertheless Bismarck made the attempt. A second attack on the emperor's life, three weeks later, was also made by a non-Socialist, but Bismarck made use of the excitement of the populace and at once brought forward a bill for the suppression of Social Democracy, which finally passed. A reign of terror was initiated by the German police authorities. Countless political meetings of the Socialists were forbidden, a large number of Socialist newspapers were suppressed, and the law courts inflicted in one month no less than 500 years of imprisonment for lese majesty. Within eight months after the law had been passed the authorities dissolved 222 workingmen's unions, and suppressed 405 publications. Co-operative societies were closed up without trial and many Social Democrats were expelled from the country. Others were placed under police supervision, many were not allowed to change

their place of residence, and thousands of Socialists were thus reduced to beggary. A large number fled to Switzerland, England and the United States, and the intellectual leaders who stood their ground were proceeded against with the utmost severity. Liebknecht, for instance, received sentence after sentence on the slimmest of pretexts, and his last conviction of four months came when he was a broken man of nearly seventy years, and this malignity pursued him even after death. No less than 2,000 wreaths and other floral tributes had been sent by his admirers, yet in the immense funeral procession in which 45,000 people took part, not one wreath or banner was allowed to be carried. Though hundreds of thousands of Social Democrats took part or were present, no arrest took place, an eloquent testimonial to the orderliness and discipline of the party of subversion. The election of 1878 reduced the Socialist vote to 437,100 and in 1881 it sank even as low as 312,000. But gradually the terror of prosecution became familiar to the Social Democrats. Political meetings were held in secret, party literature printed in Switzerland was smuggled over the frontier and secretly distributed and by and by the party pulled itself together. The campaign of oppression had done its work, as Bismarck's methods had created the greatness of the Social Democratic Party. From 1881 onwards there was a marvelous increase. The astonishing progress of the party may be seen from this table:

1884—Socialist vote, 550,000; total vote, 5,663,000; percentage of Socialist vote, 9.68.

1887—Socialist vote, 763,100; total vote, 7,540,900; percentage of Socialist vote, 10.11.

1890—Socialist vote, 1,424,300; total vote, 7,528,500; percentage of Socialist vote, 19.74.

1893—Socialist vote, 1,786,700; total vote, 7,674,000; percentage of Socialist vote, 23.30.

1898—Socialist vote, 2,107,076; total vote, 7,752,700; percentage of Socialist vote, 27.18.

In March, 1890, Bismarck was dismissed by the present emperor, and a few months later the exception law against the Socialists disappeared. The net result of the law had been that 1,500 Social Democrats had been condemned to about 1,000 years of imprisonment, and that the effect of the Socialist law with all its persecution

was the reverse of what Bismarck had expected. In 1894 a bill that bore some resemblance to the old law was proposed by the government, but did not pass, and in 1897 one relating to Prussia alone was put forward, but also failed to pass.

"Notwithstanding this second failure, Emperor William, goaded on by the steady growth of the Socialists, declared at a banquet on September 5, 1898, that a bill was being prepared providing that strike leaders would be treated as felons, and a tremendous sensation was the result. After a delay of nine months the bill, considerably toned down, made its appearance, but it, too, met the fate of its predecessors.

"The aims of the Social Democrats in Germany are similar to those of the workers in all other countries. They wish to better themselves politically, economically and socially. Politically, German Democracy is not free. Although universal suffrage exists for the reichstag, the German parliament has far less power over the government than had the English parliament under Charles the First. The emperor can at will dissolve the reichstag, and it has hardly any influence upon the policy of the empire, and its sole duty is to vote funds and laws. In the single German states, democracy fares much worse, there being three classes of voters. This is the capitalistic voting system par excellence, for in the city of Berlin, for instance, each of the rich men voting in the first class has 200 votes, each of the well-to-do men in the second class 30, the combined first and second classes forming a solid two-thirds majority over the remaining 96½ per cent. of the electorate. And yet the working class has captured such cities as Berlin. Besides this there is the fact that in the reichstag elections the Social Democrats are the victims of an out-of-date apportionment by which their representation in that body is all out of proportion to the other parties. Thus the Catholic Center Party, with a little vote more than half that of the Socialists, has nearly doubled the representation.

"As far as can be seen, Social Democracy is bound to become, in course of time, perhaps even at the coming elections, the commanding party in the reichstag, and the question presents itself, what will be the outcome of such a situation? The favorite stratagem of splitting the Social-

Democratic Party in the same way in which Bismarck split the Liberal Party, will probably be found impractical, for the Social Democrats are not Liberals. What the nature of the eventual result will be, nobody can foretell. It may be the advent of a Liberal era in Germany and the democratization of that country, it may mean an attempt at the abolition of universal suffrage, or it may mean a great European war, provoked in order to divert popular dissatisfaction from home affairs to foreign questions. At any rate, the position of home politics in Germany promises to shortly become a critical one."

## SOCIALISM IN ALASKA.

### Preparing for Political Action.

Dawson, Y. T., May 1, 1903.

The fourth weekly meeting of the Socialist Educational club was held in Union hall, of this city, last Sunday. Organizer and Chairman Comrade Joseph Johnston opened the meeting with a few well-directed shots, and turned on the light, which was kept burning at white heat for nearly two hours, by Comrades Taylor, Collins, McGregor and Clark. The hall was well filled, and if the club increases, as it has during the past two weeks, it will have to seek larger quarters. The subject was "The Wage System, and How to Abolish It." It was handled by the comrades without gloves.

The Socialists have a strong ally in Mr. Clarke, who is the labor candidate on the Yukon council, and one of which the laboring men of the territory can well be proud.

The different speakers impressed upon the audience the necessity of organizing along independent political lines, and showed why the Socialist Party was THE ONLY PARTY FOR THE LABORING MEN to ally themselves with.

I believe we have the material in this country that goes to make up good workers for the cause of Socialism. And we hope to see, before very long, an organization that will carry this constituency in the next election for the cause of labor.

Hoping this may be some encouragement to the comrades in Vancouver and B. C. generally, I remain, your fellow worker.

SAMUEL N. GIVAN,  
Asst. Sec. Socialist Educational Club.

### The Mob Cartridge.

The many strikes of late years have led army officers to direct their inventive skill to the devising of a bullet that will be not more deadly to armed mobs, but much less dangerous than the one now in use. A bullet from the present rifle will pierce 18 inches of pine at 500 yards; the human body has only a resistance of 3 inches of this wood. The ordnance department has therefore devised what is now popularly called the "mob cartridge," but which the department euphemistically terms "multi-ball cartridge, caliber 30."

The cartridge is composed of a service case, charged with a full charge, about 34 grains of smokeless powder, and two round balls held in the neck of the case by a cannulure at the lower end and a crimp at the upper. The balls are made of a mixture of lead and tin in the proportion of 16 to 1, and are slightly coated with paraffine. The diameter of the ball is 0.308 inch, and the weight is 42 grains. The cartridges have sufficient accuracy for effective use at 200 yards, at which range a slight elevation is required. At one hundred yards it is necessary to fire point blank.—Scientific American.

UNDER SOCIALISM there will be no Penrhyns in the way when the people wish to dig and use the material that nature has provided for them.

## ROOSEVELT, THE UNION MAN.

The Honorary Member of the Firemen Brotherhood Denounced by Western Miners.

NO. 1:

DENVER, COL., JUNE 15.—In a set of resolutions adopted by the executive committee of the Western Federation of Miners President Roosevelt is severely taken to task for ordering federal troops to quell disturbances at Morenci, Ariz.

The resolutions charge that, as a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, the president by his action is guilty of treason to the principles of organized labor.

The resolutions appeal to the toilers of the nation "to array themselves on the political battle ground in 1904 and use the franchise of citizenship to overthrow at the ballot box a system that demands for its maintenance and perpetuation the murderous implements of barbarism."

NO. 2:

DENVER, COL., JUNE 16.—On advices from Washington, Gen. Baldwin, commanding the department of the Colorado, to-day sent orders for one troop of the Third cavalry to proceed with all haste from Fort Apache, Ariz., to Morenci.

Yesterday it was believed that the spirit of the strike was broken, and Col. Lebo, commanding five troops of the Fourteenth cavalry at Morenci, was ordered to return his command to Forts Grant and Huachuca, but more recent developments have shown the advisability of keeping federal troops on the spot.

Thus, Mark Hanna, Parry and Roosevelt are harmoniously co-operating in their vain attempts to check the onward march of Organized Labor.

## RUSSIAN OUTRAGE.

Socialist Demonstration Broken Up and Many Beaten to Death by Cossacks and Police.

BERLIN, June 17.—The Tageblatt to-day, in mail advices from Lodz, Russian Poland, gives an account of disturbances there last Monday.

About 5,000 young workingmen (Jews) paraded the streets in an orderly manner, but as a Socialist demonstration.

The police, in view of the number of those engaged, called on the Cossacks for assistance, and then the police and Cossacks charged the workmen, beating them with the flat of their swords and fists, and mercilessly continuing the beatings after many had been arrested and were helpless, and further beating them at the station, where, according to the mail advices, blood "ran in rivulets."

It is said that ten young men were beaten to death, and that of the 100 who were arrested all were seriously wounded. Surgeons worked for five hours sewing up wounds after the fury of the police had been spent.

LITTLE FALLS, MINN.—Labor politics has taken up some of the time of the Minnesota State Federation convention, which has been in session here the past week. The Socialist faction introduced a resolution calling for independent political action, but the matter was referred back to the unions for action.

JOHNSTOWN, PA.—An unwelcome surprise has been given the day shift of mill hands on the 14-inch mill of the Gantier department of the Cambria Steel Co. It is the announcement of a reduction in wages which affects about 250 men.

## People's Fund and Welfare Association.

Eleventh and Locust Streets.

There have been lively times at the People's Fund and Welfare hall during the last few days. Comrades L. Kober, E. C. Kelly, David Allan and T. Bready have been busy aiding the flood victims by collecting and distributing food and other articles necessary to relieve the suffering of the unfortunate people. Secretary E. C. Kelly has been too busy with this good work and could not get time for her weekly literary contribution to St. Louis Labor.

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat of June 17 publishes the following item headed, "James Eads How in Cincinnati:"

"James Eads How, grandson of Capt. James B. Eads, builder of the Eads bridge, is now in Cincinnati for the purpose of organizing a people's fund and welfare association similar to the institution of that name in this city.

"The People's Fund and Welfare association here owes its existence to Mr. How, who was one of its founders and who has done more toward making it a success than anyone else. The association here, as well as the one which will be established in Cincinnati, has for its purpose the free education of all, regardless of sect, condition or class.

"The old church property, formerly occupied by the Provident association, at Eleventh and Locust streets, serves as the quarters of the local organization. Any individual or body is privileged to use the halls without charge, providing they entertain free all who apply for admittance.

"This property and the work of the association is kept up almost entirely on Mr. How's endowment. When his grandfather died he, with his mother and brother, Louis How, each inherited a third interest in Capt. Eads' es-

tate, which, all told, is said to be a considerable fortune. Mr. How, a young man when his grandfather died, was sent to Oxford university, in England, to be educated. He returned to this country after completing his course at Oxford and receiving his degrees, but he greatly surprised his mother and brother by refusing persistently to touch one cent. of the inheritance left him.

"He even abandoned the work he had studied for, and announced his plan of organizing a welfare society. He arranged so that interest on the capital of his inheritance should be paid annually to the association, with the proviso that when bonds or whatever the property consisted should become free the capital represented in them, too, should be paid into the treasury of the association.

"The amount and value of his property here is not known; neither is the value or extent of that in Cincinnati, which was left him by an aunt at her death. His reason for not consenting to use this money is that he never earned it, and that it was acquired through the labor of others. His idea in disposing of it is to establish a society in the community where it was acquired and to thus distribute it again to its rightful owners.

"Louis Kober, an associate of Mr. How, in discussing the latest move of that gentleman, said:

"Mr. How, though possessed of an intellect far above the average mind does not work at any one craft or profession. When he wants money for his personal needs he accepts work at anything he feels capable of performing. He has worked in turn in the harvest fields, in shops, and in fact at nearly every trade."

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Meets every 2nd and 4th Friday, 8 p. m., at  
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**L. E. HILDEBRAND, Secretary.**  
Every wage earner whose craft or calling is not organized should belong to this union.

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### The German Elections and the Socialist Press.

In 1847 Marx and Engels published  
their "Manifesto."

"The emancipation of the working  
class must be achieved by the work-  
ing class themselves."

"Labor creates all values."

"Proletarians of all countries, unite!  
You have nothing to lose but your  
chains, but a world to gain."

These are some of the advices given  
to the wage workers by Marx and  
Engels in the "Manifesto."

In 1848 the revolution broke out in  
Germany, France, Italy, Austria, etc.  
The feudal reaction was victorious,  
and the cowardly capitalist class,  
then in its infancy, was only too  
glad to hide under the protection of  
Louis Bonaparte, in France, the Ho-  
henzollers in Germany, and the Habs-  
burgs in Austria. Marx, Engels,  
Liebknecht and others that fought  
against the popers of feudalism and  
against the "kings by the grace of  
God," fully realized that the Bour-  
geoisie (capitalist class) could no  
longer be depended on politically,  
and that the common people, the  
working men, would have to depend  
on their own power in the struggle  
for political, economic and social im-  
provement.

Darkness of political reaction fol-  
lowed in France and Germany for two  
decades. In 1863 the great agitator,  
Ferdinand Lassalle, appeared on the  
political horizon of Germany. This  
was at a time when Marx, Engels,  
Liebknecht and others were still liv-  
ing, suffering in exile. Lassalle  
aroused the wage workers of Ger-  
many. For two years he performed  
the herculean work of teaching the  
German wage slaves the command-  
ment of labor's political independence.

Lassalle told the wage workers:  
"Organize your own political labor  
party! Build up your own labor press!  
Bury the capitalist press, for it de-  
moralizes and poisons the minds of  
the people!"

In 1863 Lassalle died. Once more it  
seemed like all his sacrifices and  
work had been in vain. In 1867, i. e.,  
four years later, only 67 citizens could  
be found in the great city of Berlin  
that had the courage to vote the So-  
cialist ticket.

However, the field had been thor-  
oughly plowed and tilled, the seed of  
Socialism carefully sown. The  
breezes of spring, the refreshing  
rains and the lifegiving sunshine had  
to come and make the seed take roots  
and come out of the ground in a  
wonderful, splendid green that would  
soon cover the plains and valleys and  
hills, growing and blooming and rip-  
ening, filling with hopes and joy the  
hearts of those that were fortunate

enough to help in the early pioneer  
agitation work.

It was Ferdinand Lassalle who  
taught the German wage workers the  
all-important lesson that there can  
never be a strong labor movement  
without a strong labor press.

Germany has to-day a most power-  
ful Socialist press. Without this press  
the victory of last Tuesday would  
have been impossible. Great sacri-  
fices had to be made for the German  
Socialist press, and we must say right  
here: Unless sacrifices will be made  
by the American Socialist comrades  
we can never hope of building up a  
solid Socialist press.

The conditions of the American So-  
cialist press are deplorable. A regu-  
lar Cheap John competition has  
been forced upon us, and a small  
number of comrades in the localities  
where Socialist papers are published,  
have to carry the terrible burdens.  
It is ridiculous to expect that a de-  
cent labor or Socialist paper can be  
published for 50 or 25 cents a year.  
This Cheap John labor paper business  
was forced upon the American So-  
cialist movement by men who hap-  
pened to have plenty of capital, but  
who were almost as practical as the  
Southern cotton mill owners that  
make their success dependent on  
cheap labor, and cheap labor could  
best be found in small country towns.  
Compare New York, Chicago or St.  
Louis with Greensburg, Ind., Ruskin  
Colony, Tenn., or Girard, Kas.!

A strong local Socialist press in the  
industrial centers of the country is  
an absolute, immediate necessity. It  
is this Socialist press that will grad-  
ually bring the forces of the local la-  
bor movement into the arena of the  
class-conscious Socialist movement.

But the subscription price of local  
Socialist papers should not be less  
than a dollar a year.

## THE SOCIALISTS VICTORY.

Editorial in "St. Louis Globe-Democrnt"  
of Thursday, June 18.

There is mourning to-day in the  
palace at Berlin. The kaiser's particu-  
lar enemies, the Socialists, made  
large gains in the elections just held  
throughout the German empire. Just  
how many votes they polled can not  
be told yet. Nor can the number of  
seats which they will hold in the  
reichstag be learned until after the  
second elections are held. In the  
cases in which no candidate received  
a majority a new election will take  
place on June 25, which will finish  
the voting. Not until after that is  
held can the exact strength of the  
different parties be told.

Enough has been learned, however,  
to show that the Socialists have made  
large gains throughout the empire.  
They will be sure to increase their  
number of seats in parliament by fif-  
teen or more. This will not make  
them the leaders in the body. The  
center party had 104 votes in the re-  
cent chamber, as compared with 58  
for the Socialists, although the So-  
cialists' popular vote in electing those  
members was 2,100,000, while that of  
the center was only 1,450,000. The  
Socialists have their greatest  
strength in the large towns, while the  
center and some of the other ele-  
ments get their principal support in  
the farming regions. The cities vir-  
tually are making the only gain in  
population which the empire scores,  
and this is large. The farming re-  
gions are stationary in population or  
are declining.

The kaiser recently said of the So-  
cialists that they were unworthy of  
the name of Germans. This, of  
course, was due to the assaults which  
they have been making on some of his  
pet schemes, especially his high tar-  
iff, his militarism and his foreign ad-  
ventures, like that of a few months  
ago in Venezuela. On the other hand,  
Prof. Mommsen, who is a somewhat  
higher authority than William II. on

a question of this sort, declared re-  
cently that the Socialists were the  
only party in the German empire  
which "has any claims to political re-  
spect." The Socialists will be much  
stronger in the new reichstag than  
they were in the old one, but the ger-  
rymander which time has brought in  
the empire, and which requires more  
than twice as many votes to elect a  
member in the Socialist localities than  
is needed in the rest of the empire,  
will prevent them from going to the  
head of all the parties in that cham-  
ber.

## SOCIALIST LEGISLATOR MARRIED

Comrade James F. Carey Surprises His  
Western Friends.

Boston, Mass., June 15, 1903.

Comrade James F. Carey, Socialist  
member of the Massachusetts legis-  
lature, was married to Comrade  
Clara Stevens, of Haverhill, last Fri-  
day. Good wishes go out to the  
couple from thousands of fraternal  
hearts.

On Thursday, when the house con-  
vened for the afternoon, an interest-  
ing scene took place. Representative  
Schofield of Ipswich took the chair  
and Representative Callendar, Carey's  
old antagonist, took the floor and ad-  
dressed Carey. Congratulating him,  
in a very graceful address, upon the  
event of the morrow by which he was  
to give the lie to the slander that So-  
cialists do not believe in marriage, he  
presented him, on behalf of the mem-  
bers of the house, with a wedding  
gift in the shape of a beautiful chest  
of table silver. Carey replied in a  
characteristic speech, humorous and  
serious at once. He said his example  
not only showed that Socialists ap-  
preciate the institution of marriage,  
but that his waiting till such a  
mature age showed how Socialists do  
things. They make sure what they  
want and they make no mistakes.  
There was no blank space for a di-  
rect application on the back of this  
marriage certificate. He was touched  
beyond power of expression by this  
manifestation of good feeling. "I have  
fought you in defense of the prin-  
ciples I love and believe in," he said.  
"I fought you with all the power I  
have. I will continue to fight you on  
behalf of those principles until my  
lips are stilled forever. And the bat-  
tle will still be waged by my class  
until victory is won, until men no  
longer have to clutch at each other's  
throats in a daily struggle for life.  
We are political enemies, absolute  
and uncompromising. But this gift  
and the words that go with it show  
that men may differ politically and  
yet be bound together by a tie of  
human feeling. I am not used to this  
sort of thing. If this were an attack  
you were making upon me, I would  
know how to meet it. If it were a  
box of bricks you threw at me, I  
would know how to hurl them back.  
If I do not respond in well chosen  
words, you must remember that we  
are in the habit of meeting in battle,  
but that we Socialists long for the  
time when we can meet in peace."

The incident showed the personal  
respect that Carey has inspired in  
those with whom he has exchanged  
the hardest blows.

## WHAT NEXT, MR. PARRY?

\$100,000,000 to Fight the Trades Union  
Movement.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., JUNE 17.—  
One of the greatest insurance com-  
panies in the world is about to be  
formed by the National Association  
of the Manufacturers.

The company will protect its mem-  
bers from loss from strike and will  
insure non-union laborers against  
physical injuries and financial loss  
arising from coercion of strikers.

The company will have a backing of  
\$100,000,000. The executive commit-

tee held a secret meeting in New  
York recently. Plans were formu-  
lated and now are almost complete  
with a company organized and with  
practically unlimited capital. D. M.  
Parry, president of the National As-  
sociation of Manufacturers, confirmed  
the above outline.

"While the plans are somewhat in  
a formative stage," he said, "yet I  
have little doubt that they will be  
worked out to a feasible basis, and I  
have confidence in the new company  
being able to accomplish much good.  
Able gentlemen are taking the initia-  
tive in the matter, and I think what-  
ever they attempt to do will be cer-  
tain of success."

"Will the company be a stock or a  
mutual company?" he was asked.

"I believe," said he, "that it must  
necessarily be a mutual company. It  
is likely that the membership will be  
kept entirely secret, only the officers  
of the company being known. If this  
be done, organized labor will never  
know, when it orders a strike, wheth-  
er it is really fighting a combined  
capital or merely making an on-  
slaught on one individual."

"Will you give some idea of the ob-  
jects of such a company?"

"The objects," replied Mr. Parry,  
"are to protect all its policy holders  
against losses arising from strikes  
and also to protect independent work-  
men who care to exercise their great  
American privilege of working for  
whom they please and for what they  
please."

"In order to do all this a consider-  
able fund will have to be accumulat-  
ed and this will be done. You must  
not suppose that we intend to enter  
upon a great scheme of coercion of  
our employes. We leave to organized  
labor all coercion practices."

Mr. Parry seems to have the divine  
Baer idea that God has created this  
old mother earth for the exclusive  
benefit of a hand full of monopolists.  
He seems to have the mistaken idea  
that capitalism was created with old  
Adam and Eve and that capitalism  
was the only and eternal system of  
human society. There were kings,  
and emperors, and princes, with un-  
limited power, men who ruled the  
world and dictated politics and re-  
ligion to millions of people. But his-  
tory informs us that their thrones of  
power broke like glass the moment  
the outraged masses of the people an-  
nounced their commandment:  
"Enough! Your time is up! Down  
and out!"

Mr. Parry, the time will come when  
the wage workers of America will in-  
form you and your friends of the  
"Order of St. Mammon" that  
your time is up, and that labor and  
peace shall reign in a Socialist sys-  
tem of society. The capitalist profit  
mill will not run forever. The health  
and life of man will be of far greater  
value than the modern capitalist  
class interests.

## TO THE COMRADES OF MISSOURI.

Liberal, Mo., June 14, 1903.

The following have been nominated  
in regular form by the clubs of the  
Socialist Party of the state of Mis-  
souri for the office of national com-  
mitteeman from Missouri, and you  
are asked to cast your votes for your  
choice in the space opposite the name,  
and the comrade receiving the great-  
est number of votes will be elected.  
This ballot must be returned to me by  
June 25, 1903. Fraternally,

CALEB LIPSCOMB,  
Secretary.

E. T. Behrens, Sedalia, Mo.....  
R. D. Morrison, Milan, Mo.....  
G. A. Hoehn, St. Louis, Mo.....  
Geo. H. Turner, Kansas City, Mo.....  
.....Secretary.  
.....Chairman.

## FOR SALE

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

NELSON BROTHERS,  
8038 Florissant Ave.

# Trade Unionism.

EDITED BY A SOCIALIST.

The Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees issued 152 new charters during the past 15 months.

CHICAGO, ILL.—The indications are that the hotel and restaurant strike, begun here last week, will be settled by arbitration and that the strikers will return to work.

John Mitchell has sent a circular to the miners' locals calling for contributions to build a monument for the martyred men of Lattimer, Pa., who were shot in the back by Sheriff Martin and his banditti in 1897. The monument will be dedicated September 10.

The 12,000,000 unorganized workers have about as much influence in the settling of industrial affairs as the 40,000,000 sheep have in settling the price of wool. A million loose links do not make a chain; a pile of barrel-staves do not make a barrel; a car-load of bricks does not make a building. The great body of unorganized workers are no more than so much raw material out of which an industrial force may be created. They are as dumb and helpless with regard to every question of work and wages as the machines beside which they work.

The Locomotive Firemen's Magazine prints a long article in which it is shown that wages of railroad employes were cut an average of 7 to 10 per cent. in 1894, and modern motive power and rolling stock for that formerly used was substituted, which made it possible to secure 50 per cent greater service from train crews. Since 1894 wages have advanced from \$567.50 to \$570.13 per year, but the \$2.63 increase does not equal the 7 to 10 per cent cut, to say nothing of the 50 per cent more work done. These are little deficiencies that the railroad magnates and their newspapers don't pretend to explain.

SCRANTON, PA.—President Mitchell's advice has prevailed and all talk of strike has been silenced. The convention of the anthracite mine workers to-day adopted resolutions providing that each district should vote separately on the election of the representatives on the conciliation board. The resolutions were adopted without a dissenting vote. Following this, the delegates in the different districts voted separately, after which the convention by a rising vote ratified the action. Another resolution was adopted providing that all grievances, instead of being threshed out in debate, should be given to the conciliation board for consideration.

A Denver man has invented a device which will be a great mechanical aid to the sugar-beet industry. This is a machine for blocking the beets, a process for which hundreds of laborers are needed, and which is now entirely conducted by hand. It will cut all the beets, leaving one every eight inches, and at the same time does the topping and weeding. Two rows are worked at a time. The machine is pulled by a double team of horses, and consists of two revolving blades on arms, which are revolved by a gear connected with the wheels. Even with the ground there are also four blades which do the weeding. The machine will be put upon the market ready to block the crop of 1904, and preparations are being made to introduce it into Germany, where the culture of the sugar beet is carried on so extensively.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Seven girl workers have been hired by the Pfister & Vogel Leather Co., of this city, to take the places of strikers who ran glazing machines. It is expected that other girls will be employed if these show adaptability for the work.

PITTSBURG, PA.—The number of men now locked out by the tie-up in the building trades is near the 10,000 mark. The Builders' league claims 70,000 men will be thrown out of employment, \$50,000,000 in contracts will be affected, and nearly \$200,000 a day lost in salaries. The league is determined the men shall agree among themselves, and will throw men of all crafts out of work unless the bricklayers and the stonemasons settle their troubles.

Down in Glens Falls, N. Y., 600 laundry workers went on strike in the Wiel-Haskell company. The concern was given a bonus to locate their plant in that town. The laundry workers say that some time ago Mr. Haskell purchased a pet dog at the price of \$700, and the day following his purchase he reduced the wages of this employe ten per cent. Mr. Haskell next decided to take a trip to Europe, and raised the expense involved by a further reduction in the wages of his employes. The strikers declare that they are not working for pet dogs and European trips. Next thing that "plute" will be buying pet monkeys and sea lions and compelling the workers to pay the expense.—Cleveland Citizen.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 13.—Repetition of the Kishineff massacre in which fifty workmen, a commander of police, and many policemen were killed have been reported from Baku. According to the meager details an attempt was made to suppress a Socialist demonstration at which 5,000 persons were present. Sabers and firearms were used in the melee which followed, and a pitched battle took place which was all in favor of the authorities, as those at the gathering were unarmed. Similar disturbances are said to have occurred on the same day in the neighboring towns of Romana, Sabonniba, and Balakhana. Loss of life was entailed in the outbreaks at these villages, but reports fail to state how many persons were killed.

DETROIT, MICH.—The firms affected by the boiler-makers' strike here are the Detroit plant of the Detroit Shipbuilding Co., the Michigan Central Railroad Boiler Works, John Brennan & Co., East End Boiler Works, Stephen Pratt and Thomas McGregor. The Wyandotte yards of the Detroit Shipbuilding Co., twelve miles west, where the largest number of men are employed, are not affected by the action of the local union, having a union of its own.

The men ask the recognition of the union and \$3 a day wages for a ten-hour day in the shop, with a nine-hour day for outside repairing; double pay for overtime; no non-union men to be employed; no piece work, and all helpers to receive a proportionate increase in scale.

Says Dr. Louise Fiske Bryson of New York: "In New York 20,000 children too tender to even know what work means, are at work, and stunted and diseased bodies are to be their heritage. They are old at 17; their lives are over at 40. And the pity of it is that not necessity but

greed—pitiless, grasping, selfish greed—is the source of this lamentable condition. "Poor, little things, they are rather 'damned' than born into the world. Under the conditions in which they are brought up it is producing a nation of dwarfs. To thousands of little children the country is free in only one sense—free to die in. Abolish child labor in the tenements, in the stores, in the shops, in the mills and laundries, in the streets, after night, and you will blot out consumption."

The Packing Trades Council of Chicago, embracing all the unions in the stock yards district, with a membership of 40,000, stands without a parallel in the labor movement, not only of Chicago, but the whole country. The body was formed in July, 1901, at the suggestion of Michael Donnelly, president of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen's International union, and several prominent members in the sheep, cattle and pork butchers' unions. The council was formed on the assessment plan, each local union affiliating itself to pay one cent a member a month for the purpose of maintaining and carrying on the business of this central body.

KNOXVILLE, TENN.—Twenty-seven miners, members of the United Mine Workers of America, marched from the depot to the jail at Clinton, Tenn., with a miner at their head bearing an American flag flying at half-mast. Thirty-one miners had been arrested on the charge of having violated an injunction granted by Judge H. G. Kyle in connection with the efforts made to resume work at the mines of the Tennessee Coal Co. at Bricville, Tenn. Officials of the United Mine Workers advised the men against giving bond except in four cases, and the 27 went to jail. In charge of deputy sheriffs they were brought from Coal Creek to Clinton, the county seat, and after alighting from the train formed a procession and marched to jail with the flag at their head. It is probable that 100 arrests will be made. No attempt was made to resume work at the Tennessee company's mines. The United Mine Workers' officials say that the union must be recognized before work is resumed, and the operators of the mine decline to grant this recognition.

CLEVELAND, O.—Among the results of the Ladies' Garment Workers' convention here is the recognition of the local union by prominent manufacturers of this city. The Greenhut Cloak Co. "recognized the union" and sent for 5,000 labels. Printz, Biederman & Co. also "recognized the union" and donated \$100 to the local Cutters' union. The Ladies' Garment Workers decided to adopt stamp labels on corsets only. The executive board will contain 11 members, instead of nine as formerly. The per capita tax has been raised from five to ten cents per month, and the local union gives five cents to the national organization for every new member. It has been decided that when more than one local is involved in a strike, the executive officers of the local will decide the course to be pursued. However, if the strike includes more than two-thirds of the members of any particular line of trade, it shall be submitted to the general executive board of the national body. The national secretary's salary was increased from \$700 to \$1,000 a year. The convention voted \$300 to the Racine (Wis.) strikers to aid them in fighting the recent injunction issued against 23 of their members. The convention appointed a delegate to the eastern and New England states for the purpose of organizing unions. A resolution calling for an eight-hour day was also adopted. The next convention will be held in Boston. There are now 55 locals throughout the country. Many eastern firms were

placed on the unfair list as a final consideration of the convention. The membership of the international union is confined to cloakmakers, cloak cutters, waistmakers, shirtmakers, wrapper makers, corset makers and apron makers. The following officers were elected: President, B. Schlesinger, of Chicago; vice-president, James Mahoney, Philadelphia; secretary-treasurer, B. Brass, New York; delegates to A. F. of L., Herman Grossman, New York; P. Davis, Boston.

## Central Trades & Labor Union.

Dear Brother—Since the adoption of the resolution by the central body, May 25, to hold a mammoth Mid-Summer Carnival Exposition and Midway, the following progress has been made:

Handlan's park, corner of Grand and Laclede avenues, through the courtesy of Mr. Eugene Handlan, was donated for our use from July 25 to August 2 inclusive. Mr. Raphael, of "King, the Talior," has donated offices in the Nulsen building, corner Sixth and Olive, for Carnival headquarters. All business connected with the carnival will be conducted from there. You are invited to call from time to time and keep informed as to progress of the carnival. Mr. Andre K. DeKreko, president American Amusement Co., is now on a special trip to Chicago and New York, to engage the newest and best attractions obtainable. The printing and lithographing work has been placed to good advantage. St. Louis and the adjoining towns will be covered with our advertisement during the next few days. The newspapers, as you have noticed, have taken a very friendly interest in our undertaking, and have given wide publicity to it. We have received much encouragement from every source, and favorable public interest is already manifested. The indications point to a very liberal public patronage before and during the carnival. Many business houses have sent requests for advertising space in our carnival programme, for booths to exhibit their goods, or for a supply of tickets for their employes. We should make the success of this carnival a lasting example of the strength of our organization. Every brother should feel a personal interest in this enterprise, and do his share towards making the carnival a grand success. Our contract with the American Amusement Co. includes a round trip coupon ticket for each member of every affiliated local union, WHICH ADMITS HOLDER TO THE GROUNDS AND FOURTEEN PAY SHOWS FOR FIFTY CENTS, IF PURCHASED BEFORE JULY 25. CHARGE FOR THE SAME TICKET TO THE PUBLIC AND TO MEMBERS AFTER THAT DATE WILL BE TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTEEN CENTS. The fifty-cent price is based on actual cost of putting the fourteen shows on, and we will show our appreciation and good will by every member securing a ticket for himself and family. You will be notified where tickets will be on sale.

DAVID KREYLING,  
Secretary Central Trades and Labor Union.

Executive Board—John G. Hoppenjon, Chas. Albrecht, William Rolf, Julius Dietrich, David Kreyling, Chas. Kinney, Simon Levy, Chas. Linke.

BOSTON, MASS., June 15.—The statement was made in court here last week that the unions of this state were so bitterly opposed to the state militia that any member of it who made application to join a union was rejected. The statement was brought out in the case of Fred Ossal, a brewery worker, who was discharged at the demand of his union.

# Woman's Forum.

Edited by KATE EMMET.

## WORSHIP OF LOVEY MARY.

BY EVA MCDONALD VALESH.

By the way, how popular "Lovey Mary" and "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch" are.

Don't say you haven't read them. Rather admit that you have neglected your Shakespeare and your Bible than anything in current fiction.

Once you read these books you see why the staid and conservative element of society raves over them.

Mrs. Wiggs was one of those women who manage to be philosophical and contented while living in the utmost squalor and poverty and dirt.

Lovey Mary is a foundling who gravitates to the same cabbage patch and gives an exhibition of the regulation Sunday school virtues under the same depressing circumstances.

Of course the comfortably well-to-do people are glad to hear that people can be happy in such circumstances. It goes to prove to them that all the discontent among workingmen must be very wrong and wicked.

But for all that most of us will persist in being discontented. We feel that the good things of earth are our heritage else why should we be born with the same senses and brains as those of the more fortunate classes. We'll keep right on trying to get what is coming to us and while we may be philosophical and cheery we will not cultivate the contentment of the cabbage patch.

## WHAT MAN DOES

With the Ballot While Woman is Denied It

BY MRS. SULA LAURIE.

The negro slave would no doubt have felt supremely honored had he been allowed to elect his own overseer on the plantation.

The black fellows would probably have had some lively conventions and election days. There would have arisen division or parties among them. They would perhaps have been no wiser than the free whites—would probably have always elected one from the bunch provided by their masters and controlled by their masters. This overseer would therefore have led them much the same sort of uncomfortable existence, laid the lash on with the same regularity were he elected by one or another of the parties among the slaves. What was the difference whether they elected a Haneey or a Tuley—life any easier under one than another? While there was a master behind the overseer, could even a Darrow perceptibly lengthen their burdens as laborers—slaves?

Yet it would never have entered their heads as it never has that of the white voters (until recently) that they might rid themselves of the master and elect an overseer from their own bunch, under no one's control but their own.

Women have not lost so much by their failure of opportunity to elect their own overseers—that is all voting has heretofore been among free whites in this free land. When we decide that overseers—judges, mayors, aldermen, presidents—are unnecessary in their present capacity as drivers forcing us to produce profits for our masters, and that we only need overseers to direct the complex machinery of organized industry, then there will be some skill necessary to the choice of such overseers. Then we women hope to be on hand to fulfill our duties as citizens. Now however it shows but little wisdom to have decided that because a man has served two terms in office and that

under his rule we have not all been enjoined or imprisoned or starved that therefore he will make a good mayor for an other four years; or that because a man has good muscle and acts with corresponding strenuousness that he is therefore a true friend of all hard workers, etc., etc.

The black slave would have been most emphatically opposed had he attempted to vote a negro unit power. So are we opposed now, we are attempting to vote those of our own class controlled by our own class unit power. The negro might possibly have deposed their masters and given them the chance to work among themselves, starve, or emigrate to the moon. WE KNOW WE CAN. Look at our numbers in comparison with our masters. We can do it. WHY DON'T WE?

### Pertinent Paragraphs.

BY W. W. BAKER.

The workers need, and should demand, justice, not charity.

A genius sometimes makes money, but money never made a genius.

Men have deliberately died for truth, honor, duty, love, religion, but money never inspired a martyr.

Under the competitive system it costs more to sell the products of labor than it does to produce them!

"Survival of the fittest" means survival of the cheapest. A Chinaman will survive where an American would starve.

On election day the workingman and his boss each count but one at the ballot box. On other days the boss is usually the majority.

Why should there be private ownership of land any more than of water or air? What moral right has man to a monopoly of the earth?

Why is society like a glass of beer? There are three strata or layers; the froth is on the top, the sediment at the bottom, and the solid or working portion between the bottom and top.

Who is to blame for the open insults offered to labor? The workingman is pictured wearing a square paper hat, square head, square head, blockhead. Is that the idea they wish to convey and think the workers too dense to understand.

Saltill says: "The economy of specialization, centralization and consolidation, as so vividly exemplified by trusts, effects a saving of billions of dollars per year in America alone; but this enormous saving accrues to the trusts themselves as private profit, and not to the whole people as public economy, as Socialism intends. Inasmuch as Socialism proposes the absolute abolition of rent, interest and profit, the billions of trust profits which the trusts now absorb, will, under Socialism, yield to the whole people an individual pro rata income of approximately two thousand dollars per year.

BALTIMORE, MD.—The marine engineers, machinists and other unions which have asked for increased wages, base their request upon the indisputable fact that the cost of living has increased enormously the last few years.

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.                               |
| Weiss Beer Brewery Workers' Union No. 260. | Brewery Laborers' Union No. 262.                                |
| Brewery Oilers' Union No. 279.             |   |

## 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, 1546 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.

Issued by the Cigarmakers' International Union of America.

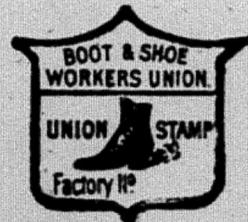
## AT THE SAME PRICE,

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 Watchword GLOBE at the Seventh and Franklin Avenue.

## UNION LABEL CLOTHING

SHOES, HATS, FURNISHING GOODS, Etc.,

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

Open Saturday Evenings Until 10:00 O'Clock.



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

SEVENTH AND FRANKLIN AVE.

## BREWERY WORKERS' PICNIC.

To-Morrow, Sunday, June 21, at Concordia Park.

The third joint picnic of the United Brewery Workmen of St. Louis will be given Sunday, June 21, at Concordia park. Tickets, 10 cents a person. The following unions will take part in the grand street parade that will start at 2 o'clock p. m.: Brewers and Maltsters' Union No. 6, Beerdrivers and Stablemen's Union No. 43, Brewery Firemen's Union No. 95, Weiss Beer Brewery Workers' Union No. 260, Brewery Oilers' Union No. 279, Beer Bottlers' Union No. 187, Brewery Freight Handlers and Ice Plant Workers' Union No. 237, Brewery Engineers' Union No. 246, Brewery Laborers' Union No. 262. There will be concert, theater, dance and other attractive features. Brilliant fireworks. All union men and friends or organized labor invited.

## ANTI-TRUST BILL DEFEATED.

The Old Party Politicians Remain True to the Cause of Capitalism.

Boston, Mass., June 16, 1903.

There are good reasons to believe that next year we shall come to the state house, not only with an increased delegation in the lower branch of the legislature, but with at least one or two Socialists in the senate and with such a big gain for our state ticket as will make the old parties glad to offer the workers concessions.

The masses of the "common people," aside from the class-conscious wage-workers, looked to this legislature to do something to relieve them from capitalist tyranny and guard them against the repetition of such crimes as last winter's artificial coal famine. They have had their eyes opened. After a great deal of large talk on the part of both Republican and Democratic leaders, absolutely nothing of what the people asked for has been done.

The commission appointed to investigate the coal famine sat for many weeks, held many hearings, collected a great deal of more or less useful information, and recommended legislation, pretty drastic in form, judged from the capitalist standpoint, to curb the power of the fuel combine in the state. In my letter of May 26 I predicted that, although this bill had passed two readings in the house, means would yet be found to defeat it. The prediction has been verified. The old cry of "unconstitutional" was raised. High legal authorities were cited to show that the proposed legislation would conflict with those sacred documents, the state and national constitutions, and that it would therefore be useless to enact it. Some members still pleaded for the passage of the bill, urging that the legislators at least should do their duty and leave it to the courts to annul the people's will if that was to be done. But the powers behind the old party organizations have issued their ukase and the bill went to the graveyard of "dangerous" legislation. Score so many more Socialist votes for next fall.

### Comrade Benton in Kentucky.

Paducah, Ky., June 10, 1903.

St. Louis Labor:

Dear Comrades—I put in a solid week in Ballard and Carlisle counties, speaking to good audiences. The Kentuckians are ripe for socialism, and wherever the populist movement was strong it will require less labor for us to win out than was expended by the rebellious farmers in the Alliance and Wheel when the first wave of the coming social revolution swept over the state several years ago.

Here in Paducah I ran across the

carcass of what was formerly a strong section of the Esselpee, but the usual vituperative, fanatical, narrow and foolish tactics pursued, have caused the section to die of slow rot, and we can now build a large and active organization free from the fetichism that has heretofore prevented so many of the working class allying themselves with the Socialist movement.

I shall return to Missouri about the middle of July, and would be glad to speak for the St. Louis comrades if arrangements can be made. Will only ask \$3, and my entertainment. If there is no change in my present plans I will reach St. Louis on the 14th. Kindly bring this matter before the local, as I have not the address of the secretary. With best wishes, fraternally yours,

W. C. BENTON.

Address: Newport, Ky.

### LITERARY NOTES.

The May number of the International Socialist Review is in many respects the strongest number ever issued. The opening article by Marcus Hitch on "Working Men as Judges" is the keenest analysis of the relation of the judicial system to the labor movement that has yet appeared. Jack London reviews two books which have attracted very much attention in the public press under the title "Contradictory Teachers," and brings out some very significant facts with regard to the attitude of modern sociological writers toward the labor movement. The economic interpretation of history is discussed from three separate points of view by Rev. Alexander Keats, Austin Lewis and Z. C. Ferris, while H. M. Hyndman in an article on "Laborism, Impossibleism and Socialism" gives a very valuable discussion of some points of Socialist tactics. The departments on "Socialism Abroad," "The World of Labor" and "Book Reviews" are up to their full usual standard.

\* \* \*

The Chas. Kerr Publishing Co. has just issued a remarkable publication called "God's Children." The author is James Allman, (Ph. D. Oxon.) The unique story is told in peculiar and striking language of how an angelic visit was made by Mercury to earth to investigate how the children of this planet who had been given all useful and necessary things for life and happiness were conducting themselves. The morals, the traditions, the religious, the philosophy, in fact everything pertaining to man's so-called present civilization passes in review before the ambassador from above and the descriptions of the way he soliloquizes and views them is the most striking ever put in print. The book is one which will be readily read by thousands of non-Socialists and as there is a splendid and cleverly introduced Socialist teaching at the most interesting point it will do much good for the cause. Every Socialist should read "God's Children" and then get others to do likewise.

\* \* \*

The June number of "THE COMRADE" (Comrade Pub. Co., 11 Cooper Square, New York) is full of interesting and instructive reading matter and excellent illustrations. Of the principal literary contributions we mention: Scientific Sentiment by Mila Tupper Maynard; Peace vs. War by Colin McKay; A Point of View by Geo. D. Herron; Lawson: Labor's Laureate by Robert Rives La Monte; Two Pictures by A. P. Firth; The Phoenix From Her Ashes Arose (poem) by Louis M. Smirnow; Mr. Tooley on Henry Woods Socialism; Editorials; How I Became a Socialist by Thomas Elmer Will; Whatsoever the Lord Loveth by Amy Wellington; Born Strikers by Horace Straubel; Views and Reviews; Price 10 cents a copy. \$1 a year.

Proletarians of all countries, unite! You have nothing to lose but your chains, you have a world to gain.

## CHAS. SPECHT.

Manufacturer of

### UNION CIGARS.

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

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### SCHNEIDER & GRAFE,

Popular Price Tailors,

816 PINE STREET

## 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.



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Staple and Fancy Groceries.

1758 SOUTH 18th STREET

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.

## DRINK ONLY UNION BEER.

[Fac Simile of Our Label.]



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

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.



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.



# FROM NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS.



The following contributions have been made to the Special Organizing Fund since last report:

Local Portland, Me.	\$ 3 00
"H. H." Seattle, Wash.	25
Barton E. Leavitt, Putman, Conn.	1 00
Eleventh Ward Branch, Local Cincinnati, O.	2 00
Local Oakland, Calif.	5 00
Local Seattle, Wash.	2 00
Local Dixon, Calif.	4 50
Local Del Mar, Calif.	1 00
Local Washington, Calif.	2 00
Local Washington, D. C.	1 25
Bohemian Branch, Twelfth Ward, Chicago, Ill.	1 30
Local Brownsville, Pa., monthly contribution	1 00
Local The Dalles, Ore.	8 00
Second Ward Branch, Local Los Angeles, Calif.	4 25
Local Porterville, Calif.	1 00
Local Denver, Col.	5 00

Total to noon, June 13.....\$ 42 55  
Previously reported .....\$430 51

Total .....\$473 06

Quite a number of locals are making regular contributions to the special organizing fund. We acknowledged the second contribution from Cincinnati, this week. The Central Branch Local Seattle, Wash., has voted to make a regular contribution to this fund of \$2 a month for the next six months.

Iowa and Nebraska will hold their state convention, July 4. The Iowa comrades will meet in Des Moines, and the Nebraska comrades at their state headquarters, Omaha.

The secretary of Pottsville, Pa., Local, in ordering a thousand of the Party Buttons said: "They are the prettiest things that ever came down the lake." And being distributed at cost it will enable every local to supply its members with our national emblem.

The work of National Lecturer John C. Chase has been so hampered by the floods that we have no report for this week. State Secretary Dial of Kentucky is arranging a tour for him in that state, but the details of the trip have not yet been received at the national office.

The Ohio state secretary is now arranging a western tour for Father McGrady. It is expected to start in Montana and go through Washington, Oregon, California, Arizona and Colorado in the manner signified.

Many places have already applied for lectures, and the trip is assured of success.

Comrade Hagerty will lecture at Birmingham, Ala., June 19-20; Monnett, Mo., June 23; Sioux City, Ia., June 25; Ryan, Ia., June 27; Winona, Minn., June 29; Lindstrom, Minn., June 30, and Hibbing, Minn., June 1. He is touring under the direction of the Ohio state secretary, as is also Father McGrady.

Father Kress, of Cleveland, O., who has been attacking the work and character of both Comrades McGrady and Hagerty, has been challenged to meet either McGrady or Hagerty on the platform and prove his assertions, or forever hold his peace. This is the same Father Kress that bitterly maligned McGrady while lecturing in Sandusky, O., and when called to task for it and asked to meet McGrady, promptly refused. It is safe to say that he will refuse again, though we hope that some sort of arrangements can be made whereby they could be got together for a joint debate. My, but wouldn't it be a treat.

National Lecturer John W. Slayton will close the present engagement at Michigan city, Ind., June 23. His work at New Castle will require his presence for some time to come, after which he hopes to be able to take up the lecture work under the national office again. Many letters of commendation have been received endorsing the work of the comrades who are working under direction of Columbus (O.) Local writes to the national secretary, saying: "The Columbus comrades wish to extend to you their heartfelt thanks for sending them such an able speaker as J. W. Slayton proved to be. The delegates to the state convention were pleased with his clear exposition of class-conscious Socialism. I think personally that Comrade Slayton is one of the best speakers on the platform. Keep him on the road."

National Organizer John M. Ray, has been introduced to the methods the Democratic Party uses to maintain the "Solid South." He was not permitted to speak on the streets of Atlanta, Ga., Saturday, June 6. A comrade writes that the "Salvationists" and "Holiness" people block the streets and howl to their hearts content, but a Socialist can not make a decent address to workingmen on the street corners. The officers were frank and told Comrade Ray that political meetings would not be held on the streets without a permit from the chief of police. And that official referred the matter to the mayor and council, which could not be seen until Monday. The comrades will increase their organization and then defy the Democratic Party's interference with free speech. The rights of our private property constitution do not permit of a Socialist who advocates the sacredness of human life, especially when that is applied exclusively to the working class.

### ORGANIZATION NOTES.

The city central committee, on Monday night, directed a meeting to be called on Monday, July 6, for the purpose of organizing a French Socialist club. The secretary was instructed to secure a hall and have circulars printed.

Special attention is called to the hour of meeting, seven o'clock, at the regular monthly meeting on the first Sunday evening in the month.

The French Socialist meeting on July 6 will be addressed by M. Gozian, editor of L'Union Des Travailleurs, of Charleroi, Pa. M. Gozian has made

an excellent record as an organizer in Pennsylvania. His paper is one of the best in the United States.

### FINANCIAL STATEMENT WEEK ENDING JUNE 15, 1903.

Balance on hand June 8.....	\$2 05
Receipts to date.....	6 80
Dues .....	1 05
Campaign fund .....	
Total .....	\$9 90
Disbursements to date—	
Postage .....	\$ 35
Secretary's salary .....	6 00— 6 35

Balance on hand ..... \$3 55  
Comrades to whom special organizing fund lists were issued will please push collections and turn in same at headquarters. The party needs the money.

### A NEW BOOKLET.

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

# BASE BALL

National League.  
BOSTON,  
July 4, 4 and 5.

NEW YORK,  
July 7, 8, 9 and 10.

ADMISSION, 25, 50 and 75c  
According to Location.

WAGENBACH & SEILING,  
DEALERS IN  
FURNITURE, STOVES  
and Carpets,  
1421-1423 South Broadway.  
TERMS TO SUIT—Parties going to house-keeping will receive special discount.

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

# COX & GORDON, Pork Packers.

CURERS OF  
Fine Hams, Breakfast Bacon, Shoulders and Beef.  
ORDERS FILLED FOR PORK, BACON AND PURE LEAF LARD.  
ST. LOUIS, MO.



# 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.

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

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