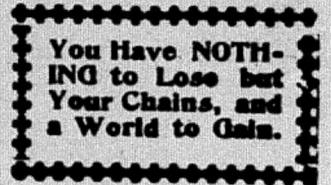


ST. LOUIS LABOR.



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THE RACE WAR AND MILITIA MURDER IN EVANSVILLE.

Corrupt Politicians, After Committing Their Crimes, Are Attempting to Make Socialism Responsible for the Same---The Socialist Party Addresses a Letter of Protest to the Governor of Indiana and Defies the Political Tools of Capitalism—Eugene V. Debs' Answer to a Militia Commander.

Evansville, Ind., July 14, 1903.

To ST. LOUIS LABOR:

Dear Comrades—Please publish the following for the information of the Socialists throughout the country: Evansville had a "race war" and a "street riot." Result: Eleven innocent people killed and four seriously wounded by the state militia. After all of this murderous work the politicians made an attempt to make the Socialists responsible for the trouble. It is a well-known fact that the trades unions and the Socialists have repeatedly declared themselves against the state militia being used against organized labor during strikes and other labor troubles. But what has this to do with the Evansville "race war" and the murderous work of the militia?

The capitalist papers throughout the country published sensational reports about the Evansville trouble. A Republican paper, the Indianapolis Sun, accused an innocent young man by the name of Schiffman of being the mob leader, while the fact of the matter is that young Schiffman went to the square and remained there for about fifteen minutes, in order to see what was going on.

As to the "race war" itself:

On July 4 a Republican negro (who had been imported from Rockport, Ind., as voting cattle during the last campaign) got into a quarrel with a Republican policeman in a saloon. In most troubles of this kind the negroes get the worst of the game, but in this special case the policeman was killed by the negro.

The Republican friends of the Republican policeman got mad and threatened to lynch the Republican negro who had so faithfully worked as "Indian" to help elect the Republican ticket in the last election.

The state militia was called out. This caused general curiosity among the people of Evansville. Young men, women and children went to see the soldier boys. The soldiers fired into the crowd. Eleven innocent people were killed and four or more seriously wounded.

Frightened by the result of their own bloody work the corrupt politicians were then looking for some scapegoat and since the Socialists polled a strong vote at the last election the politicians tried to fix the responsibility on the Socialist movement.

However, they will soon find that they made a mistake, because the Evansville Socialists know how to defend themselves against corrupt politicians.

Among those killed by the militia were men and women. Two Socialist comrades were also among those killed. The fact of the matter is that there was no mob when the shooting took place. Young men, women and children had come to the square to see the soldiers. Everyone of the

commanding officers denies having given the order to fire. It was a most cowardly militia crime which the people of Evansville will never forget.

The Socialist Party of Evansville has mailed the following letter to Gov. Durbin of Indiana:

Evansville, Ind., July 14, 1903.

To the Governor, Hon. W. T. Durbin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Honored Sir—Since the recent deplorable riotous outbreak in our city, there appeared an article in the Evansville Courier of July 8, to the effect that a theory was entertained by your honor that the riot in which a number of people lost their lives, was the result of the "radical" and anarchistic Socialists to incite the populace against the militia. It was stated that your honor had information in this line, which you were inclined to credit.

While we do not believe that your honor could truly be so misled, we nevertheless feel it our duty as peaceable and law-abiding citizens to brand this rumor as it is, an infamous and malicious falsehood, circulated for political reasons. While it is our object to abolish the present competitive system, and substitute therefor a national co-operative system of production and distribution; we propose to accomplish the same by education, and the proper use of that great and highest function of American citizenship, the ballot.

We are utterly opposed to mob law, and to the jeering and hooting of officials and the militia, while in the performance of their just and legal duties.

We are not opposed to the regular army or militia when used to protect life and property, or suppress rebellion or prevent invasion; but we do protest against the use of them for any other purpose. The laws should be upheld, and when any of them are deemed to be unjust by the people, right and proper methods should be used to abolish them.

The terms "radical" and "anarchistic" applied to Socialists have no meaning whatever, except to express the wilful ignorance of the press and the malicious misrepresentation of a world-wide movement in behalf of the betterment of all mankind. There can be but one kind of Socialist, and that is one who believes in the collective ownership of the means of production and distribution; that is the extent of our "radicalism," and the only method recognized by Socialists of accomplishing the same, is by the legal means of the ballot, that is the extent of our "anarchism," it is impossible for a Socialist to be an anarchist; see Webster's or any other standard dictionary.

While the young man mentioned in said article, was not a member of the Socialist organization, we do not believe he was guilty of inciting to riot, but even if he was, and had been a member of the organization, it would be just as sensible to say that because a Democrat, or a Republican, al-

so participated, that it was the work of the Democrats or Republicans, as to say it was the work of the Socialists.

We heartily commend every right move to establish and maintain order and peace; and we assure you that, when the Socialists' time comes, as it surely will, to direct the affairs of state, under an enlightened and broadened public conscience, we will do all in our power to maintain and extend that peace, by peaceably removing the economic environment that is the cause of nine-tenths of the ignorance

and crime of the present day. Respectfully yours,

THE SOCIALIST PARTY.

MATT HALLENBERGER,

HARRY H. HART,

OTTO KUNATH, M. D.,

I. N. SANDERS,

JOHN M. DOELITSCH,

Committee.

We request the Socialist press throughout the country to give the above report the widest circulation, in order to show the contemptible work of the capitalist politicians.

MATH. HALLENBERGER.

BISHOP MATZ ANSWERED BY MINERS.

Edward Boyce Consigned to Hell---Now the Mine Workers Ask: What Will the Bishop Do With the 3,000,000 Voters in the Land of Bishop Matz's Fathers?---Will He Build an Annex to the Present Quarters of the Infernal Apartments?

The Western Federation of Miners issued a reply to Bishop Matz' attacks of Socialism. Said reply is published in full in the July edition of the Miners' Journal, of which we quote the following:

"The bishop, in his desire to impress upon the people that he has not as yet confiscated that inward monitor called conscience, and that he still belongs to the proletarian class, says: 'We would gladly exchange our salary as bishop of Denver with that of Mr. Boyce, were it not that we feel certain such moneys, lured from the hard earnings of poor laborers whom he is plunging into the vortex of Socialism, would in sheer shame burn the very heart out of us, as we are sure it will burn the souls of such reckless leaders for all eternity in hell.'

"What beautiful sentiments are expressed in the above quotation, coming from a holy representative of Christ, who claims to be the owner and proprietor of a 'heart.' In his frenzied and fiendish hate of Edward Boyce, he commits a brutal violation of the scriptural mandate: 'Judge not, lest ye shall be judged.' Because his despotic arrogance and haughty pride has been wounded, he forget that he is supposed to be a cultured man, and towers above the divine injunction to trample it under foot to assault a labor leader with the malignant venom of a savage.

"If Labor is not entitled to what labor produces, then who is? By what moral law, founded upon justice, can the bishop defend that labor shall give up 83 per cent. out of the dollar for the privilege to exist and coin profit for the tyrant that keeps the toiler in the miserable penury of wage slavery?

"The Socialist demands that labor shall receive the full product of its toil, that the land and the machinery of production and distribution shall be collectively owned by all the people, and democratically managed for the use and benefit of society. Socialism points no 'gun at your head,' but appeals to the class conscious intelligence of laboring humanity to go to the ballot box and wield the constitutional weapon of citizenship to bring about the economic freedom of man.

"Socialism has created no condition of the present age in the industrial field. The conditions, which have been created under the private ownership of the natural resources of the earth and the tools of production and the facilities of transportation, which have become the property

of the few, have caused the volcano of discontent to rumble its pregnant thunder against a system that debauches man, defiles woman and blights childhood in the prisons of mine and factory. Under our system, the "divine right" king of the anthracite domain of the state of Pennsylvania was furnished 12,000 men with guns, whose salaries were paid from the treasury of the commonwealth, to drive back to the bowels of the earth the peons of Baer, to maintain and perpetuate a private ownership that "held up" the American people and denied the poor the opportunity to protect themselves from the shivering blasts of a merciless winter.

"The power and influence of private ownership of natural resources was the incentive that furnished the federal troops to build a bull pen in the state of Idaho, and incarcerate 1,200 men, whose wives, daughters and mothers were offered insult by a libertine soldiery garbed in blue, in order that Rockefeller, the commercial brigand of the twentieth century, might revel in more fabulous dividends. Private ownership of the natural resources, but a few days ago, brought the guns of Uncle Sam to the territory of Arizona, and forced the miners to accept the terms of corporate despotism.

"The despoiler of graveyards does not seem to realize that the working man is now held up by a gun in the hands of legalized thugs, state militia and federal soldiers.

"The bishop says: 'We wish every one distinctly to understand that we have always been a staunch friend of labor and labor unions. We are to-day. We have never condemned them. We do not condemn them now. The Catholic church condemns Socialism.' No one would have ever known that Bishop Matz was a friend of labor, if through any unfortunate circumstance he had omitted such a statement in his article. What sacrifices have the gentleman made? We want proof for the assertion. It is only a short time ago, when the employer and employe of Denver were waging a war against each other. As a result of that conflict, a Citizens' Alliance arose to render the exploiter more formidable in conquering the victim of wage slavery. We failed to hear the voice of Matz raised in behalf of labor. We challenge him now to state that he is the enemy of the Citizens' Alliance, and to be a friend of labor he can not serve the interests of the commercial and capitalist organization. The Catholic church

condemns Socialism.' We deny it! Bishop Matz condemns Socialism because 'the ox knoweth his owner and ass his master's crib.'

"The bishop has consigned our friend, Edward Boyce, to hell. What will the bishop do with the 3,000,000 of voters who in the land of his fathers cast their ballots for the principles of the Socialist Party and secured close to twenty-five more seats in the reichstag? The bishop will be compelled to build an annex to the present quarters of the infernal apartments, and if he keeps on running the 'Ex-Communication Factory,' he will have no orthodox Catholics upon whom he can levy assessments to build the cathedral.

"The bishop says: 'Socialism, that is the enemy our century shall have to face. We must prepare to do so at once. Godlessness, which St. Thomas calls the greatest of all sins, has brought it forth. Infidelity robs man of the hope of Heaven and the fear of hell, and urges him to seek Heaven here instead of hereafter. Thus humanity is led to plunge recklessly in pursuit of pleasure,' and the bishop says: 'A return to God through Christianity is the only remedy.' The church has been in business for nineteen hundred years, and if the church has done its duty, why should there be 'Godlessness?' The church has been tried for nearly 2,000 years, and the hope of Heaven and the fear of hell has failed to stop 'man's inhumanity to man.' Most of men are willing to be robbed of the 'fear of hell' for the sensation of fear has no fascination for any human being. Love must rule the world, and not fear, and we must revolutionize our economic system before men can obey the Golden Rule, 'Do unto others as ye would that others do unto you.'

"In the closing lines of the bishop's article, there appears the following: 'There, in Heaven alone, full justice will be done. There the roles will be inverted, and the poor, the afflicted of whom the earth was not worthy will be the landlords.'

"Does the bishop assume that God made this earth as an unworthy habitation for man? If so, why did he not make it worthy of the being who was created in His own image and likeness, and into whose being He breathed the breath of immortality?

"The poor, according to the bishop, will be 'landlords' in Heaven. We would respectfully ask: 'Who will be the tenants?'

"What theological swill the bishop hands out to comfort and console the poor, who are the victims of a system that was born in the womb of infamy and nursed upon the tears, sweat and blood of countless millions through all the ages of tyranny and oppression.

"The bishop holds out the hope to the poor that if they are willing to suffer in patience a miserable existence, if they are willing to rejoice and sing anthems of jubilation over empty stomachs and scanty wardrobes, the Great Jehovah will fix them up as landlords in the sweet by and by. Pardon us bishop, if we stop to ask: 'Will there be any cemeteries over there, which the dignitaries of the church can throw upon the real estate market in order to build up a bank account?'

"The bishop says: 'Nor is it correct to say that "in the beginning all things were in common," and therefore common property; they were not property at all—they became property when some one legitimately appropriated them, by which act they became private property. Then the Lord put His seal upon the acquisition, saying: "Thou shalt not steal."

"The mere act of 'legitimate appropriation' does not make any thing property. Property would have to exist before the act of 'legitimate appropriation' was consummated.

"In the beginning of the world we are told from the highest authority given to man, that the Creator gave to man dominion over the earth, over

the fish of the sea, and the fowls of the air and over every living thing. This is the foundation of man's inheritance of the earth and all its productions. To whom or what individual did God confer a right to 'legitimately appropriate' any part of the earth? To whom did He give a warranty deed, and where are the records to justify the title of private ownership in land?

"For the benefit of the bishop, we will refer him to 'The Acts of the Apostles,' and request him to read from the thirty-third verse to the thirty-sixth of Chapter 4, and he will find the following: 'And the multitudes of them that believed were of one heart and of one soul; neither said any of them that aught of the things which he possess was his own; but they had all things common.'

"And with great power gave the Apostles witness of the resurrection of the Lord Jesus; and great grace was upon them all.

"Neither was there any among them that lacked; for as many as were possessors of lands or houses sold them, and brought the prices of the things that were sold."

"And laid them down at the Apostle's feet; and distribution was made unto every man according as he had need."

"The bishop will notice that those who believed in the doctrine proclaimed by Jesus Christ sold their lands and possessions and laid the prices at the Apostle's feet to be distributed according to the needs of the people.

"If he will read all the fourth chapter of the Acts of the Apostles, he will find that 'the kings of the earth stood up, and the rulers were gathered together against the Lord and against his Christ.'

"Conditions prevail to-day which make the few rulers over the many. The captains of industry and the great monarchs of wealth own the people, and we regret to say that many of the potentates of the church have been factors in the conspiracy to disinherit the multitude. We have the highest respect and reverence for the godly and noble men of the Catholic church, who have emblazoned their names upon the pages of the world's history. To us, the man of the church, who consecrates his life to the uplifting of humanity, occupies a place second to none of the great and illustrious men in whom the world has been so fruitful. High above kings and warriors, high above the brilliancy and magnificence of wealth, high above the purple of imperial Caesar, fame shall yet weave its garlands of immortality around the memory of such names as Father McGlynn and Myron Reed, and the nation shall yet salute in them the patriots and the statesmen who did valiant service for liberty and down-trodden humanity. There is a mighty lesson to be learned from the lives of great and good men that influences ages and advances the banner of right towards that pregnant hour, when the anomalies of the present shall pass away and the reign of justice be proclaimed throughout the nations of the world.

"There is a vast room for improvement in the life of the bishop. He can not win a crown in the world beyond the grave by issuing threats of excommunication to his congregation. A threat is the weapon of a coward, and never appeals to a brave and intelligent man or woman. He can never be a 'landlord' in Heaven while he pursues such men as Father Cushman and Cushing with the fire and hate of his persecution, for the Master whom he pretends to serve commands: 'Love thy neighbor as yourself.' For years the bishop, who has lived in a glass house, has thrown stones at these men because they refused to be slaves to his despotic will, and his persecution has become an infamous blot upon the history of the Catholic church in the Centennial state.

"The bishop can not stem the rising

tide of Socialism. It is only a few years ago, comparatively, when Socialism was but a tiny smoldering spark, but to-day it is a mighty conflagration, lighting the planet with its flames of light, tempering the steel of human nature in its heat, and burning away the dross of thousand year old egotism. The road along the centuries which labor has traveled has been strewn with the wrecks of myriads of blighted lives, and Socialism is holding up to the criticism of the world the system that has paled and emaciated the face of toil, robbed from woman's cheek the blush of shame and written upon the brow of childhood the sentence of imprisonment to factory and mine. Science, blighted by the mildew of capitalist privileges, is raising its head, and the rays of the Socialist torch is banishing into oblivion the narrow bigotries of class and creed prejudice, and the superstition fit for infant minds must give way to a faith worthy of men and women, who have the courage to throw from their brain the chains and shackles of religious bigotry."

ROTTEN POLITICS THE CAUSE.

Eugene V. Debs Lays Responsibility of Evansville Race Riots to Capitalist Party Politics.

Terre Haute, Ind., July 12.—Eugene V. Debs denies that the Socialists instigated the Evansville race riots, as charged by Capt. A. W. Dudley, of Co. B, Indiana National Guard, Debs said to-day:

"Instead of the Socialists, the rotten and vote-buying political party to which Dudley belongs, is responsible for these crimes. In the late municipal election at Evansville hundreds of negroes were imported from Kentucky to help elect the present Republican mayor of that city.

"The negro whose murder of the policeman precipitated the conflict was one of these. He was a Republican, the policeman he murdered was a Republican, and the city officers for whom he acted as political plugger were also Republicans.

"After the election this negro felt that as one of the main props of the administration he could strut and swagger at will. This was the starting point of the present trouble, which since then has been brewing and required only some spark to set it off.

"The whole trouble is the culmination of the negro as a factor in politics; and, as is notoriously true, a corrupting factor, since he finds ready sale for his votes in the political market at Evansville.

"The Socialists never purchased a negro vote nor imported a negro voter to debauch the politics and incite race war in Evansville. Will Dudley say the same for the party to which he belongs?"

The militiamen and politicians are bitter against Comrade Debs and the paper that published his remarks on the Evansville race war.

AGAINST THE ROUGH RIDER.

Resolutions Adopted by the Western Miners' Federation Executive Board.

Whereas, President Roosevelt has ordered the federal troops to Morenci, Ariz., for no other purpose than to awe and intimidate 3,000 miners who are waging a bloodless battle in defense of the rights of labor; and

"Whereas, The federal troops are to be used as an ally of the corporations to bind more securely the fetters of servitude upon the limbs of the working class; and

"Whereas, The President on his recent vacation, while sojourning at public expense through the different mining states and territories of the west, was generous in paying elo-

quent tributes to the men who toil; and

"Whereas, The said Theodore Roosevelt, president of the United States and commander-in-chief of the army, holds an honorary membership in a labor organization known as the Brotherhood of Locomotive Fireman; now, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we, the members of the executive board, in executive session this 11th day of June, 1903, denounce the hypocrisy of the president of the United States; and be it further

"Resolved, That as a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen we charge the incumbent of the White House with being guilty of treason to the principles of organized labor, when he orders the armed power of the nation to the rescue of soulless corporations to degrade and debase the class who produce all the wealth of the world; and be it further

"Resolved, That we appeal to the toiling millions of the nation to array themselves as a unit on the political battlefield 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."

THE KAISER IN ROME.

On the "Triumph of the German Socialists"—The Kaiser's Efforts to Unite With the Powers of Rome in the Fight Against Socialism.

Special Correspondence of the Globe-Democrat.

ROME, June 24.—The vatican has received several reports on the character and the significance of the German elections. When a cardinal was asked some time ago why Wilhelm II. was paying such assiduous court to the pope and to the Catholics, and especially why the kaiser paid so pompous a visit to the vatican, against the wishes of the quiral, and, finally, why he subordinated every policy to keeping good relations and close collaboration with the church, he answered: "This ardor and this policy are attributed generally to the great idea of the re-establishment of the empire of the west and to dreams of Pan-Germanism; that is true, but it is not the whole truth. In a few years the German empire will enter into an organic crisis. Lutheranism is dying out; faith has become a rare jewel; from the ruins of Luther's reformation the triumph of Socialism will arise. Without the Catholic, the kaiser will be unable to rule. He will have to become either Catholic or Socialist."

The German elections justify this prophetic view. Bismarck, with his wide-reaching and piercing glance, had seen the flood rising, and his patriotic spirit was alarmed for his creation. He proposed to Windhorst to abolish the May laws in exchange for the restriction of universal suffrage; he wished for a coup d'etat. The leader of the center party refused; he declared that the Centre, founded on the people, would never agree to a policy of political inequality and of hateful reaction. Bismarck did not dare to take action alone, but he said to Windhorst: "You are wrong; in twenty years the Socialists will have the majority in the Reichstag."

Twenty-three years have gone by. If the Socialists are not yet the ruling power in parliament, they form the majority in the Protestant provinces. Soon there will be only Socialists and Catholics in the federal parliament. From personal and trustworthy sources I learned last winter that Prussia, in consideration of the radical successes, was opening again the discussion of Bismarck's audacious plan and was considering the means of suppressing universal suffrage.

I believe that the plan exists. I doubt whether it will be carried into effect. Timid and vainglorious, the kaiser lacks the coolness and the energy that are needed for a dramatic scene and coup d'etat. He is a representative man; he is neither an imitator nor one who can carry out a scheme. In the course of his boisterous and contradictory reign he has recoiled before every resistance. Eloquent tongues and vivid imaginations are not arms of steel nor wills sure of themselves and implacable.

As the government has its majority with the help of the Center, it will keep on living from day to day. This temporary arrangement will last probably until the Socialists work their way into the Catholic districts. Will that ever come to pass? Will the Center be able to retain the loyalty of the people? That question will be answered by the Socialist policy which the German Catholics will take up.

Since 1893, under the lead of Herr Lieber, who died eighteen months ago, a large portion of the Center, accepting the kaisers' wishes and views, was in favor of a reaction against democracy. Since the death of the last leader a happy return to the traditions of Ketteler has become manifest. If the Center develops a broad popular policy the masses will continue to be attached to its fortune; if it should join its cause to an anti-democratic imperialism, the Socialists will make use of discontent to strengthen their preponderance.

It seems impossible, notwithstanding Cardinal Kopp's efforts, that the German Catholics should allow the sources of their influence and popularity to dry up. It is their glory that they remain the bulwark of order and of public safety in the face of Lutheranism that is turning into Socialism. A power, a birthright like this, can not be sold for a monarch's favor and a mess of pottage. Preserving their independence, they will form the last reserve in the decisive fights between the Hohenzollerns and democracy.

Leo XIII., like Bismarck, foresaw the division of minds and interests. From the top of the sacred mount he had glimpses of the future battlefield, on which the Socialist Parties would contend for victory and domination.

That is why, stirring the doctrines of Catholicism toward the "strong party of the time," he provided the church with his broadly socialistic and democratic programme. The case of Germany will soon become general throughout the continent of Europe. The battles will be fought on the ground of social reforms. The era of political parties is at an end. Just as in Germany, they will disappear everywhere except, perhaps, in Switzerland under the heavy and pitiless burden of economic interests and demands.

Hence it becomes necessary for Catholics to follow the instructions from Rome and to enter joyfully into the general spirit and movement of the times. The future belongs to the Socialists. When Socialism has shown all its effects the sane and purely reforming part may constitute with the Catholics the repairing and reconstructive government against the revolutionary and extreme factions.

This is talk about the future, it may be said. That is true. But nowadays we live fast. One year counts for five. Every day helps the Socialist Parties. Public education, the movement of history, electoral rights, popular sovereignty, the rule of economic prices, the predominance of industry and commerce—everything works for their inevitable triumph. That is the basis of future civilization. The form it will take will depend on the faults or the merits of the men.

INNOMINATO.

UNDER SOCIALISM men will not frequent public houses because of a dingy, miserable home, or because of the lack of fit clothing to appear elsewhere.

SOCIALISM IN DENMARK.

Splendid Progress in the Last Two Decades.

On June 16, the same day with the reichstag elections in Germany, the voters of Denmark went to the polls to choose the members of their national parliament, called the lagthing. We have already stated that the Social Democratic Party then gained two seats. Somewhat more detailed information is now at hand.

In the last parliament there were 14 Social Democrats. Thirteen of our 14 districts we carried again on June 16, losing only that of Lungby. On the other hand, we carried three new districts—the Seventh, of Copenhagen, Valby, and the first of Odensee. In the Seventh Copenhagen district our comrade, C. A. Smidt, defeated the reactionary Finance Minister Hage. We now hold eight of the 13 districts of the national capital, besides one in Friedrichberg, one in Odensee, and those of Valby, Helsingør, Aalberg, Aarhus North, Aarhus South and Horsens. The new lagthing is composed of 16 Social Democrats, 74 Left Reformists, 11 of the Moderate Left and 12 of the Right.

In the election of 1872 our party entered the field for the first time, polling 268 votes. In 1876 this was increased to 1,076. In 1881 it rose to 1,689. Then began a more rapid and progressive increase, as indicated in the following table, which shows also the number of districts in which we had candidates at each election:

Year.	Districts.	Vote.
1881	3	6,806
1887	4	8,408
1890	10	17,232
1892	15	20,094
1895	17	24,508
1898	23	31,872
1901	30	42,972
1903	35	55,479

The total vote by parties this year is as follows: Reformists, 118,957; Social Democrats, 55,479; Right (Conservative), 50,559; Moderates, 20,613. We have thus about 23 per cent. of the popular vote and rank as the second party.

August Bebel—Germany's Man of the Hour.

[From New York World.]

August Bebel is the man of the hour in Germany. He is leader of the Social Democrats, who have just cast a vote of 3,000,000, or a third of the entire vote of the empire. Born in 1840, he learned the trade of turner, and tramped through Germany seeking work. He has been a Socialist for 40 years, and has been in prison many times, 57 months in all, for opinion's sake. "My fortress life I call my university life, for it was there I first had the chance to study in peace." His most notable book, "Die Frau," was planned in prison, and there he learned the English language. "Die Frau" deals with the industrial conditions in which women have been forced to live, and has had 25 editions in Germany, and been translated into 15 other languages. He has written many works, but none so widely read as it.

From now on until the close of 1904 public events will be interwoven with politics, and it is your duty, comrades, to see your fellowman and help direct the energies of the new patriotism created by the Socialist movement toward meeting his needs. In the new patriotism we shall see that each individual soul must be in its place, fulfilling its mission to bring about the harmoniously organized society that is yet to be developed.

Those who are afraid that Socialism will destroy the home generally maintain a discreet silence when the women and children leave to enter the factories.

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CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

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

There should be a good Socialist local in every ward.

The New Jersey trusts pay to that state two millions per year for protection. That's cheap.

If Kaiser Bill don't like the country he can act on the advice he gave the Socialists. He can leave.

The spirit of '76 may not be dead, but it is certainly sleeping soundly. Wind up the alarm clock.

Organize a strong Socialist local and speak loudly for Socialist principles whenever and wherever you have a chance.

"Every man who participates in the lynching or burning of a negro is a murderer, pure and simple."—Justice David G. Brewer.

So long as workingmen are satisfied with a "full dinner pail" the masters will manage to make life endurable at Newport by caressing their chow-chow pugs.

It is claimed that Socialism will arrest the progress of science. Yes, it will—the science of war would be arrested without a warrant under Socialism.—Coming Nation.

Every time a Socialist local is organized another prop is knocked from under those who would continue the old rotten system of private ownership in the means of production.

It is a year before another election. It is the duty of every Socialist to work hard for the principles of the party movement. It is especially important to preach the gospel of Socialism to the trade unionists throughout the country.

We are on the eve of great changes. The new social order is inevitable. The new order will teach us that a man or woman who lives an idle life, who does nothing to build up the community life, who makes no contribution to the good of the nation, is not a true patriot, but a superfluous parasite.

When all other arguments fail, the anti-Socialists tell us that Socialism is true but that the time is not yet ripe for it. As we understand it, the Socialists have no idea of harvesting a crop before it is ripe; but they do believe that the unripeness of a good fruit is no sensible reason why it should not be cultivated. Hence the necessity of their "propaganda" work.—Omaha Workers' Gazette.

The patriotism which once meant

revolt against oppression is now too often taught to justify it. The patriotism of the future will know no limits on the earth and will embrace every worker under the sun who suffers exploitation in any form. Its watchword will be that given by Karl Marx more than fifty years ago, when he urged: "Workingmen of all countries unite. You have nothing to lose but your chains; you have the whole world to gain."

Speaking of dividing up. Suppose we did demand a dividing up. (Which Socialists do not, nor ever did.) Let us see how it would work. The average of wealth per capita in the United States is a little over \$5,000. So then, all below that amount would not stand to lose anything. How many of the working class have \$5,000 or more? Yet when the Socialist speaker is asked this question about dividing up, it is generally asked by some fellow who carries his wardrobe on his back and he is afraid he is going to be asked to "divide up."—Socialist Standard.

Comrade Ford, publisher and editor of THE REFERENDUM in Faribault, Minn., deserves the support of the Socialists. The man is fighting a manly battle for Socialism in the rural "polar region" of the United States. He is hated by the old party politicians, because they consider THE REFERENDUM "Rough on Rats" for capitalist boodle politicians. With a little support Comrade Ford could secure a small cylinder press that would make life miserable for the political mercenaries of northern Minnesota. Just think of the waste of time and energy to print a newspaper on an old-time hand press.

Workingmen, wake up! The time has come to open your eyes and see things as they are. You have been hoodwinked and robbed and enslaved long enough. Be a man and line up with your class in the great struggle for freedom. To train with the enemy, ignorantly or otherwise, as you have been doing, is treason to your fellow man. To be the ally on election day of the class that lives out of your labor and holds you in contempt, is not only cowardly and contemptible, but criminal, and means death to your manhood and infamy to the name you bear. The courts can be reached in just one way. The road is straight and it has no connection with any of the side-tracks. The Socialist Party unerringly points the way.—Eugene V. Debs.

One man prevented a lynching. Read this telegram:

New Orleans, July 13.—United States Senator James Murphy Foster saved a negro from being lynched last night. His moral and physical courage overcame the dead purpose of 400 lynchers, who gathered at St. Mary's parish jail and attempted to lynch a negro who attempted to assault Mrs. Rene Habert, wife of a prominent planter. A mob of 400 appeared at midnight and demanded the keys to the jail. Senator Foster, warned of the attempt, reached the jail before the mob and commanded the men to listen. Senator Foster promised that a speedy trial would be given the negro and justice meted out. With all the power of his eloquence he begged the men not to soil the history of the state with another lynching. The mob listened, then quickly dispersed.

"It is no picnic garnering wheat." The following telegram may be amusing to wage workers that have watched the recent movement among the aristocratic Yale, Harvard and Princeton students to work as strike breakers or to work in the harvest fields of Kansas:

Topeka, Kas., July 12.—Dispatches received here to-day from Ellsworth and Trego counties tell of the disfigurement of the 40 harvest hands sent there last night from New York city and from several of the leading col-

leges of New York and the New England states. These young men, fresh from the shady cities, and with untanned skins and tender hands, confess that the future for them in the Kansas wheat belt is unlike the picnic they had been expecting. They were told on arrival in the wheat belt that the eight-hour-a-day fad in the east did not apply to the harvesting of wheat in Kansas. A brusque old farmer who hired six of the young men intimated that he did not want society lions in his harvest field, but men with endurance, muscle and nerve. A sorry proposition confronts the young college students. They are without money, and they will have to work and earn enough to pay their fares home. They were told that the farmers' day begins at four o'clock in the morning and ends when dark overtakes them. They are fed well, however, for there is an hour for dinner, another for lunch and supper, and 14 hours of the hardest kind of toil under a blazing sun. The harvest hand must get up at 3:30 in the morning. He can not get to bed before nine o'clock in the evening. He gets five meals a day—breakfast at 3:45, lunch at nine, dinner at 12, supper at five, and another lunch before he retires. Several of the college students telegraphed friends in New York, who are billed to start here early in the week, that the business of harvesting wheat in Kansas is anything but a picnic, and that unless they want to find out what real toil is they had better stay where they are.

Their Prosperity.

Their "earnings." The sum paid this month in New York city by various corporations for semi-annual interest on their bonded indebtedness, or in part dividend on their capital stock, out of the net profits of the current year, will amount to \$137,000,000, as compared with \$132,000,000 last January and \$125,000,000 in July of last year. This is only a drop in the swelling stream of "prosperity." While January and July are the months of heaviest payments on such accounts, all the other months contribute also a fair share to the income of the genus "Investor." Observe that New York alone is here considered. Of the grand total thus distributed by corporations throughout the country among a number of idle capitalists, who, including their families, hardly constitute one per cent. of the total population, there is apparently no possible computation; but were it possible to make one, we could get from it no adequate idea of the total "earnings" of the labor skinning class; for it would not include the profits of private manufacturers, merchants, bankers, retailers, etc., the income of landlords as such, and a large number of other important items, all of which must, of course, come out of the surplus values created by the working class over and above its wages. In order to arrive at that comprehensive view of the matter, which a fairly approximate figure alone would afford, we should have to compare the total value of production (retail price) with the total amount of wages paid. From the census of 1900 it appeared that the laboring class was then getting less than one-fifth of its product. This is a year of greater "prosperity" than 1900, and the "share of labor in its labor in its product" has "consequently" decreased. In many cases it has decreased not only relatively, but absolutely, computed in money. In all cases it has decreased, no only relatively, but absolutely, computed in the necessities of life at their comparative prices to-day and three years ago.

LUCIEN SANIAL.

The Kansas Farmers.

The Kansas farmers are as shrewd as the capitalists in our cities. By means of a servile, corrupt capitalist press they invite many thousands of poor, penniless wage workers to the

Kansas harvest fields. The labor market shows a surplus of willing "hands" and the result is: Low wages, cheap labor for the rural capitalist exploiters.

Read the following telegram:

ABILENE, KAS., July 15.—Harvesters coming back from western Kansas say there are five men in western counties for every job in the wheat fields. One worker who reached yesterday said that at Dorrance yesterday over 100 men were stranded, without money or work, having been sent west by Kansas City labor agents, who get \$1 each. They cleaned out one restaurant by force, eating everything in it. Others went to hardware stores to get guns and went to the prairies, where they shot and roasted rabbits. He said farmers' sons coming to town were held up and robbed. The men are working their way back to Kansas City as fast as possible, and the towns generally make them move on. They steal rides, and those who have earned money hide it to save for their own use. There is no more wheat in the western counties than can be handled by the men on the ground.

Perhaps some of the Kansas farmers that are interested in this cheap labor problem, are socialistically inclined, perhaps their own conditions are not much better than those of the proletariat in the city. But their class interests lie with the class of exploiters and it is, therefore, a mistake to expect that the farmers will ever take a leading part in the Socialist movement. If that time ever should come the Socialist movement would cease to be a Socialist movement.

Our Boodlers.

The boodle investigation and boodle trials are still in progress. The nineteenth boodle trial ended Wednesday. Julius Lehmann, former member of the house of delegates, was found guilty of bribery, and the punishment was fixed at seven years in the penitentiary, which is the maximum. In the 19 trials there have been 18 convictions, the only exception being in the case where the judge directed that the verdict should be acquittal for lack of sufficient evidence. This was the case of Millionaire Nicolaus. It has been more than 15 months since the first trial. Not a boodler has yet reached the penitentiary, and the state supreme court, before which the appeals are pending, will take no further action until the fall.

Soon the presidential campaign and the World's fair will be opened, and Mr. Folk can not be permitted to push his work against the boodlers any further, because by doing so he would injure the "business interests" of the World's fair city and spoil the capitalist campaign work. The boodlers are Democrats and Republicans, most of them were party leaders, and the two capitalist parties can not afford to have their leaders sent to the penitentiary. If one goes, all must go, and if all do not go, none will go.

But if all of the boodlers should go to the penitentiary, there might be more serious trouble, because some of the most prominent bribe givers and boodlers have not yet been indicted, and some of them are directors and managers of the World's fair.

No, the Jefferson City penitentiary was not built for St. Louis boodlers.

Socialist, now is the time for propaganda and organization work. Build up your Socialist press! Build up your Socialist Party. Agitate! Organize!

TAILORS' UNION OF KANSAS CITY LOCKED OUT.

Two employers' agents are in St. Louis attempting to hire tailors to go to Kansas City.

All tailors are urged to stay away from Kansas City.

LEONARD STOLL, Secretary.



SOCIALIST STATE CONVENTIONS

The Socialists of Iowa and Nebraska Nominate Full Tickets.

IOWA CONVENTION.

The Iowa Socialist state convention was held at Des Moines, July 4. About seventy-five delegates were present. E. Dunkle, of Rock Rapids, acted as temporary chairman and E. Holtz, of Dubuque, as permanent chairman. A state ticket was nominated, as follows: For governor, John M. Work, Des Moines; lieutenant-governor, A. K. Gifford, Davenport; judge of supreme court, I. S. McGrillis, Des Moines; superintendent of public instructions, Florence A. Brown, Delta; railroad commissioner, Oakley Wood, Lake City. The new state committee consists of A. H. Weeks, Frank I. West, W. A. Jacobs, E. Holtz, S. R. McDowell, I. S. Willis and John W. Bennett. J. J. Jacobson, 1129 Twelfth street, Des Moines, was elected state secretary and treasurer. John M. Work was re-elected national committeeman. It was decided to arrange agitation circuits after the Ohio plan. The state dues were raised from ten to fifteen cents per member, in order to raise more money for organizing. W. A. Jacobs, former state secretary, was selected as organizer, and will take the field immediately. The membership cards and due stamps issued by the national office were officially adopted. Several constitutional amendments were initiated for the perfecting and safeguarding of the organization. The convention was over twice as large as any previous state convention in Iowa. It was their unanimous determination that in the matter of propagating Socialism the Hawkeye state shall keep up with the procession.

NEBRASKA STATE CONVENTION.

The Nebraska state convention was held at Omaha, July 4. While waiting for committees to report, Comrade B. Berlyn, of Chicago, was invited to address the convention. In his speech he showed the folly of compromise in any form, and made it clear that there is no place in the Socialist Party for fusion with any other political party. The meeting was enthusiastic from the very start; and while there was some energetic discussion over proposed amendments and resolutions for safeguarding the movement in the state, yet a general spirit of harmony prevailed throughout, and when it came to the nominations they were made unanimous. The candidates are: C. Christenson, Plattsmouth, for supreme judge; F. S. Wilbur, Omaha, and Thomas P. Lippincott, Blair, for regents of the state university.

NATIONAL QUORUM MEETING.

Preparations for the National Campaign Work.

National Headquarters Socialist Party, Omaha, Neb., July 11, 1903:

The national quorum met at national headquarters Sunday, July 5, with Victor L. Berger, B. Berlyn, John M. Work and S. M. Reynolds present.

W. E. Clark was chosen secretary for the entire meeting.

The national secretary then gave a verbal report of his work.

Applications for local charters read and ordered. Tenopah, Nevada; Ardmore and Ada, I. T., and Jennings, La. The national secretary was empowered to grant all applications for local charters in unorganized states, where properly filled.

Considered: Telegram and letter from H. Gaylord Wilshire, New York, saying that he would be present at the meeting of the International Socialist bureau, and, if desired, would officially represent the party. Berger moved to ask by wire if Wilshire was a member in good standing of one of our branches, and if so that he be given credentials to represent the party. Carried.

Work moved that the national secretary inquire of the state secretary of California if the proposed amendment, relating to the nomination of candidates, printed on the last page of the "Constitution of the Socialist Party of California," bearing date of 1902, had been adopted; and that if this amendment had been adopted to demand its repeal on the ground of its being in violation of the letter and spirit of the national constitution; and that the national secretary be notified when such repeal had been made." Carried.

Berger moved that each state secretary be requested to supply the national secretary with 50 copies of their respective state constitutions, and the same number of all alterations and amendments, for the use of the national committee. Carried.

Upon invitation from Local Omaha the quorum members attended the annual picnic during the afternoon for the purpose of addressing the large crowd on the subject of Socialism.

A communication of the Nebraska state local quorum, concerning Mills and Critchlow, was considered. After discussion, Berger moved that a copy of the communication from the Nebraska quorum, pertaining to Mills and Critchlow be sent to both comrades, with request that each make reply to same; and their statements, together with the communication, be placed before the national committee. Carried.

Letter from A. M. Simons, Chicago, suggesting that additions be made to the national municipal committee, appointed by the Indianapolis convention, and that the party prepare a campaign book for use in the presidential election next year, was read.

Before considering Simons' letter the question of the rule of conduct governing party members while residing in states other than those in which they are members, was discussed. The quorum finally recorded as its opinion, that, according to the spirit of our constitution, the Socialist activity of any member of the Socialist Party is governed by the laws of the party, both state and local, having jurisdiction over the community in which he may sojourn permanently or temporarily.

Taking up the question of the campaign book, Berlyn moved that the party issue a campaign book next year, and that National Secretary Maily be empowered to act as editor-in-chief, and call upon those named by the quorum to assist in the work, or upon any others who may be needed as occasions demand. Carried.

The following were selected as contributors, upon the subjects named,

to the proposed campaign book: Municipal Socialism, A. M. Simons; Census Statistics, Lucien Sanial; Outrages Against Workingmen, Frederic Heath; Trades Union Movement, Max S. Hayes; Child Labor, Elizabeth H. Thomas; Foreign Socialist Movement, Alexander Jonas, Ernest Untermann, John Spargo, S. Ingerman and M. Winchevsky; Legal Aspects of Modern Capitalism, Morris Hillquit; American History, Algernon Lee; American Politics, Victor L. Berger; Trust, H. Gaylord Wilshire; Religion and Ethics, George D. Herron; Woman and Socialism, Mrs. May Wood Simons; Theoretical Socialism, Joshua Wanhope; Socialism and Legislation, James F. Carey; Strikes, Eugene V. Debs; The Class Struggle, Chas. H. Vail.

On motion of Berger the national secretary was empowered to prepare a manual on organization and party information.

On the suggestion contained in Simons' letter, Work moved that all mayors of municipalities, who are party members, be added to the committee on Municipal Socialism. Carried.

The proposition made by Ben Hanford regarding terms for a western tour was indorsed, and the national secretary empowered to make arrangements accordingly. Applications to act as organizers were read from Geo. H. Goebel, Jas. A. Slanker and others.

The national situation was canvassed and the country divided into blocks of territory requiring special organizing attention. In this connection Berger moved that it shall be the policy of the national committee for the following year:

First, to organize every unorganized state. Carried.

Second, to lay special stress on the work of assisting states where we can accomplish the greatest results, viz.: Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Wisconsin. Carried. Work voting no.

The question of placing organizers was then taken up, and the national secretary was given discretionary power to select an organizer for Maryland, West Virginia and Virginia. John M. Ray was assigned to the territory including Tennessee, South and North Carolina, Mississippi and Georgia. Geo. H. Goebel was assigned to the territory including Oklahoma, Indian territory, Texas and Louisiana.

M. W. Wilkins was assigned to the northwestern states, including Montana, Idaho and the Dakotas.

Applications for assistance from the various states were then considered. And, on motion of Reynolds, a donation of \$10 a month for three months was made to Florida. On motion of Berger \$5 a week for ten weeks was donated to the work in Connecticut. On motion of Berlyn an appropriation of \$20 was made to the work in Delaware. On motion of Berger an appropriation of \$25 a month for three months was made to the work in Illinois. On motion of Berlyn \$20 was donated to the work in Kansas.

The national secretary was advised to assist the middle western states as much as possible in promoting organization and arranging lecture tours.

A letter was read from A. W. Rickert, of the Appeal to Reason, with reference to the national office assisting in sending a representative of that paper to a meeting of the state quorum of Texas. After discussion, Reynolds moved that, according to the letter and spirit of the national constitution, adopted at the Unity convention, we are not permitted to advance one paper more than another, therefore, we can not grant the request of the Appeal to pay expenses of the proposed representative of the Appeal to Texas. Carried.

By motion of Berlyn, Reynolds was ordered to consult Eugene V. Debs concerning a month's lecture work in

Pennsylvania and other states during the early fall.

On motion of Berger the national secretary was given full power to act on all applications for positions as lecturers, but that references of each applicant be submitted to the quorum.

The following motion, by Work, was adopted: "That the quorum recommend that a system of reports be adopted, by which states can choose their own system of reports from locals, and the national office prepare a form for monthly reports from state secretaries, to secure such information as may be needed.

W. E. CLARK, Secretary.

Pertinent Paragraphs.

BY W. W. BAKER.

The workers must unite to win.

* * *

The private ownership of the jobs must be abolished.

* * *

The capitalists are trying to prevent both industrial and political union of the working class.

* * *

The workers get nothing for something, and to offset this the capitalists get something for nothing.

* * *

Because of the private ownership of the means of life, many people work much and get little, and a few people work not at all and get much.

* * *

Daniel Webster once said: "Liberty can not endure in any country where the tendency is to concentrate the wealth in the hands of a few."

* * *

The objections urged against Socialism are born of ignorance of what Socialism is, and what it proposes to accomplish. As soon as one understands the philosophy of Socialism, if he is honest, his antagonism ceases.

* * *

If you have earned something which you did not get, some one else has got something which he did not earn. Socialism will give to each all he earns, and thus no one will be able to live in idleness at the expense of those who work.

The chattel slave was put upon the block and sold at auction to the highest bidder. The master's interests required him to furnish the slave with food, shelter, clothing and medical attendance. The wage slave sells himself in competition with other wage slaves, and the bidding is down instead of up. The slave who can exist on the least food, shelter, clothing, etc., gets a master, and his unsuccessful competitors are forced to beg, steal or starve.

SPECIAL ORGANIZING FUND.

The following have contributed to the special organizing fund since last report:

James W. Lee, New York.....	\$ 50 00
M. P. G., Seattle, Wash.....	30
Local Vanderburgh County, Ind.	1 25
John Strelber, Kirwin, Kas....	1 00
Local Aberdeen, Washington...	4 70
J. C. Ferris, West Point, Col. (per Chas. H. Kerr).....	3 00
Local West Newton, Pennsylvania	10 05
B. R. Cushman, Saginaw, Mich.	50
Local Brownsville, Pa., monthly contribution	1 25
Young People's Social Democratic club, Brooklyn, N. Y..	10 00
Central Branch, Local Seattle, Wash., monthly contribution	2 00
Local Cheyenne, Wyoming ...	1 00

Total to and including July

10 \$ 85 05

Previously reported 591 70

Total \$676 75

If your wife takes in washing and your children are in the factory to make both ends meet, don't lament, but reflect. How did you vote? 'Fess up.—The Toiler.

Trade Unionism.

EDITED BY A SOCIALIST.

The Richmond Street Car Strike.

Very little about the strike of street car workers in Richmond, Va., is being said in the outside world, so it is not generally known that the state militia is on active duty there, and martial law is practically in force. Since the strike commenced and the militia has been on the ground numerous outrages against the strikers and their sympathizers have occurred, one of the outrages being the shooting of a small boy. As the state and city are controlled by the Democratic Party, a report of the strike situation in Richmond, under date of July 6, from Comrade John Catrell, a member of the bricklayers' union of Richmond, is exceedingly interesting.

Comrade Catrell's report is a graphic description of the methods being employed to defeat the strike and the manner in which the local Socialists are improving the opportunity to put the strikers in the right political track, which leads to Socialism. He says:

"There were two competing street car lines here until recently, when they consolidated and were granted franchises, for which the city had been offered \$300,000. Frank Gould, of New York, owns the controlling interest in the consolidation. There are 627 street car men now on strike, and when the struggle began the company failed to move a car for 48 hours, and since that time the service has been very poor. The company has imported strike breakers from a detective agency in New York. The leader of the strike breakers is the notorious Parley, who makes strike breaking a business, and who claims to have a force of 2,000 men throughout the country ready to act on demand. Parley receives \$2,500 a year and expenses, and his 'professionals' get \$2.50 per day and all they are permitted to 'knock down.' I heard one scab say: 'Dis was a bum trip for knocking down, didn't have but three guys.'

"When the first car left the barns there was rioting, the tracks were torn up and the switches spiked. The local papers immediately roared and ranted for protection for the 'sacred rights of private property.' The militia was called out, and although martial law has not been declared, yet the police powers are being exercised and if a man makes a derogatory remark in the presence of a scab the soldiers jump off the cars, arrest the offender and the police justice (?) soaks him for \$10 and 60 days.

"Last night a man was shot to death by militiamen in Manchester, our twin city, because he refused to stop when told to halt. All the powers of government are being used most brazenly, and all laws openly violated in the interest of the company, while the workers are being intimidated and shot down under the guise of upholding the 'majesty of the law.' The city council refused positively to listen to a resolution brought up by one of the councilmen demanding that the company arbitrate the strike. Class antagonism was never so clearly manifested.

"The labor organization has rallied to the support of the street car men, and my opinion, the brick layers, in which there are ten Socialists, and 80 subscribers to party papers out of the 150 members, has contributed \$750 to the aid of the strikers, mainly through the efforts of the Socialists. The members of the city government, including Mayor Taylor, who was a 'boyhood friend of many of the strik-

ers, have had their eyes opened by this fight

The Socialist local has made it a point to keep prominently before the unions. We have distributed thousands of papers and are taking advantage of the present situation to the utmost. This strike is simply the beginning of a general fight in this city. One of our business men, Fritz Sitterding, director of several banks, building contractor and material man and Nabob of this city of 100,000 people, is president of the street railway company. Our union has boycotted his material. An alliance has resulted between the contractors and material men to resent the 'shameful tyranny of Organized Labor,' and if the street car company wins, the other labor skimmers will begin operation on the other unions.

"The Socialist local pledged moral and financial aid, participated in a strikers' parade, and on the following morning I went before the union and told the strikers what the Socialist Party was doing, to the undisguised chagrin of some of the so-called 'labor leaders, who stomp the city every election for the politicians. These people tried to have me shut out, but the union men knew me, as I had helped to get relief for the striking miners and for the street car men of Norfolk during their strike, so the leaders' efforts were unavailing. I have visited the union a dozen times and each time have been called upon to speak, despite the efforts of the newspapers to scare the strikers by misrepresenting us, and of the leaders to create prejudice against the Socialists.

"These same leaders were quietly engineering to have a labor party launched, but all our boys are working like trojans, and we know that this strike opens up a new era for Socialist propaganda in Richmond. I am off to address a meeting now, to which the strikers have invited me."

Comrade Catrell requests that Socialist papers be sent him for distribution.

The Textile Workers' Strike.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Seventy-five thousand textile workers—men, women and children, in nearly equal proportions—are on strike in this City of Brotherly Love. The seventh week of the strike is now on, and both sides seem as determined as at the first hour. Despite the insidious sensational reports in the capitalist papers that the ranks of the workers are being weakened, and that some of the most important mills are being opened, the fact is that with the exception of a few women and children, hoisery workers, the workers are standing solidly together. On July 7 Mother Jones led a parade of several hundred men, women and children upon a long march designed to win moral and financial support for the strikers. Accompanied by a band of music, the men marching and the little child-slaves and a few women riding in wagons, they marched from the city for a point about ten miles distant, where a mass meeting was held. Mother Jones intends to lead the strikers' parade to New York.

Brewery Workers' Executive Board.

The first meeting of the newly-elected national executive board of the United Brewery Workers has been held in Cincinnati during the last week. Comrade Jacob Gabelmann and Wm. Eggeman, of St. Louis, are members of the board.

Brewery Workers Victorious.

NASHVILLE, TENN.—Last week new contracts were signed by the proprietors of the Wm. Gerst Brewing Co. right at headquarters in Cincinnati, O. The brewery, by virtue of this agreement, will be the first time thoroughly organized. The wages for beerbottlers and beerdrivers were regulated, the first time since the brewery was recognized as a union concern. The union label will be displayed on the beer henceforth, and that will give the central body of Nashville the best chances to continue the agitation for union labeled beers already inaugurated; the many beer agencies may also be compelled to agree to wage scale and have their beer sent from the home breweries with the union label on. The agitation for the union label on beer must be vigorously prosecuted in the state of Tennessee, and that will be done if the brothers of Nashville will do their share of duty.

Machinists Become Progressive.

So long as we listened to the siren song that the useless and unproductive members of society had something in common with the worker,

progress was impossible, or almost so, but as soon as we realize that he who does no work is not entitled to eat, let alone waste, our advancement is assured. Again our organization accentuates the belief that economic freedom can only come through political action. Again it emphasizes the fact that we must not forget we are organized on election day; that it's the very essence of folly to be unionists and co-operators at all other times except when we cast our ballots. The members of the International Association of Machinists will in future—if they follow the advice and believe in the tenets of the organization of which they form a part—VOTE for men from their own class, pledged, tried and proven to and in the class conscious struggle.—Machinists' Monthly Journal, Official Organ I. A. of M.

The Twelfth ward held a meeting on Thursday night at the home of Comrade Otto Bitterlich, 2632 McNair avenue, for the purpose of organizing a ward branch.

The street meeting, Thirteenth and Franklin avenue, on Tuesday night, was addressed by Comrades A. J. Lawrence and W. W. Baker.

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.

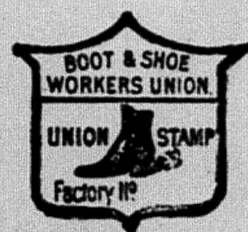
Smoke Only Union Made Cigars.



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 Watchword GLOBE at the GLOBE 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.



SEVENTH AND FRANKLIN AVE.

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

Big Lockout in Sweden.

Our comrade, A. Skanberg, of Brooklyn, N. Y., has received from E. Blumberg, president of the Swedish Association of Machinists and Metal Workers, the following significant cablegram:

"General lockout in Sweden, July 7, in all the machine works. Twenty thousand men are affected. The employers wish with their organization to kill the workingmen's unions. The workingmen's association asks for aid from Swedish comrades and sympathizers in your country."

Notice of this event has been given to all Swedish papers in the United States, and will be given also to all machinists' unions in the country. Readers of ST. LOUIS LABOR who are willing and able to aid the machinists of Sweden in this conflict forced upon them by the Employers' association should write, asking for subscription blanks and further information, to A. Shanberg, 663 President street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Strike Insurance Company Organized

Louisville, Ky., July 14.—The strike insurance company, which has been the subject of much discussion for some time, has been put on a permanent footing, with W. C. Nones, of this city, as attorney and manager. The company will be known as the Employers' Underwriters, or the Reciprocal Exchange. The company will establish a bureau where employers of labor may severally underwrite risks against losses resulting from strikes, without becoming jointly liable as underwriters on any risk, and where those who so underwrite for other subscribers may obtain for themselves policies of insurance indemnifying them against losses resulting from strikes of their respective employees. The liability of sub-

scribers as underwriters is limited to a moderate amount.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS

Were secured since last report by the following friends and comrades:

- James Shea, St. Louis, Mo.....2
- Fred Ameling, St. Louis, Mo.....1
- Aug. Bressert, St. Louis, Mo.....1
- Henry Struckhof, St. Louis, Mo....2
- B. J. Baumann, St. Louis, Mo.....1
- L. Hausermann, St. Louis, Mo.....1
- C. E. Arnold, St. Louis, Mo.....8
- L. E. Hildebrand, St. Louis, Mo....2
- Wm. Crouch, St. Louis, Mo.....5
- John Schwab, St. Louis, Mo.....1
- N. O. Nelson, St. Louis, Mo.....1
- E. K. Harris, O'Fallon, Mo.....1
- Dr. Morris, Jefferson City, Mo.....1
- T. C. Stephens, St. Louis, Mo.....1
- David Allan, St. Louis, Mo.....4
- Ed. Cody, St. Louis, Mo.....1
- A. J. Lawrence, St. Louis, Mo.....1
- Jno. E. Lehner, Clayton station....1
- Wilfred Bellemare, St. Louis, Mo....1
- L. Klauber, Hofflin, Mo.....1

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Balance on hand July 6.....	\$ 2 30
Receipts to July 13:	
Campaign fund	\$ 6 90
Dues	9 65
National fund (Eight- eenth ward)	2 00— 18 55
	\$20 85
Disbursements to July 13:	
Postage	52
Secretary's salary	6 00
Hall rent	2 00
Dues	10 50— 19 02
Balance on hand.....	\$ 1 83

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

People's Fund and Welfare Association.

Eleventh and Locust Streets.

The board met in regular session, with Messrs. Kober, Nichols and the secretary present.

The association meeting called for the 14th had no quorum for business, and that transacted was irregular, if we are living up to the constitution.

Members of the association present were as follows: Messrs. Crouch, Tittel, Beard, Hildebrand and the members of board, Kober, Nichols and secretary.

Two new members were also present—Mrs. A. Crouch and Miss Martha Kayser.

The confidence displayed by members of the association in leaving business to be transacted by the few, is gratifying, ideally, of course, but, morally, it would seem the duty to attend these meetings, some of them, at least, or resign.

As Mr. J. Eads How has always intended to have a People's organization, no one individual can usurp the right of the association to carry on the legitimate business, and, as a member, if for no other reason, the wishes of Mr. How should be respected, hence it is to be hoped that each member will do his part from a conscientious standpoint, if we are interested in having a society "of the people and for the people."

Four hundred and eighty-four dollars and sixty-five cents was deposited to the credit of the association, being a part of the principal of the estate from which incomes are derived.

The suggestion made to secretary was that the above amount "should be invested, and not used as the regular income is used."

The treasurer, Louis Kober, made the following statement at meeting: In treasury, day deposit, \$933.50; on time deposit, \$1,500, up to July.

At the next meeting the question of investing the \$484.65 will be brought up.

A catalogue of books on hand has been made out, and is to be published, shortly, or should be.

The Newsboys' Union No. 10,414 meets Wednesday night. Comrade Wallace, president, is planning for an entertainment for "the boys." Only "union" boys may enjoy the ice cream, etc.

Mr. J. Beard holds his weekly meeting on Wednesday night, but looks in on Brother Martin Friday nights.

Messrs. Skaggs and Kleinschmidt assist Mr. Martin. Gen. Fry and wife are regular attendants on Friday. There are really hopes for the "General."

Class meeting, led by Mr. Fry, is held Thursday at 8 p. m. Brotherhood meeting will be conducted by Dr. J. Caldwell at 7 p. m. Sunday. We had a small gathering last Sunday, but an interesting one in which Mr. W. T. Aydelott, of Tennessee, took part. Mr. Louis Kober says he will speak at 8 p. m., Sunday, on "Who are the murderers?" Mr. A. Maschmeyer has a meeting at 3 p. m. All welcome to these "gatherings."

The secretary was delighted to have Mrs. Crouch and Miss Kayser at the meeting, and feels that Mr. Crouch is doing real Socialist work in enlisting his "better" half in the good cause.

There will be a meeting of the association on the 28th inst. The secretary would be delighted to have a regular barbecue, to see all the friends here at that time.

Come Saturday night to the "Co-Operative League."

E. C. KELLY, Secretary.

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

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Union Musicians.
Local No. 2, A. F. of M.
Local No. 8, N. L. of M.
▲ Roster of all Union Musicians in the City Always on File.
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Bar Supplied With Finest 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 selling our Shoes.



Woman's Forum.

Edited by KATE EMMET.

Zola's Address to Society Women.

Emil Zola, a short time before his death, was invited to deliver a series of three lectures before an exceedingly aristocratic women's political and literary club in Paris. At the very beginning he told his hearers that they knew nothing about literature or politics, but were simply possessed of that surface knowledge which society women find useful in daily chit-chat to create an impression of intellectual culture. Then he proceeded to demonstrate that a real understanding of literature or politics required hard work, or which such an audience as he saw before him was manifestly incapable.

"You pretend to be interested in these questions," he said, "but really you are not. Your days are solely devoted to foolish amusements and useless actions, interminable toilet making, seances with dressmakers, luncheons, dinners, pink teas, so-called literary lectures, receptions, balls and theaters. You spend your time in gossip which is stupid if not wicked.

"You shirk motherhood, and when you have children they are mostly entrusted to mercenary hands. You grovel with astonishing alacrity to gain admittance into social circles above your own, and can not conceal your asinine contempt for people supposedly below yourselves. You reduce your reluctant duty of charity to paltry offerings for a few famous institutions. This is the sort of a life the society woman leads. What right have you to meddle in philosophy, literature and politics?"

"It is a mere accident of birth that you are not factory girls or dry goods saleswomen. And, were you such, can you feel certain that you would have the courage to prefer honest, laborious misery to blameworthy ease?"

The audience was stupefied. Several of the members moved that the invitation be withdrawn for the two remaining lectures, but the majority refused to do so, arguing that such a sincere man as Zola should be allowed freedom of speech, however startling and severe his words might be.

MONKEY WISDOM.

Some Advice to Wage Workers.

Go to the monkey, thou voter! Consider his ways and be wise.

Do the monkeys pay ground rent to the descendants of the first old ape who discovered the valley where the monkeys live?

Do they hire the trees from the chimpanzee who first found the forest?

Do they buy the coconuts from the great-great-grand-children of the gorilla who invented a way to crack them?

Do they allow two or three monkeys to form a corporation and obtain control of all the paths that lead through the woods?

Do they permit some smart young monkey, with superior business ability, to claim all the springs of water in the forest as his own, because of some alleged bargain made by their ancestors 400 years ago?

Do they allow a small gang of monkey lawyers to so tangle up their conceptions of ownership that a few will obtain possession of everything?

Do they appoint a few monkeys to govern them and then allow those appointed monkeys to rob the tribe and manage all its affairs.

Do they build up a monkey city, and then hand over the land, and the paths, and the trees, and the

springs, and the fruits to a few monkeys who sat on a log and chatted while all the work was going on.

No, my friend, monkeys have a wiser system of municipal government than that.

The chimpanzee would be amazed to see a five hundred thousand dollar house, with 40 rooms, contain only a millionaire and his wife and ten servants, while a ten-thousand dollar tenement, with 20 rooms, contained 40 people and no servants.

He would still be further astounded to see the warehouse district, where an abundance of everything was stored, close to the slum district, where the people lacked the barest necessities of life.

He would be shocked to see an entire street railway system, with hundreds of miles of tracks, thousands of cars and employes, and carrying millions of passengers every year, absolutely owned and controlled by three or four men who never built a car or drove a spike.

But when the professor would explain to him that nine-tenths of the people in the city were quite angry with any one who proposed to remove them, the chimpanzee would say:

"Take me back to the forest, and may the Good Spirit deliver us from civilization.—California Socialist.

WHY WE WANT SOCIALISM?

Because it will give us enough to eat and wear.

Because it will give us beautiful houses to live in.

Because we shall not have to work at all after we are 50.

Because we shall not have to be dishonest or mean.

Because we can afford to be married and have happy, healthy children.—Seattle Socialist.

That Workingman's Friend.

New York unionists are asking themselves whether it is a coincidence or a well-planned conspiracy that caused District Attorney Jerome, "the workingman's friend," to charge certain walking delegates with corruption just at a time when the bosses made an organized attempt to smash the unions. Jerome even went so far as to declare that the "graft" secured by Parks and his ilk surpasses the amount obtained by the blackmailing Tammany police. Then, fearing that the working people might connect him with the union-smashing contractors, which would mean a loss of votes, Jerome tacks to windward. "The principal trouble, after all," says he, "is the underhand methods resorted to by building concerns who go out and look for walking delegates who are ready to sell out. If there were no bribing builders there would be no blackmailing walking delegates. The labor men learned their lesson of corruption from the employers."

Socialist Party of St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS SPECIAL CAMPAIGN FUND.

Amount to July 4	\$33 45
W. Brockman	25
H. Sievers	25
Geo. Raede	50
G. A. Kiefer	50
Theo. Ebarlay	50
W. Wende	25
Val. Lengertz	25
Theo. Joenernig	25
Henry A. Bargelt	25
F. Knis	25
Geo. Muschler	25
Jacob Gabelmann	50
Hoehn's collections	30
Kaemmerer's collections	75

Kindorf's collections	40
Allan's collections	1 05
Total to date	\$39 95

ORGANIZATION NOTES.

A mass-meeting of the Socialist Party was held on Wednesday evening at Concordian Turner hall, Thirteenth and Arsenal streets. Comrade Louis Goaziou, of Charleroi, Pa., editor of L'Union des Travailleurs (the Labor Union), addressed the meeting.

* * *

Regular ward club meetings were held as follows: Tenth ward held at Comrade Wm. Ruesche's, 3734 Oregon avenue, on Thursday night; Second ward branch at Comrade Latray's, 2115 North Broadway, on Thursday night; Twenty-first ward branch Friday night, at Comrade John C. Lyon's, 3619 Lucky street; Eleventh ward branch, at the office of Dr. Zeller, 7119 South Broadway, on Friday night.

* * *

The attention of the ward branches is called to the semi-annual election of officers. The officers to be elected are a recording secretary, a financial secretary, an organizer, an alternate and a literature agent.

* * *

The Tenth ward is taking the lead in the circulation of literature as

well as in recruiting members. The persistent and untiring efforts of three or four comrades is doing exceedingly good work.

BASE BALL

National League.

BROOKLYN,

July 16, 18 and 19.

CINCINNATI,

July 20, 21 and 22.

ADMISSION, 25, 50 and 75c

According to Location.

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ORDERS FILLED FOR PORK, BACON
AND PURE LEAF LARD.

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

MANUFACTURED HERE IN ST. LOUIS

AND

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

Be sure and call for them, and assist Union Labor

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