

Organize FOR Emancipation.

ST. LOUIS LABOR

If No. 89 is on your label your subscription expires with the next issue.

Published in the Interest of Organized Labor, in the Shop and at the Ballot Box.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE LABOR PRESS COUNCIL OF ST. LOUIS AND VICINITY.

VOLUME 2. NUMBER 88.

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1902.

PRICE, Two Cents.

THINK, TALK, VOTE.

the Socialists of Missouri Do This With Energy the WORKING CLASS PARTY Will Be On the Official Ballot This Fall— 20,000 Votes Is Not Such An Army, and If that Number Is Cast, It Will Mean Something By 1904.

GO TO WORK, COMRADES.

While we are on the subject of "change of name," I would impress upon you the necessity of forwarding promptly. Our change of name has been attended by some unavoidable expense, and we can make legitimate use of all the funds we can get. It was reported last week 500 papers throughout the State were requested to note the change of name. This of itself has received a number of papers for the item marked, and the indications are that the matter has been very generally advertised by the press all over the State. The following extracts from letters received in response to the announcement of the change of name show that the party is equal to the emergency, and that a vote need not necessarily be affected by this fall unless it should be delayed.

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Nearing the Goal. Socialist Party Miners Strike Fund Reaching the \$5,000 Mark.

Table with 2 columns: Location and Amount. Total to Sept. 27: \$4146.64

HELEN GOULD HERE.

Miss Helen Gould arrived in St. Louis recently to attend a World's Fair meeting and the capitalist papers were filled with pictures and an account of her every motion. On the same day a working man was killed while tending a machine in one of the city's largest factories. The only mention made of it was a three line item at the bottom of the page.

THE OLD STORY.

It is announced in a special dispatch from Lisbon, Portugal, that there have been serious collisions between troops and strikers at Oporto, in which a number of workmen were killed.

Justice Demanded, Not Charity.

President John Mitchell of the United Mine Workers States the Position of the Union in a Masterful Address.

The following statement recently issued by President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers' Union in reply to a letter by President Baer shows the wonderful spirit and solidarity which moves the men of the strike region. It is a splendid document issued as the thought of a splendid army and workers everywhere would do well to read it carefully.

Mr. Baer states that the wages paid in the anthracite coal regions are compared with the wages paid in like employment fair and just. He says: "The employment of men must refer to bituminous coal mining. I am willing and prepared to demonstrate the wages in bituminous coal fields are from 30 to 40 per cent higher than those paid for similar classes of work in the anthracite fields."

Grant Emerson, a negro driver for a coal company, at Twelfth and Gratiot streets, was fined \$100 and costs yesterday in the Second District Police Court for having delivered a load of coal which was short in weight.

A. F. of L. Convention, November 13.

Most Important Gathering in the History of the Federation Will Assemble at New Orleans on that Date.

President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, has issued a call for the 22d annual convention of the federation, to be held at New Orleans beginning November 13 next.

OWNERS EXCLUDED.

International Team Drivers Union Cut the Ground from Under the Disorganizers at Their Toledo Convention.

TO CHOOSE DELEGATES.

The St. Louis Central Trades and Labor Union will choose its delegates at its next regular meeting, Sunday, October 12, and every delegates should be in attendance.

Register.

Comrades will bear in mind: That registration at the main office, City Hall, closes October 11; that you can register in your precinct on October 14 only; that October 15 is the last day for filing nominations; that November 4 is election day and that every Socialist should vote early and see that his comrades do likewise, before the Indians vote on his name.

STREET MEETINGS.

EVERY WEDNESDAY NIGHT—Twelfth and Olive Streets. Thirteenth and Franklin Avenue. EVERY SATURDAY NIGHT—Twelfth and Olive Streets. Thirteenth and Franklin Ave. The Court House. SUNDAY AFTERNOON, 2 P. M.—Thirteenth and Franklin Avenue.

TENTH WARD MEETING.

The Tenth Ward comrades will hold a mass meeting at South West Turn Hall, Ohio avenue and Potomac street, Sunday afternoon, October 5. Comrade G. A. Hoehn will speak in German and Comrade James S. Roche in English. All the workmen of the ward are urged to be present.

The following names constitute the ticket nominated by the Socialists of Moniteau County, Missouri, under the name of WORKING CLASS PARTY. Every man is able, clear and popular, and although this is the first Socialist ticket ever nominated in the county we expect to poll votes enough to give us official standing as a party. On November 5 we shall begin the campaign for 1904, at which date the central county of the State must be Socialist through and through. Let no other county stand idly and WATCH MONITEAU, but keep abreast of her in the forward march, and in two years more Missouri will be the grandest, truest COMMONWEALTH that ever existed on the earth.

Moniteau County Nominates a Full County Ticket and Expects to Obtain Official Standing. A Good Spirit Prevails.

Representative—Joseph Barach, farmer. Probate Judge—J. R. Kelsey, farmer. Circuit Clerk—James Apperson, farmer. County Clerk—Price Cooker, farmer and teacher. Collector—Joe Smoot, carpenter. Sheriff—Lewis Thompson, mason. Treasurer—Robt. Tally, blacksmith. Presiding Judge—S. D. Music, farmer. Judge First District—John Hesfirth, merchant. Judge Second District—John Fulks, farmer. Respectfully, W. I. PHIFER.

TOO MUCH.

When I visited the barber shop last Friday I learned that a speaking of the Allied Party was in progress next door, and as it is customary with Socialist speakers to answer questions asked by those present, I concluded I would ascertain if the same open and straightforward method of transmitting knowledge was permitted or practiced by the Allied Party.

Debate Cut Short in an Allied Party Meeting When Questions Could No Longer Be Answered with Comfort.

When I visited the barber shop last Friday I learned that a speaking of the Allied Party was in progress next door, and as it is customary with Socialist speakers to answer questions asked by those present, I concluded I would ascertain if the same open and straightforward method of transmitting knowledge was permitted or practiced by the Allied Party. Upon entering the hall I noticed there were about twenty men present, among whom were six speakers. The first two speakers (who are candidates or office) devoted their entire time telling who they were and what they would do if elected. The third speaker, Mr. Wilson, centered his remarks in a tirade against Meriwether and concluded by saying he was a working man and was glad to be a member of a party which advocated a principle destined to secure for the toiling wealth producers what belongs to them. As he was about to take his seat I asked the chairman if it would be permissible to ask questions of the speaker. Receiving an affirmative reply I turned to Mr. Wilson and asked him if it was agreeable for me to ask him a series of questions. He replied he would try to answer any questions asked. Mr. Wilson, you are a working man and want to see the worker get what belongs to him? Yes. Now, the entire discourse this evening has been of personalities rather than principles, I understand, however, that one of the cardinal principles of your platform is direct legislation, or to state it more clearly, you want the people to control the government directly and the government in turn to own the public utilities? Yes, that is our desire. Mr. Wilson, will you concede that wages in Alaska are higher than here? Yes. Is it not a fact, also, that wages in the South are less than here? Yes. Then, again, will you not concede (Continued on Page 3)

COMRADE FRED G. STRICKLAND, OF OHIO, WILL SPEAK AT THE CORNER OF 12TH AND OHIO STS., THURSDAY EVENING, OCT. 9, AT 8 O'CLOCK. HE IS A FORCEFUL SPEAKER AND THOSE WHO HEAR HIM WILL HAVE NO CAUSE TO REGRET IT. HE CARRIES A GRAPHOPHONE.

ALL COMRADES WHO CAN SHOULD BE ON HAND TO HELP MAKE THE MEETING A SUCCESS.

DON'T FAIL TO ATTEND THE GENERAL COMMITTEE MEETING AT DELABAR'S HALL, SUNDAY EVENING, OCT. 5, AT 7 P. M. IT IS THE LAST MEETING OF THE CAMPAIGN, AND SHOULD BE ATTENDED BY EVERY PRECINCT AND TRADE UNION REPRESENTATIVE.

THE 50,000 LEAFLETS WILL BE READY FOR DISTRIBUTION TOGETHER WITH THE FAC SIMILE BALLOTS AND THE 10,000 STICKERS. EVERY DELEGATE SHOULD TAKE HIS SHARE.

A GLEE CLUB.

Socialists of Bevier Will Combine Music with Literature in the Making of Socialists. Coal Strike Still Probable.

Bevier, Mo., Sept. 28.—The Socialists of Bevier are going to have a glee party to sing during the campaign, and Comrade Andrews is going to lead it. If we had a few speakers I think we would make things hot for the two old parties. But we in this part of the country are in the same predicament as all other comrades, we are laboring men, so we will do the next best thing, spread the gospel of truth by literature. We are having 5,000 tickets printed with the names of the candidates printed on one side and part of the national and state platforms on the other. So we will be up and doing with reading matter if we cannot make speeches.

The Democrats of this city are in trouble. Governor Dockery has been billed for a speech in Bevier, but they cannot get the opera house, so the Hon. Governor has to make an outdoor talk or pass on. What is funny about the hall is that the owner of it is a good Democrat.

The strike in the East looks as far away from a settlement as it did two or three months ago. The American citizen who claims that he is free born would not think so if he was down in West Virginia, where the miners were thrown out of the company shacks and when they got tents to live in the officers told them that they must go to work or move on. We have heard some of our Bevier friends talk about the poor people of Ireland, who want to help them throw off the yoke of England by sending aid. Now, why do those people still uphold the same system in this great country of ours. But some few of them are afraid that there will be a dividing up and they will lose something. But why do those who have nothing to lose, preach the same doctrine? A man who has not six feet of earth to lay in when he dies, talks the same; that is the funny part. They tell me that a man who did not own a slave was the worst enemy the blue coats had during the civil war. At Bevier we are doing our best to knock the scales off their eyes. It looks as though the situation for the miners in this state is not the best. We do not know what minute we might be called out on a strike. And if we do who knows what the suffering will be? People of this place have no money and no credit, so how are they going to live. Things look blue, and I will close, hoping that the people will strike at the ballot box for the Working Class Party. I am yours,

A BEVIER SOCIALIST.

CHASE IN THE WEST.

Writes of His Experience in the Western Country. Much Socialist Enthusiasm.

A Splendid Field.

Many and varied has been my experience my last report, and it is with difficulty that I find time now to write. Railroading in Montana and Idaho keeps one guessing. Trains all very late owing largely to the Union Pacific strike and I have been unable to make one or two locals where I was billed to speak.

I have to ride all times of day and night and lay over at all kinds of places for hours, in order to make train connections. I mention these difficulties that I encounter so that the comrades who were disappointed at my non-appearance may understand when they read this report the reason why I did not show up. My meetings during the past three weeks in Montana and Idaho have been exceedingly good, with few exceptions. The Montana meetings have been especially encouraging. There is no state in which I have spoken so far, that seems so far advanced in Socialism so far as sentiment goes, as Montana. It is weak on organization as yet, but coming along alright. Socialism seems to have taken hold in the minds of all classes of people. I find it among the ranchers and herders as well as among the miners and other wage workers.

With her small population and the workers so far out numbering the corporation and capitalist element, Montana is most favorably situated to take the lead in the movement, for the emancipation of the workers from wage slavery. If organization is carried on as it should be in the next year or two Montana will take the lead.

Idaho is situated nearly the same, but has a better working organization. Idaho is forging ahead in organization, and has some very fine, active, class conscious workers who are doing much work and making many sacrifices for the cause. Idaho is destined to play an important part in the coming struggle in the political arena. Labor Day I spoke in Boise for the Trades Assembly—celebration, and a fine showing was made by the unions and a splendid audience greeted me at the park. Boise has but recently become a union town; twenty-two unions were in line in the

parade and only two of them were in existence a year ago. Owing to the fact that unionism is of but recent origin, there is considerable conservatism and a little fear of Socialism or political action, but she will fall into line with the rest of the State.

My next place was Silver City on the 3rd and 4th. I spoke on the 3rd for the Miners' Union, who held their Labor Day celebration on that day so that I could get to them from Boise. Everything went off in fine shape there, and the population turned out en masse to celebrate. The following night I spoke on Socialism, and notwithstanding the fact that every one was tired out over the celebration of the day and a ball at night, which lasted until 5 o'clock in the morning, the hall was crowded and very enthusiastic over Socialism. I organized a local of twenty-four members, here, all of whom are very bright men and women—there were three women among them—who will be a good acquisition to the party in Idaho. There are other camps nearby, which will be soon organized by the Silver Comrades and thus do much toward bringing the miners into line for Socialism. At other points I had fairly good meetings. Nampa, Idaho Falls and Rigby were points where I spoke last. At this writing my train is five hours late and it is doubtful if I will reach Emmett, where I am billed to speak to-night. I have made arrangements, however, for a substitute in case I don't reach them, in the person of J. A. Davis, Socialist candidate for Congress. To get to Silver City I was obliged to ride by team fifty miles over the low plains and mountains, through sage brush and jack rabbits, and it was the most sandy and dusty ride that I ever experienced, but it is a part of the life of an agitator and has to be met with a cheerful smile. Labor conditions are undoubtedly better by far in Montana and Idaho than anywhere else in the country, at least better than in any state east of here. There is no poverty or destitution here and every one is sure of something to eat, and yet they want Socialism.

The population of these two states is made up of social rebels who have come from all parts of the country to the west in search of freedom from the oppression of capitalism. In the east or in quest of fortune in the gold fields. They are therefore made up of freedom-loving, whole-souled people, who are not tied down by bigotry and ignorance and made cowardly by fear of losing a \$6-a-week job. They are more free than is the worker of the east, and they see that the condition under which the eastern mill and factory hand and mine worker labors is liable to overtake them and they are ready to fight it. The west will furnish the great impetus to the Socialist movement and this in the near future. The western wealth producer will not allow himself to be subjected to the degrading and humiliating servitude of the eastern wage slave. He will strike a blow with the ballot, that will not only prevent his enslavement but one that will strike the shackles from the limbs of his eastern brethren. The east may well thank the powers that be, that there is a west.

Fraternally yours,
JOHN C. CHASE.

Chase Returns.

Has Given Up His Tour for the Labor Lecture Bureau in Order to Run for Governor of Massachusetts.

The tour of John C. Chase has been abruptly ended by his nomination for Governor of Massachusetts, and his decision to return to the State for the campaign. Dates arranged in the West have been necessarily cancelled by the National Secretary.

St. Louis, Sept. 27, 1902.—Local chapters were issued last week to: Central City, S. Dak.; Deadwood, S. Dak.; Van Buren, Ark.; Barre, Vermont. South Dakota was also granted a State charter.

Capitalist Morality

Revealed in the Play, "A Modern Magdalen."

Amelia Bingham's "A Modern Magdalen" is as true a picture from life as I have ever seen put upon the stage. It was played at my home in Kansas City, and the critics did not like it. I wondered why; and went to see it played in St. Louis.

Before the curtain had gone down on the first act, I knew why some of Kansas City did not approve of "Kalinka," or "A Modern Magdalen." And the dramatic critic of the Post-Dispatch appears to be as dense as the rest of that class, when it comes to understanding human nature. "It," blazily says, "she is so modern that in a determination to sacrifice herself for an invalid sister—rather a weak excuse at best—she chooses to become the mistress of a married man about town rather than the wife of a coarse, but up-to-date money shark, who really loves her."

Of course, it must be understood that critics have to please the editor, who has to please capitalism. That accounts for the many failures on the part of critics to point a truth when reviewing the work of the stage. And while the actress' manager may not appreciate the story she is acting, ex-

THE NEXT MEETING OF THE LABOR PRESS COUNCIL WILL BE HELD AT LIGHTSTONE'S HALL, 11TH AND FRANKLIN AVE., THURSDAY EVENING, OCT. 9. IMPORTANT BUSINESS.

cept that it is capable of dramatic success, it is plain that the author knew how to read life, if he did not understand what he read.

It is the most just, and, therefore, the bitterest arrayal of capitalism that I have seen played to a fashionable audience. The Post critic told the story, without being able to understand it.

A girl, with a heart full of love for a dying sister, sacrifices herself in order to get nourishment to try and bring back to life the only member of her family that is worth saving. She is too independent to be sold by a worthless father.

That is where the story becomes of worth. Katinka did not love the coarse money-lender, but she did love her sister, and in order to save her life, she was willing to lose her own. But not after the manner of society. If she had to become a mistress she had the courage to choose her paramour. She rebelled against society's way of allowing a pair of swinish parents to sell their daughter into legal prostitution, but rather chose to be master of herself. Such nobility of soul cannot be understood by a society that is empty of everything but the getting of wealth.

But aside from that, the author draws the curtain of civilization and reveals a picture that we do not like to see. After 2,000 years of so-called civilization, a woman has to sell herself to save a sister's life. And only the woman is censured. Society's caloused heart does not feel the horror of such a thing being possible. No, society is too busy selling its daughters to men of wealth to understand the situation when it is brought to view, and entirely too pious to mourn at the fact that there are men who will aid their daughters in going astray. It is only the girl whom society damns. The men? Oh, well, that is to be expected; and then some one is needed to furnish money to maintain society's respectability. So these terrible portrayals of modern civilization must be permitted to go uncensored.

Had the author been a Socialist agitator, he could not have drawn a better picture of capitalism. That's why some of Kansas City did not like the play. It may be the reason that the Post critic was opposed to it. There was nothing in the play to prevent any one but a prude or a prudish society from talking about it; but it draws a picture that must be made untrue, and any one who loves morality can talk about that. But only Socialism can remove the cause for such a picture. It was a lesson to me that I never can forget.

W. E. CLARK

Label League Minutes.

Work Done at the Last Session.

September 16, 1902.

Meeting called to order by President Dave Kreyling at 8 p. m. On roll-call all officers were noted present. Minutes of last meeting were read and approved. Credentials were received from the Broommakers' Union, No. 45, for G. Schlenker in the place of J. W. Banghart, resigned.

The organizer made a minute report, which upon motion was received. The Auditing Committee reported that the books of the officers would be examined by next meeting and report made including the third quarter. The committee was given the desired time. The Press Committee reported that Mr. Mohrlang and Mr. Hamburg were willing to appear before the body and explain the misunderstanding as regards the printing of the label cards. When admitted Mr. Hamburg stated that when cards were ordered the understanding between him and the printer that the labels would be run in no more than three colors, and according

to that the printer made the contract at 5 cents a card, but it proved that the Barbers' and the Carriage and Wagon Workers' Unions had five colors in their labels, which caused the additional expense of \$10.00. Mr. Mohrlang verified the statement of Mr. Hamburg.

It was moved to reconsider the action of the last meeting in regard to the price allowed for the label cards. Ten affirmative, two negative. Moved to reconsider the original motion of payment allowed for the printing of the label cards. Motion carried. Moved to substitute to allow the full amount of \$35.00 for printing of the cards and \$1.50 per eyelet holes. Affirmative 9, negative 4.

A communication was read from Coopers' Union, No. 37, informing this body of their withdrawal from the Label League, and requesting the return of the label cuts belonging to Coopers' Union.

On motion the withdrawal of the Coopers was accepted.

Moved that each member of the League constitute a committee of one to visit the different trades unions in behalf of the Label League, to agitate the union labels represented in the League, and the secretary be instructed to furnish the necessary credentials to each member. The attention of the members was called to the fact that there is a union laundry located at 2219 South Ninth street.

Expenses of the evening, \$10.00. There being no further business the meeting adjourned until October 7.

LEON STOLL, Cor. Sec.

3543 Salena street.

ALBERT RONGEY, Fin. Sec.

1399 Franklin avenue.

Workingmen's Protective Union.

Proceedings of the Last Meeting.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 14, 1902.

At the regular meeting held on the above date the following delegates were absent:

J. J. Hoerr, John Kehm, Jos. Vogt, Phil Underberg, F. C. Miller, Fred Stolle, Henry Benner, H. Helbring, A. Hamburg, Christ Murth, E. Phillips, Christ Breidenbacher, Fred J. Albert, Fred Worthington, C. A. Pettis, Geo. Roeder, Gus Stroman, Simon Brinkwitz.

The following cases were accepted by the president since the last meeting:

City vs. John Stochner. Defendant made an assault upon Charles Foerster without provocation. Charles Foerster is a member of Machinists No. 394. Defendant was fined \$5.

H. G. Schuermann vs. H. W. Sanborn. Defendant is a member of Electrical Workers No. 1. He was sued for possession of flat in which he lives. Particulars are, that said Sanborn moved into the said flat in which scarlet fever existed; in consequence his entire family, including himself, took sick with the same disease.

The Judge rendered a decision in favor of plaintiff without hearing any evidence.

An injunction will be applied for to restrain the constable from enforcing the ruling of the court.

City vs. Fred Miller. Defendant, a member of Sewer and Water Pipe Layers No. 1, was arrested for disturbing the peace of one Mrs. Barbara Hughes.

The following case was disposed of since last meeting:

George W. Watkins vs. Fernholtz Brick Company. Plaintiff, a member of Machinists No. 85; bill for balance wages of \$2.80. Defendant company paid the amount into court, including cost.

Fraternally yours,
JOHN F. BERGHERM, Pres.

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

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

Be sure to call for them, and assist Union Labor

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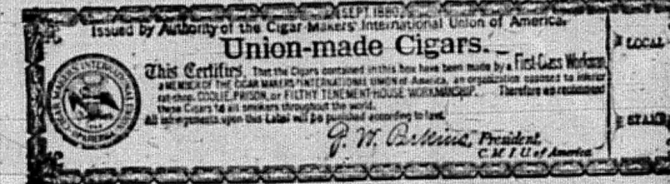
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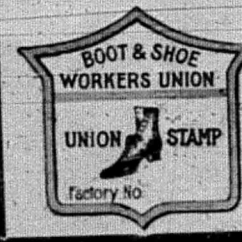
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Are the equal of others in quality of Material and are SUPERIOR in WORKMANSHIP.
Buy them to make your conscience feel right.
Buy them to get the BEST SHOE for your money!

Suits to Order from \$12.00 up. Pants to Order from \$3.50 up.

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

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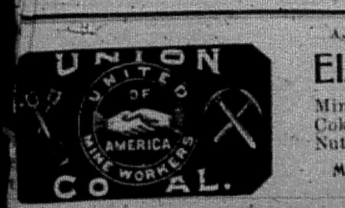
3901 S. Broadway.

Phone - Kjnloch E313.

The International Socialist Review edited by A. M. Simons, is a magazine that every well informed socialist reads every month. \$1.00 a year, 10 cents a copy, three months on trial for 10 cents to any one in the United States and outside Chicago, who has never been a subscriber. New 32-page booklet "What to read on Socialism" mailed free on request. CHARLES H. KERR & COMPANY, Publishers, 56 Fifth Ave., Chicago.

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Questions

The reason the workers support the Republican and Democratic ticket is because our educational, political and religious institutions and also the united press are under the control of capitalism, and they are opposed to progress of the masses for their own personal greed. Instead of teaching them science and the different stages of evolutions, etc., they teach them old rot, written by the monarchs thousands of years ago, and all this in free America, and are not very particular how they handle the truth, but this is not the worst of it; by any means. They grasp the child of tender age and teach it the worst horrors that may be dreamed of, thus so stunning and stupefying their innocent minds that they are made almost unfit to reason for themselves. They know when they have the human conscience enslaved in this manner their victim is easy afterward.

Now, here is some of the stuff you and I have been taught, Mr. Editor, by our Sunday-school teachers, and I have been thinking it would be a good idea if you would start a school for Sunday-school teachers where you could teach them the truth. Here you are: - We must have rich and poor or nobody would work, we have always had them and will always have them. Now, editor, suppose I had a million dollars and you had a million and Mr. Morgan had a million and everybody else had a million dollars, now we all get good and hungry, who would dig potatoes for us? I know I would dig for myself, and I believe you would dig, editor, or lay down. But wouldn't it be a joke to see the fellow with the biggest stomach have to do the most digging? And suppose we all got to freezing, would 150,000 men have to dig for the coldest hearts on earth? I believe Mr. Baer would dig by divine rights, and Mr. Morgan and all the rest of them. I believe I have made my answer clear and it remains for us who have had our eyes opened to assist our fellow man and bring the truth to him, with proper education. We should expose all the humbug and fraud the capitalist class is teaching. I know the truth is oftentimes bitter to the man who cannot reason, but it is always better in the end. He will reason some day. C. SCHEFFLER.

Question for next week:
What compels the worker to ask others for a chance to work?

Too Much.

(Continued from First Page.)

that the working people as a class have nothing?

Here the speaker hesitated a few seconds, then evaded the question by saying that he believed that if a man had the ability to run a business he is entitled to what he can honestly make out of it.

This was as near a reply to the question as an elephant is to a lamp post. My desire, Mr. Wilson, is to show that the working man as a class works for what he can live for. Of course with the obligations of those who conclusively that the class have nothing and their wages are governed almost entirely by what they can live for. Now, if we have reduced street car fare, gas bill, etc., due to public ownership of public utilities and the worker is thus enabled to save a few dollars, what is to prevent the employer from cutting wages when he finds the worker can live cheaper and will work cheaper, which has been shown he will do?

No reply or several seconds. Again, you say, public monopolies are a menace to the public and oppressors of the people. How about the beef trust, sugar trust, steel trust, etc.?

You may say they are the result of protection. Here is a man employed by a trust that is neither considered a public monopoly, or protected by tariff, and yet the producers receive less than 20 per cent of their product in the shape of wages.

What is your party (if successful) going to do to assist this man in getting what belongs to him.

Here the speaker hesitated again and the chairman said in order to CUT THIS DEBATE SHORT I will state that we intend to abolish all monopolies and I'll call on Bro. Ryan for an address.

Bro. Ryan did not explain how all monopolies would be abolished and as I am personally acquainted with him, I expected he would solicit questions from me before he took his seat. He failed to do so, however, and after waiting about ten minutes for his successor, Mr. Moser, to do so, I retired from the hall. As I reached the sidewalk I heard the speaker say, "If any one wishes to ask any questions."

Fraternally yours,
FELIX P. LAWRENCE.

A Splendid Showing.

Those Whose Names Are Not Yet on the Campaign Fund List Should Respond at Once.

Reported, week ending Sept. 5, \$167.75	
Sub. list 220, L. Froehlich:	
Louis Froehlich	25
Mrs. L. Froehlich	25
William Froehlich	25
J. Froehlich	10
Harry D. Froehlich	10
Louis Froehlich	10
Sophia Froehlich	10
Sub. list 235, A. Tittel:	
Chas. H. Berthold	25
Sub. list 453, Wm. Crouch:	
Employees of H. F. B.	1.25
Sub. list 259, E. H. Kohlmann:	
E. H. Kohlmann	25
C. Ochs	25
C. Reida	25
Wm. Schmidt	25
Joseph Richte	25
Joseph Strutz	25
A. Christmann	10
Max Schmertzler	10
John Diehle	10
Felix Durand	10
Jos. Heckstetter	10
Henry H. Rohr	10
A. E. Meyer	1
Fred Schmidt	10
Henry Lunsford	10
Sub. list 67, Wm. Zuck:	
Wm. Zuck	1.00
Collection General Committee	3.35
C. Fund Donation, Chas. Blasberg	50
C. Fund Donation, Fritz Falk	25
C. Fund Pledge, 22 Leonard Stoll	50
C. Sub. List, 409, B. Fleischmann:	
Stefa. Schuster	25
B. Fleischmann	50
Scharon Fribot	10
Fazmony Joseph	10
Franck Weinreich	25
Woy. Miklos	10
John Zay	20
Mrs. Rosa Nagel	25
Kaiser	20
C. Fund Pledge, 87, H. J. Steigewalt	25
C. Sub. List, 414, Hubert Groll:	
Hubert Groll	25
Mrs. E. Steusel	25
C. Sub. List, 400, Phil. H. Mueller:	
P. H. M.	50
Geo. Kleinpeter	25
C. Sub. List, 384, Charles Scheffler:	
C. Scheffler	25
S. S. Hunt	25
Milo H. Southworth	50
Total, week ending Sept. 12, \$182.75	
C. Sub. List 454, H. C. Hill:	
H. C. Hill	25
H. Postatnick	1.00
M. Hamins	50
B. Pearl	25
H. Hall	25
L. Wolf	25
C. H. Slier	25
Robert Bender	25
C. Sub. List 452, Christ Rucker:	
Christ Rucker	25
E. Sigg	25
E. Koening	25
Richard DeBarry	50
Charles Hahn	50
Henry Benner	25
Frank A. Huss	50
H. Weiplich	25
Sam Stein	25
Total week ending Sept. 20, \$188.50	
C. Fund Donation C. L. Drake	1.00
C. Fund Pledge 87, H. J. Steigewalt	50
C. Sub. List 412, Chas. F. Gebelein	1.00
C. F. Gebelein	1.00
Richard DeBarry	50
C. Fund Donation Mike Leahy	1.00
Collection N. St. Louis Turner Hall	6.75
Collection, Druid's Hall, general meeting	3.40
C. Sub. List 289, H. Struckhoff	50
Total week ending Sept. 27, \$203.16	
ALBERT E. SANDERSON, City Secretary.	

NOTE FUND.

The following contributions to the note fund have been received: L. Globe, \$1.90; T. Justus, 90; W. Wiemer, 90; H. Uppenkamp, 90; R. Drake, \$1.90; L. Kruse, 90; J. Storman, 90; J. Zanda, 40; O. Stark, 50; E. O'Kelly, 20; E. Zerabek, 70; W. Stibel, 90; C. Zinkinson, 80.

Get your Socialist literature at distributed cost at headquarters and use it in the propaganda work.
Club Secretaries are asked to forward promptly to City Secretary condensed reports of all meetings.

FREE LECTURE HALL.

The People's Fund and Welfare Association offer the use of their hall at the northwest corner Eleventh and Locust streets, free of charge to all labor organizations for free lectures, entertainments and discussions on social, educational and economic questions. The hall has lately been renovated and is now in a perfectly sanitary condition, and can be secured any evening or Sunday by addressing Louis Kober, 305 North Fourth street, or C. W. Hoffman, 315 Locust street, chairman of Hall Committee.

Strictly Union.

CAMPAIGN ECHOES.

Written for the Comrades to Read. (By the City Secretary.)

If you have a campaign subscription list you should return it, together with your collections thereon, to the City Secretary.

It is in order now for all comrades who have received blank certificates of nomination to rush the work of obtaining signatures thereon. The time is limited, and each holder of a set of blanks should work in his own ward until he has made a thorough canvass. All certificates are returnable not later than October 12. Remember, comrades, that any turned in after that date will be too late to be of any use. The First Ward Central Committee held its sixth meeting September 16, with the First, Fifth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh and Twelfth Precincts represented. Forty-one members were reported in good standing. The Reorganizing Committee for the Eighth Precinct secured an extension of time. Secretary Savage was instructed to order 1,000 copies of "Appeal to Reason," of October 11, for distribution by the members of the precinct clubs, and \$4 was appropriated therefor. Secretary was instructed to notify the members by postal card of the time and place of all future meetings. The committee meets again October 7, at 4136 North Broadway.

The General Committee will meet Sunday, October 5th, at 7 p. m. at Delabar's Hall, Broadway and Elm street. All precinct, also all trades union delegates should not fail to attend.

All Secretaries of clubs are requested to send to City Secretary immediately a revised list of their officers and entire membership. A neglect to comply with this request will seriously impede the work at the headquarters.

The attendance of delegates at the meeting of the C. C. C. on September 29 was unusually large and important matters were passed upon.

Comrades Fred H. Dilno, of Detroit, Mich., and Harry Froehlich, the boy orator, will speak at the Open Air Meeting, corner Twenty-first street and Franklin avenue, Wednesday, October 8, at 8 p. m.

Comrades who have not received a set of blanks for signatures for the Certificates of Nomination for the Congressional, Senatorial, Representative and Justice and Constable Districts can obtain same on application at headquarters.

Comrades G. A. Hoehn and James S. Roche will speak at the mass meeting of the Tenth Ward comrades at Southwest Turner Hall, Sunday afternoon, October 5, at 2 p. m.

Labor Press Council meets October 9 at 8 p. m. at Lightstone's Hall. Every delegate should be at his post of duty.

The sale of literature at our meetings is increasing.

Comrade E. Val Putnam writes that he is very much encouraged by the large attendance at his lectures. He is now in Kansas. He says Comrade Wayland predicts 400,000 votes for our party this election.

Comrade Rappaport of Indianapolis, will speak in St. Louis October 13, 19, 24 and 25. Watch for notices of his meetings.

Don't forget the street meetings at Thirteenth and Franklin, Twelfth and Olive every Wednesday and Saturday evening; also at Broadway and Desha every Saturday evening, and Thirteenth and Franklin, and Twenty-second and North Market every Sunday afternoon at 2 p. m.

Send in your campaign subscription list and your collections thereon, as money is very much needed at headquarters.

Clubs desiring speakers should communicate with Comrade Chas. Scheffler, Secretary of Speakers Bureau, at 4159A Penrose, at least one week prior to the date of the proposed meeting.

Clubs should prepare for a regular and systematic distribution of 10,000 gum stickers, the 50,000 campaign leaflets and the 60,000 fac simile ballots.

Clubs desiring the assistance of the Socialist Drum Corps should communicate with the Secretary-Treasurer, Comrade Otto Kaemmerer, 5524 Easton avenue.

Phone A-1586.

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Short-hand Department: Short-hand, Type-writing, Copying, Letter Filing, Mimeographing, Manufacturing, Office Practice.
Normal Department: Algebra, Geometry, Arithmetic, Grammar, Composition, Spelling, Reading.
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Pupils in the Business Department may have access to any subject or subjects taught in the other departments without additional cost. For further information call at the college or address S. L. OLIVER, Principal, Saint Louis Commercial College, Cor. Grand and Franklin Aves.
Telephone, Lindell 1183 M. Positions secured.

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This is the label of INTERNATIONAL SHIRT, WAIST AND LAUNDRY WORKERS UNION, which can be found on all shirts made in the celebrated Boulevard Shirt Factory, 616 N. Seventh Street, by the best skilled UNION LABOR, under fair conditions. If you cannot get them from your DEALER kindly call or write us and we will gladly make them for you.
The Boulevard Shirt Fct'y.
616 NORTH SEVENTH STREET.

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

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Universal Home Co.
311 Chestnut St.

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Miners and Dealers in Anthracite, Charcoal, Coke, Shaker, screened, Lump, Egg and Nut Coal. Telephone, Kjnloch B-119.
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ST. LOUIS LABOR.

Issued Every Saturday at Rooms 9 and 10, No. 22 N. 4th Street, St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE LABOR PRESS COUNCIL OF ST. LOUIS AND VICINITY. Official Organ of the Socialist Party of Missouri.

Published in the interest of Organized Labor, in the Shop and at the Ballot Box.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES IN ADVANCE.

Table with subscription rates: One Year (50 Cents), Six Months (25 Cents), Three Months (15 Cents), Yearly in Clubs of 10 (40 Cents).

EDITORIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Communications must reach the office by Monday evening preceding the issue in which they are to appear. Contributions and items of news concerning the labor movement are requested from our readers.

THE LABOR PRESS COUNCIL meetings are held at LIGHTSTONE'S HALL, second floor, Eleventh and Franklin Avenue, the second Thursday of each month at 8 p. m.

Entered at the Postoffice at St. Louis, Mo., as second-class matter, in December, 1900.



WABASH EARNINGS INCREASED \$60,711 THE THIRD WEEK IN SEPTEMBER over the same period in 1901. The earnings for the week were \$439,315.35.

Skinned 'em in fine shape, didn't they? Wonder when the workers will wake up?

THE SOCIALIST PARTY WILL BE KNOWN IN MISSOURI THIS FALL AS THE WORKING CLASS PARTY. REMEMBER IT.

THE TERM, "VOTING CATTLE," HAS BEEN USED CONSIDERABLY of late years, but many have failed to grasp its meaning. A recent item in the local press serves to bring the term to mind and gives an opportunity to define its meaning.

They have never had a word in their selection as candidates, but they will be expected to vote for them, and many of them will, a sufficient number to elect them.

They vote for men whom they do not know, men in whose selection they have had no voice, men who are really opposed to every demand of the working class, men who use their power when elected to destroy organized labor, who are in no way answerable to the workers for their actions, and yet they complain if these officers shoot them down when they strike.

AN EFFORT IS BEING MADE BY MEMBERS OF THE BROTHERHOOD of Railway Trainmen to secure desirable legislation in Jefferson City next year. At the instigation of Pacific Lodge, No. 64, of this city, the Grand Lodge, with headquarters in Cleveland, O., has ordered a poll of all Missouri lodges.

Letters of notification have just been received by the local lodges. The poll must be in from the twenty-five Missouri lodges by October 15. Each lodge is asked to name a representative on the Legislative Board, which will then proceed to select a man who will spend all of his time in Jefferson City when the General Assembly meets.

In view of this action the Railway Trainmen seem to be in favor of politics in the union. From our standpoint, however, we do not think much of such politics. The capitalist likes nothing better than to be begged for legislation; he only howls when labor begins to demand.

THE SOCIALIST PARTY WILL BE KNOWN IN MISSOURI THIS FALL AS THE WORKING CLASS PARTY. REMEMBER IT.

THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE Railroad for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, shows a total of \$33,909,268 for operating expenses, which taxes, rentals, etc., swelled to a total expenditure for the year of \$44,711,415.

These figures represent what capitalism means. The thousands of employees of the Santa Fe system received less than 33 million dollars, while the few hundred shareholders received over 15 million. Those shareholders never performed any of the real work connected with the road's operation, in fact many of them never saw the road during the entire year; yet in return for the ownership of a mere piece of paper the shareholders shared 15 million dollars among themselves.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND MINERS AND THEIR FAMILIES are starving in the coal fields; they are striking for the right to live as men and women; for five long months they have held out against their masters and their condition has called aloud for aid.

One hundred and fifty bankers in Wall street start a flurry in stocks and cry for "more money" to enable them to carry on their jobbing; their call is heeded instantly. Secretary of the Treasury Shaw at once issues over a hundred million dollars from the United States Treasury, overstepping the law in such cases, but satisfying the desire of the capitalists who make a profit on such deals.

What is the difference in these cases, you say? The simplest thing in the world. The interests of workmen are at stake in the first instance, while capitalist interests hang in the balance in the second; the government is controlled by the capitalists and they naturally look after their own interests.

THE SOCIALIST PARTY WILL BE KNOWN IN MISSOURI THIS FALL AS THE WORKING CLASS PARTY. REMEMBER IT.

THE RECENT INTRODUCTION OF AMERICAN MACHINERY AND American capitalist ideas into the manufactories of England has given rise

to a very serious question from the standpoint of organized labor. For years the trades unions of England have practically controlled the wages and hours of employment in the great majority of English manufactories, until it became a natural part of the business for the employer to make a contract with his employees.

The appearance of the American has, however, changed all this and there is today forming on the English horizon one of the greatest labor wars that country has ever seen. The Yankee has no compassion for his men, and in order to make a profit or undersell a competitor, he will grind them down to the lowest level of endurance.

The English trades unionists, however, have been too long in control to allow such changes to be made and its attempt will be attendant with all sorts of protests on their part and many will be the long-fought battles.

It is to be hoped that they will be as successful with their new masters as they were with their old. Experience, however, teaches us to feel somewhat dubious. Certain it is the most critical stage of the English labor movement and it is to be hoped that the storm will be weathered.

THE RECENT MOVEMENTS IN THE COTTON INDUSTRY OF THE country prove beyond doubt the contention of the Socialists that the capitalist in the purchase of labor power looks for the cheapest and upon such cheap labor builds his profits. Within the last few years nearly all the great cotton mills of the country have moved to the South.

There are no restrictions on child labor in the South, and thousands of little babies are wearing out their lives in the Southern cotton factories. The capitalists of the North have long had their eyes on this paradise of profit and have gradually moved into the district until the large majority of cotton goods to-day is the product of this child labor.

Nearly every bolt of cloth is reeking with their life blood, but the capitalists, who coin it into profit for their luxury throw up their hands in holy horror at any mention of wrongdoing.

Such things are natural, however, under capitalism. The little children must live and the cotton lords own that upon which their lives depend, and in their slavery they must accept whatever terms the cotton lord offers. The wrong lies in the private ownership of the machines; if they were owned by the people who operated them, the working class, there would be no child labor, for there would be no one to make a profit off the labor of children.

The question, too, rests with the workers; they can own the machines, if they will but own the government. They can own the government if they will but vote.

THE SOCIALIST PARTY WILL BE KNOWN IN MISSOURI THIS FALL AS THE WORKING CLASS PARTY. REMEMBER IT.

Get Pointers From Capitalists.

The recent controversy over the choice of candidates on the Democratic ticket brings home a lesson which every workman should learn. The World's Fair movement among the local capitalists are firm in their demands that the administration shall be a "business" administration, and to that end they insist that the candidates shall come up to their standard.

The lesson is this, if they look to the ballot box for the carrying out of their opinions, why should not the workers look in the same direction? If they see so much in the control of the powers of government, why would not the workers receive the same benefit through a like control?

The workers should look to the ballot box. They would be benefited by the control of government and they will eventually learn the same lesson and take the same steps that their masters have taken. If the workers had used the ballot box, if they had controlled the government, the many massacres of labor would not have taken place.

Ours is the power, brothers; we can put an end to our slavery if we will; we can forever stop the murder of our fellows if we but act. Is the reward worth the effort? Is the casting of a ballot in our own interest such a hard thing to do that we must forever bear the burdens that our masters fasten on us?

If the militia and the Federal Judge were in our control would we be unable to handle them? Would we still suffer what we now go through? It is surely worth the trying.

THE SOCIALIST PARTY WILL BE KNOWN IN MISSOURI THIS FALL AS THE WORKING CLASS PARTY. REMEMBER IT.

The California Situation.

work directly with the Union Labor Party, while in San Francisco the Party has decided to remain neutral.

The question is a very serious one and demands careful attention. Whether the Socialist Party shall give way to any other party has long been a question in the Socialist movement, and in its decision, we take it that the only point to be considered is one of class interests. If the party in the field truly represents the interests of the working class and is not a capitalist side show, then it is not for the members of the Socialist party to oppose it, but to work for and with it.

As a rule we would discourage the formation of Union Labor Parties, for, being inexperienced, they are liable to fall an easy prey to the capitalist politician, and for the further reason that the Socialist movement is the proper expression of the class struggle politically. And as such it will naturally be chosen as the channel through which to operate, provided it has conducted itself in such a manner as to be worthy of the support and confidence of the working class.

The present action is the result of those experiences, and a dear lesson has been learned. We are not satisfied with their so-called "neutral" stand, however, and hope to see a fearless expression from them. In Los Angeles the right course has been taken and the Union Labor Party of that city will to all intents and purposes be a Socialist Party and its policy will be a Socialist policy.

H. SLIKERMAN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 1015-16 Chemical Building, N. E. Cor 8th and Olive Streets, Telephone: Kinloch, B 60.

HIRE ONLY Union Musicians, Local No. 2, A. F. of M., Local No. 8, N. L. of M., Headquarters, 604 Market St.

THE PLATFORM.

The Socialists of St. Louis in convention assembled, reaffirm their adherence to the principles of international socialism and declare the aim of the Socialist Party to be the organization of the working class, and in sympathy with it, into a political party, with the object of conquering the powers of government and using them for the purpose of transforming the present system of private ownership of the means of production and distribution into collective ownership by the entire people.

Development of Industry.

Formerly the tools of production were simple and owned by the individual worker. Today the machine, which is but an improved and more developed tool of production, is owned by the capitalists and not by the workers. This ownership enables the capitalists to control the product and keep the workers dependent upon them.

Effects of Private Ownership.

Private ownership of the means of production and distribution is responsible for the ever-increasing uncertainty of livelihood and the poverty and misery of the working class, and it divides society into two hostile classes--the capitalists and wage-workers. The once powerful middle class is rapidly disappearing in the mill of competition. The struggle is now between the capitalist class and the working class. The possession of the means of livelihood gives to the capitalists the control of the government, the press, the pulpit and the schools, and enables them to reduce the workingmen to a state of intellectual, physical and social inferiority, political subservience and virtual slavery.

Domination of Capitalist Class.

fore, consider it of the utmost importance for the Socialist Party to support all active efforts of the working class. The economic interests of the capitalist class dominate our entire social system; the lives of the working class are recklessly sacrificed for profit, wars are fomented between nations, indiscriminate slaughter is encouraged and the destruction of whole races is sanctioned in order that the capitalists may extend their commercial domination abroad and enhance their supremacy at home.

The Working Class and Socialism.

But the same economic causes which developed capitalism are leading to Socialism, which will abolish both the capitalist class and the class of wage-workers. And the active force in bringing about this new and higher order of society is the working class. All other classes, despite their appar-

ent or actual conflicts, are alike interested in the upholding of the system of private ownership of the instruments of wealth production. The Democratic, Republican, the bourgeois public-ownership parties, and all other parties which do not stand for the complete overthrow of the capitalist system of production, are alike political representatives of the capitalist class.

Means to the End.

The workers can most effectively act as a class in their struggle against the collective powers of capitalism by constituting themselves into a political party, distinct from and opposed to all parties formed by the propertied classes.

Duty of the Socialist Party.

While we declare that the development of economic conditions tends to the overthrow of the capitalist system, we recognize that the time and manner of the transition to Socialism also depend upon the stage of development reached by the proletariat. We, therefore, to better its condition and to elect Socialists to political offices, in order to facilitate the attainment of this end.

Municipal Measures.

- As municipal measures we, therefore, advocate: 1. The public ownership and operation of all public utilities, such as street railways, gas and electric plants, telephone systems and all other industries which the powers of the municipality permit it to acquire; the revenues to be applied to the increase of wages and shortening of hours of labor of the employes and to improve generally the condition of the working class of this city, but under no circumstances shall any part of said revenues be applied to the reduction of taxes in favor of the capitalist class. 2. The abolition of the contract system on all public work, such work to be done under direct supervision of the city and under union conditions, with a minimum wage of two dollars per day of not exceeding eight hours. 3. Inauguration of public works for the employment of the unemployed. 4. The enactment and strict enforcement of laws protecting all workers in stores, shops and factories. 5. Compulsory education of all boys and girls up to the age of sixteen years; the city to provide all books and school supplies free and food and clothing where necessary. 6. Application of the principles of direct legislation (the initiative and referendum) and the imperative mandate to the conduct of all public affairs. 7. Amendment of the city charter enlarging the powers of the municipality in the interest of the working class.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY Good Firms For Our Readers to Patronize. BUTCHER: Charles Schlather, Butcher, Fresh and Salt Meats, 5324 N. Broadway. DRUGGIST: Wm. R. Schettler, Druggist, 9300 N. Broadway. GROCERIES: Esselbruegge Mercantile Co., Dealers in Groceries and Liquors, 5138-44 N. Broadway. Iermann Rindorknecht, dealer in Groceries, Feed, Provisions, Wines, Liquors and Cigars, 6130 N. B'way. SAND: Charles V. Jhrenhold, Moulding Sand, 4201 N. Twentieth St. SALOONS: John Loumann, Saloon, 6134 N. Broadway. Call on Bloemcke & Co.'s Branch Saloon and Boarding-house, 4220 N. Broadway. Henry Holtkamp, Saloon and Bowling Alleys, 4214 N. Broadway. The Cohreb Bar, Fine liquors and cigars, Andy's Place, 9th and Pine Bell, Main 1923; Kinloch, A 989.

H. H. JOBE, Union Shoe REPAIRING SHOP, 1208 Park Ave., St. Louis, Mo. UNION SHOE REPAIR SHOPS. BOOT & SHOE WORKERS UNION. Nick Berlingen, with W. Beyeradorfer, 2917 E. Grand Ave. Jacob Adler, 2528 S. Broadway. Otto Winkler, 1521 Park Ave. H. Demhardt, 716 Choateau Ave. H. H. Jobe, 1208 Park Ave. Paul Stutko, 1727 N. 9th St. J. Schnappauf, 2608 S. Broadway. Louis Bowler, 4713 Franklin Ave. Paul Schwartz, 3225 Lemay Ave. H. Hopmann, 2714 S. Broadway. J. M. Stober, with Heitmann, 3228 S. Broadway. George Hirsch, 896 Arsenal St. Wm. Beyer, 1932 Gravois Ave. A. M. Stoddard, 1502 Arlington Ave. A. Sturm, 3314 Minnesota Ave. W. R. Sanders, 1659 Arsenal St. Geo. Frisch, 408 N. 9th St. Frank Ujka, with W. L. Douglas, 60 Olive St. Dan Lafferty, 2903 Franklin Ave. George Roth, 2854 S. 7th St. H. A. Brockhaus, 2804 N. Grand Ave. Ben Shay, 2304 S. Broadway. P. Noack, 2107 1-2 S. Broadway.

Martin S. Brennan, 911 CHESTNUT ST. STORES AND LOFTS: 1706 WASHINGTON AV., 1800 N. WHITTIER AV., 1800 N. WHITTIER AV., 1800 N. WHITTIER AV., SEVENTH & LEMAY AV., 1011 CLARK, cor. of 11th st., large store, 1011 N. EIGHTEENTH, cor. of Mul-laply, 1011 N. SIXTH, stable, room for 30. NOTE: If there is nothing in this list to suit you, get a free copy of "The Weekly Real Estate Bulletin" at this office or any drug store. Contains lists of all agents classified by district and price. Very convenient.

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