

WORKINGMEN
of All Countries,
UNITE!

ST. LOUIS LABOR.

You Have NOTH-
ING to Lose but
Your Chains, and
a World to Gain.

VOL. III.

ST. LOUIS, MO., SATURDAY, JAN. 24, 1903.

NO. 103.

ANOTHER CAPITALIST SCHEME.

Manufacturers' Association Trying to Make Bureau of Labor a Branch of the Proposed "Ministry of Commercial Pirates" Known as "Department of Commerce."--President Gompers' Protest.

A friend of ours, a Socialist, although one of the leading manufacturers of St. Louis, sends us the following circular, which is self explanatory:

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MANUFACTURERS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

DAVID M. PARRY, Prest.,
Parry Mfg. Co., Indianapolis, Ind.
HAMILTON CARHARTT, Treas.,
Hamilton Carhartt, Mfr., Detroit, Mich.
MARSHALL CUSHING, Secy.,
General Offices, New York, N. Y.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
(Three General Officers, Twelve Vice-
Presidents, Six at Large.)
DANIEL C. RIPLEY,
United States Glass Co., Pittsburg, Pa.
WILLIAM McCARROLL,
American Leather Co., New York.
JAMES F. TAYLOR,
American Oak Leather Co., Cincin-
nati, O.
C. N. FAY,
Fay-Sholes Co., Chicago, Ill.
D. A. TOMPKINS,
D. A. Tompkins Co., Charlotte, N. C.
FRED A. GEIER,
Cincinnati Milling Machine Co., Cin-
cinnati, O.
GEORGE T. COPPINS,
Walworth Mfg. Co., Boston, Mass.
C. R. HOAG,
Whitehead & Hoag Co., Newark, N. J.

W. H. WITHINGTON,
Withington & Cooley Mfg. Co., Jack-
son, Mich.
WILLIAM H. HART,
The Stanley Works, New Britain, Conn.
CHARLES A. SCHIEREN,
Charles A. Schieren & Co., New York
City.
E. B. PIKE,
Pike Manufacturing Co., Pike Station,
N. H.
CHARLES ARTHUR CARLISLE,
Studebaker Bros. Mfg. Co., South
Bend, Ind.
LUCIEN SHARPE,
The Brown & Sharpe Mfg. Co., Prov-
idence, R. I.
FRERERICK W. SIVYER,
Northwestern Malleable Iron Co., Mil-
waukee, Wis.
SUMMERFIELD BALDWIN,
Warren Mfg. Co., Baltimore, Md.
THEODORE C. SEARCH,
Consolidated Lake Superior Co., Phila-
delphia, Pa.
JAMES DEERING,
Deering Harvester Co., Chicago, Ill.
General Offices: 170 Broadway
(Maiden Lane and Cortlandt street).

CONFIDENTIAL.

New York, Jan. 15, 1903.

Dear Sirs--The bill proposing to create the new department of commerce is now before the house at Washington. The house wants to pass it and the senate wants to agree to it, though it amends Senator Nelson's original bill. The business interests of the country are united for it.

There are three elements of opposition, neither one of which, nor all of them put together, as we believe, ought for one moment to weigh against this most beneficial and even necessary measure. Some don't like the proposition that this public man or that may happen to be appointed to the first secretaryship. Certain others fear that certain little parts of the government machinery may be dislocated for a month or two. Finally, certain representatives of organized labor DECLARE THAT THE BILL SHALL NEVER BECOME A LAW if it includes, as it is now intended to have it include, the present bureau of labor--for they want that to be left out, so that a tenth department and also a tenth secretaryship may later be obtained, devoted to the interests of organized labor alone.

We do not believe that these are disinterested or patriotic reasons why a measure so wise and necessary in itself and so universally demanded by the business interests of the country should be defeated; and we ask you personally to use your efforts, which MAY BE ESSENTIAL TO SUCCESS, to push the bill along. You can do it, as no one else can do it, because you can write Congressman Bartholdt, De-
Armond, Shackelford and Cochran of your state, ASKING THEM NOT TO LET THIS BILL FAIL. It is so near to success! It is so worthy in every way! It is antagonized from such unworthy motives!

Will you not do this? And will you not notify our Mr. Cushing what you have done, so that you may the better

co-operate with us and we may the better co-operate with you to the end desired by all of us in common? I ASK YOU AS EARNESTLY AS POSSIBLE NOT TO NEGLECT THIS. It is the only way; we must accept these small duties to achieve success. Organized labor is on the scene ALL THE TIME. Are we not equally strong, intelligent and vigilant. Yours respectfully,
D. M. PARRY,
President.

MARSHALL CUSHING, Secretary.

The trades unions of the country will understand the above circular of the National Manufacturers' association. It is an attempt to establish a system of capitalist paternalism over the great trades union movement.

How can this be counteracted? Only by independent political action as proposed and carried on by the Socialist Party. Nothing short of this can do it.

Stick to your trades unions. Build them up. Strengthen them. Get every working man and woman interested in your union.

But do not stop there. Let us meet the enemy on the political field. Get out of your old Democratic and Republican boodle camps! Come out into the open air, on the battlefield where the Socialist Party, with honor, enthusiasm and sacrifice, is waging the noble, heroic war for labor's emancipation from wage slavery.

We are glad to see that President Gompers of the A. F. of L. has already protested against the manufacturers' latest scheme.

However, the most effective protest will be two million Socialist votes in the national elections of 1904.

Trades unionists, to the front! Politically you must concentrate your forces under the banner of the Socialist Party.

PARAGRAPH 175 AND ALFRED KRUPP.

Criminal Prosecution or Scientific Treatment.

By E. UNTERMANN IN INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST REVIEW.

One of the survivals of feudal ignorance in the penal code of the German empire is paragraph 175, making so-called "unnatural vices" a criminal offense. The Socialists have often pointed out that modern science shows such abnormalities to be pathological phenomena which belong to the field of the physician, not of the criminal judge. Capitalist morality, however, has never permitted the repeal of paragraph 175, and countless unfortunates have thus been under the constant fear of criminal persecution for practices that were the result of abnormal physical conditions.

It was with a view of protecting these victims of physical and social laws that Vorwaerts, after a careful investigation of the actual facts, disclosed the sensational secret that Alfred Krupp, the "cannon king" of Essen, was one of these unfortunates, and had selected the island of Capri, off Naples, for a refuge. The Italian criminal code, the only one in Europe without a paragraph 175, made this island the favorite haunt of such people, and it was only when public opinion became aroused that the Italian government gave Krupp a hint to leave the country. He died suddenly in his villa "Huegel," in Essen, shortly after Vorwaerts had made these disclosures, and it is still a matter of doubt whether he died of apoplexy or committed suicide.

In making this disclosure, the Vorwaerts plainly stated its reasons, and again urged the repeal of paragraph 175. Nevertheless, the issue was confiscated by the police and criminal prosecution against the responsible editor begun. The majority of the capitalist press at once proceeded to incite the public against what they termed the "vile calumnies" of the Socialist organ. Even the tragic death of the unfortunate man did not prevent the political press from making capital out of the incident for their grasping schemes. They even went so far as to charge the Vorwaerts with causing the death of the cannon king. The official autopsy, however, declared the death of Krupp to be due to brain paralysis, in consequence of a chronic enlargement of the vital organs.

Nevertheless, the capitalist press continued its scurrilous attacks and insinuations. Only exceptionally independent papers remained calm and discussed the case on its merits. Said the liberal Munchener Neuesten Nachrichten: The process against the Vorwaerts is causing a great stir, as well on account of the personality of the man who the Socialist organ has thus charged, as on account of the sudden and energetic interference of the state prosecutor. The latter has hardly ever acted so quickly before, when a private individual was concerned. * * * It is pertinent to ask whether the state would also lend its aid to any less known and less wealthy private individual, against any paper that would publish any insulting or incriminating charges about him. We believe that in the case of any Mr. X or Y the public prosecution would remember paragraph 416 of the criminal rules, which says: "A public prosecution on account of the criminal offenses named in paragraph 414 is instituted only then when the public interest demands it." But we ask in vain: What public interest was affected in

the case of Krupp? Public morality? The article of Vorwaerts was written very carefully, and certainly did not dwell on those unpleasant matters any more, in reality even less, than is done in many reports of horrible crimes or police reports dealing with immoral offenses. Vorwaerts could not dare to give any sensational or "piquant" tinge to its disclosures for tactical reasons. For it pursued by its statements the humane purpose of contributing to the repeal of paragraph 175 of the penal code, which prosecutes in Germany such practices as Krupp is said to have indulged in on the island of Capri.

Another public statement remarkable for its objectivity is that of the "Scientific Humanitarian Committee of Berlin and Leipzig," which declares:

"In connection with the case of Krupp the opinion has frequently been voiced that it is a grave insult to charge any one with being addicted to homo-sexual practices. Without entering into the question whether Alfred Krupp was homo-sexual or not, the 'Scientific Humanitarian Committee' protests energetically against this opinion in the name of more than 1,500 homo-sexuals whose character and moral conduct are as honorable as that of sexually normal persons. The committee demands that humanitarian consequences be drawn from scientific investigations, in order that the fatal errors which have made social victims of constitutionality homo-sexual persons may at last be avoided."

The German emperor was present at the burial of Krupp and made an impassioned speech, in which he charged the Socialists with besmirching the reputation of honorable men, and ended with inciting the working men of the Krupp works to class hatred against their class-conscious fellow workers. The Vorwaerts took the emperor to task for this speech, declaring that he was anticipating the prosecuting attorney without being acquainted with the facts in the case.

As the capitalist press continued to flow over the praises of the energy, business talent and magnanimity of the deceased, Vorwaerts made a number of disclosures about the "generosity" of Krupp, among which the following deserve special attention:

The firm of Krupp had built several thousand houses for its workmen, which they rented at a moderate price. This gave them not only a means of keeping the employes under constant supervision, but also the advantage of depriving them of their shelter on a moment's notice, whenever they showed a disposition to rebel against the feudal regulations of the establishment.

The firm maintained a number of stores which sold their goods to the employes at current prices and returned a certain discount to them at the end of each year. This discount, amounting to from 6 to 7 per cent., was computed on the first of July and paid in December. But this discount was by no means paid to all of the employes. Those who left the employ of the firm voluntarily or involuntarily lost this discount completely. Even in the most favorable case, when a man left after receiving the discount in December, he still lost the whole discount from July to December. In

other words, these company stores were only another means of exerting a material pressure on the employes.

The crowning "benevolent institution" of Krupp was the employes' pension fund. It was indeed highly benevolent—to the company. It was compulsory for every employe to contribute to this fund. The admission fee amounted to one and a half times the daily wage, on an average to six mark. The current contributions amounted to two and a half per cent. of the wages, making a total contribution of about thirty-five mark per year for workingmen. In order to be in line for the benefits of this fund a man had to be in the service of the company for 20 years without interruption, and his complete invalidity had to be certified by two physicians. In computing the time of service, the period of employment before the eighteenth year is not counted, but contributions for this time must be paid just the same. Spells of sickness longer than thirteen weeks and employment as a partial invalid are not taken into consideration. All who leave or are discharged before the twentieth year do not receive a cent. And an enormous number of employes left every year. Any attempt to have an independent political opinion or to belong to a trade union was at once punished by discharge. The total so discharged amounted to seven or eight thousand a year. Under these circumstances, an enormous surplus flowed back to the company, which amounted to almost half of the contributions paid by the employes. With a total membership of 25,882 and a total contribution of 2,246,000 mark, the surplus amounted to about 1,167,000 mark. "Indeed," says Vorwaerts, "a more refined, one is tempted to say a better, swindling system for the exploitation of workingmen under the guise of benevolence could not be devised." It is plain that the employes did not like to lose the great sums which they had contributed, and so they became meek and soulless subjects of the feudal despotism of the Krupp firm. This system finally became so oppressive that five protest meetings were held by the employes during last year, in which resolutions were passed demanding legal protection against the benevolent "pension fund." A telegram sent by one of these meetings to Krupp in Capri was never answered. Such was the benevolence of the Krupp firm.

"The capitalist press," says Vorwaerts, "are celebrating Krupp as one of the great men of the world. But it is only their bad conscience that causes this wild disturbance. For no case is so well calculated to tear the mask of divine superiority from the faces of the exploiters as that of the late Krupp, whose position in his giant establishment had less meaning than that of the least laborer." * * * It is plain that the exploiters are not pleased to have it demonstrated how absolutely superfluous Krupp was in the organization of that enormous undertaking. And it is the irony of it all that just those papers who are praising him most have spread the news that the income of the firm increased most after he had withdrawn from active management."

The attitude of the Socialists in this question, compared to the mean and low standard of the capitalist press comment, is so superior that even so conservative a man as Prof. Mommsen, the famous historian, has declared "the only element in present society worthy of esteem are the Socialists."

The anarchist methods of the agrarians and clericals in the reichstag have done much to open the eyes of the German people to the true condition of affairs. Indeed, the recent proceedings in the reichstag mark a new epoch in the history of that country and will certainly produce radical changes in the sentiment of the majority of the intelligent voters of that country. And the oppressors

see the danger.

"Right Honorable Sir!

"The Social Democracy received in the reichstag's elections votes: 1881, 312,000; 1884, 550,000; 1887, 763,000; 1890, 1,427,000; 1893, 1,787,000; 1898, 2,212,000, and would probably poll two and a half million votes in the coming reichstag's election if its growth only remained the same. But the Socialists expect to poll 3,900,000 votes, at least, so their leaders have declared at the national convention in Munich. The Socialist party will then contest the second ballot in still more election precincts than in 1898 and expects to win out, in consequence of the greater intensity of industrial, denominational and national antagonisms between the non-Socialist Parties, even in those precincts where such a possibility was not given before.

"Unfortunately, we must, therefore, anticipate a considerable increase of Socialist representatives in the reichstag, who now number 58, and thus a greater influence of this party, which is already strongly felt in the reichstag. What a danger it would be to have the Socialists assume a dominating position in the reichstag needs no explanation.

"To forestall this danger with all our strength is a duty which is dictated by national, social, industrial and ethical motives."

This is the introduction of a secret circular signed by the leaders of the feudal nobility and industrial plutocracy, and appealing to the capitalist elements for contributions to a fund of 300,000 mark for the purpose of publishing and distributing 8,000,000 pamphlets against Socialism. The Vorwaerts publishes the circular in full with all the signatures and invites the comrades to contribute a million mark for the purpose of publishing and distributing answers to the capitalist pamphlets, which Vorwaerts has also secured.

The campaign documents of the exploiters and their methods in the reichstag are eloquent proofs how fearlessly and successfully the Socialists have defended the interests of the working class. All the attempts of the Socialists to amend the proposed "usury tariff" in the interest of the working class were voted down, and when the proceedings threatened to become endless and make the passage of the bill during the present term impossible, the majority simply changed the order of business and decided to adopt the whole tariff en bloc.

The Socialists were not slow to impress on the majority the consequences of such a step.

Comrade Bebel thundered this warning into their ears: "It can not be disputed that a revolution will again become necessary if the oppressed masses are deprived of every vestige of right, if disfranchisement, laws of exception and suppression of all opposition again become a fact. No nation will stand that. But this revolution will be made by a mass of men whose education and organization have never been equaled in history. We are sincerely willing to avoid such a disaster. For this reason alone do we enter this parliament and endeavor to make laws together with you that will prevent the oppression of the masses and ameliorate the condition of the working class as much as possible."

The reichstag, already in a state of intense excitement, seemed temporarily on the verge of a riot when one of the speakers of the Catholic Party, Mr. Bachem, intimated that the Socialists had made disparaging remarks about the radical allies, which alone assisted them in the opposition against the majority. The Socialists insisted that Bachem should openly declare what they had said, but he refused to prove the truth of his assertion. The excitement and the noise became so great that the presiding officer of the reichstag had to suspend the session for half an hour. This is the first time in the history

of the German reichstag that such a step became necessary, and the capitalist press is vociferously condemning the Socialists and blaming them for this "disgraceful incident." Disgraceful for whom?

SOCIALIST PROPAGANDA.

NOTES FROM THE FIELD OF AGITATION

Montana State Federation has issued an address advising the members of the attached local unions to circulate Socialist party literature and aid in building up that organization.

The California Socialist is a handsome and well-edited new paper that comes from San Francisco. M. W. Wilkins, one of the ablest writers and speakers in the country, is at the helm.

Our old friend, Will Thorne, was elected to the city council of West Ham, England, unopposed. At the preceding election the Socialists defeated the old parties so badly that they did not have the courage to stick up candidates this year.

Walter Thomas Mills' school to train Socialist orators has opened its winter season at Kansas City with 45 scholars, and the number will increase to a hundred. Mills delivers Sunday evening lectures in the largest theater in the city to a packed house.

Mayor-elect Coulter, of Brockton, says: "For the first time in the history of Brockton a considerable number of union men have been elected. Of the candidates-elect, nine of the eleven Socialists carry union cards and the other two would if their occupations were such as to give them opportunity for uniting with any of the crafts. Brockton will demonstrate to the nation in the coming year what union working men, through the Socialist party, can accomplish."

NOTICE TO COMRADES.

Comrades, it is for the good of your paper not to send in any more of the old "Mo. S." "St. L. L." sub-cards, because the new management can not pay any bills with them. Cash is preferred.

UNDER SOCIALISM the people will produce goods in fact as well as name, and the shoddy "bads" now miscalled goods will have no place where things are made for use and not for profit.

SOCIALIST NORTH CENTRAL AGITATION CLUB.

As instructed by the club, I am to inform you that we have organized what is to be known as Socialist North Central Agitation club, which is composed of the members of the Fifteenth Ward club and of the Seventeenth Ward club. This club is to carry on propaganda work and agitation. We still have our separate ward organizations, separate and distinct of this club. The following officers were elected: F. W. Wehking, rec.-sec.; Geo. C. Allen, fin.-sec.; C. Scheffler, org. This club will give a public lecture and hour on Wednesday evening, February 11, 1903, at 7 p. m. sharp at Phoenix hall, Jefferson and Cass avenues. All are welcome.

This newly formed club will meet on the second and fourth Wednesday evenings of the month at Phoenix hall, Jefferson avenue and Cass avenue. Now, Comrade Editor, the object of our club is to have you give us a notice in St. Louis Labor, also don't forget to publish our meeting of February 11, 1903.

I will inclose announcements of our euchre and hop which is now in the hands of this club. Of course, the printing was done by the Fifteenth Ward club, before this club was in existence, which you might make notice of if you see fit.

Hoping this will meet with your approval, I am fraternally,

F. W. WEHKING, Rec.-Sec.
820 North Twentieth St.

GREETINGS FROM NEW MEXICO

East Las Vegas, N. M., Jan. 13, 1903.
I think your paper is excellent and every Socialist should read it, and I am more than pleased with the stand you take as regards fusion or compromise with any party, no matter what it is called. If we ever abandon our position we are gone, and I feel proud of the St. Louis comrades for the good work they have done and the stand they have taken, and if the Socialists all over the country will do as well we have nothing to fear. As we need it time and we will surely win. Faithfully yours,

J. W. HANSON,
Normal School,
East Las Vegas, N. M.

UNDER SOCIALISM the rich idler who live off the industrious through interests, rents and profits, and the penniless vagabonds who live off the industrious by begging, will both have to reform.

HEYDT'S SUPERIOR BREAD

...UNION MADE...

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

ELECTRIC FRANKLIN BULL DOG SPIRE } **LYE.**

St. Louis, Mo.



STAR BORDER BRAND
TRADE MARK
TABLESALT
IS NOT CONTROLLED BY A TRUST
IT HAS STOOD ALONE ON ITS MERITS FOR 22 YEARS.
ASK FOR STAR BORDER

DECLARATION

of the Central of St.

For the in e shall pu eclaration of grades union request our unions to se pective org The prean entral Trad s follows:

"WHEREA nstrated by ration and working pe ential, in o growing ene nd consolid ere many q uests of tl an not be eparate tra the end e entral labo hich all b ove allies hat may b orm one br ndprotect herefore, b "RESOLV of the Trad ePRESENTED CENTRAL UNION OF TY for the oncentrati their own i on and so hat end w This org: he emanci ng that o rained afte and the pe veation of be the mea

1. To bri rization ductive ind nity, and on, for the co-operatio nancing the classes.
2. To im the necess employes the ng prefer members.
3. To set employers wages, etc of strikes.
4. So she ight, there unemploye support th giving the ties for se enjoyment competitio and reform children u should be the inspec tenement. curing pr life and l whereby sured of properly pelling th furnishing fish all against la measures

Trade Unionism.

EDITED BY A SOCIALIST.

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES.

of the Central Trades and Labor Council of St. Louis and Vicinity.

For the information of our readers we shall publish the preambles and declaration of principles of different trades union organizations, and we request our comrades in the various unions to send us copies of their respective organizations.

The preamble of the St. Louis Central Trades and Labor Union reads as follows:

PREAMBLE.

"WHEREAS, It has been fully demonstrated by experience that organization and unity of action among working people are important and essential, in order to combat the ever-growing encroachments of organized and consolidated capital; and as there are many questions affecting the interests of the working classes which can not be dealt with in special and separate trade and labor unions, and as the end can be best attained by a central labor organization, through which all branches of labor may have allies to any particular one that may be oppressed, and all may form one brotherhood for the defense and protection of the laboring masses, therefore, be it

"RESOLVED, That we, the delegates of the Trade and Labor unions here represented, do hereby form the CENTRAL TRADES AND LABOR UNION OF ST. LOUIS AND VICINITY for the purpose of organizing and concentrating the working classes for their own mutual protection, education and social advancement, and to that end we adopt the following

This organization aims to secure the emancipation of the laborer from the bonds of wage-slavery, but realizing that this object can only be attained after years of patient effort, and the perfect organization and education of the working masses will be the means to that end, endeavor—

PLATFORM.

1. To bring within the folds of organization every department of productive industry in this city and vicinity, and to attach them to this union, for the purpose of securing their co-operation in defending and advancing the interests of the working classes.

2. To impress upon all employers the necessity for paying their employes the full current wages and giving preference of work to union members.

3. To settle all disputes between employers and employes in relation to wages, etc., by arbitration instead of strikes.

4. So shorten the hours of labor to eight, thereby giving to those who are unemployed chance to find work to support themselves and families; also giving the laborers more opportunities for self-improvement and social enjoyment. To relieve labor of the competition of inmates of prison and reformatory institutions, and of children under fourteen years, who should be at school; to provide for the inspection of factories, mines and tenement houses, with a view to securing proper safeguards to health and limb; to enact lien laws whereby the laborer should be assured of payment for his toil; to properly educate children by compelling them to attend school and furnishing text books free; to abolish all laws which discriminate against labor, and enact into laws measures which would tend to elevate

and improve the condition of the working masses.

5. To examine and discuss all questions affecting the interests of the working classes, and take such action as will tend to improve their condition.

6. To take such steps as will result in the organization of bodies similar to this throughout this and other states.

7. To assist each other in securing fair remuneration for labor and forcing recognition of our rights as free citizens, to join and participate in any organization not in violation of the fundamental laws of the land, and enforce that right by withdrawing, and using our utmost influence to induce others to withdraw, all patronage from any employer who seeks to control the mind as well as the labor of the workers.

8. To perfect and show the benefits of the labor bureau; to establish a defense fund to furnish legal advice to the working classes when wronged by employers or otherwise.

9. All wealth is produced by labor from land. In our state of society capital is an essential to the application of labor to land. Through the monopoly of land the natural opportunity for labor to employ itself, and of capital, the artificial means therefore, the landlord and the capitalist are enabled to retain from the products of labor the lion's share, allowing the worker, who is the sole wealth-producer, only enough of his own product to keep him alive and in condition to produce more wealth for them. To prevent any part of labor's product being taken from the laborer is the object of all labor organizations. All proposed remedial measures are parts or phases of one of two great theories, the one claiming that to abolish land monopoly, including railroads, telegraphs, mines, etc., will prevent all robbery of labor by taking from capital the power to rob labor; the second claiming that, in addition to the destruction of land monopoly, the government must own and operate all industrial plants. We declare that we favor the abolishing of land monopoly by whatever means, and if, when this shall be done, experience shall prove that it is necessary to go further and take control of various industries to preserve to the laborer all his earnings, we would favor that.

10. We demand that all governments, national, state or municipal, instead of letting contracts, shall employ all their own labor and perform all their functions direct for the people.

ARTICLE VI.

Section 1. This body may discuss all legislative measures affecting the interests of labor, recognizing the fact that many of the burdens which labor bears are result of unjust and vicious legislation, which can only be remedied by educating the masses to a thorough realization of their present condition and their rights under a better system, with the knowledge of the power they hold to make and unmake laws.

Sec. 2. This body shall not indorse any individual for a political appointive office.

Sec. 3. This C. T. and L. U. shall not indorse or support in any manner either Republican or Democratic party, or any candidate of either, as here is, and can be, no issue between them which concerns labor's interests and we caution all friends of labor that any party which has outlived the original principle on which it was founded, necessarily takes sides on

new issues only as far as compelled to do so, and then only on policy and to secure votes.

CARPENTERS' UNION NO. 5

Gave a successful family entertainment last Saturday night at Eckart's hall, Cherokee and Texas avenue. At the last regular meeting the following new officers were installed: President, Jacob Fries; vice-president, Jacob Arndt; financial secretary, Chas. Thoms; recording secretary, H. F. Rohlfing; conductor, Michael Schleyr; warden, David Bullmer; business agent, John Reinhard. Union No. 5 is in a prosperous condition.

THE AMALG. WOOD WORKERS' LOCAL UNION NO. 221 WILL HOLD

An open meeting and entertainment at Dietz hall, Fourteenth and Benton streets, next Monday night, January 26, for the purpose of increasing their membership. All wood workers not otherwise affiliated with unions are requested to attend this meeting. Good speakers will address the meeting. Respectfully, the

COMMITTEE.

WORKINGMEN'S SICK AND DEATH BENEFIT SOCIETY.

The above society will hold a general meeting Saturday, January 24, at 8 o'clock p. m., at Druids' hall, Ninth and Market streets. Order of business: 1—Nomination of district delegate to regular convention. 2—Annual election of officers. 3—Miscellaneous.

PHIL. H. MUELLER, Sec.

THE LABOR PRESS.

Important A. F. of L. Resolution.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted at the late convention of the American Federation of Labor:

Whereas, the labor press has been largely instrumental in building up the labor movement in all sections of this country where a labor paper has been established, oftentimes at the cost of much sacrifice, but which sacrifice has not been appreciated by many members of organized labor; therefore be it

Resolved, By the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, that we extend to the labor press our hearty sympathy and acknowledgments of the good work it has done, and is doing, and we call the attention of all members of labor

unions that it is their plain duty to render all the support possible, both financially and morally, to the labor papers.

Trades Unions and Socialism.

[Adopted by the Socialist Party Unity Convention in Indianapolis, July, 1901.]

The Socialist Party, in convention assembled, declares:

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

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

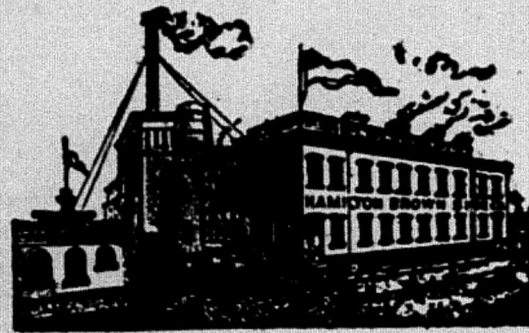
And you dig and plow and mow,
And you saw and drill and sew,
And you hammer and you spin—
What do you, O workers, win?

PAPER CARRIERS'

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St. Louis Labor

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
THE SOCIALIST PARTY OF ST. LOUIS.

ISSUED EVERY SATURDAY.

SUBSCRIPTION.

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

OFFICE: International Bank Building,
22 N. 4th Street, St. Louis, Mo.

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

LABOR PRESS COUNCIL.

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

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



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McArthur Johnston.

Less than two years' time have suf-
ficed to make McArthur Johnston
live, die and be buried under the flag
of capitalist boodle politics.

When he accepted the nomination
of the Democratic ticket in 1901 the
Socialists compelled him to resign
his position as president of the St.
Louis Central Trades and Labor Un-
ion. For this the Socialists were bit-
terly denounced and even our friend
Jones of No. 8, who was thought to be
a human being that would never say
"damn!" in all his earthly life, de-
nounced and cursed the Socialists be-
cause they opposed "good union man"
McArthur Johnston.

To-day Inspector of Weights and
Measures McArthur Johnston stands
suspended from his office—suspended
by Mayer Wells.

Some capitalist papers tried to
speak of the suspended city official
as ex-president of the Central Trades
and Labor union. We protest against
any attempt of this kind, because the
Central body publicly censured Mr.
Johnston the moment he accepted the
Democratic nomination.

Thanks to the watchfulness of the
Socialists and their efforts to keep the
labor movement clean and straight,
the Central Trades and Labor Union
is to-day free from any blame or criti-
cism in regard to the fate of McAr-
thur Johnston. He did not listen to
the voice of organized labor—now he
is reaping the harvest of the capital-
ist political career.

Johnston was really a good man be-
fore he went into capitalist politics,
but where is he now? Can he ever
again become president of the Central
Trades and Labor Union? Never!

Such is the fate of "good men" in
capitalist politics!

Literary Notes.

An exceptionally interesting num-
ber is the January International So-
cialist Review, a large part of its
contents dealing with the current top-
ics most important to Socialists. M.
W. Wilkins, of the California Socialist,
explains the situation of the party in
California, and shows decisively by
figures that even as a vote getter fu-
sion is a complete failure. G. A.
Hoehn, of St. Louis, contributes an
article on the "American Labor Move-
ment," while the editor gives an ex-
tensive review of Bishop Spalding's
recent work on Socialism. Murray E.
King, in a very remarkable essay,
shows "Why Co-Operatives Have
Failed," and brings out many new
and valuable points on that much-dis-
cussed subject. Other contributors
are John Murray, Jr., in an article en-
titled "Who Said Scab," and Caroline
Femberton, in a poem "The Patriot."

In "Socialism Abroad," Ernest Unter-
mann discusses at length the Krupp
affair in Germany, while Max Hayes,
in the "World of Labor," take a broad
survey of the field at the present time.
Other departments are well up to the
usual standard, making the entire
number, as a whole, one of the most
interesting yet issued.

THE STARVING POOR.

Thousands of the Unfortunate Victims
Parading the Streets of London.

London, Jan. 17.—The poor of Lon-
don are not starving in silence this
winter. It is said that the distress
is far greater than for many years,
and certainly the streets give evidence
of the truth of this statement. Great
processions of the unemployed march
through the principal streets every
day under red banners. Large de-
tachments of police act as escorts for
these shivering, unkempt hordes. They
are flanked by thirty or forty half-
clad individuals, who shake wooden
collection boxes under the noses of
the spectators. The principal proces-
sion assembles every day at Mile End,
White Chapel, under the auspices of
the Social Democratic Federation.
Each man receives a ticket entitling
him, if he walks 16 miles in the line,
to Hyde park and return, to a share
in the money taken up in the collec-
tion boxes. The proceeds of these
shares average 37 cents. The majority
of the men in these processions are
dock laborers, who work on the river-
side.

During the greater part of the dis-
tance the marchers are silent and
nothing is heard except the rattling
of the cash boxes. Now and then,
however, the 1,000 or 2,000 men join
in this chorus:

"The poor, the poor, are ever in the
way.

The poor are starving day by day.
They walk along the king's highway.
The starving poor of old England."

GERMAN CENTER PARTY.

Some Unchristian Work Towards the
Socialists.

The Socialist and Catholic papers of
Germany have for some time been
locking horns. The Socialists are try-
ing to win ground from the Center
party in the Rhine provinces. So long
as the church had a grievance against
the state in Germany, the Catholic
voters of all classes were held in line
by the Center party; but now that
new questions affecting the industrial
problem are uppermost, the Center
party can hold its strength only by
squaring itself with popular aspira-
tions towards industrial betterment.
The leaders of the Center party, how-
ever, have been inclined to enter in-
to pacts with Emperor William and
the governing party. The party has
taken a stand on the tariff question
which has not pleased certain Catho-
lic districts in Germany. The bread
tax is unpopular among the laboring
classes. The Speaker of London says
in this connection:

"In 1903 the Reichstag is dissolved.
With the bread tax as an electioneer-
ing plank the Socialists, who now hold
fifty-seven seats, may well come in
with greatly increased strength. The
Catholics are fully conscious of the
difficulty. Strong as the hold of the
priest unquestionably is over the
Catholic laboring classes, in industrial
circles a dear loaf may cost the Catho-
lics a number of seats."—Catholic
Citizen.

It would have been well had the
Catholic Citizen told its readers of the
fact, that ever since the "Blood and
Iron" Bismarck, the supple tool of the
Imperial family, drove out the order
of Jesuits, the Socialists in the
Reichstag have voted solidly with the
Catholic party to allow the Jesuits to
return. It looks to us considerably
like ingratitude for the Catholic par-

ty at this time to stand with the em-
peror against the Socialists. How-
ever, since the Catholic working mass-
es have the sense to vote for their
own economic interests, we need have
but little concern for what the Catho-
lic leaders do.—California Socialist.

CHRISTIAN CIVILIZATION?

Women Bought and Sold Like Mer-
chandise.

In our own Christian civilization
and under the Stars and Stripes where
our maidens are supposed to be pre-
served to lives of purity in homes of
happiness and comfort we find the
worshiper of profit after human flesh
and blood. How? Through the efforts
of the German consul to Philadelphia,
Ferdinand Ritchie, there has been
measured an international syndicate
of vice. According to one of the
newspapers of the day it is "an or-
ganization which stretches its banef-
ul tentacles throughout Europe and
Great Britain, and scatters its thou-
sands of victims through New York,
Philadelphia and other great cities."
The director of public safety in Phil-
adelphia says: "We have evidence that
a band exists that has for its purpose
the luring of young girls from their
homes and selling them into lives of
shame. It extends from Philadelphia
to New York, and the other side of
the Atlantic. We want to break up
this wholesale traffic in human souls
and punish the men who have reaped
the profits from this revolting trade."

So while men, strong, rough, hardy
men, need a change of deal, it is wom-
an, the slave of a slave, that needs
Socialism more than we—not alone
for her own sake, but more fully for
the sake of her girl-child, if she have
any. True, she can not vote, but as
boycotts are fashionable things now-
a-days, she can boycott the men of
her acquaintance who do not vote to
express her sentiments which is in
favor of Socialism and justice—or get
after them with persuasion and power
until they get to vote for the eman-
cipation of men, women and children
through the Socialistic ideal.

JOHN A. MORRIS.

Los Angeles, Cal.

Socialism and the Church.

Rev. J. E. Scott recently addressed
the Presbyterian Ministers' union of
this city at their request on the above
subject. After some words of intro-
duction, the speaker said, in part:

"Life is the real thing of value.
Having life the great aim of human-
ity is to have it more abundantly.

"We may not be able to solve the
mystery of life itself, but we know
that practically it rests upon a phys-
ical basis. To perpetuate life, ma-
terial sustenance is a necessity. With-
out that sustenance there can be
neither physical, intellectual nor
spiritual development.

"The initial purpose of Socialism is
to care for human life; to so care for
it that all who live shall have oppor-
tunity not only to live, but to attain
whatever may constitute the more
'abundant life.' Socialism seeks to
provide men, women and children
with all the advantages of a well-
regulated home, a home here and now
on the earth. To do this Socialists
hold that men must be economically
free. That men be economically free
'distributive justice' must prevail.
'Distributive justice' means an equita-
ble distribution of the world's work
and such a distribution of the fruits
of labor as shall secure to each as
nearly as possible the full product of
his efforts. There is no ground, either
in reason or in righteousness, why
the church, especially that branch
calling itself Christian, should fail to
do all in its power to secure the prac-
tical embodiment of Socialist princi-
ples in the industrial institutions and
social order of our country and the
world. Those principles being funda-
mentally economic and universal in
their nature can only be established
by legislative action.

"If the church make no practical
effort to establish a governmental
and industrial environment based up-
on 'distributive justice,' how can it
claim to be trying to set up a king-
dom of righteousness, the kingdom of
God?"

Some of the beneficial results that
would flow from the application of
Socialist principles to society and in-
dustry would be, the speaker main-
tained, (1) the settlement of the "la-
bor problem;" (2) the doing away
with the antagonism between capital
and labor; (3) the making democra-
cy and brotherhood possible.

The discussion which followed the
address contained no antagonistic
criticism nor opposition to Socialism.
It was, however, held by some of the
ministers that the church stands for
the principles of Socialism, and that
Socialism could never be established
till the kingdom of Christ prevailed.

To this Mr. Scott demurred, claim-
ing that Socialism was not primarily
a scheme for the perfection of indi-
vidual character, but an attempt to
regulate human relations on the eco-
nomic side of life. The church had ex-
erted its influence over individuals for
2,000 years, but the saints in the
church after all those centuries had
stood almost solidly at one time for
chattel slavery. The question of pub-
lic ownership of the means of produc-
ing the things needful for life and
comfort is not a question of individ-
ual character or religious belief. It
is a question of public choice and
legislative enactment. If the majori-
ty in this city vote to municipalize the
Geard street railway, the result will
be the same whether the votes are
cast by Jews or Gentiles, saints, sin-
ners or agnostics. Judging the fu-
ture by the past, working people fear
that another 2,000 years is likely to
pass before the labor problem will be
settled by the method of individual
conversions. They say they are
tired of producing wealth for those
who neither toil or spin, and wish to
seek their economic deliverance by
another plan.

The toiling and burdened masses
are fast losing faith in the ability or
willingness of the church to cham-
pion the cause of the economically
enslaved, the careworn and hopeless
poor. Jesus came to give life here
and that more abundantly. The
church is held to offer nothing but
palliative and cries not against the
life-destroying burdens of our com-
mercial system.—San Francisco Ad-
vance.

Father McGrady Will Lecture.

Dayton, O., Jan. 1, 1903.

The Rev. Thos. McGrady who a
short time ago resigned his church
(St. Anthony's) in Bellevue, Ky., has
decided to devote his time in the fu-
ture to lecturing and writing in the
interest of Socialism and the Socialist
movement. Father McGrady has al-
ready spoken in many of the larger
cities and his services are in great
demand at this early date. Last week
he spoke to the largest audience ever
congregated to hear a Socialist speak
in Cincinnati, and the three thousand
people applauded him time and again
as he so forcibly stated why he had
taken the position that he has.

Father McGrady is an able cham-
pion of the Socialist principles, and in
him the movement has secured a great
exponent in addition to the already
large list of speakers and lecturers.

Any information concerning dates,
terms, etc., can be secured from W.
G. Critchlow, manager, 26 Pruden
building, Dayton, O.

The former common council of
Untermhaus, Reuss, had eight mem-
bers, three of whom were Socialists.
In the recent elections the Socialists
elected four councilmen and their op-
ponents four.

Comrade Paul Hug, of Bant, has
been elected president of the new
magistrates' council of Ruestringen,
in which three communities are united.

SOCIALIST PRESS COMMENT.

It is not charity that Socialism asks for the working people. It is justice. No man has a right to take from labor any part of its earnings. The vulgar "charity" of financial hogs does in no sense cover their "multitude of sins."—Idaho Socialist.

In Germany, in France, in Italy, in Spain, in Austria, in Russia—in fact, the world over—the Socialist movement represents the political uprising of the working class. It is a world movement of the workers against the shirkers, of the exploited against the exploiters, of the robbed against the robbers. The workers of the United States are coming to understand the exact situation. That is why the Socialist party is growing by leaps and bounds.—American Labor Union Journal.

"Order reigns in Warsaw," was the report of the Russian general to his master, when the murmurs of the Polish people had been silenced with fire and sword. It is in the same sense that the mine "operators" declare, before the arbitration commission, that "the relations between the companies and their employees had for many years been peaceful and harmonious until they were disturbed by the machinations of the officers and agents of the United Mine Workers."—The Worker.

A bear is an animal. When I have been naughty my mamma always tells me the bears will get me if I don't watch out. Uncle Bill gave me a story book for Christmas. It had a picture in it of a big bear. He had four legs, but Pa says there is a bear in Pennsylvania that walks on his hind legs like a man. Bears are great on the hug and can beat sister Sue's young man all hollow. Pa says the Pennsylvania bear is a hugger, too—he hugs a delusion, so Pa says. He imagines he is God.—Coming Nation.

"Boyce's Weekly," the new Chicago labor paper, came out with its first number on January 7. It is a 12-page paper and sells for 5 cents per copy. A large staff of noted labor writers have been engaged as contributors, the department on Socialism, covering half a page, being the work of A. M. Simons of the "International Socialist Review," whose main article for the initial number is entitled the "Rise of the Workers," a well written sketch of modern industrial development and its trend towards Socialism.—Chicago Socialist.

A Chicago paper says Messrs. Bowman and Daily, two well-known local "labor leaders," were appointed deputy sheriffs. Deputy sheriffs! How the mighty have fallen! Only a few months ago the former was spoken of as a candidate for "labor mayor," and so much noise was made about it that the Democrats selected him and three others as candidates for city offices, and then threw down the bunch by the biggest kind of majorities for their Republican opponents. So for faithful "keeping politics out of the union," Bowman, Daily, et al., are finally to receive their reward. Deputy sheriffs! Jailers! Those positions are about their size. Now if they will only lock each other into cells and throw the keys out of the window they will do the labor movement a very good turn.—Cleveland Citizen.

In regard to Senator Hoar's charge that Socialism would destroy the manhood of Americans, has it ever occurred to him how American manhood is being destroyed by capitalism? Poverty and destitution are the product of the capitalist system, and they do more to undermine the manhood of Americans than any other force in society. Just picture the shivering and freezing thousands of

helpless women and children in Chicago just now who are perishing with cold, though the coal bins are overflowing with coal only a few yards distant, and tell us whether only to witness the sight without being able to bring relief is not sufficient to make one feel the loss of his manhood. This diabolical condition of affairs is due to capitalism, please remember, not Socialism. Socialism would abolish such conditions and would restore the lost manhood to Americans.—The New Time.

PUSHING THE GOOD WORK.

Trenton, Mo., Jan. 12, 1903.
Editor St. Louis Labor:

We have a young local with about twenty-five members in good standing, nearly all students at Ruskin college, and as a result financially impotent. When we organized this local we realized the necessity of following some plan to keep up interest in the meetings and began devoting part of each Sunday to the discussion of a plank in the Socialist platform which we have just finished. We will, next Sunday, take up the question of Prohibition, and the Sunday following the Single Tax, and so on, dealing with the various questions which are before the American public.

Personally I think no better use could be made of space than for the Socialist press to print an article devoted to a programme of subjects to be discussed by new locals, as very often interest in the movement languishes, due to the lack of the vitality that comes of open discussion, and the organizer's work, instead of producing a sound organization and a workman's club, degenerates into a miscarriage. Yours fraternally,

FRANK RIVERS,

Sec. S. P., Trenton, Mo.

Ruskin College.

Editor Missouri Socialist, St. Louis, Mo.:

Dear Comrade—We Trenton branch Socialist Party have had the honor to entertain as our guest a visitor well known throughout the country as one who is on the firing line, one Frank P. O'Hare, who spoke last Monday, December 22, by invitation of the officers of the Federation of Labor, as shown by enclosed article from Trenton Times, December 23.

This branch is a baby of but recent birth, organized by your humble servant, and while composed largely of college boys from all over the country it will prove of value to the movement, because as these same young men return to their home towns, the vulgar habit of flocking by themselves will undoubtedly result in their organizing locals of their own in sundry out of the way places.

In order to keep up interest in the meetings we have successfully taken up the platform plank by plank, electing at one meeting the speaker for the next one, and confining the discussion entirely to the one plank thus chosen. This brings about a harmony of understanding, and would be a good thing for every young local in the United States to do.

J. E. Snyder, a comrade, is secretary in the local A. F. L.; J. T. Burke financial secretary and G. W. Davis is president of the same union, all members of the branch.

The above union has over 300 members.

J. T. Burke is also secretary of the central body in town, which represents about 800 members.

The Socialist Party got nine votes this election, but local was only a week old when it took place.

Of course, Socialism is a long way off and we don't expect to get it in our time, but then we have a habit of talking to people about it even if

they don't want to listen and some day in the great far distant future something will happen to the political situation in Trenton, but of course that won't be our fault.

Last Sunday our local received as members the Rev. Dr. Granville Lowther, editor of the South Western Advocate, and Prof. Thos. E. Will, who is a well-known political economist and writer, and who has never before belonged to the party organization.

Send me a sample copy of the Missouri Socialist, and I will get it placed on file. Yours fraternally,

FRANK RIVERS,

Secretary Trenton Branch Socialist Party, Trenton, Mo.

From Kansas City, Mo.

When a Socialist does a good thing, I believe he deserves a word of praise for it. And your issue of January 3, is good enough to call forth commendation.

The comrade who made the front page drawing showed a largeness of heart that is not often found. He was not too little to honor the names of widely different people; wise enough to honor Thomas Paine, the greatest man of the American revolution; and great enough to immortalize the names of men yet alive, Debs and Rebel.

Such honor is rare, and I want to be one to tell him that his work did me good. Sincerely yours,

Box 616.

W. E. CLARK.

Work and pray, so you are told,
Briefly pray, for time means gold;
Poverty gains o'er your bed—
Briefly pray, for time means bread.

UNDER SOCIALISM the interest of capital and labor will be identical; because labor will be properly recognized as the creator and owner of all capital, and the capitalist who is today the mischief maker will be abolished.

People's Fund and Welfare Association.

Meetings of the association take place every fourth Tuesday, at 8 p. m.

The board of directors meets every second Tuesday at 8 p. m.

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

Hiltenbrand

CAFE

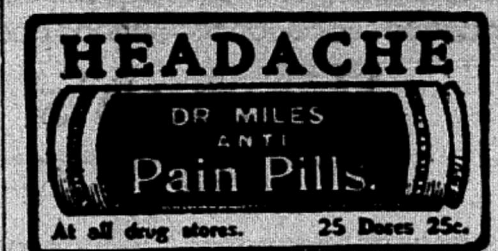
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Woman's Forum.

Edited by KATE EMMET.

WOMAN AND SOCIALISM.

[By August Bebel, Member German Reichstag.]

Supposing the case that women were on the whole less capable than men, and had no chance of becoming geniuses or great philosophers, was this the criterion by which the majority of men was judged, when the latter, at any rate according to the wording of the law, were placed on an equal footing with the geniuses and philosophers? The same scholars who deny the higher capacity of women are only too inclined to do the same in the case of artisans and workmen. When the aristocracy appeals to its blue blood and its genealogical tree, they laugh contemptuously and shrug their shoulders, but in comparison with the lower classes they regard themselves as aristocrats, who have become what they are, not, thanks to any favorable conditions of life—oh, dear no! that would be a degradation of their persons—but purely and simply through their own peculiar talent and sense. The same men, who on the one hand are free from every prejudice, and look down on those who are less freethinking than themselves, become on the other hand, as soon as the interests of their rank or class, their vanity or self-love, is concerned, the narrowest of the narrow, whose opposition assumes the character of fanaticism. Thus does the man of the upper classes regard and judge his lower class neighbor, and the same position is occupied by nearly the entire male sex towards women. Men rarely see anything in women but the instruments of their own advantage and pleasure; it is repugnant to their prejudices to acknowledge them as equals. A woman must be humble and meek, confine herself exclusively to the affairs of the house, and leave everything else to the lords of creation as their peculiar domain. A woman must bridle her own thoughts and desires to the utmost extent, and accept in silence the decisions of her earthly providence, i. e., her father or husband. The better she fulfills these injunctions, the more reasonable, modest and virtuous she is declared to be, although her moral and physical health is being ruined meanwhile by sufferings caused by the constraint of her position. But if people talk of the equality of all mankind, it is an absurdity to exclude one-half the race from this equality.

Some writers—for instance, Dr. L. Buechner—assert that the relations of the brain in the sexes differ in different civilized nations. The distance is greatest among the Germans and Dutch, then come the English, Italians, Swedes and French. In the last nation the sexes approach most nearly to each other with regard to their brain. Buechner does not enter into the question as to whether this signifies that the French women are more highly developed, and that therefore more like men, or the men less developed, and that therefore the similarity between them and women is greater. Either of these suppositions might be correct. Judging by the condition of civilization in France, the former is probably nearer the truth.

And as a matter of fact, the growth of the brain has corresponded to the training it received, if the word training be permissible at all for long periods of the past, and some such expression as "bringing up" be not better chosen. All physiologists agree that the functions of the understanding depend on the foremost parts of the brain, i. e., the parts lying over the eyes, directly behind the front wall of the skull. The parts of the brain in which the "feelings," as we

call them, principally have their seat, are said to be in the middle brain. The difference in the shape of the heads of men and women corresponds to this disposition of functional organs; the front head is more developed in men and the middle head in women.

And the ideal of male and female beauty has developed in conformity to this formation of the head, which has arisen from a relationship of supremacy and subjection. According to the Greek ideal of beauty, which is regarded as law up to the present time, a woman should have a narrow and rather low forehead, and a man a high, broad forehead, and this ideal, so degrading to women, is impressed upon their minds, to such an extent that they regard the possession of a forehead higher than the ordinary average as a deformity, and endeavor to improve nature by art in combing their hair over their forehead to make it appear lower than it is.

After all this we need not wonder that women are what they are. Darwin is perfectly right in saying that a list of the most distinguished women in poetry, painting, sculpture, music, science and philosophy, will bear no comparison with a similar list of the most distinguished men. But surely this need not surprise us. It would be surprising if it were not so. Dr. Dodel-Port answers to the point, when he maintains that the relative achievements would be very different after men and women had received the same education and the same training in art and science during a certain number of generations. Women are also on an average physically weaker than men, which is not the case in many savage tribes; indeed, we may sometimes observe the reverse. The results of practice and training from childhood on the bodily development can be seen in female acrobats and circus riders, who could compete with any man in courage, daring, dexterity and strength, and whose performances are frequently astonishing.

As all these things depend on education and on the conditions of life, or, in the plain language of natural science, are a question of "breeding," and as natural laws have already been applied in the case of domestic animals with startling results, there can be no doubt that by the application of these same laws to the physical and mental development of mankind even more unforeseen results will be attained, inasmuch as man, the object of training, being conscious of the aim in view, takes an active part in the endeavor.

PLEASED WITH THEIR ACTION.

Comrade Caleb Lipscomb Writes From Liberal, Mo.

Editor St. Louis Labor:

Comrade—I am much pleased with the action taken by local St. Louis as to the fusion proposition. I do not share in the belief expressed by some that the Comrades Dunn, Putmann, Roche and Greenbaum are moved by sinister motives. These are all in my opinion noble comrades and warm personal friends of mine.

I, however, feel that these comrades are wrong, simply because they look at this labor problem from a one-sided angle.

Their conduct has been largely from the angle of union wage workers and have not had their fingers on the pulse of the great army of non-union workers whose surroundings are not such that they can be unionized.

All over the rural districts can be found hundreds of renting farmers who are not paid in cash \$50 per

year, and when they read in the papers that the workers in a certain craft "struck" for a raise from \$2 per day to \$2.25, not infrequently one will hear the expression that if "they got \$2 per day they could get rich," they never suspecting that the thousands of outlays of cash of the city wage workers are provided from the eggs, butter, garden truck or some such sources by them. The facts are that the Socialist agitation is just now beginning to show these people that the labor problem is not a question of craft but that it must concern the whole working class.

Our progress under the banner of the "Socialist Party" is gratifying beyond description.

And to desert our party in the interest of any part of the working class would be a lamentable mistake. Our party has clearly and fairly stated our relation to organized labor and the statement as so made has been nobly approved by many unions as such, and indorsed by thousands of unorganized workers at the polls last fall. If I were asked to speak for the national committee at its January meeting, I would say: "State it again as it has already been stated." Fraternaly.

Liberal, Mo. CALEB LIPSCOMB.

NOMINATION CONVENTION.

OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY OF ST. LOUIS

To be Held Saturday, January 31, at Delabar's Hall.

To the Comrades of Local St. Louis, Greeting—The city central committee, acting on the instructions of Local St. Louis, have ordered that the city convention of the Socialist Party be convened at Delabar's hall, Saturday, January 31, 1903, at 7:30 p. m., for the nomination of candidates for the city ticket of the Socialist Party. ALBERT E. SANDERSON, City Secretary.

People's Fund and Welfare Association.

The board of directors of the People's Fund and Welfare association meets the second Tuesday of each month. General meeting of the association on the 4th Tuesday of each month. All members are requested to attend.

Labor Press Council Notes.

New subscribers have been secured during the last few days by the following comrades and friends:

W. F. Lawrence, Flat River, Mo.... 4
Mr. Lewis, St. Louis 1
Phil Mueller 1
Richard Steele 1
A. J. Lawrence 1
Frank L. Robinson 5
Leonard Stoll 2
Ed Hoffman, Pollock, La 1
P. A. Anderson, Springfield, Mo.... 2
W. C. Bohannon, St. Louis..... 1
Henry Calmels, Edwardsville, Ill.... 1

English Socialist Literature.

Will be sold at cost by the People's Fund and Welfare association, Eleventh and Locust streets. Here is a chance to do good propaganda work! All kinds of papers, magazines, pamphlets and books. Mr. Louis Kober will be found at the place every Monday and Thursday, from 5 to 6:30 p. m.; Sundays from 10 to 11 a. m. Ward branches and clubs should not fail to avail themselves of this chance to secure good and cheap literature.

LOUIS KOBER.

H. SLIKERMAN,
Attorney at Law,

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N. E. Cor. 8th and Olive Streets.
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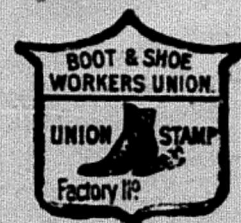
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CONSCIENCE FEEL RIGHT.**

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Lessons in Scientific Socialism.

FOR SOCIALIST STUDENTS.

WHAT IS SOCIALISM?

By H. Quelch, Editor of London Justice.

Socialism is a theory of a system of human society based on the common ownership of the means of production and the carrying on of the work of production by all for the benefit of all. In other words, Socialism means that the land, the railways, the shipping, the mines, the factories and all such things as are necessary for the production of the necessaries and comforts of life should be public property, just as our public roads, our public parks, and our public libraries are public property to-day, so that all these things should be used by the whole people to produce the goods that the whole of the people require.

Socialists say that this is no utopian dream, but the necessary natural outcome of the development of society. It used to be supposed that anything like the collective carrying on of any enterprise was impossible because it was thought that the personal supervision and control of the owners was absolutely necessary to the success of any such enterprise. But we see to-day that the greatest undertakings are those which are owned by joint stock companies, in which the personal supervision of the proprietors is quite impossible, and in which the whole business is managed and carried on by paid officials, who might just as well be paid by the community to carry on the enterprise in the interest of the general body of the people as be paid by a few wealthy men to carry it on for their profit.

To-day goods are not produced to satisfy human needs; they are simply produced to provide profit for the class which owns the means of production. It is only for the sake of this profit that the property-owning class owns these means of production. As a consequence, we have shoddy and adulterated goods produced. Also, as this profit is simply the difference between the value of the work which the working people do and the amount they receive in wages, the actual producers never receive the equivalent of what they produce, and therefore are never able to buy it back again. It happens, therefore, that, as the machinery of production increases and workmen are able to turn out more goods, they are thrown out of work, and they, with their wives and children, are in want and misery, not because there is any scarcity of the things they need, but because there is more of them than those who have produced them can buy.

Under the present system, therefore, the very increase of wealth is too often a curse to the wealth producers, simply because those who produce have no ownership in the means of production, and no control over the things produced.

Under Socialism, as the means of production would belong to the whole people, the whole people would have control of the things produced. Every increase of wealth then would benefit the whole community. Under the present system increased wealth means increased luxury for the few and increased penury and suffering for the many. In a Socialist community increased production would mean more leisure, more wealth, more means of enjoying life, more opportunities for recreation for everybody.

By the discoveries of science, the inventions of genius, the application of industry, man has acquired such power over nature that he can now produce wealth of all kinds as plentifully as water. There is no sound rea-

son why poverty and want should exist anywhere on this earth. All that is needed is to establish a more equitable method of distributing the wealth already produced in such profusion. That is what Socialism proposes to do. The work of production is organized, socialized; it is necessary to socialize distribution as well.

What is to be done to supplant the present system by Socialism; to substitute fraternal co-operation for the cut-throat competition of to-day? The first thing necessary is to organize the workers into a class-conscious party; that is, a party recognizing that as a class the workers are enslaved through the possession of the means of production by another class, recognizing, too, that between these two classes there is an antagonism of interest, a perpetual struggle, a constant class war, which must go on until the workers become possessed of political power, and use that power to become masters of the whole material means of production. When that has been achieved, the war of classes will be at an end, because the division of mankind into classes will have disappeared, the emancipation of the working class will have been accomplished and Socialism will be here.

TENTH WARD NOMINATION.

Successful Convention---G. A. Hoehn Nominated for House of Delegates.

The Tenth Ward nomination convention held last Sunday at Southwest Turner hall, was well attended. Comrade Wm. Ruesche acted as chairman, Comrade J. Bitterlich, Jr., as secretary.

Comrade Wm. M. Brandt delivered an address and his remarks were well received.

The nomination of a candidate for the house of delegates was then taken up and Comrade G. A. Hoehn was nominated. After an address by Comrade Hoehn, Comrade Chris. Roeker spoke in German and English and the audience applauded enthusiastically. Nomination certificates and subscription lists were circulated.

The comrades of the Tenth Ward will carry on a lively campaign and are determined to send the first Socialist alderman into the city hall.

ASSIST SOCIALIST PARTY.

German Workingmen's Educational Society Ready for the Campaign.

The annual general meeting of the Arbeiter-Fortbildungs-Verein (German Workingmen's Educational Society) was held at Dewey hall, 2301 South Broadway. Comrade Fred Arend acted as chairman. It was decided to invite Dr. Max Hempel to deliver a lecture before the society Monday, February 2, at Dewey hall. The following officers were elected for the ensuing term: President, Fred Arend; vice-president, Jacob Darner; recording secretary, Joseph Glader; financial secretary, Fred Schreier; treasurer, Isidor Herleth; auditing committee, Jacob Gabelmann and Arnold Minder; agitation committee, M. Gawiler, J. Glades, G. A. Hoehn, J. Dorner and A. Minder.

The next municipal election campaign was then discussed and on motion it was decided to endorse the uncompromising attitude of Local St. Louis and support the Socialist Party in the coming spring campaign, both morally and financially. Monday, February 2, at 8 p. m., will be regular monthly lecture and family entertainment at Dewey hall. Programme of

the evening: 1--Lecture by Dr. Max Hempel. 2--Songs and recitations. 3--Dance. Admission free.

STONE MASON'S UNION.

Stone Mason's Union No. 5 is very active. At its last meeting 12 new subscribers for St. Louis Labor and Arbeiter-Zeitung were secured. Every member of the union is now subscriber to a Socialist paper.

President Kistenmacher of Union No. 4 invited the committee of the Labor Press Council to appear before his union at its next meeting where many new subscribers to our papers could be secured.

CAMPAIGN ECHOES BY THE CITY SECRETARY.

Ninth ward branch will hold its nomination convention to select its candidate for the house of delegates Sunday, February 1, 1903, at 8 p. m., at Concordia Turner hall, Thirteenth and Arsenal streets.

Fifteenth ward branch held a meeting January 14 at Phoenix hall, Jefferson and Cass avenues. The following officers were elected: F. W. Wehking, recording secretary; Geo. C. Allen, financial secretary; Frank Mitendorf, literature agent; S. A. McInturff, delegate to C. C. C., and J. S. Lewis, alternate; J. S. Lewis and S. A. McInturff, delegates to the Labor Press Council. The branch meets every second and fourth Wednesday evening at the same hall.

City central committee has indorsed a request of the First ward central committee that the national committee be requested to take steps for the establishment of a "Labor Press association," similar to the "Capitalist Associated Press" in its functions and

operations.

The First ward has three prosperous branches.

The Tenth ward branch, at its convention Sunday, January 8, nominated G. A. Hoehn for the house of delegates, and will make a vigorous fight to elect him.

The city central committee has called the city convention for Saturday, January 31, at 8 p. m., at Delabar's hall.

A Beautiful Book.

Is the cloth bound volume of "The Comrade." It contains more than 300 illustrations, cartoons, and portraits, and a wealth of good reading matter. Price, \$2.25 postpaid. A year's subscription to "The Comrade" is \$1, single copies cost 10c. Description circular specimen illustrations free.

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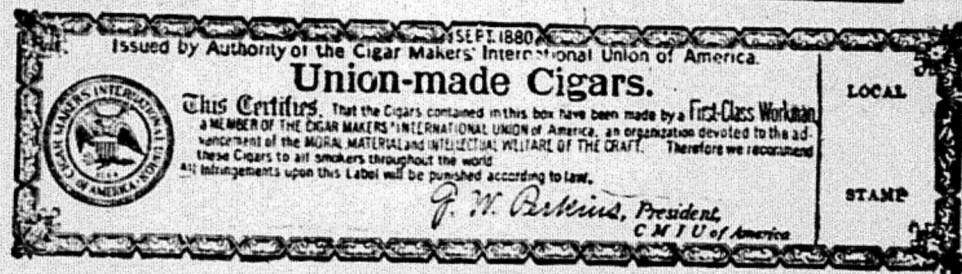
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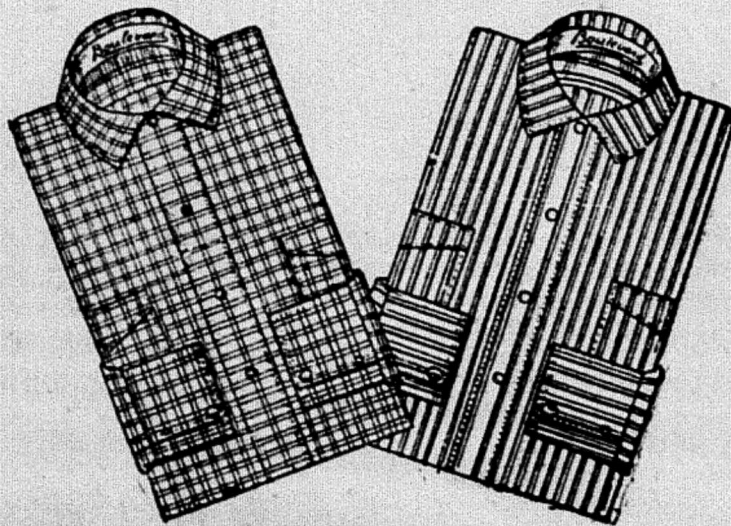
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