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of All Countries,
UNITE!**

ST. LOUIS LABOR.

You Have NOTHING to Lose but Your Chains, and a World to Gain.

OFFICE: 22 N. 4th St.

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VOL. IV.

ST. LOUIS, MO., SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1903.

NO. 114.

RESULTS OF LAST TUESDAY'S ELECTIONS.

Socialist Mayor in Anaconda, Montana—Four Socialist Aldermen in Battle Creek, Mich.—One Socialist Alderman in Butte, Mont.—Sheboygan, Wis., in Control of the Socialists.

In St. Louis the Socialist Party Gains Official Standing—Total of 3,046 Straight Votes in the World's Fair Boodle Metropolis.

Municipal elections were held Tuesday, April 7th, in many towns throughout Missouri, Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Montana and other states.

The Socialist Party made splendid progress wherever it took part in the political contests.

From Comrade Wm. Maily, our national secretary, we have received the following telegraphic news from the battle field.

SOCIALIST MAYOR ELECTED IN MONTANA.

Socialists elect mayor, police magistrate and three out of six aldermen at Anaconda, Mont.

NEARLY CAPTURED BUTTE, MONT.

In Butte, Mont., the total vote for all political parties at last Tuesday's election was 9,500. The Socialist candidate for mayor lost in the contest by polling but 400 votes less than his Republican and Democratic opponents. One Socialist alderman was elected.

FOUR SOCIALIST ALDERMEN IN BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

In Battle Creek, Mich., the Socialists elected two aldermen giving them four in present city council.

In Cincinnati, O., the Socialist candidate for mayor polled 3,774 votes.

CHICAGO IS ALL RIGHT.

In Chicago Comrade Breckon, Socialist candidate for mayor, polled 11,212 votes. Cruise, the candidate of the so-called Labor Party, polled about 10,000 votes.

SHEBOYGAN IN CONTROL OF THE SOCIALISTS.

Comrade Victor L. Berger telegraphs us that in Sheboygan, Wis., the Socialists swept the city at last Tuesday's elections. Great gains were made throughout the state.

Socialism in Moniteau County.

California, Mo., April 6, 1903.

Comrade—Moniteau county is coming to the front. Comrades J. L. Fitts and T. J. Thompson made strong speeches at public meeting Thursday evening, and three voters joined our local, which has business meetings every Monday evening. This county keeps an organizer constantly at work, and the farmers are rapidly waking up. We will easily get official standing next election—could get it if election took place next month. Fraternal yours,

J. L. FITTS, Organizer.

In St. Louis the Butler-Wells-Hawes-Lemp-Snake Kinney Democrats elected all six candidates for city council, 22 out of the 28 members of house of delegates, and the inspector of weights and measures. "The

Shamelessness of St. Louis," so ably described by Lincoln Steffens in McClure's Magazine, has been once more illustrated by Tuesday's elections.

St. Louis will have a "World's fair administration," and the convicted and indicted boodlers, Butler, Chas. Kelly, Kratz, Lehmann, etc., may feel satisfied that the Jefferson City penitentiary was not built for St. Louis bribe givers and statesmen."

The Socialist Party vote for the head of the ticket is 2,451, while the S. L. P. polled 565 votes, making a total of 3,056 Socialist votes for St. Louis.

Considering the limited time we had for our campaign work, our empty treasury, and many other obstacles we had to contend with during the last few weeks, the St. Louis comrades have done well, and our 2,500 Socialist Party votes are the rock on which the solid class-conscious political movement will be built. Our last campaign was one of hard, quiet, systematic work. Especially in South St. Louis, in the Eighth, Ninth, Tenth and Eleventh wards, our comrades deserve credit for their untiring, self-sacrificing work of propaganda.

In several wards in North St. Louis the comrades have also done their duty; but in a number of northern wards that were considered our banner wards the propaganda was grossly neglected. The comrades, we hope, will realize that it requires something more than "talking about the movement" to make a movement. Let us stop that AMATEUR Socialist work. Talk is cheap. Phrases are cheap. From this time on the Socialists will be judged by their deeds, not by their words.

A splendid lesson to our St. Louis comrades: In the Eighth, Ninth, Tenth and Eleventh wards the hardest work was done in this campaign, hence there we have the best results.

These four wards—Eighth, Ninth, Tenth and Eleventh—give the Socialist Party a total of 1,296 votes. This is more than half of the entire S. P. vote in the city, i. e., these four wards have more Socialist votes than all the remaining 24 wards.

Comrades, this fact teaches us a lesson.

In the Ninth and Tenth wards we had the liveliest Socialist campaign in the history of our local movement, and the old party politicians were badly scared and shaken up. In the Ninth ward Comrade Gabelmann received 491 votes; 250 more votes would have elected him. The next time another battle like this, and the old parties in the Ninth ward will be buried in St. Kratz cemetery, or in the cemetery of Butler's Holy Ghost.

In precinct ten of the Ninth ward, Comrade Gabelmann polled 85 votes; Nolde, the Republican candidate, 55, and Stoops, the Democratic candi-

date, 58 votes. Just think of it! How these 85 Socialist votes will make the old party judges and clerks "feel awfully cheap."

In precinct 11 of Ward Ten, Comrade Hoehn had 56 votes (48 straight), while the Democrats and Republicans had 88 straight—the highest they could get. This kind of aggressive Socialist work makes the old parties Socialists work makes the old parties rade Hoehn are a sign of the times.

Carondelet has also done well, and the 241 votes for Comrade Peabody, together with Uthoff's 404 Independent votes, are an excellent basis for our future work in the Eleventh ward.

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

THE SOCIALIST VOTE IN ST. LOUIS.

CITY COUNCIL. SOCIALIST PARTY.						
Ward.	Mueller.	Hidebrand.	Smith.	Brandt.	Savage.	Sanderson.
1	79	77	79	78	77	77
2	93	92	93	93	93	93
3	14	14	15	15	14	13
4	7	6	7	6	6	7
5	11	11	11	12	11	11
6	59	57	58	55	57	56
7	130	125	123	136	124	125
8	177	176	176	179	175	177
9	447	444	447	447	445	445
10	320	329	303	331	327	301
11	266	266	296	268	231	260
12	129	128	131	128	128	128
13	63	64	63	63	63	65
14	29	29	30	30	30	29
15	36	35	35	38	31	36
16	29	29	29	29	29	29
17	85	85	85	85	85	85
18	85	87	87	84	85	85
19	82	82	81	83	80	81
20	62	60	62	62	60	59
21	17	17	17	17	16	16
22	17	16	16	16	16	16
23	27	27	28	26	26	27
24	79	80	78	80	77	72
25	19	20	20	20	20	20
26	33	33	35	36	34	34
27	49	46	52	50	53	49
28	14	16	16	14	14	14
	2,458	2,451	2,473	2,481	2,407	2,411

CITY COUNCIL. SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.						
Ward.	Poelling.	Ernst.	Graeber.	Grupp.	Hager.	Bonitz.
1	20	17	17	17	17	17
2	56	54	54	54	54	54
3	4	4	4	5	3	4
4	7	7	7	7	7	7
5	15	15	15	15	15	15
6	12	14	12	12	12	7
7	52	52	52	52	52	52
8	52	52	53	53	53	51
9	45	45	45	45	45	45
10	47	47	47	47	48	41
11	41	30	31	31	31	25
12	40	42	40	41	40	46
13	11	11	11	11	12	11
14	7	7	7	9	7	7
15	8	8	8	8	8	8
16	11	11	11	11	11	11
17	15	15	15	16	15	15
18	31	31	31	31	32	31
19	25	25	24	24	24	25
20	6	5	5	7	5	5
21	8	8	7	7	7	7
22	7	7	7	7	7	7
23	7	7	8	8	7	7
24	26	26	26	26	26	27
25	10	10	10	10	10	10
26	9	11	10	9	9	9
27	14	14	14	15	14	14
28	2	2	2	2	2	5
	588	587	573	580	577	561

BOARD OF EDUCATION. SOCIALIST PARTY.				
Ward.	Lawrence.	Arnold.	Schwartz.	Eggermann.
1	77	77	77	77
2	105	105	105	105
3	16	16	16	16
4	7	7	7	7
5	13	13	13	14
6	49	49	50	49
7	124	124	125	125
8	176	177	175	178
9	446	445	446	445
10	329	327	328	327
11	265	267	267	266
12	127	126	127	128
13	61	61	69	61
14	30	30	31	30
15	37	36	35	35
16	38	38	38	38
17	85	85	85	85
18	90	92	90	89
19	80	81	81	81
20	44	49	48	48
21	16	16	16	16
22	15	15	15	16
23	26	27	26	27
24	77	77	75	75
25	21	19	19	19
26	32	31	32	33
27	50	49	48	48
28	15	13	13	14
	2,451	2,452	2,457	2,452

BOARD OF EDUCATION. SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.				
Ward.	Heitzig.	Felmann.	Utrecht.	Bzell.
1	17	17	17	17
2	54	55	55	54
3	4	4	4	4
4	6	6	6	6
5	15	15	15	15
6	11	11	11	11
7	53	52	52	52
8	48	48	48	48
9	45	45	45	45
10	47	47	47	47
11	18	18	18	18
12	40	40	40	40
13	11	12	11	11
14	12	12	12	7
15	8	8	8	8
16	10	10	10	10
17	15	15	15	15
18	34	35	35	33
19	24	24	24	24
20	6	5	5	5
21	7	7	6	5
22	9	7	7	6
23	7	7	7	7
24	27	27	27	27
25	13	13	13	13
26	8	8	7	8
27	14	14	14	14
28	2	2	2	2
	565	564	561	552

INSPECTOR OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Ward.	McMahon.	Tevis.	Stoll.	Spalti.
1	1,237	962	77	18
2	780	1,110	94	50
3	3,157	115	14	5
4	3,117	170	6	7
5	1,575	311	15	14
6	1,569	691	54	11
7	1,030	842	117	52
8	1,004	834	180	49
9	812	825	446	45
10	1,423	1,201	329	41
11	1,555	1,178	243	17
12	1,147	1,326	128	40
13	1,676	1,114	61	11
14	1,554	308	24	11
15	856	327	34	8
16	1,738	299	32	17
17	933	953	79	15
18	769	1,171	90	32
19	1,194	1,036	83	24
20	1,566	810	55	2
21	1,400	770	17	7
22	1,708	709	16	6
23	2,307	406	27	7
24	1,531	1,185	76	29
25	1,177	903	12	6
26	1,763	751	29	9
27	1,428	1,115	46	16
28	1,569	1,827	13	1
	41,575	23,249	2,400	550

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Ward	Name	Party	Count
WARD I.			
	Julius Blumenthal (S.)		77
	Chas. Merten (S. L.)		17
WARD II.			
	Richard Steel (S.)		93
	Charles Wiperman (S. L.)		54
WARD III.			
	Joseph Spalti (S. L.)		17
WARD IV.			
	Wm. Bisbarrow (S. L.)		6
WARD V.			
	Wm. Voegel (S.)		8
	E. C. Dieckman (S. L.)		13
WARD VI.			
	William Hilf (S.)		51
WARD VII.			
	Martin Brueggeman (S.)		129
	John Neumann (S. L.)		55
WARD VIII.			
	E. M. Block (Dem.)		918
	F. J. Schmidt (Rep.)		905
	J. J. Rudolf (S.)		187
	George Danner (S. L.)		54
WARD IX.			
	T. S. Stoops (Dem.)		867
	J. T. Nolde (Rep.)		746
	Jacob Gabelman (S.)		491
	Chas. Unger (S. L.)		35
WARD X.			
	W. H. Hughes (Dem.)		1,611
	F. N. Simmons (Rep.)		970
	G. A. Hoehn (S.)		372
	Carl Unshelm (L.)		48
WARD XI.			
	E. J. O'Neill (Dem.)		1,429
	Edward Koeln (Rep.)		845
	E. M. Peabody (S.)		241
	J. H. Uthoff (Ind.)		404
WARD XII.			
	William Buol (Dem.)		1,292
	A. J. Hammerstein (Rep.)		1,257
	Charles Kassel (S.)		117
	C. F. Merer (S. L.)		49
WARD XIII.			
	William Crouch (S.)		61
WARD XV.			
	Andrew Gassola, Jr. (Dem.)		954
	Theo. Reese (S.)		32
	C. E. Hager (S. L.)		25
WARD XVI.			
	Timothy Moloney (Dem.)		1,790
	J. P. Larkin (S.)		86
WARD XVII.			
	W. W. Baker (S.)		76
	H. W. Beerman (Ind.)		452
WARD XVIII.			
	R. D. Fechter (Dem.)		683
	A. B. Wetzel (Rep.)		549
	W. E. Kindorf (S.)		70
	W. A. Block (Ind.)		780
	Barney Dulle (S. L.)		25
WARD XIX.			
	George R. Norp (Dem.)		1,296
	Edward Danmann (Rep.)		915
	J. E. Fitzpatrick (S. L.)		70
	Edward Brendel (L.)		22

WARD XX.

J. J. O'Brien (Dem.)	1,326
N. A. Goldstein (Rep.)	1,062
B. E. Scott (S.)	58

WARD XXIV.

J. G. Toschemacher (Dem.)	1,372
W. J. Dierking (Rep.)	877
Gus Eckhoff (S.)	50
P. H. Felker (Ind.)	588
William Culbertson (S. L.)	13

WARD XXVII.

C. L. Geraghty (Dem.)	1,185
W. W. Birge (Rep.)	1,344
Otto Kaemmerer (S.)	33
A. G. Clark (Ind.)	49
Henry Knobel (S. L.)	13

TACTICS AND STRATEGY, ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL, for individuals and for organizations, is the title of a new work by Thomas Bersford, of San Francisco. Mr. Bersford has written several good works, his useful principles of Logic, Scientific Socialism, a philosophy of Happiness, and the derringring pocketbook or Statistics are highly appreciated by studious readers. The new book treats of strategy and generalship for individuals, and for military bodies, the writer claiming that good generalship is as necessary in political and economic struggles as in military warfare. The subjects dealt with include: Struggles and preparations for them, the handling of forces, men, etc., tactics for trade unions and for political organizations, tactics for leaders and factions, requisites of leadership, the individual versus the organization, etc. We believe that this is the only work of the kind yet published. Mr. Bersford has conferred a general favor in showing the need of such a work and in supplying it. The price is 15 cents. Address, 609 Stevenson street, San Francisco, Cal.

NINTH WARD SOCIALIST CLUB.

Regular meeting of the Ninth Ward Socialist club will be held at Concordia Turner hall, Tuesday, April 14, at 8 p. m. Reports of the election will be given in full.

P. H. FROMM.

TAILORS' STRIKE.

The Custom Tailors' union has declared a strike against the shop of Wm. Assmann, 413 Walnut street. Recognition of the union is denied by this employer and led up to the trike. All custom tailors are requested to remain away from this shop, also from the following outside cities: Chicago, where 500 men are on strike; Buffalo, N. Y., and Champaign, Ill.

BEER BREWERS' BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION

The St. Louis Beer Brewers' Benevolent association is making arrangements for a grand excursion to Millstadt, Ill., Sunday, May 17. A special train has been chartered and the prospects are that this will be one of the most successful labor excursions of the season. Further particulars later on.

LABOR UNIONS, ATTENTION!

Will you give an excursion during the coming season? If so, select the excursion town of the future—Millstadt, Ill. The Millstadt Brewery Co. is the only brewery in the vicinity of St. Louis using the Brewery Workers' union label. Millstadt has the Liederkrantz park, which excursionists will find a splendid place of enjoyment. Make your arrangements now. All further information concerning railroad rates, conditions, etc., will be gladly given by Mr. GEO. DISTLER, Manager Millstadt Brewery Co., Millstadt, Ill. MR. DISTLER is an old member of St. Louis Brewers and Maltsters' Union No. 6. and will do all in his power to advance the cause of organized labor.

Millstadt is situated on the M. & O. railroad, about 27 miles from St. Louis.

Woman's Forum.

Edited by KATE EMMET.

IF A TRAMP CAME TO CHICAGO.

By G. A. Hoehn in "New America."

THE RIDE TO NEW CHICAGO PLACE.

Day of the month, July the 4th. Three o'clock in the morning. What a pleasant summer morning! The first rays of daylight are visible on the eastern horizon. The moon is slowly and stubbornly disappearing behind the dark cloudlets in the far-off west, hiding from the grandeur of the sun, whose early appearance is heralded by the purple aurora. Lake Michigan presents a magnificent view—a wonderful panorama—the reflex of the eternal struggle between darkness and light, night and day. All along the shores the dark-green border of the fine parks, and groves, and orchards; and in the center, as far as the human eye can reach, the immense silver-colored sheet of water, reflecting the magnificently-illuminated eastern horizon, the merrily glittering stars—like precious pearls in a fine blue silk dress—above, and the departing, pale-faced moon behind the trees in the west—a glorious picture in the album of nature.

In New America July the 4th was the beginning of a series of festivities that lasted to July the 9th. Universal fraternization week was the name for these festivities. The affair was mostly of an education and social character, the main object being to impress upon the minds of the younger generation the true conception of the rights and duties of citizenship. There was no cannon-cracker and skyrocket patriotism as they used to be proud of in Old America. The speeches held and the lectures delivered at these occasions were of a truly scientific nature, historical, economic and social subjects, treating of the relations of mankind to society and nature always being preferred. The fact that I was selected as one of the lecturers for July the 4th by our board of public oratory was generally considered an exceptional honor bestowed upon me by the

commonwealth, because this was the official recognition of my faithful services rendered for the public welfare. This also accounts for my rising so early in the morning, for I was fully aware of the great responsibilities that rested on an official public lecturer. I was well pleased with the arrangements, however, for these festivities presented me the opportunity to finish the series of lectures, several of which I had delivered in the Grand Central parlor.

Having been very busy during the last few days, and having spent most of my spare time at the Central public library in search of authentic material for my "Fraternization Week" lectures, I failed to see the decoration work which was carried out under the instruction and supervision of the students of our Public Institute of Fine Arts. Therefore I decided to take an early morning excursion through the principal thoroughfares of the city. While passing through the ante-room of my little family villa I took a handsomely-bound volume from a bookshelf and hastened out into the garden, where I sat down on a chair under a young oak tree. A solemn holiday morning! "Peace on earth and good will to men," I murmured as my eyes fell on the long stretch of beautifully and artistically-built villas all along the street. And this street is not an exception. In every street of the city the same fine villas and quiet little homes! And every home surrounded by splendid flower gardens, lawns and orchards! Merrily playing, whispering, murmuring fountains in front of every villa, in every garden, pouring their fine streams of slivery water into little lakes. Like a strip of shining white silk, an open canal, or rather an artificially-constructed brook, runs from one garden to the other, from one little lake to the other, thereby connecting all the little villa lakes and supplying them with a steady flow of fresh water from the municipal water works.

And who are the inhabitants of these nice little villas in the midst of these wonderfully pleasant surroundings? Why, the workers, the



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New Union Factory.

Our Four Thousand employes spend their wages in St. Louis stores. St. Louis stores will increase St. Louis workmen's wages and their own business by selling our Shoes.



wealth-producers of this community, the very men whose hands and brains have brought forth these decorations in nature's domains. Indeed, these handsome little castles are the homes of a free people. There is nothing luxurious about these villas and the surrounding gardens, lawns, lakes and brooks; there is nothing that might indicate that the inhabitants were living in luxury or excessive wealth. No. The terms luxury or poverty, in the Old American sense, are unknown by the happy people that inhabit these plain, yet truly artistic and elegant little homes. Here man has learned to read the great book of nature; man has recognized the true relations between the individual and society; man has solved the problem of poverty; man has created economic and social conditions that can not longer come into conflict with the eternal truth, with the motto of our New American administration of public affairs: "An injury to one is the concern of all."

Slowly but surely the pure daylight broke through the dawn. Motionless I was sitting under the bounteous foliage of the young oak tree, whose healthy growth seemed to be the mere reflex of the healthy development of my beloved new American people. I was dreaming, yet I had not closed my eyes. No, I was electrified by my quiet, solemn, majestic surroundings, by the wonders of nature, by the results of the intelligence, industry and co-operation of our people, the commonwealth.

Like a fiery ball the sun rose from behind Lake Michigan, increasing the beauty and magnificence of the wide landscape and reminding me that it was high time to start on my excursion through the city. My eyes fell on the richly-bound book which I held in my hands: I read the title of the work: "If Christ Came to Chicago!" by Wm. T. Stead. The work also contained an "Appendix" illustrated with fine maps, giving full particulars about the economic, political, industrial and social conditions in old Chicago, i. e., the Chicago of the nineteenth century. Having read and studied the book before I was well acquainted with the details of its contents, in glancing over the pages I was strikingly reminded of the contrast between the city of those days and our new Chicago.

Where the friendly family homes, the pleasant villas, are spread to-day like the flowers on the vast, green table of the fertile meadow, there were in former days the luxurious, expensive palaces of industrial kings, coal-barons, pork-lords, lardocrats, railway magnates, and other monopolists; there were the factories and workshops where the very sinews and bones were worked out of men, women and children. To erect a factory on a fine green spot in nature's domains was to convert the entire vicinity into a desert, a wilderness. Old Chicago! I ponder for a moment. How in the world was it possible that such horrible conditions could exist for any length of time? The next moment I saw the picture of the old city—a panorama of social war scenes—as I had never imagined before. The social contrast between now and then had never before impressed itself upon my mind in such an overwhelming, striking manner. All the beauties of nature and the magnificence of labor's results surrounding me seemed to have disappeared. The rising sun that had thrown the golden rays of refreshing hope, and noble aspiration, and enthusiasm into my heart but a few moments ago now appeared to me like a bloody ball, a signal of destruction and ruin. All my thoughts were concentrated on the everyday life of old Chicago. I was not dreaming—the pictures that were passing before my mind were the result of my historical studies.

And these pictures—horrible pictures! Taken right out of the album of life of our ancestors. I saw a city full of noise, and smoke; and mud; a city poisoned with the morphium of

industrialism and commercialism; a polluted Chicago river, the true reflex of the polluted capitalist society; a "Lake Front Park," without trees, without flowers, without grass, but strewn with thousands of deformed, demoralized human beings—starving tramps; police stations where poor men and women were kept in strong iron-barred cages like tigers, wolves and hyenas; I saw little pale-faced children, boys and girls, six years of age, standing at the corners selling newspapers—side by side with the old crippled grandfather and grandmother; the 16-story factory and business houses where women and children were condemned to lifelong slavery; the tenement-houses and hovels where tens of thousands of families were buried alive in graves of misery and demoralization; the districts where unfortunate women were forced to lead a life of shame; then I saw the thieves and robbers and murderers in the dark streets; the "civilized" robbers in the board of trade, the headquarters of the wholesale robbers; the middle-class business man, bankrupt, helpless, hopeless, consuming his life in the competitive struggle. I see the thousands of men, women and children crippled and killed in factories, on railway crossings, everywhere—was human life so cheap and bread so dear? The Old Chicagoans—who were they? Were they men or beasts? Not even among the beasts in the wilderness could you witness such horrible conditions.

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 organizations for open lectures, entertainments and discussions on social, educational, economic, and all questions of vital interest to the people.

The hall can be secured by addressing Joshua A. Nichols, or Mrs. E. C. Kelly, chairman of the house com-

OFFICIAL STANDING.

The Socialist Party of St. Louis will henceforth be an official recognized party, having polled over three per cent. of the total vote east.

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.

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.

UNDER SOCIALISM there will be industrial as well as political independence.

Frank Sander elected Socialist alderman in First ward, Plymouth, Wis.

Racine: 648 Socialist votes. Kiel, Socialistic.

In Chicago elected one Socialist alderman.

WOOD WORKERS!
STAY AWAY
From St. Louis.

Cabinet Makers
ON STRIKE.

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"Flor de Merit." They bear the
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St. Louis Labor

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ISSUED EVERY SATURDAY.

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SINGLE COPIES.....2 Cents.

OFFICE: 22 N. 4th St., St. Louis, Mo.
Telephone: Kinloch A1283.

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.
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2521 Benton Street.

NOTE. ST. LOUIS LABOR and AR-
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WHAT NEXT?

The elections are over. Two thousand five hundred Socialist Party votes for St. Louis under the prevailing situation is encouraging. We increased our vote by about 250 over last fall legislative elections. Compared with the municipal elections of 1901 our this year's vote means a wonderful growth. In 1901 Greenbaum, as the head of the ticket, polled 827 votes while our present vote is three times as high.

Our local Socialist movement is today in better condition than ever before. The old system of wind-jamming has been wiped out and quiet, determined hard work has taken its place.

In another column of this paper we express our opinion on the local election results and the task before us in the near future.

The labor movement is the backbone of the Socialist movement. Our comrades realize this. The Socialist Party candidates for last Tuesday's elections were union men, most of them belonging to the pioneers of trades unionism. Our party's attitude towards the trades union movement is well known. Read the resolutions published in another column of this paper. Our comrades will continue to work in the trades union movement as they have worked in the past. They will do their duty as trades unionists and will never forget their duty as Socialists and advance guard of the general labor movement.

In view of these facts we can only pity those that attempt to misrepresent the Socialist Party and try to appear as the "protectors" of the trades union movement. And when such misrepresentation comes through all the capitalist newspapers at the very time when the Socialist Party is engaged in a red hot battle against the capitalist boodle parties, and furthermore, when such misrepresentation comes from people that had just been relieved of their \$1,000 jobs, then, indeed, we have good reasons to feel proud that they disappear on the other side of the fence that divides the Socialist movement from the motley army of its opponents and enemies.

WHAT NEXT?

Very plain! Do all in your power to build up your Socialist Party organization. Get down to hard work. Build up your Socialist press by getting thousands of new subscribers. Assist the trades unions in their struggles against the powers of capitalism.

Prepare for the great Socialist campaign of 1904. Let the voice of Labor and Socialism be heard.

SOCIALIST PARTY

All Over the Country the Comrades Prepare for the National Campaign.

National Headquarters,
Socialist Party,
Omaha, Neb., April 4, 1903.

Receipts for national dues during March were larger than any month since the party was organized at the Indianapolis convention in 1901. Illinois and Ohio led, the latter opening the month of April with an order for 1,500 dues stamps. March dues showed a total membership of 14,540. The average monthly membership for the quarter year, ending March 31, was 13,568, which means an increase of nearly 4,000 members since January 1.

The national secretary has initiated a referendum of the Alabama locals for a state convention to form a state organization. The convention will probably be held in May.

Local charters were granted during the week to Rock Springs, Wyo.; Tucson, Ariz.; Patton, Ala., and Coats, Ark.

Comrade Robert B. Ringler, of Reading, Pa., writes: "Things are moving here. We have 180 members in the local. Polled 1,149 votes in the municipal election; 249 in spring of 1902." The Union Sentinel, official organ of the Federated Trades Council, is edited by Socialists.

State Secretary Holman, of Minnesota, writes enthusiastically of Comrade Carl D. Thompson's agitation in that state. Halls in Minneapolis and St. Paul are too small to hold the crowds, and for three days Hammond was in the hands of the Socialists. Thompson has a total of 67 dates to fill in Minnesota, and Secretary Holman says: "Great good will result from this tour, and you may expect great things from Minnesota from now on."

The fair gotten up by the Socialists and trades unions of New York city to help swell the fund for a daily paper, to be known as the "The Daily Globe," opened on March 28th with a tremendous crowd. It is expected that nearly \$20,000 will be realized from the fair, which lasted eight days.

John C. Chase begins his tour of Texas on April 7th, and will spend nearly the entire month in that state, going from there to the Indian territory, thence into Oklahoma. Return dates are being asked for him in Arkansas.

Eugene V. Debs addressed a big meeting in Cincinnati on March 28th on behalf of the Socialist municipal ticket. He scored the "reform" ticket, headed by M. E. Ingalls, president of the Big Four railroad, who is famous for his utterance that "\$1.12 a day is enough for any workingman to live on." Debs pointed out that the issue in the campaign was not a local one and that, "It is precisely the condition that such a paltry wage produces that generates the misery, the vice and crime that Mr. Ingalls so piously protests against and so patriotically proposes to stamp out is entrusted with political power. If the working class of Cincinnati will take this \$1.12 standard approved by Mr. Ingalls and compare it with the wage standard of the railroad president, and then take a photograph of the habitation of the \$1.12 serf and one of the railroad president's palace, they will see at a glance what is the real issue of this campaign, and they will conclude that they can not afford to forge the fetters more securely by casting their votes for Mr. Ingalls, of the Big Four corporation, on election day."

Notwithstanding the fact that a decoy "labor" ticket has been placed in the field, the Socialists have a good chance to carry Butte, Mont., at the coming municipal election. Walter Thomas Mills is campaigning there, and writes, "We are having the warmest kind of a time up here. No hall will hold the people. It really looks as if we had a fighting chance to win, but the comrades are making a campaign on a straight out fight for Socialism, regardless of immediate results. No one is asked to vote our ticket for any other reason than as a vote for the whole programme of the Socialists."

Territorial Secretary Sweat, of Oklahoma, is working hard to convince the membership of the value of the dues paying system, and while he says the work is harder than digging post holes, he is confident that he will succeed.

The Indiana state convention will be held on Saturday and Sunday, April 25-26 in Indianapolis. State Secretary Oneal writes: "We expect the largest state convention ever held and will perfect plans for continuous agitation for the coming summer." Oneal also makes the suggestion, "that party members who are also trade unionists, watch their trade journals for the names of isolated Socialists, and forward them to the national office." Many Socialists in isolated places may be "discovered" in this way as they usually give expression to their convictions through their trade journals. The suggestion is a good one, and comrades are requested to act upon it.

John Collins, who did valuable work for the Socialist Party in the anthracite region of Pennsylvania during the big strike of last year, is there again. Collins reports that the field is as fertile as ever, and that the work of last year shows permanent results.

Colorado state committee granted charters to six new locals on March 26th, and the state secretary organized another at Sterling on March 29th with 23 members: Mrs. Ida Crouch Hazlett, state organizer, is having an interesting time in Gunnison county.

GERMAN SOCIALISTS CROWDING THE KAISER.

Truth Regarding Army Shown in "Jena, or Sedan," Written by a Socialist.

Berlin, April 4.—The Socialists are crowding the kaiser hard. The new "kaiser party" designed to give the laboring element a substitute for the Socialist labor organization, has not been heard of for weeks. It seems to be either dead or hopelessly anaemic. The emperor has gone to Copenhagen, self-invited, and had to submit to being welcomed by a Socialist mayor—and now comes the consciousness of the crushing fact that the great truths in Herr Frank Adam Beyerleis' book, entitled "Jena, or Sedan," are from the brain and pen of a Socialist.

It is a long time since a piece of mere literature has so stirred up Germany as this book has done. It appears at a most inopportune time, from the standpoint of the government—a time when the population is aroused over the multiplying of cases of cruelty within military ranks.

Though opinion is divided as to the merits of the book, military authorities are unable to controvert its statements. An ex-general, who is considered an authority on military affairs, offers the first grain of comfort to those in power by pointing out the author's sins of omission, showing that the author is evidently a Socialist, as he picked out facts to support the foregone conclusion that the Ger-

man army was indeed "marching to Jena," which means defeat if confronted with a well-prepared army.

The book acquaints the reader with the petty intrigues and jealousies of the non-commissioned officer, as well as of his titled superiors and their women adherents. He exhibits the pushing officer who thinks of nothing but blood and strategy, and the pretty lieutenant achieving conquests on love's battlefields. He shows that the methods of drills and parades now in use are antiquated and must inevitably exterminate individual initiative, which is the most powerful factor on modern battlefields, leaving only human machines which refuse to work the moment they are removed from the control of officers' authority.

The author is himself an ex-officer, and his dedication to "The German Army" enforces respect.—Globe-Democrat.

VICTORY IN CHICAGO.

Socialist Wm. Johnson Elected to the City Council.

CHICAGO, ILL., April 8.—The Socialist vote in Chicago is as follows:

Socialist Party, 11,212; S. L. P., 1,062, while Independent Labor Party has 9,999. In Ward 33 the Socialist Party candidate for city council, Wm. Johnson, has been elected by 228 plurality. In this ward the vote was as follows:

Hall, Dem.....	2,888
Johnson, Soc. Party.....	3,116
Dabney, Rep.....	2,119
Field, Proh.....	150
Nelson, S. L. P.....	36

SOCIALISTS HARD AT WORK.

The Old Party Politicians Stirred Up by the Socialist Activity.

Liberal, Mo., March 8, 1903.

Our town election of April 7 resulted in the election of Geo. Mellor as councilman from the Second ward. This is the second term for Comrade Mellor. He was elected once before, but was defeated last spring. His re-election is significant. The secret of the thing is, that when Comrade Mellor was councilman before, he sat squarely down on all city contracts and did the improvements direct with day labor at an increased price per diem of fully 50 per cent. The middle class, who are always clamoring for reduced taxes, made a big squeal, and defeated him for re-election, but when the new council granted a contractor a job at 25 per cent. more than the same work cost under the direction of Comrade Mellor, these same small fries squealed out loud and long, and flocked to Comrade Mellor and elected him by a big majority.

Fraternally,
CALEB LIPSCOMB.

ASK FOR UNION GOODS

Patronize All the Union Labels.

Union men and women, and all friends of Organized Labor should not forget to look for the union label before purchasing goods. Organized Labor is beginning to realize the importance of putting its trade-mark on every article which it aids in making. It practically makes every union man a member of a great co-operative society whose members trade with one another. The labor man or friend of union labor who buys a labeled article makes a market for union labor to that extent. As soon as manufacturers and dealers find that there is a special demand for labeled goods they will hunt for union labor to make these goods, thereby improving labor's conditions and assisting in the struggle for labor's emancipation from the system of wage slavery.

Lessons in Scientific Socialism.

FOR SOCIALIST STUDENTS.

The Communist Manifesto.

By KARL MARX and FREDERICK ENGELS.

Now and then the workers are victorious, but only for a time. The real fruit of their battles lies not in the immediate result, but in the ever improved means of communication that are created in modern industry and that place the workers of different localities in contact with one another. It was just this contact that was needed to centralize the numerous local struggles, all of the same character, into one national struggle between classes. But every class struggle is a political struggle. And that union, to attain which the burghers of the middle ages, with their miserable highways, required centuries, the modern proletarians, thanks to railways, achieve in a few years.

This organization of the proletarians into a class, and consequently into a political party, is continually being upset again by the competition between the workers themselves. But it ever rises up again; stronger, firmer, mightier. It compels legislative recognition of particular interests of the workers by taking advantage of the divisions among the bourgeoisie itself. Thus the ten hours' bill in England was carried.

Altogether collisions between the classes of the old society further, in many ways, the course of development of the proletariat. The bourgeoisie finds itself involved in a constant battle. At first with the aristocracy; later on, with those portions of the bourgeoisie itself, whose interests have become antagonistic to the progress of industry; at all times with the bourgeoisie of foreign countries. In all these countries it sees itself compelled to appeal to the proletariat, to ask for its help, and thus to drag it into the political arena. The bourgeoisie itself, therefore, supplies the proletariat with weapons for fighting the bourgeoisie.

Further, as we have already seen, entire sections of the ruling classes are, by the advance of industry, precipitated into the proletariat, or at least threatened in their conditions of existence. These also supply the proletariat with fresh elements of enlightenment and progress.

Finally, in times when the class struggle nears the decisive hour, the process of dissolution going on within the ruling class, in fact within the whole range of old society, assumes such a violent, glaring character, that a small section of the ruling class cuts itself adrift and joins the revolutionary class, the class that holds the future in its hands. Just as, therefore, at an earlier period, a section of the nobility went over to the bourgeoisie, so now a portion of the bourgeoisie goes over to the proletariat, and in particular a portion of the bourgeois ideologists, who have raised themselves to the level of comprehending theoretically the historical movement as a whole.

Of all the classes that stand face to face with the bourgeoisie to-day, the proletariat alone is a really revolutionary class. The other classes decay and finally disappear in the face of modern industry; the proletariat is its special and essential product.

The lower middle class, the small manufacturer, the shopkeeper, the artisan, the peasant, all these fight against the bourgeoisie to save from suppression the conditions of their own existence. They are therefore not revolutionary, but conservative. Nay, more, they are reactionary, for they try to roll back the wheel of history. If by chance they are revolutionary, they are so only in view of their impending transfer into the proletariat; they thus defend not their present, but their future interests; they desert their own standpoint to

place themselves at that of the proletariat.

The "dangerous class," the social scum, that passively rotting class thrown off by the lowest layers of old society, may, here and there, be swept into the movement by a proletarian revolution; its conditions of life, however, prepare it far more for the part of a bribed tool of reactionary intrigue. In the conditions of the proletariat, those of old society at large are already virtually swamped. The proletarian is without property; his relation to his wife and children has no longer anything in common with the bourgeois family relations; modern industrial labor, modern subjection to capital, the same in England as in France, in America as in Germany, has stripped him of every trace of national character. Law, morality, religion, are to him so many bourgeois prejudices, behind which lurk in ambush just as many bourgeois interests.

All the preceding classes that got the upper hand sought to fortify their already acquired status by subjecting society at large to their conditions of appropriation. The proletarians cannot become masters of the productive forces of society except by abolishing their own previous mode of appropriation, and thereby also every other previous mode of appropriation. They have nothing of their own to secure and to fortify; their mission is to destroy all previous securities for and insurances of individual property.

All previous historical movements were movements of minorities, or in the interest of minorities. The proletarian movement is the self-conscious, independent movement of the immense majority, in the immense majority. The proletariat, the lowest stratum of our present society, cannot stir, cannot raise itself up, without the whole super-incumbent strata of official society being sprung into the air.

Though not in substance, yet in form, the struggle of the proletariat with the bourgeoisie is at first a national struggle. The proletariat of each country must, of course, first of all settle matters with its own bourgeoisie.

In depicting the most general phases of the development of the proletariat, we traced the more or less veiled civil war, raging within existing society, up to the point where that war breaks out into open revolution, and where the violent overthrow of the bourgeoisie lays the foundation for the sway of the proletariat.

Hitherto every form of society has been based, as we have already seen, on the antagonism of oppression and oppressed classes. But in order to oppress a class certain conditions must be assured to it under which it can, at least, continue its slavish existence. The serf, in the period of serfdom, raised himself to membership in the commune, just as the petty bourgeois, under the yoke of feudal absolutism, managed to develop into a bourgeois. The modern laborer, on the contrary, instead of rising with the progress of industry, seeks deeper and deeper below the conditions of existence of his own class. He becomes a pauper, and pauperism develops more rapidly than population and wealth. And here it becomes evident that the bourgeoisie is unfit any longer to be the ruling class in society and to impose its conditions of existence upon society as an over-riding law. It is unfit to rule because it is incompetent to assure an existence to its slave within his slavery, because it cannot help letting him sink into such a state that it has to feed him instead of being fed by him. Society can no longer live under this bourgeoisie; in other words, its existence is no longer compatible with society.

The essential condition for the existence and for the sway of the bourgeois class is the formation and augmentation of capital; the condition for capital is wage-labor. Wage-labor rests exclusively on competition between the laborers. The advance of industry, whose involuntary promoter is the bourgeoisie, replaces the isolation of the laborers, due to competition, by their revolutionary combination, due to association. The development of modern industry, therefore, cuts from under its feet the very foundation on which the bourgeoisie produces and appropriates products. What the bourgeoisie therefore produces, above all, are its own grave-diggers. Its fall and the victory of the proletariat are equally inevitable.

II.

Proletarians and Communists.

In what relation do the Communists stand to the proletarians as a whole?

The Communists do not form a separate party opposed to other working-class parties.

They have no interests separate and apart from those of the proletariat as a whole.

They do not set up any sectarian principles of their own by which to shape and mould the proletarian movement.

The Communists are distinguished from the other working class parties by this only: 1. In the national struggles of the proletarians of the different countries, they point out and bring to the front the common interests of the entire proletariat, independently of all nationality. 2. In the various stages of development which the struggle of the working class against the bourgeoisie has to pass through, they always and everywhere represent the interests of the movement as a whole.

The Communists, therefore, are on the one hand, practically, the most advanced and resolute section of the working class parties of every country, that section which pushes forward all others; on the other hand, theoretically, they have over the great mass of the proletariat the advantage of clearly understanding the line of march, the conditions, and the ultimate general results of the proletarian movement.

The immediate aim of the Communists is the same as that of all the other proletarian parties: formation of the proletariat as a class, overthrow of the bourgeois supremacy, conquest of political power by the proletariat.

The theoretical conclusions of the Communists are in no way based on ideas or principles that have been invented, or discovered, by this or that would-be universal reformer.

They merely express, in general terms, actual relations springing from an existing class struggle, from a historical movement going on under our very eyes. The abolition of existing property relations is not at all a distinctive feature of Communism.

All property relations in the past have continually been subject to historical change, consequent upon the change in historical conditions.

The French revolution, for example, abolished feudal property in favor of bourgeois property.

The distinguishing feature of Communism is not the abolition of property generally, but the abolition of bourgeois property. But modern bourgeois private property is the final and most complete expression of the system of producing and appropriating products, that is based on class antagonisms, on the exploitation of the many by the few.

In this sense the theory of the Communists may be summed up in the single sentence: Abolition of private property.

We Communists have been reproached with the desire of abolishing the right of personally acquiring property as the fruit of a man's own labor, which properly is alleged to be the groundwork of all personal freedom, activity and independence.

Hard-won, self-acquired, self-earned property! Do you mean the property of the petty artisan and of the small peasant, a form of property that preceded the bourgeois form? There is no need to abolish that; the development of industry has to a great extent already destroyed it, and is still destroying it daily.

Or do you mean modern bourgeois private property?

But does wage labor create any

property for the laborer? Not a bit. It creates capital, i. e., that kind of property which exploits wage-labor, and which cannot increase except upon condition of begetting a new supply of wage-labor for fresh exploitation. Property, in its present form, is based on the antagonism of capital and wage-labor. Let us examine both sides of this antagonism.

To be a capitalist is to have not only a purely personal, but a social status in production. Capital is a collective product, and only by the united action of many members, nay, in the last resort, only by the united action of all members of society, can it be set in motion.

Capital is therefore not a personal, it is a social power.

When, therefore, capital is converted into common property, into the property of all members of society, personal property is not thereby transformed into social property. It is only the social character of the property that is changed. It loses its class character.

Let us now take wage-labor.

The average price of wage-labor is the minimum wage, i. e., that quantum of the means of subsistence which is absolutely requisite to keep the laborer in bare existence as a laborer. What, therefore, the wage-laborer appropriates by means of his labor merely suffices to prolong and reproduce a bare existence. We by no means intend to abolish this personal appropriation of the products of labor, an appropriation that is made for the maintenance and reproduction of human life, and that leaves no surplus wherewith to command the labor of others. All that we want to do away with is the miserable character of this appropriation, under which the laborer lives merely to increase capital, and is allowed to live only in so far as the interest of the ruling class requires it.

In bourgeois society living labor is but a means to increase accumulated labor. In Communist society, the present dominates the past. In bourgeois society capital is independent and has individuality, while the living person is dependent and has no individuality.

And the abolition of these things is called by the bourgeois: abolition of individuality and freedom! And rightly so. The abolition of bourgeois individuality, bourgeois independence and bourgeois freedom is undoubtedly aimed at.

By freedom is meant, under the present bourgeois conditions of production, free trade, free selling and buying.

But if selling and buying disappears, free selling and buying disappears also. This talk about free selling and buying and all the other "brave words" of our bourgeoisie about freedom in general have a meaning, if any, only in contrast with restricted selling and buying, with the fettered traders of the middle ages, but have no meaning when opposed to the Communist abolition of buying and selling, of the bourgeois conditions of production, and of the bourgeoisie itself.

You are horrified at our intending to do away with private property. But in your existing society private property is already done away with for nine-tenths of the population; its existence for the few is solely due to its non-existence in the hands of those nine-tenths. You reproach us, therefore, with intending to do away with a form of property, the necessary condition for whose existence is the non-existence of any property for the immense majority of society.

In one word, you reproach us with intending to do away with your property. Precisely so; that is just what we intend.

From the moment when labor can no longer be converted into capital, money or rent, into a social power capable of being monopolized, i. e., from the moment when individual property can no longer be transformed into bourgeois property, into capital, from that moment, you say, individuality vanishes.

Driven to It.

"So Bilkins has joined the church at last?"

"Yep. He concluded that as long as the members of the church all patronized his store he might as well get something in exchange for the bazar and raffle tickets he had to buy."—Baltimore News.

THE IMPENDING DESPOTISM.

A Military Regime Inaugurated in Washington With a Rough Rider as General Commander and Dictator.

Read it if you don't believe it. Read it calmly. Read it thoughtfully. Give every section your closest attention. Then ask yourself what it signifies. Public—No. 33.

An act to promote the efficiency of the militia, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled. That the militia shall consist of every able-bodied male citizen of the respective states, territories and the District of Columbia, and every able bodied male of foreign birth who has declared his intention to become a citizen, who is more than eighteen and less than forty-five years of age, and shall be divided into two classes—the organized militia, to be known as the national guard of the state, territory or District of Columbia, or by such other designations as shall be given them by the laws of the respective states or territories, and the remainder to be known as the reserve militia.

(The above act makes us all members of the militia.)

Sec. 3. The organization, armament and discipline of the organized militia in the several states and territories, and in the District of Columbia, shall be the same as that which is now or may hereafter be prescribed for the regular or volunteer armies of the United States, within five years of the date of the approval of this act.

(This above section provides that whatever portion of our nation of soldiers shall belong to the organized militia they shall be armed and disciplined the same as the regular army.)

Sec. 4. That whenever the United States is invaded, or in danger of invasion from any foreign nation, or of rebellion against the authority of the government of the United States, or the president, is unable, with the force at his command, to execute the laws of the Union in any part thereof, it shall be lawful for the president to call forth, for a period not exceeding nine months, such number of the militia of the state, or of the states or territories, or of the District of Columbia, as he may deem necessary to repel such invasion, suppress such rebellion, or to enable him to execute such laws, and to issue his orders for the purpose to such officers of the militia as he may think proper.

(The above section places us all at the disposal of the president, to use us in a military sense whenever he thinks proper.)

Sec. 5. That whenever the president calls for the militia of any state, or any state or territory, or of the District of Columbia, to be employed in the service of the United States, he may specify in his call the period for which such service is required, not exceeding nine months, and the militia so called shall continue to serve during the term so specified, unless sooner discharged by order of the president.

(The above section specifies the length of terms we shall serve.)

Sec. 7. That every officer and enlisted man of the militia who shall be called forth in the manner hereinbefore prescribed and shall be found fit for military service, shall be mustered or accepted into the United States service by a duly authorized mustering officer of the United States; Provided, however, that any officer or enlisted man of the militia who shall refuse to or neglect to present himself to such mustering officer upon being called forth as herein prescribed shall be subject to trial by court-martial shall direct.

(In this section, "any officer or enlisted man of the militia," means any able-bodied citizen. We are all subject to court-martial, whose extreme penalty is death, for refusing to take up arms whenever the president sees fit.)

Sec. 8. That court-martial for the trial of officers or men of the militia, when in the service of the United States, shall be composed of militia officers only.

(This section doesn't specify who shall try those who refuse to enlist in the service.)

Sec. 9. That the militia, when called into the actual service of the United States, shall be subject to the same rules and articles of war as the regular troops of the United States.

(This subjects us all to a military regime as far reaching as any in Europe.)

Sec. 13. That the secretary of war is hereby authorized to issue, on the requisitions of the governors of the several states and territories, or of the commanding general of the militia of the District of Columbia, such number of the United States standard service magazine arms, with bayonets, bayonet scabbards, gun slings, belts, and such other necessary accouterments and equipment as are required for the army of the United States, for arming all of the organized militia in said states and territories and District of Columbia.

To provide means for carrying into effect the provisions of this section, the necessary money to cover the cost of exchanging or issuing the new arms, accouterments, equipment and ammunition to be exchanged or issued hereunder is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

(The above section virtually turns the treasury over to the military.)

Sec. 26. That this act shall take effect upon the date of its approval.

Approved January 21, 1903.

What does this mean?

It means that already every able bodied citizen between the ages of 18 and 45 belongs to the militia.

It means that the president has the power to courtmartial and shoot any citizen who refuses to take up arms, whenever in his judgment the country is invaded, or when, in his judgment it is in danger of invasion, or when in his judgment there is a rebellion at home.

It means, if section 4 means anything, that the president can arm us and place us all on a military footing without congress first having declared war.

It means, if Section 13 means anything, that in turning over to the militia all unappropriated funds, it virtually controls the treasury, since other appropriations can be cut down indefinitely.

It means that we are all soldiers subject to courtmartial.

It means that we are the biggest standing army in the world.

It means that our chief executive is not a president but a military dictator.

It means that our institutions have been quietly transferred from a civic to a military basis.

There has never been a law like this on our statute books before. In 1792 when the Indians were a constant menace congress made all able-bodied citizens subject to call, but the general government limited its powers by appropriating only \$200,000 a year for equipment and maintenance and it left the control of the militia in the hands of the states. This new law places the control of

DRINK ONLY UNION BEE.

[Fac Simile of Our Label.]



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

Suits to Order from \$12.00 Up.

Pants to Order from \$3.50

STUCKEY,

GUARANTEE | MERCHANT | TAILOR

WE EMPLOY UNION TAILORS ONLY.

615 Franklin Avenue.

OUR GUARANTEE:

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 (all or satin lining excepted.) Will also press garments gratis at any time within one year.

Smoke Only Union Made Cigars.



See That Every Box Bears the Blue Union Label.

Issued by the Cigarmakers' International Union of America.

STRICTLY UNION.

Telephone Bell, Sidney No. 810.

Concordia Turner Hall,

Thirteenth and Arsenal Streets.

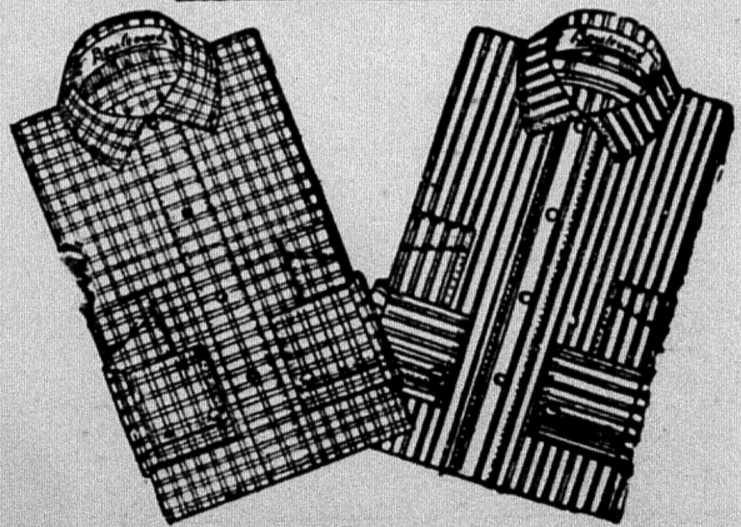
HALLS FOR RENT FOR BALLS, CONCERTS, MEETINGS, Etc'

Bar Supplied With Finest WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS

I. J. BAUER, Manager.

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The Label SHIRTS,



which can be found at most stores in this city and which are made in the celebrated

Boulevard

SHIRT FACTORY,

616 North Seventh Street.

If you can not obtain the Union-Made Shirt from your dealer, kindly call or write and we shall be pleased to make them for you.

Boulevard

SHIRT MFG. CO.,

616 North Seventh Street.

militia in the general government makes it a part of the regular army, and does not limit the funds its maintenance in any way. What could happen under this law? This:—If the influences that enact this law saw fit they could easily set up sufficient trouble at home or abroad to find an excuse to inaugurate a military despotism, the most and far-reaching the world has known.

If we will be good. If we will be "down," if we will be content to give for the capitalist class, for a pittance, if we will refrain from organizing and striking, if we will sing the "harmony" of the Civic Federation Glee club, if we will refuse to agitate our political and industrial rights; there need be no fear. The military despotism will never be actually enforced. In name and in appearance we will still be a republic. The machinery of civic law will operate as smoothly as ever. The "dignity of labor" will be lauded by those who are too dignified to work and the praise of the contented laborer, "who knows his place," will be beyond computation, and the same shout of freedom will thunder beneath the same flag that floated over Bunker Hill and Gettysburg.

Brothers, working men, do you read the significance of this? Do you comprehend what it portends?

It portends the last stand of capitalism. The world-wide uprising of labor shakes capitalism to the center of its coward and treacherous heart.

Organized labor which demands a larger product for the producer, and Socialism which demands the restitution of all things to the creators of wealth, have arisen in two short years with a power that threatens to sweep capitalism away within a decade: under the guise of the lawmaker wrapped in the cloak of officialism, capitalism has crept into the temple of liberty, and in the folds of the Stars and Stripes, hidden, it has suspended this Sword of Damocles over the bending back of unsuspecting labor!

Oh, Brother of Toil, and common suffering, if there ever was a time that needed calm and diligent study of all those subjects that relate to labor's rights and labor's interests, if ever there was a time that needed the self-sacrifice and loyalty of labor that time has come.—Industrial Labor Journal, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Our Movement in Ohio.

OHIO SOCIALIST NOTES.

Dayton, O., April 6, 1903.

A new local has been organized at Newark, Licking county, with an excellent roster to start with. The Socialist sentiment is very strong here, and vigorous efforts are going to be put forth to organize a strong local movement.

Father McGrady has been quite ill for the past 12 days and as a result all of his lecture engagements during this period were cancelled. He has sufficiently recovered to resume his engagements on the 8th inst., when he will speak at Somerville, Mass. He will then go to Worcester, 9th; South Boston, 10th; Newton, 11th, and Yonkers, N. Y., 14th.

The Ohio state committee now consists of 19 members out of a possible 21.

Harry C. Thompson has just finished a very successful tour of nine days in the state, and reports excellent progress being made at all points. He is greatly encouraged over the outlook, and thinks that Ohio will lead in the number of Socialist votes in the near future.

Frank P. and Kate O'Hare will tour in Ohio for 15 dates beginning May 5. Tour is under management of the state secretary.

Cleveland comrades are working hard to build up their party membership and are sending in new applications in large bunches. They report in the most enthusiastic manner the progress being made and say that

they will proceed at once to line up all the forces for the fall campaign.

The municipal elections throughout the state have created the utmost enthusiasm among the comrades, and great results are hoped for. Over a million pieces of literature have been put out and hundreds of public meetings held, and it is by far the strongest campaign ever waged by the comrades of Ohio. During this time the party work for new members has been constantly pushed, and we now have over 1,600 dues-paying members. The comrades are now going to make an effort to keep at the head of the column of dues-paying states to the national organization. Watch us!

CAMPAIGN FUND RECEIVED TO APRIL 7, 1903.

Amount from last week.....	\$163 55
A. Blaettler	2 00
H. Borchner	25
H. Borchner, Jr	25
H. Koch	10
F. Biller	25
O. Rosenkranz	25
C. Meyer	25
F. Bolbecher	25
A. Lauterbach	25
John Reiss	25
B. Merick	10
H. C. Winther	25
W. Lohmer	25
Geo. Froman	15
F. Bucholz	25
Max Karditzky	25
Jos. Hahn	1 00
L. A. Bolsinger	25
J. Hager	25
J. Popp	50
G. Lank	25
L. Barpeff	25
D. Adler	25
W. C. Luther	25
J. F. Wigger	50
M. Ruder	50
J. Salat	25
M. Shitterer	25
C. Freund	25
A. Schwiess	25
C. H. Kilwinski	50
Aug. Bernett	50
Aug. Kilwinski	50
S. Schmoell	50
P. H. Mueller	1 00
Chas. Goodman	50
E. H. Heilman	50
Cash	1 00
A. Grahn	50
F. Starg	50
F. Sinstock	50
P. Schmitz	50
A. Ulrich	50
C. Huster	25
F. Krose	25
C. Depner	20
E. Mueller	25
E. Hoffman	25
F. W. Trothman	25
Karl Fabian	25
J. Kuhn	25
J. Becker	25
K. Frohmann	25
V. Toth	25
G. Wohringland	25
J. Hubsiehmman	25
J. Meattier	10
W. Brockmann	10
Kollman	10
J. Pamper	25
W. Brockman	25
C. O. Biaser	25
A. Carosi	25
Kollman	25
J. Marter	25
J. Fliegel	25
J. Kuhn	10
W. Brockmann	15
H. R.	1 25
Paul Fromm	50
A. Schiffhorst	25
W. A. Jacobs	10
C. Spreen	10
F. Siedhoff	50
F. Wiesing	50
W. Blume	25
C. Beardsly	25
Scott	25
Fleischmann	25
Bosch	25
J. Ryan	25
J. E. Fitzpatrick	25
L. Walfe	25
E. Ryan	25
F. Campbell	25

O. Donohue	25
J. Schneit	25
Total	\$193 10

WE DON'T PATRONIZE

The Following Unfair Firms.

- St. Louis Cooperage Co.
 - Condon Bakery Co.
 - Welle-Boettler Bakery Co.
 - McKinney Bakery Co.
 - Wrought Iron Range Co.
 - Stephans Litho-Engr. Co.
 - J. Kiburtz Pattern Co.
 - G. Wolf, barber, 1593 Franklin avenue.
 - St. Louis Paper Box Co.
 - Brown & Sharpe Manufacturing Co.
 - Union Biscuit Co.
 - Wunderlich Cooperage Co.
 - Sessinghaus Mills.
 - Radiant Home Stove Co.
 - Wellman-Dwire Tobacco Co.
 - American Tobacco Co.
 - Ittner Brick Co.
 - Parker-Russell.
 - Gast Lithographing Co.
 - P. J. Carmody, 213 North Eighth street.
 - Glass-Gram Cap Co.
 - P. Burns Saddlery Co.
 - St. Louis Paper Box Co.
 - Hauck-Hoerr Bakery Co.
 - Simmons Saddlery and Hardware Co.
 - Saxony Mills.
 - Sheifer Livery and Cab Co.
 - Mermod-Jaccard Jewelry Co.
 - Southern Bagging Trust.
 - Frank Lind Grocer Co.
- The above boycotts are endorsed by the St. Louis Central Trades and Labor union.
- UNDER SOCIALISM it will be difficult for a man to use his brain and muscle for selfish ends as it is now for him to use his physical and mental powers for good.
- UNDER SOCIALISM the mental giant cannot impose on his inferiors any more than the physical giant now

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

Hiltenbrand
CAFE
514 Chestnut St.
POPULAR PRICES.

ALBERT ARNHOLD.
Meat and Vegetable Market,
2102 S. Ninth Street.
Orders Promptly Attended To.
PHONE: BLUE 1043.
Branch Store 820 Julia Street.

...WALHALLA...
Central Trades and Labor Union Headquarters.
Melvin G. (Doc) Bollinger, Propr.
N. E. Cor. 10th and Franklin Ave.
Lemp's Celebrated Pale and Standard Lager on Draught.

COLUMBIA BOX COMPANY,
19th and N. Market Sts.
BOXES OF ALL KINDS
UNION LABEL BOXES.

HIRE ONLY...
Union Musicians.
Local No. 2, A. F. of M.
Local No. 8, N. L. of M.
A Roster of all Union Musicians in the City Always on File.
Headquarters. 18th and Olive Sts.

STEINER ENGRAVING & BADGE CO.
BADGES
BUTTONS & PINS
SEALS STAMPS
STENCILS METAL CHECKS
11 N. 8th St. - ST. LOUIS

AT THE SAME PRICE,
Shoes Bearing This Stanp
 Are the equal of others in quality of Material and are **SUPERIOR IN WORKMANSHIP.**
BUY THEM TO MAKE YOUR CONSCIENCE FEEL RIGHT.
Buy them to get the BEST SHOE for your money.



UNION Is the **GLOBE**
Watchword
at the
Seventh and Franklin Avenue.
UNION LABEL CLOTHING
SHOES, HATS, FURNISHING GOODS, Etc.,
 Can be Bought for Less Money at the GLOBE than elsewhere. **OUR MOTTO—Satisfaction or Your Money Back.**
See the Great Line of \$10.00 Suits.

Open Saturday Evenings Until 10:00 O'Clock.



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

SEVENTH AND FRANKLIN AVE.

THE VICTORY IN SHEBOYGAN.

Socialists Elect Mayor of the City by 1,723 Votes.

SOCIALIST VICTORY.

Sheboygan, Wis., April 8.

The elected Socialists: Mayor, Born, Socialist., 1,723; Born's plurality, 191. Treasurer, Shoen, Socialist, 1,448; Schoen's plurality, 24. Attorney, Dean, Socialist, 1,601; Dean's plurality, 124. Assessor, Schmidt, Socialist, 1,631; Schmidt's plurality, 74. Justices of the Peace—Second district, Ernst Hinze, Socialist, 642; Ernst Hinze's plurality, 169. Third district,

F. W. Becker, Socialist, 744; Becker's plurality, 92. Aldermen and Supervisors—Third Ward, Alderman, Wm. F. Schulz; Fifth ward, Alderman, Fred Haack; Sixth ward, Alderman, W. Brockmann; Seventh ward, Alderman, Ed. Pfister, Fred. Kuster. Fifth ward, Supervisor, Chas. Haack; Sixth ward, Supervisor, Julius Witte; Seventh ward, Supervisor, Louis Meyer. School Commissioners—Ernst Zehms, Fifth ward; Henry Meyer, Seventh ward.

COMRADE JAMES A. RENDALL DEAD.

Candidate for State Superintendent of Public Schools on First Socialist State Ticket in Missouri.



Comrade James A. Rendall, who joined the Socialist movement in St. Louis in 1893, and was the candidate for superintendent of public instruction on the Socialist state ticket, died at 3:30 p. m., April 7th (election day) at the home of Comrade Albert E. Sanderson, 4017 Green Lea place. Comrade Rendall had secured a home-

stead in Oklahoma, and came to St. Louis last fall, intending to return after completing some work here. Many of the old guard will remember Comrade Rendall as one of the Irish-American-born pioneers in our great movement. He leaves a wife and three children. The funeral took place Thursday afternoon, to Bellefontaine cemetery.

SOCIALIST PARTY.

Omaha, Neb., April 1, 1903.

RECEIVED.

NATIONAL DUES FROM STATE COMMITTEES:

California	\$ 64 25
Colorado	55 15
Connecticut	10 00
Florida	10 00
Idaho	5 00
Illinois	80 00
Kansas	13 90
Kentucky	14 40
Maine	25 00
Massachusetts	50 00
Michigan	10 00
Minnesota	20 00
Missouri	15 50
Montana	19 55
Nebraska	5 35
New Hampshire	32 00
New Jersey	50 00
Ohio	80 00
Oregon	6 25
South Dakota	4 25
Washington	51 70
Wisconsin	77 40

LOCALS IN UNORGANIZED STATES.

Alabama	10 90
Arkansas	7 10
Arizona	60
Louisiana	18 60
Tennessee	3 05
Vermont	5 00
Virginia	2 00
Wyoming	5 20
Washington, D. C.	1 80

Members at large	1 40
Total receipts for dues	\$755 35
Received for supplies	42 33
Received for donations	15 10
Miscellaneous	5 00

EXPENDED.

Office expense	\$ 16 27
Express	13 83
Office equipment	51 15
Office help	66 00

Postage	40 80
Printing	122 75
Stationery	4 15
Telegrams	8 73
SALARIES—	
William Mailly	\$83 00
W. E. Clark	54 00— 137 00
Expenses of national commissioner to annual meeting	114 25
For Organizing—	
John C. Chase, Arkansas	\$25 00
Geo. E. Boomer, agitation in Idaho	25 00
J. Edw. Morgan, agitation in Nebraska	15 00— 65 00
On account Chicago N. E. B.	
Theodore Debs	\$25 00
Eugene Dietzgen	15 00
A. S. Edwards	25 00— 65 00
On account of Springfield N. E. C.	
Geo. J. Speyer	\$25 00
Chas. H. Vail	25 00— 50 00
Miscellaneous expense	1 25

Total expense \$ 756 18

RECAPITULATION.

Receipts for month	\$ 817 78
March 1, balance on hand	187 44

Total receipts	\$1,005 22
Total expenses	756 18

April 1, balance on hand \$ 249 04
WILLIAM MAILLY,
National Secretary.

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 so-

ciety 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."



JACK RABBIT

PANTS

ARE GOOD PANTS.

Recommended by United Garment Workers and Local Union Labor Organizations.

Made with Union Label.



Ask Your Clothier for Them.

NEW! NEW! NEW!

Excursions to Millstadt, Ill.

UNIONS AND SOCIETIES wishing to find a beautiful place for their excursions during the coming season should

MAKE IMMEDIATE ARRANGEMENTS
for EXCURSIONS to
MILLSTADT, ILL.

THE MILLSTADT BREWING CO., A STRICTLY UNION BREWERY, having the BREWERY WORKERS' UNION LABEL, is co-operating with the MILLSTADT LIEDERKRANZ to entertain the excursionists from St. Louis and vicinity at the

MILLSTADT LIEDERKRANZ PARK.

Millstadt, Ill., is situated on the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, 27 miles from St. Louis. Further particulars about Railroad Rates, conditions, etc., will be given by

GEORGE DISTLER,

Manager Millstadt Brewing Co., Millstadt, Ill.

The Bartenders' Protective and Benevolent League,

NO. 51, A. F. of L.

Wishes to announce to the Trade that reliable and competent BARTENDERS will be furnished on application for all occasions, Saloons or extra engagements, etc. Send all orders to
W. EDWARD HORNE, Secretary and Business Agent, Imperial Building, 918 Pine St. KINLOCH B-1990.

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

LARGEST UNION FACTORY IN THE WEST
ASK FOR

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

MANUFACTURED HERE IN ST. LOUIS

AND

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

Be sure and call for them, and assist Union Labor

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