

WORKINGMEN  
of All Countries,  
UNITE!

# ST. LOUIS LABOR.

OFFICE: 22 N. 4th St.

Phone: Kinloch, A1283.

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

VOL. IV.

ST. LOUIS, MO., SATURDAY, JUNE 6, 1903.

NO. 122.

## A SIGNIFICANT GRAND JURY REPORT.

The Corruption and Rottenness of Capitalist Politics in City and State Aply Shown Up and Denounced in the Final Report of the April Grand Jury to Judge Ryan in St. Louis.

Capitalist politics in Missouri has been a success, i. e., as far as the protection of capitalist interests is concerned. The corporations had it all their own way, and the Democratic and Republican politicians were the most obedient servants and hirelings of the capitalist class.

Indeed, after a year of grand jury investigation, with several dozens of boodle indictments and about fifteen of the boodlers convicted and sentenced to a total of about fifty years, we do not understand how any honest and respectable union man in the state of Missouri can call himself a member of the Democratic or Republican parties.

In its final report to Judge Ryan, the April grand jury reviews the evidence concerning legislative boodling, and makes some pertinent suggestions. Among the latter is a recommendation that more stringent laws be enacted for the punishment of lobbying at the state capital, and that the statute of limitation be extended to seven years. It is also recommended that franchises obtained by boodling be forfeited.

Speaking of state and municipal corruption, the grand jury says:

"We have devoted considerable time to charges of bribery alleged to have been committed in the city of St. Louis by state legislators. In examining these charges it became necessary to look into legislative methods at Jefferson City.

"Bribery is a common offense, but it is very uncommon to get evidence of it. The difficulty in obtaining testimony is great, as only the bribe giver and the bribe taker are cognizant of the transaction. They carry on their infamous schemes under cover and out of the presence of witnesses.

"The testimony we have heard has shown a state of affairs most amazing. High state officials have confessed to us of having been paid bribes for official influence, and having acted as go-betweens in securing bribes for other legislators.

"We have listened to the confessions of state senators, and were we at liberty to make known all they have told us, the recital would appall and astound the citizens of this state. The extent of the venality existing among the makers of our state laws is alarming to those who believe in free government.

"Our investigations have gone back for twelve years, and during that time the evidence before us shows that corruption has been the usual and accepted thing in state legislation, and that, too, without interference or hindrance. The tendency has been to hide or ignore rather than to expose and punish this infamous crime.

"Laws have been sold to the highest bidder in numerous instances that we have evidence of. Senators have been on the payroll of lobbyists and served special interests instead of the public good.

"It is time that the people should be awakened to the awful condition of things in their general assembly. The rights of the people have been ignored, and these public pilferers have fattened on the credulity of the people.

"We have not had an opportunity to fully probe this festering sore on the body politic, and we must leave further investigation to our successors, with the hope that what we have done will call attention to these enemies of the public welfare and help arouse the public conscience.

"We have beheld with shame and humiliation the violation of the sacred trust reposed by the people in their public servants, and we trust that the exposure and punishment of these miscreants will result in bringing about a higher tone in public service.

"We believe that laws should be enacted providing for the forfeiture of franchises procured by corrupt methods. The rule of law as to stolen property should be made to apply to franchises obtained by bribery. There can be no vested rights in stolen goods, and there should be no vested rights in public franchises secured by venal methods.

"We have found some indictments for bribery, and there would be many more were it not for the statute of limitation, which bars indictment in this state for this offense in three years after the commission of the offense. It seems to us that this is entirely too short a time, and that the statutes should be extended so as to permit an indictment to be found within seven years from the date of the crime.

"These penal laws can not be too severe, inasmuch as a strict administration of public affairs is essential to the perpetuity of our government. The fact that some public officials against whom indictments have been

returned, and, even after conviction, are permitted to exercise the functions of their office and to enact laws is abhorrent to the minds and conscience of honest men.

"True, the law deems a man innocent until declared guilty by the verdict of an impartial jury. But in the case of the public official who is a self-confessed criminal, we feel that the date of his confession should likewise mark the conclusion of his public service; and in the case of that one who is formally charged with crime, the charge itself should operate to suspend such official until the fact of guilt or innocence shall have been judicially determined. We can not recommend appropriate legislation embodying these points."

This is the official language of the April grand jury. Every line of it is an indictment against capitalist politics in Missouri. Every word of this report is an indictment against the Democratic and Republican regime of the last 25 years—an official public indictment against the Francis-Noonan-Walbridge-Ziegenhein-Wells rule in St. Louis and against the Marmaduke-Francis-Stone-Stevens-Dockery rule in Jefferson City.

The April grand jury report should be carefully read and studied by every working man and citizen. It is a most important document, and we appeal to our Socialist comrades to circulate it among their fellow workers and friends wherever they have a chance to do so.

Indeed, the Socialist Party of Missouri could find no better campaign document than this part of this grand jury report referring to state and municipal corruption. Sooner or later the rank and file of the toiling masses will realize the seriousness of the political situation in Missouri. The day of reckoning will surely come, and it may come sooner than many of the people dare to think.

Both, the Democratic and the Republican parties, committed suicide. The only question that arises is: Who

will clean and fumigate the political Augean stables?

Who will remove and bury the putrid political carcasses left in every office of our municipal and state legislative and executive departments?

The iron broom of labor and Socialism is necessary to do this work and to accomplish satisfactory results. The Socialist Party, the class-conscious political party of the working class, will soon sweep city and state and accomplish what neither Mr. Folk nor the grand jury will or can do—to abolish the capitalist system that produces the political, moral and social rottenness so ably criticised and denounced in the grand jury report.

\* \* \*

President Levin of the Hebrew branch of the St. Louis Jefferson club was convicted and sentenced to serve five years in the penitentiary. Barbaglia, a policeman, also convicted of assisting in the naturalization frauds, was sentenced to three years in the penitentiary by Judge Amidon in the United States district court. Levin and Barbaglia were the tools of the Democratic Jefferson club machine. These naturalization frauds were no secret to the Jefferson club managers. Harry Hawes, Tony Steuwer, Charley Lemp, Billy Hughes and the other leading lights of the Jefferson club should be compelled to show cause why they should not be indicted, convicted and sentenced to 25 years' service in the state penitentiary for naturalization and registration frauds.

### Pertinent Paragraphs.

BY W. W. BAKER.

If you do not vote you are to blame.

\* \* \*

If your vote is not counted, after you have properly voted, it is the fault of the officers of election.

\* \* \*

Your vote is your voice in the affairs of government. The men who are elected by your vote make the laws which govern you.

\* \* \*

If you vote for something you do not want, simply because you believe your vote will be counted for the winning party, you lost your vote, as the power your vote confers will be used against you.

\* \* \*

Our national symbol is a voracious bird of prey. This is very appropriate when considered in connection with the voracious trusts which prey upon the public. The government is a committee which serves the trusts. "Let the nation own the trusts."

\* \* \*

Co-operation means life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; it means fraternity in its completest form. Under co-operation many hands will make light work. Two helping each other do the work of four. Socialists are working to establish a system of co-operation, where all will be equal partners in the opportunities to make the life worth living.

\* \* \*

Competition means strife, struggling against each other for a chance to live; it means war, despair, death. The present competition among the workers for the chance to work results in a bare living, or starvation on the installment plan. Competition is the opposite of co-operation, and must produce opposite results. No observing person will deny that co-operation is in every way preferable to competition. Let us determine to effect the change.

Socialist  
Steamboat Excursion  
to

Montesano

For the Benefit of

St. Louis Labor and Arbeiter-Zeitung.

Sunday, July 12<sup>th</sup> 1903.

The elegant Steamer

City of Providence

will leave Olive Street at 9:30 o'clock a.m. and Montesano at 7 o'clock p.m. Tickets 25 cents a person for round trip. Children half fare. Every Socialist Family is cordially invited.



## FETTERS OF LABOR.

### Another Incorporation Scheme.

FROM THE AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST.

One of the most subtly constructed bills aimed at trade unions was the one introduced by Senator Tracy in the legislature of the state of Connecticut. Substantially, the bill provides that trade unions "may" incorporate by stating the name of the union, the purposes, the methods of action, duties of officers, and terms of admission to membership. It appears, therefore, that the trade unions have the permissive right to incorporate, and the bill then proceeds to provide that any employer who shall discharge an employe because of membership in a union thus incorporated shall be subject to a fine of \$500, and any employer of labor who shall discharge an employe because "not" a member of a union shall be subject to the same penalty; that any officer of a union, or "any member thereof," demanding of an employer the discharge of any employe because "not" a member of a union shall be subject to a fine of \$1,000, or six months' imprisonment, or both.

It will thus be seen that a union which "may" become incorporated would be absolutely prohibited from deciding whether it will or will not accept co-employment with non-union men.

For instance, an employer agreeing to use the union label implies necessarily that the union label shall cover the product of union members only. In the event of the employer failing to carry out that agreement, the union would insist that unless the employes become union members the union label would be withdrawn, and this in itself would make the union, its officers, liable to a fine of \$1,000, or six months' imprisonment, or both.

Another provision of this friendly (?) bill for the incorporation of trade unions has it that the members of a union in the employ of any corporation proposing to enter upon a strike must give the corporation previous notice of not less than 14 days, or be subject to a fine of not less than \$5—how much more than \$5 the bill does not state. Any person who shall threaten "social" ostracism, or who shall attempt to prevent the employment of any person in places made vacant by striking workmen, shall be subject to a fine of not less than \$100. These provisions are intended to prohibit union workmen from withdrawing from the same "social" circle, from the same church, or from the same club of which an offensive person may be a member, and makes it an offense to even ask a workman at any time, or under any circumstances, not to take a striking workman's place.

These are the benefits which are supposed to accrue to unions if they become incorporated. The inducements, we suppose, some faddists will believe to be large, but to the ordinary mind it would seem as if the intention is to provide penalties galore without the slightest scintilla of counteracting advantage.

NEW YORK.—In a pronouncement, forceful and bitter, the United Board of Building Trades, representing the one hundred and sixty thousand workmen who are idle in New York, proclaimed to the public their side of the labor trouble, shifted the burden of responsibility to the shoulders of their employers and appointed a committee of five to get evidence which they say will show that the employers are in a conspiracy against them. This is the first official utterance that has come from the labor side of the controversy since the employers began the organization of their association, and now the workmen are making the same charge against their employers—that of conspiracy—that the employers have hitherto made against

the men. The \$500,000,000 employers' association decided at a meeting held recently that the lockout will be made the chief weapon of the employers in their battles with labor unions.

\* \* \*

The Kellogg Switchboard and Supply Co., Congress and Green streets, Chicago, has begun two suits for \$15,000 damages each against the unions whose members worked for the company, and against the officers of the unions also. Several strikers are made defendants to the suits.

The members of the unions called on the supply company the first part of April and asked that a contract be signed, in which it should be agreed that none but union men be employed about the plant, and that within six days every person employed should belong to the union. A further stipulation was that a sympathetic strike should not be a violation of the contract.

The company refused to sign the agreement and a strike was declared May 7, nearly 700 persons leaving their work.

## TRIBUTE TO MACARTNEY.

### Thousands Attended Funeral of the Late Socialist Representative.

#### Comrade James F. Carey's Eulogy On His Brave Co-Worker.

ROCKLAND, May 29.—Thousands paid their tribute of respect and esteem to the Socialist representative, Frederic O. MacCartney, yesterday afternoon, and the funeral was one of the largest ever held in the town. The church on Webster street, where Mr. MacCartney was pastor for so many years, was handsomely decorated with flowers, and thronged with sincere mourners from all grades of society.

The body was taken from his former home on Pacific street, in the forenoon, and delegations of Red Men and the Socialist club accompanied the body to the church, where it lay in state from nine until the time for holding the services.

A picture of Mr. MacCartney was hung on the wall at the right of the pulpit, and white carnations and lilies were distributed in the church with rare taste. Mountain laurel was placed about the church, and there were palms in the body of the edifice and the church parlors at the rear of the auditorium.

During the service the stores in the town and public schools were closed, and the flags upon all of the public buildings of the town hung at half staff.

The exercises commenced promptly at two, and there were organ selections by Prof. William F. Burrell, of Brockton, who played several of the composition of Rev. Mr. MacCartney, who was an amateur musician of rare ability.

#### COMRADE CAREY'S EULOGY.

The eulogy was given by Representative James F. Carey, of Haverhill, a close friend and colleague of Mr. MacCartney in the legislature. Mr. Carey was much affected by the death of his friend, and spoke briefly. He said:

"That such men have lived is the glory of the race. That such men must die is its sorrow. The need of the times called for men. With joy he responded. Progress anointed him one of her priests.

"He loved mankind, for in each man he saw the basis of mighty possibilities. He labored that they might be attained, and though giant wrongs must be uncrowned, though ancient privilege must be hurled down, though a long night of misunderstanding by friends and misrepresentations by others who knew him not must be passed through, he did not hesitate. Personal ease, material advancement and comfort appealed to him in vain. For him it was better to battle in the

dark for the right than to rest content in the glitter of the wrong.

"Those who saw him in battle wondered at his intensity. They did not know that as he fought he heard the tears of the children of the poor dropping like rain, he heard the heartstrings of workingwomen break, he saw the very soul of workingmen grow black with the wrongs they endured. Seeing this, feeling this, he fought strongly, almost fiercely, that it might end.

"His faith was not bounded by the confines of a sect. His was the faith in man. He dreamed of a future day when the world around the race would clasp hands in a mighty brotherhood.

"His was the statesmanship that no arbitrary lines of race or creed or nation could circumscribe. His statesmanship knew no aim lower than the elevation and ennoblement of all the people of all the earth. Men said: 'What of dividends?' He said: 'What of man?'

"Men live and strive to-day for profits. He lived and sacrificed for human progress. Like the sower who may not live to reap the harvest, yet the joy of sowing was his, the joy of sowing the seeds of liberty, of equality, of fraternity—the flowers of human achievement that will yet 'burst full blossomed upon the stem of time.'

"He longed for equality. Death has given him what man is to-day denied. The triumph of the cause for which he gave his all will be his monument. The merriment of children, the happiness of women, the deep-fibred joy of men in the grander day for which he fought and hoped will be his epitaph.

"MacCartney—comrade of mine! Soldier in the army of the workers of the world—living, you earned the right to live; you have earned the right to rest. May you sleep well!"

There was a wealth of floral contributions.

Among the prominent Socialists labor men were J. W. Seaver of Haverhill, B. J. Scully of Chelsea, J. Lipp of Chelsea, Irving Moore of Boston, William Andrews of Methuen, C. F. Hudson of Jamaica Plain, S. Edgall of Lawrence, Richard S. Brooks of Springfield, ex-National Secretary William Butscher of New York city, F. W. Wolfer of Somerville, M. H. Livenston of Boston, Fred L. Soper of Boston, Theodore von Rosenvinge of Everett, Mayor Parkman V. Flanders of Haverhill, L. B. Talbot of Waltham of the state committee, Rose J. Harris of Boston, Mrs. Kate Carey-Corri-gan of Haverhill, Fred E. Weed, organizer of Street Railway Men's union of Lynn; President Patrick Mahoney of Cigar Makers' union of Boston; President James McVay of Drug Clerks' union of Boston; Joseph G. Galowski, member of national committee of textile workers of Chicopee; Frank A. Sieverman, national organizer of Boot and Shoe Workers' union of Rochester, N. Y.; Dr. Frederick S. Schmidt of Boston, Dr. M. J. Konikow, treasurer of the state Socialist committee; Daniel A. White, secretary of the executive committee of Massachusetts Socialist club of Boston; John Weaver Sherman of Boston, Squire E. Putney of Somerville, secretary of state committee; Dr. G. W. Galvin of Boston of the state committee, J. S. Sillia of Boston, Representative G. H. Garfield of Brockton, E. W. Casson of Milford, N. H.; Algernon Lee, editor of the Worker, New York; Dr. J. T. Adams of Amesbury, Dr. H. A. Gibbs of Worcester, William Maily, national secretary of the Socialist Party, representing the national committee, and Mrs. William Maily, representing the Boston Socialist club.

At the conclusion of the service the body was taken to Mt. Pleasant cemetery and placed in the receiving tomb.

\* \* \*

BOSTON, JUNE 1.—A memorial meeting in honor of the late Frederic O. MacCartney, the Socialist representative, was held under the auspices of the Boston Socialist club in Parker Memorial hall, Appleton and Berkeley streets. The speakers were Representative James F. Carey, H. Gaylord

Wilshire of New York, Dr. Howard A. Gibbs of Worcester, Parkman B. Flanders, mayor of Haverhill; Charles H. Coulter, mayor of Wakefield, William Maily, national secretary of the Socialist Party, and Mrs. S. H. Merrifield of Boston.

## TRIBUTE TO A NOBLE COMRADE

### And True Friend—By John C. Chase.

In the death of Frederic O. MacCartney, the Socialist movement of American has lost one of its brightest and ablest men.

On who has never known him personally will never know how much the cause of Socialism has suffered in his death.

The hearts of those who have associated with him are indeed heavy with sorrow in the contemplation of his untimely end. No braver, no more courageous soul ever went forth to battle for the liberty of the race, than he. Casting aside every consideration of personal welfare, he took up the cause of Socialism, side by side, with those who were battling for the emancipation of the working class.

A minister of the Gospel though he was, he was more of a proletarie in his work for Socialism than most men who come from the ranks of the working class. He was uncompromising and inflexible in his career as a Socialist legislator. His voice was always heard in defense of the toilers, and his every thought was one of condemnation of the injustice and opposition of the masters.

Champion of an unpopular cause, always hurling his shafts against those who stood in the way of labor's emancipation, he was respected even by his enemies.

With the love of his co-workers and comrades, with the respect and honor of those whom he was obliged to contend against, he died. His death casts a gloom upon us, who are left to continue the work for which he so nobly fought. Although far away from him in his dying hour, and unable to look upon his face or hear his parting word, I know that he would bid us on with the work and hasten the coming of that day when no longer shall there be a master or a slave. Comrades, let us be as brave in the cause of right and as unselfish in the cause of Socialism as was Comrade MacCartney, and when our life's work is done the world will say of us as we can say of him: A noble character, a fearless advocate, a great Socialist is dead, peace be to his ashes."

May the spirit of Frederic O. MacCartney be always with us to guide us and keep us true to the great cause of international Socialism for which he laid down his life.

Kansas City club has new headquarters at 502 East Twelfth, where Comrade T. E. Palmer has a cigar and news stand. I can not smoke his cigars, but will buy all my papers of him when in their city. Neck club is a hot number and up-to-date from the word go. Poplar Bluff club is the best dues-paying club in the state from the standpoint of punctuality.

\* \* \*

Novinger is a small town, but they have one of the best clubs in the state at that place. Kansas City added 35 members to its club in May. St. Louis has a good scheme to raise funds in which it is divided in three parts, to go to the national, state committee and the local club. David Allan is the new secretary, and is a hot number.

\* \* \*

You ask what has been done by the state committee since the new quorum took hold. We have reorganized old clubs and added new ones to the number of 16 since March 19. We have increased the membership in many cases, have written 250 personal letters. Sent out organizing material to many places. Sent out the calls for funds and the reports for the two months.



# SOCIALISM IN MISSOURI.

## ST. LOUIS ORGANIZATION NOTES.

Local St. Louis will hold its regular monthly meeting at Delabar's hall, 416 Elm street, Sunday evening, June 7, at seven o'clock. Business of importance will be transacted. Comrades are urgently requested to be present.

The regular weekly meeting of the city central committee was not held on Monday night, owing to the meeting held at National hall, in south St. Louis. The next regular meeting will be held on Monday, June 8, at eight o'clock.

Liberal, Mo., May, 1903.

Dear Comrades—The work of organizing the Socialist Party for the campaign of 1904 is ripe for our attempts, and I am making a call on Socialists, attached and unattached, to put their shoulders to the work.

I have secured the services of Comrade James A. Slanker, one of the best speakers on the Socialist platform, and besides, one of the best organizers in the movement, to devote his time to organizing every town, village and crossroads in the state.

There are about 3,000 post offices in Missouri, and we have only about 60 locals. From these figures you will see that there is an immense field left in which to do work, and this work must be done by the comrades before the political conventions of 1904 meet and declare their platforms and candidates.

At this time there is no political agitation on the part of the old parties; the minds of the people are a political rest, and the education of the people will be the most effective.

The office of the state secretary is supplied with only sufficient money to meet its expense for stationery and postage; but with a considerable number more paying dues it would be able to pay part, at least, of the expenses of an organizer. The work requires at least ten men, and these can not be employed unless the comrades come to the relief of their secretary.

It is to be hoped that this appeal will bring every Socialist in the state to the aid of the movement. At the present, it is intended to keep Comrade Slanker at the work till the state rings with Socialism. Our country seethes with labor troubles, and there is no time like the present to educate the people out of the pauperism which capitalism has brought upon them. Don't wait, but help this effort by your own contributions, and use your persuasive powers on all who are within your reach.

If Comrade Slanker can help you, do not hesitate to notify me, and I will send him to you at the earliest moment. Send me by return mail the names and addresses of all unattached Socialists you may know in the state.

Wherever Comrade Slanker goes, it is necessary that the comrades pay his traveling expenses; his entertainment and such additional collection as they may be able to raise for him. If the comrades respond to this appeal with earnestness, the time is very near at hand when the money coming to the secretary will meet not only his expenses, but will give more organizers to the work. Fraternally,

CALEB LIPSCOMB,  
State Secretary-Treasurer.

Campaign fund list for week ending May 31:

Wm. Hilf .....	\$ 25
Christ Smidt .....	25
H. C. Obrock .....	25
F. Bohle .....	25
Z. Waschkowsky .....	25
H. Vortmeier .....	25
H. Delins .....	25
Edward Rust .....	25
S. C. Kaufmann .....	25
M. Meier .....	25
Chas. Kassel .....	25

O. F. Mehl .....	25
O. C. F. Daeumer .....	25
Sam'l Bernstein .....	25
C. F. Holzer .....	25
J. A. Necker .....	25
E. Sigg .....	25
Cash .....	25
W. L. Kostedt .....	25
C. M. Albrecht .....	25
Chas. Goodman .....	25
Jos. Bettsich .....	25
H. Siroky .....	50
F. Petera .....	20
J. Tykar .....	25
Jacob Wuest .....	25
Wm. Jedlan .....	15
Christ Krueger .....	25
Ben Chair .....	10
Voyta Nahlik .....	25
Cash .....	10
Ant. Ulrich .....	25
Wm. Kubik .....	25
Wm. Steiner .....	25
Joe Selak .....	25
Joe Jander .....	10
Wm. Pitra .....	10
Dan Schreigler .....	15
H. H. Werdes .....	25
Joe Provazmik .....	25
P. Weinheimer .....	15
J. J. Gucker .....	25
B. H. Bentoff .....	1 00
Dan Bansel .....	15
Joe Schorle .....	10
Geo. Brethaner .....	15
Chas. Wilson .....	25
Chas. Weingarthner .....	05

Total .....

Financial statement for week ending May 31:

Balance on hand May 25 .....	\$ 6 30
Receipts week ending May 31, campaign fund .....	11 75
Dues .....	2 25

Disbursements for week ending May 31:

Circulars .....	\$ 6 25
Postage .....	37
Secretary salary .....	12 00

Balance on hand .....

Comrade W. C. Benton, the first state organizer of the Socialist Party of Kansas, stopped a day in St. Louis, last week, on his way to Kentucky, where he has been engaged to speak under the auspices of the state committee during the month of June. He has just completed a successful tour of western and central Missouri, and will return to Rich Hill about July 1, to take charge of a propaganda wagon that is being fitted out by The Coming Nation.

Father McGrady held three large and enthusiastic meetings in the Grand Opera house at New Orleans during the past week. The attendance at his meetings are greatly increased by the determined opposition which is always manifested. He has a most convincing way of appealing to the audience, and his lectures are always received with marked effect, ending with great applause.

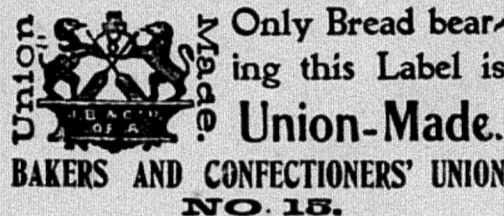
Congressional committeemen have been nominated as follows: Jay Quinn, from Tenth; W. D. Morris, W. H. Hertel and William Luecke, all of the Ninth; G. A. Hoehn, of Tenth; W. W. Baker, Eleventh, and F. H. Dilno, of Twelfth. The Fifth district (Kansas City) has elected Allen W. Stewart as congressional representative.

Butler county asks for an organizer. I have on string several good men and possibly a woman or two who are anxious to do this work, if the funds can be raised. Will not cost much, but this is not free, like salvation. Raise the fund and the organizer will soon be with you.

Comrade Benton has left the state for Kentucky.

## BOYCOTT Welle-Boettler's and McKinney's Bread.

It is Made by NON-UNION LABOR



Only Bread bearing this Label is Union-Made.  
**BAKERS AND CONFECTIONERS' UNION NO. 15.**  
**H. SLIKERMAN,**  
Attorney at Law,  
1015-16 CHEMICAL BUILDING,  
N. E. Cor. 8th and Olive Streets.  
Telephone, Kinloch. B-69.

## Chas. Spreen Y Cigar Store.

Manufacturer UNION CIGARS.  
Y and Switchback 5-Cent Brands  
Buy La Flor De Spreen, 10c Brand.  
2003 NORTH BROADWAY

## SALOON.

Choice Wines, Liquors, Cigars.  
**OTTO FERCH, Proprietor,**  
2100-02 South 9th Street,  
S. E. Cor. 9th and Russell Ave.  
SPECIAL LUNCH SATURDAY NIGHT.  
American Beer on Tap. St. Louis, Mo.

## CHAS. SPECHT.

Manufacturer of UNION CIGARS.  
BUY "My Motto," "Town Talk," and "Flor de Merit." They bear the BLUE LABEL.  
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VISIT  
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Popular Price Tailors,  
816 PINE STREET

## BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

DRUGGIST—Wm. R. Schettler, 5300 N Broadway. Everything you want.  
GROCERY—Essebruegge Mercantile Co., Groceries and Liquors, 5133-44 N. Broadway.  
GROCERY—Hermann Rinderknecht, Groceries, Feed, Provisions, Wines, Liquors and Cigars, 6130 N. Broadway.  
HARDWARE—Chas. Blasberg, corner Linton and Carter aves. Hardware, Glass, Paints, Oils, Stoves and Ranges.  
SAND—Charles Vahrenhold, Molding Sand, 4201 N. Twentieth St. Phone, Kinloch D 440.  
SALOON—John Loumann, 5134 N. Broadway. The choicest always on hand.  
SALOON—Bloemecke & Co.'s Branch Saloon and Boardinghouse, 4220 N. Broadway. Our service always best.  
SALOON—Henry Holtkamp, Saloon and Bowling Alleys, 4214 N. Broadway. Fine wine and liquors always on hand.  
SALOON—The Cobweb Bar. Fine Liquors and cigars. Andy's Place, 9th and Fine. Bell. Main 1923; Kinloch. A 989.

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WE SELL THE BEST \$3.00 HAT MADE.  
**W. H. ROETTER HAT CO.,**  
518 PINE STREET

**DR. L. H. DAVIS,**  
Office and Residence  
1025 Park Avenue.  
Office Hours From  
7:30 to 8:30 a. m. 12:30 to 1:10 p. m.  
7 to 8 p. m.  
Kinloch Telephone A 1594

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} LYE.



St. Louis, Mo.

**Federal Labor Union 6482, A. F. of L.**  
Meets every 2nd and 4th Friday, 8 p. m., at 22 N. 4th St., room 7.  
**L. E. HILDEBRAND, Secretary.**  
Every wage earner whose craft or calling is not organized should belong to this union.





# 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: 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.  
A. J. LAWRENCE, Secretary,  
2521 Benton Street.

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



## CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

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

## "Germany's Big Election."

"Germany's Big Election" is the caption of another lengthy editorial in last Sunday's Globe-Democrat. People may ask: Why it is that the Globe-Democrat takes such an exceptional interest in the German reichstag's elections (to be held June 16)? Before answering this question, we hereby reprint the Globe's editorial in full:

### GERMANY'S BIG ELECTION.

The elections in Germany for members of the reichstag, or popular branch of the imperial parliament, will necessarily have a great interest for the world. These elections are five years apart. The one which took place in June, 1898, attracted wide attention in the United States, even though at that time this country had some troubles of its own in the shape of a war with Spain. The one which will take place in a few days will be of much greater interest and importance. Germany is a bigger country in 1903 than it was in 1898. Its activities are more extensive and diversified. The ambition of its heads for colonial and industrial expansion is greater than it was then. The recent Venezuelan complication, in which Germany was a leading participant, has given a new interest in this country to everything which relates to that nation.

One of the things in connection with the coming election which will excite interest here is the showing that the Social Democrats are to make. In the popular vote the Socialists are far ahead of all the other parties into which the people of the German empire are divided, though the clericals have more members in the reichstag. The representation of the clericals in the present chamber is 105 out of the 397 members of that body. The Social Democrats have 58 members. It is expected that they will increase this number, though not to anything like the extent of their expected gain in votes. In the elections for the reichstag in 1881 the Social Democrats polled 312,000 votes. They have made a steady gain ever since except in one election, casting in 1898 2,107,000 ballots. The present expectation is that this number will be increased to 3,000,000 in the voting a few days hence. Owing to a sort of a gerrymander which has been brought about by the rapid increase in the population of the cities of the German empire and the slow decrease, of vast sections of the farming districts, the Socialists have not been able to get as many members in the reichstag as their voting power would indicate. Their strength is in the cities, while that of the clericals and of several of the other parties is in

the smaller towns or the farming region.

"The popular opinion in the United States is that the Social Democrats are the Populist Party of Germany. This is a mistake. Some of the best educated and most progressive men in the empire belong to the Social Democratic Party. While most of the party would be glad to see a republic in place of the empire, yet they have a much more modest and practical programme than to attempt to bring this transformation. They are against the high tariffs which the agrarian element of the German people want to impose on their country. Likewise they are opposed to the colonial idea in the extreme phase which it has recently taken in their country. Militarism they have been against from the beginning. They antagonized their government in its recent Venezuelan adventure. The kaiser a year or two ago charged that the Social Democrats desired to Americanize Germany, and while the majority of them would accept that accusation in the abstract, they are not engaged in any such utopian propaganda at the present time. They aim at practical things, and there are many of them at their hand. It is the endeavor of the kaiser to keep the Socialists at as small a proportion of the voters as possible, but the indications are that their poll will come very close to half of the aggregate vote of the empire. At any rate, the election will have a great interest for the United States, and the result will be awaited with some concern in other countries also."

Why is the coming reichstag election in Germany of such exceptional importance to a leading capitalist Republican paper in the far off Mississippi valley?

This is very plain: The American capitalist class, as represented economically by the corporations, syndicates and trusts, are engaged in a desperate struggle against the capitalist speculators of other countries. In this fight for supremacy on the world's market the United States, England, Germany, Russia and Japan are taking a most active and leading part. The Socialists are the most bitter enemies to capitalist colonization and imperialism and in Germany they are the power that will check the colonial and imperialistic plans and schemes of the government. The greater the Socialist vote, the more Socialist members in the reichstag, the more restrictions on the German government. Consequently more freedom of action for the American expansionists and imperialists.

There is another reason why the Globe-Democrat is so much interested in the reichstags elections. The ruling parties in Germany have succeeded in putting an excessively high protective tariff on breadstuffs i. e. on the very daily bread of the wage workers—for the exclusive benefit of the agrarian and commercial pirates of Germany that are monopolizing the food stuffs and fix the prices. The Socialists demand free admission into Germany of wheat, meat, etc., and if their demands were accepted and carried out it would mean millions of dollars of profit to American capitalism, because most of the wheat, pork and other foodstuffs required by Germany would undoubtedly be imported from the United States.

Thus the American Republican press are anxious to have Germany remove her high protective tariff for the benefit of the American capitalists.

Capitalism will always guard its immediate material interests. The Globe-Democrat hates the Socialist movement at home, but likes to see a temporary Socialist victory in Europe in order to make millions of dollars for American capitalists and gain advantages in the international struggle for commercial supremacy.

The Socialists of Germany can not be flattered by the Globe's editorials. Our German comrades realize that they are waging a war of extermination against capitalism, and the struggle

for proletarian emancipation. Down with the profit system! Down with wage slavery! We demand the Socialist industrial republic—the Co-Operative Commonwealth! This is the language of the Socialists throughout the civilized world, whether in despotic Russia, in monarchial Germany, or in the capitalistic republics of France, Switzerland or America—the struggle is the same everywhere.

The programme of the Socialist Party of Germany is almost verbally the same as the programmes of the Socialist parties in the other countries of Europe, America and Australia.

Never mind, the St. Louis Globe-Democrat is playing with the fire of Socialism without realizing the danger. Within ten years the American Socialist Party may be as strong as the Social Democratic Party of Germany. Three million American Socialist votes will make the American capitalist papers of this country quit flattering the Socialists on the other side of the Atlantic.

## TO WORK!

### The Socialist Steamboat Excursion to Montesano.

The annual steamboat excursion for benefit of St. Louis Labor and Arbeiter-Zeitung takes place on Sunday, July 12, to Montesano, on the elegant steamer City of Providence. The boat leaves the wharf at the foot of Olive street at 9:30 a. m. On this day the Socialist and progressive working men of St. Louis will give themselves, their families, friends and acquaintances an outing. They will enjoy the day in close communion with nature and with their like-minded and like-spirited fellow workers. Each year our annual excursion to Montesano becomes more popular.

The sale of tickets on the morning of the excursion being prohibited on the levee and streets leading to the landing, therefore, the readers and friends of St. Louis Labor are invited to secure tickets in advance from this office or from the following well-known comrades and friends:

- John Schaefer, 2914 Cherokee street.
- Frank Tombridge.
- William Ruesche, 3734 Oregon avenue.
- Gus. Eckhoff, 4335 Scanlon avenue.
- Fred Wedel, 4248 Juniata street.
- Joseph Glader, 2731 South Eleventh street.
- G. A. Hoehn, 3430 Tennessee avenue.
- William Voegel, 115 South Second street.
- Fred Arendt, 1751 Preston place.
- John Bach, 1029 South Twelfth street.
- Mrs. Mary Stutko, 1727 North Ninth street.
- Arnold Minder, 2845 Osceola street.
- August Gaelweiler, 2306 South Eleventh street.
- Phil Mueller, 2244 North Market street.
- Saner's shoe store, 4136 North Broadway.
- A. J. Lawrence, 2531 Benton street.
- Al. E. Sanderson, 4017 Green Lea place.
- J. E. Fitzpatrick, 4137 Green Lea place.
- Richard Steele, 912 La Beaume street.
- William E. Eckart, 1219 Missouri avenue.
- Cigarmakers' Union office, 615 Chestnut street.
- William Brandt, 1703A South Twelfth street.
- John Larkin, 1834 O'Fallon street.
- H. Siroky, 4345 Arco avenue.
- Joseph Knoll, 1607 North Twentieth street.
- Wm. Crouch, 2632 Caroline street.
- C. E. Arnold, 2120 North Tenth street.
- Hubert Groll, 1435 Montgomery street.
- W. W. Baker, 2563 North Market street.
- Felix Lawrence, 3933 Kennerly avenue.

Adler's shoe store, 3539 South Broadway.

Phil Kaufmann, Dewey hall.  
Nick Berlingen, 3538 Indiana avenue.

Henry Struckhoff, 706 Allen avenue.  
H. Herminghaus, 1236 South Ninth street.

James Shea, 1408 Pine street.  
Oscar Horn, Harugari hall.

Seb. Stoll, 3542 Salena street.

Henry Schwarz, 1306 Montgomery street.

Wm. E. Kindorf, 1946 Hebert street.

Gus Goeckler, 3304 South Eighteenth street.

Franz Hillig, 506 Olive street.

Comrades who wish to help in the selling of tickets and whose names are not in above list are requested to call in person at this office.

## FOR SALE

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

NELSON BROTHERS,  
8038 Florissant Ave.

## \$1,900,000 Boodle Deal.

During the trial of Jeremiah J. Hannigan, ex-member of the house of delegates, it developed that the house combine had made a deal whereby its 19 members were to get money for selling the Union market, and for the first time they told of the amount of money received for that deal.

This testimony was brought out by the attorneys for the defense in cross-examination, and would have been quickly objected to if offered by the state. The Union market deal was calculated to make the members about \$100,000 each, but it netted only \$10,000 for the combine. It was the last resort to obtain money on the passage of a bill for the individual benefit of the members of the combine. The members of the combine, it is said, decided to "put through a deal" by which they would make \$100,000 for each member; then all were to leave the city. They discussed the possibility of selling the courthouse and the waterworks. When they found they could not do this they decided to sell the Union market. A bill was accordingly introduced for that purpose. In the house of delegates those who voted for the bill were:

Albright, Bersch, Burke, Decker, Faulkner, Gutke, Hannigan, Helms, Hartmann, Lehmann, Madera, J. K. Murrell, Robertson, Schnettler, Schumacher, Sheridan, Tamblin and E. E. Murrell. Those who voted against the bill were: Kelly, Sturdevant, Sweeney, Cronin, Parker and Zachritz. No indictments will be made in the Union market matter, as the statute of limitations prevents such action by the state. Our old party politicians acted wisely by establishing the three years' statute of limitation. It would require the services of a dozen or more of men like Folk and a dozen grand juries to handle all the boodle cases if the investigations could be begun with the municipal misrule under Noonan and the state corruption under Francis.

Eight trainmen died in a railroad wreck near Bryan, Ala., on May 27. Cause of the wreck: A sleeping operator! So long as men have to work 12 and 15 hours a day they will fall asleep while at work, and human life will be sacrificed. Under capitalism human life is cheap, because the working people consider themselves a very cheap commodity.

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The Street Railway News is the name of a paper published as the "Official Journal of the Missouri Street Railway Employees Union." "Official Organ of the St. Louis Transit Co." would be a more appropriate name for the sheet.



# Lessons in Scientific Socialism.

FOR SOCIALIST STUDENTS.

## THE MISSION OF THE WORKING CLASS.

By Charles H. Vail.

No, friends, we do not care to perpetuate the present planless, wasteful system of industry. We propose to substitute the economic principle of combination for the wasteful principle of competition. The principle of combination is sound and ought to be extended to the whole social order. As production and distribution on a large scale are more economic they ought to survive. The only safety to society, however, is in its adoption by the whole people. When the trust, which is an embodiment of the principle of combination, is socialized, then the evils which arise from private ownership will disappear, leaving only the benefits that result from co-operation.

We recognize that the ultimate goal of capitalist evolution is the trustification of every department of production and distribution, so that the greatest possible product may be realized from the least expenditure of economic forces. The difference between a capitalist trust and a public trust lies in the department of distribution, and capacity of the people to consume the product of their labor at cost. The capitalist trust is Socialism in production, but individualism in distribution. We want Socialism in both production and distribution.

The capitalist class, as represented by the Republican Party, endeavors to uphold the trust and its private ownership in order to maintain its own supremacy. Senator Hanna has pointed out the inevitableness of the concentration of industry and the advantages which flow from increased production and economy. But such statements are one-sided, and endeavor to cover up the pathway of blood, the bitterness and failures that have attended its growth. The middle class, on the other hand, as represented by the Democratic Party, chooses to see only the evils, overlooking the great power that concentration brings and the enormous economy effected by unified industry. It remains for the Socialist, untrammelled by the interest of the other classes and parties, to clearly point out both the good and evil of concentration, and show how the evil can be eliminated and the good retained. We note with satisfaction the progress which has gone hand in hand with the development of industry, but we clearly see that we have now reached the point where the system of private ownership of the trust blocks the way to further progress. We see that the only salvation is in pushing the evolution on to its logical consummation—public ownership. We reject the Democratic middle class policy of destroying the trust and so throwing civilization backward. We would preserve it and improve it and open it to all. Socialism, then, welcomes the trust, not as a finality, but as a step toward Socialism, and the quicker the constructive work of these great combines work out their destructive counterpart in failure and crisis, the quicker the final consummation of the industrial evolution will be effected.

The trust is systematizing and unifying industry and preparing the way for the co-operative commonwealth. Any industry organized into a trust is eminently ripe for appropriation by the community. It is useless to say that such an enterprise can not be managed by the state, when it is being managed by a band of capitalists. The board of directors—who usually do not own the capital invested—can

as readily be made responsible to the whole people as to the shareholders. The directors in charge at the time can be retained if thought advisable, simply making them responsible to all the people. Socialism is thus seen to be practicable, inevitable, and to rest upon a solid economic foundation.

Now, what are the causes at work that will lead to the consummation? In order to answer this question we need to understand the causes that have led to the social revolutions in the past. A clear understanding of these causes will reveal the mission of the modern proletariat or working class.

In every age there is a dominant ruling class which shapes and controls the social and industrial organization in its own interests. At first the interests of this class are in accord with the advance of society, but the time comes when their interests are at variance with social progress. The economic development which produces this contrast between the interests of the ruling class and the social interests also develops a class whose interests are contrary to the ruling class and more in accord with the social development. A contest is sure to follow between these conflicting classes, and in the course of time the class more in accord with the changed conditions is bound to triumph. It is simply the new wine breaking the old bottles. When this transformation occurs it may be termed either evolution or revolution. Revolution, however, is but a form of evolution, and is generally the last step in a period of slow growth and preparation.

The final step, whether peaceful or violent, which interchanges the relations between ruling and subject class, is the inauguration of a new stage. This step, however, can not take place until economic conditions are ripe for it.

Let me illustrate this principle by again appealing to history. In the middle ages the ruling class was the landed nobility. This nobility determined the character and form of all social institutions. It also determined the character and form of economic servitude. The whole social system rested upon a form of land ownership. This particular form called serfdom attached the laborers to the soil as serfs. But the servitude would have carried with it the ownership of those who must have access to the land or starve.

In this period the landed nobility ruled supreme, and looked with contempt upon all laborers and traders. In the course of time the towns grew into cities, trade and commerce developed, and the small tools of production became gigantic machines. These new implement became the dominant factor in production, thus giving into the hands of their owners the means of overthrowing the landed aristocracy.

The mercantile class, which was despised in its infancy, displaced the nobility and became the ruling class because their interests were more in accord with the economic development. The landed nobility little realized in their supremacy that the class which they despised would work their overthrow. By their contempt and ill-treatment of the mercantile class they were sowing the seed of revolt which was sure to lead to their own destruction.

The old nobility fulfilled its mission and disappeared. Feudalism gave way to capitalism. Its overthrow was caused by the very class which they despised. History is again repeating itself.

The capitalist class to-day, like its predecessors, shapes and controls the

social and industrial organization in its own interests. Legislation, customs, religion, morals, education, public opinion, etc., are all regulated by capitalistic supremacy.

At first the interests of this class were in accord with social progress and well-being, but that time has long since passed. The interests of society and the interests of capitalist producers are now antagonistic. Society wants a large product, but capitalist producers want high values, and values depend upon a limited supply. Were there a sufficient quantity of any product to satisfy all demands, such would cease to have value. Cotton is an illustration of this divergence between class interests and the general interests. Society, of course, wants a large supply of this useful product, but the producers have been trying for some time to devise means to diminish the crop. This is the purpose of every combination, to regulate production and limit the supply to the commercial demand. The result of the present wage and profit system is to artificially limit the consumption by destroying the purchasing power of the masses. The interests of the ruling class, then, are antagonistic to the social interests.

### In Free America.

A telegram from Atlanta, Ga., dated May 30, 1903, says: That in the twentieth century men should be held as slaves in the United States seems incredible, but if the evidence of sworn witnesses is to be believed and the report of grand juries given credence, human slavery still exists in certain counties of Georgia and Alabama.

As a matter of fact, the traffic in human beings has been going on for years in certain counties, but the public never hears of it unless it happens to be attended by circumstances of unusual cruelty. Recent disclosures, however, in regard to peonage in Alabama has been so shocking that the United States government has begun an investigation. United States secret service men, acting under orders from Chief Wilkie, have arrested Robert N. Franklin and J. M. Pruitt, who, it is alleged, have been loading their pockets for years with the proceeds of their traffic in human beings. Pruitt and others of his kidney have for years been in the habit of trumping up charges against negroes, and hauling them before magistrates friendly to the plot. These magistrates invariably impose fines whether the negroes are innocent or guilty. The fines imposed, Franklin and others who want slave labor, appear and offer to pay the fines provided the negroes will make labor contracts to cover the amounts they have been fined. Invariably the negroes sign the contracts, glad to escape the penitentiary. They are then taken to the plantations of the slave buyers and begin what prove to be long terms of servitude. The negroes expect to be released when the term for which they have signed contracts expire, but they are cruelly deceived. Their masters from day to day assess fines against them and thus keep them continually in debt. The slave buyers have provided against escape by building stockades, in which the slaves are kept at night under guard. If one escapes, bloodhounds are put on his trail and he is soon back in the stockade. This is the Christian civilization of the capitalist of the nineteenth century.

The labor troubles in Russia are causing considerable unrest to the czar's government. A cablegram from St. Petersburg, dated May 26, says: Gen. Kouropatkin, minister of war, stated that revolutionary outbreaks on a large scale are likely to happen at any moment and must certainly come within a few years unless forestalled by statesmanlike measures for popular conciliation. Von Plehve, minister of the interior, advised the issue of manifestoes promis-

ing reforms, together with severe police measures pending the formulation of a comprehensive policy dispelling discontent. MEANWHILE LABOR DISTURBANCES IN SEVERAL DISTRICTS ARE REQUIRING THE INTERVENTION OF TROOPS.

Capital and labor may be brothers, but it is safe to say that blood relations never had a harder time to get along.

John D. Rockefeller's \$20,000 cow is sick. "Everybody who uses oil should begin to pray for her recovery.—Exchange.

## MONTHLY MEETING

—OF—  
LOCAL ST. LOUIS

## Socialist Party,

SUNDAY, JUNE 7, 1903,

At 7 O'Clock p. m.,

## At Delabar's Hall,

Broadway and Elm Street.

All members and comrades are requested to attend.

DAVID ALLAN,  
City Secretary.

National Lecturer John W. Slayton has found the carpenters of Pennsylvania ready for working class political action. In many places on his tour a local strike has given him the opportunity to explain why the workers must control the government in order to get fair treatment where their labor is concerned. The Pennsylvania trip has been completed. He is now in Ohio, and will go thence to Indiana.

The national office is now ready to supply the party emblem. It is a lithographic beauty, flesh-colored hands are clasped across a sea-colored sea, and the words, "Socialist Party and Workers of the World Unite," are in white letters on a red background. These buttons can be had at one cent each.

The demand for membership due stamps has been so great that the old supply, which was on hand the first of the year, has been exhausted. In the new lot, each stamp bears the union label.

Comrade Wm. Mailly writes from Haverhill, Mass.:

My mother is growing weaker daily, and is being kept alive by stimulants. As I am the only one of the family that she has with her, I shall not leave her until the end. I am in constant attendance upon her, and can not leave her bedside for long at a time. I shall return to Omaha as soon as possible. In the meantime Comrade Clark assures me that he will be able to handle the routine work of the office until I return. Asking your indulgence in the premises, I am, fraternally yours,

WILLIAM MAILLY,  
National Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—"Fifty-five hours or strike," is the slogan of the textile workers of Philadelphia. While the number of organized men and women are only a few thousand, comparatively speaking, the unorganized workers are also deeply interested in this move for shorter hours. The number affected will be over 150,000 men, women and children, and on Monday morning unless the textile corporations make concessions, 30,000 persons will take a rest in order to obtain the shorter work day.

The national office is already receiving requests for Fourth of July and Labor Day Socialist speakers.



# Woman's Forum.

Edited by KATE EMMET.

## WOMAN AND SOCIALISM.

### Frederick O. Macartney's Last Address Before the Socialist Woman's Club in Boston.

The last lecture of Comrade Frederick O. Macartney was delivered before the Boston Socialist Woman's club on "WHY SHOULD WOMEN BE SOCIALISTS?"

He showed how woman's economic dependence on man has influenced her character, quoting Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman's work on "Women and Economics," which he praised as an excellent book that all should read. Woman's dependence on the other sex has resulted in an over-development of femininity. She has been taught that marriage is the leading aim of her life. Occupation, pursuits, art, music and literature, are secondary. A woman teaches or works; but she thinks it will be temporary—at last she will marry. This is a perverted ideal. A woman's life is not necessarily a failure if she is not married.

Indignantly refuting the assertion that "Socialism is destructive of marriage and of the family," Representative Macartney made the counter charge that capitalism is destroying family life. The only motive for marriage should be love. A family resting on any other basis is insecure. But many motives now enter into the matter: women marry for protection, for a home, for wealth and position in society. There were 23,000 divorcees in the United States last year, yet the capitalist supporters of the present social system dare pose as defenders of the family! As wealth concentrates in the hands of a few, the uncertainty of a livelihood increases. There are tens of thousands of young men and women in Boston, New York and all the great cities, who can not marry and establish a home with the wages they receive. From this results "the social evil."

Woman is the chief sufferer from lack of occupation; she is doubly dependent—on man and on the economic system.

The invention of machinery brought many women out of dependence on man to earn their living. As telegraphers, stenographers, etc., women compete with men. The opening of colleges to women has awakened broader interests. Working women also have begun to wish to serve the race.

Women can gain economic independence only when the working class achieves economic independence. Women can do much to advance Socialism, which will bring liberation.

Woman, although not personally addicted to drinking, is the chief sufferer from another great evil—intemperance. The capitalist system is responsible for intemperance. Malnutrition and gloomy surroundings lead to drunkenness among the poorer classes, while ease and excess cause it among the rich.

Woman is naturally maternal; the maternal instinct will be transformed into a higher sentiment which goes out to relieve the sorrows of the world. The lecturer then spoke of the large number of little children who work in the factories and of the attempts of the Socialists in the Massachusetts legislature to make the school age sixteen instead of fourteen.

The light brought by the women's movement, the women's clubs, and higher education, have implanted in woman the desire to be more than a mere woman. The lecturer then described the benefits that Socialism will bring women. They will have jus-

tice and opportunity to work. Women will go into art, music, and literature, and produce works equal to those of men. Under Socialism, for the first time, women will be free and independent. The relationship between man and woman will no longer be that of master and slave. The new type of woman will be stronger, while man will become gentler. Love will be the only motive for marriage. Men and women will be co-workers and comrades.

This is only a summary of a lecture strong in arguments, full of valuable facts, and animated by high ideals which should be given before other clubs of our party and be heard by the men as well as women. This lecture, which our busy comrade has taken time from his many duties to prepare, will be of great use to those who are arranging meetings to interest women in the movement or who intend to organize Socialist women's clubs.

### Socialist Party of Missouri.

#### FINANCIAL REPORT OF MISSOURI STATE SEC. TREAS. FOR MAY, 1903.

May 1, to balance .....	\$16 37
May 7, dues, Bevier .....	3 90
May 12, dues, Rich Hill .....	1 20
May 15, dues, Jeff. City .....	1 50
May 15, dues, Joplin .....	2 30
May 16, organizing funds .....	75
May 16, organizing, R. D. Cate ..	50
May 17, organizing, W. Edmunds ..	50
May 17, organizing, L. S. Blake ..	1 00
May 17, organizing, Jas. Roberts ..	25
May 17, organizing, C. Lipscomb ..	1 00
May 17, dues, Alba .....	60
May 17, dues, Unionville .....	60
May 17, dues, Dexter .....	1 80
May 20, dues, Novinger Italian ..	1 70
May 21, supplies, Thoger .....	50
May 21, dues, Trenton .....	1 00
May 22, dues, Gunfield .....	30
May 25, dues, Sedalia .....	2 00
May 27, dues, Nick .....	2 10
May 27, supplies, Nick .....	40
May 27, dues, Milan .....	2 60
May 29, dues, Mrs. Clarke .....	10
May 29, dues, K. C. .....	5 50
May 29, dues, Kirkwood .....	2 40
May 31, dues, Liberal .....	70
May 31, organizing fund, Melor ..	2 50
May 31, dues, E. K. Harris .....	20
May 25, postage stamps .....	6 60
May 29, stationery .....	2 80
May 29, printing call for funds ..	2 75
May 29, national secretary .....	25 00
May 31, Stenographer Roberts ..	6 00
On hand .....	10 62
	\$53 77
June 1, balance .....	\$10 62

This leaves 440 due steampans on hand paid for, and 80 cents' worth of one and two-cent stamps.

CALEB LIPSCOMB,  
State Sec.-Treas.

\* \* \*

Branch clubs meet as follows:  
Seventh Ward Branch—Third Wednesday evening in the month, at Dewey hall, 2301 South Broadway.

Eighth Ward Branch—Third Wednesday evening in the month, at Dewey hall, 2301 South Broadway.

Tenth Ward Branch—Every Tuesday evening, at 3734 Oregon avenue.

Thirteenth Ward Branch—Second and last Thursdays in each month, at 2632 Caroline street.

Twenty-Second Ward Branch—Every Wednesday evening, at 3204 Pine street.

\* \* \*

The meeting held at North St. Louis Turner hall, Twentieth and Salisbury street, on Tuesday night, was addressed by Comrade John C. Chase. His earnest and convincing remarks were received by an appreciative audience. The soundness of his arguments make him an effective speaker.

# People's Fund and Welfare Association.

Eleventh and Locust Streets.

An open meeting of the board of directors will be held Tuesday, the 9th inst. The treasurer's report will be ready next week. One is also due from library committee. "Stickers" are for sale "at the hall. Come and buy 40 for five pennies. One reads "Socialism means fraternity," which is a good tract text.

The economic class meets at 10:45 Sunday morning. Mr. Dilno leads.

Dr. J. Caldwell will address the brotherhood meeting, Sunday at 7 p. m.

Mr. Beard is a faithful attendant at all meetings held in the hall, and conducts one himself every Wednesday night.

Mr. Martin leads a Friday evening meeting and is assisted by Mrs. C. D. Ely.

The Newsboys' union is in session to-night. Mr. How addressed Local No. 15 of the Evansville Socialists on May 29th. He spoke in favor of larger co-operation, along propaganda lines, between Cincinnati, Evansville, and St. Louis, the big river towns.

All interested are invited to attend a meeting Sunday, at 4:30 p. m., to be held with a view to discussing the needs of the roustabouts.

Mr. Joshua Nichols is on the committee to arrange for this meeting. Come.

Mr. A. Maschmeyer is to open an

adult class for study of the Bible from a rational standpoint. Those who know our friend can vouch for his common sense way of looking at things. All are welcome to join class which will meet at 3 p. m., Sunday.

There is a free reading room with good literature on hand which every one interested in the work of the association, should make known is open every day.

Dr. Caldwell asks if the secretary joined the "economic class" to save spelling. Verily there were letters omitted in last issue which our critics missed.

The Fifteenth Ward Socialist club meets the first Thursday each month in People's Fund and Welfare Association hall.

Secretary, P. F. U. A.

Comrades are requested to send to the city organizer the name and address of any of their acquaintances who may be interested in Socialism.

## 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.

## Smoke Only Union Made Cigars.



See That Every Box Bears the **Blue Union Label.**

Issued by the Cigarmakers' International Union of America.

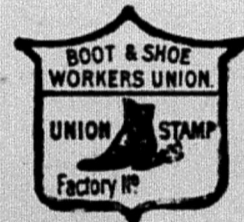
## AT THE SAME PRICE,

### Shoes Bearing This Stamp

Are the equal of others in quality of Material and are **SUPERIOR IN WORKMANSHIP.**

**BUY THEM TO MAKE YOUR CONSCIENCE FEEL RIGHT.**

**Buy them to get the BEST SHOE for your money.**



## UNION Is the Watchword GLOBE

at the  
Seventh and Franklin Avenue.

## UNION LABEL CLOTHING

SHOES, HATS, FURNISHING GOODS, Etc.,

Can be Bought for Less Money at the GLOBE than elsewhere. **OUR MOTTO—Satisfaction or Your Money Back.**

**See the Great Line of \$10.00 Suits.**

Open Saturday  
Evenings  
Until  
10:00  
O'Clock.



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

SEVENTH AND FRANKLIN AVE.



# Trade Unionism.

EDITED BY A SOCIALIST.

The grocery drivers' strike in St. Louis is still on.

Cigar-Makers' union excursion to Riverside June 14.

Annual report of factory inspectors recently completed make public the deplorable fact that four states in the Union furnish no less than 80,000 child workers, divided as follows: Massachusetts, 9,000; New York, 16,000; Illinois, 20,000; Pennsylvania, 35,000. The astonishing figures for Pennsylvania do not include the thousands of breaker boys in the coal mining field, but simply the children engaged in manufacture and commerce. In Illinois the number of children has more than doubled in the past five years.

It may not be generally known, but for years the convicts of Alabama have worked in the coal mines of that state. For the past several years they have been contracted at the average price of \$10.17 per month, and the average amount of coal mined each day per convict has been three tons. Counting only 25 working days in a month, and we have 75 tons of coal mined for the sum of \$10.17; or an average of about 14 cents per ton for mining. Think of it, 14 cents for mining a ton of coal!

DENVER, COL.—The American Labor union's sixth annual convention began Monday afternoon and representing about 200,000 members. Delegates to this convention are all here, numbering 160 men and women, and while there is no particular action of importance to be taken, the affairs of the body have grown to such large proportions that everything to be discussed is of grave import. The A. L. U. had but 18,000 direct members and 70,000 affiliated members when its fifth annual convention was held here last year, but the secretary's report will show 70,000 direct members now, and an affiliated membership of nearly 200,000. These include new unions organized recently in Ohio, New Jersey and in Kentucky and other southern states.

INDIANAPOLIS.—At the National Musicians' convention several resolutions concerning World's fair music, insisting that it be "union made," were adopted. A resolution was defeated to commit the federation to advocating woman suffrage in national affairs.

Chicago is the best organized city of carpenters in the country, having a membership of nearly 6,000.

The Massillon (O.) Building Trades Council expelled the Carpenters' union for signing agreements which conflict with the principles of the organization. The Tanners and Slaters also expelled for violating the rule "no card, no work."

Presentation has been made of the wage scales for Chicago cooks, waiters, waitresses and miscellaneous hotel and restaurant employes, affecting 18,000 girls and men.

MILWAUKEE.—About 2,000 tanners went on strike here. The workers reported in the morning to hear their employers' answer to their demands. All the demands were refused. At the Pfister & Vogel tannery, the largest in the city, Mr. Vogel lined the men up and asked each one whether he was a union or a non-union man. The union men were told

that they could quit work, and the non-union men were sent back to work. The same was done in many tanneries. It is estimated that 1,000 men are still at work.

The Order of Locomotive Engineers commenced with twelve members 39 years ago, and now numbers over 40,000 in the United States and Canada. In 1887 the insurance department was established, conducted on the assessment plan, and it has paid over \$12,000,000 in benefits to widows and orphans.

The Chicago Painters' union has taken steps to increase its members' "benefit." The union now sets aside \$250 a month, from which sum every member who, for twenty years, has been a contributing member of the union and is physically unfit for work, will receive a pension of \$3 a week. Any surplus accruing from this fund is invested in interest-bearing bonds.

OMAHA, NEB.—Representatives of the Amalgamated Association of Packing House Employees and the packing house managers met at South Omaha Saturday, and an agreement was entered into, covering the wages of unskilled employes: An increase in pay of from 17½ to 19 cents an hour was granted and no division of the men as regards class of labor. This raise affects about 21,200 men.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—The tanners' strike has developed into a war between union and non-union men. Last Friday morning when the non-union men were going to work at the Pfister plant there was a collision between the factions. Revolvers and big knives were displayed and several shots were fired, and one or two men were slashed. Two Greek strikers—James Papas and Andreas Contos—were locked up, charged with using the weapons.

## TRADES UNIONS

- Foster education and uproot ignorance.
- Shorten hours and lengthen life.
- Raise wages and lower usury.
- Increase independence and decrease dependence.
- Develop manhood and balk tyranny.
- Establish fraternity and discourage selfishness.
- Reduce prejudice and induce liberality.
- Enlarge society and eliminate classes.
- Create rights and abolish wrongs.
- Lighten toil and brighten man.
- Cheer the home and fireside and

### MAKE THE WORLD BETTER.

- All wage-workers should be union men. Their progress is limited only by them who hold aloof. Get together, agitate, educate and do.
- Don't wait until to-morrow; to-morrow never comes.
- Don't wait for someone else to start; start it yourself.
- Don't hearken to the indifferent; wake them up.
- Don't think it impossible; one million organized workers prove different.
- Don't weaken; persistence wins.
- Comrade Slanker is in that county and will be this week.
- Organization this week gives us a club at Nevada, Mo., with 22 members and two members at large. With fair prospects at several other points in Vernon county.

Nominations for national committeemen are in as follows: Geo. H. Turner, by Kansas City; Neck; E. T. Behrens, by Jefferson City; G. A. Hoehn, by Poplar Bluff.

The Tenth Ward club, through the active work of its members, will soon place itself at the head of the club membership, both in numerical strength and payment of dues.

The meeting held at National hall, corner of Dollman and Allen avenue, on Monday night, was disappointed in not having Comrade Chase, he having been detained by the flood at Kansas City. Those present were addressed by Comrades Hoehn and Brandt.

A new Socialist local has been formed at Canal Dover, O., with a good, strong membership to start with. The comrades there announce their determination to build up a good strong working organization, and to make their power felt in the future.



## G. GHALLY,

Staple and Fancy Groceries.

1758 SOUTH 18th STREET

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

## ...WALHALLA...

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

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

## DRINK ONLY UNION BEER.

[Fac Simile of Our Label.]



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

STRICTLY UNION.

Telephone Bell, Sidney No. 810.

## Concordia Turner Hall,

Thirteenth and Arsenal Streets.  
HALLS FOR RENT FOR BALLS, CONCERTS, MEETINGS, Etc.  
Bar Supplied With Finest WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.  
I. J. BAUER, Manager.



New Union Factory on Randolph, near Jefferson.

## HAMILTON, BROWN SHOE COMPANY.

### New Union Factory.

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





# FROM NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS.

National Headquarters,  
Socialist Party,  
Omaha, Neb., May 30, 1903.  
COMRADE MacCARTNEY.

"Rockland, Mass., May 25.—Representative Frederick O. MacCartney died at his home on Pacific street at 8:50 this evening."

Only three lines of an Associated Press dispatch, but it carried a load of sorrow to every Socialist heart. A Socialist representative, a member of the party in Massachusetts, a comrade to the Socialists of the world. Wherever the workers of the world have united to attain political supremacy the death of Comrade MacCartney will be felt as a personal loss.

His funeral was held in Rockland last Thursday. In compliance with his last conscious request, Comrade Carey made the address, and having been associated in party work for so many years, no better selection could have been made to perform that sad but loving service.

The national secretary attended the funeral as a representative of the national committee. He also gave a wreath in the shape of our national party emblem, as a token of the esteem in which Comrade MacCartney was held by the national movement.

## SPECIAL ORGANIZING FUND.

Bozeman, Mont.; Adolph Gold, 50 cents; Carl Grieve, \$1; C. E. Weisel, \$1; Henry Gettman, 50 cents; Henry Tofel, \$2; total.....	\$ 5 00
Local Grant's Pass, Oregon....	2 00
W. R. Dowler, San Francisco, Cal. ....	2 00
M. P. G., Seattle, Wash.....	25
Local Clinton, Massachusetts..	2 25
N. A. Richardson, account national committee expenses to recent annual meeting.....	5 00
Local Lemoore, California.....	2 00
Arcata, Cal.; H. Gilbert, 50 cents; M. Hutchings, 50 cents; Ina M. Shore, 10 cents; A. D. Ensign, 25 cents; John Glander, 25 cents; G. D. Dinsmore, 25 cents, and M. E. Shore, 25 cents; total.....	2 10
Loomis Paulding, Hamilton Ia.	50
Local Chestnut, Montana, per J. F. Nabie, Chico.....	6 50
Henry Rinerson, Ulmann, Minn.	25
W. C. Wagener, St. Louis, Mo..	1 00
E. B. Amdahl, Ulmann, Minn., the second purchaser of one of the 25 shares in the Chas. H. Kerr Co-Operative Publishing association, donated by William English Walling.	10 00
Local Echo, Washington.....	1 00
Mrs. M. J. McAlister, Pine Grove, W. Va.....	20

Total to noon, May 30.....\$ 40 00  
Previously reported ..... 343 31

Total .....\$383 36  
Locals have been chartered as follows: Tullahoma, Knoxville and Sweetwater, Tenn., and Blue Ridge, Ga.

National Lecturer John C. Chase has finished his tour in Arkansas and Missouri. He was present at the Arkansas state convention, held May 23, where he gave the comrades the benefit of his experience in forming their state organization. Leaving Arkansas, Comrade Chase filled dates at Thayer, Springfield, Rich Hill, Panama, Kansas City and St. Louis, Mo. During early June he will work in Tennessee.

National Lecturer M. W. Wilkins has had another experience with an old party politician. The posters announcing the Socialist meeting were torn down at Independence, Ore. When Comrade Wilkins arrived on the scene he soon got a few comrades together, organized a local and challenged the chairman of the Republican committee for a debate with the congressional candidate. The chair-

man accepted, but the candidate had heard of how Wilkins had given a beautiful drubbing to both a Republican and a Democrat in one evening, and as a consequence he gracefully declined the inevitable honor of being defeated in debate by a Socialist. Comrade Wilkins will enter Washington on the first of June.

National Organizer John M. Ray is making a successful tour in Tennessee and Georgia, having organized locals at Tullahoma, Sweetwater and Knoxville, Tenn., and Blue Ridge, Ga. Requests have come for an organizer in North Carolina, and when his present trip has been finished he will probably tour through the industrial centers of that state.

Arrangements have been made for Comrade John W. Brown, of Hartford, Conn., to finish Comrade Dan A. White's tour of the New England states. It became necessary for Comrade White to return to his work in Massachusetts, and being on the ground the national secretary was able to get the services of another good worker to take his place. Comrade Brown is well qualified as an organizer for the Socialist Party, and will do good work among the workers in the New England states.

The first 25,000 of the revised edition of the leaflet, "Why Socialists Pay Dues," has been exhausted, and the second lot of 10,000 is going fast. These leaflets are sent without cost, except for expressage, and they are making party workers in all localities.

Haverhill, Mass., May 27, 1903.  
To the National Committee, Socialist Party:

Comrades—I have received from Comrade Clark the motion offered by National Committeeman Mills, of Kansas, under date of May 23, providing "that the recent referendum relating to the headquarters and to the election of a new quorum be declared unintelligible, and that pending further instructions from the membership the headquarters remain in Omaha, with Comrades Work, Lovett, Roe, Turner and Untermann acting as the quorum until further and more definite instructions from the party membership," together with a suggestion for a new referendum, and I beg leave to submit my views as national secretary upon the same.

In my opinion the national committee should either decline to act upon or vote down Comrade Mills' motion, especially at this time, for the following reasons:

First—The present quorum has not met and canvassed the vote on the referendum. An announcement of the votes has merely been made to the national committee and the party membership, for their information.

Second—A protest from one of the states (Nebraska) against counting the Ohio vote is now before the national committee for action. Should the national committee decide to sustain the Nebraska protest, the result of the referendum would be materially changed.

Comrade Mills' motion tends to increase the confusion he says already exists, instead of diminishing it. It will be time for him to make his motion, if he desires to do so, when the national committee has decided whether to count the Ohio vote or not, and the quorum has officially canvassed the vote and testified to its correct tabulation.

I do not wish to enter into the merits of Comrade Mills' motion at this time, only to say that, as the official most directly interested and concerned, I must protest against the promulgation of this question of headquarters beyond its present limits, un-

less such becomes absolutely necessary.

The work of the national office has been hampered and obstructed, the party membership distracted and disgusted, and I have personally been subjected to suspicion and continued insults ever since assuming the position of national secretary, through the activity displayed and feeling aroused over this question. There has been too much of this sort of thing during the past three months for the party membership or myself to desire any more of it.

The simplest and best thing to do is to have the quorum meet as soon as the national committee has acted on the Nebraska protest, and let the quorum make the official announcement based on its findings.

The vote on the Nebraska protest will close June 8, and I shall return to Omaha in time to have a quorum meeting, held on or very shortly after that date. Fraternal yours,

WILLIAM MAILLY,  
National Secretary.

# WOOD WORKERS!

## STAY AWAY

From St. Louis.

## Cabinet Makers

### ON STRIKE.

## WAGENBACH & SEILING,

DEALERS IN

## FURNITURE, STOVES

and Carpets,

## 1421-1423 South Broadway.

TERMS TO SUIT—Parties going to house-keeping will receive special discount.

# COX & GORDON,

# Pork Packers.

CURERS OF

## Fine Hams, Breakfast Bacon, Shoulders and Beef.

ORDERS FILLED FOR PORK, BACON AND PURE LEAF LARD.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

## 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

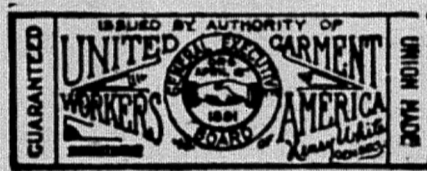
W. EDWARD HORNE, Secretary and Business Agent, Imperial Building, 918 Pine St.

KINLOCH B-1990.

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

# JACK RABBIT PANTS ARE GOOD PANTS.

Recommended by United Garment Workers and Local Union Labor Organizations.  
Made with Union Label.



Ask Your Clothier for Them.

LARGEST UNION FACTORY IN THE WEST

ASK FOR

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

MANUFACTURED HERE IN ST. LOUIS

AND

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

Be sure and call for them, and assist Union Labor

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