

**WORKINGMEN
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.

Phone: Kinloch, A1283.

VOL. IV.

ST. LOUIS, MO., SATURDAY, JUNE 27, 1903.

NO. 125.

3,020,000.

86 Socialists Elected to the Parliament of Germany—22 Out of the 23 Districts of Saxony Secured by the Socialists—Increase of 1,000,000 Socialist Votes Over the Elections of 1898.

BERLIN, JUNE 26.—According to the latest reports of to-day's reballoting the Socialists may have 85 seats in the national legislature, known as the reichstag. At two o'clock this morning the reports gave them 81 seats; with a number of districts not yet heard from.

A remarkable political situation has developed in the kingdom of Saxony. 22 of its 23 mandates going to the Socialists. In Leipzig, a Socialist workman has beaten a Bismarckian Nationalist. In the new reichstag, the Social Democrats will hold the second place in point of numbers of seats, with about 85 seats; the Catholic, or Center Party, having the major voice by about 100 votes.

The unofficial figures now in show that the Socialists have cast nearly 45 per cent. more votes than they did at the preceding balloting, or, in figures, 1,000,000 more, roughly estimated. The Center Party cast 1,800,000 votes, showing an increase of 300,000, while the National Liberals increased 275,000, showing a total ballot of 1,295,000, as against the Socialists' 3,020,000.

The voting to-day was very heavy. The returns indicate THAT THE VARIOUS PARTIES MADE A SUPREME EFFORT TO DEFEAT THE SOCIALIST CANDIDATES. Nevertheless, the Socialist party has the satisfaction of

defeating Dr. Oertel at Freiberg, Saxony, by 3,300 votes. Dr. Oertel is the leading Agrarian editor of the Tages Zeitung. The Socialist publisher, Herr Geck, has defeated Herr Bassermann, the National Liberal leader, at Karlsruhe, and Dr. Broemel, of the Barth Radical Party, has succumbed to his Socialist opponent at Stettin. Herr David, the Socialist writer, has defeated the Center candidate at Mayence. A Socialist bricklayer, member of Bricklayers' and Stonemasons' union, named Boemelburg, has ousted the National Liberal member at Dortmund. Herr Eugene Richter, the capitalist Radical leader, has been re-elected at Greifswalde.

The Richter Radicals have elected Herr Kaempf in Berlin, against Dr. Arons, the Socialist, son-in-law of Baron Bleichroder. The Socialists carried five out of the six Berlin districts, and would have carried the sixth also, if the old capitalist parties had not solidly combined against them.

Another Socialist gain is announced late to-night, that of the town of Bochum, from the National Liberals. The Socialists elected, on reballots number, so far as known, 25, giving them a total of 81 seats in the reichstag. Those elected to-day from other parties are: National liberals, 39;

members of the Center Party, 10; the two Conservative Parties, 23; the Riotter Radicals, 17; the Barth Radicals, 7, and South German Radicals, 6. Thirty-two districts have not yet reported.

Out of the 32 districts not yet reported, the Socialists expect at least four more seats.

3,020,000 Socialist votes! No man can vote before he has reached the age of 25.

3,020,000 votes on a revolutionary, working class party platform—this is the greatest, most glorious victory of labor in the history of mankind.

And while this victory for peace and freedom has been achieved, the murder machine, known as warships, of German and American capitalism, were saluting each other in the harbor of Kiel, and telegrams of congratulation were exchanged between the capitalist, Kaiser Billy, and the uncrowned capitalist, King Teddy. Congratulations concerning the "greatness and magnificence of their horrible machines of murder EN masse.

The millions of Socialist ballots of Germany and America will be more powerful than all the German and American warships. Labor will be victorious.

Workingmen of all countries, unite! You have nothing to lose; you have a world to gain.

Pertinent Paragraphs.

BY W. W. BAKER.

Co-operation vs. competition.

* * *

Socialists favor restitution and oppose confiscation.

* * *

Private ownership of the means of employment enslaves; collective ownership will free mankind.

* * *

Monopoly for the trusts and competition among the workers results in advancing the price of commodities and lowering wages.

* * *

Do you believe in "the greatest good to the greatest number?" If you do, to be consistent you must vote the Socialist ballot. All other parties believe in the greatest good to the smallest number.

* * *

When private ownership in land is abolished there will be no landlords to arbitrarily raise your rents, as rents will be abolished with the landlords. Collective ownership of the industries will likewise abolish profits, as all the people will then be partners.

* * *

The latest news from Germany proves that German workingmen have a more intelligent conception of economic problems than their brothers in other parts of the world. They have set a good example for others to follow, and show an abiding faith in the capability of workingmen to manage their affairs.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The St. Louis Central Trades & Labor union will have its regular meeting Sunday afternoon at Walhalla hall. The election of officers for the ensuing six months will take place at this meeting.

"UNITED WE STAND, DIVIDED WE FALL."

Charter Amendment Election of Last Tuesday.



Two Patriots

HON. ROLLA WELLS.

HON. "SNAKE" KINNEY.

The capitalists and speculators are anxious to increase the city debt. A charter amendment election was held last Tuesday, and the plotocratic scheme carried. The rank and file of the people were kept in confusion and ignorance as to the real meaning of the election. Some of the aristocratic west end wards gave as high as 1,000 votes, and the rest was done by "Snake" Kinney & Co. The Third and Fourth wards gave about one-

fourth of the entire vote of the city, and a mere glance at the election returns convinces every honest man that last Tuesday's election was a fraud of the worst kind. Here is some more work for the grand jury and Mr. Folk. The St. Louis Chronicle says:

The most remarkable triumph in Tuesday's charter amendment election was not that the election carried three to one; it was not St. Louis

shouted her approval of progress in permitting bond issues for new public buildings, but—

It was the rare civic pride and patriotism of the Fourth ward voters, who turned out almost to a man.

And the Fourth ward is "Snake" Kinney's ward, the same "Snake" Kinney who has been accused of uncitizenlike conduct no end of times.

There was a total of 21,581 votes cast in the 28 wards, where 122,000

voters should have voted. Of the number cast, the Fourth ward polled more than one-tenth. Think of it! The humble Fourth.

In April last, at the house of delegates election, the Fourth ward cast a total of 3,292 votes.

At Tuesday's election it cast 3,053, or just 139 less than during a hot campaign.

While the Fourth ward has been accused of crookedness, it is not yet proven, and until it is proven, we must presume the Fourth innocent.

Three cheers for the patriotic Fourth!

Three cheers for "Snake" Kinney, the leader of the Fourth!

Hip, hip, hurrah!

The Globe-Democrat says:

"In the special election of Tuesday, two wards, the Third and Fourth, are returned as having cast almost one-fourth of the total vote of the city, nearly all on the affirmative side. It is indeed surprising (if true) that the Third ward should have cast a total of 1924 "yes" and 157 "no," and the Fourth ward 2,960 "yes" and 93 "no," and equally remarkable that the two wards should have supplied 5,134 votes in the aggregate of 21,698. The average vote in the two wards was 2,567. The average vote in the other 26 wards was 637. Such a difference is truly astonishing * * * As to whether the election of last Tuesday was stolen in a few wards, with the Third and Fourth leading the van, it is a fruitless task to inquire, for the state supreme court has barred the way to any effective investigation. But the figures on their face show a big amount of crooked work."

THE VOTE AND COMMENTS ON MILLS' MOTION.

TO THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE,
SOCIALIST PARTY.

Comrades:

Herewith I submit report of the action taken by the national committee upon the motion proposed by Comrade Mills of Kansas to strike out the following clause from the anti-fusion resolutions adopted at St. Louis last February:

"At the present stage of development of the Socialist movement of the country there is neither necessity nor excuse for such alliance."

In presenting the motion Comrade Mills said: "I move to strike out the above because it carries with it the implication that with further development of the Socialist movement the necessity or excuse may arise. I voted for the resolution at St. Louis without noticing the force of the above clause. I am confident that most of the other members did the same. I therefore move that it be struck out."

The vote of the national committee resulted as follows:

Yes—Richardson, Col.; Berlyn, Ill.; Work, Ia.; Mills, Kas.; Dobbs, Ky.; Talbott, Minn.; Fox, Me.; Turner, Mo.; Christenson, Neb.; Claffin, N. H.; Goebel, N. J.; Massey, N. D.; Critchlow, O.; Halbrooks, Okla.; Lovett, S. D.; Local Quorum; Untermann; Roe.—17.

No—Mahoney, Ind.; Carey, Mass.; Hillquit, N. Y.; Barnes, Pa.; Boomer, Wash.—5.

Not Voting—LaKamp, Col.; Healey, Fla.; Miller, Idaho; Raebel, Mich.; Fox, Mont.; Berger, Wis.—6.

The motion was therefore adopted by a vote of 17 to 5.

Comments were made upon the motion as follows:

Dobbs, Ky. (voting yes) "With my vote let the explanation be recorded that the clause can not be taken as evidence that the framer of the resolution desired to leave the way open for fusion in the future. The resolution, as originally submitted, contained in the 'resolved' immediately following the 'whereas' quoted the word 'hereafter.' This fact conclusively demonstrates that the framer of the resolution had no intention of leaving the door open for fusion, as charged."

Critchlow, Ohio:—(voting yes) "When voting for the resolutions at the last meeting of the national committee I noticed this section but did not place the same construction on it as I have since the point has been brought out for more thorough discussion. I am quite well convinced that others were like myself and as the resolutions were not discussed at any length it is but natural that such an oversight should happen. I feel sure that had the framers of the resolution noticed it before presenting it, that it would not have been inserted."

Mahoney, Ind.: (voting no) "I saw and discussed the clause referred to and think it proper and necessary. It is true that it does carry that implication which is logical and consistent. It also carries the implication that there was a past state when it was necessary to fuse and this is the point it aimed to cover. We can only legislate for the present. We do not know what the future may develop. It is within the bounds of future possibility that the organized workers of this country would form a Socialist Party that would eclipse us completely and force us to fuse or amalgamate, but that is not within the present stage, but as we are not oracles it is best that we speak for our own time, and if we speak with correctness we must admit that the Socialist movement has fused and this clause simply states that we have passed that state. Comrade Mills gives it a biased construction."

Carey, Mass.:—"After some con-

Socialist Steamboat Excursion to

Montesano

For the Benefit of

St. Louis Labor and Arbeiter-Zeitung.

Sunday, July 12th 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.

sideration upon the motion made by Comrade Mills regarding the anti-fusion resolutions adopted by the national committee, I have decided to vote 'no.' I vote in the negative, not because I believe the clause to be absolutely necessary, not because I believe there will ever be necessity or excuse for fusion, but as a protest against the methods used in presenting the resolution, and against the construction placed upon the meaning or intent of this clause by Comrade Mills. The anti-fusion resolutions were unanimously adopted at St. Louis after a discussion which left no doubt as to the standing of the committee on resolutions upon fusion. Comrade Mills was present at the time, and I can not understand why he should plead ignorance as to the contents of the resolutions under the circumstances. There was no equivocation upon the matter, neither did any member of the committee give reason to believe that he was in favor of fusion. To assume, therefore, that any member of the national committee favors fusion because he voted for the resolutions as adopted is not only ridiculous, but become almost malicious, when its effect is considered. In this connection, I can not help commenting upon the attempt being made by certain comrades, Comrade Mills in particular, to fasten, by implication, if not directly, the stigma of "fusionists" upon those who acted as a minority at the recent national committee meeting, because this minority opposed the removal of the old local quorum in an indecent and unfair manner, as well as the summary removal of the headquarters to Omaha before a referendum of the party was taken upon the question. An examination of the names of those who made up the minority will show them to be men who have been identified with the Socialist movement for years, and not one of them can be charged with ever having attempted to compromise the Socialist Party, which they helped to organize, or to endanger its principles. Comrade Mills' motion exaggerates a harmless statement out of all proportion with the situation. The Socialist movement has reached its present commanding position after many vicissitudes and through many dangers. It is not likely that those who helped to organize it and steer its course will try, either now or in the future, to wreck it upon the

rocks of fusion or compromise, or deliver it over to a Hearst after saving it from a Bryan.

"Nor is it likely that the new comrades who are now entering the party in every section of the country will consciously do aught that would undo the work that has already been done. Having confidence in the working class, and faith in its power to emancipate itself, I welcome the accession to the Socialist party of the workers everywhere, regardless of section, no matter what may be said to the contrary.

"You are at liberty to use this for publication if necessary, and I would have said before what I say now, had not the controversy over headquarters assumed a phase which precluded discussion along fair and rational lines."

Hillquit, N. Y.: "I am opposed to the motion, and vote against it for the following reasons:

"The clause in question is an organic and necessary part of the resolution. The Socialist Parties in this country, as well as in all other countries, have at the outset of their careers supported not only other labor parties, but reform parties of the bourgeois class as well, and that not as a matter of principle or choice, but as a matter of necessity.

"The first declaration of modern socialism was that it would not form party of its own, but support the most progressive and radical political movement in every country, as those who are familiar with the communist manifesto will remember.

"If a union labor party had arisen in this country at the time when socialism was just in its infancy, and had hardly any organization of its own, Socialists would very properly have supported that party. It has supported similar parties when it was in that condition, and our resolution was not intended as a censure of those past acts. We are opposed to fusion with the union labor party today, because the Socialist Party is strong enough to wage the political battles of the working class, and being strong enough, it is the most competent organization to do so.

"This phase of the question was fully gone into by the committee on resolutions at the last national committee meeting, and the members adopted the resolution with this clause in it by a unanimous vote. It comes with ill grace at the present time for any committeeman to say

that he had not understood what he was voting for at the time."

Barnes, Pa.:—"I wish to say, I do not think at the present time or any future time there is or will be excuse for fusion on the part of the Socialist Party, but I take Comrade Mills' proposition simply as a quibble incident to his attack on Comrade Hillquit in the party press and I therefore vote 'no.'"

Massey, D. D.:—"I vote yes, not because it is necessary but it emphasizes our position on being now and forever opposed to fusion."

Talbott, Minn.:—"I can not yet see the strength that this clause gives the Anti-Fusion Resolutions, and believe that if left as a part of these resolutions it must necessarily be a breeder of discussion and a go-between link for fusing the Socialists with the capitalistic parties. I would rather see the Socialist Party with all its uplifting principles buried beneath the fires of Mt. Vesuvius forever than to accede one inch in the way of fusion or compromise with the old line parties. Nor do I want to leave any loop-hole for them and their advocates to split the Socialist Party in the future. Such tactics would eventually mean the death knell of Socialism. I heartily favor Comrade Mills' motion and hope the national committee will deal with such a question with the dispatch and decision it deserves."

Action taken upon the protest filed by the State Local Quorum of Nebraska against the vote of Ohio upon national referendum A being counted:

The committee was asked to vote upon the following questions:

First—Was the national referendum on the question of headquarters properly put by the Ohio state committee?

Second—Shall the Ohio vote on the national referendum on the question of headquarters be counted?

Vote on first question:

Yes—Mills, Kas.; Critchlow, O.; Goebel, N. J.; Turner, Mo.; Fox, Me.; Local Quorum, Untermann.—6.

No—Mahoney, Ind.; Work, Ia.; Dobbs, Ky.; Carey, Mass.; Christenson, Neb.; Hillquit, N. Y.; Barnes, Pa.; Berger, Wis.; Local Quorum, Roe.—9.

On second question:

Yes—Mills, Dobbs, Critchlow, Richardson, Hillquit, Goebel, Berger, Lovett, Carey, Mahoney, Claffin, Turner, Halbrooks, Boomer, Untermann.—15.

No—Christenson, Work, Barnes, Roe.—4.

Not Voting—LaKamp, Healey, Miller, Berlyn, Raebel, Talbott, Fox, Mont.; Massey, S. D.—8.

The protest not to count the Ohio vote was therefore not sustained.

COMMENTS.

Work—"I am a state autonomist. Autonomy means that the state organization shall be supreme in state matters and the national organization supreme in national matters. This is a national matter."

Dobbs—"I don't think that the referendum was properly submitted in Ohio, but I should not like to disfranchise the comrades of that state by refusing to count the vote in this case."

Carey—"I agree that the officials of the Ohio state committee acted without warrant and technically the votes might properly be thrown out, but we have too much important business to consider to devote our time to technical matters. I protest against the action of the party officials, but I say let the vote be counted."

Goebel—"Let me say in the first place that I received the protest of the Nebraska state quorum before I received the vote itself. THREE DAYS BEFORE IN FACT. This will naturally give room to think that the members of that quorum knew in advance that the vote of Ohio would decide the result on one point. I therefore desire, as one member of the national committee, an explicit statement as to whether the result of this vote was made known in advance to

any one save members of the national committee? Now to the matter itself of counting the vote of Ohio. I claim that the matter of counting the vote of any state is something we have no voice in—the only question being whether the votes were cast as certified by the proper state officers. I have tried ever since the removal of headquarters to be impartial and calm in my criticisms of things as conducted, but I say bluntly, that this is a case where it is almost impossible to keep calm, for on the face of the matter it bears evidence of petty politics worthy of the capitalist parties, and also shows the extreme to which some members of the party will go in order to rule it. And if the vote of Ohio is thrown out, any measure will be justifiable, for it will be evidence in itself that DeLeonism has simply changed its dwelling place."

Hillquit—"I think the manner of submission of the vote by the Ohio state committee was irregular, but the irregularity was not sufficiently grave to vitiate the vote of the state."

Halbrooks—"While there may have been irregularities of presenting the question to the membership, that would not justify us in refusing to count the vote of those who have voted in good faith in the matter."

Barnes—"I wish to say the original referendum, as shown by the vote, was sufficiently mixed and vague, without any further amendments of a local character, that I am of the opinion that the very spirit of the referendum is vitiated by such practice as was resorted to in the state of Ohio, and I therefore cast my vote, TO NOT COUNT THE VOTE AS RETURNED BY THE STATE OF OHIO."

Berger—"First, I consider the mixing of a national referendum with a referendum issued by a state committee as a direct violation of the principles of state autonomy. It is just as much a violation of this principle for state headquarters to interfere in national matters as for the national headquarters to interfere in state matters. Clearly the national referendum was put in a manner calculated to confuse the Ohio members, and the limitation of time was a further usurpation of power by the Ohio state committee. Therefore I vote 'No' upon the first question."

"Secondly, although our national committee could legally throw out the Ohio vote, or require that it should be taken over again, I am not in favor of such action, because it would not be in the interests of harmony at this time. However, the counting of the Ohio vote must not be construed as a precedent in similar cases, but it must be clearly understood that a state vote thus ir-

regularly put shall not be counted in any future referendum. And on this consideration I vote for counting the Ohio vote."

Untermann—"I am of the opinion that the national referendum on the question of headquarters was properly placed before the membership of Ohio by their state committee, and that the Ohio vote has the same right to be counted as all others. The Ohio comrades have not violated any article of the national constitution, so far as I can see. The protest of the Nebraska state committee strikes me as a violation of the principle of state autonomy, and is, therefore, a violation of the constitution. This protest can not weigh, as long as the majority of the other state committees are satisfied with the action of the Ohio state committee. Only by an amendment of our constitution can the Nebraska state committee claim the right to interfere with the management of the Ohio affairs. And such an amendment can only be made by a referendum of the party membership of the whole United States, or by a duly called national convention. As long as the constitution provides for state autonomy, the Ohio comrades are the sole judges how they will manage their party affairs within the bounds prescribed by the national constitution. Therefore I vote to have their action sustained and their votes counted."

Action taken upon the following motion submitted by National Committeeman Mills, of Kansas:

"That the vote on the recent referendum relating to the headquarters and to the election of the new quorum be declared unintelligible, and that pending further instruction from the membership, the headquarters remain in Omaha, with John M. Work, Saml. Lovett, J. P. Roe, Geo. H. Turner and Ernest Untermann remaining the national quorum until further and more definite instructions from the party membership."

With the motion, Comrade Mills offered a form for a new referendum with his approval.

Votes were cast as follows:
Yes—Richardson, Mills, Lovett—3.
No—Healey, Berlyn, Mahoney, Work, Dobbs, Fox, Me., Carey, Turner, Blafin, Hillquit, Critchlow, Hallbrooks, Barnes, Boomer, Berger, Local Quorum, Roe—16.

Not voting—LaKamp, Miller, Raebel, Talbott, Fox, Mont., Massey—6.
The motion was therefore not adopted.

The foregoing reports have been delayed through my absence in Massachusetts. Fraternal submitted,

WILLIAM MAILLY,
National Secretary.

To be consistent, a union man should always ask for union label goods.

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

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Only Bread bearing this Label is Union-Made.

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Attorney at Law,

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People's Fund and Welfare Association.

Eleventh and Locust Streets.

It is generally recognized that the People's Fund and Welfare Association has done great work for the unfortunate victims of the recent flood. The following official report from the secretary should have been published in our last week's issue, but was received when the forms had already

been made up i. e. too late for publication. The secretary writes under June 17:

Nothing but relief for flood sufferers furnished these days, but the work of converting the secretary will begin when "committees" are discharged.

Gen. Frye and Comrade Allan, Kohler and Martin have aided the women wonderfully in distributing men's clothing.

Mr. Haw has been "interviewed," in Cincinnati, in relation to a small sum of money he wished to turn over to the people there.

One good thing about the flood is the fact that "Socialists" are fairly respectable has been brought out, also that people's reputations may be entrusted to the keeping of the P. F. U. A. as well as "unearned increments," and preserved.

Comrade Beard was on hand Wednesday but the Newsboys' union were disappointed in not having a place to hold meeting.

A place will be reserved for meetings on Sunday—Economic class—Brotherhood. E. C. KELLY, Secretary.

A NEW BOOKLET.

Comrade Ch. Phifer, Rich Hill, Mo., author of the now famous "Socialist Primer," has brought out a unique booklet in clear, grief style, entitled, "Pictures of the Co-Operative Commonwealth." It will sure attract your friend, and be preserved. Ten cents, to be had of the author.



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

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

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CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

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

3,008,000.

The following telegram contains some more encouraging news for our American comrades:

GERMAN SOCIALIST VOTE INCREASED NEARLY A MILLION.

BERLIN, June 24.—Unofficial returns of the recent election of June 16 for members of the reichstag give the following figures: Socialists, 3,008,000 votes, an increase over the preceding general election of 900,000, nearly 43 per cent.; Center Party, 1,752,816 votes, an increase of nearly 300,000; National Liberals, 1,289,209 votes, an increase of 276,000.

Most of the other political parties suffered heavy losses.

The reader will find the telegraphic report of the second election on the front page of this paper. Indeed, the German reichstag elections of 1903 are the most glorious victory in the annals of the international labor movement.

The Rotten Egg and the Skunks.

Modern capitalist politics resembles a rotten egg. The moment you break the shell you have the smell, and the more you handle it, the worse it will be for you and all those that are accustomed to fresh air and good ventilation.

Capitalist politics is the shell of capitalist industrialism and commercialism.

Mr. Folk has been doing some hard work. In fact, he has done more honest work in one year than all of his predecessors in office during the last 25 years.

What has he accomplished? The conviction of a dozen and a half of boodlers. But none of the convicted boodlers has yet reached the inner walls of the penitentiary. The boodling is going on as before. Election frauds are as numerous and as bad as before. Capitalism is dependent on boodle and fraud and crime. Its very nature demands it. Capitalism is unpaid labor, i. e., the unpaid labor of the millions of wage workers. Labor alone is productive, while capitalism is doing the work of making profits, of robbing labor.

The more Mr. Folk will investigate, the more sickening smell we shall have in St. Louis. Skunks will remain skunks, and unless you kill them outright and bury them ten feet deep, you will have the skunk smell. So with our capitalist skunk politicians. Unless Mr. Folk invents some new plan to get the boodlers into the penitentiary and export Chas. H. Turners, Phil. Stocks, Wainwrights, Whitakers, Murray Carltons, Francis and other west end aristocrats to the moon, there will be no relief for St.

Louis, unless a tornado of Socialism cleans the political atmosphere, and sweeping boodlers and bribe givers into the Mississippi river.

Newspaper Headlines.

CAPITALIST NATIONAL POLITICS.

Inquiry broadens and post office scandal grows.

Irregularities in the department seem to have extended to every branch of the great service.

Beavers to get attention.

Ex-Superintendent of the salaries and allowances division must explain contracts and promotions.

Hamlet's career to be aired.

Dismissed from office of inspector by Bristow, he was established in customs service by Charles Emory Smith.

Scandals in three more government departments.

Frauds in sending out seed packages.

Agricultural department suspected of gross carelessness, if nothing worse. Government a heavy loser.

Inferior seeds sent out in poor quality of paper and short weight—Inspectors report no wrong.

Fraud in allotment of Indian lands.

President appoints a newspaper correspondent to go to territory and investigate.

Grave charges are made.

Officials of departments of justice and the interior said to be involved in extensive "irregularities."

Four indictments against Driggs.

Ex-congressman accused of complicity in the postal frauds.

Letter from the president.

Demands vigorous prosecution of those under indictment.

Madden sharply rebuked for his letter criticising fellow officials—Lorenz and wife arrested.

CAPITALIST STATE POLITICS.

Took \$150,000 sewed in coat to boodlers.

Street railway legislative agent turned it over to Phelps and Carroll.

The lobbyists were to buy votes with it.

Details of gigantic boodle deal are well in hand.

Ex-Senator Mott, Robert Holm, Adolph Rosenthal and H. J. Bier before grand jury yesterday—Beer bill inquiry.

INTERNATIONAL CAPITALIST POLITICS.

Emperor William salutes Americans.

Flew the Stars and Stripes on his yacht on entering Kiel harbor.

Lowered imperial colors.

Special mark of courtesy which was unprecedented.

Met Admiral Cotton and his captains, and will visit the Kearsarge later.

Royal murderers cheer new king.

Peter I. applauded by own officials, but boycotted by the powers.

Assassins at ceremonies.

Only Austria and Russia recognize new government.

Slayers of former ruler cry: "Long live the king"—Monarch makes short address to the people.

The above are some of the capitalist newspaper headlines of yesterday. Readers, make your own comment!

ANOTHER LABOR LAW KILLED.

In Capitalist Society all Law Making is Class Legislation.

The supreme court of Illinois has just written "unconstitutional" across the face of another labor law. The free employment agency act has been declared invalid because it contained a section which prevented employers whose slaves were on strike or locked out from using these state employment agencies to recruit scabs.

There is nothing very original or startling in the mere killing of a "labor law," and this last victim bore all

the usual ear-marks of a grim joke. The fakirs who lobbied it through—unless they were very stupid—must have laughed at the gullibility of workmen who expected good results from it. The legislators who voted for it and thus increased their popularity, no doubt cracked many a joke over it, but as "he laughs best who laughs last," the supreme court had the supreme laugh when their turn came.

Workingman, to throw away your vote is bad enough. To hang yourself with it is worse. The class conscious workmen has too much sense to do either. He knows that all legislation is class legislation and that every law not passed in the interest of the capitalist class to-day is doomed to be escorted to its grave by a jeering court composed of capitalist undertakers, and to have that merry jest "unconstitutional" inscribed on its tombstone.

He knows that only by electing class conscious Socialists to the bench can the interests of his class be protected and class laws be interpreted for his benefit. Knowing the power of intelligent organization, he ceases to be the dupe of political and labor fakirs. He joins the political union of the working class, the Socialist Party. He goes on a perpetual political strike, not for a little higher wage nor for free state slave markets, but he demands the full product of his toil, the collective ownership of the tools of production.

To win that strike we will have to make some real class legislation and only Socialists know how to do that, and only Socialists on the bench will know how to interpret it.

DANGERS TO UNIONISM.

The Struggles for Jurisdiction Are Suicidal and Should be Avoided.

A short survey of history, or our own personal observation, will clearly point out the fact that of all struggle civil war is the most to be dreaded and is productive of the most ruinous results. Internal disorders are a far greater source of weakness than external attacks and in any movement are to be much more feared. So it is with union labor. While the unions present a solid front to their adversaries, bent only on the common aim of extending the interests of the wage workers, and with perfect harmony within the ranks themselves, then great steps forward can be taken and the respect and perhaps the good will of the public at large can be gained.

But just now we are confronted with conditions of strife within the unions themselves, in many different places and by various organizations. The general press, only too anxious to place labor in a false light, is announcing broadcast and in flaring headlines that public opinion is turning against unionism, that it is disgusted with the factional struggles and that unionism is doomed. What can we say? Is not the growing menace of the rapidly forming employers' organizations enough to force the workers to unite and bury their petty differences? Apparently not.

And is public opinion turning against the workers? Probably so; for the press, which largely molds this opinion, together with most other outside influences, receive their inspiration from another quarter than from the side of the working man. The workers can rely only on themselves; and if they can not stand together, how can they expect outsiders to help?

The struggle for jurisdiction between the bricklayers and masons of the two unions of Pittsburg is deplorable, regardless of the merits of the controversy. The material damage by the delay of building operations, as well as loss of wages to the men out of work, is as nothing compared to the moral prestige lost to unionism by such petty bickerings. A big strike

in the building trades of New York was the culmination of a trouble between the carpenters' brotherhood and the amalgamated carpenters. There 10,000 of the brotherhood struck against working with the "Mals." Again this was not a mere question of jurisdiction; something far higher is at stake in issues like these.

As a contrast it was refreshing to read of the amalgamation, at the joint convention held recently in Milwaukee, of the two sheet metal workers' national unions. The struggle between these had been long and bitter, and personal fights took place in many places between their respective members who worked against each other everywhere. Now, an enthusiastic union spirit prevails and the gain to unionism has been immense.

The imperative need of union labor is to have absolutely no discord in regard to jurisdiction. This probably can not be reached at once; but the true spirit of brotherhood—a spirit so woefully lacking in these late contests—should and must prevail wherever these difficulties present themselves. The welfare of a common cause demands this. Let unionism put its house in order, for unless all signs fail, a storm from without is gathering to withstand which it must be thoroughly prepared.—Youngstown Labor Advocate.

THE BREWERS' DEMONSTRATION.

A Most Successful Affair in Every Respect.

The United Brewery Workers' Unions of St. Louis held a most successful demonstration last Sunday. Nearly 4,000 men uniformly dressed, marched in the parade that started from Soulard market moving east to Broadway, south to Utah and west to Concordia park where a grand picnic was held. Mr. Gehbauer acted as grand marshal of the parade. The unions taking part in the demonstration were:

Brewers' and Malsters' Union No. 6. Beer Drivers and Stablemen Union No. 43. Brewery Firemen Union No. 95. Weiss Beer Brewery Workers' Union No. 260. Brewery Oilers' Union No. 279. Beer Bottlers' Union No. 187. Brewery Freight Handlers' and Ice Plant Workers' Union No. 237. Brewery Engineers' Union No. 246. Brewery Laborers' Union No. 262.

The picnic was attended by many thousands of union men, friends of Organized Labor. The committees were as follows:

ARRANGEMENT COMMITTEE.

John Gehbauer, president; Charles Moench, secretary; J. Gabelmann, treasurer, Jos. Hahn, I. Herleth, Jos. Glader, Jos. Salat, Herm. Krueger, Jos. Kunz, Wm. Frech, Adam Nutz, A. Priesterbach, Oscar Doerr, Fred. Gehrhardt, Wm. Eggemann, Jul. Rudolf, Chas. Seeburger, Wm. Schrepel, Fred. Lenchberg, Reinh. Voigt, Gabriel Thiroff, Aug. Artmann, Chas. Schulz, Gottlieb Jaeger, Hy. Roeder.

PARK COMMITTEE.

Peter Miller, Frank Gutting, Geo. Teasdale, Aug. Witter, Herm. Doering, Jos. Schmidt, Herm. Netts.

MUSICAL DIRECTORS.

Adam Nutz, Jul. Rudolf, assistant.

FLOOR COMMITTEE.

Tony Zang, Wm. Hapgood, H. Burgess, M. McHaile, Jul. Dieterich, Jac. Fuhrmann, Geo. Schleifstein, Chas. Meyer, John Starck, Jos. H. Sims.

GATE COMMITTEE.

Chas. Seeburger, Louis Brandl, H. Wagoner, Chas. Bernard, Jr., Fred. Gehrhardt, Hy. Beckmann, Martin Geimer, Jr., Jac. Brenner.

The French Socialist meeting on July 6 will be addressed by M. Goazion, editor of L'Union Des Travailleurs, of Charleroi, Pa. M. Goazion has made an excellent record as an organizer in Pennsylvania. His paper is one of the best in the United States.

Trade Unionism.

EDITED BY A SOCIALIST.

GUARDS FIRE ON STRIKERS.

RICHMOND, VA., June 24.—Six men were wounded to-night, two of them seriously, by guards in the employ of the street railway company, who fired into a crowd of strike sympathizers at Main and Lombardy streets, just outside the city limits, where a big crowd was congregated all the evening. At least six persons were struck, and two of them were seriously wounded in the back with buckshot. While this was taking place in the west side exciting scenes were enacted in the east end, where cars were operated under protection of the militia. All sorts of missiles were hurled at the cars and many obstructions were placed on the track. Finally the cars, under the pilotage of a detachment of the Richmond Howitzers, with a Gatling gun, were taken to the barns. All cars were withdrawn from the streets at 9:45 p. m. for the night.

FREIGHT HANDLERS' STRIKE.

CHICAGO, ILL., June 24.—A general strike of all the freight handlers employed by the railroads centering in Chicago may follow the calling out of the Chicago & Alton men to-day. According to President Curran of the freight handlers' union, unless the management of the Alton road shall recede from the ground taken, it will be necessary for him to extend the strike to the other lines to enforce the demands of the union. The freight handlers employed by the Alton road quit work to-day because two union men had been discharged.

BREWERS SIGN CONTRACT.

A report from Bro. Jacob Gabelmann conveys the news that in Belleville the contracts of all branches have been signed, the eight-hour workday is being made general, with the exception of drivers, who have to work ten hours. Those branches, where eight hours was a day's work before, have been given an increase in wages; the union label will be used on all packages and cases, union malt, cooperage and material has to be purchased, and other good rules have been conceded by the firms. In Murphysboro, Gabelmann amalgamated the beer bottlers with the other members of the union of brewery workers, and contracts satisfactory to the men have been signed.

TEXTILE STRIKE IS ENDED.

LOWELL, MASS.—The textile council has decided the strike in the Lowell mills at an end. Every union affiliated with the council was represented and the vote was unanimous. Mule spinners and loom fixers were included in this vote, despite statements that they would oppose a return to work. When asked for a statement, President Conroy said:

"We now worship at the altar of defeat, but later we shall rise again and conquer." The strike began March 30 and involved about 17,000 operatives. The mills were shut down until June 1, when the agents opened the gates and the majority of the operatives went back to work. The strike has cost in wages about \$1,300,000.

MILITIA AGAINST STRIKERS.

DES MOINES, IA., June 20.—Gov. Cummins, on receipt of advices that a crisis was approaching in the street railway strike at Dubuque, issued orders at 10 o'clock to-day mobilizing three additional companies of militia at that point. Gov. Cummins' action was based upon numerous messages

from the mayor, sheriff and leading citizens of Dubuque, expressing a grave fear that to-night would witness an outbreak on the part of the street car employes and their sympathizers that might culminate in setting fire to some of the leading places of business. The situation was pronounced as extremely critical. The Waterloo, Independence and Maquoketa companies, which, with the Dubuque company, constitute the First battalion of the Fifty-third regiment, Iowa national guard, are to-night patrolling the streets of Dubuque, under the command of Maj. Allen of Dubuque, who later will be superseded by Adjt.-Gen. Beyers of this city.

MANY UNION MEN DISCHARGED.

BERLIN, June 26.—Many union men have been discharged for "laying off" on election day and for agitating for the Socialist ticket. According to unofficial reports the Socialist vote of June 16 was 3,008,000, an increase of 900,000 over the previous elections.

JOHN MITCHELL COMING.

John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers' of America, will address the employes of the St. Louis Transit Co. on the evening of July 1 at Druids' hall, Ninth and Market streets.

EIGHT HOUR BILL KILLED.

BOSTON, Mass.—Gov. Bates has vetoed the eight-hour-day bill on the ground that it meant an added burden of expense to the taxpayers. The bill reduced the hours of labor on all public works from nine to eight a day. It had been fought for by trade unionists for two years.

STUDENT STRIKE BREAKERS.

Students of the Oily University of Chicago have again posed as strike breakers. This time they took the places of striking waiters at the Hyde Park hotel, about a dozen of them having been employed. The hotel called up the information office at the university in regard to getting help, but the university refused to have anything to do with the matter. The hotel management sent an agent to the campus, however, and he, with the help of W. N. Garlick, manager of the University Theatrical Agency, succeeded in getting a number of the students to take places.

BIG UNION EXPELLED.

After a prosperous existence of over ten years, the National Association of Steamfitters lost its standing in the American Federation of Labor because it refused to amalgamate with the United Association of Plumbers. For years the steamfitters have been building up a strong union against the wishes of the plumbers, who claimed jurisdiction over that line of work. The question which organization should live came up before the annual convention of the American Federation at New Orleans, which in turn left it to arbitration.

President Gompers ordered the two unions to amalgamate by June 15. At their recent convention the steamfitters refused to do as ordered, asking that they be given a hearing before the American Federation of Labor at its next convention. They decided further to maintain their organization and refuse to give it up unless absolutely necessary.

The headquarters of both unions are in Chicago. Jointly the two organizations control over 60,000 workers throughout the country.

Central Trades & Labor Union.

Dear Brother—Since the adoption of the resolution by the central body, May 25, to hold a mammoth Mid-Summer Carnival Exposition and Midway, the following progress has been made:

Handlan's park, corner of Grand and Laeclde avenues, through the courtesy of Mr. Eugene Handlan, was donated for our use from July 25 to August 2 inclusive. Mr. Raphael, of "King, the Talior," has donated offices in the Nulsen building, corner Sixth and Olive, for Carnival headquarters. All business connected with the carnival will be conducted from there. You are invited to call from time to time and keep informed as to progress of the carnival. Mr. Andre K. DeKreko, president American Amusement Co., is now on a special trip to Chicago and New York, to engage the newest and best attractions obtainable. The printing and lithographing work has been placed to good advantage. St. Louis and the adjoining towns will be covered with our advertisement during the next few days. The newspapers, as you have noticed, have taken a very friendly interest in our undertaking, and have given wide publicity to it. We have received much encourage-

ment from every source, and favorable public interest is already manifested. The indications point to a very liberal public patronage before and during the carnival. Many business houses have sent requests for advertising space in our carnival programme, for booths to exhibit their goods, or for a supply of tickets for their employes. We should make the success of this carnival a lasting example of the strength of our organization. Every brother should feel a personal interest in this enterprise, and do his share towards making the carnival a grand success. Our contract with the American Amusement Co. includes a round trip coupon ticket for each member of every affiliated local union, WHICH ADMITS HOLDER TO THE GROUNDS AND FOURTEEN PAY SHOWS FOR FIFTY CENTS, IF PURCHASED BEFORE JULY 25. CHARGE FOR THE SAME TICKET TO THE PUBLIC AND TO MEMBERS AFTER THAT DATE WILL BE TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTEEN CENTS. The fifty-cent price is based on actual cost of putting the fourteen shows on, and we will show our appreciation and good will by every member securing a ticket for himself and family. You will be notified where tickets will be on sale.

DAVID KREYLING,

Secretary Central Trades and Labor Union.

Executive Board—John G. Hoppenjon, Chas. Albrecht, William Rolf, Julius Dietrich, David Kreyling, Chas. Kinney, Simon Levy, Chas. Linke.

"HELL WITH THE LID OFF."

That is What John Burns Calls Industrial America.

John Burns, member of parliament, known as "Honest John," has declared that "industrially America is hell with the lid off." He made this statement in a debate in parliament, and now, upon full consideration, he repeats it, elaborates upon it and says:

I repeat my words, "Industrially, America is hell with the lid off," which seem to have been widely quoted and to have created some surprise. And let me at once say that this phase is not original with me—it was in the first place applied to Pittsburg, and Pittsburg alone. But if the conditions of labor which prevail at Pittsburg do not prevail all over America they prevail in a sufficient number of places to warrant me in deploring the fact and warning my own countrymen from adopting as a model the fatal industrial conditions that prevail in America.

If you think I am exaggerating and have gone too far when I say that the industrial conditions of America more nearly approach in their ultimate results the conditions of slavery which it is your boast you have destroyed, let some prominent man send an impartial commission to inquire into the hours of labor, the wages, the conditions of life of the men who work in the sweatshops of New York, Pittsburg and other great American cities. Let it go down south and investigate the iniquitous system of child labor that prevails there, and when their researches are complete let them be compared not only with England but with some of the other nations of Europe, and I am certain they will corroborate my statements and will work harder than ever for the regeneration of labor in the United States.

Such a commission should inquire how the breaker boys of Pennsylvania work—the slaves of the coal trust. Let them sift the reports of the United States officials of health and the findings of the tenement house commissioners. All these documents I have studied carefully. They all confirm the opinion which I formed as the result of my own personal investigations in the states six years ago,

and I dare say conditions haven't changed since.

Look at the reports of the railway commissioners of the United States on the killing and mutilation of railway employes. They are shocking. Our own are bad, but it is child's play here to what it is there. Parliament would not stand for a moment for what goes on there. The casualty list of the American railways would shock a first-class war. Tell any transatlantic critic of mine to read those statistics. They will put some enthusiasm into them for the cause of labor. I have been accused of calling industrial America a slaughter house and a Golgotha. The death roll of the brave men who annually lose their lives in the hoarding up of millions for the railway magnates is not only my excuse for these phrases but is my justification.

Take, again, every work on industrial America. Take Mr. Foster Fraser's "America at Work." Your Yankee millionaires, your lordly magnates who bask in the smiles of European monarchies, may say that it is all exaggerated. They may declare that these are socialistic calumnies and an attempt to pit class against class, but ask the worker, ask the victim. Do not take for gospel truth the word of the few that get on. Take the testimony of the toiling millions. It is the mass and not the individual that I appeal to for corroboration, and I know that my appeal will not be in vain. I am not an "ignorant Englishman filled with insular pride." "Labor all the world over" is my plea, but in pleading for labor in America I am putting forward only the evidence of America. I base my indictment of American industrial conditions over and above everything else on the official documents of Americans. Let Americans who cavil at my words go to the reports prepared by their own commissioners of labor at Washington. They supply me with sufficient materials to warrant me in saying that America, so far as the toiler is concerned, is "Hell with the lid off—hell with just sufficient daylight to see that there is a way out of it."

WHAT IS A SCAB?

Shall Labor Forever Be the Willing Tool of Capitalism?

By A. M. SIMONS

No word in the English language is held in more abhorrence than the word "scab." No other cry will so quickly rouse all the fierce passion of a worker. No other name carries so deep disgrace. Why is this? What has the man to whom it is applied done that renders him a creature of such contempt? "Only taken a chance to work" says the average newspaper. "Acting like a free man," says the capitalist apologist. Judge, police and public press rush to defend him. All the engeriny by which "public opinion" is ordinarily made, declares that he is an honorable man.

Nevertheless, the trade-unionist, who is usually all too willing to let these people make up his mind for him in other things, persists that of all the creatures that cumber this earth the scab is the most contemptible, the most despicable, the most to be hunted out. Cross-questioned, he will admit in theory that the scab has a right to hunt for a job, but the next time he sees the scab trying to exercise that privilege he fires a brick at him. And he is more nearly right in the last than in the first instance. For the scab is truly the most damnable object our present civilization has produced. But while down in the depths of his mind the laborer who is worthy of his name, recognizes this fact, it would puzzle him to give a reason for the faith that is in him.

Let us look at it this way. Society is, to-day divided into two great classes, between whom there is and must continue to be, while capitalism shall last, eternal and bitter war. The one class who own and control all the means of life, the government, press and platform, are compelled by competition to seek continuously to reduce the other class to the point of mere existence. There is no room for philanthropy in business. The capitalist who buys his raw material, his machinery and his labor power the cheapest, can alone survive.

The laboring class, who perform the work of the world, must sell themselves to the ruling class. They can not produce independent of the owners of the machines, mines and factories, because under competition only the cheapest producer can exist, and cheap production demands the best, most expensive and complicated machines. They are compelled, because of the fact that social progress and private property in improved machines is making vast numbers of them unnecessary in the process of production, to fight among themselves for an opportunity to live. If they are to rise an atom above the slaves' portion, they must unite and fight side by side against the class of exploiters.

Every man, therefore, who is not born into the class of capitalists, is born into the army of wage-workers. He is forced from the day of his birth to become a part of a mighty army arrayed in this never-ending class struggle. He does not enlist as a volunteer. He does not even have the chance of the lottery drawing to escape the draft. He is enrolled by the very fact of birth. His entrance into the world without property, carries with it the articles of enrollment among the wage slaves.

Here then is war into which the combatants are drafted by the inevitable law of birth. The gage of battle is life and death to the workers, their wives, and their children. But in this battle one straggler can ruin the cause. All must stand together or the battle is lost, for wages are fixed by what the weakest can be forced to take, not by what the strongest may demand. A desertion from this army

then is the most deadly of treason. It is as if every man had the key to the fortress within which all were fighting.

If then death is recognized as the penalty for the traitor in every army the world has ever known, what shall we say of the penalty due him who plays the traitor to the army of industry? In any ordinary soldiery, the private can carry little assistance to the enemy. He has generally entered the army of his own free will. He never has such tremendous interests at stake as in the industrial struggle. On the contrary he is generally fighting some quarrel of his economic masters and enemies, the decision of which is of no consequence to him or his class.

Does it not now become plain why the scab is, of all the traitors the world has ever known, the most damnable? He betrays an army whose members are his fellow workers and whose cause is his own. He betrays men and women and babes to a lingering death in city slums and factory dens. He curses unborn generations with the slaves' portion. He damns a race to continued bondage and fastens fetters upon babes yet unborn.

Yes, the trade-unionist is right who vents upon the scab the fiercest punishment within his power. And yet, stop a moment. Who is there that has not seen the strongest and sturdiest of trade unionists forced to act the part of a character he loathed with every fiber of his body? Why is this?

Let us look a little closer into this struggle. It is a guerrilla fight. At times all the forces of capitalism are concentrated upon single divisions of the workers. Again the ranks of labor are scattered by some act of social advance. A new machine destroys an entire trade. A change in production causes an industry to disappear. Then it is that men find themselves cut loose from the old ties that have bound them. Their union and the trade it represents are alike a thing of the past. Wife and babes are clamoring for food. It is easy to say that a man had better die than scab. Many a man has said this, and meant it, too. But how about the little ones? When they are starving, that is another matter. And so another man finds himself between these two horrible alternatives. Shall he betray his class or his family? And who shall judge him if the cries of those who are nearest to him sound louder than the appeals of class interests and trade loyalty?

Look again at this class struggle. What is there in it that forces these horrible chances upon men? Is there no place where all can unite? Is there no battle ground where the fight can be waged without offering such frightful temptations to treason?

If all the workers have a common interest against the possessing enemy, why is there not some point where that interest can be expressed? At the ballot box the line can be drawn clear and distinct. Here the fight can be fought to a finish, and here is the only place where complete victory is possible.

Here there is no excuse for deserters. No alternative of starvation confronts them. It is the strategic point where desertion is the most dangerous and treachery the most despicable. It is the place where the most telling blows can be struck, the place where the worst treason can be perpetuated.

Here alone can a victory worthy of the name be achieved for labor. But a single battle need be won upon the

political field to end the whole long, horrible war. A victory for labor at the polls would mean that the workers would then take possession collectively of the things necessary to produce wealth. All would then be part owners of capital. None could live by shutting others away from the sources of life.

There are only two ways in which the struggle between labor and capital can end. Either capitalists must own laborers or labor must own capital. The first was chattel slavery, the last vestiges of which were wiped out in the bloody torrent of the civil war. The second is the co-operative commonwealth, the next stage of social evolution, when capital, now grown too complex to be owned individually, will be owned by all laborers collectively.

Capitalists have long recognized the much greater importance of the political struggle, and spend infinitely more energy in securing traitors here than what they will expend at the workshop. But strange as it may seem, the laborers have not yet come to recognize the treachery of the "political scab." A man may still vote for slavery and be accepted with honors among union men. But if he

attempts to accept that slavery for which he has voted, at terms against which his fellow slaves are in revolt, he is at once the target for all possible manner of attacks.

Is it not about time that union laborers got over this inconsistency? Is it not almost time that the greater crime is seen as well as the less? When laborers once come to realize that by ceasing to play the traitor at the ballot box they can abolish all scabs in the work-shop, then there will be some consistency in their attacks upon the poor devil who sells out his fellow slaves for a chance to eat and live. But when they do come to their senses in this regard they will find no scabs to attack anywhere.

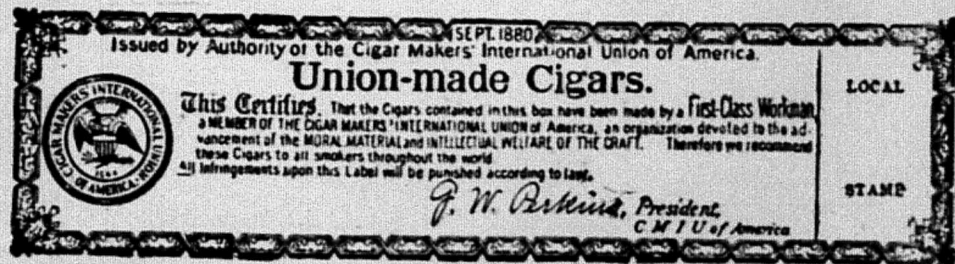
REFUSE ARBITRATION.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—The striking freight handlers have been blacklisted and the strike will not be arbitrated by the railroads. The board of arbitration and mediation invited the railroads last week to have the difference between them and the striking freight handlers submitted to the arbitration of the board. This invitation the railroad officials have now refused to accept.

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KINLOCH B-1990.
Don't patronize Saloons where the Union Bar Sign or Blue Union Button is not displayed.

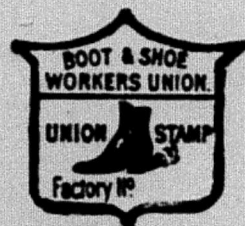
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Lessons in Scientific Socialism.

FOR SOCIALIST STUDENTS.

THE MISSION OF THE WORKING CLASS.

By Charles H. Vail.

The rapid concentration of wealth evidences that the end of capitalism is near. This end is also evidenced by the rapid organization of the working class. But how will the final step be taken? What are the means by which the working class will emancipate itself? Class interests and class politics are inseparable. It was perfectly natural, then, that as these class lines became more and more tightly drawn that they should find political expression, and that the working class should organize politically to secure their rights. The class-conscious laborers are to-day organized under the banner of Socialism. This party claims your confidence and support as laborers because it expresses your interests and rights as a class. Its purpose is to awaken in you a conception of your class interests, and lay the foundation of a class-conscious political organization. The first step toward emancipation is the mastery of the public powers. In the political field you are supreme. Here you meet the capitalist as an equal, while as a class you overwhelmingly outnumber the capitalists and your advantage is constantly increasing with the destruction of the middle class and the narrowing of the capitalist class.

The time has come for the manual and mental workers to unite and strike for liberty. Strike at the ballot box for freedom. Wrench by united political action the power of government from the hands of your exploiters, that you may put your economic programme into effect. In your effort to attain this end accept no political palliative. Any measure which does not tend to the abolition of wage-slavery is unworthy of your support. The laboring class must learn that it need expect nothing from any political party which does not stand squarely upon the demand to wrench from the exploiting class the economic and political weapons of exploitation. No such uncompromising demand as this will ever be made by any political division of the capitalist class. If the laborers are to achieve their emancipation they must stand upon a platform of their own, demanding the unconditional surrender of the capitalist class. The Socialist party is the party that presents this demand and proposes to carry its principles into effect. Laborers, why longer waste your efforts in the old political parties, which are but handmaids of the capitalist class? Their chief object is to divide us into various factions, fighting against each other and thus prevent our uniting to secure our freedom. The petty political issues which the Republican and Democratic Parties raise are only for the purpose of fleecing us on the one hand and throwing dust into our eyes on the other, lest we see the only real question at issue, Socialism vs. Capitalism.

Friends, be not deceived. You have no interest in the success or failure of parties composed of classes whose interests are antagonistic to your own. You have surely been befooled and used as a tool to do your master's bidding long enough. I am rejoiced to see that the laborers are at last getting their eyes open to the thorough capitalistic nature of both old parties, and the fraudulent issues which they put forth. To be sure, the interests of various capitalists are conflicting, some being able to exploit labor better by one method and some by another, but all are united

upon the policy that labor must be exploited. The labor's interest, however, is one and alike everywhere; it is forever against the fleecers of every shade and color, and against this abominable competitive system which robs them of the larger part of the product of their toil.

Laborers of America, do not longer throw away your vote by casting your ballot for something you do not want. You had better vote for what you want and not get it, than vote for what you don't want and get it. But friends, we shall get what we want. Socialism is the outcome of economic evolution. That Socialism will follow capitalism is as certain as that light will follow darkness. The rapid growth of the Socialist vote evidences that salvation is near. Fellow laborers, hesitate no longer in joining the ranks of Socialism. Swell its vote, and thus hasten the day of your emancipation. A vote for the Republican or Democratic ticket is but putting another rivet into your chains of economic servitude.

Laborers, unite; you have nothing to lose but your chains; you have a world to gain. Unite, that your mission may be speedily realized. If you would be free, you yourselves must strike the blow. You have no subject class, like earlier classes struggling for mastery, to use as a weapon to fight your battles. You must achieve your own emancipation; and to accomplish this you must unite for political action in a party which recognizes your class mission, and recognizes that the time for its fulfillment is at hand. The realization of this mission means the abolition of all class rule, for under Socialism all society will be members of the producing class and, consequently, that which is for the benefit of one will be for the benefit of all. We rejoice that the proletarians of the world are beginning to realize their mission and are uniting in mighty, class-conscious armies, before whom the ruling powers are beginning to tremble; they are uniting to the end that they may conquer the public powers, and convert the nations of the world into co-operative commonwealths.

CAMPAIGN FUND.

For two weeks ending June 22, 1903:

Henry Schwarz	25
Fred. Windmoeller	25
Henry Schumacher	25
H. Reuwer	25
Geo. A. Keyser	25
Ed. Scheer	10
Chas. Rullkoetter	25
Wm. Guerke	10
J. W. Boone	50
Cash	25
R. Wilson	25
R. M. Gardner	10
G. W. Wright	25
O. Kaemmerer	25
R. J. Beger	10
L. J. Koch	10
M. Vlasack	10
G. A. Hoehn	25
Total	\$3 85

As was expected, the Socialists (or Social Democrats) of Germany made tremendous gains in the election held Tuesday, June 16. On Wednesday the capitalist press of the world was compelled to announce the marvellous advance made by Socialism in the empire where Kaiser William heretofore claimed ascendancy. The Socialists have had the opposition of all parties to contend with, but have gained nevertheless.

The world to-day is up-side down. The Socialists are trying to turn it right-side up. Will you help?

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UNION CIGARS.
BUY "My Motto," "Town Talk," and
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Local No. 8, N. L. of M.
A Roster of all Union Musicians in
the City Always on File.
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Fancy
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Meat and Vegetable Market,
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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.
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DRINK ONLY UNION BEER.

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Concordia Turner Hall,

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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., June 20, 1903.
SPECIAL ORGANIZING FUND.

The following contributions have been made to the Special Organizing Fund since last report:

Vorwaerts club, Roxbury, Mass.	\$ 2 00
Local Lake, Wash.	50
South Dakota state committee.	14 75
Joe A. Thomas, Medford, Ore., monthly contribution	25
Second ward branch, Local Patterson, N. J.	2 50
Local Terry, S. D.	14 75
Local Lookeba, Okla.	2 50
Local Washington, D. C.	1 50
Local Hammond, Minn.	1 50
G. Gaenser, N. Y. city	50
The following from Providence, E. L. Chas. Haas, \$1; Albert Muehlers, 50c; Wm. Hening, 25c; E. Ganch, 50c.	
Total	2 25
Henry Hughson, Deephole, Nev.	50
Local Rockford, Ill.	7 50

Total to noon, June 20.	\$ 51 00
Previously reported	\$473 06
Total	\$524 06

The local quorum, consisting of Comrades Work of Iowa, Turner of Missouri, Lovett of South Dakota, Untermann of Kansas and Roe of Nebraska, held its first meeting in Omaha, June 21, at national headquarters. This meeting was postponed from May 17th, on account of the enforced absence of the national secretary in Massachusetts, from whence he returned on June 17.

Local charters have been granted as follows: McCabe, Ariz.; Orange, Ga.; Phoenix, Ariz.; Macon, Ga.

National Organizer Wilkins reports having made 43 speeches and organized 14 locals in Oregon from April 15 to May 31. The locals were organized at Drain, Cottage Grove, Turner, Oregon City, Aunsville, Slayton, Detroit, Lebanon, Seio, Independence, Dallas, Sheridan, McMainville and Lafayette. Wilkins met with bitter opposition from the supporters of capitalism at many points, where advertising posters were torn down and seats stolen from the halls. He will soon enter Washington and also fill a few dates in British Columbia, by request of the comrades there.

National Organizer Ray's work in Georgia and Tennessee was considerably hampered by the floods and washouts. He visited Tullahoma, Manchester, Knoxville, Sweetwater

and Chattanooga in Tennessee, and Blue Ridge, Orange, Canton, Atlanta (2), Midland, Columbus, Macon and Augusta, Ga. He organized locals in Tullahoma, Knoxville, Sweetwater, Canton, Columbus and Macon.

National Organizer John W. Brown, who was selected to fill Comrade Dan A. White's dates in New Hampshire and Vermont, reports successful meetings in the former state where he closed on June 13. He spoke in Rochester, Milford, Nashua, Manchester, Concord (2), Franklin, Tilton, Claremont, Hinsdale, Keene and Portsmouth. New locals have resulted in Rochester, Tilton and Keene with increase of membership, and prospects of new locals where we were organized. Brown began his Vermont trip on June 15. Comrade Dan A. White of Massachusetts is also filling special dates in Maine upon request of the state committee.

National Lecturer John W. Slayton closed his tour for the present at Michigan City, Ind., on June 23, returned to New Castle, Pa., where his presence is required. Requests for an eastern tour for Slayton are being made.

The demand for the New Party Button has been so great that the first lot of 10,000 was exhausted in two weeks. A second shipment of the same quantity has been ordered.

Omaha, Neb., June 18, 1903.
NATIONAL DUES.

ORGANIZED STATES.	
California	\$ 37 85
Colorado	20 00
Connecticut	15 00
Florida	20 70
Illinois	60 00
Indiana	30 00
Iowa	28 30
Kansas	24 50
Kentucky	18 75
Maine	15 00
Michigan	10 00
Minnesota	26 10
Missouri	25 00
Montana	20 00
Nebraska	8 25
New York	100 00
North Dakota	18 75
Oregon	14 45
Pennsylvania	25 00
South Dakota	5 00
Vermont	4 60
Washington	44 70
LOCALS IN UNORGANIZED STATES.	
Alabama	10 10
Arkansas	15 10
Arizona	21 80
Georgia	2 80
Indian territory	1 10
Louisiana	6 10
Maryland	2 50
Rhode Island	1 90
Tennessee	7 20
Virginia	4 00
Washington, D. C.	2 00
Wyoming	4 80
Members at large	1 30

Total for dues	\$ 652 65
Supplies	29 73
Special Org. fund	307 85
Walter T. Mills, donation expenses of national committee meeting	22 00
Donation to defray party debt incurred prior to Unity convention at Indianapolis, per New York worker	17 00
Miscellaneous	4 00
Total Receipts	\$1,033 23
EXPENDED.	
Exchange	83
Expense (incidental)	7 52
Express	10 32
Freight	2 00
Office help	121 00
Postage	56 85
Printing	31 00

Stationery	59 55
Telegrams	19 95
Salaries—	
William Mailly	\$84 28
W. E. Clark	75 00—\$ 159 28
Office rent	15 00
On account Chicago N. E. B.	—
Theodore Debs	\$40 00
A. S. Edwards	40 00—\$ 80 00
On account Springfield N. E. C.	—
Geo. J. Speyer	\$40 00—\$ 40 00
Expenses to N. C. meeting	32 00
John M. Ray, organizing expenses	21 60
Wm Mailly, expenses from Boston to Omaha, February, 1903	55 72

Total	\$ 712 67
RECAPITULATION.	
Receipts for month	\$1,033 23
May 1, balance	338 79

Total receipts	\$1472 02
Total expenses	712 67

Balance \$ 659 35
WILLIAM MAILLY,
National Secretary.

The alarm clock is an evidence of slavery. If there were no wage slaves there would be no use for alarm clocks.

Independent political action by the working class will force concessions.

Prince Alexander Hohenlohe has been defeated at Hagenau, Alsace. Dr. Barth has been re-elected, ousting the Conservative member, and Count Herbert Bismarck also has been elected.

BASE BALL

National League.
BOSTON,
July 4, 4 and 5.
NEW YORK,
July 7, 8, 9 and 10.
ADMISSION, 25, 50 and 75c
According to Location.

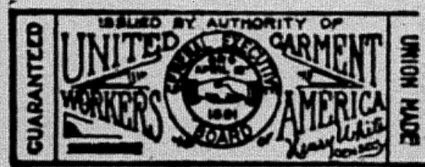
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DEALERS IN
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TERMS TO SUIT—Parties going to house-keeping will receive special discount.

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Fine Hams, Breakfast Bacon, Shoulders and Beef.
ORDERS FILLED FOR PORK, BACON AND PURE LEAF LARD.
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MANUFACTURED HERE IN ST. LOUIS
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F. R. Rice's **"305"** 5c. Cigar
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