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of All Countries,  
**UNITE!**

# ST. LOUIS LABOR.

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**Your Chains,** and  
a World to Gain.

OFFICE: 22 N. 4th St.

Phone: Kinloch, A1283.

VOL. IV.

ST. LOUIS, MO., SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1903.

NO. 126.

## EUGENE V. DEBS ON THE RACE QUESTION.

**Timely Reply to President Parry of the Manufacturers' Association and Severe Criticism on Booker Washington's Counsels of Servility---Hypocritical Plea of the Modern Barons of Industry.**

[From the Indianapolis World.]  
"The World is investigating industrial conditions among colored people. Booker T. Washington advocates industrial education for the negro. Is the attitude of labor unions toward black labor compatible with the teachings of Washington? The World is a colored newspaper and would like to publish your views. \* \* \*"

To this letter there was attached a clipping from the World containing an article from Mr. D. M. Parry, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, in answer to the same question, the burden of which was that organized labor is a trust and that a majority of its members are opposed to the colored working man, especially in reference to the teachings of Mr. Washington. His arraignment of organized labor closed with the following remarkable paragraphs: "Mr. Washington is doing more than merely teaching his fellow negroes; he is emancipating them from artificial conditions that act as a bar to their progressive development as a race. \* \* \* Driven from the opportunity of learning to be artisans in the shops, their only hope is the technical schools such as Washington conducts. \* \* \* The chief hope of the younger generation of whites is also the technical school."

First, let me say that all my life I have opposed discrimination, political, economic, or social, against any human being, on account of color or sex, regarding all such as relics of the ignorant, cruel and barbarous past.

### CAPITALISTS FOSTER RACE HATRED.

Next, there was a time when organized labor in the main was hostile to the negro, and it must be admitted in all candor that certain unions, such as the railroad brotherhoods, still ignorantly guard the trades they represent, as well as their unions, against invasion by the colored man, and in this they have always had the active support of the corporations whose interest it is to have workingmen at each others' throats, that they may keep them all, black and white, in subjection.

Indeed, it is a fact, that wherever labor unions, now or in the past, opposed the negro, such opposition was inspired, or at least encouraged, by the employing class represented by Mr. Parry, who now seeks so assiduously to place the responsibility on the poor ignorant dupes of his capitalistic master.

At Montgomery, Ala., some years ago, a riot was almost precipitated at the instigation of the "upper class," because the labor union under whose auspices I spoke proposed the admission of negroes to the opera house, on the floors reserved for white people, and the proprietor of the house declared that the house should be burned to the ground before any "damned nigger" should have access to it.

The ignorant members of labor unions, and there are many such, thanks to the system of wage-slavery Mr. Parry so ably defends, who still oppose the negro, unconsciously echo

the interests of their industrial masters, while those who know better and fight the black man are spies and traitors in the service of the same masters.

The convention of the American Railway union, which resulted in the great railroad strike of 1894, after a fierce and protracted debate, turned down the Negro, and this was one of the factors in our defeat. The leaders of the opposition, as I remember them, proved subsequently to have been traitors to the union, sent to the convention, doubtless, at the instigation of the corporations to defeat the unity of the working class.

Does not the logic of common sense and business sagacity which Mr. Parry as a successful manufacturer possesses in such an eminent degree confirm this view of the case?

**WORKERS RAPIDLY LEARNING.**  
But in spite of all such influence, the labor movement in general, in America and throughout the world, stands unequivocally committed to receive and treat the negro upon terms of absolute equality with his white brother, and where this is not the case the genius of unionism is violated, and investigation will disclose the fact that corporate power and its henchmen are at the back of it.

The Socialist Party, the political wing of the labor movement, is absolutely free from color prejudice, and the labor union, its economic wing, is rapidly becoming so, and in the next few years not a trace of it will remain even in the so-called black belt of the southern states.

The workers of the world, mainly through organized effort, are becoming conscious of their interests as a class, utterly regardless of color, creed or sex, and in time they will unite and act together upon a common basis of equality in spite of "the world, the flesh, and the devil," and the Manufacturers' association.

### A HYPOCRITICAL PLEA.

The hypocritical plea of the industrial master for "the education of the poor negro" while he is living out of his labor, deceives no one except the ignorant and servile victims of the wage system.

The first requisite, Mr. Parry, in elevating the negro, is to get off his back. From the tone of Mr. Parry's letter, I assume that he is a great friend to the negro. Now there are any number of them capable of operating his factory and "bossing" it. How many does he employ, especially in the latter positions? To what extent does he make his professions good by associating with his black brethren and explaining to them, as Christ did, what they must do to be saved? Will Mr. Parry and his class pretend that their practice accords with their preaching? If they actually believe that the Negro is entitled to equal consideration with the white man, why do they not set the example by meeting and treating him as their brother?

That is my conviction as a "union" man, and I have the consistency and courage to practice it. Until Mr. Parry and his class do the same, no intelligent negro will be deceived by their professions of friendship.

Now as to Mr. Booker T. Washington and the attitude of organized labor toward his scheme of industrial education.

Your question implies that you look upon Mr. Washington as the Moses of the black race and his educational scheme as the sure means of their emancipation.

To answer your question candidly, I feel gratified to be able to say that

Mr. Washington's scheme is not at all compatible with organized labor.

Mr. Washington is backed by the plutocrats of the country clear up, or down, to Grover Cleveland. They furnish the means that support his institute, and if it were conducted with a view to opening the negro's eyes and emancipating him from the system of wage-slavery which robs and debases him while it fattens his master, not another dollar would be subscribed for the negro's "industrial education." A few questions may be pertinent in this connection:

Why is it that the plutocrats, the trust magnates of the country, are solidly in favor of Mr. Washington and his scheme?

What fraction of one thousandth of one per cent. of the eleven million negroes in the United States are to get the benefit of his industrial education?

What are they to do with it when they get it?

If the answer is that they will compete with their white brethren, then is it not obvious that it means less wages and still lower depths of degradation for all?

### MEEKNESS AND HUMILITY.

Does not Mr. Washington advocate the meekness and humility of the negro race and their respectful obedience to their exploiting masters?

Would Wendell Phillips tolerate this scheme of saving the negro through the charity of his master?

On what occasion did Mr. Washington ever utter one sentiment, one word in favor of emancipation?

When did he ever advise his race to stand erect, to act together as one, to assert their united power, to hold up their heads like self-reliant, self-respecting men and hew out their way from the swamps of slavery to the highlands of freedom?

What has he ever done to show the Negro that in the present industrial system he is simply the slave of the capitalist and the prey of the politician?

Why does he not tell the negro that dependence upon charity is degrading, that robust self-reliance is a thousand times better, that he has three million votes to enforce his demand, and that he will be a slave as long as he listens to the siren song of his master and votes for capitalist parties that support wage-slavery?

Mr. Parry likes Mr. Washington, and Mr. Washington likes Mr. Parry better far than Mr. Parry likes labor unions.

As between the two, Mr. Parry is the lesser enemy of the negro. Washington lulls him to sleep with charity soothing syrup, while Parry stings him to action by attacking his unions.

I have much respect for Mr. Parry. He is a consistent capitalist, and as such is far preferable to Mr. Hanna, who flatters labor unions for the votes of their members.

I have also great consideration for Mr. Washington, especially as he was born a slave. His motive is doubtless pure, but unfortunately for himself and race, his blood is still tainted with reverence for and obeisance to the master, and he does not seem to realize that the auction-block and the slave-pen differ in degree only from the "labor market."

What the negro wants is not charity, but industrial freedom, and then he will attend to his own education. There is no "negro problem," apart from the general labor problem. The negro is not one whit worse off than thousands of white slaves who throng the same labor market to sell

Socialist  
Steamboat Excursion  
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Montesano  
For the Benefit of  
St. Louis Labor & 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.



their labor power to the same industrial masters.

The workers, white and black, want land and mines and factories and machinery, and they are organizing to put themselves in possession of these means of production, and then they will be their own employers, they will get all they produce, and the problem will be solved.

The difference between their trust and Mr. Parry's present-day trust will be that it will embrace the whole population, and in the meantime Mr. Parry deserves our thanks for calling attention to it.

## DENOUNCING LYNCH LAW.

The Chicago Chronicle Quotes the St. Louis Arbeiter-Zeitung's Editorial on the Belleville Lynching.

[Chicago Chronicle of Sunday, June 28.]

To Editor Chicago Chronicle:

Chicago, June 24.—I hand you here with a translation from the Arbeiter Zeitung and Volks Anwalt, a German weekly of St. Louis, which speaks for itself:

Belleville is one of the most German of the small German cities in southern Illinois. It is about twelve miles from St. Louis, and contains about 20,000 inhabitants. It is a peace-loving little town, has a sufficient number of churches and several daily newspapers, which superintend the moral welfare of its inhabitants and preach and practice altruism.

After describing the recent lynching of a colored man, the editor delivers the following scathing denunciation:

This spot of blood, this shame, will not hence. You will never succeed in washing this "damned spot" from your hands. Generations to come will refer to it with abhorrence, and will shudder at the thought that a town like Belleville, Ill., with its many churches and schools, with its many Catholics, Protestant and Jews, with its liberal philistines, with its many "republican" and "democratic" statesmen, with its capitalistic and socialistic press, with so many hundreds of union men and socialists—that in this German Belleville there were not 50 or 100 men who could have averted the cowardly, dastardly act of the lynch-murderers. Shame on such cowards! And a hundredfold shame to the much-boasted Germanism which could implant no better ideals into the hearts of the rising generation than those exhibited on Saturday night at the courthouse square. Ye miserable hypocrites! Do you dare to excite yourselves about the Russian cruelties in Kishineff?

Who will say that this indignation is not justified by the facts in the case? As the editor of the paper includes his own party fellows, the Socialists and free thinkers, in the category of the criminally negligent, it is but fair to allow him to vent the indignation at the affair, which quivers in the breast of every humane American, in his own words. And this I ask from the editor of the Chronicle, that paper of all in Illinois which has stood most courageously, most manfully, most consistently, most logically and most soberly by the cause of justice, humanity and morality in this affair.

JACOB EGBERTH.

### Socialism and the Negro Race.

(Resolution adopted by the Socialist Party in National Convention at Indianapolis, Ind., July 31, 1901.)

WHEREAS, The negroes of the United States, because of their long training in slavery and but recent emancipation therefrom, occupy a peculiar position in the working class and in society at large;

WHEREAS, The capitalist class seeks to preserve this peculiar condition, and to foster and increase color prejudice and race hatred between

the white worker and the black, so as to make their social and economic interests to appear to be separate and antagonistic, in order that the workers of both races may thereby be more easily and completely exploited;

WHEREAS, Both the old political parties and educational and religious institutions alike betray the negro in his present helpless struggle against disfranchisement and violence, in order to receive the economic favors of the capitalist class; be it therefore

RESOLVED, That we, the Socialists of America, in National Convention assembled, do hereby assure our negro fellow worker of our sympathy with him in his subjection to lawlessness and oppression, and also assure him of the fellowship of the workers who suffer from the lawlessness and exploitation of capital in every nation or tribe of the world; be it further

RESOLVED, That we declare to the negro worker the identity of his interests and struggles with the interests and struggles of the workers of all lands, without regard to race or color or sectional lines; that the causes which have made him the victim of social and political inequality are the effects of the long exploitation of his labor-power; that all social and race prejudices spring from the ancient economic causes which still endure, to the misery of the whole human family, that the only line of division which exists in fact is that between the producers and the owners of the world—between capitalism and labor; and be it further

RESOLVED, That we, the American Socialist Party, invite the negro to membership and fellowship with us in the world movement for economic emancipation by which equal liberty and opportunity shall be secured to every man and fraternity become the order of the world.

## THE ROOSEVELT BROTHERHOOD

### Why the President Had to Smile.

President Roosevelt made a five-minute speech at Indianapolis on his return trip to Washington after his 15,000 mile campaign expedition. The locomotive whistles proclaimed the railroad companies' welcome to the trust exterminator, and the eager sycophancy of the chumps that blew them.

At the close of the short speech something happened. Here is the account of it:

An incident that was noted during the speech was when from an overlooking window some one shouted: "The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen is for Roosevelt."

The president smiled and replied: "I know it. I feel that Indiana is solid for me."

When Lafayette visited this country and made his famous tour in 1828, the ovation tendered him at Baltimore was unusually elaborate. He passed beneath a great arch surmounted by a living eagle, and to his astonishment and delight the eagle spread his wings and screamed as if from pure joy, as it beheld the friend of Washington, the hero of the revolution. The general may have suspected, but he probably never knew that a small boy was secreted in the arch and prodded the eagle with a sharp needle to inspire his screech of welcome at the appointed time.

As to who jabbed the jay-bird at Indianapolis the account does not say, but the unexpected incident worked so well that all hands are to be congratulated upon the success of the rehearsal, the felicitous response of the president and the alertness of the reporter in putting it on the wires before it was uttered.

So the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen is for Roosevelt. Certainly! So are the railroad corporations and the Pullman Palace Car Co. that furnished his palatial train and 15,000

miles of transportation free of charge, so that he might tell the people to be virtuous if they would be happy, and incidentally whoop it up for a second term.

No wonder "the president smiled" and said "I know it." That's why he joined the brotherhood, and he certainly is entitled to the benefits of membership.

Brother Sargent gave him the password of the brotherhood, and he gave Brother Sargent the password to a soft government berth, a fair exchange, and organized labor duly "recognized." Certainly the president "smiled." The brotherhoods will elect the candidates of the railroad companies' president, and then all hands will "smile"—until the next panic and railroad strike—and then the president will "smile" some more—enough to show his teeth—and the federal troops will do the rest.



## MONTHLY LOCAL MEETING

Sunday Evening at 7 O'Clock.

Local St. Louis will hold its regular monthly meeting at Delabar's hall, southeast corner Broadway and Elm street, Sunday at 7 o'clock p. m., July 5th, 1903. The semi-annual election will be held. All comrades are urgently requested to be present.

## PUBLIC MEETING

On Monday Evening at Delabar's Hall.

A French Socialist meeting will be held at Delabar's hall, southeast corner of Broadway and Elm street, Monday evening, July 6th, 1903. Mr. Louis Goaziou of Charlerri, Pa., will address the meeting. English speakers will also be present. Everybody is invited.

## ORGANIZATION NOTES.

Mr. Louis Goaziou, who will address the meeting Monday evening next, is editor of the French Socialist paper "L'Union des Travailleurs" and an able organizer. He has done valuable work in the eastern states in the way of organizing. He has been nominated for supreme court judge on the Pennsylvania Socialist ticket.

Comrade Louis Kober has made arrangements to have a book stand, for the sale of Labor Literature, at the Hanlon Park Carnival, to be held during the week commencing July 26 and ending August 2.

Organization work, during the past week, has been pushed in the 19th, 20th, 21st and 28th wards. The meetings and holidays of the present week

will prevent the holding of three meetings for organizing. The meetings will take place next week.

Ninth ward met Tuesday evening, June 30th, at Concordia Turner hall.

Twenty-seventh ward met Thursday evening, July 2, at the home of Mrs. Hendry, 2318 Gilmore avenue.

The street meeting held Tuesday evening of last week at Thirteenth and Franklin avenue was a success. Comrade Hildebrand and A. J. Lawrence addressed the meeting. Meetings will be held at the above place very Tuesday evening.

Comrades Ruesche, Cody, Hausmann and the rest of the Tenth ward Socialist guard are doing excellent propaganda and organization work. Result: Fifty members of the Tenth Ward club. What's the matter with the Ninth ward? Wake up, comrades!

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Balance on hand June 22.....	\$ 4 50
Receipts for week ending June 29th.	
Campaign fund .....	\$8 85
Dues .....	3 90
Stationery .. .....	10 12 85
	\$17 35

Disbursement for week ending June 29th.

Dues .....	\$8 50
Postage .. .....	70
Secretary salary .....	6 00 15 20

Balance on hand .....

## SPECIAL CAMPAIGN FUND.

Amount to June 22.....	\$20 20
A. Blaettler .....	3 00
G. A. Hoehn .....	25
Reuther's collections .....	1 65
Kaemmerin's collections .....	55
Allan's collections .....	1 05

Total to June 29.....\$26 70

## SOCIALIST PARTY.

Omaha, Neb., June 27, 1903.

### Special Organizing Fund.

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

Ross Branch, Local Seattle, Wash .....	\$ 2 00
George H. Turner, Kansas City, Mo.....	2 00
Ernest Untermann, Girard, Kas	4 00
Samuel Lovett, Aberdeen, S. D	2 00
John M. Work, Des Moines, Ia	2 00
H. T. Smith, New York City..	1 00
Local San Antonio, Tex (monthly contribution)....	2 00
Local Wakefield, Mass .....	2 25
Job Sturkey, Macon, Ga.....	1 00
Eugene V. Debs, Terre Haute, Ind.....	5 00
Edward Kirby, Fairmount, W. Va.....	25
Bohemian Branch, 26 A. D. New York City .....	5 00
Local Moline, Ill .....	2 50
A. A. Heller, New York City ..	10 00
Branch 6, Local Des Moines, Ia	2 00
Local Indianapolis, Ind .....	3 84
Local Kingston, N. Y.....	50
John M. Ray, Nashville, Tenn..	5 00
Local Cheyenne, Wyo .....	1 00

Total to noon, June 27.....\$ 53 34

Previously reported .....

Total .....

Local Cheyenne, Wyo., will give \$1 a month for twelve months to the Special Organizing Fund, and the first remittance came this week.

Secretary Serwy of the International Socialist Bureau, Brussels, Belgium, requests that the Socialists of America make a strong protest against the crimes against humanity committed at Kishineff, Russia, which were investigated for the purpose of crushing the revolutionary Socialist propaganda. The next meeting of the Bureau will take place at Brussels, July 15. Comrade Serwy also requests that



the Socialist papers of America place the Bureau on their mailing lists, so that a file can be kept.

Prof. Richard T. Ely, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis., is preparing the articles on Trade Unionism and Socialism for the New International Encyclopaedia, and requests the National Secretary to make mention of this in the party bulletin for a special purpose. The article on trade unionism will consist of 15,000 words and two articles on Socialism, one on Socialists in general, and the other, on Socialist Parties, will be of the same length. Prof. Ely wishes two or three different issues of every Socialist paper and all prominent labor papers published in the United States. Any older Socialist literature would be especially welcome and a moderate price will be paid for complete files of any Socialist papers, which are in existence now, or may have ceased to exist. Copies of all national, state and local platforms of the Socialist Parties are also desired. Information is wanted which would enable Prof. Ely to give a true historical account of the Socialists in office in the United States, and for this purpose a complete list of all persons who have held office, and of all official utterances of Socialists, such as speeches in legislatures and city councils, mayors messages, etc. Any speeches or pamphlets issued in Socialist campaigns would be very welcome. Prof. Ely concludes: "I have no doubt there will be many who will be glad to assist me, appreciating fully the importance of having an accurate presentation of facts. As you know, the New International Encyclopaedia is a standard work, which will be consulted by editors, legislators and others for years to come. I need not say that in this Encyclopaedia there will be no advocacy of opinions, but simply an objective presentation." Address Prof. Ely as above.

Comrade T. H. Lucas, of Minneapolis, was arrested in that city one night last week for "blockading the sidewalk," while making a Socialist speech. Lucas acted as his own attorney and subjected the policeman who made the arrest to a rigid examination, much to the officer's discomfort and the intense amusement of the spectators. The judge was anxious to dismiss the case without trial but the Socialists insisted on a hearing, with the result that the judge decided that under the present ordinance the Socialists could not be molested. Lucas was followed to the police station by an immense crowd when arrested, and next night, thanks to the advertising, there was a great audience in the same place, and cheers given for the Socialist speakers. The annual picnic of the St. Paul and Minneapolis locals held last Sunday was attended by over 1,000 people and was a great success.

State Secretary Oneal of Indiana writes that fifty-two towns have been secured on the organizing circuit for summer work and others will be enlisted as the work develops. New locals have been organized at Laketon, New Washington and Hartford City and others are in process of organization at Wabash and Waterloo. Prospects are bright, and the number of locals is expected to be doubled by December.

The second order of 10,000 of the new party buttons supplied by National Headquarters is going out already. Orders are increasing daily. Locals in organized states should order from their state secretaries and locals in unorganized states can send direct to the National Secretary, 10 Arlington Block, Omaha, Neb. Prices, one cent apiece up to 500; 500, \$3.25, 1,000, \$6.00.

The Washington, Iowa and Nebraska state conventions will meet on July 4, the first named at Tacoma, the

second at Des Moines, and the third at Omaha.

The National Quorum, consisting of National Committeeman Work of Iowa, Berlyn of Ill., Berger of Wis., Reynolds of Ind., and Dobbs of Ky., will meet at National headquarters on Sunday, July 5th, at 10 a. m. to consider matters of organization and other details of importance to the National Organization.

National Lecturer John C. Chase closed his two weeks' work in Kentucky on June 30. State Secretary Dial writes that "he is doing splendid work and the comrades hated to see him leave." Chase will spend July in Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York, reaching Massachusetts the latter part of the month. He will tour Maine during August under direction of the state committee.

National Lecturer J. W. Slayton has returned to New Castle for the present. He will probably speak in Hagerstown, Md., on July 4. At Greensburg, Ind., Slayton acted as orator during the ceremony opening a labor temple owned by the trades union. A comrade writes that the mayor presided, and introduced Slayton in a neat speech, in which "capital and labor were to go on to greater achievements hand in hand." The mayor doesn't know now whether to pout or feel hurt, while there is a strong desire to have Slayton speak in Greensburg again. The secretaries of the carpenters unions at Bedford, Ind., and Marion, O., write enthusiastically about Slayton's addresses, and want more speakers like him.

The state quorum of Kansas met on June 21, and outlined plans by which an organizer will be kept in the field. The dues system will be pushed, and an organizing fund for state purposes raised.

Comrade Ernest Unterman was arrested and fined last week for speaking upon the streets of Girard, Kas. He paid his fine, but the street meetings are still going on.

National Organizer M. W. Wilkins is now in Washington working under the direction of State Secretary Moore.

National Organizer John M. Ray will devote the next two weeks to a return visit to Alabama, where he will work principally in the Birmingham district, under direction of State Secretary Waldhorst.

National Organizer John W. Brown closed his tour of Vermont on June 25, and will work next week in Maine, under direction of State Secretary Irish.

Toledo (O.) comrades report that they are arranging for a circuit of street meetings in their city with local talent as speakers.

Ashland (Ky.) comrades report the visit of Kirkpatrick a great success. Since he has left, the preachers have been calling him anarchist, and arrangements are being made for a return trip, to take another fall out of the plites who are trying to starve the Ashland workingmen into submission by the strike now in progress there among the steel workers.

Thos. J. Hagerty contemplates a tour of Minnesota during the month of September or early October. Comrades should write to the state secretary of Minnesota relative to the same.

Socialists of Newark, O., are highly elated at the success of the first open air meeting there, which was addressed by Kirkpatrick. About 600 were present, and a regular scramble ensued when literature was announced. Luckily enough no one was seriously injured, except capitalism.

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

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**SALOON**—Henry Holtkamp, Saloon and Bowling Alleys, 4214 N. Broadway. Fine wine and liquors always on hand.

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**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  
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ISSUED EVERY SATURDAY.

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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.

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

## Class-Consciousness Not Class Hatred.

National Secretary J. A. Edgerton of the People's Party publishes an invitation for an "informal national conference at Denver, Co., July 27, 1903," in which he says:

"There is a large army of voters in this country who are not Republicans, Cleveland Democrats, nor Karl Marx Socialists. They must have a political home. How is it to be provided them? This army of voters is composed of advanced Democrats, former Republicans, Populists, Single Taxers, the more moderate Socialists and other reformers who give themselves no party name. In the last two campaigns nearly all of them followed Mr. Bryan. Where are they to turn now?"

Where are they to turn now? This is the question Mr. Edgerton wishes his friends to decide. Soaking of the Socialist movement, Mr. Edgerton says:

"The spirit of the Socialist party is not entirely wholesome. CLASS-CONSCIOUSNESS MEANS HATRED. Love is the only constructive force. Not through division and denunciation lies the right road, but through universal brotherhood."

We should request Mr. Edgerton to study the principles and tactics of the Socialist movement before using arguments that are simply ridiculous.

"Class-consciousness means hatred," he says. This is not true.

Class-consciousness means the recognition of the fact that modern society rests on the basis of conflicting economic class interests, that these conflicting class interests are causing the modern class struggle between the working class and the capitalist class, between exploiters and exploited, and that there can not be any harmony of interests between these contending forces, whose material class interests are diametrically opposed to each other.

We request Mr. Edgerton to carefully read and study the following exposition of the class struggle as given by the renowned Socialist author, Karl Kautsky:

"The class strife between the two classes of the proletarians and capitalists is not one that can be introduced into or at will left out of the social movement. It is the natural result of the conflicting interests that exist between those two classes, a conflict that is as old as the capitalist form of production itself, that is born of and can only cease with it. The class strife is not the product of Socialism; just the reverse; it has furnished the foundation to both Socialism and the labor movement. Socialism does not preach this strife; it only attests the fact that such exists, points to the law thereof, and

elucidates its significance. It is not an invention of Socialism; wherever the contrast exists between class interests, that strife will be found.

"None better than the Socialists know that the source of the exploitation, of the sufferings of the proletarians, is to be traced to the whole social system and not to be charged to individuals. Yet no battle can be fought against a system without at the same time locking horns with the individuals who represent and defend it. Abstract battles for or against ideas and institutions may be waged only in the heads of thinkers; such, however, are impossible in practice. Feudalism could not be broken and the feudal lord left untouched. Slavery could not be removed without overthrowing the slave-holders.

"None more than Socialists strive to supplant the low, personal form of the class struggle with the higher one of principle; but so long as the contrast of classes continues they neither could, should, nor would lay it aside. When to-day a person of education declares he sympathizes with the proletarian, but would have nothing to do with Socialism because 'it raises the standard of class conflicts,' he only shows that either he has no understanding of what the term implies, or that his sympathies are in fact on the side of the exploiters. In the latter alternative his argument is a flimsy pretext; in neither case does the social movement lose aught if such elements stay away. On the other hand, the social movement receives with open arms all those who are honest in their sympathies with the proletariat. The view that only the 'horny handed sons of toil' are entitled to participate in the class struggle of the proletariat never met with general acceptance, and has not to-day any representative among Socialists. They reject neither men of culture nor even men of property.

"It is an error to believe that but for Socialism there would be no class struggle between proletarians and capitalists; the truth is that without that class struggle there would be no Socialism. What Socialism has done is to give to this struggle, which formerly was sporadic, a permanent object; to unite into one compact body, conscious of its aim, the various discontented detachments of labor; and it is only by reason of its participation in the class issues between the two classes that Socialism has developed from a sect, or debating body, into a world-wide movement."

"Love is the only constructive force!" says Mr. Edgerton. If that is the case then Mr. Edgerton should advise his Populist friends to love the kings of capital and not make a fight against those lovely high priests of God Mammon.

For about 2,000 years, the gospel of love has been preached from millions of pulpits in all parts of the globe, but the pious Christian rulers of the world showed their Christian love by instigating bloody wars, slaughtering millions of people, and by oppressing and crushing the millions of poor toilers.

This sentimentalism won't work in the modern movement for emancipation.

If class-consciousness means any hatred it is the hatred against the existing SYSTEM that makes the human society a veritable hell to live in. Socialists hate the system, not the men. The modern labor movement is a class struggle and Socialism is its ultimate aim. Capitalism and the labor movement are conditions, not theories, and the conditions force the working people to fight for their very existence. You may preach "brotherly love in a true Christian spirit" to the capitalist class until doomsday; they will laugh at you. But the moment you organize and fight for your human rights you will be respected and your rights will be granted, provided you know how to fight. Agitate, educate, organize, fight. It is in the thickest of the battle for labor's

rights and human freedom where love of the purest kind will assert itself and show its constructive force. Sweet love-songs are good; we like them, because as Socialists we have learned to love humanity. However, capitalism can not be abolished by songs of love. It is our love for our fellow wage workers, the love for our families, the love for ourselves that makes us enthusiastic soldiers in the proletarian class struggle.

## Swindle Advertising.

THE RAY-TONOPAH MINING COMPANY OF NEVADA.

"The holdings of this company comprise eight mining properties running more than 5,000 feet on the same ledge as the famous Ray & O'Brien mine and 3,000 feet on a contact ledge, which forms the identical mineral belt on which are located to the south the famous Montana-Tonopah, The Belmont, The Mispah Gold Hills and the California Tonopah, which constitute the greatest aggregation of gold and silver mines in the world.

"THE RAY-TONOPAH has ore at the very surface which runs from \$18 to \$1.175 per ton in ledges from 3 to 7 feet wide. It adjoins the townsite of Ray on east and west and is end on to the famous Ray & O'Brien, which has \$1,000 ore and is a regular shipper. Judge Ray himself is president of our company. We have ore thrown out from a half dozen prospect shafts, which runs \$250 per ton, and no mine, not excepting the Mispah Mine itself, ever had the showing at surface that Ray-Tonopah has. Tonopah is the center of the richest mining field on earth. The Mispah alone is said to have \$100,000,000 in sight.

"We offer you stock in a company which is a mine at the very surface. Montana-Tonopah, Belmont and Mispah and California Tonopah have made 25 millionaires inside one year. We made a Bonanza Mine of the California Tonopah in 22 days. It had no showing of ore at the surface; now its ore runs \$1,000 per ton. We will make Ray-Tonopah a greater mine than any in the Tonopah district, from every surface indication.

"Help these mining boys develop their property and share in its wealth.

"Ray-Tonopah will be a shipper of \$250 ore inside of 90 days. Mark our prophecy.

"No mine in Tonopah ever had such a surface showing. They want money to develop it—money to put up gasoline hoists and erect buildings. Write for Judge Ray's report. Founders price for stock 15 cents. This stock will go up by leaps and bounds as soon as its value is understood. Write or wire reservation.

"SANFORD MAKEEVER & CO.  
"84 Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.

"170 Broadway, New York.

"First National Bank Bldg., Pittsburg, Pa.

"411 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.  
"Journal Bldg., Boston."

This is an advertisement. It appeared in last weeks "Appeal to Reason." We consider this ad. of the same kind as the swindle announcements of the St. Louis "get-rich-quick" concerns of Ryan & Co. and others. The publisher of the "Appeal to Reason" can offer no excuse for publishing such an advertisement. It is the duty of the publishers of Socialist papers to protect their subscribers and readers against frauds of this kind. A line must be drawn where decent advertising ends and swindle advertising begins.

To preach Socialism in one column and push capitalist swindle schemes in the next column should not be tolerated in our Socialist press.

Our St. Louis Socialist papers have had a hard struggle for existence, but nevertheless we have repeatedly refused the publication of advertisements that were much less objectionable than the one printed at the head of this article. A few weeks ago we made a yearly contract with a local coal dealer. Before the next issue

of our paper (that was to contain the coal dealer's adv.) went to press we received information that said dealer had been fined \$100 for giving short weight to certain customers. Without a moment's hesitation we cancelled the contract and refused to publish the advertisement of this coal dealer.

When publishing ads. of business houses such as shoe stores, dry goods, etc., there is no moral responsibility involved for the publishers, because the reader is free to go and examine the goods, compare prices and decide as to what extent the contents of the advertisement were true. But when it comes to a question of making more than "TWENTY-FIVE MILLIONAIRES INSIDE OF ONE YEAR" out of Appeal to Reason subscribers there must be something wrong somewhere; the "poor and oppressed" will soon get confused as to their future course and ask the question; "Shall we join the millionaires' club" or the Socialist Party?

United States coast artillery men in New Orleans shot and killed E. McClosky, an innocent saloonkeeper, because he refused to give them free drinks. The telegram says:

"Early Wednesday night several soldiers, among them Logan Duff and Harry Morgan, left the reservation and went to McCloskey's saloon. All the men were armed and were evidently out for a lark. By intimidation they sought to get drinks from McCloskey, but the latter refused. The soldiers then showed their good marksmanship. Drawing their revolvers, they shot the lights in the place to atoms and then began mauling the saloon keeper over the head with a beer mallet, crushing his skull. McCloskey was found insensible next day, and died shortly afterwards. An examination of his store showed that \$2,000 in money was missing."

God save us from such heroes!

As a rule men's motives and actions are guided by their material interests. This same rule can be applied to all political actions, be it the act of an individual or be it the action of a political organization. The individual who enters politics does not do so because he has a particular love for his country, or that he wants to serve his country for his country's good; not at all. He has either a personal ambition or aspiration to satisfy, or he has some private property interest at stake.—Socialist Standard.

Neither the persecutions of a Bismarck, nor the denunciatory language of Kaiser Wilhelm have been able to stop the propaganda of Socialism among the workingmen in the "Nation of Thinkers." The Socialists are to-day recognized as the only party in Germany, in which the workingmen can place their confidence, and as a result, it was the only party that presented an unbroken front during the skirmishes which took place before election.—Socialist Standard.

It is quite amusing to read in the St. Louis Republic, a Democratic paper, about the Republican post office scandals, and in the Globe-Democrat, a Republican paper, about the Democratic boodling in Missouri. And the fool voter never tumbles that these fellows are of the same breed and take this method of covering up their graft.—Coming Nation.

These are signs of the times, not to be hidden by purple mantles or black cassocks. They do not signify that to-morrow a miracle will happen. They show that within the ruling classes themselves, a foreboding is dawning, that the present society is no solid crystal, but an organism capable of change, and is constantly changing.—Marx.

The working of the industrial system of this country, impossible without a constant and rapid extension of production, and therefore of markets, is coming to a stop.—Engels.



# ONE DAY UNDER CAPITALISM.

By W. W. BAKER.

In the first column below are reprinted headlines from the Globe-Democrat of Monday, June 22, showing the results of the capitalist sys-

tem of government. In the second column is shown what will result under Socialism. Which do you prefer?

## I.

### THE CAPITALIST SYSTEM.

1. Find dead man in an old shed.
2. Man dies after pushed off car by pickpockets—W. J. Hutchins the victim of daring attempt at day-light robbery—All three fell from platform to street—Thieves escape while passengers assist victim—F. C. Brase, of Centralia, Ill., was with Mr. Hutchins—Had come to meet him, as families are to be connected by marriage.
3. Shot sweetheart; killed himself.
4. Passenger hurt in car collision.
5. Young woman held up by negro thief.
6. Peter I. promotes assassins' aids—Rewards treacherous officers who admitted the butchers of royalty.
7. Car strikes wagon; driver will die—Harry Rodgers fatally injured, while his two children escape.
8. Woman leaps from car to save child—Mrs. Bessie Casey seriously injured in protecting little girl—Says she was told to jump—Motorman lost control of car and it ran wild.
9. Ball bat blow proves fatal—Frank Sharding, after being struck, walked home and died alone.
10. Picnic ends in riot at station—Outing of steamfitters ends in free for all fight—One man hurt.
11. Fatally shot by girl he jilted—Georgia Smith, Baltimore hotel waitress, turns revolver upon Burt Watson—First shot takes effect—Deed deliberately done in all in rear of hostility—Resents attentions shown another woman by former chef and carries out threat she had made.
12. Society man ends his life with bullet—Sandford Northrop, a cousin of George J. Gould, kills himself at home of friend, William Clark Kennerly, 3731 Delimar Boulevard—Melancholia the only cause assigned—Was alone in bedroom at the time—Deceased's wife and daughter now in Philadelphia—He lost position with American Refrigerator Transit Co.
13. Asked to impeach St. Clair officers—Illinois negress appeals to Acting Gov. Northcott to investigate Belleville lynching.
14. Bullet fired at rival wounds girl both love.
15. Prison luxuries charged to Hargis—Lexington Democrats try to create sympathy for feud leader, but the effort proves abortive.
16. Delaware mob threatens negro.
17. Woman confesses to murder of husband.
18. Second victim is reported dying—Daughter of Alton woman, who was fatally beaten Thursday can not live.

## II.

### THE SOCIALIST SYSTEM.

1. The aged will be respected, protected and cared for.
2. Robbery of all kinds will cease under Socialism. It will be easier and cheaper to obtain wealth honestly than by criminal methods. The majority will determine what the law shall be, and insist that laws be enforced. If officers elected by the people do not perform their duties they will be recalled.
3. To each worker the full value of his or her product will make both men and women economically free, and replace despair with hope and happiness.
4. Every device to protect life will be used.
5. See above, paragraph 2.
6. Power or profit could not be obtained through assassination. The people would possess the power, and assassination would cease for lack of incentive. No parasites would be tolerated.
7. Feverish rush for profit will not cause accidents under Socialism. Safety to life will be the first consideration.
8. Men would not be overworked; and cars would be inspected before using to see that they were in proper condition.
9. Constant struggling against each other has killed sympathy. Men die alone for lack of sympathy. Under Socialism there will be no struggle for existence, but co-operation, fraternity and sympathy for our fellows.
10. Such occurrences would be entirely out of place under Socialism.
11. Such affairs will not occur under Socialism. The papers will publish only wholesome items of news and instructive articles. Such items create a sensation and help to sell the papers, thus netting a profit for the publisher. The evil effect of such items on our young people are not considered by capitalist publishers.
12. There will be no "society men"—parasites—under Socialism. All men will have an opportunity to work and thus keep their minds and bodies in a healthy condition. There will be no cause for melancholia on account of loss of position. Insecurity of the future will not exist.
13. People will recall officers for dishonesty or incompetency under Socialism. Lynching is due to discrimination in enforcement of the law. Law will be enforced impartially under Socialism.
14. Passion will be supplanted by love and reason.
15. The profit-rent-interest trinity are responsible for all feuds and their attendant crimes. Profit, rent and interest will be wiped out when Socialism is inaugurated.
16. The majority will rule under Socialism, and the majority's laws will be respected. A mob is a manifestation of anarchy. Socialism is the opposite of anarchy.
17. Women will marry for love under Socialism, and not sell themselves to get a home. Women do not murder those whom they love.
18. People will learn to reason and exercise self-control under Socialism.

19. May double cost of saloon licenses.
20. Texas murderer arrested on the coast.
21. Safe-blower fatally hurt by explosion.
22. Murderer Leasia convicted by a jury.
23. Street cars resumed operations to-day with four companies of militia guarding the company's property—There were no disturbances.
24. Despondent waiter attempts suicide.
25. Ardsley suspect smashed jail lock and escaped.
26. Lowell textile workers admit their defeat—Will return to work at the old scale—Costly and ineffective battle.
27. Greatest bank in the world—it is to be organized and operated by American financiers in New York—Capital to be \$100,000,000—Plans perfected and lack only the government's sanction.
28. Bulls worked very hard in order to maintain the price of September wheat.
29. New York broker is held here for larceny.
30. Hit with an ax; brakeman may die—After holding five men at bay James Daugherty is overpowered.
31. Saved twice from suicide—Eugene Camas waded into river and soon after jumped in front of train.
32. Young boy drowns in quarry pond.
33. Another boy escapes from house of refuge.
34. Girl breaks furniture on return from church.

19. Liquor is sold for a profit now, but there will be no licenses under Socialism. The people will control the manufacture and distribution of liquor for use, not for profit.
- 20, 21, 22. The causes of murders and burglary have their origin in the present system. Socialism will abolish both by removing the incentive—gain at other's expense.
23. No strikes under Socialism. Workers will get full value of their product and there will be no reason to strike.
24. See paragraph 12.
25. See paragraph 2.
26. See paragraph 23.
27. There will be no need for banks under Socialism. They create nothing, but absorb a vast proportion of the wealth created by labor. Each bank adds to the burden carried by the workers.
28. All gambling will cease to exist when capitalism is abolished.
29. No brokers under Socialism.
30. People will not lose their lives defending property in which they have no interest under Socialism.
31. When men have the freedom which Socialism will confer on all, there will be no desire to commit suicide.
32. Swimming schools will be maintained where the youth will be taught to swim. Safety to life will be the paramount consideration.
33. Children will be taught to be moral, and houses of refuge will be unnecessary.
- 34, 35. Education will eliminate unreasoning paroxysms of passion. Socialism will provide education for all children, who will be taught morality and self-control.

## Woman's Forum.

Edited by KATE EMMET.

NO. 1.

\$30,000 FOR DRESS.

This is the Amount Spent in One Year by Some Women of the Idle Class.

Special Dispatch to the Globe-Democrat.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 30.—Thirty thousand dollars a year for your wardrobe. There are two women in Chicago whose friends declare that each spends \$30,000 a year for dress. They are Mrs. Frederick C. Austin of 189 Lincoln Park boulevard and her daughter, Miss Marion Austin. Mrs. Austin is the wife of F. C. Austin, head of the Austin Manufacturing Co., with factories in Harvey.

Mrs. Austin says that it has never been the intention of either herself or daughter to purposely outshine others in the matter of expensive apparel.

"We never have made a point of dress. Of course, we are fond of beautiful clothes and we must have appropriate toilets for various occasions. My daughter and I believe we should dress harmoniously and in taste, but really we don't aspire to the distinction of being noted for our clothes. Yet I don't feel that I waste money by expending it in this way. Our clothes are not limited in service to our own uses. After a season we give away all our things. No matter how costly or artistic these gowns, we are glad to let some one else have the use of them."

NO. 2.

\$3.07 FOR SUPPORT OF FAMILY.

An Ohio Coal Miner's Wife Writes About Her Troubles.

JACKSONVILLE, O., June 28, 1903. DEAR SIR AND COMRADE:

Enclosed I send you the monthly statements of my husband's earnings for five months: May, 1902, June, 1902, October, 1902, January, 1902, February, 1902. These are five months out of 12. My husband is a coal miner. In these five months or 21 weeks he earned \$77.44, or about \$3.68 a week. Of this \$77.44 the coal company takes off \$13.03 for powder, supplies, etc., leaving me about \$3.03 a week to support my family—father, mother and three children. However, these \$3.07 I do not receive in cash money, but must take them out in goods from the coal company's pluck-me-store. Dear Comrade, I hope you will excuse us for not sending in the amount for our subscription to ARBEITER-ZEITUNG. My husband has managed to earn a few cents besides his regular pay and we hereby send you \$3 which pays for the last two years' subscription for the Arbeiter-Zeitung. Respectfully yours,

MRS. J. H.

The above is the translation of a German letter received by Comrade Hoehn. Mrs. H. also sent us the coal company's official monthly statements of her husband's wages for the five months. Said statements are still in our possession. We have shown them



to Comrades Crouch, Allan, Hildebrand and others.

This is the wage workers' prosperity in the Mark Hanna state of Ohio.

Now compare this poor working woman's pathetic story with the \$30,000 wardrobes of Mrs. and Miss Aus-

tin of Chicago.

The hard working woman and mother in the swamp of misery. The idle drone of a "lady" in the swamp of luxury.

Socialism will abolish the swamps of poverty and the swamps of luxury.

## Trade Unionism.

EDITED BY A SOCIALIST.

### TWO HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIVE WAGE WORKERS MURDERED.

Hanna, Wyo., July 1.—Of 282 men who went into the Union Pacific Coal Co.'s No. 1 mine yesterday morning, 235 were killed by the explosion of black damp that occurred at 10:30 yesterday. Most of the dead are Finlanders and negroes. It has been decided that the explosion was caused by black damp which gathered in a small alley off the seventeenth level, where the circulation became defective from some unknown cause. In some instances the entire male membership of families is among the victims of the disaster. James Wilds, father, and Jube Wilds and James Wilds, Jr., sons, were working together near the seventeenth level. Oscar Olef and Jacob Jacobson, brothers, and the sole support of a widow and two little sisters, were killed below the twenty-first level. Tom Davis, one of the dead men, was one of the best-known miners in Wyoming. He had charge of the electric hoists, and was caught below the seventeenth level. An expert, who went almost to the seventeenth level, says the mine can not possibly be cleared for a month. It is feared that men in the lower levels were torn to pieces by the explosion. Great timbers were hurled high over the town and 1,700 feet beyond the mouth of the slope. Among the dead is Alfred Hapgood, who turned the first shovel of dirt in starting the slope. The fire bosses, who had reported all safe before working time yesterday, met death while making a second inspection.

### MINER'S STRIKE CONTINUES.

DESLOGE, Mo., July 1.—The miners' strike, with 800 men out of employment, continues. Excitement is high. Pinkerton detectives are parading about with guns. The miners desire to have the guards disarmed. The matter of keeping water pumped out of the mines is pressing, and \$10 a day is offered for firemen and men to run the pumps. The situation this evening is becoming very serious and the insurance companies are said to be canceling the policies held by the Federal and Columbia companies.

Ten of the Cantwell guards were arrested to-night, charged with impersonating deputy sheriffs, when in reality there have been no deputations.

### STREET RAILWAY MEN MEET.

A mass meeting of street-railway men was held at Druid's hall Wednesday night, under the auspices of the local branch of the Amalgamated Street-Car Workers of North America. Representatives of other labor unions were present. Speeches were made by members of the organization and representatives of other unions. John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers of America, who was to have been the principal speaker, was unable to be present.

### MAIL DRIVERS ON STRIKE.

Forty employes of Decker & Robinson, subcontractors for carrying the United States mail between the post office and Union station, struck

Wednesday night for higher wages and refused to carry the mail. Postmaster Baumhoff immediately detailed an extra force of clerks at the Union station and separated the special mail, the registered mail, the hotel and newspaper mail, and sent this out from the station by special carriers.

### THE ALTON STRIKE.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., July 1.—Trainmen of the Chicago & Alton railroad, who are waiting for a decision regarding a demand for an increase in pay, received word to-day that the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy road had decided to grant an increase of 15 per cent to employes in the freight service and of 12 per cent in the passenger service. It is believed that such action by the Burlington would have a favorable effect on the Alton officers and that a similar increase would be granted.

### ANTI-TRUST LAW AGAINST UNIONS.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX., July 1.—Attorney-General Bell and District Attorney Bee, in the name of the state of Texas, filed the first suit ever filed against labor unions under the anti-trust law, seeking to recover heavy penalties and asking for an injunction restraining the unions and officers from maintaining and continuing a boycott that has been declared. The style of the suit is the state of Texas vs. the Trades Council and the Electrical Workers' Union of San Antonio, and Paul Steffer, Watton Peteet, Frank Van Riper, L. Stanley, John Thompson and J. D. Broderick, officers of the union, asking for \$6,000 penalties already incurred, and for \$50 per day for each day the matter complained of is continued, and asking for an injunction restraining said labor organizations and officers from continuing a boycott against the Herff building. Ferdinand Herff, a wealthy citizen of San Antonio, has just completed a magnificent business block in the most desirable business section of the city, and in awarding contracts let the contract for electrical wiring to a firm that was on the union's "unfair" list. When this was done and the building completed, the Electrical Workers' union and the Trades Council rendered an official boycott of the building, and to merchants who were negotiating leases on the building a warning was sent to the effect that if they leased the building they would be boycotted by the Trades Council. This resulted in all negotiations for leases of the building being declared off.

### SOLDIERS RUN STREET CARS.

RICHMOND, VA., July 1.—With from four to six soldiers on each car, the street railway company is getting along bravely. The order has gone forth that no one must look cross-eyed at the motormen or conductors, or express an unfavorable opinion, even in a whisper, of those who are doing the dirty work of the company. To be anything than pleased at this state of affairs is to

invite arrest.

Wednesday night six men were wounded, two of them seriously, by street railway company guards, who fired loads of buckshot into a crowd of strike sympathizers at Main and Lombardy streets, just outside the city limits. A brisk exchange of shots followed. A car guarded by employes of the companies, armed with shotguns, was standing at that point.

### 8,588 AMERICANS KILLED.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The interstate commerce commission report on the railroads of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, shows the total number of employes was 1,189,315. The amount paid in salaries and wages was \$676,028,592. The number of passengers carried was 649,878,505, and the number of tons of freight 111,089,347. The total number of casualties to persons on account of railway accidents as shown for the year was 73,250, including 8,588 killed and 64,662 injured. Of railway employes 2,969 were killed and 50,524 were injured. The number of passengers killed was 345, and the number injured 6,683. One out of every 401 employes was killed, and

one out of every 24 employes was injured. One passenger was killed for every 1,883,706 carried, and one injured for every 97,244 carried. In all European countries combined there are less than ten per cent. of the above number of people killed on railroads. Instead of protesting against the Kishineff massacre, our philanthropists should protest against the massacre on the American railroads.

### HOLIDAYS FOR GARMENT WORKERS.

CINCINNATI, O., July 1.—Ten of the big wholesale clothing manufacturers have signed the union scale, and have, in addition, given the working people seven holidays, instead of six and one-half as heretofore. The addition is Thanksgiving morning. The manufacturers have agreed to pay the workmen full wages for those days just as though the men were toiling. There is much rejoicing, as this settles the wage question until next year.

In Genoa Comrade Gino Murialdi, a lawyer, has been elected common councilman. There are now seven Socialists in the council.

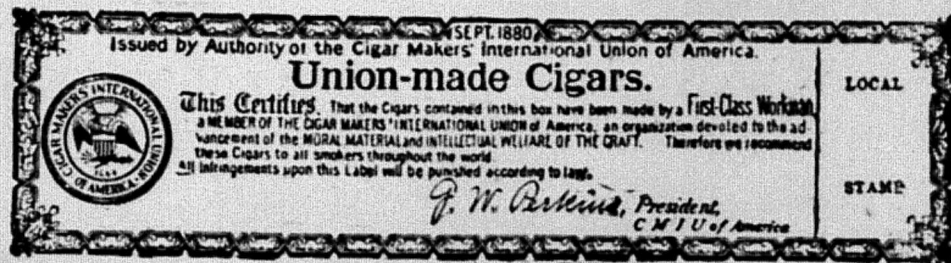
## The Bartenders' Protective and Benevolent League, NO. 51, A. F. of L.

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.

## 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 of Your Money Back.

See the Great Line of \$10.00 Suits.

Open Saturday  
Evenings  
Until  
10:00  
O'Clock.

*Globe*

SEVENTH AND FRANKLIN AVE.

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



## Central Trades & Labor Union.

At last Sunday's meeting of the Central Trades and Labor Union the following officers were elected: Richard De Barry, Amalgamated Woodworkers, No. 76, president; J. Wade, Metal Polishers, No. 13, vice-president; Thomas Walsh, National Teamsters' union, financial secretary; J. O'Brien, Freight Handlers' Union, No. 9, treasurer; Charles Albrecht, Beer Bottlers' union, sergeant-at-arms.

The following were elected trustees to serve for six months: L. Alexander, Machinists, No. 85; M. J. Dwyer, National Teamsters, No. 27, and George Staley, Typographical union, No. 8.

### MAMMOTH MIDSUMMER CARNIVAL AND EXPOSITION AT HANDELAN'S PARK, JULY 25 TO AUGUST 2.

St. Louis, Mo., June 27, 1903.

Dear Brother—The Central Trades and Labor Union, in the judgment of the delegates from your local union and all the other local unions who are represented by delegates in this body, are now before the public in a new and prominent way, through the advertisement of their purpose to conduct a Mammoth Midsummer Carnival, Exposition and Midway, from July 25 to August 2. This is the first venture on so large a scale that the labor unions, as a whole, have yet attempted, and the reputation and earnest purpose of the general labor movement in St. Louis is at stake in this venture. The general public interest displayed by the prominent and frequent newspaper notices we have received guarantee a liberal public patronage. THE WHOLE TOWN IS WITH US. Let us show our giant strength and make these nine big days and nights, from July 25 to August 2, memorable, as an example of united effort and determined purpose of our grand organization at work or play. Faithfully and fraternally yours,

DAVID KREYLING.

Secretary Trades and Labor Union. EXECUTIVE BOARD—John G. Hoppenjon, Chas. Albrecht, William Rolf, Julius Dietrich, David Kreyling, Chas. Kinney, Simon Levy, Chas. Linke.

### SNAP SHOTS.

By C. SCHEFFLER

Under capitalism it is not how well we do it, but how much.

Show me a master, and I will show you a slave.

The golden rule of capitalism: Do others, or others will do you.

Show me a union man, and I will show you an intelligent man. Show me a non-union man, and I will show you a man who is not up to the standard of intelligence.

Truly these are prosperous times. The laborer has plenty of work, the capitalist plenty of wealth. What the Socialists want is to divide up the work with capitalists, and stop dividing up the wealth.

Under capitalism a man's prosperity may be measured by the size of the middle parts of his body. You can hear the man with the big belly exclaim: "How prosperous we are!" But how about the fellows who haven't anything to put into their stomachs?

Show me the men who work long hours, and I will show you the men who receive small pay. Show me the men who work short hours, and I will show you the men who receive good pay. Show me the men who work the shortest hours, and I will show you the men who receive the best pay.

The work in Youngstown (O.) is being pushed, and the secretary reports excellent work done by Caldwell, in spite of the rainy weather. One evening he drove the Socialist philosophy home to a crowd of fully 1,500, the largest crowd ever assembled in Youngstown to hear a Socialist speaker.

## People's Fund and Welfare Association.

Eleventh and Locust Streets.

The hall is opened for regular business again, and we are breathing freely. No committee to hear from, and, best relief, no more bundles to be sorted for "flood sufferers." Heaven help the "flood sufferers" all the year 'round—and the "organized" charities.

The secretary is "at home" to the ladies any evening. Please call. Gen. Frye has a class Thursday, at 8 p. m.

A postponed meeting of association was held June 30. Those present were David Allan, C. S. Allen, Messrs. Kober, Schilling, Morris, Beard, Tittel, Larkin, Stewart, Hildebrand, Maschmeyer and E. C. Kelly.

The next meeting will be held July 14, in conjunction with the regular board meeting. Must we get up a revival and furnish refreshments to keep up interest in these meetings?

We'll just adopt Comrades Martin's and J. Beard's methods, and keep right on in the spirit, "That where two are three are gathered together," etc. Finish this, comrades, and abide by it, too.

Secretary E. E. Larimer, of the Cincinnati Welfare association, founded by Mr. How, wrote for information regarding St. Louis body.

Constitution, application blank and outline of work being attempted here was sent. Greetings and good wishes for our branch in Cincinnati.

Rumor has it that a New Orleans P. F. W. A. will also be established by Mr. How.

All the way from Youngstown, O.,

came a barrel of clothing, shipped by T. C. Kane, 816 Bryson street. By reading St. Louis Labor the good friend will learn that the secretary received it and sent it to the Provident association.

Do not forget the Brotherhood meeting at 7 p. m. Sunday. Dr. James Caldwell will lead. Mr. J. Beard held his usual meeting Wednesday. He and his people are faithful in attendance, and helpful in any good cause.

Mr. D. Martin, assisted by Mrs. C. D. Ely, conduct a weekly meeting Friday at 8 p. m.

Mr. August Maschmeyer, a warm friend of Mr. How, is desirous of meeting those interested in a study of the Bible from a rational standpoint. Come Sunday at 3 p. m.

Mr. Stewart will hold his class in the junior room at 2:30 p. m.

The Forum meets for debate on Monday, July 6. The Co-Operative league is not dead, either, as Comrades Tittel, Steigerwalt, Morris and the secretary are studying the "land question"—not from the view point of the Single Taxers, though.

Mr. Louis Gomes does not like "floods," for he was shut out of the reading room during the time of storing goods. The secretary was kept busy supplying with the Socialist papers which came as regular as the "sufferer" from flood.

Economic class meets Sunday at 10:45 a. m.

ELLA C. KELLY, Secretary.

## CHAS. SPECHT.

Manufacturer of

### UNION CIGARS.

BUY "My Motto," "Town Talk," and "Flor de Merit." They bear the BLUE LABEL. 708 CHOUTEAU AVENUE.

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Popular Price Tailors,

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A Roster of all Union Musicians in the City Always on File.

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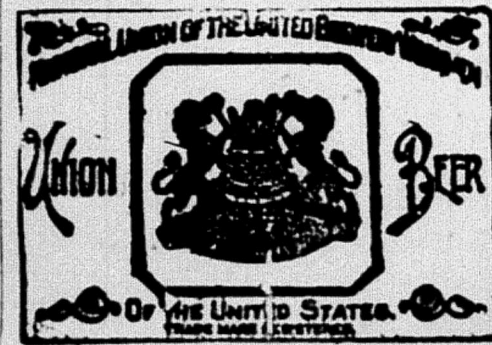
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Thirteenth and Arsenal Streets.

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

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## 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.

June 24, 1903.

## TO THE SECRETARIES OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY:

Dear Comrades—The national office desires to compile a list of the officials elected by the Socialist Party in all the states, and I would therefore respectfully request that you ascertain the names of such officials in your states and forward the same to this office at the earliest possible moment.

Full name and title of office, when elected, length of term, occupation and number of terms should be given, if possible. Secretaries should keep a copy of their reports, and arrangements should be made so that each year hereafter a report can be made promptly and a complete record of all officials elected by the party be kept on hand, so as to be easily accessible for reference and historical purposes.

Such a list as that proposed should make a valuable campaign document as showing the growth and standing of the Socialist Party, and its progress as an important factor in the political affairs of this country.

Hoping for your co-operation in this matter, I am, fraternally yours,

\* \* \*

To the National Committee, Socialist Party:

Comrades—Herewith I report action of the national committee upon the following motion made by National Committeeman Critchlow, of Ohio, and submitted to you upon June 1:

"That the national secretary be hereby instructed to recognize resolutions presented to him only when coming from the Socialist locals in good standing in unorganized states and state organizations in good standing in the organized states."

Votes were cast as follows:

Yes—Richardson, Cal.; Critchlow, O.; Berger, Wis.; Local Quorum, Untermaun—4.

No—Mahoney, Ind.; Work, Ia.; Carey, Mass.; Claffin, N. H.; Goebel, N. J.; Halbrooks, Okla.; Barnes, Pa.; Boemer, Wash.; Local Quorum, Roe—9.

Not voting—LaKamp, Col.; Healey, Fla.; Miller, Idaho; Berlyn, Ill.; Hobbs, Ky.; Mills, Kas.; Fox, Me.; Christenson, Neb.; Hillquit, N. Y.; Massey, N. D.; Lovett, S. D.—11.

The motion was therefore not adopted.

\* \* \*

## SOCIALIST PARTY OF MISSOURI.

Liberal, Mo., June 29, 1903.

And you want to know what the Socialist Party is doing in Missouri.

To begin with I will say that we have not made the progress we should have made considering the fact that we have so large number of wage workers. However it is not so much as what we have done but what we are now doing and will do as the wheel of time rolls around. I took the office of state secretary-treasurer on March 19 of this year and found 20 active dues paying clubs in existence. We had an unpleasant contest over the matter of party name coming from the remnant of the old Socialist Labor Party backed up by the Democratic politicians of the state, and we came near losing our place on the ballot. Other good comrades who had grown restless on account of the grasp the Socialist Ideal were inclined to play to Labor Union Parties and all such as was calculated to confuse our position. Since the time I took the office we have increased the number of clubs in the state to 43. The membership has doubled as well as the number of clubs. I am very anxious that every comrade who feels that he or she can form a club in their neighborhood write me for organizing material. In this way we can increase the number of clubs and prepare for a systematic campaign at

as early date as it is possible with a big army of speakers. If we can have 50 speakers on the road next April we can have a party that will be impregnable. This is an easy task if we get all our clubs formed so as to have them before us as precise and orderly as a train dispatcher handles his trains over his division. By this means we can have a speech every two weeks all during the campaign season and I feel that the result will be gratifying beyond our most fond hopes. I feel that is is the reasonable duty of every Socialist to make a big sacrifice NOW. Our fight from this on will grow with intensity but our battle while hard is short. We are much nearer the Co-Operative Commonwealth than some think. Fraternally.

Liberal, Mo., June 28, 1903.

Seventh meeting of the Local Quorum was held at headquarters with Wilcox, Benson, Jones and Mellor present. The vote on National Committeeman was canvassed and the following was the result: E. T. Behrens 153 votes, R. D. Morrison 41 votes, G. A. Hoehn 161 votes and Geo. H. Turner 172 votes. Geo. H. Turner was then declared elected to fill the office of national committeeman from Missouri for the Socialist Party, term of office beginning at once and ending January 1, 1904.

Secretary was instructed to send a detailed report of this election to all clubs in the state.

Application for charter from Zincite for eleven members. Charter granted. Webb City club renewed with five members. Adjourned.

G. C. WILCOX, Chairman.  
CALEB LIPSCOMB, Sec.

## GENERAL VOTE ON NATIONAL COMMITTEEMAN FOR MISSOURI.

Tabulated result of the vote of the Socialists of Missouri for national Committee, showing the election of Geo. H. Turner, of Kansas City, Mo. Total number of votes cast, 527.

	E. T. Behrens.	R. D. Morrison.	G. A. Hoehn.	Geo. H. Turner.
Kansas City	2	1	86	
Novinger	22	2		
Thayer			9	
Tauria			6	
Poplar Bluff			16	
Chas. E. Allen			1	
Springfield			20	
W. E. & H. A. Clark		2		
Kirkwood			26	
Joplin			25	
Butler		2		
Hannibal			40	
Independence			20	
Bevier		1	18	
Milan			21	1
Unionville			6	
Jefferson City			6	
E. K. Harris			1	
Sedalia			10	
Aurora			8	
California			7	
Neck			13	
St. Louis		39	3	94
Chillicothe			14	
Liberal		3	1	1
Total	153	41	161	172

G. C. WILCOX, Chairman.  
CALEB LIPSCOMB, Secretary.  
Liberal, Mo., June 28, 1903.

\* \* \*

Charity is a good thing—for the capitalist. It costs him but one per cent. of what he confiscates from labor, allays some discontent, and pays large returns on the investment.

\* \* \*

Local Phoenix, Ariz., reports an increase of five new members over last month.

## Pertinent Paragraphs.

BY W. W. BAKER.

Charity is a bribe.

\* \* \*

Capitalism is on the defensive.

\* \* \*

Socialists are aggressive, as their cause rests on truth and justice.

\* \* \*

It is difficult to fool the man who thinks for himself. Use your head.

\* \* \*

Do you think it is just that the bread is left at one house and the mouths at another?

\* \* \*

It is more difficult to unlearn than to learn. Therefore, we should be sure a thing is right before accepting it as true.

\* \* \*

The world is largely influenced by the dead. Our manners and customs have been determined by the dead. Dead men wrote most of the laws that govern or misgovern us. Let us awake to the needs of the present. The living majority should rule, and it will when Socialism is realized. Let us get Socialism.

\* \* \*

Pairs to be abolished, not divorced: Riches and waste; poverty and crime; ignorance and superstition; capitalism and jails. Socialism will wipe

them all out. Every man who is in favor of establishing truth and justice should work for the establishment of the co-operative commonwealth.

## BASE BALL

National League.

BOSTON,

July 4, 4 and 5.

NEW YORK,

July 7, 8, 9 and 10.

ADMISSION, 25, 50 and 75c

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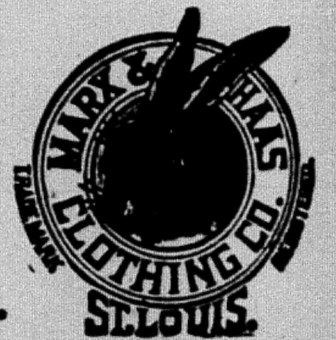
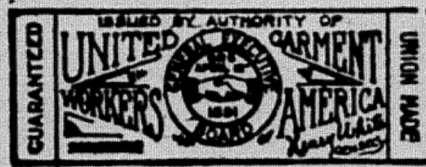
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