

Organize FOR Emancipation.

ST. LOUIS LABOR.

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PRICE, Two Cents.

POLICE ARE USED.

Striking Painters are Feeling the Force of Capitalist Government—Men Brutally Handled.

Working Class Government Necessary.

Exasperated at the success which has crowned the strike of the painters of St. Louis and East St. Louis, those capitalists who are still holding out have, as is usual, called upon the powers of government to help them, and the whole police force of the city has been placed at their disposal.

The strike originally involved 1,500 men, but they have been so successful that 1,100 of the men are now back at work and the 400 yet out have through their successful brothers such firm financial support that it is only a question of time until the Master Painters' Association will be compelled to knuckle under.

It is with a knowledge of these successes that the police have been called into service.

The companies of M. M. Fleish, 413 North Third street, and J. W. O'Connell, 622 North Third street, are the ringleaders in this work and a half dozen policemen stand in front of their shops at all times, and every wagon leaving carries an armed minion of the government.

The strikers have been arrested, their pickets beaten and driven away and nothing left undone in the interest of the capitalist. The police have stood by and watched the employes of these companies assault the strikers and they have themselves taken a very active part in the work.

This experience shows plainly the necessity for working class political action.

As long as the capitalist possess the powers of government they will use them as they are now being used against the painters.

When the workers take possession of the government and put an end to the profit system by carrying out the programme of the Socialist Party then things will be different and we will not need to strike in order to compel a master to give us more bread, nor will we be the victims of his police power when he denies our petition.

DISEASED MEAT IS SOLD.

The Working Class of St. Louis Victims of the Profit System—An Old Story Retold.

Profits Must Be Ended.

The following from a recent issue of the St. Louis Star speaks for itself:

"ENORMOUS QUANTITIES OF DISEASED MEAT—UNFIT FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION—ARE REGULARLY SOLD IN THE CHEAP BUTCHER SHOPS OF ST. LOUIS TO POOR FAMILIES AND LOW-PRICED RESTAURANTS.

THE ONLY FORTIFICATION WHICH ST. LOUIS HAS AGAINST THE PACKERS AND BUTCHERS WHO SELL THIS DISEASED MEAT IS ONE LONE MEAT INSPECTOR WHOSE DUTY NOW CONSISTS IN INSPECTING THE MEAT SUPPLY OF THE PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

No general meat inspection to protect the public from these poisonous meats is ever made, and has not been made since August, 1900, when three out of four of the city meat inspectors were discharged because the city was in financial straits, and cut them out to economize.

East St. Louis concerns, which exist solely for the purpose of butchering condemned cattle, find a rich market in St. Louis for their diseased meats.

Those in a position to know charge that cattle afflicted with lumpy jaw, black leg, tuberculosis and other diseases are butchered daily and under the cover of night the rotten beef is brought into St. Louis and disposed of to butchers who can sell it again on account of its cheapness.

It is also charged that cholera hogs and "scab sheep" are slaughtered in these East St. Louis establishments and the diseased meat sold in St. Louis.

There being no systematic method of meat inspection, it is said that

these disreputable concerns have grown bolder and now send their rotten meats across the river during the day—not even now taking the precaution to slip over at night time.

It is charged that an inspector at East St. Louis is FINANCIALLY INTERESTED in the concern which does the largest business in diseased meats, and that instead of ordering condemned cattle destroyed he connives to get them into the disreputable slaughterhouse.

OLD BUTCHERS WHO HAVE SPENT THEIR LIFE TIMES IN THE MEAT BUSINESS HAVE NO HESITANCY IN DECLARING THAT ONE OF THE FOUR LARGE PACKING COMPANIES MAKES ST. LOUIS THE DUMPING GROUND FOR PRACTICALLY ALL OF THE MEATS WHICH SPOIL IN ITS COLD STORAGE HOUSES THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY. LACK OF INSPECTION ENABLES THIS CONCERN TO DISPOSE OF THE FAULTY MEAT WITHOUT DETECTION.

Yet there is nothing over which to get excited. This is capitalism. The "financial interest" is the thing at the bottom of it. Profits and such things will continue so long as the profit system continues.

Inspectors will not help things. The city officials have had knowledge of this state of affairs before now, but they took no action; it would interfere with profits, and besides the working class was the only one effected.

The only reason for activity at present is brought on through public agitation. The city officers will appoint a few inspectors, and possibly fine some of the guilty parties, but it will soon be glossed over. Everybody will have forgotten about it and the old game will go on.

This will be the order of things until the workers take things into their own hands and put an end to the profit system by giving to society as a whole charge of the butchering and packing, together with all other industries.

Max Hayes a Strong Candidate.

It is very gratifying to note the support which Comrade Max S. Hayes of Cleveland is receiving as candidate for delegate to the next convention of the A. F. of L. from the Typographical Union.

A special campaign committee of the Cleveland Local is handling his campaign, and his nomination has already been seconded by over 200 cities, including New York, Philadelphia, St. Louis and Indianapolis.

This is a good beginning and all things point to his election.

The I. T. U. could not choose a better delegate.

The St. Louis Local should follow up his nomination with a solid vote in his favor.

To Cripple The Trust.

The union cigar manufacturers of St. Louis have organized into a protective association through which they hope to establish a demand for home industry and thereby cripple the trust.

This association meets every fourth Thursday at Druids' Hall in the afternoon.

OUR PAPER IS HERE.

Workingmen you will find St. Louis Labor on sale at the following newsstands. Every workingman should read it. It is the best working-class paper in St. Louis. Price at newsstands 2 cents.

- A. E. KENTZINGER, 4054 N. Broadway.
- NEWS STORE, 2016 E. Grand Ave.
- H. D. CLAYTON, 2015 N. Broadway.
- WEBER'S, S. E. Cor. 15th and St. Louis Ave.
- W. H. Martin, 1903 E. Jefferson Ave.
- NEWS STORE, 1120 Cass Ave.
- NEWS STORE, 911 Park Ave.
- VITUS ABLEITNER, 1213 S. B'way.
- JOS. SCHORLAS, 2114 S. Broadway.
- CHARLES SCHMITZLEIN, 3436 S. Broadway.
- NEWS STORE, 2110 Franklin Ave.
- NEWS STORE, 2302 Benton street.
- NEWS STORE, 903 Benton street.
- NEIHAUS BAKERY, 1501 Clinton street.
- WALKER'S, 2009 Cass Ave.
- NEWS STORE AND CONF., 1312 N. Grand Ave.

CAPITALIST VOTES KILL REFERENDUM.

Democratic and Republican Members of Massachusetts Legislature Afraid to Trust the 80,000 Organized Workers of that State.

Few matters of immediate interest to the readers of these letters have come before the legislature during the past two weeks. The Socialist members have had occasion to speak three times within that period—upon the resolve providing for a constitutional amendment whereby amendments may be submitted to the people upon the petition of 50,000 voters; against the bill providing that street railway locations be first approved by the state railroad commissioners, and a bill to permit licensed innholders to furnish barbers until noon on Sundays to guests who have resorted to the hotel for food and lodging.

The time of the house has been consumed in considering the Luce election bill, which seeks direct nomination of candidates, and which was passed after a long debate covering several days; a bill providing for district option in Boston on the license question, which also passed; and a bill permitting the sale of candy, soda and fruit on Sunday—the latter a result of the rigid enforcement of the old blue laws, which makes the traditional Puritan Sabbath so beautiful in theory, so uncomfortable in practice. The bill passed and will become a law unless the worshippers of tradition on the Senate will otherwise.

The committee on constitutional amendments reported unanimously in favor of the bill providing for the referendum on constitutional amendments, and although the bill passed a third reading, yet when the vote on roll call arrived, as provided by the constitution, it lacked the necessary two-thirds and died right there. When the bill came up on Tuesday, April 23rd, it was opposed only by Mr. Dana of Newton who asked the reason why a change should be made in the constitution which had worked so well for years; only one other state had made such a provision in its constitution and that was the new one of South Dakota. Carey replied to Dana and said in part:

"We are told these many times that Massachusetts is in the van and that she is the leader in progress. Yet here is an argument made that Massachusetts is too old to accept a new thing, and then when the new state has accepted the same thing it is pointed out as an argument against it that only one new state has accepted it. Pray, Mr. Speaker, what kind of a state may we expect to accept this provision to the satisfaction of the member from Newton? Are we to lead by standing still, or shall we not lead by going ahead?"

The bill came up again on the Friday following when the principal opponent was Schofield of Malden, an able man and one of the conservative leaders in the House. He opposed this bill as he has every one introduced looking towards any change in existing affairs. He defended the constitution, and said that the adoption of the amendment proposed would keep the state in a constant turmoil, as the same amendment could be brought up over and over again. We must protect ourselves, he said, from the 80,000 people organized in the trades unions of the state, who acting together could break down the barriers provided by the constitution if this amendment was adopted.

Mac Cartney replied to Schofield saying that the trades unions were the most democratic institutions under the present system and that the working class was the most law-abiding and patient class. It was because of that they urged the passage of this bill. He said he would rather trust the working class than the lawyers at the bar, or the ministry of the state.

The bill lacked 17 votes of having sufficient to pass, receiving 111 in favor and 61 against. The Boston Central Labor Union last Sunday blamed the Boston members for the defeat of the bill, some of them through absence and others voting against it.

the bill on the ground that the people of the towns were the best judges in the matter, and because the state commission was notoriously in favor of the corporations.

Among others Schofield of Malden favored the bill, as a wise provision under the proposition for combinations of railways which were coming. Carey asked Mr. Schofield what he meant by talk of concentration. Did he favor the bill because giving supervision to the railroad commissioners would promote concentration? Mr. Schofield said no; but he thought as concentration was going on, the board should have this power. Carey said he would rather trust the selectmen than the railroad commissioners, who had never rendered a decision in the interest of the people as opposed to the corporations.

Mac Cartney bitterly criticized the street railway committee for adversely reporting his bill on this question into the Senate, where it lay on the table. The time had not come, he said, for the state to establish a system of state supervision or control of streets in cities or towns. He thought the selectmen in the several towns were to be trusted before the railroad commissioners.

Upon a point of order, the bill was at last referred to the ways and means committee, and reported favorably by that committee on Thursday last. An amendment requiring that the decision of the commissioners be referred to a vote of the people was rejected and the bill, by a vote of 69 to 26, passed to be engrossed.

On Friday the Sunday barbering bill was refused a third reading after a short discussion. The bill was objected to by the barbers' unions because it opened up the way for the opening of all barbers' shops on Sunday. Both Socialists spoke against the bill.

A bill to provide for the establishment in cities and towns of emergency funds for the employment of the unemployed in times of business depression was under discussion when the House adjourned yesterday. It will probably be defeated.

BREWERS STRIKE.

The brewers' strike is still on and the boycott is being vigorously pushed. A conference between the strike committee of brewery workmen, engineers and firemen's unions and a committee of the employers took place on Wednesday last, but did not result in an agreement. The men declined to accept any proposition that did not provide for arbitration in case of the discharge of any workmen. The employers offered a compromise granting a hearing to a discharged workman before his employer, but this was rejected by the strike committee as offering no protection to the union men.

At a mass meeting of the strikers held on Thursday morning the action of the committee was enthusiastically endorsed and it was unanimously decided to continue the fight. The boycott is an effective one and the outlook is in the strikers favor. In the meanwhile whatever the reader can do to help the workmen win should be done.

WILLIAM MAILLY, Boston, Mass., May 10, 1902.

TERRE HAUTE VOTE IS DOUBLED.

Socialists of Indiana Generally are Forging Ahead—Magnificent Increases.

"Union" Men of Terre Haute Elect Their Enemy.

Terre Haute, Ind., May 10.—The city election has been held and as usual the Socialist Party again forged to the front with a gain of over 100 per cent. Four tickets were in the field, Dems., Reps., Independent and Socialist. The Dems. renominated for mayor a man who kicked the unions on every occasion that presented itself and the latter in turn told the nominee they would "set even" on election day. Resolutions were adopted "scoring" the mayor and then what? Prominent "union" men not only worked for the renomination of the mayor but for his re-election also! These "unionists" are those who protest against politics in the union and then participate in the dirtiest scabby politics themselves. Well, his "honor" was elected, he will kick them again, more whining will be heard and the Socialists will also be heard when the whining begins.

His "honor" had the combined support of the scab Street Railway Co. and every corporation, gambling hell and other of our "free institutions."

WORK NECESSARY

FOR THE GENERAL COMMITTEE.

Comrades Throughout the City Should Leave Nothing Undone to Make This Meeting a Success.

Unions Should Select Delegates at Once.

Sunday, June 23, was set by the city convention as the date for the first meeting of the general committee. Between now and that date a space of over a month, every precinct man in the city should put forth his best energies to thoroughly organize his precinct, and every union should take prompt action in the selection of their delegates, to the end that this first meeting of the campaign committee may open up under such enthusiastic conditions, that the work of the campaign will bring forth fruits in keeping with the great cause in which we are all struggling.

As has often been said before, the emancipation of the working class will come only as the result of the efforts of that class. And the workers of St. Louis have before them an opportunity to show that they are capable of carrying out their obligations to their class.

Comrades, we all realize the duplicity of the capitalist parties. We understand the fake "issues" which they coin at every election in order to keep the power of the workers divided. The capitalists of St. Louis are not different from other capitalists. They are enjoying the products of your labor and reveling in the luxury wrung from your misery, and they will do all in their might to keep themselves in power in order to insure the continuance of the system which means so much to them. And to this end they will make "issues," and sagely talk of the "interests of labor." They will come before the working class of this city under the

guise of different parties. They will call themselves Republicans, Democrats, Public Ownership and Allied Third Parties, each with a different programme and a different set of candidates, but tear away the mask and standing behind them, directing their every action will be seen the grinning skeleton of capitalism, and which ever one of its minions is victorious, its rattling bones will tell the glee with which it heralds another era of slavery.

It will be your votes, brother workmen, which will set these bones in

motion. It will be over your slavery that carnival will be held.

Capitalism has pursued this method since first the workers were given the right of the ballot and it has served its purpose well. They have remained in power and lived in luxury, although their votes, if weighed in the balance, would have left them high in the air.

The workers, with all their power, have first allowed their exploiters to frame the "issue" and then divided against each other in a vain chase after the promises of a master.

This issue has always been drawn for the purpose of keeping the minds of the worker off his robbery, and while the contending political parties have buried curses at each other and predicted utter destruction in their election, they have all vied with each other in preaching about the "mutual interests of capital and labor."

From all appearances, however, the workers of St. Louis are waking to a consciousness of the fraud to which they have been victims, and if they properly follow up the step which they have already taken, they will form the issue themselves, and instead of the "mutual interests of capital and labor" we will see a campaign waged upon the real issue; the robbery by capital of labor. We will see the wage-workers, with their army of numbers march to the ballot box, and opposing them we will see the miserable few of the capitalists hopelessly vanquished, their deception of the workers forever gone, and their rule as profit barons tottering ready to fall.

Comrades, we say again the power is yours to make the issue. The convention of May 4 laid the groundwork. The meeting of the general committee on June 23 will crystallize the power of the workers and form it into an irresistible army which can conquer the powers of government in the name of the working class and follow it up by joining with their fellows of the whole country and capturing the seat of power at Washington.

Remember then this first meeting of the general committee on June 23. Three or four more towns are yet to be heard from and we expect reports equally as good. Indiana is falling in line with the revolutionary movement and at the state convention to be held at Terre Haute on July 4th we hope to put a permanent organizer in the field. Fraternally,

JAMES ONEAL.

Socialists Do Not Create Class Antagonism, they Merely Call Attention to One That Already Exists.

metropolitan Temple, San Francisco, May 4, 1902.—It has been charged that the Socialists are stirring up class hatred, are teaching men to hold each other in contempt, but the fact is that the Socialists are in no way responsible for the present class war and are the only ones who are trying to see a safe and humane ending of the struggle between the economic classes.

If one glances at the historic background of the present strife he will as soon blame Lincoln for the Civil War as blame the Socialists for the class struggle.

The study of the castes of the distant east and of the classes of barbarous Europe has revealed the same groups in both places, the owners, the fighters, the traders and the workers. In the east the master groups have so completely conquered the dependent groups that centuries ago the struggle ceased and every one is born into his caste above which he can not rise and below which he can not fall. Personal responsibility for the higher castes and personal ambition for the lower ones ceased with the ending of the struggle and social and evil stagnation has been the result. Let the economic classes re-

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EDITORIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.
Communications must reach the office by Monday evening preceding the issue in which they are to appear.

Contributions and items of news concerning the labor movement are requested from our readers. Every contribution must be accompanied by the name of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of good faith.

Entered March 22nd, 1902, as second-class matter, Post Office at St. Louis, Mo., Act of Congress, March 3, 1879.

Public Ownership as Advocated by Public Ownership Parties.

The following editorial from the Chicago American of May 9 shows the spirit with which Public Ownership Parties are launched:

Why does capital look askance at the public ownership of municipal utilities?
Capital, if proverbially timid, should be shrewd enough to discern inviting avenues for safe investment and REASONABLE PROFIT.
IT WILL OBTAIN BOTH UNDER MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP. Capital should welcome municipal ownership, rather than oppose it. Under the latter there is MERELY A TRANSFERENCE OF SECURITY AND A SAFER INVESTMENT THAN BEFORE.

Instead of securities based on private control of utilities, municipal ownership will give capital avenues for absolutely safe investments based on municipal credit.

It is true there will be no fancy rates of interest on municipal ownership bonds. But capital, these days, in stress of competition and immense hoarding of funds, seeks GILT-EDGED SECURITIES rather than UNREASONABLE PROFITS.

Municipal ownership bonds are recognized by the SHREWDEST FINANCIERS as equal, under ordinary conditions, to the highest classes of general municipal bonds. In some cases they are rated as high as federal government bonds.

When a city undertakes municipal ownership of either water, lighting or transportation plants, it is not necessary to sell bonds based on the city's general tax revenues.

The modern way is to bond specific plants. Let us particularize:

Chicago's water plant is bonded independently of the city's general credit. The water bonds are a high class security for this very reason.

NO MATTER HOW A CITY'S GENERAL CREDIT MAY BE IMPAIRED through misgovernment or bad fiscal management, bonds that are based on specific plants, such as Chicago's water bonds, remain impregnable.

It encourages the best operation of such plants. The BONDHOLDERS will see to that. The operation of Chicago's water plant, in the dual interest of the people and the bondholders, at a handsome yearly profit, is a case in point.

Gas and electric lighting plants and transportation systems can be bonded in the same way.

The stock argument of the opponents of municipal ownership is that the City of Chicago has no money to take over such plants from present owners or build new ones.

True. But, as experience testifies, a city can raise any funds required to purchase or build such plants through bond issues.

Such bonds usually command a high premium. It is possible, as experience proves, to provide, in mortgaging public plants, sinking funds that within reasonable time will pay the entire principal debt out of operating profits.

Municipal ownership is a BUSINESS PROPOSITION that the most timid of capitalists can well afford to investigate.

As for the general public, it is needless to repeat that municipal ownership will ultimately solve the city's financial problems.
It will REDUCE GENERAL TAXATION, which, by the way should appeal strongly to the heavier taxpayers as well as the smaller ones.

Instead of giving up the profits of municipal lighting and municipal transportation to private exploiters, they will simply go to the people and gradually reduce tax burdens.

From both capitalistic and popular viewpoints municipal ownership is a sane, business treatment of the problems of city government.—Chicago American, Friday, May 9.

Socialists have been denounced for opposing municipal ownership on the grounds that it was a step in ad-

vance. The above article reveals the kind of a step which such measures would mean.

Socialists are engaged in a revolutionary, not a reform, movement. They strike at the root of existing conditions. Their aim is the freedom of the working class from wage slavery, the destruction of the profit system and that end can not be gained by "merely a transference of security and a safer investment than before," which is the gist of the Municipal Ownership schemes. Socialists seek to destroy profit because profit in itself is robbery and they oppose a "reasonable profit" as much as an unreasonable profit.

Profit is that portion of the product of labor which the capitalist compels the worker to surrender in return for the privilege of being allowed to work, and he exercises this power through the ownership of the tools and machinery of production, whether that ownership is personal, or indirect, through the instrument of government or municipal bonds.

Socialists do not seek for any further robbery of labor and the collective ownership which they propose will not be founded upon bonds of any sort, but the machinery of a working class government will declare it unlawful for any individual to control the means of livelihood, and that which is today taken from labor through the law will be restored through the same process, and the present holders will not be given any reward for having enjoyed the fruits of others labor.

World's Fair Publicity.

We are in receipt of the following communication from the St. Louis World's Fair Company, which has evidently been sent to every publication in St. Louis:

Dear Sir:—The Press and Publicity Department of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition is now located in the Administration building, on Skinker road near Lindell boulevard. The local press rooms, Nos. 106 and 108, are on the first floor of the southern half of the building. Turn to the left as you pass through the main entrance.

Our World's Fair local news service includes daily reports in detail and a weekly summary of these reports. Your journal is entitled to the "Weekly Review", the daily reports, or both, and they will be sent by mail or delivered to your representative at this office. Cuts and photographs also are furnished. Very respectfully,
W. A. KELSOE,
Supt. Local Press Bureau.

In this connection we would say that whatever publicity we might give the St. Louis World's Fair would be for the purpose of showing its unfairness to organized labor, its utter disregard of the welfare of the working class and not for the purpose of attracting sight-seers or investigators.

From the inception of the World's Fair movement, those capitalists who have had the matter in charge, have worked upon a principle which accorded no rights whatever to the builders of the Fair.

The Central Trades and Labor Union early in the history of the movement selected a committee to wait upon these capitalists with a view to having the work of construction and other work necessary in the completion of the Fair, done by union men under union conditions, and with the further object of having nothing but union made goods sold on the grounds.

This committee was at first ignored and finally dismissed.
The work of the Fair Association so far has been one long line of nonunion work, and from all appearances it bids fair to increase as the work progresses.

As a result of this non-union work the Central Trades and Labor Union, has been compelled to place the association upon the unfair list, where it stands today the greatest monument of its kind in the country.

A world's fair, if we understand it rightly, is for the purpose of bringing together the peoples of the earth, with their inventions, their arts and their literature for the purpose of thereby benefitting the whole human family.

To found such an institution upon the miserable capitalist spirit of profit is a direct lie to the whole movement.

This, however, is the spirit which permeates the whole World's Fair organization. In order to further their own personal profit they will grind down and rob the miserable slaves whose labor made the whole thing possible.

The pyramids of Egypt stand as colossal monuments, proof of the power and grandeur of the Pharoahs, but we see no human greatness there, the prowess of the Egyptian laborers is not there, for we cannot look upon those massive piles without seeing before us the struggling, sweating, toiling slaves, who gave up their lives that Pharoah might profit.

The St. Louis World's Fair will reflect the same power as is reflected in the sands of the Sahara, it will prove our power to make the world happy, but it will at the same time prove the misery which made its structure possible.

Those who will fashion the beautiful buildings and lay out the broad avenues, and build the sparkling fountains will be denied a glimpse of their own handiwork, but they will return to their dens bearing with them only enough to keep them in working condition. While those who live off the labor of their fellows will enjoy the beauties which they have been denied.
Publicity indeed, if the world was

capable of listening to any other appeal save one of profits we might sound broadcast our protest, but as it is this sordid spirit which moves the world today, we will content ourselves with a formal entry of objection and a refusal to avail ourselves of the "offer" of our capitalist friends.

Profit in itself, however, is built upon shifting sands; profit is robbery, robbery of the wage slave whose labor fashions the world, and that wage slave will not forever consent to be still, he will not forever permit this robbery, he will some day summon these "lords, masters and rulers of all lands" and demand a return for this robbery of labor, and call for a return of that which has been taken from him.

Class Struggle Here.

Continued from first page.

main in this country and let the struggle cease and the irresponsible arrangement on the one hand and the hopeless monotony of inferiority and dependence on the other, which is everywhere characteristic of the castes, will speedily follow here as the same cause has already produced the same result in the Orient.

But the struggle will not cease. Soldiers and slaves divided the whole western world of Europe and Asia for four thousand years, but the slaves never ceased to struggle against their bondage and the castes never came. For a thousand years in Europe lords and their retainers in the castles and serfs in the hovels, made up the economic classes, but the serfs never admitted that they were born to be serfs—never surrendered to the claim that they had no share in the life of a full free manhood and so the castes never came.

At the beginning of the wage system, the class struggle which occupies the attention of the historians of that period was the strife between the old feudal landlords and the manufacturers and merchants. It was war between the towns and the castles. The French Revolution marked the end of the power of the caste and the triumph of the trader and the manufacturer as the new ruling power of the world. The old had stood for the divine right of kings, the new contended for the sacred obligation of contracts.

The constitution of the United States marks the disappearance of the old in forbidding the American government even to grant a title of nobility and the same section marks the dominance of the new by providing that no state enact any laws "impairing the obligation of contracts."

But the new system has drawn new lines. The long line of those helplessly exploited through slavery and serfdom, but who have never consented and never will consent to the exploitation are made as helplessly the victims of exploitation under capitalism as was ever true of serfdom or of slavery.

Not to struggle means that the workers are to fall to the bottom and in the end be bound there by lines of caste above which they may never rise. To struggle can only result in the overthrow of the master class and so end the class struggle with the disappearance of all classes.

Socialism will end the class struggle by removing the economic inequality of opportunity which has created the classes, the classes which can never disappear and will never cease to struggle so long as economic inequality of opportunity shall last.

Socialists are in the class war, not from choice. They will cease the warfare the moment the other side will yield their defense of the inequality of opportunity. Whoever will do that belongs in our ranks—can find standing room nowhere else. Fall in line. Make the battle hot if you would make it short.

WORKING CLASS SOLIDARITY AT KANSAS CITY.

Socialists of this City Have Shown the Identity of Their Interests With That of the Trade Unionists.

A Handsome Sum Turned Over to Striking Bakers.

Kansas City, Mo., May 8.—A fitting example of the identity of interests of the trades unions and the Socialists was given here last night. The Women's Auxiliary of the Socialist Club of Jackson County gave an entertainment at the Academy of Music for the benefit of the locked-out bakers. This hall is the best in the city for the purpose and was filled with trades unionists, Socialists and their friends, who enjoyed a programme of recitations, tableaux, vocal and instrumental music, in which, however, the opportunity was improved to instill a sense of duty of the working class to itself in order that it might enjoy the earth and the fulness thereof. The speakers were Kate Richards O'Hare, editor of the Women's column in the "Coming Nation"; William Wallace of the Bakers' Union; Charles F. Ceilly of the Amalgamated Woodworkers, an organizer for the A. F. of L.; and Frank P. O'Hare, of the International School of Social Economy, who is now employed as organizer by the Socialist Club. After the programme there were refreshments and dancing until a late hour.

As a net substantial result the Women's Auxiliary turned \$118.75 into the treasury of the Bakers' Union, which has caused a deal of favorable comment at labor headquarters. The Socialist unionists are now asking their fellows if they ever heard of a Democratic or Republican or any other political club which dared to come to the assistance of the laboring man against the interests of the bosses? And they are also taking the opportunity to explain that the strike the Socialists are leading is of vastly more import than a struggle against a little league of masters.

The Women's Auxiliary of the Socialist Club has been given charge of the musical part of the programme at a lecture which is to be given by the Industrial Council, Comrade E. T. Behrens of Sedalia, who is president of the Missouri Federation of Labor, and a staunch Socialist who "showed" the politicians of his home city last spring, will be the speaker of the evening.

Kansas City is going to be a storm center from now on. There will be sufficient "strenuousness" to please any one. With a "reform administration" in control of the city, floundering around and showing its imbecility, the Beef Trust agitation, Vrooman's co-operative movement, "free-thinkers" college whose promoter, Roberts (the "successor of Ingersoll"), is no friend of socialism, the clear thinking Socialists will have plenty to do.

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DR. MILES' Pain Pills

At all drug stores. 25 Cents.

OUR LABEL.

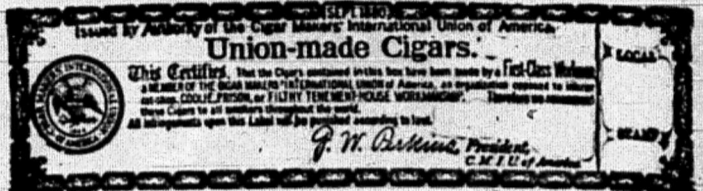


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Union Made

The Bartenders' Protective & Benevolent League
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Don't patronize Saloons where the Union Bar Sign or Blue Union Button is not displayed.

Smoke Only Union Made Cigars.



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Issued by the Cigarmaker's International Union of America.

DRINK ONLY UNION BEER!
(See Similarity of our Label)



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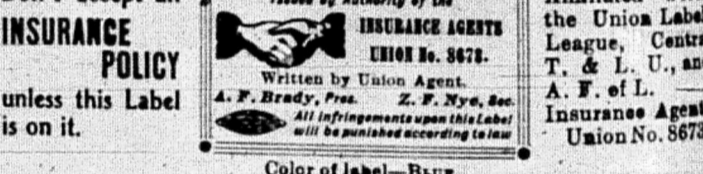
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UNION MADE.

ELECTRIC LYE,
POWDERED OR SOLID.



W. H. PRIESMEYER. Union Label on Every Can.

Don't accept an **INSURANCE POLICY** unless this Label is on it.



Affiliated with the Union Label League, Central T. & L. U., and A. F. of L. Insurance Agents Union No. 8678.
Color of label—Blue.

SELLING OUT
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O. A. Field Company's
—STOCK OF—
PIANOS.

Labor's best chance to get a big bargain in a first-class Piano or Organ. Come early.

Jesse French Piano and Organ Company,
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sale on at A. O. Field Piano Company's, 1108 Olive St.

Suits to Order from \$12.00 up. Pairs to Order from \$3.50 up.

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Should lining, binding or any part of garment not wear satisfactory, or rip, we will repair or renew the same free of charge, for one year (silk or satin lining excepted). Will also press garments gratis at any time within one year.



New Union Factory on Randolph near Jefferson.

HAMILTON, BROWN SHOE Company.

NEW UNION FACTORY
On Randolph Street near Jefferson.

This factory will turn out Men's Fine Work Shoes under the Union Stamp. The building is being remodeled and will soon be ready to manufacture the strongest and best line of Men's Fine Work Shoes in the country. They will be in the market soon, watch for them.



Flauber Bros.
DRY GOODS
 CLOTHING;
 Gents' Furnishings,
HATS and SHOES,
 1832 N. Broadway
 Corner Gano avenue.

Green Y Cigar Store.
 Manufacturer Union Cigars.
 and Switchback Five Cent Brands.
 Buy La Flor De Spreen 10c brand.
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ARK LAUNDRY,
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Curtains Cleaned,
 FIFTY CENTS AND UP.
 Daily Washing FIVE CENTS a pound.
 First-class work.
 Calls and Delivery.

Buhrmester
RESTAURANT,
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HIRE ONLY
Union Musicians.
 LOCAL NO. 2, A. F. of M.
 LOCAL NO. 8, N. L. of M.
 Leader of all Union Musicians in
 the City Always on File.
 Headquarters, 604 Market St.

McCOTT Wools-Beettler's and
McKinney's Bread.

Made by Non-Union Labor
 Only Bread bearing
 this label is Union
BAKERS AND CONFECTIONERS UNION
 NO. 18.

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 IT IS EMBLEMATIC OF FAIRNESS AND
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BOXES OF ALL KINDS.
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CLOTHIERS.
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ALL and GET BARGAINS.
WE SELL THE BEST
\$3 Hat Made.
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 515 Pine Street.

ALBERT ARNHOLD,
 Meat and Vegetable Market,
 2706 South Ninth St.
 Orders promptly attended to

UPHOLDS
CAPITALIST
SYSTEM.

Hawaiian Evangelical Society
 Shows the General Stand of
 the Organized Church.
 A Reformation Needed.

Theologians and churchmen denounce the Socialist because he asserts that the economic system moulds all institutions, including the church; that the capitalist system—the economic system of today—uses the church to strengthen the capitalist class; that the capitalist class can only be strengthened at the expense of the working class and consequently the church, as a tool of the capitalists, necessarily assists and encourages the robbery of the workers.

No Socialist expected to hear the churchmen themselves prove the truth of the foregoing indictment against themselves. But that is what was done in the following circular letter issued by the "Hawaiian Evangelical Association." It is an appeal to the capitalists for money. It is here reproduced VERBATIM, LITERATIM, ET PUNCTATIM.

"We are making an appeal to the business men of Hawaii in behalf of the Hawaiian Evangelical Association. We are addressing you as business men without special regard to the spiritual motives (which some may lack) for giving us a contribution, but rather because we believe we are conducting a work from which you are deriving a financial benefit every day, and which, therefore, you will be glad to support with a liberal contribution.

"We therefore, describe in business terms what we believe an investment in our work will do for you. For instance, such an investment is, we think, 'A CANE LOADER.' 'You know how hard it is to get cane loading done; you know what trouble often comes of it—what threatenings and strikes.

"Well, the money you put into the work of the Hawaiian Evangelical Association sends pacifiers in the persons of missionaries to keep men peaceful, sober and willing to work. Indeed, our work is 'AN INSURANCE POLICY' for you, for it prevents fires in men's hearts and so prevents them in the cane crop. Our agents have done much to decrease the risk of fires in the cane during the past year, as you well know, and will do it again, but ought you not to pay a good round premium for this insurance. For whether you are directly connected with the sugar business or not, you know that the wealth of the islands is at present bound up in that great interest.

"IT'S A SUPREME COURT INJUNCTION." "Yes, it stops strikes better than the law can. How many times you have seen men flocking into town because of some grievance or other; yes, and you have seen them pick up their duds and run from one plantation to another, sowing seeds of discord and strife. Our agents with the Gospel, work better than the law can. The law costs you money when you invoke it. Why shouldn't you contribute liberally toward this work of the Hawaiian Evangelical Association by which you so manifestly profit?

"IT'S A WARMING PAN." "In early days people used to send them here 'around the Horn'; probably because they didn't need them at home. Who would suppose they would be useful here? Missionaries found use for them, however, and curiously enough, it was in the sugar business, too. 'Just now ours is especially in demand. Cold waves DO come in the tropics. One is being left here now. Weather bureau reports read like this: 'Sugar barometer falling with slightly heightened labor market. Indications of light snow.' The cold seems to have struck the lower extremities of our community. What is needed is warmth, confidence, better circulation. This is part of the business of the Hawaiian Board. Its agents are at work on the whole system. Why not help them pay the 'warming-pan'?"

a great deal of wealth for owners of sugar stock, and it is but fair that the educational and religious work done by the Hawaiian Evangelical Association should be heartily supported, as being the best return we can make labor for its work in our behalf?"

"These people, it is true, have not yet vigorously demanded the privilege; but they will some day, and when they do it may rain, especially if they think we have been defrauding them of what was their just due at our hands. Better pay for a good umbrella now do you not think so, in the shape of a liberal annual subscription to the work of the Hawaiian Board?"

"IT'S SEED." "The laborers in these islands have growing children and the work of the Hawaiian Board among them is seed planted where it will spring up to make good citizens. Better buy a bushel or two of this sort of seed, looking toward the permanency of your business, don't you think so? By the way, what would these islands be but for past missionary labor?"

"IT'S A SAFE INVESTMENT." Look at the character of the men who are the directors and trustees of this work. Is not this a guarantee that any investment you may make in the work will be wisely and carefully administered?"

"Kindly send your contributions, therefore and realize all these facts of value to you at once."
 "Hawaiian Evangelical Association:
 "Hon. J. P. Atherton, Pres.
 "Hon. Henry Waterhouse, V.-P.
 "Rev. O. R. Emerson, Co. Sec.
 "Rev. J. Keatingham, Rec. Sec.
 "Theo. Richards, Treasurer.
 "F. J. Lowery, Auditor."

HEADACHE
 At all drug stores. 25 Doses 25c.

LABEL
LEAGUE
MINUTES.

Secretary L. Stoll's Report of the Proceedings of the Last Meeting.
 Office of Organizer Discontinued.
 MINUTES.
 Meeting called to order at 8:15 by President Hamburg.

On roll call Vice President I. Bauer and Sergeant-at-Arms D. Schweitzer were noted absent.
 Minutes of last meeting were read and approved.
 Credential was read from Boot and Shoe Workers' Union No. 25 for Albert Ronney, Chas. Diemer and H. H. Jobe to represent above union and upon motion credential was received and delegates seated.
 Organizer reported having visited several unions in behalf of the Label League; also notified several unions whose delegates neglect to attend the meetings of the Label League to send other delegates if the present ones can not attend.

The organizer also made the statement that in his judgment the office of organizer should be discontinued until such time that the body may see fit to again employ one, as the expense incurred for said office at the present time does not bring the results which it should.
 The financial secretary reported having sent a number of arrears notices to delinquent unions.
 Delegates of Carriage and Wagon Workers reported that they were getting a new label cut made.
 The organizer handed in his resignation for the office of organizer, which upon motion was accepted.
 It was moved to allow \$2.50 for the salary of corresponding secretary.
 Amended to allow \$1.50 as salary.
 Amendment was lost by a vote of 8 to 2.
 Original motion was put and carried by a vote of 7 to 3.
 Circulars were distributed by the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union for a mass meeting to be held May 18th at Shoemakers' Hall.

Also distributed samples of the Custom 'Shoe Workers' shop card.
 Delegate of Brewers and Malsters' requested the delegate of the Barbers' Union to furnish them a list of all union-barber shops as it was hard for a lot of union men to distinguish the card of the Barbers' Union and the Boss Barbers', the Barbers' Union having seen fit to discontinue hanging the union signs in the show window of the shop.
 Several other delegates made the same remark and thought it would be better for the Barbers' Union to hang their cards in the window as before.
 Delegate of the Barbers' was requested to furnish said list.
 Delegate Condon of the Garment Workers stated that the Garment Cutters and Workers were out on strike for an eight-hour day and out of 50 firms 11 have signed the agreement and it would be but a short time until the others would sign.
 Delegate of the Tailors' Union No. 11 invited all delegates to participate in the picnic given by the Tailors' Union on May 25th, 1902, at Rinkel's Grove.
 Upon motion the invitation was

thankfully received.
 Income of the evening, \$49.07.
 Expenses, none.
 There being no further business the meeting adjourned until May 20th.
LEONHARD STOLL, Secretary,
 3543 Salina Street.
ALBERT RONNEY, Fin. Secretary,
 1216 North Sixteenth Street.

National Committee.
 Bulletin of the Week's Progress.

St. Louis, Mo., May 10, 1902.
 John C. Chase has addressed trade unionists this week at St. Louis, Mo., Troy and Lebanon, Ill.
 The state committees of Indiana and Illinois have adopted the Monthly Report book for use of financial secretaries of the party locals. It is now in use in all the unorganized states, and in twelve of the organized states.
 A state charter has been granted to the comrades of Montana.
 The Socialist Party in St. Paul, Minn., was denied a place on the official ballot. Comrades were compelled to use pasters in order to vote.
 Donations to Propaganda Fund received as follows:
 Amount reported to May 3... \$321.93
 Cleveland citizen, Cleveland, O. . . 525
 Branch No. 1, Hoboken, N. J. . . 2.00
 California state committee . . . 23.45
 Total to May 10 . . . \$352.63

Financial
Report.
 Standing of State Committee to April 1st.

RECEIPTS.

For dues—	
Argola Club	\$3.10
Aurora Club	10.45
Avilla Club	1.00
Bevier Club	13.00
California Club	1.20
Chillicothe Club	1.60
Cape Girardeau Club	3.50
Carthage Club	2.30
Dexter Club	2.20
Greenfield Club	4.10
Hannibal Club	3.30
Hale Club . . . . .	.50
Jefferson City Club	1.80
Joplin Club	8.80
Jackson County (Kansas City) Club	42.40
Lamar Club	2.00
Liberal Club	1.00
Lincoln Club . . . . .	.80
Lynchburg Club	1.00
Nevada Club	3.70
Mansfield Club	2.30
Milan Club	3.10
Pleasant Hill Club	5.90
Poplar-Bluff Club	8.00
St. Joseph Club	4.90
Sedalia Club	9.90
Springfield Club	5.40
St. Louis Club	45.10
Warrensburg Club	3.30
Webb City Club	3.55
West Plains Club	4.30
	\$203.50

For supplies—

Bevier Club	2.20
Cape Girardeau Club . . . . .	.10
Hannibal Club . . . . .	.20
Jefferson City Club . . . . .	.10
Liberal Club . . . . .	.10
Mansfield Club . . . . .	.20
Poplar Bluff Club . . . . .	.10
Sedalia Club	1.75
Springfield Club . . . . .	.30
Jackson County Club	1.20
	\$6.25

For Missouri Socialist, subs., etc.—

Sedalia Club	\$4.50
W. I. Plufer . . . . .	.50
Poplar Bluff Club . . . . .	.50
J. I. C. Spickerman . . . . .	.50
	\$6.00

For Organization Fund and donations—

St. Louis Club	\$11.85
Socialist Agitator, St. Louis	20.00
P. A. Anderson . . . . .	.50
C. Knecht	1.00
W. I. Phifer . . . . .	.50
Webb City Club . . . . .	.10
	\$33.95

Miscellaneous—

From W. L. Ward, dues at large	\$.20
From St. Louis Club, half rent typewriter	5.25
From National Office, expenses of Nat'l Com. Turner	20.00
	\$25.25
Total receipts	\$275.05

EXPENDITURES.

Dues paid to National Office	\$60.60
Paid National Office for supplies	20.00
Paid for rent of typewriter, 3 months	10.50
Postage	19.25
Printing, office supplies, etc.	8.35
Paid Mo. Socialist, orders rec'd.	6.00
E. Val Putnam, salary as sec'y	96.00
Telegrams	1.00
Geo. H. Turner old account	1.10
Geo. H. Turner, expenses as Nat'l Committeeman	20.20
Steiner Engraving Co.	2.00
	\$261.00
Total expenditures	\$261.00
Balance on hand April 1st	\$14.05
	E. VAL PUTNAM.

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 THE
Co-operative HOME COMPANY.
 OUR LABEL REGISTERED
 Agents Wanted Everywhere.
 311 Chestnut St.
 Chamber of Commerce Building.
 Through the power of numbers, can get you a
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 Cheaper Than Rent.

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 CENTRAL Y. M. C. A. BUILDING, Corner Grand and Franklin Aves.
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 We cordially invite all who may be interested in a Business Education to call and examine our course of study and inspect our methods of training.
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JOURNEYMEN TAILORS'
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 Of America.

SUNDAY, May 25,
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 Admission 25 cents. Ladies Free. Rain or shine. Ample protection in case of rain.

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 IN
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 Yours for the cause,
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St. Louis Labor.

Issued Every Saturday at Rooms 2 and 12, No. 22 N. 4th Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Owned and published by the Socialist Party of Missouri, under the supervision of the State Committee.

Editor..... M. BALLARD DUNN.
Business Manager A. J. LAWRENCE.

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One Year..... 50 Cents
Six Months..... 25 Cents

EDITORIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Communications must reach the office by Monday evening preceding the issue in which they are to appear.

Contributions and items of news concerning the labor movement are requested from our readers. Every contribution must be accompanied by the name of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of good faith.



Entered March 22nd, 1902, as second-class matter. Post Office at St. Louis, Mo., Act of Congress, March 3, 1879.

Public Ownership as Advocated by Public Ownership Parties.

The following editorial from the Chicago American of May 9 shows the spirit with which Public Ownership Parties are launched:

Why does capital look askance at the public ownership of municipal utilities?

Capital, if proverbially timid, should be shrewd enough to discern inviting avenues for safe investment and REASONABLE PROFIT.

IT WILL OBTAIN BOTH UNDER MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP. Capital should welcome municipal ownership, rather than oppose it. Under the latter there is MERELY A TRANSFERENCE OF SECURITY AND A SAFER INVESTMENT THAN BEFORE.

Instead of securities based on private control of utilities, municipal ownership will give capital avenues for absolutely safe investments based on municipal credit.

It is true there will be no fancy rates of interest on municipal ownership bonds. But capital, these days, in stress of competition and immense hoarding of funds, seeks GILT-EDGED SECURITIES rather than UNREASONABLE PROFITS.

Municipal ownership bonds are recognized by the SHREWDEST FINANCIERS as equal, under ordinary conditions, to the highest classes of general municipal bonds. In some cases they are rated as high as federal government bonds.

When a city undertakes municipal ownership of either water, lighting or transportation plants, it is not necessary to sell bonds based on the city's general tax revenues.

The modern way is to bond specific plants. Let us particularize:

Chicago's water plant is bonded independently of the city's general credit. The water bonds are a high class security for this very reason.

NO MATTER HOW A CITY'S GENERAL CREDIT MAY BE IMPAIRED through misgovernment or bad fiscal management, bonds that are based on specific plants, such as Chicago's water bonds, remain impregnable.

It encourages the best operation of such plants. The BONDHOLDERS will see to that. The operation of Chicago's water plant, in the dual interest of the people and the bondholders, at a handsome yearly profit, is a case in point.

Gas and electric lighting plants and transportation systems can be bonded in the same way.

The stock argument of the opponents of municipal ownership is that the City of Chicago has no money to take over such plants from present owners or build new ones.

True. But, as experience testifies, a city can raise any funds required to purchase or build such plants through bond issues.

Such bonds usually command a high premium. It is possible, as experience proves, to provide, in mortgaging public plants, sinking funds that within reasonable time will pay the entire principal debt out of operating profits.

Municipal ownership is a BUSINESS PROPOSITION that the most timid of capitalists can well afford to investigate.

As for the general public, it is needless to repeat that municipal ownership will ultimately solve the city's financial problems.

It will REDUCE GENERAL TAXATION, which, by the way should appeal strongly to the heavier taxpayers as well as the smaller ones.

Instead of giving up the profits of municipal lighting and municipal transportation to private exploiters, they will simply go to the people and gradually reduce tax burdens.

From both capitalistic and popular viewpoints municipal ownership is a safe, business treatment of the problems of city government.—Chicago American, Friday, May 9.

Socialists have been denounced for opposing municipal ownership on the grounds that it was a step in ad-

vance. The above article reveals the kind of a step which such measures would mean.

Socialists are engaged in a revolutionary, not a reform, movement. They strike at the root of existing conditions. Their aim is the freedom of the working class from wage slavery, the destruction of the profit system and that end can not be gained by "merely a transference of security and a safer investment than before," which is the gist of the Municipal Ownership schemes. Socialists seek to destroy profit because profit in itself is robbery and they oppose a "reasonable profit" as much as an unreasonable profit.

Profit is that portion of the product of labor which the capitalist compels the worker to surrender in return for the privilege of being allowed to work, and he exercises this power through the ownership of the tools and machinery of production, whether that ownership is personal or indirect, through the instrument of government or municipal bonds.

Socialists do not seek for any further robbery of labor and the collective ownership, which they propose will not be founded upon bonds of any sort, but the machinery of a working class government will declare it unlawful for any individual to control the means of livelihood, and that which is today taken from labor through the law will be restored through the same process, and the present holders will not be given any reward for having enjoyed the fruits of others labor.

World's Fair Publicity.

We are in receipt of the following communication from the St. Louis World's Fair Company, which has evidently been sent to every publication in St. Louis:

Dear Sir:—The Press and Publicity Department of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition is now located in the Administration building on Skinker road near Lindell boulevard. The local press rooms, Nos. 106 and 108, are on the first floor of the southern half of the building. Turn to the left as you pass through the main entrance.

Our World's Fair local news service includes daily reports in detail and a weekly summary of these reports. Your journal is entitled to the "Weekly Review", the daily reports, or both, and they will be sent by mail or delivered to your representative at this office. Cuts and photographs also are furnished. Very respectfully,
W. A. KELSEO.

Supt. Local Press Bureau.

In this connection we would say that whatever publicity we might give the St. Louis World's Fair would be for the purpose of showing its unfairness to organized labor, its utter disregard of the welfare of the working class and not for the purpose of attracting sight seers or investigators.

From the inception of the World's Fair movement, those capitalists who have had the matter in charge, have worked upon a principle which accorded no rights whatever to the builders of the Fair.

The Central Trades and Labor Union early in the history of the movement selected a committee to wait upon these capitalists with a view to having the work of construction and other work necessary in the completion of the Fair, done by union men under union conditions, and with the further object of having nothing but union made goods sold on the grounds.

This committee was at first ignored and finally dismissed.

The work of the Fair Association so far has been one long line of nonunion work, and from all appearances it bids fair to increase as the work progresses.

As a result of this non-union work the Central Trades and Labor Union has been compelled to place the association upon the unfair list, where it stands today the greatest monument of its kind in the country.

A world's fair, if we understand it rightly, is for the purpose of bringing together the peoples of the earth, with their inventions, their arts and their literature for the purpose of thereby benefitting the whole human family.

To found such an institution upon the miserable capitalist spirit of profit is a direct lie to the whole movement.

This, however, is the spirit which permeates the whole World's Fair organization in order to further their own personal profit they will grind down and rob the miserable slaves whose labor made the whole thing possible.

The pyramids of Egypt stand as colossal monuments, proof of the power and grandeur of the Pharoahs, but we see no human greatness there, the progress of the Egyptian laborers is not there, for we cannot look upon those massive piles without seeing before us the struggling, sweating, toiling slaves, who gave up their lives that Pharaoh might profit.

The St. Louis World's Fair will reflect the same power as is reflected in the sands of the Sahara, it will prove our power to make the world happy, but it will at the same time prove the misery which made its structure possible.

Those who will fashion the beautiful buildings and lay out the broad avenues, and build the sparkling fountains will be denied a glimpse of their own handiwork, but they will return to their dens bearing with them, only enough to keep them in working condition. While those who live off the labor of their fellows will enjoy the beauties which they have been denied.

able of listening to any other appeal save one of profits we might sound broadcast our protest, but as it is this sordid spirit which moves the world today, we will content ourselves with a formal entry of objection and a refusal to avail ourselves of the "offer" of our capitalist friends.

Profit in itself, however, is builded upon shifting sands for profit is robbery, robbery of the wage slave whose labor fashions the world, and that wage slave will not forever consent to be still, he will not forever permit this robbery, he will some day summon those lords, masters and rulers of all lands and demand a reason for this robbery of labor, and call for a return of that which has been taken from him.

Class Struggle Here.

Continued from first page.

main in this country and let the struggle cease and the irresponsible arrogance on the one hand and the hopeless monotony of inferiority and dependence on the other, which is everywhere characteristic of the castes, will speedily follow here as the same cause has already produced the same result in the Orient.

But the struggle will not cease. Soldiers and slaves divided the whole western world of Europe and Asia for four thousand years, but the slaves never ceased to struggle against their bondage and the castes never came. For a thousand years in Europe lords and their retainers in the castles and serfs in the hovels, made up the economic classes, but the serfs never admitted that they were born to be serfs—never surrendered to the claim that they had no share in the life of a full free manhood and so the castes never came.

At the beginning of the wage system, the class struggle which occupies the attention of the historians of that period was the strife between the old feudal landlords and the manufacturers and merchants. It was war between the towns and the castles. The French Revolution marked the end of the power of the castle and the triumph of the trader and the manufacturer as the new ruling power of the world. The old had stood for the divine right of kings, the new contended for the sacred obligation of contracts.

The constitution of the United States marks the disappearance of the old in forbidding the American government even to grant a title of nobility and the same section marks the dominance of the new by providing that no state enact any laws "impairing the obligation of contracts."

But the new system has drawn new lines. The long line of those helplessly exploited through slavery and serfdom, but who have never consented and never will consent to the exploitation are made as helplessly the victims of exploitation under capitalism as was ever true of serfdom or of slavery.

Not to struggle means that the workers are to fall to the bottom and in the end be bound there by lines of caste above which they may never rise. To struggle can only result in the overthrow of the master class and so end the class struggle with the disappearance of all classes.

Socialism will end the class struggle by removing the economic inequality of opportunity which has created the classes, the classes which can never disappear and will never cease to struggle so long as economic inequality of opportunity shall last.

Socialists are in the class war, not from choice. They will cease the warfare the moment the other side will yield their defense of the inequality of opportunity. Whoever will do that belongs in our ranks—can find standing room nowhere else. Fall in line. Make the battle hot if you would make it short.

WORKING CLASS SOLIDARITY AT KANSAS CITY.

Socialists of this City Have Showed the Identity of Their Interests With That of the Trade Unionists.

A Handsome Sum Turned Over to Striking Bakers.

Kansas City, Mo., May 8.—A fitting example of the identity of interests of the trades unions and the Socialists was given here last night. The Women's Auxiliary of the Socialist Club of Jackson County gave an entertainment at the Academy of Music for the benefit of the locked-out bakers. This ball is the best in the city for the purpose and was filled with trades unionists, Socialists and their friends, who enjoyed a programme of recitations, tableaux, vocal and instrumental music, in which, however, the opportunity was improved to instill a sense of duty of the working class to itself in order that it might enjoy the earth and the fullness thereof. The speakers were Kate Richards O'Hare, editor of the Women's column in the Coming Nation; William Wallace of the Bakers' Union; Charles F. Celly of the Amalgamated Woodworkers, an organizer for the A. F. of L.; and Frank P. O'Hare, of the International School of Social Economy, who is now employed as organizer by the Socialist Club. After the programme there were refreshments and dancing until a late hour.

As a net substantial result the Women's Auxiliary turned \$118.75 into the treasury of the Bakers' Union, which has caused a deal of favorable comment at labor headquarters. The Socialist unionists are now asking their fellows if they ever heard of a Democratic or Republican or any other political club which dared to come to the assistance of the laboring man against the interests of the bosses? And they are also taking the opportunity to explain that the strike the Socialists are leading is of vastly more importance a struggle against a little league of masters.

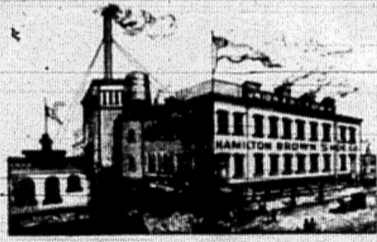
The Women's Auxiliary of the Socialist Club has been given charge of the musical part of the programme at a lecture which is to be given by the Industrial Council, Comrade E. T. Behrens of Sedalia, who is president of the Missouri Federation of Labor, and a staunch Socialist who "showed" the politicians of his home city last spring, will be the speaker of the evening.

Kansas City is going to be a storm center from now on. There will be sufficient "strenuousness" to please any one. With a "reform administration" in control of the city, floundering around and showing its imbecility, the Beef Trust agitation, Vrooman's co-operative movement, "free-thinkers" college whose promoter Roberts (the "successor of Ingersoll"), is no friend of socialism; the clear thinking Socialists will have plenty to do.

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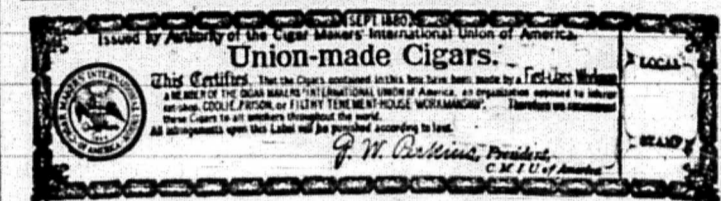


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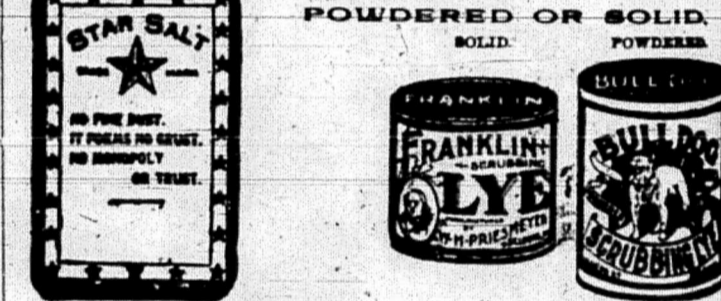


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