

## ST. LOUIS CITY NOMINATION CONVENTION,

Saturday, January 31, at Delabar's Hall.

The city nomination convention of the Socialist Party of St. Louis will be held Saturday, January 31, at 8 p. m., at Delabar's hall, Broadway and Elm street.

The members of the party and Socialists are cordially invited. There are to be nominated:

Six members for the city council. Twenty-eight members for the house of delegates.

Comrades of St. Louis, we must act. Act promptly and energetically. It is the historical mission to lead in the fight against the Democratic and Republican corruption in the administration of our public affairs.

It is the Socialist Party that must open the eyes of the wage-working class. It is the Socialist Party that must organize the working class politically.

The time has come when nothing short of a class-conscious Socialist political movement will inspire the working people with the hope and confidence and enthusiasm necessary to build up a great movement and fight the victorious battles for Labor's emancipation.

We cannot afford to waste any time with so-called reform or "union labor" parties that are simply used as

a means to mislead the working class and attempt to sidetrack the bona-fide Socialist movement.

If some unknown elements in the labor movement feel a desire to "manufacture a co-called union labor party, let them do so. That's their business. Let us attend to our business and within a few weeks the rank and file of the people will see the light and—the nigger in the wood pile.

Comrades, we must do all in our power to send Socialists, elected on the Socialist Party ticket, representing the working class, into the city hall, on April 7, 1903.

Our Democratic and Republican city fathers are in a deplorable condition. Some are in Mexico, others, like Madera, are nowhere. Thirteen have been sentenced to a total of 43 years in the penitentiary. However, they are not yet wearing the striped garments.

The situation is most favorable for successful Socialist propaganda.

Don't waste any time in discussing fusion with "union labor parties." The battle is on. For the next two months we must work day and night.

On April 7 we expect to see results that will enthuse the Socialists all over the country.

people wanted, but relief from the intolerable conditions, which everyone knew existed. Legislative investigations, especially those in which great corporate interests were concerned, seldom resulted in anything but whitewashing. The house should know exactly how to proceed on this question—if it was unconstitutional to establish municipal fuel yards then the constitution could be amended. Immediate action, not investigation, was demanded, for by the time an investigating committee reported, the problem confronting the people would be one of ice and not of coal.

Dana, of Newton, another Republican leader, said he hoped the house would go slow. If an opinion was now to be asked the court might decline to express any opinion on the ground that the matter had already been acted upon by the court; the house would then be subjected to the humiliation of having its desire for an opinion ignored. He thought it would be time to ask the court's opinion after the legislature itself had taken some action.

### CAREY ARRAIGNS MAJORITY.

Carey made a stinging speech in reply. He arraigned the majority members for being afraid to act upon a matter of acute interest to the people at this time. The suggestion that the court might now decide the question adversely, but a month or so later might possibly agree to the proposition, was a very peculiar one to emanate from the source it did. "Does the gentleman from Newton imply," he asked, "that the court may change its mind in a month or two? If so, he has less respect for the court than I have, and I have been accused of having no more than the law allows. Meantime the slaughter of the innocents is going on. The delays caused by the slow, stately march of investigating committees are notorious. Postpone this measure a day, and a child of the people dies—a child of the tenements; postpone it another day, and another child dies. There are statesmen in Massachusetts of the sort described by Victor Hugo when he said: 'It is the province of statesmen to deflect the course of a public movement until it proceeds in a circle.'"

The house and gallery applauded vigorously when Carey concluded, until the speaker rapped sharply for order. Newton, of Everett, admitted the people want legislation and many members undoubtedly favored it, but they were not trying to make politi-

cal capital out of it.

MacCartney resented the charge that the Socialists were trying to make political capital out of the situation. The course followed by them in this house was similar to that they had observed in former sessions; the present situation was but a substantiation of that course and of the correctness of the Socialist principle. He thought it would be more respectful to the court to ask its opinion before passing a bill than to rush through a bill in the face of the adverse decision of 1892. In view of the fact, however, that the court in that decision had stated that the court was not called upon to consider what extraordinary powers the commonwealth or the cities or towns might exercise in times of exigencies, he offered to amend his order so that the court should be asked whether to establish municipal fuel yards would be constitutional in the face of an "extraordinary exigency."

MacCartney's offering this amendment disposed completely of the objections raised by the Republican leaders and the latter were "up against it." Newton recognized this and withdrew his motion to table and moved instead that the whole matter be postponed until next day so that he might study the amendment and order. MacCartney made no objection and postponement was voted.

### MAJORITY BROUGHT TO TERMS.

As a result of this the Republican leaders were compelled to confer with the Socialists upon the framing of an order propounding questions to the supreme court upon the legal points involved in the establishment of municipal fuel yards. Throughout the discussion the Democrats were not heard from and one would have thought that there were really only two parties, the Republicans and the Socialists, represented in the house. The Democratic leaders were invited into the conference only out of courtesy. The incident has again demonstrated the senility of the Democratic party and the inevitability of the Socialist Party as the coming party of logical opposition to capitalist class interests.

On Wednesday the order as agreed to by all parties passed the house. Four questions are included, covering the constitutionality of municipal fuel yards, permanently or during exigencies, and the right of the different cities or towns to constitute themselves judges of such emergencies.

WM. MAILLY.

## PUBLIC SOCIALIST MASS MEETINGS

To Be Held Sunday, February 1, at Concordia Turner Hall, Phoenix Hall, and People's Welfare Hall.

Three public Socialist mass meetings will be held in St. Louis during the annual session of the national committee of the Socialist Party.

### AT CONCORDIA TURNER HALL.

The first public meeting will be held at Concordia Turner hall, Thirteenth and Arsenal streets, Sunday, February 1, at 2 o'clock p. m. Comrades James F. Carey, member of the Massachusetts legislature; M. Mahlon Barnes, of Philadelphia, member of Cigar Makers' International Union; Morris Hillquitt, of New York, and other members of the national committee will address the meeting.

### AT PHOENIX HALL.

The second meeting will be held at Phoenix hall, Jefferson and Cass avenues, Sunday, February 1, at 7:30 o'clock p. m. The above named comrades and others will also address this meeting. Comrade Albert E. Sanderson will preside at both meetings.

### AT PEOPLE'S WELFARE HALL.

The third meeting will be held at the People's Welfare hall, Locust and Eleventh streets. Comrade Walter Thomas Mills, of Kansas City, will be the speaker.

## COAL QUESTION IN LEGISLATURE.

Massachusetts Socialists Show Their Energy and Power by Forcing the Republicans to Act.—Carey and MacCartney Driving Republican Politicians Into Unpleasant Position.

Boston, Jan. 17.—It is seldom that the leaders of the majority party in the Massachusetts legislature are driven into the unpleasant position of asking the members of a minority party to postpone action on a measure in order to save the majority from being stampeded for the measure, but this is precisely what happened on Monday of this week. From opposition the Republican leaders were forced into acquiescence and conferences with the Socialists upon the coal situation.

It will be remembered that, as reported last week, the senate, apparently for the purpose of checkmating and obstructing the Socialist move for municipal fuel yards, had appointed a committee, to act with a similar one of the house, to "investigate" the coal situation, and that MacCartney

had anticipated this by introducing an order requesting an opinion from the supreme court as to the constitutionality of the establishment of municipal fuel yards.

The order came up on Monday last. Newton, of Everett, the Republican leader on the floor of the house, opposed its adoption on the ground that the supreme court in 1892 had passed upon the measure, and he contended that the order should be referred to the special committee authorized to consider the coal situation. The senate members of that commission were appointed and he moved that the order be tabled pending the appointment of the house committee.

### MACCARTNEY ON "INVESTIGATION."

MacCartney replied to Newton, saying that it was not investigation the

## NOT ONE PENNY FOR UNEMPLOYED.

The Unemployed Question in the British Parliament—Socialists Demand Relief for the Poor, But Are Declared Out of Order by Balfour & Co.

London, Jan. 10, 1903.

The attitude of parliament and the government towards the unemployed should be closely observed. It should be noted, as a first fact, that parliament adjourned for its winter vacation without troubling its head about the existence of the unemployed. In refusing on Wednesday, December 10, to afford an evening, or a portion of an evening, for discussing the resolution on the subject which Keir Hardie had placed on the notice paper, Mr. Balfour once again disclaimed any knowledge on the part of the government of the existence of exceptional distress due to want of work. With the object, therefore, of bringing the facts before Mr. Balfour and the house, Mr. Hardie, on Friday, Decem-

ber 12, endeavored once again to introduce a discussion on the subject, under privilege of motion for adjourning the house till Monday, but the speaker unexpectedly, and with doubtful regularity, ruled him out of order.

Mr. Hardie addressed the same evening an earnest and comprehensive statement of the case to the press, which was published next day in the Times and leading newspapers.

Again, on the eve of the prorogation of parliament, Keir Hardie and John Burns put further questions to the government. John Burns asked the president of the local government board whether, in order to prevent disadvantages resulting to certain localities by detached and isolated provision of relief works, he would reissue



the 1893 circular calling upon all local authorities to take uniform action, and whether he would also recommend town councils and other authorities to co-operate with charitable and other agencies, so as to prevent overlapping and waste. J. Keir Hardie asked the chancellor of the exchequer whether he would make a grant from public funds to aid local authorities in meeting the distress now prevailing.

Mr. Walter Long, president of the local government board, in reply resorted to the usual government evasion, declaring that, although there had been an unusual increase of pauperism in London, he did not think the unemployed in the country generally had increased of late. Employment by local authorities of men on works to which they were not accustomed, and which are hastily undertaken, was open to grave objection, and might increase instead of meet the difficulty of unemployment. He did not think the time had come for

urging local authorities to take action, but he would give the matter his constant attention during the recess, and, if need be, send out instructions. With reference to Mr. Keir Hardie's question, he would not, he said, undertake to apply to the chancellor of the exchequer for a grant-in-aid of the kind referred to.

In another question Mr. Hardie raised the important subject of the disfranchisement of the unemployed consequent upon their accepting relief from the poor law authorities. He inquired if the local government board, with the view to preventing this disqualification, would recommend the poor law authorities, instead of opening stone yards and the like under their own auspices, to subsidize such works as may be started by urban and borough councils. Replying, Mr. Long said he understood the object the honorable member had in view, but he did not think the poor law authorities would be empowered to carry out such an arrangement.

In reality, the motives which induce most medical professors, and indeed, the professors of every faculty, to oppose women students, have quite another origin. They regard the admission of women as synonymous with the degradation of science,

which could not but lose its prestige in the eyes of the enlightened multitude if it appeared that the female brain was capable of grasping problems which had hitherto only been revealed to the elect of the opposite sex.

## Woman's Forum.

Edited by KATE EMMET.

### WOMAN AND SOCIALISM.

[By August Bebel, Member German Reichstag.]

Women are already determined, thanks to their innate instinct towards perfection, to enter on the competitive struggle with man on intellectual ground, without waiting until it shall have pleased the latter to educate the brain functions. The spirit of the times, this secret but elementary force of nature, the origin of all the material and spiritual currents in humanity, comes to their assistance. Here and there they have already, in co-operation with men, removed all hindrances and forced their way into the intellectual arena. Their success has been greater in some countries than others, greatest of all in North America and Russia, two countries which are the political, and to a great extent the social, extremes of each other. There is already in America and Russia a considerable number of women doctors, many of whom have an excellent reputation and a large practice.\* There can be no doubt that women, whose qualifications as sick nurses are gladly acknowledged, are peculiarly fitted for the medical profession. Moreover, women doctors would be the greatest blessing to their own sex. The fact that women must place themselves in the hands of men in cases of illness or of the various physical disturbances connected with the sexual functions, frequently prevents their seeking medical help in time. This gives rise to numerous evils, not only for women, but also for men. Every doctor complains of this reserve on the part of women, which sometimes becomes almost criminal, and of their dislike to speak freely of their ailments, even after they have made up their minds to consult a doctor. This is perfectly natural; the only irrational thing about it is the refusal of men, especially of doctors, to recognize how legitimate the study of medicine for women is.

Medical women would further be of use, especially in the country, where the number of doctors is insufficient; our bourgeois youths, who avoid serious exertion as much as possible, do not press in to fill up the gap. The zeal and industry of the youths in question leave much to be desired in more respects than one—of., the annual examinations of your one-year recruits—and female competitors would have a very healthy effect.

Here again we find a good example in the United States, where to the horror of the learned and unlearned

pedants of both sexes, numerous colleges exist in which large numbers of young men and women are educated. And with what results? President White, of the University of Michigan, expresses himself thus: "For some years past a young woman has been the best scholar of the Greek language among 1,300 students; the best student in mathematics in one of the larger classes of our institutions is a young woman, and many of the best scholars in natural and general science are also young women." Dr. Fairchild, president of Oberlin college in Ohio, in which over 1,000 students of both sexes study in mixed classes, says: "During an experience of eight years as professor of the ancient languages, Latin, Greek and Hebrew, and in the branches of ethics and philosophy, and during an experience of 11 years in theoretical and applied mathematics, the only difference which I have observed between the sexes was in the manner of their delivery." Edward H. Machill, president of Swarthmore college, in Delaware county, Pa., author of the work from which the foregoing data are taken, tells us that an experience of four years has forced him to the conclusion that the education of both sexes in common leads to the best moral results. This may be mentioned, in passing, as a reply to those who imagine that such an education must endanger "morality." There still remain many pigtaills to be cut off in Germany before reason will come to her own.

Another objection is that it is unseemly to admit women to medical lectures, to operations and deliveries, side by side with male students. If these men see nothing indecent in studying and examining female patients in the presence of nurses and other female patients, it is difficult to understand why it should become so through the presence of female students. A great deal depends on the influence exercised by the healer on the attitude of his male and female pupils. It is, moreover, probable that women who devote themselves to such studies under present circumstances will be inspired by a degree of seriousness and determination generally exceeding that of their male colleagues. Professors who have taught mixed classes confirm this statement. The zeal of female students is, on an average, greater than that of the male. Finally, experienced medical women might undertake to educate the students of their own sex, if people will insist in regarding it necessary to maintain an unnatural separation of the sexes in dealing with natural things.

## THE SPIRIT OF LOVE.

Brother John's Lesson for Children.

Dear Young Brothers and Sisters:

I have just had a letter from Uncle Archie asking me to write something for the next number of your paper. It has set me thinking so much that instead of getting my breakfast ready I have been sitting over the fire wondering—what do you think? Not what I should write about. A dozen things have passed through my brain that I should like to say to you. But underneath all this, the question has kept coming up—how shall I sign myself?

For of course I can not sign myself simply John Trevor. Why not? Well, I can't quite tell you. I can feel the reason, but I can't put it all into words. I think it is mostly because signing myself so would not let me feel near enough to you. The name means too much what I am, too little what I really want to be. It means something cold, selfish, unbrotherly, and I do not want to be these things. I want to have a warm unselfish, loving heart, like the heart of a little child. And I have thought that if I could give myself a new name it would help me.

You know how we read in different parts of the Bible of some man whose soul seemed suddenly to grow bigger, and then he had to have a new name to fit him. So I would like to have the new name anyway, and then see if I can't get my soul to grow big to fit it, like a little boy in a big suit of clothes, trying bravely to fill them.

I have thought of the new name now, and it makes me feel so little, it almost frightens me. Yet I will put it on, and try to get used to it, and I will say it over and over to myself, and try to be more really what I so much wish to be—your Brother John.

Do you think I am too old to be your brother—I, who am about three years short of fifty? Ah, no; though I have children of my own, I feel like a child still. This world is such a big place, and there is so much to do in it, and the years pass so swiftly away, and so little gets done as they pass, that if we could not feel that

we were all brothers and sisters, young and old alike, life would be very ugly and lonely.

But life is really very, very beautiful at the very heart of it, because we are all children together of the spirit of Love, and it is this spirit of Love that is making us Socialists. And life will be very beautiful all the world over when all the people know this; and it is this that we have to learn ourselves, and then teach others—that Love is the one real thing in life, the father and mother of all of us, and that we all are brothers and sisters in Love's world-wide family.

This is what Socialism means to you and to me, is it not? and so Socialism is just the most sacred thing on earth to us, because it is the spirit of Love that makes us all brothers and sisters together, and all Socialists.

And it is only in confidence that the spirit of Love will help me that I dare to sign myself, Yours affectionately,  
BROTHER JOHN.

—In The Young Socialist.

### SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC WOMAN'S CLUB

Will have its monthly "social" at the house of Comrade Mrs. Minder, 2845 Osceola street. Miss Pauline Tittel was initiated as new member at the last meeting. Twenty dollars were donated to ST. LOUIS LABOR and ARBEITER-ZEITUNG.

### SPECIAL NOTICE.

All women affiliated with the Socialist Party in the various ward clubs of local St. Louis who may be desirous of organizing an English-speaking branch of the Women's Social Democratic Federation are especially invited to attend a meeting to be held for said purpose on SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1903, at 2 P. M., at 244 North Market street, at the home of COMRADE MRS. PHIL. H. MUELLER.

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# Trade Unionism.

EDITED BY A SOCIALIST.

## DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES.

### Of the United Brewery Workmen of the United States.

In our society of to-day there are two classes whose interests are directly opposed to each other. On the one side stands the propertied class, that owns almost all the lands, all the houses, the factories, the means of communication, all the machines and raw material, all the means of life. Compared with the nation at large this class is only a small minority.

On the other side stand the workers, who possess nothing but their physical and intellectual labor power, and this they are compelled to sell to those who own the means of production. The workers number millions.

It is to the interest of the propertied class to buy labor at the cheapest possible price; to produce as much as can be produced, and to heap up wealth. The few hundreds of thousands who compose the propertied class take from the workers the greater part of the wealth they have created.

Of all the product of their toil the millions of workers receive only just as much as enables them to eke out a miserable existence.

Every new invention in machinery, every new discovery of natural forces, inures to the benefit of the propertied class alone, which is still further enriched thereby. Human labor is, as a consequence, being constantly more and more displaced.

The superfluous workers have to live, and therefore have to sell their labor at any price they can get. Labor falls more and more in value; the working people become all the time more and more impoverished; their consumptive capacity continually declines; they are able to buy less and less of the products they have produced; the sale of goods stops, production is checked, and in places it comes altogether to an end. The crisis has come.

The propertied class has taken into its service the state, the police and militia, the press, and the pulpit, whose task is to declare the sanctity of and to defend the possessions that others have created for them.

On the other side stand the workers in their millions; without the means of life; without rights; defenseless; betrayed and sold out by the state, press and pulpit. It is against them that the weapons of the police and militia are directed.

Taking all these facts into consideration, we declare:

1. That in order to emancipate themselves from the influence of the class that is hostilely arrayed against them, the working class must organize locally, nationally and internationally; must oppose the power of capital with the power of organized labor; and must champion their own interests in the workshops, and in municipal, state and national affairs.

2. National and international unions are in a position to exercise a great influence on production, on wages, on the hours of labor; to regulate the question of apprenticeship; to uphold their members in various emergencies.

3. The struggles which they naturally have to wage with the organized power of capital bring them to a recognition of the fact that individual unions must unite in one large league, which shall proclaim the solidarity of the interests of all, and give mutual support. Soon thereafter will

come the recognition of the fact that our whole system of production rests exclusively upon the shoulders of the working class, and that this latter can, by simply choosing to do so, introduce another, a more just system.

The self-conscious power of capital, with all its camp-followers, is confronted with the self-conscious power of labor.

4. There is no power on earth strong enough to thwart the will of such a majority, conscious of itself. It will irresistibly tend toward its goal. It has natural right upon its side. The earth and all its wealth belong to all. All the conquests of civilization are an edifice, to the rearing of which all nations for thousands of years past have contributed their labor. The results belong to the community at large. It is organized labor that will finally succeed in putting these principles into actual practice, and in introducing a condition of things in which each shall enjoy the full product of his toil.

The emancipation of the working people will be achieved only when the economic and political movements have joined hands.

## ARTICLE II. AIMS AND OBJECTS.

Section I. The organization seeks to promote the material and the intellectual welfare of the United Brewery Workers of the country, by means of

1. Organization.
2. Education and enlightenment, by word and pen.
3. Reduction of the hours of toil, and increase of wages.
4. Active participation in the political labor movement of the country, on independent labor class lines.

### Titled Letter Carriers.

To pacify the letter carriers, the worst paid class of German officials, nearly ALL of whom VOTE THE SOCIALIST TICKET, the kaiser bestowed upon all who STARVED for the state 15 years the title of "superior letter carrier" and gilt-edge shoulder straps.

The above is taken from the Chicago Tribune of the 18th inst. What induced them to publish it is not very clear, unless perhaps it was intended as a pointer to Roosevelt in case of a demand for higher wages from the letter carriers. It has a better chance of succeeding here, too, in view of the fact that only a few of the letter carriers here have SENSE ENOUGH TO VOTE THE SOCIALIST TICKET. If something of the sort were offered now it might hold them for a while, but if it is delayed until most of them get infected with Socialism, as they assuredly will, "pacification" by such means will have to be abandoned as a complete failure.—Chicago Socialist.

### Good Educational Work.

California, Mo., Jan. 27, 1903.

Comrade Harry McKee, of southern California, addressed an audience of about 200 men and women in the courthouse, Sunday afternoon, January 25. His theme was "SOCIALISM AND CHRISTIANITY," and he presented many new phases of ethics and economics to his attentive listeners, and frequent are the words of praise one hears regarding the ability and fairness of the speaker. Comrade McKee makes just the kind of speech to allay prejudice and disarm criticism, and because of his efforts here Socialism is in better position for an aggressive campaign.

Rev. Thomson, of the Christian church, will speak at the same place, Monday evening, February 2, after which we expect to keep a speaker and organizer continuously at work in the county for several months. Let other counties do likewise.

PIIIFER.

### Excursions to Millstadt, Ill.

#### LABOR UNIONS, ATTENTION!

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

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

THE SOCIALIST PARTY DRUM CORPS will hold a special meeting at People's Fund and Welfare hall, Eleventh and Locust streets, Monday, February 2, at 7 p. m. Important matters are to be considered, and a full attendance is necessary. Volunteers are called for. The membership must be increased. The campaign is near, and the drum corps has an important duty to perform. Any one wishing to join should report at this meeting.

OTTO KAEMMERER,

Secretary Socialist Drum Corps.

### THE LABOR PRESS.

Important A. F. of L. Resolution.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted at the late convention of the American Federation of Labor:

Whereas, the labor press has been largely instrumental in building up the labor movement in all sections of this country where a labor paper has been established, oftentimes at the cost of much sacrifice, but which sacrifice has not been appreciated by many members of organized labor; therefore be it

Resolved, By the American Federa-

tion of Labor, in convention assembled, that we extend to the labor press our hearty sympathy and acknowledgments of the good work it has done, and is doing, and we call the attention of all members of labor unions that it is their plain duty to render all the support possible, both financially and morally, to the labor papers.

### Trades Unions and Socialism.

[Adopted by the Socialist Party Unity Convention in Indianapolis, July, 1901.]

The Socialist Party, in convention assembled, declares:

"The trade-union movement and independent political action are the chief emancipating factors of the wage-working class. The trade-union movement is the natural result of capitalistic production, and represents the economic side of the working-class movement. We consider it the duty of Socialists to join the unions of their respective trades, and assist in building up and unifying the trades and labor organizations. We recognize that trades unions are by historical necessity organized on neutral grounds, as far as political affiliation is concerned.

"We call the attention to trades-unionists to the fact that the class struggle so nobly waged by the trades-union forces to-day, while it may result in lessening the exploitation of labor, can never abolish that exploitation. The exploitation of labor will only come to an end when society takes possession of all the means of production for the benefit of all the people. It is the duty of every trades-unionist to realize the necessity of independent political action on Socialist lines, to join the Socialist Party and assist in building up a strong political movement of the wage-working class, whose ultimate aim and object must be the abolition of wage-slavery, and the establishment of a co-operative state of society, based on the collective ownership of all the means of production and distribution."

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# St. Louis Labor

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY  
THE SOCIALIST PARTY OF ST. LOUIS.

ISSUED EVERY SATURDAY.

## SUBSCRIPTION.

ONE YEAR.....50 Cents.  
SIX MONTHS.....25 Cents.  
SINGLE COPIES.....2 Cents.

OFFICE: International Bank Building,  
22 N. 4th Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Entered at the Post Office at St. Louis, Mo., as  
second-class matter.

## LABOR PRESS COUNCIL.

Meeting every second Thursday at 8 o'clock  
p. m. at P. F. & W. HALL, 11 and Locust Sts.  
A. J. LAWRENCE, Secretary.  
2521 Benton Street.

NOTE. ST. LOUIS LABOR and AR-  
BEITER-ZEITUNG are the  
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## CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

Subscribers changing their residence are re-  
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## Annual National Committee Meeting.

The national committee of the So-  
cialist Party convened in annual con-  
ference, Thursday, January 29, at the  
Lindell hotel, and will remain in ses-  
sion for several days. The members  
expected at the conference are:

- California—N. A. Richardson.
- Colorado—Chas. Lakamp.
- Connecticut—Geo. A. Sweetland.
- Florida—W. R. Healey.
- Idaho—J. E. Miller.
- Illinois—B. Berlyn.
- Indiana—Wm. Mahoney.
- Iowa—John M. Work.
- Kansas—Walter Thomas Mills.
- Kentucky—E. E. Seeds.
- Maine—Chas. J. Fox.
- Massachusetts—James F. Carey.
- Michigan—Robert W. Roebel.
- Minnesota—C. C. Talbott.
- Missouri—Geo. H. Turner.
- Montana—J. F. Fox.
- Nebraska—C. Christenson.
- New Hampshire—Sumner F. Claffin.
- New Jersey—Geo. H. Goebel.
- New York—Morris Hillquit.
- North Dakota—R. C. Massey.
- Ohio—W. G. Critchlow.
- Oklahoma—G. C. Halbrooks.
- Oregon—A. D. Hale.
- Pennsylvania—J. Mahlon Barnes.
- South Dakota—Sam'l Lovett.
- Texas—John Kerrigan.
- Utah—W. H. Towney.
- Washington—Geo. E. Boomer.
- Wisconsin—Victor L. Berger.

## LOCAL QUORUM.

St. Louis—Wm. Brandt, M. Ballard  
Dunn, G. A. Hoehn, E. Val. Putnam,  
James S. Roche.

Some important questions will come  
up for discussion and lively debates  
are expected. However, such discus-  
sions are unavoidable in our move-  
ment; they are healthy and absolute-  
ly necessary. As Socialists we can  
not be afraid of discussing any im-  
portant question concerning our prin-  
ciples and tactics, and the more thor-  
ough the discussion the better for  
our party and for the general labor  
movement.

We feel confident that the com-  
rades representing our National So-  
cialist Party are fully aware of the  
responsibilities put on them by their  
constituents. It is not their business  
to change the constitution or the  
platform of the party. They may see  
to it that our platform be carried  
out. The so-called California fusion  
question will undoubtedly come up  
for discussion, but it will be a temp-  
est in a tea pot, for the simple rea-  
son that California will settle her  
own troubles, and the comrades all  
over the country will take good care  
of their movement and prevent any  
fusionist plan that might be sprung  
on them.

The St. Louis Local's resolutions  
concerning the attitude of the local

quorum of the national committee  
will bring up a most vital point, be-  
cause it involves the question as to  
whether the highest officials of the  
Socialist Party have the right to dis-  
regard our fundamental laws—our  
principles and tactics as expressed  
and defined in our national platform.

All in all we need not worry as to  
the result of this national conference.  
The time is passed when the mere  
criticism on national officers in the  
Socialist Party could cause serious  
trouble and when a change of admin-  
istration was synonymous with a gen-  
eral revolution and break-up in the  
party movement.

The interest of the movement first;  
personalities are of secondary consid-  
eration.

## Be Fair, Brother Perkins!

In the January issue of Cigar Mak-  
ers' official journal, we find the fol-  
lowing leading editorial:

"The political enthusiast, in and  
outside of the trades union movement,  
whose mind is filled with future glory  
about a seat in the legislature, has  
apparently changed his tactics within  
the last few years. Like the leopard  
he has not changed his spots. We  
have still our suspicion about him.  
We must have more and stronger  
proofs that this change of tactics was  
not actuated by political strategy as  
a vote-catching experiment, before we  
can have any faith in his sincerity.  
Only a few years have passed since  
every leading advocate of trades  
unions was denounced, both in print  
and on the platform, as a fakir and a  
fraud.

"This was at a time when the trades  
union movement was on the decline;  
when during a cruel period of indus-  
trial stagnation, the financial re-  
sources were barely sufficient to meet  
the expenses. This was at a time  
when the ordinary union, lacking in  
beneficial features, lost half or more  
of its membership; some even ceased  
to exist. This was a time when the  
trades unions needed most encourage-  
ment; when it needed hope and pa-  
tience to wait for the periodical re-  
vival of the movement, which was in-  
evitable.

"What did the political enthusiast  
do during this period? He tried to  
divide the movement by starting the  
"Socialistic Trade and Labor Alli-  
ance," and denounced the best unions  
as being financially bankrupt, both in  
print and on the platform. Not many  
years ago one of the most prominent  
political enthusiasts delivered a  
speech under the auspices of the  
"People's Union" in Boston, Mass.,  
from which we quote the following:

"Any man who contends that trade  
unions composed of skilled workmen  
are or can grow is an ignoramus, a  
false pretender or a blind fool."

"Since the above denunciation was  
uttered, the trades union movement  
has increased over one million and  
two hundred thousand in member-  
ship. The above proves the colossal  
ignorance of the political enthusiast."

We beg leave to ask Editor Perkins  
of the "C. M. O. J." to inform us of  
his definition of "the political enthu-  
siast." Does he mean the capitalist  
party wire-puller, disguised as "labor  
leader," who is trying to make the  
trades unions the hunting grounds  
for capitalist boodle politicians? We  
remember the time when one of those  
enthusiasts was fighting Socialism in  
the St. Louis labor movement. Un-  
doubtedly, Editor Perkins knows the  
name of the gentleman—Adolph Ma-  
dera. By opposing the Socialists he  
gained a certain political prominence,  
secured the nomination on the Repub-  
lican ticket, was elected to the St.  
Louis house of delegates, took a con-  
spicuous part in the municipal boodle  
distribution, and when the prosecut-  
ing attorney went after the boodlers  
Adolph Madera disappeared—and he  
has not shown his face since. Mr.  
Madera was an enthusiastic defender  
of Editor Perkins' anti-Socialist poli-

tics.

Or does he mean the enthusiastic  
Socialist trades unionists who are as  
numerous in the Cigarmakers' Inter-  
national union as in any other trades  
organization?

If so, Editor Perkins is doing a  
gross injustice to several thousands  
of members of his own international  
union; he is misrepresenting those  
Socialist members that are, in many  
of the industrial centers, the back-  
bone of the Cigar Makers' Interna-  
tional union. Does he doubt their  
sincerity? Have they not furnished  
abundant proof, by long years of hard  
and self-sacrificing work both for the  
Socialist and the trades union move-  
ments, that they are true to the cause  
of the wage-working class?

It is true, those enthusiastic broth-  
ers and comrades are doing all in  
their power to educate their fellow  
unionists in the principles of Social-  
ism and true working class politics,  
but is their educational work not  
more honorable, more useful and ben-  
eficial to the cause of Labor than the  
work of the political "leopards" of  
the Madera wing?

Or does Mr. Perkins mean the De  
Leonite?

If so, we see no reason for wasting  
so much space on his journal on the  
matter. The De Leonites are not in  
the trades union movement; they are  
still fighting the trades unions.

If some De Leonite made a foolish  
remark or statement "not many years  
ago," can the Socialists be held re-  
sponsible for it?

Is it not a fact that both the Labor  
fakirism of the Madera stripe and the  
Socialist fakirism of De Leon & Co.  
have nothing in common with the  
general Socialist movement as repre-  
sented by the Socialist Party?

We are acquainted with the con-  
temptible work of De Leon & Co.  
against the Cigar Makers' Interna-  
tional union and other organizations,  
but Mr. Perkins knows as well as we  
do that De Leon's work was disap-  
proved of and denounced by the So-  
cialists throughout the country.

It seems that the C. M. O. J. edi-  
tor is not acting very fair in dealing  
with this subject and his motives are  
not dictated by a desire to be fair  
with the rank and file of the Amer-  
ican Socialist movement.

This kind of unjustified criticism,  
confusing assertions and insinuations  
will certainly not strengthen the  
cause of trade unionism. We sin-  
cerely hope that the editorial col-  
umns of the Cigar Makers' Interna-  
tional Journal will not fall into the  
cesspool of De Leonite abuse and mis-  
representation.

## The Working Class Pays for It.

The other day it was announced  
that the Pennsylvania railroad had  
given its 100,000 employes a voluntary  
increase of ten per cent. in wages,  
which was, perhaps, regarded by  
many people as a very generous act.

In a special news item in the Post-  
Dispatch, President Cassatt, of this  
road, in urging upon the directors  
the granting of this increase, is quoted  
as having said: "The unexampled  
prosperity of our road is bound to  
continue for at least two years, and  
it is time that our employes are given  
a share of this prosperity. The cost  
of living has increased 20 to 25 per  
cent., but wages have not increased  
accordingly. It is also only fair that  
the public should contribute to this  
increase, and this can be done by in-  
creasing the freight charges, especial-  
ly on our big shippers, as for instance  
the iron and steel manufacturers, the  
profits on whose products are enor-  
mous, and who would probably not  
make a protest."

There you have it. The stockhold-  
ers of the railroad will not lose any  
profits by this increase. Neither will  
the big shippers, who will have to pay  
the increased freight rates, for they  
will simply raise the price of their  
products to the consumers.

President Cassatt knows how that

is worked when he said that the "pub-  
lic should contribute." The public  
means all the people. The working  
men and women and their dependent  
families, form 80 per cent. of the pub-  
lic, and they also support directly or  
indirectly the other 20 per cent. who  
do no useful work.

So it is the working people who  
will pay this increase, and when the  
manufacturing industries voluntarily  
or by compulsion, as is generally the  
case, give their employes an increase,  
the same working class including the  
Pennsylvania railroad employes will  
have to pay it themselves, and the  
20 to 25 per cent. increase in cost of  
living is not reduced, but is more lia-  
ble to be further increased, and the  
capitalistic exploiters will continue  
to pile up profits for themselves.

Wake up, you toilers, and put a stop  
to this skin game. You are now run-  
ning all the factories and railroads in  
this country. Without your labor not  
a wheel could turn in the factory or  
on the rails. Join your fellow work-  
ers who are already fighting in the  
army of Socialism for the abolition of  
wage slavery. The Socialists are not  
satisfied with a bare existence, and an  
occasional increase of wages which  
the workers themselves must pay.  
They say that as the workers produce  
everything, it all belongs to them by  
right, and will belong to them in fact  
just as soon as enough of the toilers  
will awake and, standing together, will  
say: "Get off our backs, you capital-  
istic skimmers, we have been running  
these industries long enough for your  
benefit, we now intend to own them  
ourselves, and will start in to enjoy  
the prosperity that you slick schem-  
ers have had a monopoly of so long."

H. J. S.

## Be Not Fooled.

Now that party and the Republican  
Party as well, are talking public  
ownership and howling against trusts,  
hoping by such means to swallow the  
Socialist Party. And if that is not  
enough to catch them one or the other  
of these parties will go further by  
indorsing almost everything Socialists  
want except doing away with the wage  
system, which they could not do  
without incurring the displeasure of  
the parasites who live off the labor  
of others, a thing they have no desire  
to do. Let every Socialist stand  
squarely upon the Socialist platform  
and for every principle contained in  
it. If Democrats or Republicans want  
to indorse these principles by com-  
ing into the Socialist Party let them  
come, but never consent to joining  
with any other party to obtain what  
you want, for whenever you do you  
lose your identity and become some-  
thing different. Of course, with loss  
of identity you also lose or leave be-  
hind the principles for which you  
were contending, and will go the way  
of the Greenback and Populist par-  
ties. I admonish you to steer clear  
of fusion with any party, for if the  
principles you are advocating are  
right you will grow from a third to a  
first party, and if they are not right  
they ought not and will not succeed  
in carrying the party into power.—  
Oklahoma Socialist.

## Ninth Ward Convention.

FOR NOMINATION OF CANDIDATE  
FOR HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

The Ninth ward convention of the  
Socialist Party for nominating a can-  
didate for the house of delegates,  
will be held Sunday evening, February  
1, at Concordia Turner hall. The  
comrades are requested to attend.

In the name of ST. LOUIS LABOR  
and ARBEITER-ZEITUNG we ac-  
knowledge the receipt of a \$20 dona-  
tion for our Socialist press from the  
Social Democratic Woman's club, and  
hereby thank our women friends for  
their liberal support of their press.

For ST. LOUIS LABOR and AR-  
BEITER-ZEITUNG,  
G. A. HOEHN, Manager.



# HURRAH FOR THE HOLIDAYS!

By Catherine Bruce Glasier, in "The Young Socialist."

Hurrah for the holidays! Every true child will be ready to shout that, however much they enjoy their school work, and I fancy every true teacher, too.

We have all just come through the Christmas and New Year holidays, and I have enjoyed mine so much—as I hope you all have, too—that I wanted to try and keep the thought of them with me a little longer. So I have chosen "Holidays" for the subject of this, my first bit of writing for you in your new magazine.

It is a grand subject for Socialists, for in the very word itself is hidden the promise that the best holidays the world has ever known will come when the Socialist battle has been won.

Have you ever cut open a tiny leaf or flower bud, and seen the layers lying tight, one within the other, waiting to be unfolded? I want to open up the word holiday for you just like that, so that you may be able to see into the very heart of it. But most of all I want you to take its meaning into your lives and keep warm there till it blossoms out into hundreds of actual holidays, each more beautiful than the last.

To begin, then, look at the word holiday closely—as I begin to pull it open just in the middle you will see a Y lying inside the L. For that is how it used to be spelt, and it was written in two words, so: Holy day.

But now we have to look at that word holy, and we find that that again has grown out of a far grander word—a word that carries its meaning so bravely that none can mistake

it—and that other word is whole.

There are lots of brothers and sisters lying round it, too. Healthy is a fine big brother to holy; and you all know that to heal anyone we have to make them whole, and that wholesome food is healthy food. But has healthy food anything to do with holy food? you will ask me. Let us look. We shall find two little sister words who stayed in Germany, who are able to make the whole relationship clear.

For in Germany wholesome is written heilsam and holy is written heilig. Now, then, where are we? Right at the heart of the word holiday at last. For I think you will easily see now that a HOLIDAY must be a day that helps to make and keep us whole.

And what is it to be whole? Think if you had a packet of sweet pea seeds—if you had planted them very carefully in good soil, where the sunshine could visit them and the soft spring showers—how you would watch over each little green shoot as it appeared, and long for it to spring up and climb its stick bravely, put out its leaves, and in due season, open its flowers with bright colors and sweet smell, and finally leave good seed behind. You would want each plant to be its best self—to become whole in fact.

Now, then, what are holidays? Days that help us to grow in body, in mind, and in spirit as strong and beautiful as it is possible for us to be. And what will our bodies need for that? Plenty of sunshine and plenty of fresh air; good food and good water (outside as well as in, remember), plenty of exercise and plenty of rest.

## OFFICIAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Socialist Party of St. Louis.

### FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE CITY SECRETARY

For the period from June 1, 1902, to January 3, 1903, both inclusive.

#### CAMPAIGN FUND RECEIPTS.

Subscription lists.....	\$318 10
<b>DONATIONS.</b>	
German Educational Society.....	\$39 10
Arbeiter Zeitung.....	22 44
St. Louis Labor.....	22 44
Individuals.....	51 97
	<b>135 95</b>

#### COLLECTIONS.

Hall meetings.....	\$66 52
General meetings.....	32 25
Street agitation.....	12 76
City central committee.....	1 30
	<b>112 83</b>
From campaign fund treasurer	
—Tyson.....	33 90
Pledges.....	24 00
Tenth congressional district fund—Dunn.....	5 00
Balance from Acting Secretary A. J. Lawrence.....	3 50
	<b>\$633 28</b>

#### SUNDRY RECEIPTS.

Membership dues.....	169 55
Miners fund.....	147 55
Literature.....	56 40
Supplies.....	40 42
Loans.....	40 00
Delegates' expense lists.....	33 80
Drum corps lists and tickets..	57 10
St. Louis Labor fund.....	22 15
Music hall committee.....	17 12
Balance sundries from Acting Secretary A. J. Lawrence..	6 63
Jefferson City attorney fund	6 25
"Missouri Socialists" fund..	5 56
Jefferson City attorney fund returned.....	4 50
Stationery.....	3 05
Advertising fund.....	3 00
Delegate expense fund returned.....	2 00
Music hall fund.....	1 80
Subscriptions to St. Louis Labor.....	1 50

Banner fund.....	1 50
Circular fund.....	1 00
Sundries.....	6 42
	<b>Total receipts.....\$1,261 28</b>

#### EXPENDITURES.

City secretary salary on account.....	165 00
Miners' fund.....	147 55
Dues to state secretary-treasurer.....	118 20
Music hall demonstration....	91 35
Circulars and dodgers.....	88 63
Postage.....	57 66
Signs, banners, painting and lettering.....	52 85
Rent.....	51 50
Stationery.....	40 71
Loans returned.....	40 00
Old S. D. P. bills paid.....	39 10
Delegates to convention.....	36 00
Campaign fund, Treasurer Tyson.....	35 55
Drum corps fund.....	45 10
Supplies.....	35 33
Literature.....	25 76
Mills meeting.....	23 00
St. Louis Labor fund.....	22 15
Donations to St. Louis Labor	21 00
Advertising (bill-posting)....	18 00
Jefferson City attorney.....	14 50
Old bill Union Brewing Co..	10 00
Notary public.....	11 00
Rappaport & Strickland....	8 00
Street agitation committee..	6 80
Fares—drum corps.....	5 00
Rubber stamps.....	3 55
Telegrams.....	2 80
Telephone.....	2 65
Subscriptions to St. Louis Labor.....	1 50
Express.....	1 40
Gas.....	1 00
Letter files.....	85
Exchange.....	42
Thos. J. Morgan.....	5 00
Sundries.....	15 11

Total expended.....	\$1,244 02
Balance on hand.....	17 26

Fraternally submitted,  
ALBERT E. SANDERSON,  
City Secretary.

St. Louis, Jan. 3, 1903.  
To Comrades of Local, St. Louis:  
We, the undersigned, auditors elected at the general meeting of the local

to audit the accounts of the city secretary, hereby certify that we have examined same and find them correct as per the above report.

DAVID ALLAN,  
OTTO KAEMMERER,  
Auditors.

### PUSHING THE GOOD WORK.

Trenton, Mo., Jan. 12, 1903.

Editor St. Louis Labor:

We have a young local with about twenty-five members in good standing, nearly all students at Ruskin college, and as a result financially impotent. When we organized this local we realized the necessity of following some plan to keep up interest in the meetings and began devoting part of each Sunday to the discussion of a plank in the Socialist platform which we have just finished. We will, next Sunday, take up the question of Prohibition, and the Sunday following the Single Tax, and so on, dealing with the various questions which are before the American public.

Personally I think no better use could be made of space than for the Socialist press to print an article devoted to a programme of subjects to be discussed by new locals, as very often interest in the movement languishes, due to the lack of the vitality that comes of open discussion, and the organizer's work, instead of producing a sound organization and a workingman's club, degenerates into a miscarriage. Yours fraternally,

FRANK RIVERS,  
Sec. S. P., Trenton, Mo.

### People's Fund and Welfare Association.

Meetings of the association take place every fourth Tuesday, at 8 p. m.

The board of directors meets every second Tuesday at 8 p. m.

### TWENTY-FOURTH WARD, ATTENTION.

All comrades of the Twenty-fourth ward who are willing to assist in arranging for a convention to nominate a house of delegates member and who will assist further in getting up a social demonstration will please send in their names at once to

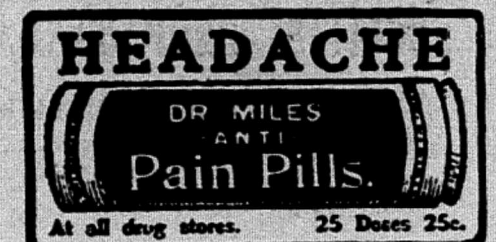
COMRADE J. H. POWELL,  
3308 Commonwealth Avenue.

UNDER SOCIALISM the rich idlers who live off the industrious through interests, rents and profits, and the penniless vagabonds who live off the industrious by begging, will both have to reform.

**Hiltenbrand**  
**CAFE**  
**514 Chestnut St.**  
**POPULAR PRICES.**



## DRINK ONLY UNION BEER.



## L. P. TYSON, PAINTER,

House and Sign Painting, Glazing and Graining. All work guaranteed for 5 years. Write or call.

1419 Gano Avenue.

## DR. L. H. DAVIS,

Office and Residence  
1025 Park Avenue.

Office Hours From  
7:30 to 8:30 a. m. 12:30 to 1:10 p. m.  
7 to 8 p. m.  
Kinloch Telephone A 1594.

## SALOON.

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

## CHAS. SPECHT,

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

## VISIT SCHNEIDER & GRAFE,

Popular Price Tailors,  
816 PINE STREET

WE SELL THE BEST  
**\$3.00 HAT MADE.**

W. H. ROETTER HAT CO.,  
518 PINE STREET

ALBERT ARNHOLD.  
Meat and Vegetable Market,

2102 S. Ninth Street.  
Orders Promptly Attended To.  
PHONE: BLUE 1043.  
Branch Store 820 Julia Street.

HIRE ONLY...  
Union Musicians.

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

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

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



## SOCIALIST PROPAGANDA.

### NOTES FROM THE FIELD OF AGITATION

#### ELEVENTH WARD SOCIALIST CONVENTION, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1903, AT 8 P. M.

At Basse's Hall, Broadway and Stein Street, for the Purpose of nominating a Candidate for the House of Delegates.

We, as Socialists, believing in the honesty and sincerity of the rank and file of the people, and knowing that all true reforms and improvements, political, economic and social, must be brought about by the mass of the people, invite ALL THE CITIZENS OF THE ELEVENTH WARD who are in accord and sympathy with the aims and objects of the Socialist Party to meet with us in this convention, which will be held according to the constitutional rules and regulations of the Socialist Party of St. Louis.

We call upon the members of organized labor and their sympathizers to join with us in this important election.

We call upon all sincere advocates of the public ownership of public utilities to co-operate with the Socialist Party, the only political party which demands that public utilities be operated in the interest of the TAX-EARNERS, as opposed to that of the TAXPAYERS.

At the November election the Socialist Party polled many more votes in the Eleventh ward than all other reform parties combined. Respectfully,

#### ELEVENTH WARD SOCIALIST CLUB.

At the loom you toil and weave,  
For their ore the rocks you cleave,  
And the horn of plenty still  
To its very brim you fill.  
Where, tho, is prepared your meal?  
Where may you a warm hearth feel?  
Where's for you a festive garb?  
Where for you a sword so sharp?

#### THE WORKINGMEN'S SICK AND DEATH BENEFIT SOCIETY.

Met Saturday night at Druid's hall and elected the following officers for the ensuing term: President, J. Gablemann; vice-president, Ernest Koenig; financial secretary, Phil Mueller; recording secretary, Fred Schreier; treasurer, Chas. Specht; auditors: Gus Eckhoff and H. Reinhard; trustees: H. Mueller, G. A. Hoehn and Fred Arend. Committee on physicians: H. Denger, C. Dishinger, J. Schaerff and C. Messer.

Everything by you is wrought,  
But of all you there's naught!  
And of all things but alone,  
Is the chain you forge, your own.  
Chain that round your body clings,  
That has bent your spirits' wings,  
That enthalls your children too—  
That is the reward for you.

#### TENTH WARD CAMPAIGN.

Tenth Ward club met at Southwest Turner hall. Comrades Ruesche, Ottesky and Hasserman were elected a campaign committee. Comrade Hoehn was elected committee for press and literature. Subscription lists and nomination blanks were given out. Campaign committee was instructed to secure several halls for public meetings.

Gems you raise from darkest mine,  
Are but made for rogues to shine;  
Cloth you weave, but curse and fear  
Bears for you in soldiers' gear  
Houses that your hands erect,  
Have no roof you to protect.  
Those, whom you with all provide,  
Tread on you in haughty pride.

#### UNITED MINE WORKERS

Met in convention in Indianapolis and agreed to demand increase of wages. A feature of Secretary Wilson's report was a statement showing that the organization has \$1,072,120.29 on deposit in banks. Regarding the strike relief fund raised last summer,

practically all of which has been spent, he said:

"The total amount donated by the different branches of our organization was \$258,343.94. The total amount received from the special anthracite assessment was \$1,967,026.34, making a total of \$2,225,370.28 from the members of the United Mine Workers to assist their brethren in the anthracite coal fields. To this amount must be added \$412,954.14, donated by the trades unions and the public, making a grand total of \$2,645,324.52."

Human bees, did nature true  
Give but honey unto you?  
See the drones about you soar!  
Have you lost the sting you bore?  
Waken, laborers, to your right!  
Learn at last to know your might!  
All the wheels will cease to go  
If your strong arm wants it so.

#### INT. STONE MASON'S UNION

Met in Colorado Springs and elected the following officers:

President, John Schwab of St. Louis; secretary-treasurer, George Jones of Pittsburg; vice-presidents, S. Hague, of East Liverpool, O., and A. E. Miller, of Burlington, Ia. Last night a banquet was given by the local lodge. To-morrow the delegates will visit Cripple Creek.

Pale will your oppressors turn  
When your burden you will spurn,  
When aside the plow you lay,  
When, it is enough, you say.  
Break the double yoke in twain!  
Break the dread of slavery's pain!  
Break the pain of slavery's dread!  
Bread means freedom, freedom bread!

#### Flower-Starved Children.

"It will not be much of a surprise to learn that the children of Chicago slums know nothing of flowers, and that in a recent test made there were only a few here and there who had even a name for blossoms shown them. It is a pathetic fact, however, that these little waifs greeted the sight of these flowers with every manifestation of delight. One of the saddest phases of the overcrowded urban existence is that the beauty and bounteousness of nature is denied to thousands shut up from one year's end to another in narrow streets. Being nature's children, the loss of communication with her thousand helpful forms leaves the deprived generation morally, mentally and physically less capable, less able to fulfill life's duties and know its real joys." —Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

Such sop as the above makes the toiler tired, to use a plain term. "Flower-starved children," why you can go into every large city and find children who are flour-starved; whose parents do not make enough to buy the commonest foods in quantities large enough to keep the wolf from the door, and in these same cities we find these cheerful idiots of the class noted above who are treating these poor children to the magnificent sight of some of the flowers which God ordained that we should all enjoy, but which is denied many by the greediness of men who pile up gold at the expense of their less fortunate brothers.

An empty stomach does not sigh for flowers, it wants the taste of flour.—The Amalgamated Journal.

Under Socialism the ladies of creation will be on a par with the lords of creation.

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

UNDER SOCIALISM the earth and the fullness thereof will belong to all the people and not to part of the people.

UNDER SOCIALISM it will be difficult for a man to use his brain and muscle for selfish ends as it is now for him to use his physical and mental powers for good.

## NOMINATION CONVENTION.

### OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY OF ST. LOUIS

To be Held Saturday, January 31, at Delabar's Hall.

To the Comrades of Local St. Louis, Greeting—The city central committee, acting on the instructions of Local St. Louis, have ordered that the city convention of the Socialist Party be convened at Delabar's hall, Saturday, January 31, 1903, at 7:30 p. m., for the nomination of candidates for the city ticket of the Socialist Party.

ALBERT E. SANDERSON,  
City Secretary.

#### A Beautiful Book.

Is the cloth bound volume of "The Comrade." It contains more than 300 illustrations, cartoons, and portraits, and a wealth of good reading matter. Price, \$2.25 postpaid. A year's subscription to "The Comrade" is \$1, single copies cost 10c. Description circular specimen illustrations free.

THE COMRADE PUBLISHING CO.,  
11 Cooper Square, N. Y.

#### People's Fund and Welfare Association.

The board of directors of the People's Fund and Welfare association meets the second Tuesday of each month. General meeting of the association on the 4th Tuesday of each month. All members are requested to attend.

UNDER SOCIALISM a mechanic will not be hitched to his machine like a mule to a wagon and be driven by a boss, but the machine will be his helper in making honest wares under the direction of his most skillful fellow-workman.

UNDER SOCIALISM all the conditions will be favorable to the development of the individual, for the daily grind for the bare necessities of existence will be changed to a few hours of work with such facilities as will make it a recreation.

UNDER SOCIALISM men will not frequent public houses because of a dingy, miserable home, or because of the lack of fit clothing to appear elsewhere.

## English Socialist Literature.

Will be sold at cost by the People's Fund and Welfare association, Eleventh and Locust streets. Here is a chance to do good propaganda work! All kinds of papers, magazines, pamphlets and books. Mr. Louis Kober will be found at the place every Monday and Thursday, from 5 to 6:30 p. m.; Sundays from 10 to 11 a. m. Ward branches and clubs should not fail to avail themselves of this chance to secure good and cheap literature.

LOUIS KOBER.

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Satisfaction or Your Money Back.  
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Evenings  
Until  
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Money Back if You  
Are Not Satisfied.

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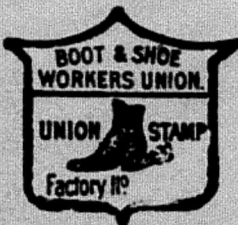
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### Shoes Bearing This Stamp

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.





# Lessons in Scientific Socialism.

FOR SOCIALIST STUDENTS.

## THE MODERN REVOLUTION.

By BELFORT HAX.

There is an old German legend, embodied in a well-known poem, which relates how, in the days when Prussia and Austria were rent by the feuds of king and empress, there lived in a quiet country town of the former country the maiden Leonora, whose lover, Wilhelm, was away, fighting with Frederick's army. One day, the legend relates, when for a long time no tidings had been heard of him, news came of the battle of Prague, and of the conclusion of peace, and following thereupon arrived the victorious troops on their way home. But among all the host Wilhelm is looked for in vain; there is none who can tell what fate has befallen him. Leonora knows no consolation. In a moment of despairing grief she throws herself on the ground and blasphemes heaven: At nightfall a charger in full speed is heard, and at the gate a rider dismounts. He calls to Leonora to dress quickly, for "Thou must ride a hundred leagues

this night.  
My nuptial couch to share."  
She mounts the charger in haste. In furious gallop they hurry along, amid a cloud of dust and showers of sparks. As they whirl o'er heath and bog and road, the ravens flap their wings, the bells toll, the frogs croak in chorus. There passes a funeral procession, and a spectral rabble dancing round a gibbet sweep along in their train. At cock-crow they reach a graveyard, when, in an instant, the rider's mantle and jerkin fall in pieces, disclosing no Wilhelm, but a skeleton with scythe and hour-glass. The charger vanishes in flame. Walls issue from an open grave, into which Leonora sinks, while, in the moonlight, phantoms dance around in giddy circles; the burden of their song:

"Thy body's knell we toll;  
May God preserve thy soul!"

We may, I think, in the story of Leonora's ride possibly find some parallel to the history of humanity in this nineteenth century. The civilization in whose embrace we have been clasped, and whose mantle has been covering us, and of whose praises we are never tired; what is its nature? What is beneath that fair-seeming jerkin; is it a thing of flesh and blood or is it a ghastly skeleton? Whither it is leading us—to an idyllic loved-scene or to a graveyard and a tomb? Will the steed on which we are dashing forward, as we fondly imagine, to untold havens of commercial bliss, vanish in flame—it may chance of nitro-glycerine or of some other flame—or will it endure?

These are the questions involved in our subject of to-night, and they are questions which, in some form, or other, are being asked by all thinking men in the present day. The majority will concede that we are passing through a period of change, though the true nature of that change they may not be so willing to admit.

It is our business now to examine briefly the nature of the stuff or raw material that is woven into our state system, our manners and customs, and even our religion. A moment's glance at these elements of our civilization will show us that they have as their material basis two institutions, viz: land-ownership and capital. With the principle of land-ownership I do not propose especially to detain your attention to-night; firstly, because it has been dealt with at length—though it is true nowhere thoroughly—in many recent works which, doubtless, many present have read; and, secondly, because the existence of pri-

vate property in land, important as it is, is really of minor importance to the existence of a capitalistic mode of production. Hence into the fallacy of the theory of which we have heard so much lately, that the mere confiscation of competition rents would effect any vast change in our civilization, I do not propose to enter otherwise than by implication.

The foregoing, then, are the factors constituting the texture of our social system—the mantle in which we are enwrapped. Steam, electricity—the inventions, the discoveries, the vast development of machinery distinguishing the nineteenth century from all other ages—these things are the steed bearing us along the giddy whirl of modern life. The middle-class man, the merchant, the manufacturer or his hanger-on, dreams of the universal spread of this, his civilization; with its churches and chapels; its missionary organizations "for spreading the light of the gospel into foreign parts;" its shunting-yards; its factory chimneys; its transcontinental railways; its west End houses; its suburban villas; as the end of all progress, the bourne of humanity. In his impetuous course he never thinks of stopping to ask the question: "What is happiness? What is the ideal having possession of me? What is the hope I am clasping? Like Leonora, human nature has been deprived of its ideal; the dream of classicism, of the ideal city, or of the perfect life of wisdom, has passed away. The dream of the mediaeval monk, of the perfect life after death in communion with a supra-mundane god-head and a company of glorified saints, has passed away also, so far as constituting a practical life-object for men is concerned.

It is worth one's while just now to stroll about the great fashionable squares about midnight to see the life of London in its true seasonable state. House after house is illuminated with hundreds of lights; long lines of magnificent carriages and automobiles line the streets; others dash up and down, either bringing fresh arrivals or carrying people away; awninged doorways are crowded with powdered flunkies, and the air is rent with the cries of porters and footmen urging comfortable and easy-going coachmen to come along and get out of the way to make room for my lord Thingumbob's carriage. I went out last night and made a round of Mayfair. There must have been at least a hundred entertainments in the great houses. Imagine what this means in the expenditure of wealth. Think of the flowers, the wine, the music and the many hundreds of people employed in the making of the costumes.—Young Socialist.

### NOTICE TO COMRADES.

Comrades, it is for the good of your paper not to send in any more of the old "Mo. S." "St. L. L." sub-cards, because the new management can not pay any bills with them. Cash is preferred.

It is not charity that Socialism asks for the working people. It is justice. No man has a right to take from labor any part of its earnings. The vulgar "charity" of financial hogs does in no sense cover their "multitude of sins."—Idaho Socialist.

UNDER SOCIALISM the interest of capital and labor will be identical; because labor will be properly recognized as the creator and owner of all capital, and the capitalist who is today the mischief maker will be abolished.

50c PER WEEK  
DETROIT JEWEL <sup>as low</sup>  
Steel Ranges \$25.75.  
Best made  
for the money.....

CHIFFONIERE, <sup>for</sup>  
Mirror back, neatly carved \$7.75  
wood, finished in oak.....

Hellrung & Grimm, 16th and  
Cass Avenue

98c Buys Pair of  
LACE CURTAINS.

3 1-12 yards long, buttonhole edge,  
nice patterns.

A 100-Piece  
DINNER SET \$5.95

Dresden shapes, hard to detect  
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Suits to Order from \$12.00 Up.

Pants to Order from \$3.50 Up.

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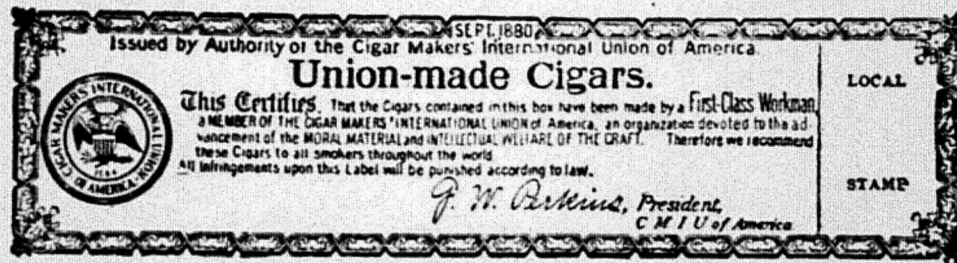
WE EMPLOY UNION TAILORS ONLY.

## 615 Franklin Avenue.

OUR GUARANTEE:

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

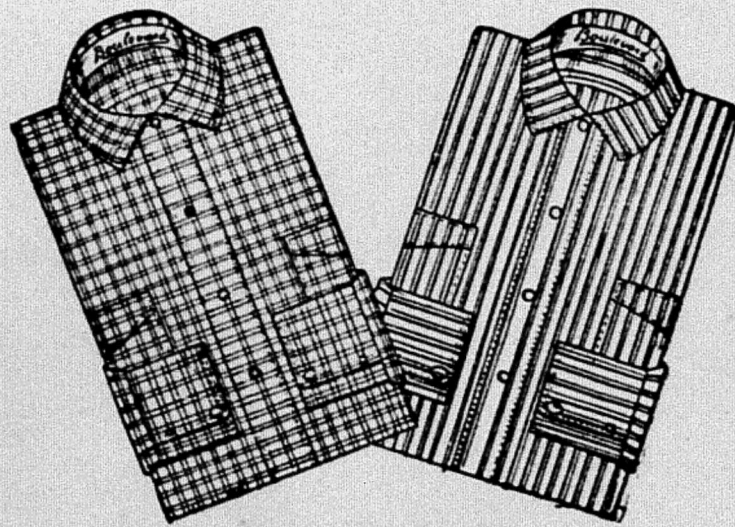
## Smoke Only Union Made Cigars.



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

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This is the



Label of the

INTERNATIONAL SHIRT, WAIST AND LAUNDRY WORKERS' UNION, which can be found on all Shirts made in the celebrated Boulevard Shirt Factory, 616 N. Seventh Street, by the best skilled UNION LABOR, under fair conditions. If you can not get them from your DEALER, kindly call or write us and we will gladly make them for you.

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Bar Supplied With Finest  
WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

I. J. BAUER, Manager.





**THE SOCIALIST PARTY.**

National Committee Meets at Lindell Hotel, January 29, at 10 a. m.

**NATIONAL SECRETARY'S REPORT FOR DECEMBER, 1902.**

**RECEIVED.**

December 1, balance on hand.	
strike	\$ 5 10
December 1, balance on hand, party	518 72

**NATIONAL DUES.**

Alabama	\$ 3 70
Arizona	1 80
Arkansas	7 70
California	25 00
Colorado (in arrears 2 mo's.)	
Connecticut	16 15
Florida	5 00
Idaho (in arrears 1 mo.)	
Illinois (in arrears 2 mo's.)	60 00
Indiana	30 80
Iowa (paid in January)	
Kansas (in arrears 10 mo's.)	
Kentucky	6 05
Louisiana	6 30
Maine	25 00
Massachusetts	30 00
Michigan (paid in January)	
Minnesota	10 00
Missouri	16 30
Montana	10 00
Maryland	70
Nebraska (in arrears 1 mo.)	
New Hampshire	8 75
New Jersey (in arrears 2 mo's.)	30 00
New York (in arrears 3 mo's.)	125 00
North Dakota (in arrears 3 mo's.)	
Ohio	50 00
Oklahoma (in arrears 5 mo's.)	
Oregon (paid in January)	
Pennsylvania	60 00
South Dakota (paid in January)	
Tennessee	3 60
Texas (in arrears 4 mo's.)	
Vermont	3 70
Virginia	1 00
Washington	37 30
West Virginia	2 60
Wisconsin (paid in January)	
Total national dues	\$ 566 45
Received for supplies	\$ 34 20
Received for strike fund	40 15
Received for miscellaneous	15 14
	\$1,180 37

**EXPENDED.**

Exchange (money orders and checks)	\$ 1 35
Expense	15 95
Express	99
National secretary, salary	83 37
Office help	64 00
Postage, party	12 06
Postage account L. L. bureau	15 75
Propaganda	193 90
J. S. Roche (4 weeks)	48 00
Stationery	3 35
Steiner Engraving and Badge Co, emblems	35 00

Telegrams	1 30
Printing party supplies	89 00
Printing L. L. bureau	5 25
W. B. Wilson, strike relief	45 26
Mrs. H. B. East (balance account com. report)	55 00
W. E. McDermut (balance account com. report)	106 08
A. L. Edwards (account Chicago N. E. B.)	25 00
Office equipment	5 85
January 1, 1903, balance on hand	370 91

\$1,180 37

LEON GREENBAUM,  
National Secretary.

**General Meeting.**

**PUBLIC MEETINGS AND CITY CONVENTION ARRANGED.**

A special meeting of local St. Louis was held at Delabar's hall Sunday, January 18, at 7 p. m.

A committee of five, consisting of Comrades Sanderson, A. J. Lawrence, Diluo, Crouch and Gabelein, with McInturff and Diluo as alternates, was elected to recommend to the national committee.

1st, That the national headquarters be retained in St. Louis, and

2d, That Local St. Louis shall be given the power to recommend to national committee the names of candidates for members of local quorum of the national committee.

The following named members of Local St. Louis were nominated, from which, in the event of St. Louis being retained as national headquarters, the national committee should select five members of the local quorum: David Allan, Sanderson, Hoehn, Kober, McInturff, Scheffler, Hildebrand, Diluo, C. J. Lawrence, Crouch, Beger, Bohannon.

**Free Lecture Hall.**

The People's Fund and Welfare association offer the use of their hall at the northwest corner Eleventh and Locust streets, free of charge, to all organizations for open lectures, entertainments and discussions on social, educational, economic, and all questions of vital interest to the people.

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

UNDER SOCIALISM the fittest will survive, but such survivors will be fit for a higher, purer and better life, while the present survivors of the competitive system are fittest only because they are (more than the average man) like the coyote and rattlesnake.

UNDER SOCIALISM every human being will have for use or consumption everything his labor has created, or its equivalent in some other product.

**BUSINESS DIRECTORY.**

DRUGGIST—Wm. R. Schettler, 5300 N. Broadway. Everything you want.

GROCERY—Esselbruegge Mercantile Co., Groceries and Liquors, 5138-44 N. Broadway.

GROCERY—Hermann Rinderknecht, Groceries, Feed, Provisions, Wines, Liquors and Cigars, 6130 N. Broadway.

SAND—Charles Vohrenhold, Moulding Sand, 4201 N. Twentieth St. Phone Kinloch D 440.

SALOON—John Loumann, 5134 N. Broadway. The choicest always on hand.

SALOON—Bloemcke & Co.'s Branch Saloon and Boardinghouse, 4220 N. Broadway. Our service always best.

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

SALOON—The Cobweb Bar. Fine Liquors and cigars. Andy's Place, 9th and Fine. Bell. Main 1923; Kinloch. A 989.

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**Practical Machinists.**

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Made with Union Label.



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**Excursions to Millstadt, Ill.**

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

**MAKE IMMEDIATE ARRANGEMENTS**

for EXCURSIONS to

**MILLSTADT, ILL.**

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

**MILLSTADT LIEDERKRANZ PARK.**

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

**GEORGE DISTLER,**

Manager Millstadt Brewing Co., Millstadt, Ill.

**GRAND**

**Progressive Euchre Party and Hop,**

GIVEN BY THE

**HERWEGH SINGING SOCIETY,**

At DODIER HALL, 20th and Dodier Streets,

On Sunday, February 15, 1903.

Euchre begins at 2.30 p. m. sharp.

TICKETS, 25c a Person.

Over 100 Valuable Prizes.

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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.

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

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ASK FOR

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

MANUFACTURED HERE IN ST. LOUIS

AND

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

Be sure and call for them, and assist Union Labor

F. R. RICE MERCANTILE CIGAR FACTORY, 308 N. FOURTH STREET