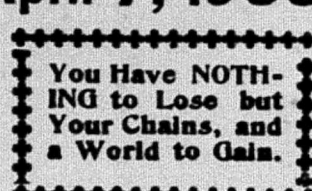


ST. LOUIS LABOR.



OFFICE: 22 N. 4th St.

Phone: Kinloch, A1283.

VOL. IV.

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

NO. 113.

THE FINAL APPEAL.

Every Union Man and Socialist Must Do His Duty by Voting the Socialist Party Ticket.

Election Day Should Be a Holiday for Most of the Socialist Workers.

Day of election, Tuesday, April 7. The time for action has come. Our comrades and friends must work day and night in order to win the battle.

Never before have the conditions been more favorable.

Never before have our comrades done more quiet and systematic propaganda work than in this campaign.

It is rumored that in some South St. Louis wards the Ziegenhein-Kratz-Gutke Republicans and the Lemp-Butler Democrats are co-operating in their work of shielding the convicted and indicted boodlers. It is reported that in the Ninth ward the Democratic machine politicians will support Mr. Nolde, the Republican nominee for house of delegates, against Gabelmann, the Socialist candidate, while in the Tenth ward the Republican candidate, Simmons, has practically given up the fight, and the Republican saloon campaigners are making propaganda for Mr. Hughes, the Democratic candidate for house of delegates.

In the Ninth and Tenth wards the Democratic and Republican machines have practically combined against the Socialist Party candidates, Gabelmann and Hoehn.

Comrades, we may feel proud of this achievement. The fact that So-

cialism forces the old parties to combine against our party must be encouraging to every true Socialist and worker in the labor movement.

Comrades, agitate among your neighbors and friends, among your fellow workers in the factory and workshop.

The Socialist Party ticket is third in the bunch of ballots. The tickets will be as follows:

- First. DEMOCRATIC Party ticket.
- Second. REPUBLICAN Party ticket.
- Third. SOCIALIST Party ticket.
- Fourth. INDEPENDENT ticket.
- Fifth. S. L. P. ticket.

The last campaign circular is ready for distribution. The edition of this circular, up to Thursday morning, is 30,000, of which 14,000 will go into the Seventh, Eighth, Ninth and Tenth wards.

About 150 comrades are needed for the South St. Louis wards to assist in the work on election day.

We need the help of every comrade and friend in this important campaign.

Vote the Socialist Party ticket STRAIGHT, in order to get your vote counted. Don't scratch, because in many instances the judges and clerks agree not to count the scratched votes on the third party tickets.

THE IGNORING OF MR. FOLK.

The Boodle Combine is Doing all in Its Power to Save the Convicted and Indicted Boodlers.

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH.

The Post-Dispatch asked yesterday why Circuit Attorney Folk was not invited to the dinner given by Mayor Wells to President Francis.

The question is not trivial or flip-pant. It does not touch personal relations or social recognitions. It is a question of vital importance concerning public policy in a municipal crisis.

The dinner was not a private, but a public function. Mayor Wells thus designated it when, regardless of social relations, he invited public officers and the heads of business and political organizations. He specifically characterized the dinner as a public function when he told his guests that he had invited them as representatives of "all that is progressive and essential in the formation and maintenance of this city."

Coupled with the ignoring of Folk was the recognition of Fontana, whose admission to the house of delegates and whose conduct there were public scandals. Several prominent citizens who have been besmirched by the boodle exposure were also recognized.

Putting aside all consideration of

Mr. Folk as a man, it must be admitted that as a public prosecutor he represents the exposure of corruption and the prosecution of the bribers and boodlers who have plundered St. Louis; he represents in St. Louis the public sentiment against boodling and municipal rascality; he represents outside of St. Louis the embodiment of the forces that make for municipal purity and honesty.

There is no question of the mayor's official probity and zeal for the public welfare, but when he, as mayor, deliberately and without explanation ignores Mr. Folk's title to recognition as representative of the aggressive forces working for the redemption of St. Louis, what interpretation will be put upon his action?

Will not the outside world regard the discrediting of the prosecutor who has successfully assaulted the strongholds of municipal corruption as proof of the charge that the leading men of St. Louis oppose the fight against corruption?

Will not the officeholders who may be willing to do their duty see in the discrediting of this faithful public officer a warning that the consequences of zealous fidelity to duty

PREPARING FOR THE CAMPAIGN OF 1904.

Latest Notes from the Field of Propaganda and Organization.

Cincinnati, O., March 31, 1903.

Two thousand Socialists and sympathizers with the Socialist Party were at Music hall last night to hear Eugene V. Debs, the high priest and ablest leader of the Socialist Party, speak in behalf of the local ticket and denounce in vigorous terms the bogus "reform" of the Fusionists, the false pretenses of M. E. Ingalls and Mr. Ingalls' record and utterances.

While there have been larger political meetings in Music hall, there has never been a more enthusiastic assemblage. As Debs scored point after point for the cause he advocates, these 2,000 men cheered with a spirit that showed they believed in their principles, regardless of what the majority of the people think of the correctness of the ideas advanced.

But the climax of the meeting came when Mr. Debs, passing from national to local questions, touched upon the election of next week, and in terms that left no doubt, expressed himself on Mr. Ingalls and his \$1.12 idea of workingmen. When Debs said:

"Mr. Ingalls ought to have to live on that \$1.12 for about six months," there was a roar of approval that showed Mr. Ingalls' evasion of the question put to him a hundred times since the campaign has not deceived those workingmen present.

GENERATES MISERY.

When, following up his remarks, Mr. Debs said:

"It is precisely the condition that such a paltry wage produces that generates the misery, the vice and crime that Mr. Ingalls so piously protests against and so patriotically proposes to stamp out if entrusted with political power," it was evident he again voiced the sentiment of those who heard him.

And again, as he said:

"If the working class of Cincinnati will take this \$1.12 standard approved by Mr. Ingalls and compare it with the wage standard of the railroad president, and then take a photograph of the habitation of the \$1.12 serf and one of the railroad president's palace, they will see at a glance what the real issue of this campaign, and they will conclude that they can not afford to forge the fetters more securely by casting their votes for Mr. Ingalls, of the Big Four corporation, on election day," there was an outburst of approval that not often greets a public speaker.

MR. DEBS SPEAKS.

In opening Mr. Debs said:

"There is no darkness but ignorance." This six simple words by Shakespeare embody a world of wisdom. The converse of this proposition is likewise true. There is no light but intelligence. It is my mission here this evening to dispel the darkness as far as possible and usher in the light of reason."

spell ostracism and political ruin?

Will not the boodlers and bribers who are shivering in the shadow of the penitentiary find in the incident cause for gratulation and glee, and assurance that powerful influences are arrayed against their prosecutors?

The Post-Dispatch supported Mayor Wells and finds much to commend in his administration. For this reason

Then he gave in length the history of the railroad strike in 1894 and the growth since then of the Socialist movement. He eulogized the party as the only one representing the real interests of the working people. When he began discussing the local situation and election, Mr. Debs said:

"Every municipal campaign has an important bearing on state and national politics. . . . They will tell you that the trusts have nothing to do with the cleaning of the streets of Cincinnati. So long as these trusts exist there will be an ever-widening army who will be willing to clean the streets. Here a reform party has been organized whose high purpose, it is claimed, is to rescue the people from mismanagement. I don't live here, but it seems to me I recognize the same old features of Democracy. I have read its platform and I must say that I am not impressed by it.

"The Republicans also have a platform. The last paragraph says: 'We solemnly promise to do these things if you keep us in power.' They want your votes, and want them badly. The Democrats go a step further. They are willing to attach an affidavit to their promise and are willing to add a \$2 bill for each vote.

"If Mr. Ingalls is correctly quoted that \$1.12 a day is enough for any laboring man, and that \$1.50 a day would make a fool of him, all that I have to say is that he ought to have to live on that stipend for about six months. It is precisely the conditions that such a paltry wage produces that generates the misery, the vice and the crime that he so piously protests against, and so patriotically proposes to stamp out, if entrusted with political power. If the working class of Cincinnati will take this \$1.12 a day standard, approved by Mr. Ingalls, and compare it with the wage standard of the railroad president, and then take a photograph of the habitation of the \$1.12 serf and one of the railroad president's palace, they will see at a glance what the real issue is in this campaign. And they will conclude that they can not afford to forge their fetters more securely by casting their votes for Mr. Ingalls, of the Big Four corporation, on election day."

In concluding, he said:

"When the means of production are no longer private property there will be no incentive for corrupt politics. Not only this, but vice and crime will disappear, for the simple reason that it will no longer generate these demoralizing and destroying forces."

Mr. Debs was greeted with enthusiasm that must have been extremely gratifying, as showing that his long, self-sacrificing battle for the cause he espouses is appreciated by its followers.

it is tender of his reputation and asks him to consider the consequences of his appearing to frown upon the prosecution of corruptionists, or to yield to influences inimical to the public welfare. In this crisis in the progress of St. Louis all men of strength and standing must place themselves squarely on the side of law enforcement, honestly and efficiency in our municipal government.

EUGENE V. DEBS IN CINCINNATI.

Two Thousand Socialists Listen to the Socialist Orator.

National Headquarters,
Socialist Party,
Omaha, Neb., March 28, 1903.

The Kentucky state convention of the Socialist Party, held March 22, was the largest in its history, and attended by 160 delegates. The following ticket was nominated: For governor, Adam Nagel, Newport; lieutenant-governor, F. R. Markert, Louisville; treasurer, James Pocock, Bellevue; auditor, J. C. Wells, Louisville; superintendent of public instruction, Daniel Bond, Science Hill; commissioner of agriculture, A. A. Lewis, Covington; clerk of court of appeals, Daniel McMath. Press reports state that there was great enthusiasm when the state platform was adopted.

* * *

Utah state convention will be held in Federation of Labor hall, 76 South Second street, Salt Lake City, Tuesday, April 7, 1903.

* * *

Comrade Frederick G. Strickland will probably make a lecturing and organizing tour of the middle western states during the summer months, under the direction of the national lecture bureau of the Socialist Party.

* * *

Secretary Miller, of Local Norfolk, Va., reports steady growth in membership, and that Socialism is becoming popular in Norfolk. He says: "When the Dixie boys are aroused and know they are right there will be no stopping them. Come what may you will find them on the skirmish line, to stay there until we are in the capitalist strong-hold, which is the seat of the federal government."

* * *

Comrade John W. Slayton begins his tour under the national headquarters at Erie, Pa., April 7, speaking for the carpenters' union. The Central Labor union of Warren, O., has him for a big demonstration on the 9th, and carpenters of Washington, Pa., on the 17th. The intervening dates will be filled with meetings among Ohio locals. Slayton spoke at Toledo, March 24, with "Mother" Jones, at a big Socialist meeting, and the Toledo Times said his address was "masterly and the clearest exposition of the Socialist position ever heard in Toledo."

* * *

Comrade George D. Herron has placed the entire arrangements of his lecture for the Socialist Party, after his return from Europe, this summer, under the control of the national headquarters.

* * *

Plans are being developed at national headquarters by which every part of the United States can be covered by organizers and speakers for the Socialist Party.

* * *

Among the orders for supplies received during the week was one for 10,000 of the new platforms, and 1,000 membership cards, from Massachusetts, and another from Colorado for 3,000 applications, 2,000 "Why Socialists Pay Dues," and 1,000 membership cards.

* * *

Socialists of Chicago held largest public demonstration in their history on Thursday, March 26, in the interest of the Socialist Party municipal ticket. The Auditorium, the largest hall in the city, was packed to the doors, at admission of 25 cents to \$1. "Mother" Jones and Father McGrady were the principal speakers, and both were greeted with enthusiasm. In beginning her address, "Mother" Jones said:

"I feel that we are nearly the end of our fight, because this magnificent gathering tells me the workers are at last awakening to a sense of their

duty. It is only when our masters see us politically organized that they fear us, and realize our power. As long as we are content with an industrial organization the capitalists can get injunctions against us and can send troops to shoot us down. But when we gain control of the government they will not have the power to shoot us. We will be the government."

* * *

Requests for organizing material relative to the organization of new locals, have been received from various places in Arkansas, Georgia, Idaho, Indian territory, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Nebraska, Oklahoma and Vermont.

ENTHUSIASM IN OHIO.

The Socialists Expect Encouraging Results from Present Campaign.

Dayton, O., March 31, 1903.

Comrades in Springfield are making one of the greatest campaigns ever started in that city. They promise a great surprise on April 6, and from the accounts of the system that they have adopted in spreading the propaganda it would seem that they were going to do all that is promised.

Cleveland Socialists are putting up a hot campaign in spite of the so-called Tom Johnson Socialism, and they promise to show a good increase after the votes are counted. The lines are being more clearly drawn in that city, and it is hoped that the future will show great results.

Cincinnati Socialists are greatly elated over the position which they have secured upon the official ballot in the April election. They will be the second ticket upon the ballot, the democrats having to go into fourth position on account of fraudulent petitions.

Socialist candidate for mayor in Hamilton, Frank J. Liesner, has created a great sensation by preferring charges against the present mayor of that city. An expert has been called from Cincinnati to go over the books, but Mayor Bosch refused to give over books for auditing until after consultation with an attorney. Excitement runs high, and Socialists are being made by the score as a result of the expose.

CAMPAIGN FUND RECEIVED TO MARCH 31.

Amount from last week.....	\$ 95 25
Wm. Linchet	55
W. Fontey	25
W. Liebe	25
F. Schoenfeld	25
F. Labsen	25
Wm. Voegel	3 00
W. Siroky	50
Cash	10
H. Siroky	25
Chair	25
O. J. Press	25
J. F. Koffren	25
Cash	25
Jealan	29
Kubik	25
Zdvoraek	25
A. Nahlik	25
A. Gutzmann	25
Silverstein	25
Wuest	25
Brewers' and Maltsters' Union No. 6, List 244	3 55
Socialist Women's club	5 00
Herman Mohn	50
J. Messmer	50
Chas. Mueller	50
O. Schulze	25
Chas. Wilson	25
E. A. Langley	05
H. Weiman	05
E. Stibal	10
Gus Schmitz	05

B. H. Benhoff	50
E. L. Alliff	10
Louis Gloeckner	1 00
Bohemian Socialist club	1 85
Ludwig Winter	50
R. Fuelle	1 00
Brewers' and Maltsters' Union No. 6, list 227	1 50
Brewers' and Maltsters' Union No. 6, list 231	6 50
Peter Weiss	50
W. C. Wagner	50
F. G. Williamson	1 00
C. C. Ziegler	50
Chas. A. Nosling	50
Thos. L. Savage	25
J. Necker	25
Peter Rosacker	2 00
Chas. Trisko	25
Brewers' and Maltsters' Union No. 6, list 64	9 05
Brewers' and Maltsters' Union No. 6, list 234	4 20
Brewers' and Maltsters' Union No. 6, list 254	7 50
Brewers' and Maltsters' Union No. 6, list 235	1 50
Brewers' and Maltsters' Union No. 6, list 222	3 25
Chas. A. Nelsen	35
Felix Lawrence	1 00
Mrs. Hoehn	1 00
Henry Prien	25
E. Milochritz	25
C. Merkle	25
H. Millenger	25
C. Koenig	25
M. Kunz	50
W. O	10
Otto Pauls	50
Jas. Shea	50

Total up to March 31.....\$165 55
DAVID ALLAN, City Secretary.

TENTH WARD CAMPAIGN FUND.

A. Schulz	\$ 25
L. Steinmetz	25
Aug. Risch	25
E. Seiler	25
Ad. Gschwind	25
E. Zimmermann	25
A. Pankau	50
Christ Ramming	25
Fred Kost	25
Frank Wirtz	25
M. Marks	25
Jacob Roesser	25
Albert Arnold	1 00
G. Zimmermann	25
M. Vlasak	1 00
W. Ruesche	50
Chas. Boos	25
J. Marinar	25
H. L.	25
Robt. Poenack	25

H. Fellner	50
B. Diedrich	25
E. T. Kneebusch	25
P. Klose	25
F. Hoffman	25
E. Scheurmann	50
G. M.	1 00
Philip Doelcher	25
Wm. Fischer	1 00
Jacob Fries	1 00

\$12 25

Perviously Received.....\$27 90

Total

WM. RUESCHE, Treasurer.

BEER BREWERS' BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION

The St. Louis Beer Brewers' Benevolent association is making arrangements for a grand excursion to Millstadt, Ill., Sunday, May 17. A special train has been chartered and the prospects are that this will be one of the most successful labor excursions of the season. Further particulars later on.

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.

CUSTOM SHOE MAKERS.

Local Union No. 245 will meet first and third Sundays of the month. Members will please attend. "Shoe Maker's hall," Twenty-second and Franklin avenue. Custom shoe makers desiring to become members of our union are invited. F. BOCK, Pres. H. H. JOBE, Fin. Sec.



New Union Factory on Randolph, near Jefferson.

HAMILTON, BROWN SHOE COMPANY.

New Union Factory.

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



SOCIALISM IN ENGLAND.

Comrade Will Crooks Elected to Parliament.

GREAT VICTORY OF WILL CROOKS.
LONDON, March 15, 1903.

The shout of cheers with which the Liberals have acclaimed the victory of Will Crooks, at Woolwich, might well put Socialists out of countenance. But he who cheers weel cheers last; and Socialist caps will probably be seen moving in the air when Liberal hats press stiffly down on Liberal brows. Will Crooks was a Socialist and a thoroughly sturdy labor man before and during his Woolwich candidature, and will, we doubt not, continue to be so now that he is elected to parliament. He stood as a labor representation candidate and signed the Newcastle Independence pledge. If the Liberals choose to see in the great victory of an avowed Socialist and popular labor agitator over a Conservative opponent a victory for Liberalism, we need not grudge them their glee. No one believes that a Liberal candidate could have obtained the enormous vote which Will Crooks received; nobody believes that Liberal programmes or Liberal speeches would have roused such enthusiasm among the Woolwich working class as to have drawn from the Tories several thousand of their hitherto working-class supporters.

That Liberal workingmen in the mass voted for Will Crooks can not be doubted any more than that a large portion of Tory workmen voted for him. It is, indeed, in this very fact—the fact that workingmen who usually vote Liberal or Tory will readily enough vote for Labor and Socialism if once their hearts and minds are thoroughly stirred—that the policy of the I. L. P. finds its political justification.

ASK FOR UNION GOODS

Patronize All the Union Labels.

Union men and women, and all friends of Organized Labor should not forget to look for the union label before purchasing goods. Organized Labor is beginning to realize the importance of putting its trade-mark on every article which it aids in making. It practically makes every union man a member of a great co-operative society whose members trade with one another. The labor man or friend of union labor who buys a labeled article makes a market for union labor to that extent. As soon as manufacturers and dealers find that there is a special demand for labeled goods they will hunt for union labor to make these goods, thereby improving labor's conditions and assisting in the struggle for labor's emancipation from the system of wage slavery.

THE VOTE FOR STATE SECRETARY.

The following figures show the vote for the respective candidates for state secretary:

	Votes.
C. D. Bailey, Poplar Bluff.....	26
W. L. Traves, Chillicothe.....	21
W. H. Hertel, Jefferson City.....	8
C. Lipscomb, Liberal.....	263
Jno. Milton, Kansas City.....	2
W. I. Phifer, California.....	65
F. Reaves, Trenton.....	2
A. W. Stuart, Independence.....	2
George Turner, Kansas City.....	42
D. West, Monett.....	31
Total.....	464
C. Lipscomb's majority.....	33

THE TRANSIT GUILLOTINE.

The St. Louis Transit Co. has killed more people during the past three months than were killed in the entire war with Spain. Reckless running of cars, over-crowding, poorly

paid employes, and scarcity of cars, is responsible. When it comes to saving the Almighty Dollar, of what account are blood and bones?—Southern Mercury.

Socialist Campaign in Liberal, Mo.

LIBERAL, MO., MARCH 31, 1903.
The Socialist Party met at the office of C. Lipscomb and nominated the following officers to be voted for at the spring election:

Geo. C. Wilcox, for mayor of the town of Liberal; Caleb Lipscomb, alderman of First ward; Geo. Mellor, alderman of Second ward; Will Blake, street commissioner; Geo. Dixon and M. M. Jones, as school directors; E. H. Wheeler, township treasurer; W. D. Wolcott and G. W. Davis, for members of township board; Jas. Roberts and G. A. Benson, for justices of the peace; Glasgow Thompson, collector; L. S. Blake, clerk and assessor; Eugene Cutler, constable.

CALEB LIPSCOMB.

Socialism and the Farmer.

LIBERAL, MO., March 31, 1903.
I am a resident of a farming district, and the longer I am in the Socialist movement the more I am convinced that the only safe ground for our party is along the distinctive wage earner line. There are many farmers, yea, thousands, whose economic condition is not as good as that of a wage slave who has anything like a steady job, yet they are slow to grasp the revolutionary idea of class-conscious Socialism. They must come to the wage worker, for if he goes to them he loses his strength and becomes a mere reformer.

CALEB LIPSCOMB.

SOCIALIST CAMPAIGN MEEINGS

Saturday Evening at Dewey Hall, and
Sunday Afternoon at Southwest
Turner Hall.

THE SEVENTH AND EIGHTH WARD CLUB.

Socialist Party will hold a public meeting at Dewey hall, 2301 South Broadway, Saturday, April 4, at eight o'clock p. m. Wm. Brandt, candidate for city council, and other Socialist speakers will address the meeting. This will be the last Socialist Party campaign meeting in the Seventh and Eighth wards, and a good attendance is expected.

Final arrangements for the last two days' campaign work will have to be made for which purpose a short business session of the militant Socialists will take place after the public meeting.

THE TENTH WARD MEETING.

The last public meeting of the Socialist Party in the Tenth ward will take place Sunday, April 5, at three o'clock p. m., at Southwest Turner hall, Potomac street and Ohio avenue. Comrades G. A. Hoehn, candidate for the house of delegates, and Wm. M. Brandt will be the principal speakers. Comrade John Bergherm, president of the Workingmen's Protective union, and member of Cigar Markers' Union #4, will preside.

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE NINTH WARD SOCIALISTS.

The Socialists of the Ninth ward are invited to attend a special meeting to be held Saturday, April 4, at Concordia Turner hall, Arsenal and Thirteenth streets. This being the last meeting before election it is expected that the comrades will make it their business to be present in full force.

PAUL FROMM.

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1015-16 CHEMICAL BUILDING,
N. E. Cor. 8th and Olive Streets.
Telephone, Kinloch, B-09.**

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American Beer on Tap. S. Louis, Mo.

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BUY "My Motto," "Town Talk," and
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GROCERY—Hermann Rinderknecht, Groceries, Feed, Provisions, Wines, Liquors and Cigars, 6130 N. Broadway.
HARDWARE—Chas. Blasberg, corner Linton and Carter aves. Hardware, Glass, Paints, Oils, Stoves and Ranges.
SAND—Charles Vahrenhold, Molding Sand, 4201 N. Twentieth St. Phone, Kinloch D 440.
SALOON—John Loumann, 5134 N. Broadway. The choicest always on hand.
SALOON—Bloemecke & Co.'s Branch Saloon and Boardinghouse, 4220 N. Broadway. Our service always best.
SALOON—Henry Holtkamp, Saloon and Bowling Alleys, 4214 N. Broadway. Fine wine and liquors always on hand.
SALOON—The Cobweb Bar. Fine Liquors and cigars. Andy's Place, 9th and Fine. Bell, Main 1023; Kinloch. A 989.

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7 to 8 p. m.
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And Manufacturer of
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St. Louis, Mo.

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



St. Louis Labor

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
THE SOCIALIST PARTY OF ST. LOUIS.

ISSUED EVERY SATURDAY.

SUBSCRIPTION.

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

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Telephone: Kinloch A1283.

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LABOR PRESS COUNCIL.

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p. m. at P. F. & W. HALL, 11 and Locust Sts.
A. J. LAWRENCE, Secretary.
2521 Benton Street.

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CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

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

Action.

The time has come when the So-
cialists must act. Sweet talk is cheap.
Even old party candidates for the
house of delegates appeared in pub-
lic meeting and declared in favor of
Socialism. Nobody can prevent them
from calling themselves Socialists.

Whether you can talk Socialism or
not, is not the question. Whether you
"endorse" Socialism, or not, is not
the question.

The question is whether you ARE
a Socialist.

The question is whether you ACT
like a Socialist.

The question is whether you SHOW
BY YOUR ACTS AND DEEDS that
you are a Socialist, and whether you
are ready to march in rank and file
whenever the army of Socialism and
Labor reaches the battle field where
the forces of capitalism must be met
in the desperate struggle.

We are in the midst of a most im-
portant campaign. Only two more
days for hard propaganda and organ-
ization work.

Let the workers come to the front.
No talking machines are wanted, but
hard, fearless, energetic workers.

We can never build a solid Social-
ist movement on fine phrases and
wind, but on sound principles and
hard work.

It is on the battle field, at the most
critical times of the struggles where
Socialist will meet Socialist, where
man will meet man, and where the
true, hard working reliable comrades
will get closer together. Men that are
talking Socialism all the year while
they disappear like the FATA MOR-
GANA when the forces of capitalism
are preparing for battle against our
Socialist Party and against our
movement, are an abstacle and hin-
drance to our movement.

We need men and women of action,
and we need them right now, because
the fight is on and the decisive battle
will be fought on the day of election:

TUESDAY, APRIL 7, 1903.—Social-
ists to the front!

AMERICAN LABOR UNION,

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE!

In the American Labor Union Jour-
nal we find the following editorial
item:

"Dan McDonald, president of the
A. L. U., has been appointed by Gov.
Jos. K. Toole to represent the state
of Montana in making the necessary
arrangements for the preparation
and installation of the state's ex-
hibit at the St. Louis exposition. The
appointment was made to fill a vacan-
cy caused by the resignation of A. J.
Davidson."

We hereby request Brother McDon-
ald to write to Secretary Dave Krey-
ling, of the St. Louis Central Trades
and Labor Union (address: Walhalla

hall, Tenth and Franklin avenue, St.
Louis, Mo.) in order to find out the
facts concerning the Louisiana Pur-
chase exposition. One of these facts
is that the St. Louis exposition is con-
sidered a scab enterprise by Organ-
ized Labor and the Central Trades
and Labor Union of St. Louis and vic-
inity, by unanimous vote, declared a
boycott against said exposition. This
was nearly to years ago when the
Louisiana Purchase exposition com-
pany flatly refused to recognize
Union Labor, and after many at-
tempts on the part of the central
body to bring about a satisfactory
settlement. From that day on the St.
Louis union men refused to make any
further payment on the World's fair
stock to which they had subscribed.

No doubt our brothers in Montana
may not be acquainted with these
facts.

We sincerely hope that Brother Mc-
Donald, who is the president of the
American Labor Union, will refuse to
serve in the position to which Gov.
Toole appointed him, and that he will
promptly decline the job.

Brother Kreyling, the secretary of
our St. Louis central body, will be
only too glad to give Brother McDon-
ald any further information concern-
ing the Louisiana Purchase exposi-
tion company's fight against Organ-
ized Labor.

NEVER MIND!

**Socialism is a Menace to Capitalism and
the Two Wings of the Cap-
italist Party.**

IS SOCIALISM A MENACE?

Under this caption the St. Louis
Globe-Democrat, in a recent issue
(March 6) published the following
leading editorial article:

"The report which comes from
Washington that some of the repub-
lican leaders are frightened at the re-
cent gains by the Socialists is prob-
ably unfounded. It is true that in
the canvass of 1902, for congress and
state offices, the Socialists made im-
mense gains over their highest former
vote. The poll for Debs, the candi-
date of the Social Democrats, in 1900,
was 88,000. Malloney, the Social Labor
nominee, got 40,000 votes. This 128,-
000 poll represented a large gain over
all the previous records for the So-
cialist element in the United States.

"In the elections of 1902 the Social-
ist vote was more than three times as
great as it was in 1900. Somewhere
about 400,000 votes were cast in the
different states for the candidates of
the various Socialist groups. It was
said, too, that that element did not
make so much of a canvass in that
year as it could have done, and pre-
ferred to make its supreme effort in
1904. The chances are that the radi-
cals of the various stripes will have
a lively campaign next year. Of
course, there will be division, as there
always is among the extreme left in
politics. If Debs is put up by the
Social Democrats next year, however,
there is a strong probability that his
poll will be far greater than it was in
1900.

"But there is not in all this any rea-
son for Republican alarm. It is the
Democrats and not the Republicans
who will suffer from the Socialist di-
version. It is safe to say that two-
thirds of Debs' and Malloney's votes
in 1900 were drawn from the element
which otherwise would have support-
ed Bryan. The Nebraskan himself is
a good deal of a Socialist. He could
accept the candidacy of one or other
of the Socialist parties at any time
without any dread of the deadly
parallel. It was easy for him when
he stumped the west for Weaver in
1892. He could have made speeches
for Debs in 1900 without making any
radical break with his record. Un-
questionably the Socialist demonstra-
tion in 1904 will have interest for the
whole country, but the Republican
Party has no reason to feel that it

will be harmed by anything which the
Socialists accomplish at the polls in
that year."

We might call the Globe-Democrat's
attention to the fact that the strong-
est Socialist vote in Pennsylvania was
cast in the former strongholds of
Mark Hanna Republicanism. The So-
cialist Party will be a menace to
both: to the Democratic and Repub-
lican wings of capitalism.

In 1904 both of the wings will be
broken by the Socialist Party. The
bird of prey of capitalism will cease
to fly in the air and deceive the work-
ing people. It will, ostrich-like, walk
on terra firma and meet the swarms
of Socialists face to face. There will
remain but one capitalist party, i. e.,
Democrats and Republicans will com-
bine against Socialism, and a lively,
merry battle for the emancipation of
labor will be witnessed that must and
will end with the victory of Socialism.

Labor Press Council Notes.

THE LABOR PRESS.

Important A. F. of L. Resolution.

The following resolution was unani-
mously 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 sac-
rifice has not been appreciated by
many members of organized labor;
therefore be it

Resolved, By the American Federa-
tion of Labor, in convention assem-
bled, that we extend to the labor
press our hearty sympathy and ac-
knowledgments 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.

The Movement in Massachusetts.

The recent city elections in Massa-
chusetts indicate that the total vote
of the state would be 85,417. In 1897
it was 5,301; in 1900 it was 22,044; in
1902 it was 39,708; in 1903 it indicates
85,417. This should give us a vote of
150,000 a year from next fall, and
should elect three or four members
of congress, besides having a strong
influence in the state legislature.
There is a break-up of the Democratic
Party in the north, and this will
greatly help the Socialist Party. We
are going from one victory to another
as fast as the elections occur.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

A state organization has been
formed in Vermont, with John Ander-
son, Barre, Vt., as state secretary.

WM. MAILLY,
National Secretary.

Socialism is not opposed to religion.
Neither is Socialism an ally of re-
ligion. The Socialist Party bears the
same relation to religion as it does to
medicine, surgery, art and historical
and scientific research. It has noth-
ing, whatever, to do with any of
these, for the simple reason that So-
cialism is purely an economical and
political question. Will anyone say
that the Republican Party is atheistic
because Ingersoll was a Republican,
or that the Democratic Party is a
Catholic institution because Bishop
O'Sullivan was elected a Democratic
member of the Vermont legislature?
Certainly not. Religious belief or un-
belief is not a test for membership
in the Socialist Party. The supreme
test is whether a person believes in
the complete overthrow of the pres-
ent wage system and the substitution
thereof of the co-operative common-
wealth. You may be a Protestant, a
Catholic, or of no religion at all, but
if you believe in this you are a So-
cialist. REV. THOS. HAGERTY.

WOOD WORKERS!

STAY AWAY

From St. Louis.

Cabinet Makers

ON STRIKE.

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 repre-
sents the economic side of the work-
ing-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 neu-
tral grounds, as far as political affil-
iation is concerned.

"We call the attention of 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 exploita-
tion of labor, can never abolish that
exploitation. The exploitation of la-
bor will only come to an end when so-
ciety 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 ac-
tion on Socialist lines, to join the So-
cialist 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 establish-
ment of a co-operative state of so-
ciety, based on the collective own-
ership of all the means of production
and distribution."

UNION MEN AND WOMEN, ATTEN- TION.

The Heydt Bakery Co. is the larg-
est and best-equipped union bakery,
not only in St. Louis, but in the great
west. Its bread and cakes are of the
best qualities, and the firm is giving
entire satisfaction to all its custom-
ers and patrons. The Heydt Bakery
Co. is employing none but first-class
union labor, pays the best union
wages, and its employes are working
under the best sanitary conditions.
We recommend to the working wom-
en, especially to the wives, daughters
or mothers of union men, to inform
their grocers of the above facts and
tell them that there is absolutely no
excuse for any groceryman, coffee
house or restaurant keeper to sell or
use non-union bread and cakes, while
for the same money and with less
trouble they may get first-class union
goods from such firms as the Heydt
Bakery Co. Buy no bread without
the union label of the Journeymen
Bakers' and Confectioners' Interna-
tional union.

PUBLIC MEETING

At Welfare hall, Eleventh and Locust
streets, on March 29, 1903. Subject:
"Healing and Social Economy" class,
Sunday, 10:45 a. m.

Subject: Brotherhood meeting Sun-
day, 7 p. m. The gospel of the Fourth
ward. F. E. How, leader.

UNDER SOCIALISM the mental
giant cannot impose on his inferiors
any more than the physical giant now

**SUBSCRIBE FOR
ST. LOUIS LABOR.
50c PER YEAR.**

Lessons in Scientific Socialism.

FOR SOCIALIST STUDENTS.

The Communist Manifesto.

By KARL MARX and FREDERICK ENGELS.

The bourgeoisie, historically, has played a most revolutionary part.

The bourgeoisie, wherever it has got the upper hand, has put an end to all feudal, patriarchal, idyllic relations. It has pitilessly torn asunder the motley feudal ties that bound man to his "natural superiors," and has left remaining no other nexus between man and man than naked self-interest, than callous "cash payment." It has drowned the most heavenly ecstasies of religious fervor, of chivalrous enthusiasm, of philistine sentimentalism, in the icy water of egotistical calculation. It has resolved personal worth into exchange value, and in place of the numberless indefeasible chartered freedoms, has set up that single, unconscionable freedom—Free Trade. In one word, for exploitation, veiled by religious and political illusions, it has substituted naked, shameless, direct, brutal exploitation.

The bourgeoisie has stripped of its halo every occupation hitherto honored and looked up to with reverent awe. It has converted the physician, the lawyer, the priest, the poet, the man of science, into its paid wage-laborers.

The bourgeoisie has torn away from the family its sentimental veil, and has reduced the family relation to a mere money relation.

The bourgeoisie has disclosed how it came to pass that the brutal display of vigor in the middle ages, which Reactionists so much admire, found its fitting complement in the most slothful indolence. It has been the first to show what man's activity can bring about. It has accomplished wonders far surpassing Egyptian pyramids, Roman aqueducts and Gothic cathedrals; it has conducted expeditions that put in the shade all former excursions of nations and crusades.

The bourgeoisie cannot exist without constantly revolutionizing the instruments of production, and thereby the relations of production, and with them the whole relations of society. Conservation of the old modes of production in unaltered form was, on the contrary, the first condition of existence for all earlier industrial classes. Constant revolutionizing of production, uninterrupted disturbance of all social conditions, everlasting uncertainty and agitation, distinguish the bourgeois epoch from all earlier ones. All fixed, fast-frozen relations, with their train of ancient and venerable prejudices and opinions, are swept away; all new formed ones become antiquated before they can ossify. All that is solid melts into air, all that is holy is profaned, and man is at last compelled to face with sober senses his real conditions of life and his relations with his kind.

The need of a constantly expanding market for its products chases the bourgeoisie over the whole surface of the globe. It must nestle everywhere, settle everywhere, establish connections everywhere.

The bourgeoisie has through its exploitation of the world's market given a cosmopolitan character to production and consumption in every country. To the great chagrin of Reactionists, it has drawn from under the feet of industry the national ground on which it stood. All old established national industries have been destroyed or are daily being destroyed. They are dislodged by new industries, whose introduction becomes a life and death question for all civilized nations, by industries that no longer work up indigenous raw material, but raw material drawn from the remotest zones, industries whose products are consumed, not only at home, but in every quarter of the globe. In place of the old wants, satisfied by the productions of

the country, we find new wants, requiring for their satisfaction the products of distant lands and climes. In place of the old local and national seclusion and self-sufficiency, we have intercourse in every direction, universal interdependence of nations. And as in material, so also in intellectual production. The intellectual creations of individual nations become common property. National one-sidedness and narrow-mindedness become more and more impossible, and from the numerous national and local literatures there arises a world literature.

The bourgeoisie, by the rapid improvement of all instruments of production, by the immensely facilitated means of communication, draws all, even the most barbarian, nations into civilization. The cheap prices of its commodities are the heavy artillery with which it batters down all Chinese walls, with which it forces the barbarians' intensely obstinate hatred of foreigners to capitulate. It compels all nations, on pain of extinction, to adopt the bourgeois mode of production; it compels them to introduce what it calls civilization into their midst; i. e., to become bourgeois themselves. In one word, it creates a world after its own image.

The bourgeoisie has subjected the country to the rule of the towns. It has created enormous cities, has greatly increased the urban population as compared with the rural, and has thus rescued a considerable part of the population from the idiocy of rural life. Just as it has made the country dependent on the towns, so it has made barbarian and semi-barbarian countries dependent on the civilized ones, nations of peasants on nations of bourgeois, the East on the West.

The bourgeoisie keeps more and more doing away with the scattered state of the population, of the means of production, and of property. It has agglomerated population, centralized means of production, and has concentrated property in a few hands. The necessary consequence of this was political centralization. Independent, or but loosely connected provinces, with separate interests, laws, governments and systems of taxation, became lumped together into one nation, with one government, one code of laws, one national class interest, one frontier and one customs tariff.

The bourgeoisie, during its rule of scarce one hundred years, has created more massive and more colossal productive forces than have all preceding generations together. Subjection of nature's forces to man, machinery, application of chemistry to industry and agriculture, steam navigation, railways, electric telegraphs, clearing of whole continents for cultivation, canalization of rivers, whole populations conjured out of the ground—what earlier century had even a presentiment that such productive forces slumbered in the lap of social labor?

We see then: the means of production and of exchange on whose foundation the bourgeoisie built itself up, were generated in feudal society. At a certain stage in the development of these means of production and of exchange, the conditions under which feudal society produced and exchanged, the feudal organization of agriculture and manufacturing industry, in one word, the feudal relations of property, became no longer compatible with the already developed productive forces; they became so many fetters. They had to be burst asunder.

Into their place stepped free competition, accompanied by a social and political constitution adapted to it, and by the economical and political sway of the bourgeois class.

A similar movement is going on before our own eyes. Modern bourgeois society with its relations of production, of exchange, and of property, a society that has conjured up such gigantic means of production and of exchange, is like the sorcerer, who is no longer able to control the powers of the nether world whom he has called up by his spells. For many a decade past the history of industry and commerce is but the history of the revolt of modern productive forces against modern conditions of production, against the property relations that are the conditions for the existence of the bourgeoisie and of its rule. It is enough to mention the commercial crises that by their periodical return, on its trial, each time more threateningly, the existence of the bourgeois society. In these crises a great part not only of the existing products, but also of the previously created productive forces, is periodically destroyed. In these crises there breaks out an epidemic that, in all earlier epochs, would have seemed an absurdity—the epidemic of overproduction. Society suddenly finds itself put back into a state of monetary barbarism; it appears as if a famine, a universal war of devastation had cut off the supply of every means of subsistence; industry and commerce seem to be destroyed; and why? Because there is too much civilization, too much means of subsistence, too much industry, too much commerce. The productive forces at the disposal of society no longer tend to further the development of the conditions of bourgeois property; on the contrary, they have become too powerful for these conditions, by which they are fettered, and so soon as they overcome these fetters, they bring disorder into the whole of bourgeois society, endanger the existence of bourgeois property. The conditions of bourgeois society are too narrow to comprise the wealth created by them. And how does the bourgeoisie get over these crises? On the one hand by enforced destruction of a mass of productive forces; on the other, by the conquest of new markets, and by the more thorough exploitation of the old ones. That it is to say, by paving the way for more extensive and more destructive crises, and by diminishing the means whereby crises are prevented.

The weapons with which the bourgeoisie felled feudalism to the ground are now turned against the bourgeoisie itself.

But not only has the bourgeoisie forged the weapons that bring death to itself; it has also called into existence the men who are to wield those weapons—the modern working class—the proletarians.

In proportion as the bourgeoisie, i. e., capital, is developed, in the same proportion is the proletariat, the modern working class, developed; a class of laborers, who live only so long as they find work, and who find work only so long as their labor increases capital. These laborers, who must sell themselves piecemeal, are a commodity, like every other article of commerce, and are consequently exposed to all the vicissitudes of competition, to all the fluctuation of the market.

Owing to the extensive use of machinery and to division of labor, the work of the proletarians has lost all individual character, and, consequently, all charm for the workman. He becomes an appendage of the machine, and it is only the most simple, most monotonous, and most easily acquired knack, that is required of him. Hence, the cost of production of a workman is restricted almost entirely to the means of subsistence that he requires for his maintenance, and for the propagation of his race. But the price of a commodity, and therefore also of labor, is equal to its cost of production. In proportion, therefore, as the repulsiveness of the work increases, the wage decreases. Nay, more, in proportion as the use of machinery and division of labor increases, in the same proportion the burden of toil also increases, whether by prolongation of the working hours, by increase of the work exacted in a given time, or by increased speed of the machinery, etc.

Modern industry has converted the little workshop of the patriarchal master into the great factory of the industrial capitalist. Masses of laborers, crowded into the factory, are organized like soldiers. As privates of the industrial army they are placed under

the command of a perfect hierarchy of officers and sergeants. Not only are they slaves of the bourgeois class, and of the bourgeois State, they are daily and hourly enslaved by the machine, by the over-looker, and, above all, by the individual bourgeois manufacturer himself. The more openly this despotism proclaims gain to be its end and aim, the more petty, the more hateful and the more embittering it is.

The less skill and exertion of strength implied in manual labor, in other words, the more modern industry becomes developed, the more is the labor of men superseded by that of women. Differences of age and sex have no longer any distinctive social validity for the working class. All are instruments of labor, more or less expensive to use, according to age and sex.

No sooner is the exploitation of the laborer by the manufacturer so far at an end that he receives his wages in cash than he is set upon by the other portions of the bourgeoisie, the landlord, the shopkeeper, the pawnbroker, etc.

The lower strata of the middle class—the small tradespeople, shopkeepers and retired tradesmen generally, the handicraftsmen and peasants—all these sink gradually into the proletariat, partly because their diminutive capital does not suffice for the scale on which modern industry is carried on, and is swamped in the competition with the large capitalists, partly because their specialized skill is rendered worthless by new methods of production. Thus the proletariat is recruited from all classes of the population.

The proletariat goes through various stages of development. With its birth begins its struggle with the bourgeoisie. At first the contest is carried on by the individual laborers, then by the work-people of a factory, then by the operatives of one trade in one locality against the individual bourgeois who directly exploits them. They direct their attacks not against the bourgeois conditions of production, but against the instruments of production themselves. They destroy imported wares that compete with their labor, they smash to pieces machinery, they set factories ablaze, they seek to restore by force the vanished status of the workman of the middle ages.

At this stage the laborers still form an incoherent mass scattered over the whole country and broken up by their mutual competition. If anywhere they unite to form more compact bodies this is not yet the consequence of their own active union, but of the union of the bourgeoisie, which class, in order to attain its own political ends, is compelled to set the whole proletariat in motion, and is, moreover, yet for a time, able to do so. At this stage, therefore, the proletarians do not fight their enemies, but the enemies of their enemies, the remnants of absolute monarchy, the landowners, the non-industrial bourgeois, the petty bourgeoisie. Thus the whole historical movement is concentrated in the hands of the bourgeoisie, every victory so obtained is a victory for the bourgeoisie.

But with the development of industry the proletariat not only increases in number; it becomes concentrated in greater masses, its strength grows, and it feels that strength more. The various interests and conditions of life within the ranks of the proletariat are more and more equalized, in proportion as machinery obliterates all distinction of labor, and nearly everywhere reduces wages to the same low level. The growing competition among the bourgeois, and the resulting commercial crises, make the wages of the workers ever more fluctuating. The unceasing improvement of machinery, ever more rapidly developing, makes their livelihood more and more precarious; the collisions between individual workmen and individual bourgeois take more and more the character of collisions between two classes. Thereupon the workers begin to form combinations (trades unions) against the bourgeois; they club together in order to keep up the rate of wages; they found permanent associations in order to make provision beforehand for these occasional revolts. Here and there the contest breaks out into riots.

No reason, but a solid, energetic Socialist Party movement. This is the need of the hour.

On to Victory.

Wage workers of St. Louis, listen:
YOU are told that you live in the wealthiest and most prosperous country on earth.

YOU are told that the Stars and Stripes are floating over a free people.

YOU are told that the capitalist politicians will protect your material interests.

YOU are told that the Republican and Democratic Parties are the true representative parties of the American people and that no other political party has any right of existence.

YOU are told that the interests of capitalism and labor are identical, and that harmony must exist between these contending social forces.

YOU are told that the conditions of labor are better than ever before, and that the American working people have no cause to grumble.

YOU are told by a certain class of well-fed men (who never do an honest day's work) that you must not grumble or show any discontent while slaving and starving on this earth, because there will come a time, when even the most miserable human creature will enjoy all the blessings of a heavenly paradise, while the plutocrats—the Pierpont Morgans, Rockefeller, Rothschilds, Divine Baers—and their class will be pushed down into an eternal hell.

YOU are told that the labor movement and the great International Socialist movement are but the product of a handful of lazy agitators and walking delegates.

YOU, after listening to all this, may get the idea that you are the cream of humanity, the elite of society, and that you have good reasons to feel happy, and join in the chorus:

My country, 'tis of thee,
Sweet land of liberty,
Of thee I sing.

Now, listen:

In view of the deplorable conditions under which the rank and file of the American working class has to suffer; in view of the many strikes forced upon you by a greedy capitalist class; in view of the political corruption; in view of the fact that our police, militia, federal troops, deputy sheriffs, courts of justice, etc., are used against you; in view of the increasing prices of the necessities of life; in view of the recent coal famine—will you not realize that you have been and are being fooled and deceived and oppressed by the economic, political and social parasites of society?

Working men and women, it is your most sacred duty, both as men and citizens, to listen to the voice of Socialism and join the SOCIALIST PARTY in the great struggle for labor's emancipation.

Labor creates all values. To those that perform all useful labor must belong the earth and all that is created by their mental and physical labor.

This is what the SOCIALIST PARTY stands for. The system of wage slavery must be abolished. The political parties that stand for the continuation of the present exploitation of the working class by a comparatively small class of parasites and drones, must be wiped out of existence.

Down with capitalism! Down with the Democratic and Republican Parties!

Up with the banner of organized labor and the Socialist Party!
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!
If your strong arm wants it so.
All the wheels will cease to go

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.

11th WARD CAMPAIGN.

We sympathize with every effort of earnest and honest men to improve the economic and social conditions of their fellows, but regret the misdirected energy and waste of strength which leads to the formation of various reform parties, whose efforts, if successful, could only temporarily improve conditions, which are the result of the competitive system of production and distribution.

We call attention to the fact that the Socialist is now the third party in nation, state and city. At the late November election there were 210 Socialist votes polled in the Eleventh ward, and only 111 Public Ownership and 46 Allied Party votes.

We realize that no great and permanent benefit to humanity in general, and the working class in particular, can be expected so long as the present capitalist, or competitive, system exists. For that reason we are opposed to any compromise of principle, or fusion with any political party which supports the present system. But we pledge ourselves to do all that may be done to relieve the evils from which the people suffer, and stand, as the Socialist Party has always stood, for the collective ownership of street railways, electric light and gas plants, telephone, garbage reduction plants and all public utilities.

As quickly as these various industries are secured by this city we demand an increase of employes' wages and a reduction of working time, the improvement in quality of public service and reduction in its cost.

When the profits from public-owned utilities shall have paid off whatever bonded indebtedness it may have been necessary to incur, we favor their operation at cost of maintenance under best trade union conditions.

Our candidate for the house of delegates, Edward M. Peabody, pledges himself, if elected, to live up to the spirit and the letter of this platform.

He promises to do all in his power to secure for Carondelet a system of sidewalks, streets and street-crossings, which shall be a vast improvement upon those which are now a disgrace to our ward, and a source of danger to the health of every resident.

Until such time as the street railways become the property of the city, he pledges himself to exert every honorable effort to improve the street car service of Carondelet, and to that end will introduce and support the following measures:

1. To increase the number of street cars and shorten the intervals between them.
2. To secure a seat for every passenger. No seat, no fare.
3. To compel the adoption of serviceable, automatic fenders and power brakes.
4. To secure a one-fare, continuous trip between Carondelet and the west end, by way of the Grand avenue division.
5. To demand the most exact compliance with the terms of every street railway franchise, and to insist upon its forfeiture when such terms are violated.

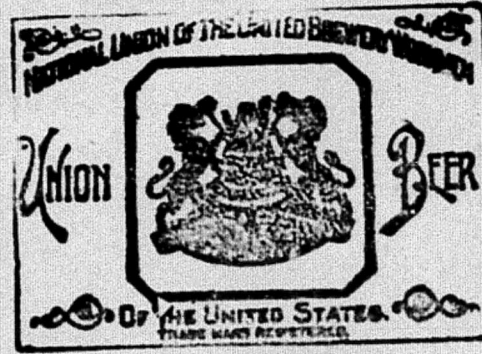
UNDER SOCIALISM there will be no black-lists, strikes, or lockouts, for the shops will belong to the people, who will all be workers.

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

**PATRONIZE
ALL
Union Labels.**

DRINK ONLY UNION BEER

[Fao Simile of Our Label.]



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

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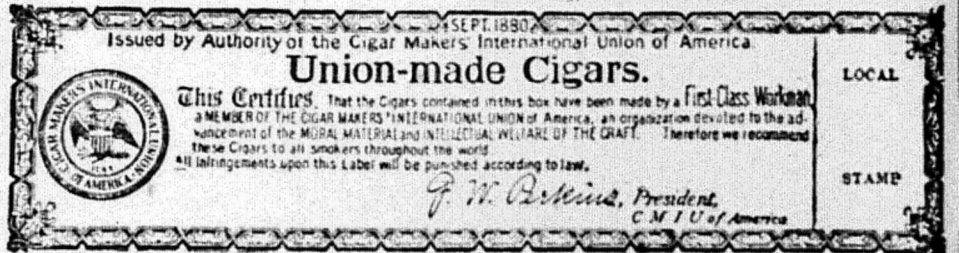
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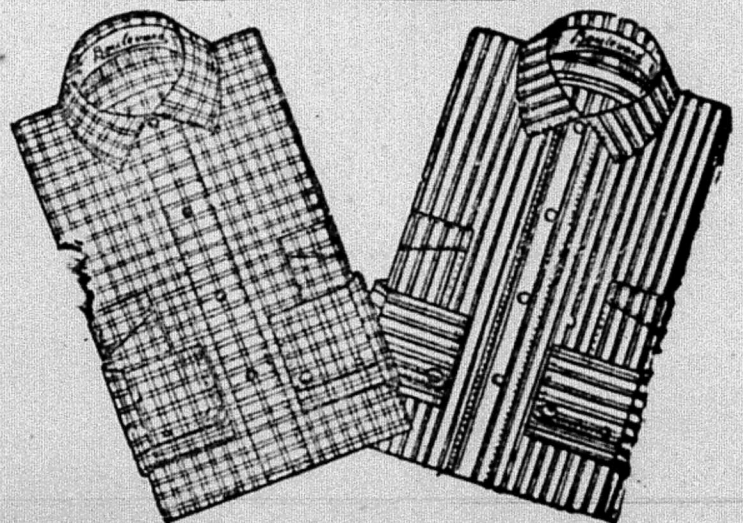
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Woman's Forum.

Edited by KATE EMMET.

THE CRIME OF CHILD LABOR.

By Grace Isabel Collron, in The Public

There is one phase of the child labor question which should interest all who have the cause of justice at heart. This is the tendency of the well-meaning, but unthinking average man and woman, when finally aroused by the urgency of the abuse, to attribute it to the greed of parents.

Wrongs done to little children touch every heart. The many men who have nothing but an uncomprehending antagonism towards other evidences of labor trouble, and the women who draw their political knowledge and opinions from these men are both good, loving parents of their own children. As such they can feel what it means that little children should be defrauded of childhood's blessed right to play and develop mentally and physically under the sane and wholesome conditions. But they have absolutely no comprehension of the fact that modern industrial child slavery is but one (even if one of the worst) manifestations of wrong and injustice in economic conditions. This lack of knowledge gives them naturally no foundation upon which to base an intelligent opinion, and they, therefore, overlook fundamental causation and grasp at any hasty conclusion in their semi-conscious endeavor to find a reason for the abuse.

The reason is easily found in their minds in the "greed of parents who send their children into the mills and the mines that they may have the more money to squander in drink." It is an explanation that fits in eminently well with the attitude of mind of the average upper-class man and woman towards the poor, and it releases such men and women from the necessity of any further, perhaps uncomfortable, investigation into social problems.

In most cases it is only justice to say that this explanation is not adopted from any malice. It springs merely from ignorance and a false angle of vision in the minds of more favored fathers and mothers, who would without doubt come forward generously with financial aid for any philanthropic scheme towards releasing a few of these child slaves from their bondage. But an opinion based on ignorance is unfortunately none the less powerful for evil than the malicious falsehood, and those who read malicious falsehood always have seized and always will seize upon just such ignorance as favorable working ground.

So in this case. Our large dailies bring isolated exceptions of cases of parental greed and cite them as typical. The refutation of some of these examples, as in the cases cited before the coal strike commission, is passed over in silence, or dismissed with a short paragraph. An example: W. A. Rogers, cartoonist to the New York Herald, whose pictures give many clever straight-out blow to enthroned wrong, recently offered a picture of a group of ragged, starved-looking children dragging a platform upon which sat a stout carousing couple, presumably the parents. Pictures appeal more strongly to the mass of readers than do words, and this picture from the pencil of one who has often given his talent to the cause of justice can do incalculable harm.

The forces of reform are busy perhaps with more practical sides of the question, and have long given up the struggle to refute every foolish, ignorant opinion behind which well-fed

conservatism entrenches itself. And yet contempt is not sufficiently strong a weapon to fight this particular opinion. Or rather it would be letting a most useful weapon in the cause of justice slip from the hands of those who fight for justice. The child labor question is something which every man or woman with a heart can and must feel and understand; it is most important that this question be thoroughly probed and that no phase of it, no opportunity to present it in the true light, should be left unutilized. Agitation in the child labor question is a far stronger weapon towards achieving a universal interest in economic wrongs than are strikes or boycotts or commissions. These latter are men-to-men fights, but the helpless ones of the little child appeals to all; abuse of it shocks all.

It must be emphasized again and again that "greed of parents" has nothing whatever to do with this terrible problem of child labor, a burning problem even in a country which like ours has so much to say publicly about its freedom. The parent instinct of love and protection towards children is as strong in the heart of the father and mother of poverty as in parents of the more favored class. Where the feeling, in isolated cases, appears to be lacking, it is due to individual depravity, which could be paired by similar examples from the other class or to the stunting of every faculty, every good instinct, by generations of grinding toil which has brought neither the means nor the leisure for the satisfaction of any but the most necessary animal needs.

Even if it were found to be true—as it is not—that in every case of child slavery the parents are at fault, this would still be of itself the most terrible accusation, not against these parents, but against social conditions. For it would prove how debasing indeed were conditions that could crush out in the hearts of human beings instincts which are the possession of almost every form of brute creature down to the very lowest.

No one man have ever lived among the workers, even the most unfortunate, can have failed to see the constant impotent protest against this cruellest blow of fate, this sacrificing to the Moloch of toil of the little children. Instances are unnecessary for they could be cited indefinitely. The main fact remains that however many instances the adherents of the "parental greed" theory can show, each one of these but proves the social injustice; for it proves how hard conditions must have been to have steered hearts of parents against the needs of their children.

Let the fighters for justice therefore take up this phase of the question, and fight not only the problem itself, but this miscomprehension of it, which is a most powerful weapon in the hands of those who profit by existing conditions and are, therefore, concerned in their maintenance.

NOTE—In order to understand the question of child labor, its fundamental causes and the remedy for the evil, it is necessary to get a clear understanding of Socialism and the aims and objects of the modern labor movement. The trades union movement has accomplished much towards checking the crime of child labor. Much remains to be done—and it must be done on the political field.

Every vote for the Democratic and Republican Party means an indorsement of the capitalist profit system with its child labor slavery; every vote for the Socialist Party means a vote in favor of abolishing capitalist exploitation, including the abolition of child labor, with all its horrors and deplorable results.

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The above boycotts are endorsed by the St. Louis Central Trades and Labor union.

ST. LOUIS LABOR or Arbeiter-Zeitung should reach every St. Louis union man from now till election day. If not, why not?

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.

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Let Every Socialist and True Union Man Rally to the Support of the Socialist Party---A Working Class Ticket.

Socialist Ticket.

FOR CITY COUNCIL.

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17TH WARD: W. W. BAKER.
18TH WARD: WILLIAM E. KIN-
DORF.
19TH WARD: J. E. FITZPATRICK.
20TH WARD: B. E. SCOTT.
24TH WARD: GUS ECKHOFF.
27TH WARD: OTTO KAEMMERER.

The most important municipal election in the history of St. Louis will take place Tuesday, April 7, 1903.

Six city councilmen and 28 members of the house of delegates are to be elected.

The capitalist press is advertising for "good men" on the republican and democratic tickets.

The Republican and Democratic Parties are in a state of rotteness. Our city hall is the cesspool of corruption and political crime.

Thirteen republican and democratic politicians have been convicted and sentenced to a total of 43 years in the penitentiary.

A dozen or more of the boodlers are awaiting the same fate.

However, not one of the convicted boodlers is behind prison walls. They are still at large and we doubt whether a single one of them will serve his full term in Jefferson City. Instead of going to the penitentiary they may, perhaps, soon be renominated on the old party tickets and enter the state legislature as lawmakers and pillars of "law and order."

The political situation in St. Louis is deplorable and hopeless. Our city fathers are the tools of capitalist corporations. Our prominent western business men, board of trade members and World's fair speculators who are denouncing the boodlers, are at the very source of political corruption and boodle.

The Ellis Wainwrights, Chas. Turners, Nicolaus, Phil. Stock, etc., were paying the boodle money used in buying up the political gang in the city hall. They are the men that should be sentenced to life-long imprisonment in our state penitentiary.

SOCIALISTS, TO THE FRONT!

The time has come when the Socialist Party of St. Louis must act.

Fine talk and loud howling and denunciations will be of no avail.

We must act like earnest, determined, self-sacrificing men and women.

We must do hard, quiet work amongst our fellow workers in factory and workshop, in the unions and lodge meetings, in our wards and precincts.

Hundreds of thousands of copies of Socialist papers, such as ST. LOUIS LABOR, should be circulated. Socialist literature of all kind must be put

into the hands of every intelligent wage worker.

The Socialist Party is the only political party in St. Louis that deserves any respect, and honor, and recognition.

The Socialist Party is the party of to-day, the party of the future, the party of the working class, the party of the common people.

Remember this! Let us put up a noble fight for our noble cause.

Workingmen of St. Louis, you have the power to elect every member of the city council and the house of delegates. Will you do it?

Up with the banner of labor and Socialism!

Get into line! Work for and vote for the Socialist Party, because it is the party that leads in the great, glorious struggle for the emancipation of the working class—which means the emancipation of the human race from wage slavery.

Let us have a general strike on election day, April 7, 1903—a strike against capitalist corruption and boodle, a strike for the cause of Labor, Socialism and the Socialist Party.

CITY HEADQUARTERS SOCIALIST PARTY.

St. Louis, Mo., March 24, 1903.

Comrades—The needs of the campaign demand that you push your efforts and secure additional sums. The work of your central committee will be crippled unless they are provided with the necessary funds.

Fraternally yours,
DAVID ALLEN, City Secretary.

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

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-

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 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 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.

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.

UNDER SOCIALISM there will be no Penrhyns in the way when the people wish to dig and use the material that nature has provided for them.

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