

**WORKINGMEN
of All Countries,
UNITE!**

ST. LOUIS LABOR.

OFFICE: 22 N. 4th St.

Phone: Kinloch, A1283.

You Have NOTHING to Lose but Your Chains, and a World to Gain.

VOL. IV.

ST. LOUIS, MO., SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1903.

NO. 119.

CAPITALISM IN OMAHA.

Its Desperate Fight Against Labor and Socialism in the Recent Campaign-- The Municipal Election.

In the Omaha municipal election on May 5 the Socialist Party candidate for mayor, Wm. H. Moore, polled 1,436 votes, and as this was the first time a municipal ticket was in the field the local comrades are greatly pleased at the showing made. This vote was exceptionally good, considering that three capitalist candidates were up, all professing to be "friends of labor," and put forward purposely to divert attention from the real labor issue. That the Socialists should poll such a vote under the prevailing conditions has created something of a sensation and there is more talk about this feature of the election than over the successful candidate.

There were some interesting developments during the last two weeks of the campaign, all of them tending to favor the Socialists. The arrests of our street speakers had aroused some indignation, and had it not been that stormy weather prevented any sort of outdoor meeting being held, except on election eve, when our speakers were not molested, the policy pursued by the city would have caused more indignation still.

The cases of Comrades Hyland, McCaffrey and Morgan will be held before the district court, their refusal to be pardoned by the mayor making their trial inevitable.

But if they were not able to use the streets, the Socialists carried on their campaign in other ways and plenty of literature was circulated. On Saturday evening before the election, a meeting had been called for in one of the large halls for the ostensible purpose of giving working men a chance to express their choice of the mayoralty candidates. The Republican machine was engineering the movement but "workingmen" belonging to all parties were invited. Of course, the Socialists attended. The hall was jammed, and the meeting opening rather noisily, as all the "plugs" for the three capitalist candidates were on hand to capture the meeting. The Socialists kept quiet, and very soon the confusion and uproar between the contestants for possession grew so intense that the promoters of the meeting dismissed it and the crowd started for the street. Then the Socialists took a hand, called the crowd back, had Comrade Morgan elected chairman, and a symposium, consisting of representatives of all the candidates and parties followed, which lasted for three hours. The Socialists were represented by Comrades McCaffrey and Morgan, and when the meeting closed a motion to endorse the hod carriers' candidate, W. H. Moore, went through with a whoop. A vote of thanks was also given the Socialists for the firmness in which they conducted the meeting. They had done what the lawyers and professional politicians had failed to do.

On May 1, the white waiters and teamsters struck, but the city authorities took no action until an hour before the polls closed on election day. Then what the Socialists predicted would happen as soon as the working men had voted against themselves again, do happen. The mayor, in response to a demand from the Business Men's association, called the strike leaders together, warned them to "preserve the peace,"

ordered the saloons closed and a double detail of police to intimidate the strikers. On Wednesday the transfer companies demanded an injunction against the teamsters' union from the federal court, Judge Munger presiding, got one of the most sweeping injunctions ever issued, with the result that to-day one would not think a serious strike was on in Omaha.

The day before election the Socialists, by the merest accident, obtained possession of a card which was being sent out to all the business houses by the Millard Rifles, the local crack company of the National Guards, requesting these firms to pledge themselves to pay full wages to any of their employes who might be called away from work as members of the National Guard. It was expressly stated that this was in order to continue the labor unions in their opposition to membership in the militia and "to encourage enlistment in the National Guard." That such a card was being secretly issued proved that the capitalists were already planning to have the troops called out, incidentally, also discuss-break the strikes, and that only the pending election day caused them not to show their hands openly. The Socialists had an exact reproduction of this card printed and posted over the city on election eve and next morning, although the supporters of the capitalist candidates promptly destroyed the cards whenever they got a chance.

It is not surprising therefore that since election day the business men, the mayor, chief of police, sheriff and the state adjutant general have had conferences with the governor upon the advisability of having the troops called out, incidentally also discussing "arbitration." The arbitration resulting from such a conference would probably be of the real compulsory kind, which would leave the workers no alternative but to accept. Only Mark Hanna and Samuel Gompers of the Civic Federation are needed to give these proceedings for "arbitration" proper dignity and distinction.

It may be stated here also that the building trades are upon a strike, and that Comrade Moore, the Socialist candidate for mayor, as president of the hod carriers' union, is the leader against any and all the fake arbitration moves that have been presented by the arbitrators and their agents. He says "I shall fight any proposition short of direct recognition of the working class and the right of the working class to organize in hostility to the capitalist class."

One reason for the white waiters' strike arose from an attempt to have the state law requiring that women shall work six days a week enforced. Is it any wonder the law is not enforced when the workingmen vote to keep to enforcement of the laws in the hands of the capitalist class? But there were 1,456 workingmen who voted otherwise last Tuesday and the local Socialist Party organization will be strengthened to ensure a greater and greater number every election day.

State Secretary Holman of Minnesota reports that new locals have recently been organized at Heron Lake; Lake Ida and Shelly. Comrade Carl Thompson will resume his tour in the northwestern part of the state on May 15. Norman county is booking up as the banner section for Socialism. A county organization has been formed, with M. A. Brattland as organizer.

MISSOURI SOCIALIST MOVEMENT.

State Secretary Lipscomb Gives Some Encouraging Information and Reports.

CALL FOR SPECIAL ORGANIZING FUNDS.

Knowing that we must be up and doing at once we issue this special call for funds to organize our party in Missouri.

The regular dues will not meet the great demand for organizers, and knowing that time is precious we send you the accompanying pledge and ask you to sign one and get as many more pledges as you can.

We feel that there are many in the state who would gladly give \$1 or more each month if they knew some one was out organizing in the state. We have good men and women, who are anxious to take up this work, and if properly pushed we can easily hold second place in this state in 1904. Now, while the parties of capitalism are resting on their oars is our time.

So, comrades, send in your mite, let it be great or small, and it will be prudently used. Cut the accompanying pledge out and send it to the secretary with your first month's installment.

We have an especially fruitful field in Missouri. The great aggregation of capitalism is solidly backing the Republican Party, and they now know that it is Socialism they must fight. The Democratic Party, with its boodlers and "anti" pills for every ailment, is well nigh defunct, and, if, in their frantic effort, they nominate Grover Cleveland, the working men of the party will join our party by the thousands. It would not, under these conditions, be beyond the limit of possibility for Missouri to be carried for Socialism in 1904. We again urge you to make the sacrifice now.

M. M. JONES,
L. S. BLAKE,
G. A. BENSON,
GEO. MILLER,
GEO. C. WILCOX,

Quorum of Socialist Party of Missouri,
Liberal, Mo., May 10, 1903.

CALL FOR NOMINEES.

Persuant to the constitution of the Socialist Party of Missouri and action of the quorum of said party it becomes my duty to make the following call:

All clubs in good standing are hereby notified to nominate candidates for congressional committeemen from which one committeeman from each district may be selected, also to nominate a successor to Geo. H. Turner, as national committeeman. The terms of all the present incumbents expired on January 1, 1903, and the terms of the newly-elected members will expire January 1, 1904. Fraternally,

CALEB LIPSCOMB,
State Secy.-Treas.

Liberal, Mo., May 10, 1903.

Second meeting of local quorum met at headquarters, with Benson, Jones, Mellor and Blake present, with M. M. Jones in the chair.

Bills allowed: Freight on hectograph, 65 cents; postage stamps, 85 cents; stenographer for month of April, \$6; total, \$7.50.

Local quorum instructed secretary to call for nominations of candidates for state congressional committeemen to fill all offices, terms having expired January 1, 1903; also for national

committeeman to succeed Geo. H. Turner. Result of referendum as to national headquarters:

Resolution No.	Yes.	No.
1	78	270
2	94	228
3	79	231
Resolution No. 2.	Yes.	No.
1	306	26
2	58	292
3	259	79
4	69	243

Call for special organizing fund put out.

M. M. JONES,
Chairman Session.

C. LIPSCOMB,

Sec'y.

FINANCIAL REPORT OF STATE SEC.-TREAS. FOR APRIL, 1903.

April 1, To Balance	\$ 47 48
April 4, Dues, Chillicothe	80
April 4, Dues, St. Joe	1 60
April 4, Dues, Rich Hill	1 50
April 4, Dues, Independence	2 00
April 4, Dues, Hannibal	3 90
April 4, Dues, Pleasant Hill	80
April 4, Dues, Dexter	70
April 4, Dues, Bevier	3 90
April 7, Dues, Novinger (American)	2 60
April 7, Dues, Novinger (Italian)	5 30
April 7, Dues, Springfield	4 00
April 7, Dues, Joplin	2 10
April 10, Supplies (neck)	25
April 13, Dues, Poplar Bluff	4 50
April 13, Dues, Trenton	2 40
April 13, Neck	1 70
April 13, supplies	15
April 14, Dues, Panama	1 10
April 14, Dues, Jefferson City	70
April 20, Dues, Sedalia	3 00
April 20, Dues, Monett	60
April 20, Dues, Neosho	60
April 22, Dues, Milan	2 20
April 22, Dues, Poplar Bluff	30
April 23, Dues, St. Louis	9 60
April 23, Dues, Kirkwood	2 40
April 23, Dues, Warrensburg	1 10
April 23, Supplies	10
April 24, Dues, Greenfield	60
April 24, Dues, Thacks	1 60
April 27, Supplies (Jefferson City)	75
April 27, Supplies (Neosho)	10
April 28, Dues, California	70
April 30, Dues, Kansas City	5 20
April 30, Dues, Pleasant Hill	80
April 30, Dues, Liberal	5 20
April 30, Dues, Chillicothe	1 60

April 23, Postage stamps	\$ 4 30
April 23, Due stamps	75 00
April 23, Rubber stamps	70
April 23, Supplies from national secretary	3 30
April 23, Hectograph duplication	2 70
April 23, Freight on printed matter and supplies	1 61
April 23, Printing bill	19 00
April 30, Postage stamps	60
April 30, Express on hectograph	65
May 1, Cash on hand	16 37

\$124 23

May 1, To balance \$ 16 37
The printing bill above is for 5,000 copies of the state constitution, 2,000 letter heads, 2,000 envelopes. Of the 1,500 due stamps paid for we have now on hand 225. I received 44 due stamps from retiring state secretary and an obligation to national secretary of \$25 for due stamps, and a bill for supplies from Joplin club for \$1.

Fraternally,

CALEB LIPSCOMB,
Sec.-Treas.

The local quorum has decided to meet, Sunday, May 17.

FROM NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS.

ON TO VICTORY.

National Secretary Maily Sends Encouraging News.

SPECIAL ORGANIZING FUND.

National Headquarters,
Socialist Party,
Omaha, Neb., May 9, 1903.

Since last report the following contributions have been made to the special organizing fund: Local Chico, Mont., \$10; Local Newport, Ky., \$5; Local Camden County, N. J., \$1; John Sailer, McLouth, Kas., 50 cents; M. P. G., Seattle, Wash., 25 cents; H. Zurekell, North Olmsted, O., \$1; Local Alpena, Mich., \$5; Otto Christoph, Buffalo, N. Y., \$1; A. E. Shober, Kingfisher, Okla., \$1; Local Newport, Ky., \$1; S. Rapp, Sanford, Fla., \$2.25; New Hampshire state convention, \$2; A. W. Dyer, Shreveport, La., \$20; H. A. M., Westport, Conn., 25 cents; Christine Steige, Washington, D. C., \$2; Local Washington, D. C., \$1.50; C. Y. Edkins, Greensburg, Ind., 50 cents; E. B. Amdahl, Ullman, Minn., 25 cents. The following from Local Santa Maria, Cal.: J. W. Starkland, 50 cents; R. Weber, 50 cents; Al Davis, 25 cents; Fred Standt, 50 cents; C. V. Carrier, 25 cents; D. McGath, Lenoxburg, Ky., 50 cents, and Local Alameda, Cal., \$10. Total, \$47.70. Previously reported, \$97.70. Total received to noon Saturday, May 9, \$145.40.

The national headquarters received May day greetings from Secretary Serwy, of the International Socialist bureau, at Brussels, with the request that they be transmitted to the Socialists of America as an expression of the international solidarity of labor in the movement to abolish capitalism.

Charters were granted during the week to Locals Montgomery, Ala.; Rogers, Ark., and Jerome, Ariz.

National Organizer John M. Ray returned to Tennessee from Alabama last week, after helping to organize the new state organization of Alabama.

The Illinois state committee is raising a fund to put a permanent organizer into the field. The state will be divided into a number of divisions, with an industrial center in each, and the organizer will be routed in each division through a committee.

National Lecturer Slayton's dates in Pennsylvania for the remainder of May are as follows: May 12, Meadville, carpenters' union; 13, New Brighton, carpenters' union; 16, Pittsburg, carpenters' union; 18, Donora, carpenters' union; 20, Sunbury, carpenters' union; 21, Plymouth, Central Labor Union; 22, East Mauch Chunk, Socialists; 23, Lehighton, carpenters' union; 25, Pottstown, Central Labor Union. Slayton will begin his tour of Ohio on May 27. All his meetings have been successful and enthusiastic.

As an indication of what may be expected from Massachusetts next fall, the Socialist vote of North Easton, at a local election, on May 1, is interesting. Chase, for governor, got 40 votes last November, and at the special election this was increased to 112, against 183 for a combined Democratic-Republican ticket. This is what comes from fighting Socialism.

The Socialists of central Massachusetts held a conference at Marlboro, on May 3, and outlined plans for active agitation. Reports showed a growing interest in the party and the organization becoming stronger. Mayor C. H. Coulter of Brocton was

the principal speaker at a large rally held in the evening.

Socialists of Nashville, Tenn., nominated a municipal ticket on May 5, with C. H. Stockell as candidate for mayor; I. J. McDill, bobarhd of public works; W. P. Stone, tax assessor, and W. J. Gower, comptroller.

Local Malden, Mass., on May 1, sent May day greetings to the national office as follows:

"Dear Comrades:
"On this glorious day we greet you with 78 members, and growing fast."
"J. A. PERRY, Secretary."

The state committee of Maine has issued a call for funds to carry on active agitation throughout the summer. Arrangements are already made to have Dan. A. White, state secretary and organizer of Massachusetts; Representative James F. Carey and John C. Chase tour Maine in June, July and August, respectively. The Maine state election takes place in September and the comrades there wish to show a good example for the country to follow by polling a largely-increased vote for Socialism.

Comrade A. M. Simons notifies the national office that Comrade Enrico Ferri, of Italy, has informed him that having been elected to the editorship of "Avant," the leading Italian Socialist publication, the American tour contemplated by Ferri will have to be postponed for one year.

National Organizer M. W. Wilkins reports his work in Oregon during April as follows: "Opened the First congressional campaign at Ashland, April 15, where a special election takes place in June; and, accompanied by Socialist Candidate J. W. Ingle, I have held meetings at Medford, Gold Hill, Grant's Pass, Myrtle Creek, Roseburg (2), Drain, Cottage Grove, Eugene (2), Albany, Turner, Salem (2), Woodburn and Oregon City (2). At seven of these places locals were already organized, and I organized others at Drain, Cottage Grove, Turner and Oregon City. The meetings have been generally well attended and close attention and eager interest has been everywhere manifested. There is every reason to believe that the June election will show a substantial increase in the Socialist vote. The Socialist Party in Oregon is composed largely of former Populists, and while they have not been as well guarded in the doctrines of our movement as in the older organized communities, a more earnest and honest crowd, or any more desirous to get right can not be found."

COST OF NATIONAL COMMITTEE MEETING, JANUARY-FEBRUARY, 1903.

Expenses members national committee:	
N. A. Richardson.....	California \$124 00
Geo. A. Sweatland....	Conn'ticut 46 75
Wm. R. Healey.....	Florida .. 83 10
Wm. Mahoney.....	Indiana .. 22 90
B. Berly.....	Illinois .. 25 00
John M. Work.....	Iowa 31 70
Walter Thomas Mills..	Kansas .. 31 75
Chas. Dobbs.....	Kentucky. 29 32
James F. Carey.....	Mass'etts. 78 00
*G. H. Lockwood.....	Minnesota 30 00
Geo. H. Turner.....	Missouri.. 22 00
*Clarence Smith.....	Montana.. 117 00
C. Christenson.....	Nebraska. 12 00
Sumner F. Claffin....	N. H'shire. 77 00
Geo. H. Goebel.....	N. Jersey. 84 50
M. Hillquit.....	New York. 70 00
Russell C. Massey....	N. Dakota. 68 00
W. G. Critchlow.....	Ohio 31 00
J. Mahlon Barnes....	Pen'vania.. 72 50
Samuel Lovett.....	S. Dakota 70 60
Geo. E. Boomer.....	Wash'ton. 128 00
Victor L. Berger.....	Wisconsin. 38 50

Amounts allowed local quorum members:

E. Val Putnam.....	\$ 7 00
M. Ballard Dunn.....	7 00
Wm. Brandt	7 00

Total\$1,314 62

* Proxies.

Note:

The Kentucky state committee donated the expenses of its national committeemen, Dobbs, Claffin; New Hampshire donated \$10 toward his expenses. At this writing \$340.55 is yet due upon the accounts of Massey, North Dakota; Richardson, California; Healey, Florida; Mahoney, Indiana; Lovett, South Dakota; Smith, Montana; Carey, Massachusetts; Barnes, Pennsylvania; Hilquit, N. Y.

WILLIAM MAILLY,
National Secretary.

COMRADES, TO WORK!

The St. Louis Socialists Preparing for a Lively Agitation.

Comrades Arnold, Crouch, Struckhoff, Hildebrand, Allan and Lawrence are doing excellent work for ST. LOUIS LABOR by securing new subscribers and collecting subscriptions in arrears. Most of their work is done on Sunday mornings. Last Sunday these comrades collected very close to \$15 for subscriptions. This is practical work. Let us build up our press and our party organization on a solid basis and in 1904 St. Louis will make a record for Socialism.

The annual steamboat excursion of the St. Louis Socialists for the benefit of ST. LOUIS LABOR and ARBEITER-ZEITUNG will take place Sunday, July 12, at 9:30 o'clock in the morning to Montesano. We wish to meet the St. Louis comrades and their families and friends on this excursion in full force. It will be remembered that last year our committee of arrangements got into trouble with the police, i. e. the police got into trouble with us for selling excursion tickets on the streets and along the levee. Comrade A. Lawrence was especially lucky; being most active in the work of offering tickets for sale to the excursionists he was picked out as the "victim for revenge" and had to enjoy a free ride to the police station. In order to avoid a repetition of this tragicomical experience of last year we must make every effort to sell our tickets now. Tickets at 25 cents a person can be had at the office of ST. LOUIS LABOR, Fourth and Chestnut streets.

ORGANIZATION NOTES.

The City Central committee at its meeting on Monday night was addressed by Comrade Hildebrand on the value of a local paper to the party and the necessity of comrades recognizing the fact and doing all in their power to build up the circulation of ST. LOUIS LABOR.

Comrade Hoehn made a very interesting report on his trip to Evansville, Ind. He stated that the comrades in that city are unusually active, and that the meeting of about four hundred he addressed had assembled on twenty-four hours' notice. He also called the committees attention to a plan for collecting funds for the party work. The Evansville comrades propose by means of this new method to secure a weekly amount necessary to carry on the organization.

The Fourth and Twenty-eighth wards are taken preliminary steps looking to the formation of clubs in those wards.

The secretary reported that the subscription blanks for the special organizing fund were in his hand and would be sent out immediately. The

committee directed that the fund, collected under this call be divided equally between the National, State and Local.

The committee took up the plan of the Evansville comrades and discussed it. The secretary was directed to ascertain the cost of the blank books necessary and report at next meeting.

The Seventh and Eighth wards held a meeting at which it was decided to discontinue Saturday night meetings for a time, and hold monthly meetings on the third Wednesday of each month.

The secretary in his report to the City Central committee called attention to the importance of having regular monthly reports from the ward clubs on the 1st of each month.

The financial statement for the week ending May 11 is as follows:
Cash on hand May 4.....\$15 96
Receipts week ending May 4
campaign fund 50
Dues 4 20

Total\$26 66
Disbursements week ending May 11.
Printing\$2 50
Secretary's salary..... 6 00
Postage 66 \$ 9 16
Balance on hand\$11 50

SNAP SHOTS.

By W. W. Baker.

If you have a master you are a slave.

The battle for freedom must be fought at the ballot box.

Each vote cast for Socialism is a positive stroke for freedom.

Each Socialist elected to office is one step nearer the realization of the co-operative commonwealth.

The Republican and Democratic parties are parties of, for and by the masters. Their direction and control are dictated by the masters. Sometimes wage slaves are put on their tickets to catch other wage slaves' votes. This is done to allay symptoms of discontent. Such candidates are not nominated by the workers, and if elected, serve the interests of the masters as against the interests of their own class. Review the past in St. Louis, and determine the truth of this statement.

The Socialist Party is the party of, for and by the working class. Its policy is determined by the working class. It does not put capitalists in nomination for office to catch capitalist votes. Its candidates are selected from the working class and pledged to the interests of their class. The Socialist Party is the only political party in which the majority rule. The Socialists do not make the impossible claim that they will serve the interests of all the people if elected. They claim they will serve the interests of the working class, first, last and all the time, and it is possible for them to do this. Workers, do you not see that the Socialist Party is your party? Come, join with us, and hasten the day of emancipation from wage slavery.

W. W. BAKER.

MEETING.

May 17, 1903.

Economic class, at Welfare hall, Eleventh and Locust streets, Sunday, 10:30 to 12 p. m. Subject, "The Evolution of Industry."

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

REPUBLICAN ANARCHISTS.

Attempting to Prevent the Elected Socialists from Taking Charge of Their Respective Offices.

Anaconda, Mont., May —The Republican city officials, including Mayor Stephens, refused to vacate their respective offices and turn the administration of city affairs over to the recently-elected Socialist Party candidate. They claim the Socialists have not qualified for the offices at the proper time. But when Mayor Stephens and coterie appeared at the city hall to hold a session of the city council they found the Socialist officials in possession, with Mayor Frincke presiding. The ousted Republican office holders retired to another room of the city hall. The question will be decided in the courts.

SOCIALISM IN EVANSVILLE.

A Solid Movement with Good Prospects for Success.

The Socialists in Evansville, Ind., deserve credit for their excellent movement. Public meetings are held every week, and most of them are well attended. Recently, Comrade Eugene V. Debs spoke to an audience of 1,700 people. Comrade McGrady held a successful meeting. A number of outside speakers have been engaged for the summer months, and good results are expected.

Last Sunday, Comrade G. A. Hoehn, of St. Louis, addressed an audience of about 400 Evansville Socialists and Trade Unionists at Weber's hall, on the subject: "The Mission of the Modern Labor Movement." His remarks were greatly applauded. Comrades Wyttenbach, Hallenberger, Seely and McElroy also delivered short addresses. A collection was taken up, and the proceeds were turned over to the striking woodworkers.

THE "BANNER BRANCH," OF FIRST WARD, held its ninth regular meeting at 4152 Newstead avenue, on May 6 (Wednesday). Comrade Christ. Reuther was elected chairman. It was decided to have a referendum vote in the several clubs of the First ward to decide whether we shall maintain the ward central committee or not. This is owing to the scant attendance of precinct delegates. The organizer will try to get speakers, if possible, to come to our meetings occasionally. Cash on hand, \$13.10. Respectfully,
WM. YOUNG, Secretary.

ALABAMA ORGANIZED.

Successful State Convention Held in Birmingham.

The state convention called to organize the Socialist Party of Alabama, held in Birmingham on May 3, was attended by 17 delegates from ten locals. National Organizer John M. Ray called the convention to order. Credential committee reported following delegates entitled to seats: Bessemer, A. W. Davis; Blocton, J. Kikel; Lipscomb, H. Upton and Z. T. Allbright; Pelham, A. W. Cost; New Decatur, Fred A. Genaty, R. Vick, A. L. Isaac; Birmingham, F. X. Waldhorst, G. V. Lockwood, B. Andrus, C. P. Baldwin and C. W. Love; Patton, L. C. McDuff; Avondale, E. J. Eckert; Montgomery, W. P. Tennant; Hardyville, A. W. Cost.

Allbright was elected permanent chairman and A. E. Isaac secretary of the convention. The application for a state charter was signed by the delegates.

Pending committee reports National Organizer Ray addressed the convention on organization and party tactics. The committee reported, and

the constitution, resolutions and ways and means reports were adopted, after discussion. The state committee was elected as follows, subject to referendum: Z. T. Allbright, Frank Butcher, Fred A. Genaty, H. M. Griffin, J. C. Maxwell, R. A. Dobbs and W. S. Baldwin, of Fairhope. F. X. Waldhorst, of Birmingham, was unanimously elected state secretary, and Comrades Eckert, Spencer, Kikel, Andrus and Love were selected to act as the local quorum.

A vote of thanks was given the national headquarters for sending National Organizer Ray to assist in forming the state organization, and also to Comrades Ray and Healey for assistance rendered.

The convention adjourned after an enthusiastic session, which promises much for the future of the Socialist Party in Alabama.

FROM OHIO.

Our Comrades Hard at Work for the National Campaign.

Dayton, O., May 9, 1903.

Father Thos. J. Hagerty has been on a lecturing tour of Arizona. He organized six new locals of the Socialist Party. After taking a rest he will start on a tour which will include Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and southern Michigan. His first dates are as follows: Dubuque, May 25; Freeport, Ill., May 26; Peoria, May 27; Hillsboro, May 29. He will then come to Evansville, Ind., Bellevue, Ky., and several Ohio towns, and make around home by the northern route.

Frank P. and Kate Richards O'Hare are still touring Ohio. They have already spoken at Ashtabula, Canton, Mansfield, Lexington, Youngstown, Warren, Springfield, Xenia and Dayton. They will be at Hamilton May 15 and Toledo May 16 and 17, and other dates to follow. Comrades report successful meetings and increased interest over last year.

Local Newark, O., has voted to attend the state convention at Columbus, May 30 and 31, in a body as visitors. Many other comrades will be in attendance in addition to the regular accredited delegates, which will number at least 75.

Father McGrady spoke at Buffalo April 26 as scheduled. The challenge sent to the Catholic Federation to send a representative to meet him in debate was ignored. Father Heiter was in the audience, but "sayeth not a word." The meeting was attended by over five hundred, although the Buffalo papers said less than one hundred and fifty.

Mrs. Marguerite Prevy, secretary of the Akron (O.) local, spoke at North Springfield, O., May 10. Comrade Mrs. Prevy is doing excellent work for Socialism among the women—and the men, too.

W. G. CIELCHLOW,
Ohio State Secretary.

The Missouri Boodlers.

Louis Decker, member of a former house of delegates, has been convicted of perjury in connection with the Suburban boodler deal and his sentence fixed at four years. This is the fifteenth conviction since March, 1902; but no boodler has reached the penitentiary.—Globe-Democrat.

The more boodlers convicted the less the prospects of landing them in the penitentiary. It is not quite logical and just to send these little political curs to jail and allow the Stocks, Turners, Nicolaus and Wainwrights to enjoy life at the Atlantic sea coast summer resorts or in Paris, Nizza, Monte Carlo, or Egypt.

It is easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle than for a Missouri boodler to serve his term in the penitentiary.

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

It Is Made by NON-UNION LABOR

Only Bread bearing this Label is Union-Made.
BAKERS AND CONFECTIONERS' UNION
NO. 15.

H. SLIKERMAN,
Attorney at Law,

1015-16 CHEMICAL BUILDING,
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GROCERY—Hermann Rinderknecht, Groceries, Feed, Provisions, Wines, Liquors and Cigars, 6130 N. Broadway.

HARDWARE—Chas. Blasberg, corner Linton and Carter ayes. Hardware, Glass, Paints, Oils, Stoves and Ranges.

SAND—Charles Vahrenhold, Molding Sand, 4201 N. Twentieth St. Phone, Kinloch D 440.

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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.

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

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The Social Revolution.

Will there be a social revolution?
When will it come? Where will it be-
gin?

Why, dear friends, the social revolu-
tion is in progress now. It has been
going on for a number of years and
is growing all over the country and
throughout the civilized world.

At this very moment when capital-
ism is doing all in its power to firmly
establish its government by legalized
robbery and to eternalize its luxury
and glory, the rank and file of the
so-called lower classes are at work
undermining the structure of capital-
ist society. Not less than 200,000 wage
workers are out on strike at this
very hour. Better pay, shorter hours
of toil, better conditions of living are
their demands. They are up in re-
bellion against the capitalist system;
whether they acknowledge it or not
does not change this fact. The same
economic laws and forces that made
them organize against capitalist con-
ditions will gradually lead them into
the political Socialist movement.

In order to fight the unions the em-
ploying class will avail themselves of
the political powers. Police, deputy
sheriffs, militia, Pinkertons, judges,
etc., will be used against the work-
ing class, and the latter will be com-
pelled, in self-defense, to use their
own political power and Socialism to
assert their rights and successfully
fight for their final emancipation.

While Mark Hanna & Co. are
preaching "Harmony" and "Civic
Flirtation" to the unions the fight is
on all over the country. One hundred
thousand men out in New York! Gen-
eral strikes in Denver and Omaha!
Strikes on the M. & O. R. R.! General
building trades strike in Philadel-
phia! etc., etc.

The Socialists are more active than
ever before. Nearly 18,000 of them
are dues paying members of the So-
cialist Party and most of these mem-
bers will act as agitators and organ-
izers from now till November, 1904,
when the civilized world will be sur-
prised by the tremendous vote for
Labor and Socialism—for the social
revolution on American soil.

Indeed, comrades, you have good
reasons to rejoice, for you have a
chance to take an active part in the
greatest social revolution that has
ever been chronicled in the history of
human society.

Take courage, comrades! Come out
of your hiding places for the good
work of propaganda and organiza-
tion. Do not depend on others, de-
pend on yourselves. Do your duty!
Fight like a brave man! By doing so
you will soon find you have all good
men and women with you, and even
God will be on your side—for God
helps those that help themselves.

The emancipation of the working
class must be achieved by the work-
ing class themselves.

Unconstitutional.

Every law beneficial to labor is
looked upon as unconstitutional by
the political and judicial hireling of
our capitalist masters. Within the
last few weeks new labor laws have
been declared unconstitutional in In-
diana, Ohio, Illinois and other states.
Now comes the news from Baltimore
that another labor law has been killed
by the courts of Maryland.

The failure of the Maryland court
of appeals to make a favorable deci-
sion on the anti-sweat-shop cases is
very disappointing. The details of
the Baltimore sweat-shop system, and
the exposure of the inhuman and
filthy surroundings of those engaged
in the manufacture of clothing, un-
derwear, etc., last year roused public
opinion to the thorough investigation
of the sweat-shop evil. This culmi-
nated in the passage of a strong anti-
sweat-shop law, the chief features of
which were the prohibition of the
manufacture of clothing and other
stated articles in tenements or pri-
vate dwellings by persons other than
those of the immediate family; also
the requirement that manufacturers
of these articles hold permits from
the state bureau of statistics. Under
this law the worst sweat-shops were
wiped out; so manufacturers who
made large profits from the sweat-
shop fought the law with such effect
that it was declared unconstitutional,
by encroaching on the rights of pri-
vate individuals and preventing them
from making their own garments in
their own homes. It is now before
the court of appeals awaiting a re-
argument of the case.

A general interest will be felt in
the reversal of the decision, owing to
the fact that, in the manufacture of
men's clothing, at least, Maryland
ranks as the third state of the Union.

When the working class once be-
gins to realize the importance and
necessity of the independent political
movement on strictly Socialist lines
the labor laws will no longer exist on
paper only, but will also be enforced
and the hirelings in the hells of jus-
tice will be wiped into the dead sea
of oblivion.

The "Benevolent Assimilation."

"One hundred Filipinos killed. Their
forts taken. American troops victori-
ous. Peace reigns in the archipelago.
Captured Filipinos swear allegiance
to the Stars and Stripes."

Such is the news published by our
capitalist newspapers. Indeed, our
capitalist work of "benevolently as-
similating" the Filipinos is superb!
At first we shoot at them until they
are dead and half-dead and then we
make them swear allegiance to our
Stars and Stripes with the prospects
of killing the half-killed within a few
weeks or months, i. e. as soon as they
show any disposition to break their
oath of allegiance into which we
forced them.

Washington, Jefferson, Adams,
Franklin, Paine, all you heroes of the
American revolution, rise from your
graves and witness the crimes that are
committed in the name of American
freedom and under the cloak of the
Stars and Stripes!

More crimes have been committed,
more innocent people massacred un-
der the Stars and Stripes by the mer-
cenary hordes of American capital-
ism within the last few years than
under the entire reign of King George
and his camarilla.

The time is coming, however, when
Socialism and Labor will bring about
the much needed economic and social
change.

Under Socialism women will nei-
ther work nor marry for money, but
their energies will be employed in
producing those things necessary to
existence.—Appeal to Reason.



INJUNCTION VS. INJUNCTION.

Desperate Labor Struggle in Omaha, Nebraska.

Omaha, Neb., May 14.—The sweeping
injunction of the federal court, last
week, in restraint of the use of the
boycott by the various labor organiza-
tions involved in the local strike, has
been outdone by an order issued in
the district court, last night, on the
application of the union men.

The order restrains the business
men from refusing to sell goods to
dealers who employ union labor, pre-
vents them from boycotting union
labor; requires the Business Men's
association to cease holding meetings
or conspiring against the unions, or
in any way interfering with the uni-
ons in the management of their af-
fairs.

The order of the court restrains
the Business Men's association and
others named as defendants, as fol-
lows:

From in any manner threatening to
injure the business or person of any
employer of members of cross-com-
plainants' union or member of labor
union, or any person who may employ
or desire to employ such union men,
or from refusing to sell commodities
and supplies of merchandise to em-
ployers of such union labor, and from
discriminating against such persons
in the prices charged for any such
commodities.

From threatening or intimidating
and person who may have become a
member of said association or organ-
ization, if he employs organized labor
or recognizes labor unions into dis-
continuing such employment.

From imposing any fines upon its
members or any person for violating
and agreement not to employ organ-
ized labor or not to recognize a la-
bor union.

From receiving or paying out any
money whatever in pursuance of any
agreement to break up labor unions
except attorneys in this action.

From paying or offering any money

to officers or members of unions, di-
rectly or indirectly, as a bribe to do
or not to do any act in pursuance of
any agreement or any of said defen-
dants against such unions.

From importing or engaging agents
and servants to import any laborers
into the city of Omaha in pursuance
of any existing plan to destroy labor
organizations, or under any similar
or new arrangement or plan.

From bringing any other injunction
suits or actions in pursuance of any
general plan of prosecutions to
break up labor unions or of any new
or similar plans connected directly
or indirectly with any existing plans.

PEOPLE'S FUND AND WELFARE HALL.

Free Meeting Halls for Unions.

The objects of the People's Fund and
Welfare association are set forth
in Article II. of the constitution, as
follows:

1st. To educate the public mind on
economic and political questions, as
follows:

A. Direct legislation.

B. The right of the community to
the means of production and distribu-
tion.

C. The people's right to the land.

2nd. To quicken the public con-
science to the necessity of guarantee-
ing to the coming generation equal
opportunities.

3rd. To receive unearned increments
and other values, to administer the
same for the purpose of utilizing un-
used land and utilities and displaced
labor, with the end in view of secur-
ing to labor its full product.

MEMBERSHIP.

Any person of lawful age and ap-
proved moral character is eligible for
membership in this association by
subscribing to the constitution and
by-laws of the association. Said mem-
ber shall qualify as a voter by regis-
tering in the books of the association
at least one month before every regu-
lar election.

The Central Trades and Labor union
elects one member to the board of di-
rectors.

The trades union and other labor or-
ganizations will please take notice that
they may find meeting halls, free of
charge, in the building of the Peo-
ple's Fund and Welfare association,
corner Locust and Eleventh streets,
and there is no reason why they
should not avail themselves of this
excellent opportunity.

Labor Unions Ask for Pensions.

Brockton, Mass., May 12.—A move-
ment has been started by the shoe
labor unions of Brockton to petition
congress for a pension for working
citizens of the country. The idea is
that all citizens who have been such
for twenty-one consecutive years
after reaching the age of 55 years
and being unable to earn an annuity
of \$400 per year be pensioned by the
United States government at the rate
of \$20 monthly.

The petition will be presented to all
the unions of the city for their ap-
proval and afterward be forwarded to
Washington. It is planned to secure
the co-operation of labor unions in
other cities to further the project.

Every trade unionist who sup-
ports the Republican and Democratic
party is morally responsible for this
and kindred crimes.

Lessons in Scientific Socialism.

FOR SOCIALIST STUDENTS.

THE MISSION OF THE WORKING CLASS.

By Charles H. Vail.

I.

I wish to begin by briefly pointing out the economic basis of scientific Socialism. It is frequently thought that Socialism is merely a scheme, a Utopian theory without economic foundation, like the many social theories which have appeared in the world's history. The schemes of Charles Fourier and St. Simon, and before them Sir Thomas More and Plato, are of this class. These men were actuated by noble motives and endeavored to point out the road to a nobler civilization. Their schemes, however, were purely idealistic. They were not in possession of sufficient economic data to enable them to formulate a scientific system of industry. But they did well, grandly well, considering the light they possessed. They perceived the evils of our social system, their criticisms sparkle with satire and evidence a historical penetration and sagacity truly remarkable. But they were children of their age, and consequently, did not perceive the genesis of capitalist exploitation or comprehend the law of economic evolution.

These forerunners of scientific Socialism aimed to run society into a special mould. They formulated a plan which they thought society could put on, as a man puts on a suit of clothes, ready made. These Utopianists were true altruists, but it was left for Karl Marx to clearly point out the genesis of surplus value and the evolutionary tendency in economics.

The Socialism of to-day is not a scheme or device of anyone; it is a scientific philosophy, and rests upon an historical, economic and scientific basis. It points out with accuracy the laws of economic evolution. Its principles are universal and worldwide, and are destined at no distant future to usher in a higher state of civilization.

The Socialist then, is not a visionary, but an educator. His mission is not to teach theories, but to point out the truths regarding the working of economic laws. The Socialist is a discoverer in the realm of economics. He has ascertained by careful analysis of the economic and social conditions that in the natural course of evolution, this system, through the destructive action of its failures and crisis on the one hand, and the constructive action of the trusts and other combinations of capital on the other, is destined to work out its own downfall and usher in the co-operative commonwealth.

Now let us note some of the stages through which industry has passed, in order that we may see clearly the origin of the modern working or proletarian class.

1. The Handicraft Stage—the period of small production. This era of small industry extended from time immemorial down to the middle of the Sixteenth century. In the latter part of this period the laborers themselves owned individually the tools with which they worked. The tools, of course, were small and paltry, and so capable of individual ownership on the part of the workers. As the laborer owned his own tools and bought or produced his own materials, there was no dispute over the division of the product. The total product was his without deduction. In these days the capitalist and laborer were combined in the same person. The only qualification that needs to be made is, that from the middle ages onward the master workman might

have two or three journeymen and as many apprentices. The journeyman, of course, worked for wages, and so the master could secure a small profit out of his labor, and might consequently, be called a potential capitalist. Wage labor, however, was the exception, not the general rule. Where men worked for another it was not so much for wages as for the purpose of fitting themselves for mastership. But this condition endowed the master with the potentialities of a capitalist, though as yet he was prevented by the strict rules of the guild from extending his power. These fetters must first be broken before the capitalist regime could gain a foothold. Capitalist production presupposes the freedom of the laborer. He must cease to be attached to the soil as a serf or bound by the rules of the guild. Capital production also presupposes the separation of the laborer from the means whereby he realizes his labor. The method by which this end was accomplished is familiar to all. The appropriation of the people's land by the nobility, the eviction of the peasants and fencing in of the commons, the destruction of the guilds by Henry VIII., and confiscation of their property—these acts of usurpation and spoliation, together with the discharge of the feudal retainers, caused by the breaking up of the feudal bands, furnished for the would-be capitalist a large body of free and outlawed proletarians who had no alternative but to sell themselves into wage slavery.

2. The Manufacturing Stage—the period of manufacturers. All obstacles being now removed, the master workman can extend the field of his operations. The small shop of the master workman is transformed into the manufactory, and the number of journeymen are increased in like proportions. Wage labor, hitherto the exception, now becomes the general rule. It is here that the capitalist appears, and consequently, the beginning of capitalist production. Profits proper also made its appearance, and became the source of further capital. The chief characteristic of this age was the introduction of division of labor; social production superseded individual production.

3. The Factory Stage—the period of modern industry. This stage was introduced by a series of inventions and discoveries which completely revolutionized the method of production. The names of Wyatt, Kaye, Paul, Hargreaves, Arkwright, Crompton, Cartwright, Watt, Whitney, Horrocks, Roberts and Bullough are familiar to all. "These inventors," says Prof. Ely, "may, in a sense, be called the fathers of modern Socialism, for without their inventions it could not have come into existence." The preparatory stage of this industrial revolution dates from 1730 to 1770. The age of the great mechanical inventions, from 1770 to 1792. The age of the application of steam to manufacture and improvements in the great inventions from 1792 to 1830.

Along with this revolution in the tool came the revolution of labor; the skill of the workman was transferred to the machine. Here the machine makes use of the workman instead of the workman making use of the tool. Production now passed out of the manufacturing shop and entered the factory. The small capitalist of the manufactured era gave place to the large capitalist who was served by regiments of wage slaves.

This production, based upon mechanical invention and a far-reaching division of labor, was essentially social production. The individual production, which rested upon the individual ownership by the workers of

their instruments of production, was now supplanted by social production, resting upon individual ownership by the capitalists of the instruments of production. Private property in the instruments of production, which formerly meant private property of the producers in their own tools, came to mean, as soon as production became socialized, private property of non-producers in the tools of social labor. This private ownership of social tools meant the private appropriation of the product of social labor. The method and instruments of production had been changed, but the method of appropriation remained the same.

[To be Continued.]

SUE UNION.

Employing Bookbinders Want Damages from Union Labor.

For the first time in the history of Illinois a labor union has been made defendant in a suit for damages based on an alleged violation of contract. It is the outgrowth of a strike of bookbinders which was called last week. Damages to the amount of \$35,000 is asked.

Local union No. 8 of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, and E. J. Wilson, E. T. Andrews and Otto F. Wasum, its officers, are made defendants in seven suits which have been commenced in the superior court. They are charged with violating their contracts by depriving the complaining printing and book manufacturing firms of employes.

Each of the seven suits is for \$5,000, and the plaintiffs are Rand, McNally & Co., Broek & Rankin, the Henneberry company, the Robert O. Low company, R. R. Donnelley & Sons' company, M. A. Donohue & Co., and the Jenkins & George company.

It is alleged that the employers had a contract with the union to settle all difficulties by arbitration, and that during such a conference the employes should remain at their work. This contract, it is said, was violated May 5, when the employes of the plaintiff were called out in response to a strike order.

THE SOCIALIST SINGERS.

National Convention and Saengerfest in St. Louis in 1904.

There will be a national convention and saengerfest of the Socialist Singing societies of the western and north-western states in 1904 in the city of St. Louis. This national singing societies' festival will be of the greatest importance in the history of the Socialist movement of this country. The arrangements for this Socialist saengerfest have been entrusted to the St. Louis workmen's singing societies, Vorwaerts, Herwegh saengerbund, Freiheit and Arion. The committee of arrangement is publishing a monthly official journal under the name of Saengerfest-Zeitung.

Over 1,000 Socialist singers will appear on the stage, and the songs of labor and Socialism will be applauded by many thousands of enthusiastic working men and women. There will be a parade, in which the Socialists and Progressive Trade unionists will participate. Lemp's hall and park have been secured for a grand Volksfest.

The dates for the national Socialist singers' convention and saengerfest will be from June 17 to June 20, 1904.

The Socialist Party of St. Louis is expected to take an active part in this historical convention.

Resolution of Local Omaha, Neb., Socialist Party.

Copy of resolutions adopted by Local Omaha, in mass meeting assembled, to disprove of the actions of Walter Thomas Mills, in violating local and state autonomy by persisting in

coming to speak for a counter-movement, when he knew that the men were enemies of the organized movement, and against the known wish of Local Omaha.

"Whereas, A so-called 'Socialist Propaganda club' has been organized by a small group of individuals, headed by the former state secretary and treasurer of Nebraska, Geo. Baird and F. H. Alexander, both having been removed from their offices for treachery to the movement. The first being proven a paid hireling of the Republican Party. The latter for organizing a literary club for the ostensible purpose of breaking up the local organization, of which he was still a member.

"Whereas, These two officials, being deposed by a unanimous vote of the comrades of the state, instead of getting down and out, made a bold move to capture the party name, which was defeated by a counter move of the state committee. Outgeneraled, they carried the case to the courts, whose decision in our favor placed the party in the hands of the members, where it is beloned.

"Whereas, Comrade Walter Thomas Mills, national committeeman for the state of Kansas, having entered into an agreement with this so-called 'Socialist Propaganda club' to give a course of lectures under its auspices, and having been notified who these people are, and asked to cancel his engagement, not only refused to do so, but turned a COPY OF THE LETTER, AN OFFICIAL COMMUNICATION SENT HIM BY J. ALFRED LA BILLE, SECRETARY LOCAL OMAHA, over to a body of non-members of the party; therefore be it

"Resolved, That we, the members of Local Omaha, in mass meeting assembled, do hereby brand Comrade Mills as a violator of the duties of a comrade, as well as an official of the party. Further be it

"Resolved, That we ask the state of Kansas to remove Comrade Mills from the national committee. And further be it

"Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the national committee, to the state committee of Kansas and Nebraska, and also to the Socialist press of the country, and to Walter Thomas Mills.

"Committee on Resolutions:

"B. McCAFFERY,

"W. H. MOORE,

"P. J. HYLAND."

What is a Scab?

A number of exchanges are discussing the question: "What is a scab?" As a class, I do not believe the Socialists much favor the word scab with the meaning that has been given it in the realm of industry; there are other words that would do as well.

However, the word is here, and seems to be here to stay, and we might as well begin to analyze it and find out just what it means. It occurs to me that many people use this word without understanding its full meaning, and is often a case of the pot calling the kettle black. A workingman who is disloyal to his class interests is a scab according to my understanding of the meaning of the word. What I want to know is this: What is a man who refuses to vote for his class interests? If that is not disloyalty to his class interests, what is it? You might say he votes against his class interests through ignorance. Yes, and there are men who take the jobs of their brothers in time of a strike through ignorance—he certainly does it through ignorance or he wouldn't do it. A jackass is a jackass, whether he knows it or not—probably if he knew it he'd kick himself to death. The difference between a jackass and a scab is that a jackass can't be anything else, while the scab can quit rooting with the human hogs any time he wants to and stand up right on his hind legs and be a MAN.—Coming Nation.

Woman's Forum.

Edited by KATE EMMET.

CHILD LABOR AND CHEAP PEOPLE.

By Lydia Kingsmill Commander.

Child Labor is more than the robbery of childhood; it is the prevention of manhood, the destruction of the citizen of the future. Normal manhood and womanhood can only be attained by those who have passed through a normal childhood, and a normal childhood is given up to play and education, growth and training.

The new-born baby is a little animal, barely human. His physical needs are all he knows. When he is warmed and fed he is content. The problems of civilization are nothing to him. The boy is the promise and possibility of a man, but he is not a man, and this is even more true mentally than physically. Before he can be a man he must learn all the long lessons of the past.

In school, even if his father is the most learned professor, the boy must begin at A B C and 1, 2, 3, and wrestle with the multiplication table as if it had never yet been conquered. And in his play he must repeat the race experiences of his ancestors, from the remotest savage down to the present.

It is a curious natural fact that each one of us must laboriously learn for ourselves the alphabet and the primer, geography, history and grammar, and each one of us must in our day live again the lives of the races back of us from which we sprang.

There is a time when the boy is just undeveloped as a savage of the forest. He fights and whoops and yells; he wants a bow and arrow and a feather head-dress; he loves fire and color and noise. Again he is a pirate and "sails the Spanish Main" in search of plunder. Or he is a Robinson Crusoe on his lone isle, or a Rodrick Dhu, flinging defiance at the Scottish king. The days of chivalry are very near to him. When he fasten the dripping-pan on his breast and bravely bracing on his noble broom-stick steed does battle for the favor of the snub-nosed little girl across the way, his breast swells with knightly pride in his burnished armor, his fiery charger, and his own daring.

We call this play, and to us who are grown it seems an idle waste of effort, at most a pleasing pastime. In reality it is a vital part of the child's mind growth, as necessary to the development of the brain as is his ceaseless activity to the strengthening of his muscles.

The child has no time for work. All the years of childhood are needed to enable him to catch up in thought and in knowledge with the generation into which he has been born, to make of him a man and a twentieth century man, to fit him to be a citizen of our great American republic.

But if the child is put to work, if he is robbed of his play and his schooling, he will always be a stunted, dwarfed creature; he will never be a man.

This nation has wisely decided not to admit to its land the Chinese, because experience has proved that they never grow big enough for our civilization. They are stunted, incapable creatures, who can never grasp American ideas or ideals. They can not grow; they have not grown for 4,000 years.

Yet in our factories in the north and in the south, in the sweatshops of New York, the glass factories of New Jersey, in the mines of Pennsylvania, and in the cotton mills of the southern states, thousands upon thousands of our little American children are being crushed and blunted

and dwarfed and turned into white Chinese.

We complain of the cheapness of the Chinese, yet sweatshop and factory are busy—busy making and turning out upon the country a flood of cheap, white American people. We are making cheap cotton, and the bargain counter is heaped with it. We are making cheap glass, and the five-cent stores are full of it. We are making cheap clothing, and the unthinking jostle each other buying it. And side by side with the cheap cotton and glass and clothing we are making cheap people, and the country is being flooded with them.

We have gone mad in our craze for cheapness. A New York paper recently told us how to live on \$1 a week, and a Chicago paper says babies can be fed on three cents a day. We don't want dollar men and three-cent babies. They are too cheap to be good for anything. They are too cheap to be fit for American citizenship.

We have got to change all this. We are learning to demand clothing and shoes and hats made under fair conditions, and stamped with the union label. What we want now are union label citizens as well as union label goods. Our citizens must be not made in the sweatshop or made in the factory, but made in the school house. The American school house is the only union shop for the American child. Only the product of the school house can be stamped with the union label.

Shame on You!

Los Angeles, Cal., May 7.—Acting under instructions from the secret-service bureau at Washington, the police to-day arrested a man who is suspected of being one of the four brothers of Czolgosz, the assassin of the late President McKinley.

No charge has been lodged against him, the police simply detaining the man on suspicion until after the president shall have left Los Angeles.

It is said that Czolgosz has been living in this city for several months, being employed in a tamale factory.

His actions have not been out of the ordinary and no complaint is made of the man other than that of his relation to the assassin of President McKinley.

In Los Angeles? Why, Los Angeles is in California—in free America—far away from the Russian czar's domains of despotism. Not even the czar's police would dare to make such an arrest.

An innocent man, with no complaint against him, is put in jail and held there as prisoner for several days—because he happens to be the brother of a man who committed a crime.

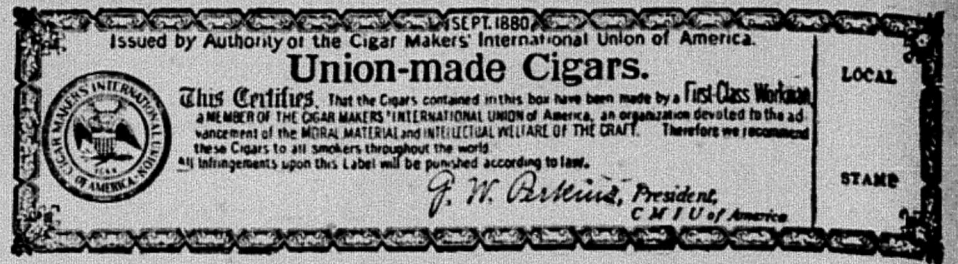
And President Roosevelt silently endorsed such an un-American, outrageous action. Shame upon you, Mr. Roosevelt! Even the czar of Russia must shake his head when reading of such an outrage on the personal liberty of a man in free America.

Is this the patriotism and heroism of the rough rider of San Juan Hill? We pity the man who does not find words of protests against such crimes.

Under Socialism high-born ladies will have an opportunity to prove the quality of their parentage by performing some worthy service for society.

Under Socialism those women who now have nothing more important than a poodle to care for, will be given something worth while to do.

Smoke Only Union Made Cigars.



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

Issued by the Cigarmakers' International Union of America.

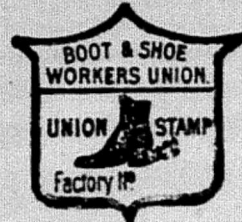
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Shoes Bearing This Stamp

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.



UNION Is the Watchword GLOBE

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SHOES, HATS, FURNISHING GOODS, Etc.,

Can be Bought for Less Money at the GLOBE than elsewhere. **OUR MOTTO—Satisfaction or Your Money Back.**

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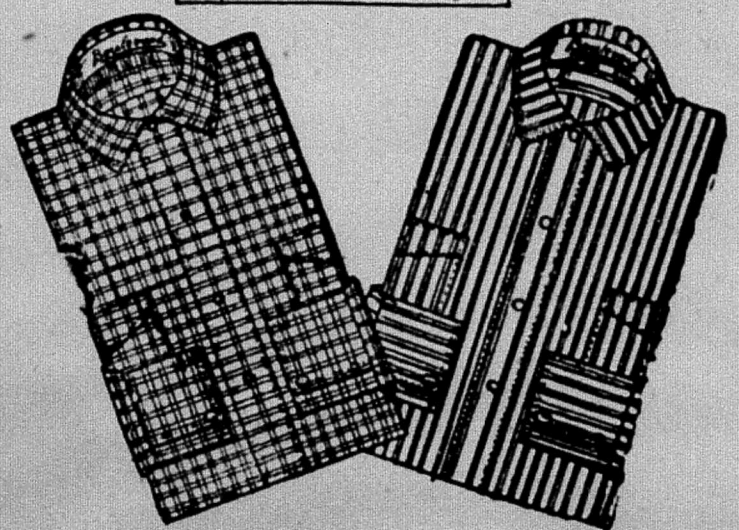


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All Clothing Kept in Repair **Free.**
Money Back if You Are Not Satisfied.

SEVENTH AND FRANKLIN AVE.

YOU ARE A SCAB IF YOU DON'T DEMAND

The Label  SHIRTS,



which can be found at most stores in this city and which are made in the celebrated

Boulevard SHIRT FACTORY,
616 North Seventh Street.

If you can not obtain the Union-Made Shirt from your dealer, kindly call or write and we shall be pleased to make them for you.

Boulevard SHIRT MFG. CO.,
616 North Seventh Street.

A Girl and Two Fools

By HATTIE PRESTON RIDER

(Copyright, 1903, by Daily Story Pub. Co.)

WHATEVER is troubling you, Elsie, you have given me the right to know it, and I shall assume the right to straighten it out for you," he said.

Miss Lester, the stenographer, sat up, with a long, quivering sigh.

"It is nothing that anybody can help me about," she said, drearily. "Least of all you, Mr. Grant, kind as you are." Her blue eyes were filling again.

Distressed at her tears, Grant sat down beside her.

"This is nonsense, Elsie!" Tenderness vibrated in his deep voice. "You speak as if something serious were the matter, and yet you would have me stand by like a graven image, not lifting a finger. Darling," softly, "you say you love me, and you accept my little gifts for my love's sake; yet you shut me from your heart like that!"

She moved one hand a little way toward him on the desk. He took it eagerly.

"I did not mean that I could not tell you," she said, flushing sweetly and warmly. "Only that you could not help me. My mother has been very ill and my brother has lost his position caring for her. They have written me for help, although I had sent them nearly all my last month's salary." Her lashes drooped. But Grant leaned back with a huge sigh of relief.

"How much would it require to tide them well over till your brother is on his feet again?" he asked.

She hid her face in her hands. "About two hundred dollars," she answered in a smothered voice.

Grant got up with alacrity and went over to his desk. A pen scratched. Then he came back and laid the magic bit of blue paper on her desk. He took her hands from her face and held them.

"I have fixed it, Elsie," he told her with ill-concealed satisfaction in his voice.

She glanced down at the check, looked at him shyly and rose, the flush on her cheeks deepening.

"You may go and attend to this matter now," he said, with an effort at self-control. "Bayley can help me out for the rest of the day."

He went to the door, opened it, and after a short parley walked away with the visitor. Miss Lester folded the check carefully in her purse. Then she went lightly out and closed the door.

Nolan got up from behind the big safe where he had been kneeling, completely hidden from view by the great iron door. On his clean-cut, boyish face was the look of one who has received his death blow. He had not dreamed that his entrance a quarter of an hour before was unnoticed by the other two, but the role of eavesdropper thus unexpectedly thrust upon him was the least of his dismay.

Opening a side door he went back to his desk. The woman he loved and the employer in whose honor he had trusted!

The day dragged, a nightmare of misery. An hour before closing Grant came and laid a sealed note on Nolan's desk.

"You pass Miss Lester's boarding place on your way home, do you not, Nolan?" he said. "Would you be kind enough to hand her this? She was too ill to work this morning and I have arranged to give her to-morrow also."

Nolan drew his day's first free breath. It sounded like a reprieve almost to his surcharged heart. And yet—

"Certainly," he answered without looking up. He put the missive in his

inner pocket. Grant went back into his private office.

Half an hour later Grant left. At the hour for closing Nolan rose and, taking a handful of letters from his pocket, sorted them over carefully and placed part of them in his desk. Among the remaining ones Grant's note lay uppermost and Nolan saw that his nervous fingers in handling had broken its imperfect seal, so that it lay open in his hand.

The hot blood mounted to his forehead and then receded. Jealous misery makes short work, sometimes, of a man's fine sense of honor. It wrought in Nolan that hour, the deed his sane self would have rejected with scorn. Deliberately he took out the note and unfolded it. The words ran together in letters of fire:

"Dearest little girl—

"I shall call for you with a carriage this evening at eight."

"Devotedly yours,

"G."

Nolan refolded and resealed the letter and put it back in his pocket. He locked the office and passed out to the street like a statue gifted with locomotion. With bent head and contracted brows he went, passing without a glance the house where Elsie Lester lived. Fever began to burn in his veins where, half an hour ago, the blood had seemed ice. It flushed his face and set his eyes aflame as he hurried up the long flight to his room and flung himself in a chair by the window. He sat there motionless for an hour staring out through the gathering dusk.

"I will do it! There is yet time! It is a coward who fears a weapon! If he stands out—well! It is better to send one soul to hell alone than wait till it drags another with it!"

He got up, white and haggard, and, going across the room to his trunk, knelt down and opened it. Nervous searching brought out something small and shining. He turned to the light, with shaking fingers, and examined it carefully, cocking and uncocking it softly. Some one tapped at his door.

"Lady in the parlor to see you, sir," said the maid's voice.

Like a flash, the thought came to him, unreasonably, he told himself, that it might be Elsie. He thrust the pistol hastily into his pocket, and went down, trembling in every limb.

A little figure in brown got up from the divan, and ran to meet him. Nolan leaned back against the door post, sick with revulsion of feeling. It was like a burst of morning air, after a night spent in a fever-tainted room.

"Doris!" he ejaculated.

She stopped short, with half-extended hand.

"Did you know that it was I?" she said, with laughing pretense of injured feeling. "I supposed you would guess directly. And I came to ask a special favor."

Some semblance of their normal expression was creeping back into Nolan's bloodshot eyes.

"You know you have only to name it, Doris," he said, reaching out for her hesitant hand. "When did you come? I did not know you were in town."

"Of course not, Burt. You know I always told you the sixth sense was lacking in your make-up." (How tactfully blind to his perturbation the clear brown eyes were!) "Aunty came in to shop, but our main errand was to see the art exhibit." Doris continued. "She went back at three, with a terrific headache, however, insisting I should stay, as it was my last opportunity, and get you to take me, this evening. So I have come, forlorn and unchaperoned, to prefer my request; that is, if you have no other engagement."

Nolan winced, and his face grew hot. He thought of that shining thing in his hip pocket, and wondered why, on this, of all nights, she had come. Well, he must go with her, that was all, and trust to fate for the outcome. Grant's note to Elsie burned above his heart like a living coal. There would yet be opportunity.

PUBLIC MEETING.

Economic class at Welfare hall, corner Eleventh and Locust streets, Sunday, 10:30 to 12 n. Topic: "Practical Economics." All welcome.

The emancipation of the working class must be achieved by the working people themselves.

**SUBSCRIBE FOR
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Local No. 2, A. F. of M.

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

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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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Telephone Bell, Sidney No. 810.

Concordia Turner Hall,

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

Bar Supplied With Finest WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS

I. J. BAUER, Manager.



New Union Factory on Randolph, near Jefferson.

HAMILTON, BROWN SHOE COMPANY.

New Union Factory.

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



They were early at the art roofs. A quiet group here and there, an artist or two, heavy-haired and thin-faced, discussed with a friend the hanging or treatment of some favorite study.

Doris and he were cousins several times removed, and tacit sweethearts ever since the mud-pie era of their joint lives. Always, he remembered, there had been that about her; she knew when to talk to him, and when to be silent. In his eyes, to-night, the quality took the form of an angelic attribute. Until the coming of Elsie Lester into his life, he had thought her the sweetest thing the world held.

They made their way slowly down the long room, Doris making notes, occasionally, in a little black book. At one side, a deep door opened into a smaller compartment.

"Let us go in," Nolan said.

They sat down on one of the semi-circular seats in the middle of the room. Back of it, and dividing it from its duplicate, which faced the other way, was a bank of tall palms. The room was deserted.

Doris was making lengthy notes on a small picture opposite, with the black book on her knee, when the electric lights, exercising their inalienable prerogative, flickered and went out, except the tiniest glimmer.

Still in the dusk, soft garments swished across the floor, and two women seated themselves back of the shadowing palms. They chattered softly for a few minutes. Presently there was an exclamation of surprise and admiration from one of them; then Elsie Lester's voice answered, sweet and vibrating, but with an unfamiliar ring in it that went through Nolan like the anguish of the rack.

"Pretty! Well, I should say so! And it cost a fine sum! I only got it to-day. Such an outrageous fib as I had to tell, to get the money, about a sick mother, and debts, and that. But it went, all right."

There was a ripple of mocking laughter, echoed by a less musical but sympathetic one; a few words Nolan's strained senses did not catch. Then Elsie's voice, again.

"Nonsense! They're only a pair of lovers, spooning in the dark. I don't believe they even know we are here."

A moment of silence ensued; then Elsie said

"Mac is late to-night. Perhaps he's sulky; I won't let him come to the house, lest my golden goose find it out. Mac hates to play second fiddle. Won't he fume, when he sees my bracelet!"

The words had scarcely left her lips, when the lights flashed up dazzlingly. They revealed a man just entering the doorway. He was cheaply and showily dressed, and all over his handsome face was written the ruse. Nolan's dazed eyes had taken in so much, when Elsie rose. She went smiling to meet the intruder, and he tucked her arm with its blazing circlet, within his own. Turning, they left the room.

Doris' gaze had followed them. She withdrew it to meet Nolan's. Her cheeks were scarlet.

"But, oh! Burt!" she breathed, hadn't she a perfect face! I wish, with all my soul, sometimes, that I were beautiful!"

"Thank God, you're not, little woman!" he burst forth, impulsively. "There!"—breaking suddenly into the wholesome laughter that has saved countless reasons to their thrones, "isn't that a compliment the like of which you never received before in all your days?"

GLEN CARBON ELECTION RETURNS.

The election returns from Glen Carbon are as follows: Straight Socialist votes 47, Citizens' vote 125. The Citizens' vote is a combination between the Republicans and Democrats. In detail the vote stands—For president of board of trustees, C. L. Henry (Citizens) 167; H. L. Groetka (Socialist) 72. For village clerk, John A. Taylor (Citizens) 162; Grant Evans (Socialist) 70. For village marshal, Louis Weiler (Citizens) 170; Edmond Valine (Socialist) 66. Police magistrate, William Raspleka (Citizens)

144; M. B. Harth (Socialist) 85. For trustees on Citizens' ticket, Julius Schiller 180, Christian Schneider 171, James Bosworth 166. For trustees on Socialist Party ticket, Peter Andriua 56, Peter Weckmann 54, Fritz Demmrich 62. The results show a gain of 10 straight Socialist votes since the last county election.

FOR INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS.

Call for Nominations for Delegate and Alternate to the International Socialist Congress.

Omaha, Neb., May 1, 1903.

To the Locals of the Socialist Party of America.

Comrades:

In accordance with instructions given by the national committee, at its meeting held in St. Louis, Mo., in January-February, 1903, I hereby call for nominations for

ONE DELEGATE

to be elected by referendum vote to represent the Socialist Party at the International Socialist congress to be held at Amsterdam, Holland, in August, 1903, and for

AN ALTERNATE

to act also if by reason of the failure of the Socialist Labor Party to elect a delegate to the Socialist Party is entitled to two delegates.

Each local of the Socialist Party is entitled to nominate one candidate for delegate and one candidate for alternate.

Nominations shall close on June 1.

Locals in organized states will file nominations with their state secretaries before June 5, and state secretaries will file a complete list of nominations in their respective states with the national secretary before June 10.

Locals in unorganized states will file nominations with the national secretary before June 10.

It is desired that the names of candidates shall be submitted to the membership for the referendum vote not later than June 15 or 20, and state secretaries are therefore requested to act promptly. Fraternally yours,

WILLIAM MAHLLY,

National Secretary.

THE MILLERS' STRIKE.

International Union of Flour and Cereal Employes Local Union 19 are still on a strike. The men are very much encouraged by the moral and financial aid they receive from organized labor and sincerely hope that every local union will contribute a little toward defraying the expense of this strike. The mill men belong to the poorest paid class of wage workers in the city while their employers have become millionaires within the last few years. About 200 men are out and will remain out until the victory is won.

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 women will have the right to work and the right to all their labor produces.

WAGENBACH & SEILING,

DEALERS IN

FURNITURE, STOVES

and Carpets,

1421-1423 South Broadway.

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

COX & GORDON, Pork Packers.

CURERS OF

Fine Hams, Breakfast Bacon, Shoulders and Beef.

ORDERS FILLED FOR PORK, BACON
AND PURE LEAF LARD.

ST LOUIS, MO.

The Bartenders' Protective and Benevolent League,

NO. 51, A. F. of L.

Wishes to announce to the Trade that reliable and competent BARTENDERS will be furnished on application for all occasions, Saloons or extra engagements, etc. Send all orders to

W. EDWARD HORNE, Secretary and Business Agent, Imperial Building, 918 Pine St.
KINLOCH B-1990.

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



JACK RABBIT

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ARE GOOD PANTS.

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and Local Union Labor Organizations.

Made with Union Label.



Ask Your Clothier for Them.

NEW! NEW! NEW!

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.

LARGEST UNION FACTORY IN THE WEST

ASK FOR

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

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

Be sure and call for them, and assist Union Labor

F. R. RICE MERCANTILE CIGAR FACTORY, 305 N. FOURTH STREET