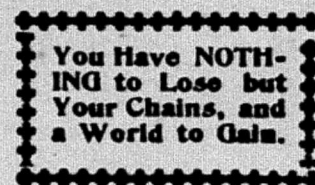


# ST. LOUIS LABOR.



OFFICE: 22 N. 4th St.

Phone: Kinloch, A1283.

VOL. IV.

ST. LOUIS, MO., SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1903.

NO. 120.

## WORKING MEN, STAY AWAY!

The Western Federation of Miners Sends Warning to the Proprietarians of the Eastern States.

The capitalistic combinations of the west are acting in concert to bring from the eastern states a tide of immigration, that will inundate the Rocky Mountain regions and the Pacific slope, with no other object in view than to starve labor into abject serfdom.

There are now thousands and tens of thousands of men and women in the west, whose hands are tied in idleness. The seductive and alluring circulars that are being scattered throughout the eastern states, are the products of a literary bureau that has been established by Employers' Associations, Promotion Companies and Mine Owners' associations, whose capital expands as hungry and homeless working men become fierce competitors on the labor market for jobs.

The voice of discontent is heard all over the west. Strikes, injunctions and boycotts are flourishing between the Missouri river and the coast, from British Columbia to Mexico, and should warn the laboring man of the east that his presence in the west will only enable the corporate interests to prolong the struggle of the masses against the robbery of exploitation.

Thousands of working men are being landed in the western states every week on account of cheap fares, and the misleading pamphlets that extend

such generous invitations to the laboring men of the east. Stay away from the west! The volcanic rumbling of war between employer and employee can be heard in every state of the west, and it is the intention of the corporations to use eastern immigration as a strike breaking aggregation. Conflicts between organized labor and organized capital are raging throughout British Columbia, the Pacific slope and intermountain region, and the employers of the west who long for larger dividends, desire to pit the immigration from the eastern states against the men of the west, who dare to ask for a reasonable remuneration for their toil.

While wages in the west may be a little higher than in the east, the cost of living is far more expensive and the difference in wages is consumed by the higher prices in the necessities of life. Members of organized labor and all working men, stay away from the west until the storm cloud disappears from labor's sky.

The secretary is requested to read this letter at a regular meeting and give the same to the labor or Socialist press for publication.

CHARLES MOYER,  
WM. D. HAYWOOD,  
Secretary-Treasurer.

Western Federation of Miners.  
Denver, Col., May 12, 1903.

Not one of the convicted boodlers has reached the inside of the state penitentiary. They are still free men, respectable citizens and prosperous business men, enjoying the company of the other respectable citizens and statesmen not yet indicted.

JOHN LEE, lieutenant-governor, is now the state's witness in the alum cases.

Some months ago Mr. Lee subscribed to ST. LOUIS LABOR, and paid two years in advance. It seems that by reading this Socialist paper his conscience got somewhat softened and the hard crust into which his great heart had been enveloped by the capitalist boodle politics began to crack. Mr. Lee began to realize that his political career was a failure, he collapsed, resigned as lieutenant-governor and tried to clear his "conscience" by offering his services as state's witness to Mr. Folk.

If Mr. Lee had read some good Socialist paper before he became a "good politician" he might have saved himself from the present disgrace.

So much for Lee. Now, as to Harry Hawes, the president of the Jefferson club, we wish to say:

If Harry has not yet put his fingers too deep into the political boodle pie, if his heart has not yet been discolored by the X-rays of some unknown bribe giver, there may still be a chance of saving at least part of his soul and a slice of his conscience. By reading St. Louis Labor he would soon realize the fact that the presidency of a Tammany Hall organization like the Jefferson club is one of the most dangerous offices in Uncle Sam's great and glorious domains, and the man holding the job is never sure whether he will end his career in the garden of political laurels and immortelles or in the workhouse or penitentiary.

Indeed, if Mr. Hawes would see his position as clearly as the readers of

St. Louis Labor he would run like a spring chicken from the bull dog in order to get away from the Jefferson club.

Talk about the penitentiary! Why, last Tuesday a president of a Jefferson club branch was sentenced to five years in the penitentiary—and he was a very close friend of Harry's. 'Tis no fun to be president of a Jefferson club.

"Nathan Levin, president of the Jewish branch of the Jefferson club, was sentenced by Judge Amidon, of the United States court, to serve five years in the penitentiary for aiding and abetting in naturalization frauds perpetrated last fall through the St. Louis court of appeals.

"The charge of Judge Amidon to the jury and his talk to the prisoner in passing sentence were brief, but pointed.

"Levin denied his guilt to the last, but asked the court to be lenient with him, and after he received his sentence said the judge had been easier than he had expected. The wife and children of Levin were in court when the sentence was passed, and the wife broke down, the tears streaming down her face.

"Levin maintained that he was the victim of a conspiracy of others and that if the real truth of the matter were known he would be released."

Nathan Levin was a good fellow and, at the Jefferson club, everybody liked him. Harry Hawes is a good fellow, and we hope he may not share the fate of his fellow president, Levin, of the Hebrew branch.

If Harry Hawes would leave the Jefferson club, leave the Democratic Party, leave capitalist boodle politics, read St. Louis Labor and do as we tell him, he could yet remain an honest man.

In connection the St. Louis boodle situation we publish the following article, "A Point of View," by Prof. Herron:

## A POINT OF VIEW.

By GEORGE D. HERRON, in THE COMRADE.

There are many and deep reasons for thoroughly indicting and dismissing from service the system of private industrial control. One reason is this: that the system can stand only through the debauchery of the citizenry. It can not stand on a basis of intelligence and virtue. It is just as necessary that the present commercial order have on hand a debauched citizenry as it was necessary, in the dark ages, for the church to have an ignorant citizenry. Force and bribery of every sort, public and individual immorality, are the defenses and foundations of our industrial system. And a system which can stand only by the debauchery and ignorance of the people, is, in the nature of the case, past mending; it can only give place to a new and better system.

### II.

To be more specific, the system depends upon purchasable lawmaking bodies, which likewise depend upon controlling a large purchasable vote. Capitalists could not exist without having, in every city, a bought and sold vote to elect its agents—the bosses, the aldermen, the congressmen, the United States senators. The people are led as sheep to the economic slaughter by the politicians, who are the law-makers, not of the people, but of private corporations. It

is a sad thing to say, but it is true, that you have only to go to any state capital, and breathe its atmosphere, to find yourself in the midst of all that is individually and politically vile; in the midst of all that makes up ruffianism and the completest ignorance, so far as political knowledge or ideals go. The atmosphere of our legislative bodies is the foulest in American life. It is not mere denunciation, but the appalling fact, that our laws are made by the most lawless class of our citizenship. The chief law-breakers of the nation are its law-makers. So palpably true is this that our administrations of government have grown to be farcical. In reality the people of American are today without a government.

### III.

But, you ask, are the people trustworthy? Can we trust them to safely manage industrial resources for the common good? Let me ask, in turn, are their masters trustworthy? Is the capitalist managing industrial resources for the common good? In all history, have there ever been any masters who could be trusted with the well-being of the people? Not ready for economic liberty? We will never be made ready for liberty save by experience in liberty. There is only one way to train men for freedom.

## THE BOODLE SITUATION IN MISSOURI.

Not One of the Boodlers Has Reached the Inside of the Penitentiary.

Professor Herron on Capitalist Politics and Law Making—A Striking Picture of St. Louis and Jefferson City Politics.

The present status of the boodlesituation in St. Louis and Jefferson City is as follows:

### WHAT THE TRIAL COURTS HAVE DONE.

Defendant.	Charge.	Where Tried.	Verdict.	Sentence.
Emil A. Meysenburg.....	Bribery.	St. Louis.	Conviction.	2 years.
Julius Lehmann .....	Perjury.	St. Louis.	Conviction.	2 years.
H. A. Faulkner .....	Perjury.	St. Louis.	Conviction.	2 years.
Robert M. Snyder .....	Bribery.	St. Louis.	Conviction.	5 years.
Edmund Bersch .....	Perjury.	St. Louis.	Conviction.	5 years.
Edward Butler .....	Bribery.	Columbia.	Conviction.	3 years.
Charles Denny .....	Perjury.	St. Louis.	Conviction.	2 years.
Charles F. Kelly .....	Perjury.	St. Louis.	Conviction.	2 years.
Henry Nicolaus .....	Bribery.	St. Louis.	Acquittal.	.....
John H. Schnettler .....	Bribery.	St. Louis.	Conviction.	4 years.
John A. Sheridan .....	Bribery.	St. Louis.	Conviction.	5 years.
Edmund Bersch .....	Bribery.	St. Louis.	Conviction.	5 years.
Charles Denny .....	Bribery.	St. Louis.	Conviction.	5 years.
Charles A. Gutke .....	Bribery.	St. Louis.	Conviction.	5 years.
Edward Albright .....	Bribery.	St. Louis.	Conviction.	5 years.
Louis Decker .....	Perjury.	St. Louis.	Conviction.	4 years.

### WHAT THE SUPREME COURT HAS DONE.

Meysenburg case—Reversed and remanded for a new trial.	
Lehmann case—Reversed and remanded for a new trial.	
Faulkner case—Reversed and remanded for a new trial.	
All other cases appealed have not yet been acted upon by the supreme court.	
Wainwright .....	Bribery. Fled to Egypt or France.
Uthoff .....	Bribery. States' witness.
Kobusch .....	Perjury. States' witness.
Madera .....	Bribery. Fled to unknown regions.
Murrell .....	Bribery. States' witness.
Chas. H. Turner .....	Bribery. States' witness.
Philip Stock .....	Bribery. States' witness.
Charles Kratz .....	Bribery. Enjoying life in Old Mexico.



IV.

Our industrial civilization threatens every child, from the dawn of self-consciousness, with economic destruction. Economic conditions compel every man to fight, his life through, a pitched battle for physical existence. Put thus on the defensive, a man can in no wise know what is in him; he can not do, or even aspire to do, his best work; he can not freely choose and rejoice in the labor of his own hands. The system curses the soul, whether one triumphs or fails; to the successful comes loss of conscience; to him who fails, loss of individuality. When thought and strength are consumed in economic self-defense, there is no opportunity for positive living; for a life that is self-expressive. And a still greater spiritual evil is inflicted upon the soul by the economic destruction of the sense of truth. Few men, cowering under the hunger whip, wielded by the slave-driving of the commercial world, dare be honest with themselves, much less with their brothers. A system built upon lies—as our industrial system is—dependent upon chance, falsehood and force, tends to produce lives impregnated with falsehood. The fear of what will happen to one's self distorts and discolors all that we say and do, until good men become, all unconsciously, depraved with reference to the truth. No man is free to know and tell the truth until he is free from dependence upon some other man for his livelihood. Fear of the truth produces faith in lies; and the worst state of man is reached when men believe their own lies.

V.

We could burn up much of the so-called "wealth" of the nation, and our real economic resources would be left; for what you call wealth is composed of force, in the form of paper and fictitious stocks, which are lies; yet lies so mighty that the armies of the Caesars are as mushrooms in comparison. These lies rule the nation with a rule that is absolute and irresponsible. They exact blood money and soul tribute, and consume the labor and manhood of the people. Thomas Carlyle pictures the French revolution as the rising of 25,000,000 men to say: "Rather than live longer under lies, we will die!" Are there a million men in America ready for such an oath?

VI.

How comes it that capitalism endures? In part because we are stupid enough to let it. There are seventy millions of us in this nation; there are only a few hundreds of our masters. How long do you think that the legions of watered stocks, of lobbyists, of Wall street potentates, of street railway powers, could actually rule if we should decide not to be ruled, but to possess the common property for the common good? Are we ready for this? We are not ready for anything else. We are always ready for what is just and right, and never ready for what is unjust and wrong.

VII.

At the heart of every political struggle or religious movement, working itself out in history, expressing itself in all religious and political aspiration, is the principle of equalization of power. The world-struggle has been for the equalization of the power by which men organize their lives. The revolts against religious dogmatism have not been due, as many think, to elemental skepticism; they have been due to the fact that the creed becomes a sort of impersonal tyrant, dictating what men shall see, limiting the truth that men shall know. Revolts against dogmatism are a part of the everlasting struggle of men to be free; the struggle of men to have their lives in their own hands; and to see and individualize for themselves. The same thing is true of political revolutions. The struggles for political liberty have been the working out of

the democracy of power. They have been protests, which must last as long as masters last, against any man being subject to another man. So long as men have it in their power to subject other men to their interests, we have no abiding ground for enduring order and strifeless progress.

VIII.

Power can rightly or safely reside only in the common life. There never lived a man who could be trusted with the liberty of another man, or who had the right to rule him; no man's welfare, economic or political, or religious, ought to be committed to any other man. There never was a nation that had the right to rule another nation, or that could be trusted with its liberties.

IX.

Any sort of power that subjects the mind or the interests, the economic or political well-being of one, to another, destroys those who are ruled over and those who rule. No man was ever ruled, or ever felt himself obliged to adjust his thinking and working to some other man, or class of men, without having the citadel of his soul attacked. On the other hand, no man ever ruled another man, or used him, even for what he conceived to be the Kingdom of God, without striking at his own soul, and committing spiritual suicide.

X.

Thus, whenever any class has power over another class, the ruling class becomes itself enslaved. A ruling class first destroys the power of the subject class for self-government, to become, in turn, itself enslaved. Nero had supreme power, yet lived in miserable and constant fear—the slave of slaves. The modern plutocrat is so fearful for the safety of the existing order, that he subsidizes newspapers, writes editorials and even dispatches, from country towns; so fearful is he, that he buys colleges with endowments, and controls the organizations of churches; and what is he afraid of? The class he exploits, and a spoken word!

XI.

There was a time when power resided in a throne; when it was vested in the sovereign; but to-day it is not the divine right of kings, but the "divine right" of privately-owned public property that we have to deal with. In modern civilization, property is concrete power. All legislation, all powers of judiciary, have to do with property. Property centralizes power. The kings are gone, and people are no longer afraid of creeds; but capitalized property, which De Toqueville long ago said would give to America the worst of despotisms and the hardest of masters, to-day brings us face to face with the old problem of absolutism. The great capitalist of 1903 is simply Caesar brought down to date; Caesar come down through state and church to finally stand upon his solidest basis—the face of the earth, which belongs to the people.

XII.

The social problem has to do with the right and power of humanity to govern itself. It is the perennial problem of man's self-emanicipation. It is the warning of the new manhood unto the masters of every sort that their day is passing; that the day of the people is at hand. Masters of every sort—masters over souls, masters over minds, masters over bodies, masters over nations—must take their place among the people; for the people will serve at the feet of the masters no more.

XIII.

Can the Socialist ideal be realized? Nothing else can, in the end. Nothing short of the ideal is safe, or is ever actually realized. Compromise is the parent of tragedy. No ideal was ever born into this world out of its time. The moment that an ideal comes into the vision of the common life, then is the moment to realize it, and without a day's delay.



As a result of the strike of the freight handlers and elevator men at Cupples station, Terminal station, Frisco and Cotton Belt depots, the officials of the Simmons Hardware Co. issued a statement to their employees stating that there is a possibility of it being necessary to lay off the 2,000 persons working for the establishment until the strike is over. Similar action is expected to be taken by the other large firms at Cupples station.

The May number of the Stone Cutters' Journal, published at Washington, D. C., the official organ of the Stone Cutters' Association of North America, is arranged in magazine form and contains twenty pages of good reading. James F. Mellugh is the editor.

More than 2,000 machinists and brass workers in this city belonging to the International Association of Machinists, No. 9, went on a strike for higher wages Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Several weeks ago they demanded of the St. Louis Metal Trades association an increase of 10 per cent. in wages. This was refused and they were offered 6 per cent., which they refused to take. They also were offered the privilege of submitting this or any other difference to arbitration.

The New Jersey bureau of labor statistics has recently published some statistics relative to wages and hours of employment in that state, from which the following table was compiled:

	Union conditions.		Nonunion conditions.	
	Hours per wk.	Av. wage per day.	Hours per wk.	Av. wage per day.
Bricklayers	51½	\$3 80	57¼	\$2 17
Carpenters	53	2 53	58	2 13
Cigarmak's	47	2 05	54	1 67
Bakers	70½	4 05	96¼	1 79
Glassblow's	49½	5 62	53½	3 52
Plumbers	52	3 00	38	2 45
Horseshoers	53	2 96	59½	2 65
Painters	48	2 50	57	1 80

Investigation will prove that the same general average in wages and hours of labor in other trades will show fully as great a difference as those noted above.

The "Missouri Street Car Men's

Union," organized by the Transit Co. and Mr. Cook, issued a circular against the "Amalgamated Association." Organized labor, be on your guard. The circular seems to be the work of a slick Transit lawyer.

The school teachers of Santa Clara county, Cal., have formed a union with jurisdiction over all the schools outside of the city of San Jose. The city has a union which looks after the interests of the teachers within its precincts. The teachers of Schuylkill county, Pa., have formed a union for mutual protection.

Central Trades and Labor union meets Sunday afternoon at Wadhalla hall.

The cabinetmakers of St. Louis are still on strike and the outside colleagues are requested to stay away from this city until the trouble is settled.

The Independent American Mechanics' association is the name of a new society that was formed at Petersburg, Ind., with a membership of 266. The purpose of the society is to put an end to all strikes and to prevent boycotts. The teamsters of the county working on the rock roads have been on a strike for over a year, and it is understood that the new organization will seek to stop the contest.

MISSOULA, MONT.—There is trouble in this vicinity owing to the scale of wages adopted by the union for farm laborers. The scale calls for \$2.50 a day for nine hours, or \$10 a month and board. The farmers urge that such a scale is impossible, and say that if the unions do not arrange the scale so they can work their hands ten hours a day that they might as well seed their farms down and go to raising stock. Besides they object to the union putting a price on the board they furnish their hands. A committee of farmers has been appointed to confer with the union officials on making a new scale.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—David M. Parry, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, which, according to Hamilton Carhartt of Detroit, and Mayor Jones, Toledo, he ably misrepresents, enlightened the National Piano Makers' association, this week, on the evils of trade unions, the wickedness of the leaders of organized labor, and the inevitable catastrophe that is sure to overtake the country if workingmen and women are allowed to have a voice in the wages they are to receive or the conditions under which they are employed. The union movement was called "Socialism," and the Civic Federation was scored for trying to settle labor disputes by arbitration. One of his perorations was: "Is it possible that we will yet become a nation of cringing sycophants at the feet of the professional agitator and social disturber?"

BECKLEY, W. VA.—The Gatling gun, which has been placed on the mountain commanding the approaches to the mine of the Raleigh Coal Co., near Stanford City, was tried and proved a success. The gun was fired constantly for two minutes, during which 2,200 steel bullets, similar in size to a minie ball, were hurled into the mountain opposite, and when the firing ceased the dense woodlands looked as though a cyclone had just passed over. Limbs at least three



inches in diameter fell to the ground in huge heaps. The firing could be heard five miles. The gun rests on a tower forty feet high and this tower is well upon the mountain side. It is believed here that the test of the gun, in which so much ammunition was wasted, was purely for the purpose of causing terror among the 400 striking men who are now encamped in the hills less than a mile away from the Raleigh mines. A powerful searchlight, which, when turned toward the heavens at night, makes a glare that is plainly visible thirty miles away, rests on the same tower with the Gatling gun.

INDIANAPOLIS.—The United Mine Workers' Journal, the official paper of the United Mine Workers of America, publishes a warning "to all mine workers and friends of organized labor that a strike is still in progress in the New River and Loup Creek (W. Va.) coal fields. The warning is accompanied by the affidavits of miners, who charge that agents for the coal companies induced them to go to these fields by representing wages were higher and that the strike had ended, but instead that they found the strike was still on and that the mining camps were guarded by armed men. S. M. Sexton, editor of the miners' paper, says that a condition of almost absolute slavery exists among the miners of the New River and Loup Creek districts, especially in the northeastern parts of these fields. The strike has been on since June 7, last year, when President Mitchell attempted to call out the miners of the entire state.

The New York Worker prints a three-column exposure of a spying agency that has been unearthed by the journeymen Tailors' union of that

city. The gang that has been working in the tailoring trade was so well organized that one of its chief scalawags named Stilwell became editor of a local paper called the Weekly Bulletin, which was published ostensibly in the interest of the clothing workers, and the traitors had ready access to union meetings, served on committees, were regarded as spokesmen and active members, and, in fact, enjoyed the fullest confidence of the unionists.

Chicago iron molders now work but nine hours a day. This victory for the men has been won by conferences, and is independent of the fact that in competing centers the man work longer hours. It was at first intended to bring about a nine-hour day in the iron molders' trade through a national agreement between the Iron Molders' Union of North America and the National Founders' association. Several conferences were held on the matter, but the employers could not see their way clear to make the concession. The Chicago local unions simply ignored the national conferences and went after the shorter workday on their own violation. The Chicago foundrymen who are members of the National Founders' association met the situation by forming an organization known as the Cook County Foundrymen's association, and through it dealing with the men locally. The agreement provides for the same wages as was formerly paid for ten hours. The scale is \$3 a day for iron molders and \$2.75 for core-makers, as the latter are now under the control of the Iron Molders' union. The new conditions apply to about 3,500 men in Cook county, and firmly establishes the nine-hour day in the metal industry in Chicago.

**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,  
N. E. Cor. 8th and Olive Streets.  
Telephone, Kinloch, B-69.

**Chas. Spreen Y Cigar Store.**  
Manufacturer UNION CIGARS.  
Y and Switchback 5-Cent Brands  
Buy La Flor De Spreen, 10c Brand.  
2003 NORTH BROADWAY

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

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

**VISIT**  
**SCHNEIDER & GRAFE,**  
Popular Price Tailors,  
816 PINE STREET

**BUSINESS DIRECTORY.**

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

**GROCERY**—Esselbruegge Mercantile Co., Groceries and Liquors, 5133-44 N. Broadway.

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

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

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

**PATRONIZE**  
**ALL**  
**Union Labels.**

**WE SELL THE BEST**  
**\$3.00 HAT MADE.**  
**W. H. ROETTER HAT CO.,**  
518 PINE STREET

**DR. L. H. DAVIS,**  
Office and Residence  
**1025 Park Avenue.**  
Office Hours From  
7:30 to 8:30 a. m. 12:30 to 1:10 p. m.  
7 to 8 p. m.  
Kinloch Telephone A 1594.

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

**People's Fund and Welfare Association.**  
Eleventh and Locust Streets.

**OFFICIAL NOTES.**

St. Louis, May 20, 1903.

Regular meeting of the association will be held May 26. Members please note.

Applications for membership may be obtained from the secretary; also the constitution.

The Forum, a debating club, meets every two weeks in the hall, on Monday, at 8 p. m. Mr. S. Morgen is president of the club, and Rev. B. Stewart, our colored friend in the association, is secretary.

The World's Fair Protective Laborers' union holds a meeting every Tuesday night. Mr. Beard conducts a meeting on Wednesdays, and Comrade Daniel Martin wakes the echoes on Friday night.

Mr. How has a brotherhood service every Sunday from 7 to 8 p. m. This is in the nature of a conference, for after the leader has spoken upon a subject, the meeting is open to all to participate. Mr. Atkinson talked on the religion of Henry George last Sunday, and was plied with questions from Socialist comrades.

During Mr. How's absence from St. Louis, the Economic class will be in charge of Mr. Dilno, who will also lead the Brotherhood meeting May 24.

President Wallace of the Newsboys' union is having a strenuous time these days in his efforts to have "the boys" recognize the value of organization. The union meets each Wednesday night in the large hall.

The reading room is open, and is supplied with nearly all the labor and reform papers. Literature can be obtained at cost by applying to Mr. Louis Kober, who is in the office Sunday mornings. Books of the best kind are on hand.

Mr. David Allan, president of the association, spoke Wednesday night at a meeting of the St. Louis Vege-

tarian society. It is interesting to note that the comrade is a "veteran amateur pedestrian."

Mr. How started east, this week, for a Brotherhood trip. He carries the good wishes of all for a successful campaign in the cause of humanity.

Mr. G. T. Bready is interested in the child labor problem, and made a good talk on the subject Thursday night.

Workers' Economic class at Welfare hall, Eleventh and Locust street, Sunday, May 24, at 10 p. m. Subject: "The Surplus Values of Economic Industry." E. C. KELLY, Secretary.

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-

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

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

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

The Eleventh is the only strong Socialist ward that at the last election showed a material increase over the Debs vote in 1900.

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

**HEYDT'S SUPERIOR BREAD**  
**...UNION MADE...**

**W. H. PRIESMEYER,**  
DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF **SALT**  
And Manufacturer of

**ELECTRIC FRANKLIN BULL DOG SPIRE** } **LYE.**

**St. Louis, Mo.**

**STAR BORDER BRAND**  
TRADE MARK  
**TABLESALT**  
IS NOT CONTROLLED BY A TRUST  
IT HAS STOOD ALONE ON ITS MERITS FOR 22 YEARS.  
ASK FOR STAR BORDER

**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.

OFFICE: 22 N. 4th St., St. Louis, Mo.

Telephone: Kinloch A1283.

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

## LABOR PRESS COUNCIL.

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

**NOTE.** ST. LOUIS LABOR and ARBEITER-ZEITUNG are the Official Organs of the Labor Press Council.



## CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

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

## Those Russian Horrors.

Two thousand years of teaching the gospel of the Nazarene by an all powerful Christian church could not prevent the recent massacres of hundreds of Jews in Kishineff, the capital of the Russian province of Bessarabia. Once more the ruling powers succeeded in leading slaves against slaves in bloody battles in order to hide their own crimes. In another column of this paper we publish a lengthy article on these crimes in Kishineff and we hope that our comrades will read it most carefully, so they may fully understand the situation in southern Russia.

There is no possibility that any capitalist government of the world will enter a word of protest against these horrible crimes. Why should the ruling classes of other countries interfere? The murdered men, women and children belong to the poorer classes of people. Rich Jews could pay the mob a "reasonable price" and thus saved their lives.

Among the leaders of the mob there were students of theology—of Greek Catholic confession, ignorant wage slaves and desperate small business men. Anti-Semitism pure and simple! The same anti-semitism that has been so successfully wiped out in Germany by the Socialist movement.

In speaking of the Kishineff horrors the ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC says: "The great game of world-politics is so shrewdly played these days that not even the United States, it would seem, can afford to voice so disturbing an utterance as a condemnation of the Kishineff horror.

"Now, if it were a certain amount of trade which had been destroyed by Russia, instead of merely the lives of these inoffensive Jews of Kishineff, we would be swift in our indignant protests. Recall how promptly we acted only a week ago when there was reason to believe that the czar purposed a permanent occupation and a virtual sovereign control of Manchuria. The mighty dollar was involved in that situation. There was a likelihood that certain Chinese ports might be closed to us and others. This would mean a financial loss of serious proportions, and, consequently, we could not for a moment submit to such a wrong. Russia was quickly made to see that the grabbing of Manchuria would so excite us and our allies of self-interest, England and Japan, that even war might be resorted to in reprisal.

"But who of us loses a dollar by the Kishineff massacre? And in what possible way can our foreign trade suffer because of the Russian slaughter of helpless Jews? And if we are not losing a dollar, nor our trade being injured, by reason of the Kishineff crime, why protest against that

crime? The situation is simple to a degree. The piteous shedding of the blood of the Jews of Kishineff must go unrebuked. It has cost us nothing, and there is money in keeping silent. That is the theory of our recent world-policy of imperialism, expansion, colonization and communities of interest with European powers. Once we were the friend of the oppressed—but not now."

We agree with the above remarks, but wish to add that the modern capitalist governments are the same all the world over, and if the Democratic Party would be in power to-day, it would not change the situation one iota.

"We—the greatest nation on earth—are killing the poor Filipinos on the shores of Asia with as much Christian love as the Russians are killing the Jews. Only three weeks ago our "brave soldier boys" massacred 100 Filipinos on the spot, because they refused to be "benevolently assimilated." And the Filipinos are no Jews, either; they are good, religious people, members of the world-wide Catholic church. But we kill them all the same.

We—the civilized people of the western hemisphere—lynch our colored Christian brothers of the south. Suppose Russia should protest against our own murderous work in the Philippine islands and in our southern states?

When 22 Austrian wage workers were killed by Sheriff Martin in Hazleton, Austria had to keep her mouth shut.

Take England. This Christian nation massacred and starved about 50,000 men, women and children in South Africa.

Germany took a leading part in the raid on Peking, and assisted in the massacre of thousands of innocent Chinese.

Indeed, our modern capitalist governments are great in the work of murder EN MASSE.

And the church? Is it not a fact that every pastor, priest and rabbi in these United States prayed for the victory of the American army and navy in the Philippines?

Is it not a fact that the church of England prayed for the victory of the 200,000 British soldiers in South Africa?

Shame! Shame!

## The Civic Federation.

During the past few weeks the local daily newspapers have had considerable to say about the proposed formation of a branch of the National Civic Federation in Cleveland, and in several instances allegations were made that certain unionists were blocking the attempt to organize a branch. Whether such statements were inspired by interested parties or were the imaginations of reporters is immaterial. The fact is the United Trades and Labor Council has gone on record on this question, and by a vote so emphatic as to leave no room for doubt.

Briefly, the consensus of opinion among the organized workers of every shade in Cleveland is this: They never were and are not now opposed to conciliation and arbitration, and as proof they can point to the fact that the old Central Labor Union made a suggestion to the chamber of commerce that both organizations elect standing committees to discuss and attempt to settle industrial disputes. But the trade unionists object to conferring the power upon any one individual to select their representatives to serve upon an arbitration board, nor will they agree that the "public," so-called, shall have representation unless the unions are conceded the right to name one-half of the members who are supposed to be disinterested. In other words, the unions are truly democratic organizations, and will select those who are to represent them. The other side can choose its members as it deems best.—Cleveland Citizen.

## Common Sense.

"Be good," says the religionist.  
"Be just," says the moralist.  
"Walk on the sunny side of the street and don't worry," says the philosopher.

"Quit your howling and grab what you can in the scrimmage, hustle," says the man of the world.

The cynic, too, inspired by the spirit of negation and super-selfishness, chips in his contribution.

None, however, satisfy either the head or the heart of the man who believes that life is something more than a huge joke or an orgie. All by their indefiniteness or sordidness repel. But here comes another calling himself an economist, and says: "Cease producing for profit, produce for use," hear him. Here is something tangible, defined, logical. Herein is something fundamental, out of which a true morality and philosophy will grow. Study it, try to trace its meaning and relation to present day anarchy and possible future peace. It is the keystone of the Socialist arch, spanning the present and future. Millions are engaged on this arch, men and women. It's a union job.

The Socialist movement is the noblest and grandest movement of all ages.

## Don't's for Arbitrators.

Joseph W. Morton, president of the Steam Power Council, and Hugh McGee, president of the Truck Drivers' union, of Chicago, have drawn up a code of rules for the guidance of arbitrators on what they should do, but warn them against certain things they should not do. They are in the shape of a series of "don't," as follows:

Don't split the difference, on the theory that neither side should object. Any fool could do that without taking evidence.

Don't waste months in taking evidence which no one will read and which is entirely foreign to the question at issue.

Don't go outside the trade in question to get evidence, and try to compare the conditions of an American-born workman with that of a Hungarian, and then strike an average between the two.

Don't hold your meetings at the Auditorium Annex. The surroundings embarrass our witnesses.

Don't use legal verbiage in rendering your decision. Call a spade a spade. Our men understand it better that way.

Don't be afraid to say what you think for fear of being called a Socialist. Socialism is becoming popular.

Don't be influenced in your decision by the strength of the labor vote. It doesn't amount to anything.

Don't work on the theory that the interests of labor and capital are identical. Each is trying to get all it can; therefore, the interests are divergent. If this was not the case, you couldn't be an arbitrator.

Don't spend three months in trying to arrive at a decision and then give the men an increase of one cent a day and hand their union a bill for \$5,000. It would be cheaper for the union to pay the increase from its treasury.

Don't meet and exchange cigars, and adjourn for a week, charging the union \$5 an hour for your services. If you employ men yourselves you do not like to have them waste their time in that manner.

Don't hand down a decision covering 948 type-written pages. There is no time to read it; and, besides, the men are not interested in the science of arbitration. What they want is more money.

Don't lose sleep over the God-given rights of the non-union man. He is no better than the union man, and is entitled to no more consideration.

Both Morton and McGee believe that if these rules were adopted as a working basis better results could be

obtained. They intend to have a number of copies printed, and, as each arbitration board is selected, to hand the members of it a copy, with a request that they give the matter careful consideration.

## God and Rockefeller.

New York, May 18.—John D. Rockefeller, Jr., informed his Bible class yesterday that he believes in direct answer to prayers.

"I have never taken an important step in business," he said, "without asking divine guidance, and my prayers have always been answered. I consult Him daily in all the affairs of my business, and receive His help, and I know He will give the same help to you."

According to Rockefeller's claim each and every citizen of this country could be as successful in business as the Standard Oil king, provided they learn how to pray like Rockefeller.

Suppose, God would be equally as liberal with all of us as He is with Rockefeller. We should then have 70,000,000 presidents of the Standard Oil trust, each of us worth about \$200,000,000.

Now, let us all pray. Meanwhile Rockefeller will prey on us and suck the life-blood of the American people.

## The Missouri Boodlers.

The stories of boodling in the Missouri legislature so far brought to light fade into insignificance when compared with that relating to the passage of the street railway franchise bill in the session of 1898-99. Twenty-five thousand dollars sufficed to protect the Baking-powder trust in two sessions of the legislature. Ten thousand dollars prevented the lowering of the excise commissioner's fees in St. Louis at one session, and other thousands were expended to pass desired legislation or to defeat bills adverse to the interests of railroads and other corporations during the last and preceding sessions. But the information so far obtained in relation to street railway legislation at the session of 1899, for the consolidation of the present lines of the St. Louis Transit company, with its capitalization of \$90,000,000, shows that in the neighborhood of \$250,000 was paid for such legislation. Even at that figure the deal was profitable, for millions were made from it.

Ex-Senator Busche has confessed that he received \$500 for his vote. A count of noses in the senate combine and the house, as well as outsiders, who benefited by such legislation, indicates that others received much bigger fees, some ranging from \$2,000 to \$15,000 each. State officials received large blocks of stock for their influence, it is said, and this perhaps accounts for the numerous daily long-distance telephone messages from Jefferson City regarding the status of the stock market. A lobbyist for the Transit company during the time the consolidation bill was pending is said to have made several trips to Jefferson City with a grip full of bank notes, which he brought back almost empty on one occasion.

Enough has been learned concerning the defeat of the excise commissioner bill of 1899 to know that \$10,000 was spent therefor.

Missouri politics is rotten to the core, and neither the grand jury investigations nor the conviction of the boodlers will remedy the evil.

Both parties, the Democratic and the Republican, must be buried in the dunghill of capitalist politics, and a new party—the party of Organized Labor—THE SOCIALIST PARTY will take their place and bring about the much-needed change and the final emancipation of the working class.

Men of labor, up, arise!  
Know the might that in thee lies!

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



# Lessons in Scientific Socialism.

FOR SOCIALIST STUDENTS.

## THE MISSION OF THE WORKING CLASS.

By Charles H. Vail.

This contraction between the new form of production and the old form of appropriation is the basis of the whole social conflict to-day. This incompatibility between social production and capitalist appropriation is the cause of the class struggle between the proletariat and capitalist classes. A clear comprehension of this contradiction in our capitalist system of production reveals the economic basis of scientific Socialism. We find here the fundamental contradiction from which arise all the contradictions inherent in capitalism. The solution of the social problem is merely a solution of this contradiction. A clear understanding of the causes which led to this condition will reveal the way out.

We have seen that the change in the form of production, brought about by the industrial revolution, wrought the downfall of the small producers and reduced the once independent handicraftsmen and agriculturists to the level of wage slaves. The result of this transformation of the limited implements of production into mighty powers, turned these into social implements, thus precluding individual ownership on the part of the workers. The vast cost of the new machinery, and the large amount of capital requisite for the new method of production gave rise to a capitalist class—the owners of the instruments of production. But the laborers must have access to the means of production or starve; but this access is obtainable only through the competitive wage. The effect of this loss of control by the workers over the means of production is the direct cause of their dependence. This monopoly of the means of livelihood forms the basis of every kind of servitude.

Now it must be perfectly clear to all that if the laborer's servitude is caused through the appropriation by a class of the means of production, their emancipation can only be accomplished by their again becoming the owners of the instruments of toil. But individual ownership is impossible, owing to the sub-division of labor and the immense scale of production. The solution, however, is not hopeless, for the change in the nature of the production gives us a clue to the means by which this contradiction may be eliminated. As production has been socialized, the means of production should also become socialized. Tools used in common should be owned in common. We should make the method of ownership correspond to the method of operation. The private ownership of the instruments of production is becoming more and more incompatible with the nature of these instruments. Their magnitude and social character mark them for social ownership and control.

Here, then, is the solution of the contradiction between social production and capitalist appropriation. This incongruity can only be abolished by restoring to the people the control of their economic interests. Although it is impossible for them as individuals to regain this control—for the industrial system of the future must be systematized—nevertheless, they can bring these interests under collective control, substituting for the present irresponsible rule of the few, responsible public agents who will manage the affairs of society in the interest of all the people.

One of the strangest things is that

people should consent to leave their industrial interests in the hands of irresponsible persons to be controlled for private emolument. The present economic rulers hold the livelihood of the people in their power and admit of no responsibility. This department of life is of the utmost interest to every man. Why should a man be deprived of a voice in the industrial group of which he is a member more than in the political group? Of what value is it to democratize politics and not industry? Socialism proposes to substitute a popular self-government in the industrial as in the political world. Economic democracy is a corollary of political democracy. Socialism would bring this industrial regime under popular government, to be exercised by the people in the interest of the people.

The present industrial regime is despotic. In place of this despotism it is proposed to substitute a social democracy. There is no reason why we should have sovereign rule in the industrial realm more than in the political; or why should we abrogate chattel slavery and leave untouched wage slavery.

Industrial democracy being in the line of evolution is certain of attainment. Democracy has already been attained in politics and religion, and industry is passing through similar stages of development.

In the early period of human history men fought singly. Next they gathered into groups for self-preservation, forming the tribe or nation, which necessitated a leader, chief or king. When these rulers began to abuse their power the people rose in their might and asserted their independence. They dethroned the monarchs and selected their own governors, making them responsible to society for their official acts.

In religion we find the same development. Men first worshiped alone, then they gathered into groups and formed religious societies. These organizations were led by men appointed for the purpose. When the priests began to abuse their power the people rebelled. Reformations were inaugurated and religious democracy established.

Do we not find the same thing in industry? Men, as we have seen, first worked individually, as in the handicraft stage, then gradually they became associated in groups and division of labor was introduced as in the manufacturing stage. These associations grew into greater and greater magnitude, as in the factory stage, each requiring special direction and management, and so the master workman developed into an industrial chief—a captain of industry. These rulers, like those in politics and religion, have perverted their power, and the people are rising and will make their economic rulers responsible to themselves. Democracy has always followed despotism. Will it fail in the industrial realm? No. We shall have an industrial republic planted upon the foundation of our political republic.

Socialism, then, logically demands the socialism of the instruments of production to correspond with the socialization of production on the one hand and political democracy on the other.

Now, is there any evidence that this demand is nearing realization? A careful discernor of the times realizes that the kingdom of Socialism is at hand. The rapid development of modern industry evidences that the transformation is much nearer than many seem to think. We have traced the evolution of industry from the handicraft stage or production through the period of manufactures, and on into

the era of modern mechanical industry. But this last period has taken on several phases.

In the beginning of this era there was individual ownership of social tools. But as machinery developed and the wastes of competition necessitated the massing of large capital that production might be cheapened and rivals undersold, it has been more and more difficult for the individual capitalist to furnish the requisite means, and so the joint stock company arose.

From the individual ownership of social tools, then, we pass to the next stage—the joint stock or corporation ownership of social tools.

The origin of the joint stock company completed the evolution of the individual capitalist. We have seen how at first he was a manual laborer working with his men, but the possession of a little capital raised him above manual labor, and he became a mental laborer, a manager, who received wages of superintendence. But the possession of more capital raised him above even the laborer of direction, and he handed this function over to an hired employe, thus becoming a mere interest receiver or profit monger. When the corporation entered industry the two functions of manager and industry and owner of tools became divorced.

The capitalists united in a joint stock company do not pretend to labor, but hire a manager, in whose hands they place their capital, and whose business is to make profits for the stockholders. The whole capitalist class, as such, have thus become superfluous, the services previously performed by them being handed over to hired managers. If the capitalists should take it into their heads to emigrate to Europe or the moon, industry would go on just the same, for industry is to-day socially organized from bottom to the top. The capitalist to-day is purely a useless organ in production, and being such he must disappear. In economies, as in biology, as soon as an organ becomes useless it is eliminated.

The next phase of this development was the union of these companies into a trust. The appearance of the trust upon the industrial horizon is the most significant phenomena of the present day.

In New Jersey—that little state which has the honor of doing so much for Socialism by aiding in the trustification of industry—there are incorporated 4,495 companies, aggregating a capital of about \$1,400,000,000, nearly all of which are trusts in the now popular sense of the word; that is, combinations, having for their object the monopoly of a certain product of industry, public service, or valuable mines, real estate, water power, etc. The New York Journal of Commerce, a recognized authority on matters commercial, makes the statement that the trusts now control 90 per cent. of the capital which the census of 1890 showed as the total invested in manufacturing enterprises.

This gradual development of competing industries into monopolies is destined, at no distant future, to realize the ideal for which we labor. One who understands the causes which have led to the substitution of combination for competition, well knows the impossibility of ever returning to the latter. The choice must be made between monopoly under private control and monopoly under public control, for monopoly in some form is bound to obtain. As the corporation is more powerful than the individual, so the trust is more powerful than the corporation. Concentration in one industry necessitates concentration in all. The efficiency of capital in large masses is what has been called the law of industrial gravitation. Associated capital and machinery are necessary to effective and economical production. The return to the days of competition and small things would constitute a reversal of all progress. Nothing can

be more visionary than the free competition of 50 years ago. That condition has been buried in the same grave with the stage coaches, sickles, hand flails and tallow dips. To restore the era of "free competition" we would have to destroy all modern machinery, factories and stores, imprison all inventors and punish progressiveness with instant death. As day follows night, so monopoly follows competition. The death of hand labor meant the death of the old competitive system. As soon as we passed into the era of social organized labor it was but a question of time when monopoly would rule the day. The business of the future must be done by organized capital; it is the only way the needs of the people can be met.

The question is: Shall we have organized capital in the hands of individuals, or in the hands of society? The choice is not between competition and combination, for the former is rapidly disappearing. Combination either of the few or many is inevitable. Combination is the socialistic way of doing business; competition is the individualistic way.

Industry, then, has successively passed from the handicraft stage of production into the era of manufactures, and from thence into modern mechanical industry, and this era has evolved into the corporate or joint stock stage, and is now rapidly taking on the form of monopoly. But this monopolistic stage, which has been entered, is not the end, for as individuals have combined into corporations, and corporations into trusts, so trusts will combine into a co-operative commonwealth. This being logical is inevitable. In economic evolution there is no retrogression. It is only in universal combination that a complete consummation can be attained. Trusts must combine into the great trust—the nation. There is no more possibility of our re-entering any of the past eras of production from which we have evolved, than there is of the butterfly re-entering the chrysalis. The stage of handicraft and manufacturing, and even the competitive stage of modern industry, has passed, or is rapidly passing, into innocuous desuetude. As slavery gave way to feudalism and feudalism to capitalism, so capitalism must give way to Socialism. But everything in its own order, first the blade, then the ear, and after that the full corn in the ear.

## SNAP SHOTS.

By W. W. BAKER.

Socialism is not a scheme; it is a philosophy based upon the facts of history and evolution applied to social development.

"Socialism is not opposed to private wealth and is not disposed to disturb it, but it does propose to deprive it of its present power to oppress and enslave mankind."

It is not to be denied that we have been making progress, but our progress has been down hill for most of us, and some of us will soon reach the bottom.

Under the present system when production ceases to be profitable it ceases altogether, even though the entire population were starving, freezing and naked. A handful of irresponsible men are to-day in possession of the means to life, and we are compelled to make terms for the privilege of staying on the earth.

The word "system" is defined as "regular order or method," and thus we are not living under a system, but a lack of system. There is very little order or method where society is divided into two warring factions. Socialism means the establishment of order and method. Capitalism is anarchy, the antithesis or opposite of Socialism.



# THE CRIMES IN KISHINEFF.

## The Czar's Government Using the Anti-Semitic Agitation as a Barrier Against the Socialist and Labor Movement

### In Order to Protect Its Own Weak Position the Capitalist Government Tolerates the Horrors of Anti-Semitism.

The daily papers are full of reports on the recent bloody riots in Kishineff, the capital of the Russian province Bessarabia. The murderous Christian mob, under anti-semitic leadership, held sway for two long days without the slightest interference by the authorities. Murder, rapine, mutilation, arson and plundering lead the list in the awful category of crimes committed by the mob composed of small tradesmen, theological students and ignorant workmen, misled by anti-semitic agitators.

Two members of the professional classes named Isargewsky and Semigradow, were the leaders.

The dispatches relate in detail all the horrible facts. In the Jewish hospital alone over 200 wounded found shelter. The dead-house of the cemetery contains the bodies of 32 murdered victims impossible of identification because of the shocking mutilations committed on their bodies by the frenzied mob. The total number of the dead is 72, of which 45 are Jews, among the latter being many women and children. That 28 Christians are dead shows that heroic resistance was made. The condition of most of the severely injured is hopeless, many of them having been mutilated.

The mob's frenzy was directed entirely at Jews, and when an attack was made on the palace of a nobleman, named Krupinski, the troops fired upon the mob dispersing it with ease.

The atrocities were begun on Sunday, April 19, with the destruction of the shop windows in the Jewish section of Kishineff known as Novi Bazaar. The police remonstrated mildly, but allowed the crowds to continue to congregate. Encouraged by this display of mildness on the part of the police the mob raised the cry "Down with the Jews."

This awful affair in Bessarabia has a serious economic foundation and it would be absurd to consider it solely an expression of religious hatred. Anti-semitism certainly played its dangerous roll and helped to make a tragedy possible in Kishineff which could not occur in the older industrial centers of the same region. In the industrial cities like Odessa, Kherson and Nikolaieff, situated in the province bounding Bessarabia on the east, where the industrial workers have been reached by the elevating influence of Socialism, the Kishineff horror would be impossible.

The doctrine of Socialism with its message "Workingmen of all countries unite" is an accepted fact with the leading workingmen of Odessa, while in Kishineff they follow in their ignorance the banner of anti-semitism and the jew-baiters with its resultant horrors.

Enormous strikes in Odessa recently showed, by the absence of all violence and disorder and their universality, that stupid race hatred can not exist where Socialists preach the identity of interest of all workingmen.

The masses of Kishineff have not been reached yet by the solidarity doctrine of the international Socialist labor movement, and no doubt the Russian authorities were glad this was so. The Russian officials know that so long as the bitterness of the working class is directed at a race there is no combine effort possible against the government and capital-

ism. The Russian government loves the big Jewish capitalists equally as well as the Christian capitalists. But not so with the masses of Jewish workmen and students from whose ranks come the ablest Socialists in Russia.

When workingmen's Socialist demonstrations are to be dispersed it is done with alacrity by the Russian authorities, but the two days' murdering of working man by working man was allowed to go on unmolested.

The riots in Kishineff had their source with an oppressed and exploited but sadly misguided populace. Only with the conception of Socialism will these misled Russian proletarians comprehend their situation and develop the means for their freedom. The Socialists of Russia will soon make the harrowing scenes of Kishineff a thing of the past.

\* \* \*

LATER.

At the last moment before going to press the following information bearing on the Kishineff horror was received.

London, May 19.—The Times publishes to-day a secret order from the Russian minister of the interior, Plehwe, which is addressed to the governor of Bessarabia, Gen. Raaben. This letter had been published also a few days previously by Avanti, the leading Socialist organ of Italy. It reads:

Minister of the Interior,  
March 25, 1903.  
(Strictly secret.)

"I have ascertained that within your jurisdiction a considerable movement is planned against the Jews who exploit the native population. In face of general unrest in the large cities which is seeking vent, and because it is not at all desirable to create opposition to the government among that portion of the people, which, until now, has not been reached by the (revolutionary) propaganda, therefore your excellency will not fail to end the beginning disturbances with remonstrance, but not to use armed force."

This secret order shows that the government not only deliberately evaded its duty to protect the Jews, but did so for the expressed purpose to keep the unrest from finding vent against the government. The embittered populace of Kishineff belonged, in the words of the secret letter, to "that portion of the people, which until now, has not been reached by the revolutionary propaganda," it was therefore still the support of the government.

The intelligent proletarians of Russia will realize by this affair that their place is in the ranks of Socialists and the organized labor movement, and they will answer the Plehwe orders with Marx's words:

"Proletarians of all countries, unite! You have nothing but your chains to lose, but a world to win!"

\* \* \*

The latest dispatches state that the governor of Bessarabia has been relieved of his office by order of the czar. This, however, alters none of the facts in the case nor the conclusions above drawn.

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.

# THE LORD AND THE LABORERS.

Translated From the German of Karl Ewald by M. J. Konikora.

It was on the eve of the first of May. The Lord descended to the earth for His usual walk before the close of the gate of Heaven, and before the stars were lit.

As He was walking thus along the street he encountered an immense crowd of people moving toward Him.

It was plain to see that they came directly from their work, for their hands and faces were still covered with dirt, and their steps were heavy and tired.

"What do you want here at this late hour?" inquired the Lord.

"We could not come earlier," they replied. "We want you to regulate the hours of labor."

The Lord sat down and wrinkled His brow. "It is remarkable how you men acquired the habit of coming to Me with all your insignificant troubles. This morning, for instance, a reverend gentleman disturbed my peace by inquiring whether I had anything against him giving a party on Thursday afternoon. He has, he said, on the invitation cards the stereotyped 'If God wills,' which would make it easy for him to recall them, if necessary. That took unnecessarily some of my time; and still I should judge that I have arranged the world so judiciously that under ordinary circumstances you ought to be able to take care of yourselves."

Thus spoke the Lord. The men then threw themselves on their knees

and wept: "We do not want to work longer than eight hours a day. We want time for sleep—time for reading. We want to take some time to play with our children. We want to take out our sweet-hearts into the woods. We want to taste and refresh ourselves with good music, art, and all the beauty you have given to this earth of ours."

"Who in the world prevents you from all that?" inquired the Lord.

Then the factory owner, the land owner and the clergymen stepped forward, made low bows, and spoke: "It is impossible to fulfill the wishes of these men. The world could not exist with so little work. It would simply collapse."

The Lord looked the three gentlemen over and asked them: "Are you the only ones who think this way?"

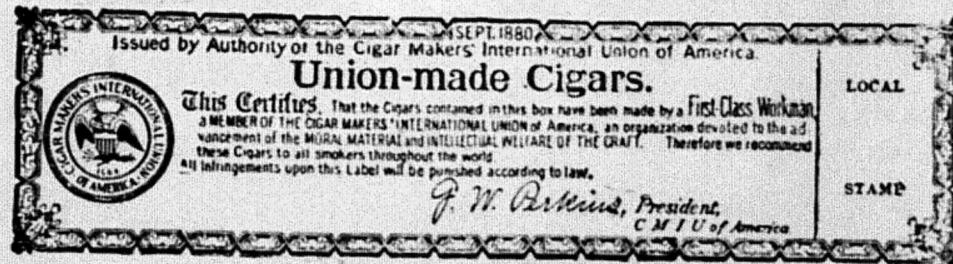
"Oh, no!" they answered. "There are quite a few who think thus, a good many, in fact, a multitude. We three are merely their representatives."

"Then why are you not all here, as these workingmen are?" rejoined the Lord.

They looked at each other amazedly, and answered at last: "The others had no time. One could not part with a good book. Another took his sweetheart into the woods; still another enjoys a good play in the theater; again another enjoys a concert. One spends his time with his children; another reposes on his sofa."

Then the Lord raised His hand and laughed so heartily that all the church bells in the land began to ring. Then He turned to the workingmen and said: "Go back and do likewise. You have My blessing."

## Smoke Only Union Made Cigars.



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

Issued by the Cigarmakers' International Union of America.

## AT THE SAME PRICE,

### Shoes Bearing This Stamp

Are the equal of others in quality of Material and are **SUPERIOR IN WORKMANSHIP.**

**BUY THEM TO MAKE YOUR CONSCIENCE FEEL RIGHT.**

Buy them to get the **BEST SHOE** for your money.

**UNION** Is the **Watchword** **GLOBE**  
at the  
Seventh and Franklin Avenue.

**UNION LABEL CLOTHING**

**SHOES, HATS, FURNISHING GOODS, Etc.,**

Can be Bought for Less Money at the **GLOBE** than elsewhere. **OUR MOTTO—Satisfaction or Your Money Back.**  
**See the Great Line of \$10.00 Suits.**

Open Saturday  
Evenings  
Until  
10:00  
O'Clock.

**Globe**

SEVENTH AND FRANKLIN AVE.

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



# FROM NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS.

Omaha, Neb., May 18, 1903.

To the National Committee, Socialist Party:

Dear Comrades—The following result of the referendum vote on national headquarters, with the protest of the Nebraska state local quorum against counting the vote of Ohio, is hereby submitted to you for your consideration and action.

## RESOLUTION NO. 1.

First—That the headquarters of the party be removed to Chicago, 3,484 yes, 3,527 no. A majority of 43 voting No.

Second—That the local quorum until the next national convention be composed of the members of the national committee from the states of Illinois, Wisconsin, Indiana, Iowa and Kentucky, 3,747 yes, 2,965 no. A majority of 782 voting Yes.

Third—That all acts of the National Committee at its last annual session, in conflict with the above provisions, be rejected, 3,569 yes, 2,916 no. A majority of 653 voting Yes.

## RESOLUTION NO. 2.

First—Shall the action of the national committee in removing the local quorum be approved, 5,375 yes, 1,180 no. A majority of 4,195 voting Yes.

Second—Shall the old local quorum be reinstated if vote stands against approval, 617 yes, 5,709 no. A majority of 5,092 voting No.

Third—Shall the action of the National Committee in removing the national headquarters to Omaha, Neb., be approved, 3,734 yes, 2,869 no. A majority of 865 voting Yes.

Fourth—Shall the national headquarters be returned to St. Louis, if vote stands against approval of removal to Omaha, Neb., 4,193 yes, 5,687 no. A majority of 5,500 voting No.

I hereby certify that the foregoing vote is correct:

[Signed.] J. P. ROE,  
Member Quorum.  
W. E. CLARK,  
Assistant to National Secretary.

The action of the Local Quorum on the manner in which the national referendum was put in Ohio, was included in the national secretary's fourth report to the National Committee. And the protest of the Nebraska state quorum was mailed to the national committee under date of May 15th, a copy of which is enclosed herewith.

The questions to be decided by the national committee, therefore, are:

First—Was the national referendum on the question of headquarters, properly put by the Ohio state committee?

Second—Shall the Ohio vote on the national referendum on the question of headquarters be counted?

Fraternally submitted,  
WILLIAM MAILLY,  
National Secretary.  
Per W. E. CLARK.

## MISSOURI SOCIALIST MOVEMENT.

### State Secretary Lipscomb Gives Some Encouraging Information

The St. Louis city central committee, on Monday night, adopted the Book Collection System, and directed the secretary to prepare the books for the collectors.

The committee decided to hold two public meetings early in June, one at the north end and the other at the south end of the city. The secretary was directed to make dates with Comrade Chase for these meetings. It was also decided to hold the meetings on successive nights. Comrades Hildebrand and Arnold were elected a committee to secure hall at north end

and Comrades Struckhoff and Hausermann a committee to look after the south end hall.

\* \* \*

The financial statement for the week ending May 18 was as follows:  
Balance on hand May 11.....\$11 50  
Receipts for week ending May 18:  
Campaign fund ..... 6 95  
Circular account ..... 4 00  
Dues ..... 2 85

Total .....\$25 30  
Disbursements for week ending May 18:

Circular account .....\$ 4 00  
Secretary's salary ..... 12 00  
Postage ..... 1 00—\$17 00  
Balance ..... \$ 8 30

\* \* \*

Organizer reported progress made in working up clubs in Fourth and Twenty-eighth wards. The Fourth ward to hold a meeting for organization the latter part of the present week.

\* \* \*

## REPORT OF QUORUM OF MISSOURI STATE COMMITTEE.

Liberal, Mo., May 17, 1903.

Third meeting of quorum of Socialist Party met at headquarters, with all members present. Wilcox in the chair. Charter granted Unionville, Putnam county, 6 members; Alba, Jasper county, 6 members, and Greenfield, Dade Co.; renewed with 5 members. Two thousand copies of call for special organizing fund ordered printed and distributed.

[Signed.] GEORGE C. WILSON,  
Chairman Session.  
CALEB LIPSCOMB, Secretary.

\* \* \*

## MISSOURI STATE SECRETARY LIPSCOMB REPORTS.

Charters granted this week to Alba and Unionville.

Greenfield is now active and paying dues.

Lamar comrades write that they are going to get in line again.

Every member of the local quorum was out to the Sunday morning meeting, and the situation was well canvased, and the feeling was to push the special organizing funds so as to get at least two organizers in the field all the time.

There has been \$3.50 in cash received on the special organizing fund up to date.

Comrade James A. Slanker is one of the best organizers in Missouri, and his record will show it, and besides, it is a rare intellectual treat to hear him speak.

Comrade Benton is to be at Pleasant Hill for three days.

Comrade John C. Chase will begin his lectures at Thayer on 26th, and Springfield on 27th, Rich Hill on 28th. Further dates have not yet been made, and comrades who want to hear the "Abe Lincoln" of the Socialist movement will do well to write the secretary for dates for him.

Clubs in the state need not now send in nominations for international fraternal delegates, as the time is probably postponed until 1904.

\* \* \*

Dayton, O., May 18, 1903.

Father Hagerty writes from Phoenix, Ariz., under date of May 8, and says that they organized a local at that town the evening previous with 22 charter members. He adds that it has been a most successful trip from start to finish, but that the heat is very intense, and naturally very hard on one not used to the climate.

\* \* \*

Father McGrady will speak at New Orleans on May 24, 25 and 26, and the comrades there are making great preparations for these meetings. They will be held in the Grand opera house, and it is expected that the buildings will be packed.

\* \* \*

## 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 ST. LOUIS LABOR. 50c PER YEAR.

## HIRE ONLY... Union Musicians.

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



## DRINK ONLY UNION BEER.

[Fac 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.

STRICTLY UNION.

Telephone Bell, Sidney No. 810.

## Concordia Turner Hall,

Thirteenth and Arsenal Streets.

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.





Frank P. O'Hare has been making things go in Ohio, and comrades are sending in reports of the excellent work that he is accomplishing. His tour in Ohio has been lengthened, and he will be with us until June 2. He will be at the following places in closing the tour: Mansfield, May 23 and 24; Burton City, May 25; Canal Dover, May 26; East Liverpool, May 27; McMechen, W. Va., May 28; Zanesville, May 29; Columbus, May 30 and 31; Wauseon, June 1, and Montpelier, June 2.

\* \* \*

Prof. Geo. Kirkpatrick will speak at Dayton on June 6.

\* \* \*

Father Hagerty will speak as follows: Dubuque, Ia., May 25; Freeport, Ill., May 26; Hillsboro, Ill., May 27; Canton, O., May 31; Sandusky, O., June 1; Toledo, O., June 2; McMechen, W. Va., June 3. Other dates to follow this list.

\* \* \*

Walter Thos. Mills spoke in Dayton on May 13, 14 and 15, and his lectures were successful from every point of view.

\* \* \*

The Ohio state convention at Columbus will be the largest convention ever held in the state. The convention will convene at 10 a. m., May 30, in Fraternity hall, 111½ South High street, and will last two days. Reduced rates at the hotel and on railroads.

#### FOR SALE.

#### FOR SALE

On easy terms five and six room houses in Walnut park, deferred payments at 5 per cent.

NELSON BROTHERS,  
8038 Florissant Ave.

#### WE DON'T PATRONIZE

The Following Unfair Firms.

St. Louis Cooperage Co.  
Condon Bakery Co.  
Welle-Boettler Bakery Co.  
McKinney Bakery Co.  
Wrought Iron Range Co.  
Stephans Litho-Engr. Co.  
J. Kiburtz Pattern Co.  
G. Wolf, barber, 1503 Franklin avenue.  
St. Louis Paper Box Co.  
Brown & Sharpe Manufacturing Co.  
Union Biscuit Co.  
Wunderlich Cooperage Co.  
Sessinghaus Mills.  
Radiant Home Stove Co.  
Wellman-Dwire Tobacco Co.  
American Tobacco Co.  
Ittner Brick Co.  
Parker-Russell.  
Gast Lithographing Co.  
P. J. Carmody, 213 North Eighth street.  
Glass-Gram Cap Co.  
P. Burns Saddlery Co.  
St. Louis Paper Box Co.  
Hauck-Hoerr Bakery Co.  
Simmons Saddlery and Hardware Co.  
Saxony Mills.  
Sheifer Livery and Cab Co.  
Mermod-Jaccard Jewelry Co.  
Southern Bagging Trust.  
Frank Lind Grocer Co.

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

The trades union and other labor organizations will please take notice that they may find meeting halls, free of charge, in the building of the People'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.

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.

#### 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 laborers' conditions and assisting in the struggle for labor's emancipation from the system of wage slavery.

#### Trades Unions and Socialism.

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

The Socialist Party, in convention assembled, declares:

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

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

#### YOU MUST HAVE IT.

That will be your decision after you have seen the AGITATOR, the new illustrated Socialist propaganda magazine.

Published monthly; 32 pages, pocket size, with strong cover. Price, 25 cents a year. Those ordering before April 1 will receive the three following pamphlets FREE, if St. Louis Labor is mentioned: "Socialism and Universal Peace," by Dr. H. A. Gibbs; "Socialism and the Negro Problem," by Chas. H. Vail; "Child Slaves in 'Free' America," by John Spargo. Is the cloth bound volume of "The Comrade." It contains more than 300 illustrations, cartoons, and portraits, and a wealth of good reading matter. Price, \$2.25 postpaid. A year's subscription to "The Comrade" is \$1, single copies cost 10c. Description circular specimen illustrations free.

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

The Socialists hate hypocrisy. To those who claim that the Socialists have no religion we answer: The Socialists have the only true religion, a religion not based on theory and hypocrisy, but on the re-organization

of our economic and social system. You may picture to the poor the paradise above the clouds and tell him to suffer patiently while on this earth. Socialists do not believe in this kind of religion, neither did the Nazarene, because He was trying to help the poor on this earth, he fought the oppressors of the people and for this "crime" He was crucified.

Under Socialism every able-bodied man will earn what he gets and get what he earns. To-day each man, woman and child averages but \$17 out of each \$100 worth of the value they create.

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.

#### WOOD WORKERS!

STAY AWAY

From St. Louis.

Cabinet Makers

ON STRIKE.

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.

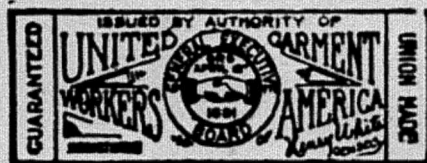


#### JACK RABBIT

#### PANTS

#### ARE GOOD PANTS.

Recommended by United Garment Workers  
and Local Union Labor Organizations.  
Made with Union Label.



Ask Your Clothier for Them.



LARGEST UNION FACTORY IN THE WEST

ASK FOR

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

MANUFACTURED HERE IN ST. LOUIS

AND

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

Be sure and call for them, and assist Union Labor

F. R. RICE MERCANTILE CIGAR FACTORY, 808 N. FOURTH STREET