

Organize FOR Emancipation.

# ST. LOUIS LABOR.

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## TRIAL BY JURY IS DENIED.

### Democratic and Republican Legislators of Massachusetts Defeat a Socialist Measure.

#### Comrade Carey's Bill Sought to Deprive Judges of Power in Contempt Cases.

##### A Spirit of Tyranny.

For the first time in three weeks the Massachusetts house yesterday considered a bill directly affecting the interests of labor. For three weeks such important matters as the licensing of cats, stock schemes, a proposed statute in honor of Ben. Butler, restriction of Chinese laundries, and other bills of like character have absorbed the attention of the people's representatives. The entire time of the last few days was taken up discussing the bill, and a bill requiring a maximum railroad fare of two cents a mile inside the state, (which was passed although no one expects it to go through the Senate), must have consumed altogether about three days. Only one hour and forty minutes for the same gentlemen to consider and kill Carey's bill provided for right of trial by jury in cases of contempt of court.

The Judiciary committee had reported adversely on the bill and when the latter came up yesterday Carey moved to substitute his bill for the committee's report. Although the bill was on the calendar for the day and therefore sure of consideration not half the members were present.

Carey opened his argument by complimenting the Judiciary committee upon the pleasant manner in which they could assassinate such a bill as this one. There seemed to be little scruple in their performance of work of this character, and they could lead such proposed legislation to the guillotine right gracefully. But this measure is one that affected the interests of workmen very seriously. Its purpose was to insure workmen on strike or locked out by their employers from being thrown into jail at the order of one man acting at request of the capitalists.

He proceeded to trace the origin of the courts of equity from the time when the office of Lord Chancellor was established in England in order to interpret the spirit of the law rather than the letter, and thus became known as "the conscience of the king." The courts of equity performed a useful function in the early days of the Republic when private property was more general than now and when the individual rights had to be conserved. A great change has taken place in the industrial life of the nation through the industrial development. We are confronted by a concentration of ownership in the tools of industry. The society was divided into two distinct classes—a possessing class and a dispossessed class. The great difference between the present system and the preceding ones was that formerly the necessities of life were produced for use while now they were produced for exchange, and thus assumed the form of commodities. The labor of the dispossessed class, the working class, was a commodity and subject to the same conditions.

The working class were compelled to sell their labor power to the capitalist class in order to obtain a livelihood, and it was to the interest of the capitalists to buy labor power cheap while it was to the interests of the workers to sell their labor power for as high a price as possible. This produced a conflict between these two classes, a conflict which is the most important fact in modern industry. The workers formed organizations to raise wages, lower hours and secure better conditions, and thus ran counter to the interests of the capitalist class. The intermittent conflicts witnessed all over the country in the shape of strikes and lockouts were only the symptoms of the one vital conflict inherent in the existing system and which had come to be known as the class struggle. During these strikes the workers would generally succeed where it not for the capitalists' cunning of the courts, with which they were bound to work. It has been shown that the capitalists were losing business during strikes when they appealed to the courts and got relief because the judges granted their requests and issued injunctions. It was the case in the recent teamsters' strike, which the workers would have won in the first instance had the courts not interfered. The judges were invariably in sympathy with the capitalists and the judge

and the courts could not be separated. The courts of equity had thus become the weapon of the economically weak class to defeat the aspirations of the working class. The courts became legislative in character, and the judge assumed all the powers of government. He became judge and jury, and the personification of the powers usually given to a score of men.

This state of things had caused workingmen, and justly, too, to come to look upon the courts as a place not to secure justice but as a place used solely in the interests of the capitalists. This was known to every one including the Judiciary committee. The members of which said they were anxious "to do something" but failed to suggest anything outside of the proposed bill which they had reported against. It was against the theory upon which this government was founded to permit the erection of a legal monarchy such as the injunction system fostered.

It was to the best interests of society to pass this bill because anything that tended to protect the working class made for general advancement. The working class were the repositories of human progress, while the only aim or desire of the capitalist class was to pile up profits. It was for this purpose they used all the machinery of government; the courts would not interfere with the trusts and combinations, as witness the case of the Northern Securities Company and numerous others. The state of Massachusetts should begin to take its stand with the working class against the greed of the capitalist class. This bill proposed simple justice and nothing more; that workmen should be allowed the right of trial by a jury of their peers. This was a right which should not be denied, for its deprivation was equivalent to a blow at human progress and when the working class was injured those who did it struck a blow at the very soul of human progress.

Carey had spoken over twenty minutes at least and had gradually commanded the attention of the house. At the close of his speech he was warmly applauded.

Newton, of Everett, a corporation lawyer, in charge of the bill for the committee, answered Carey's attempt to do so.

The substance of his reply was that there must be some central authority to enforce decrees from which there could be no appeal, comparing the power given to military authorities with that of the courts. It was absurd for anyone to say that a court of equity should not have the power to enforce its decrees. It was the height of foolishness, he might say, to attempt to take away that power. Such a law as this would mean the beginning of anarchy. The salvation of the working people lay in the courts which stood between capital and labor. Such legislation as this would take away from labor its only protection. The remarks of the gentleman who introduced the bill showed that he did not understand this country or its institutions; there were no classes in this country and that was a foreign idea. The house would not tolerate such legislation. The members had defeated the bill last year and the year before and the year before that again, and they would vote it down again this year if it was introduced.

MacCarthy was next recognized and made one of the ablest speeches I have heard him deliver in the house. He replied to Newton and pilloried him in a gratifying manner—that is to the Socialists who were present. Mr. Newton didn't appear to enjoy it.

MacCarthy was next recognized and the fact that the proposed bill did not seek to prevent the issuance of decrees by any court but instead sought to take away the arbitrary power exercised by judges in sentencing men to imprisonment without a trial. It is for twelve men to say whether any man is sufficiently guilty of any crime to warrant taking away his liberty. He cited instances where men had been prohibited from even walking the public streets, or from conversing with their fellow citizens. And the same judge that issued these orders had tried and sentenced the victims.

The legal profession was looked upon with distrust by the people. Why? Because it was generally understood that to be successful materially the lawyer had to espouse causes with which he was not in sympathy. The result is that no matter how honest and well meaning the young lawyer may be he soon discovers that to be in the swim he must lay his feelings or sympathies aside and he gradually drifts into a defender or corporate attorney. MacCarthy then traced the process by which the most capable of the profession received their appointment to the bench. There were some people who have us believe that when a man became a judge he underwent a change, that he became a saint, a creature of the kind. He but he did nothing of the kind. He still remained the same man, with the same passions, the same sympathies, same passions, the same sympathies.

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## AMERICAN CHINESE LABOR.

### The American Labor the Cheapest in the World-- Leaves More Profit in the Hands of the Boss.

#### Seeking to "Americanize" the English Workmen by Slave Driving.

##### A Comparison of Slavery.

The daily press of the country has recently been lauding the achievements of one J. C. Stewart, member of a firm of contractors, who is reported to have Americanized England, that is, he succeeded in "raising" the English workman to the same plane with his American brother by compelling him to do as much work as the American wage slave and thus increasing the profits of the English capitalists.

Stewart was employed to superintend the construction of an electrical plant at Manchester, which the English contractors could not get completed within the time specified because the English workmen would not work fast enough and the contractors did not know how to drive them.

Stewart filled the bill admirably, however, and from the date he took charge of the work, American slave driving began.

The following extract from a daily paper will show the extent to which he used his lash:

"And he made them work as they never dreamed of working before, and as none of the folk who have been blaming the British laborer for the decadence of British trade had ever dreamed that they could work.

The way in which he took up the bricklaying part of the job is a fair specimen of the things he did to the men—long accustomed ways. When the work first began bricks were being laid as they are laid everywhere in England, at the rate of about 400 a day. There were no steam "hoists" for sending the brick up to the scaffolding, and the men were using stiff mortar. Under the new regime automatic "hoists" were set to work in a jiffy, and soft mortar was supplied to the men. Stewart explained to the men personally how, by using the American mortar, they could lay enough with one stretch of the trowel for six or a dozen bricks, and lay the bricks themselves by a light pressure of the hand and a light tap with the trowel, instead of by repeated hammering to force the brick into the stiff mortar. He told them, to their horror and amazement, that bricklayers in America laid 2,000 bricks a day and thought nothing of it. Then he went on, but left an overseer behind him to see that the men worked faster and faster. Little by little he got them along, until finally they, too, could and did lay 2,000 a day. Yet the London County Council, the governing body of the metropolis, reported recently that the average bricklayers on municipal works was "over" 330 a day.

The "boss" got just as striking results with the other men as with the bricklayers. When he arrived the carpenters were averaging 500 feet of timber a day, and they finally averaged 1,000 feet. The steel workers were doing their riveting by hand and the union tried to make trouble. Stewart insisted that automatic riveters should be used. In the beginning, the men disposed of from ten to fifteen tons of steel a day; they learned to use up 100 tons. Their first rate of riveting was fifty rivets a day; long after it was from 200 to 300.

It might be said that the English trades unions some time ago adopted the slower method of work as a law of their unions, realizing that such a policy would result in longer continued work, and therefore, more work, which under capitalism is absolutely essential to the wage worker, who while he produces all wealth, is granted only a small portion of it as his, and that only after he has produced the profits for his master. As a natural result the slower English workman produced less profits for his employers, and the English nation began to decline as a trade nation, for the reason that her traders could not compete with those of America where the wage worker had not learned the lesson of their English brothers and worked under a constant strain, each one working to the extent of his powers, and while receiving in wages but little more than the English workman, produced twice and often ten times as much which was absorbed as profits by his master. The hiring of the American "boss," however, introduced American methods and resulted in the driving of the English workman. The protests of the unions were unheeded, and upon threat to import American scabs, the unions withdrew their protests, possibly, with a fear of the American injunction and the American gatling gun. This recital contains a valuable lesson to the American workmen, and they would do well to heed it. We have long prided ourselves on our "well paid" labor, and we have excluded the Chinese for fear that their cheap competition would lower our wages, and yet this little experience at Manchester, England, proves that we are ourselves "cheap labor." Low wages consist not alone in a small number of dollars and cents, but just as well in an increased amount of work done. If the Chinese would hold up to our money wages we would not object because his competition would not be as harmful, neither would he be in demand by the capitalist. If, however, he was able to work much better and much faster, therefore, producing so much more wealth, he would at once be in demand by the capitalists for the reason that, notwithstanding his high money wages, his employment left a larger amount of wealth in the hands of the employer. His competition would then be as injurious as it is now with his cheap money wages.

We do not object to the Chinaman because he is a Chinaman, but because he works for less than we do, that is, he leaves a larger share of the wealth he creates with the capitalist, thus making him more in demand. An increased labor, however, results in the same end, and as our labor produces more profit for our employers than does that of the English workmen, we occupy the position of the Chinaman in regard to English laborers, and we could not complain if they treated us much as we now treat the Chinaman. And they would be perfectly right. Thus it is, that the workers of the world are set against each other, when they should work together. The question of low wages or high wages, much work or little work, is at the base of every capitalist country.

The English capitalists, through men like Stewart, are trying to introduce American methods, that is, they are endeavoring to make use of American cheap labor in order to have sufficient wealth in their possession to enable them to compete with American capitalists.

Thus are the wage workers made th playing of capitalism, and in order for capitalism to succeed, it is necessary that it degrade its wage labor, either by giving them less money wages or by compelling them to work faster for a higher wage.

The whole battle rests upon a robbery of labor, and it is this fact which workmen must learn.

The biggest capitalist and the most prosperous, is the one who is the biggest robber. The most successful nation is the one whose capitalists as a class are the biggest robbers. America stands to the front to-day, and claims that honor. The wage workers of America are robbed to a greater extent than the workers of any other land, China and India included. In America the working class receive but 47 per cent of the product of their toil, while in England and other countries, it ranges nearer 50 per cent. This leaves 53 per cent of "swag" in the hands of the American capitalists and with it they have captured the markets of the world.

It is not a very pleasant spectacle for the American workman, but it is true, nevertheless, and if he would put an end to it, he must put an end to the robbery of which it is born; he must take from the capitalists that which gives him the power to rob. The machinery, tools, lands and factories, with which the wealth of the nation is produced must belong to those who use them. The helpless victim of the highwayman will give up all at the point of a revolver, but, deprived of his revolver, the highwayman is unable to fleece his victim.

So with the wage worker, with the machinery in the possession of his master, he gives up almost all of the wealth which his power creates, but if he and his class were to take possession of these machines in their name the power of robbery would come to an end.

This route lies open to the wage workers, through the Socialist Party, and it is their duty to avail themselves of it. Through the powers of government thus vested in their hands they can put an end to such conflicts, as now wage in the world, conflicts over the wealth of the world; they can put an end to such men as Stewart, and his slave-driving and all other institutions modeled after him.

Comrades, ask your Grocer for Snow Drift, a Vegetable Lard, Superior to and purer than hog's lard.

## MUCH INTEREST TAKEN.

### Announcement of Socialist City Convention is Awakening the Working Class to Action.

#### Remarkable Growth of Socialist Party Holds Good Word for the Future.

##### Work Ahead.

As the days go by it becomes ever more apparent that Socialism has taken a firm hold on the minds of the working class of St. Louis and it is only a question of a very few years until it has permeated every working man's home and the day of their emancipation will be at hand.

The call for the city convention has awakened this sentiment and the declaration and demands which will go forth from that body will strike a responsive cord in the breasts of thousands of St. Louis toilers. The Party growth has been remarkable in the last few months, our membership now being nearly five times as large as it was a year ago, and constantly increasing nearly 100 members having been admitted in the last month.

To those who have witnessed this remarkable building up, it is indeed gratifying. To have been with a movement in its infancy, to have watched it grow until it became a power, to be with it in the day of its success, is a pleasure which can hardly be overestimated. This has been the experience of many of the comrades in St. Louis and in the joy of the moment, in the realization of their hopes they must not forget that there is work yet to be done before they lay down their arms. We have already called attention to the number of trades union which were responding to the call for delegates, this number has been greatly increased in the last week, many of the unions responding being those from which heretofore there has been no Socialist sentiment expressed. Others are yet to be heard from and it is safe to say that there will be nearly 200 delegates from the unions of St. Louis taking part in the selection of the candidates who will represent the Socialist Party at the coming election.

This action on the part of the Trades Unions calls for redoubled action on the part of the Party members and every club should be gotten into shape for the convention. Every member must see that his membership card is stamped up to date, giving him a clear record on the books of his ward club. He must do all in his power to get his club thoroughly organized and built up. Do not stop work until you have seen every working man in your precinct; get their opinion, if they are opposed to Socialism learn the reason, why and try to show him his error, if they are in favor of it, then do not rest until they have become members of the party organization.

This sort of work is the most effective, the most complete. Don't let us sit at home and dream over the pleasures which will be ours when Socialism comes, but be up and taking a part in the actual bringing of it. As long as our fellow workers vote the tickets of the capitalist we cannot hope for Socialism, if we really want Socialism our duty lies in converting our brothers.

If we grasp the situation as it is, if we take hold and each comrade accomplish his part, the word which will go forth from St. Louis this fall will astonish the whole country and make the working class of this city the center of working class political action.

Twenty thousand Socialist votes will make an excellent World's Fair exhibit; it will be twenty thousand forcible protests against a scab institution. It will make St. Louis a Socialist city at the next municipal election, and will give a Socialist majority in the next House of Delegates.

It is ours brother workmen, all we need to do is to go forth and take it. If we fall we have only ourselves to blame, let us be at it, let us begin early and stay late, let us do something that will be something.

The following communication from the secretary of the Steam Fitters Union No. 29, contains a very pointed truth, let every workman study it.

"Your communication of the 1st instant received and duly brought before our local. In answer I am instructed to notify you that we have elected two delegates to represent our body at the convention, Sunday, May 4, whose credentials you will find enclosed. We are glad to see that at

last the working men and union men especially are working and are trying to elect men that will represent them AFTER THE ELECTION, as well as before the election, as our candidates of the old parties always do. Wishing the cause success, I remain, Fraternally JOHN RIEJERT, JR. Secretary Journeymen Steam Fitters No. 29.

## WHERE WE STAND.

### A Lecture by John Spargo, editor of THE COMRADE, originally delivered under the title "Our Position: Economic, Ethical and Political."

#### Five cents a copy, 10 copies for 50 cents, 25 for 80 cents, 50 for \$1.40, 100 for \$2.50, postpaid.

Special: Upon receipt of 50c in one-cent stamps we will send THE COMRADE, an Illustrated Socialist Magazine, for three months, 100 illustrated leaflets, and one copy of "Where We Stand."

##### THE COMRADE PUB. CO. 11 Cooper Square, N. Y.

Comrades, ask your Grocer for Snow Drift, a Vegetable Lard, Superior to and purer than hog's lard.

## Poplar Bluff Nominates.

### Ticket Placed in the Field for County Election.

Poplar Bluff, Mo., April 14.—The Socialist Party of Butler County, after endorsing the National and State Platform and pledging financial support to National and State Committees, selected the following candidates for next general election: Representative, Thomas Hassler, farmer, Harviell, Mo.; County Clerk, George E. Massingham, cooper, Poplar Bluff, Mo.; Circuit Clerk, I. I. Bates, railroad man, Poplar Bluff, Mo.; Recorder, Perry Sparkman, farmer, Cane Creek, Mo.; Sheriff, H. C. McCullough, farmer, Harviell, Mo.; Collector, R. A. Wilson, farmer, Poplar Bluff, Mo.; Prosecuting Attorney, George Bullock, lawyer, Poplar Bluff, Mo.; President County Court, D. F. Eskew, physician, Poplar Bluff, Mo.; Judge Eastern District, Wm McIver, lumber man, Poplar Bluff, Mo.; Judge Western District, A. J. Ruser, farmer, Cane Creek, Mo.; Probate Judge, James T. Simpson, farmer, Harviell, Mo.; Assessor, A. O. Tröstle, farmer, Harviell, Mo.

Our convention had the pleasure of having National Secretary Comrade Leon Greenbaum address us, and his discourse of Socialism was brought out in a masterly way and was well received by a good, attentive audience. Comrade Greenbaum also spoke in the evening. The good he has done is considerable, judging from the complimentary remarks which were made by all classes of people.

Yours fraternally, C. KNECHT, Secretary.

## OUR PAPER IS HERE.

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

A. E. KENTZINGER, 4054 N. Broadway, NEWS STORE, 2016 E. Grand Ave. H. D. CLAYTON, 2015 N. Broadway.

WEBER'S, S. E. Cor. 15th and St. Louis ave. W. H. Martin, 1903 E. Jefferson Ave. NEWS STORE, 1120 Cass Ave. NEWS STORE, 911 Park Ave. VITUS ABLEITNER, 1313 S. B'way.

JOS. SCHORLAS, 2414 S. Broadway. CHARLES SCHMITZLEIN, 3435 S. Broadway.

NEWS STORE - 4110 Franklin Ave. NEWS STORE - 2302 Benton street. NEWS STORE - 903 Benton street. NEIHAUS BAKERY, 1501, Clinton street.

WALKER'S, 2609 Cass Ave. NEWS STORE AND CONF., 1312 N. Grand ave.

# St. Louis Labor.

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

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



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

Let every comrade in the city be on hand at the city convention. You have not done your duty if you miss it.

The various precinct men are being selected and by the time the city convention is called to order every precinct will have its representative and the ground work of an excellent organization will be in readiness to go forth and bring victory to the Socialist ticket.

Socialism does not propose to rob anybody. It will put an end to robbery. The confiscation which it proposes will in reality be a restoration for it will take from the capitalist that which he has taken from the laborer, and give it back to the one who is rightfully entitled to it.

The attempt of the Anheuser-Busch and Lemp Brewing Companies to intimidate their employes into voting for the capitalist tickets should be resented by a socialist majority this fall. The real reason of the posters lies in the fact that "Charlie" Lemp is going to run for Congress. "Charlie" is a capitalist, comrades. The Socialist candidate, you may rest assured will be a working man.

## OUR DUTY IN THE COMING CAMPAIGN.

The Socialist movement in St. Louis has now reached that stage where more than ordinary obligations rest upon the shoulders of the members of the Socialist party and it is our duty to comprehend them.

Heretofore we have occupied a position of comparative unimportance in the political struggle and our existence amounted to not much more than a protest against capitalist conditions.

As we have ourselves declared, however, the time is now here when our protest has found lodgement on the ears of the working class, and they are joining their powers to the growing Socialist party until we have reached the point where that protest will become an active, moving principle in the battle for the freedom of the working class.

Under these conditions the members of the Socialist party owe it to themselves as well as the success of the movement to govern their actions in keeping with the increased responsibilities.

It is necessary that we be careful in the selection of our candidates. We must remember that upon the first officers selected by our party will depend our further usefulness. The Socialist movement being no respecter of persons, cannot, in the choice of its candidates, pay any attention to personalities.

Personal popularity should not be the criterion of their choice, nor their ability merely to "talk." But above all we must be convinced of their devotion of the cause of the working class, and of their understanding of the revolutionary nature of the struggle of the workers for freedom.

Our every action must be thoroughly considered before a step is taken. It is no longer possible for us to act and think when it is too late. We have now dependent upon our judgment the success of a great political movement and any false step upon our part will shatter and rend apart the forces which otherwise will result in victory.

Above all comrades do not let our success intoxicate us, remember that the foe is still before us and the battle really only begun. Do not allow ourselves to depend upon the energies of the others to accomplish the work required. Let us all feel the joy of the task and take hold of it with renewed energy, and give over only when we have carried the last battlement and made capitalism a hideous nightmare whose influence will be known only in its blackening of the pages of history.

Those who have been with the movement in its earlier stages should feel the thrill of the new life and with the stimulation born of it, should enter the lists with their old vigor and make success doubly assured.

Those who have cast their lot but lately must realize that our movement has not always had its present splendid proportions and resolve to make

this present development only a stepping stone to the powers which in our hands will bring peace and justice where now is war oppression and slavery.

## OUR REPRESENTATIVES BEFORE ELECTION.

In another column we reproduce the letter of the secretary of the Steamfitters' Union, written in notification of the sending of delegates to the Socialist city convention. We wish to here call attention to the sentence wherein the writer expresses gratification at the fact that working men are joining in the selection of candidates who will represent them AFTER ELECTION as well as before.

This comment contains the gist of the difference between the Socialist party and all other parties in the political field.

We have listened to the before-election arguments of capitalist politicians since the memory of man runneth not to the contrary, and they have all been laden down with promises of good things for the working class.

Upon the strength of these promises we have put them into office, first one brand of politician and then another, trying each one in turn and then going back and trying them all over again. We have repeated this succession in office since we had the power to vote, each time selecting that politician who made the biggest promises. And we are worse off today than ever before.

We all know this, you say, we've heard that story, too, what better have you to offer? Before we answer this question let us say that all these politicians, whose honied promises you swallowed have been supporters of capitalism, that is they believed in the wage system, and hence everything which they did for the working class was done only after they were satisfied that the granting of it would not harm this system, for they realized that there could be no raising of your wages without a reduction of their masters' profits, and ever obedient to their masters they have issued injunctions, called out the militia and used the police. But even then you did not see that you had been fooled, and at the next election you bit again.

It is time that you saw the steel trap beneath the bait and solved the question before you by following the solution given by the secretary of the Steamfitters' Union, namely, vote for men who will represent your interests after election as well as before. How is this possible, you say? By selecting men as candidates upon a working class ticket who are opposed to the wage system, who realize the robbery of the present system, who declare that the workers must enjoy the full product of their labor. These men not owing any obligation to the capitalist class will not be under the control of that class, but being on the contrary, in the obligation of the working class, their every action will be in favor of that class. Let every workman learn this lesson and act upon it.

## National Committee.

### Progress of the Week - Propaganda Fund Growing.

St. Louis, Mo., April 19, 1902.  
Local charters have been issued to Garfield, Idaho; Rock Springs, Wyo., and Jellico, Tenn.

Jno. C. Chase has spoken this week before the Trade Unionists in Decatur, Carlinville, Hillary, Paris and Carbon Hill, Ill.

The State Committees of Missouri, Nebraska, Maine, Minnesota and Oregon have approved the triplicate monthly Financial Secretary's report book, recently submitted to them.

Donations to Propaganda Fund received as follows:

Amount reported to April 12	5288.33
J. Edelman, Philadelphia, Pa.	1.25
T. Hoerner, Bloomfield, Mo.	1.00
Local, Cincinnati, Ohio	5.00
6th and 10th Assen. Dist., N.Y.	2.00
Branch No. 2, Local, Hudson County, N.J.	5.75
Branch Jersey City, N.J.	5.00
<b>Total to April 19</b>	<b>\$308.71</b>

## Jury Trial Denied.

(Continued from First Page.)

the same prejudices, the same material interests. So it comes about that the corporation lawyer serves the same interests after becoming a judge that he did before. He has secured his position by serving the capitalists and he continues to serve them. And here we are again confronted by the evidence of the existence of this class struggle. The capitalist class uses this creature—the judge—to further its class interests, and this judge usurps his power to serve his master.

The theory of the gentleman from Everett was the same theory that obtained in Russia—the theory of absolutism. It was the same theory that placed in one man's power to control the destinies of millions of people. He challenged any one to point out the difference between the argument made against the bill and those made by the supporters of the monarchies of Europe. It was the same idea of having a central authority from which there could be no appeal. It was the same

idea of having one man set up as infallible, and the capitalists knew that if this idea can be inculcated into the people's mind and preserved that the existence of capitalism can be prolonged.

At this point Mr. Newton evidently with the purpose of deadening the sting of MacCartney's words, arose and asked leave to put a question. He asked if he was correct in believing that MacCartney was trying to show that he (Newton) was opposed to the theories propounded by MacCartney, for he wanted it to be understood that he

MacCartney retorted by saying he had been trying to show the difference between the theory advocated by Newton and that advocated by himself and he was glad the gentleman had by his question emphasized the difference. "He believes in absolutism, in one-man rule; I believe in democracy, in the rule of the people. I do not believe that one man should have the power to charge, try and condemn a fellow man or any number of men. I declare that the theory advanced by the previous speaker to be subversive of human liberty and antagonistic to the best interest of mankind."

There was a biblical injunction: "Judge not, lest ye be judged." He asked the members not to give one man the power to judge another, lest some day they themselves might suffer for it. To continue that power was to invite destruction of every vestige of liberty remaining to us. To vote down this bill was to endorse the perpetuation of a doctrine which sprung from the heart of tyranny and the brain of injustice and which up to this time in the world's history had been regnant.

MacCartney's effort was also applauded, and he was followed by Bamford of Brookton, who supported the bill, because he believed in justice for every man but he did not believe in this talk about classes, as there was none in this country. Jackson of Fall River, spoke in the same strain, warning the members that the working people wanted this law. If it was not passed the people would demand the right to elect their own judges. He believed in time that the members would thank the man who had introduced the bill. Jackson is a trades unionist. Davis, of Amesbury, said he favored the bill, but from his speech one could not discover any reason why it should pass. He decried the inflammatory speeches that had been made in the house recently and said also that he believed that the police acted properly during the recent teamsters' strike.

These three speeches were remarkably weak coming as they did after the two Socialists had spoken. They heightened the contrast presented by men holding different views advocating the same measure.

Johnson, of Boston, who has never been known to do anything else, moved the previous question. Newton, in closing, expressed surprise that statements criticising the judiciary of the country should be applauded. Nothing more outrageous than this bill had been proposed in this session. He asked the members to rebuke the remarks made by voting down the bill. Carey replied and said that the bill sought to adapt the courts to the changed conditions. He asked that the measure be enacted so that the working class be relieved from the arbitrary acts of prejudiced officials.

On a rising vote 27 voted to substitute the bill and 45 against. Carey waved the point of a quorum and asked for a roll call, which was granted resulting in 74 for the bill and 79 against, there being 19 pairs. Last year the vote was 62 to 59, which shows a gain for the bill.

I have seldom heard the two Socialists speak so ably as upon this occasion, but all their eloquence availed nothing against the fealty to capitalist interests exhibited by those who today are leading in the celebration of that famous day at Lexington one hundred and twenty-six years ago when the first shot for American independence was fired against the representatives of one-man power.

**WILLIAM MAILLY.**  
Boston, Mass., April 19, 1902.

Comrades, ask your Grocer for Snow Drift, a Vegetable Lard, Superior to and purer than hog's lard.

## "May Blossoms."

Subscribe for it and Help Dily Worker Fund.

Being the journal of the Damrosch concert at the Grand Central Palace, New York, May 4, 1902, for the benefit of the Socialist Daily Fund, this will be a beautiful souvenir for those who are unable to attend this concert.

Among the illustrations in this journal will be: "Labor's Greeting to May," Pictures of Marx and Engels, and artistic reproductions of the three living pictures to be produced at the festival, "The First of May," "The Struggle," and "Victory."

Single copies, 5 cents; to agents or organizations, in quantities of 25 or more, 3 cents a copy. Out on April 25. Send orders with cash to H. C. Bowerman, 206 East Eighty-sixth street, New York, N. Y.

Comrades, ask your Grocer for Snow Drift, a Vegetable Lard, Superior to and purer than hog's lard.

# ATTEMPTED INTIMIDATION DISCLOSED.

Anheuser-Busch and Lemp Brewing Companies will Register their Employees for Democratic and Republican Primaries.

Will Do So Without Loss of Time to Men.

Too Many Socialists.

Comrade G. A. Hoehn published over his signature in this week's issue of the "Arbeiter Zeitung" an open letter to Mr. August A. Busch, vice president of the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Assn., wherein he takes him severely to task for the posting of the following notice in the various departments of the Anheuser-Busch Brewery, which deserves more than passing comment especially in view of the fact that an exactly similar notice has been posted by the officers of the W. J. Lemp's Brewing Co.:

### TO OUR EMPLOYEES.

The first duty of citizenship is to assert your right at the polls. Good government can only be established by the enactment of good laws. The enactment of good laws is dependent upon the election of good law-makers. The foundation for the election of good law-makers is that every man avail himself of that great privilege of citizenship and go to the primaries and cast his vote for the proper delegates to nominate the proper men for office.

Under our present system of election laws, it is necessary that every person desiring to cast his vote at the primary election, must be especially registered for that purpose, and in order that all voters in our employ may cast their votes at the coming primaries, we will arrange to have them taken to the City Hall in wagons to register and returned to their respective stations without loss of time to them. The day and time for these trips to be announced by the foremen of the different departments.

This movement must be understood as entirely non-partisan and as evidence of this fact the undersigned are authorized to affix their signatures in behalf of both Democrats and Republicans who are in our employ.

Respectfully,  
ANHEUSER-BUSCH BREWING ASSOCIATION.

Aug. A. Busch, V. P.  
Hy. Manzenwirth.  
C. A. Phiffer.

It is evident that the posting of this notice is intended as a means of coercion. Mr. Busch has not been unaware of the strong Socialist sentiment prevailing among the Brewery Workers and this shows plainly as the first step in an effort to force them back into the Republican and Democratic parties, where their votes will go to perpetuate capitalism and make Mr. Busch and the other officers signing this notice secure in their position.

The Brewery Workers are beginning to realize that the Democratic and Republican parties stand for the same thing, both uphold the capitalist class, both stand pledged to the continuance of wage slavery.

With the knowledge of these twin oppressors of labor they are also learning the necessity for a working class party, and thus they are becoming members of the Socialist Party, which they know represents their interests upon the political field as their union does upon the economic field. Men who have fought as they have in the upbuilding of their union cannot be stampeded into forsaking their political party.

They are able to comprehend the meaning of Mr. Busch's non-partisanship and he can rest assured that they will act accordingly.

His magnanimity has indeed been bountiful; he comes forth and in the interest of "good government" (\$) offers to take his employes to the City Hall, get them registered and bring them back again, an operation which will take almost three hours, without any loss of time to the workers.

It has not been so long ago that he fought bitterly against granting five minutes extra time for the lunch hour, and his plea of honest citizenship becomes a laughing farce when it is remembered that he is one of the sureties on the bond of Henry Nicolaus, indicted for bribery, in the securing of municipal franchises.

All his phrases and declarations are but a cloak to hide his real intentions and the Brewery Workers should resent this attack upon their manhood by a unanimous support of the Socialist ticket. To you, good men are those who will serve your interests—good governments such as will grant justice to the workers. This sort of government is only possible by the election of men true to your interests and their election is only possible with your votes.

Those of you who are compelled to register, remember that while your employers can compel you to do that much, they cannot compel you to vote. They now hold the power to do every thing which they can oversee. Your

OUR LABEL: **JOHN MOESTL, Vienna Bakery Co.**  
Bread Shipped Everywhere.  
Union Made.

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

**The Bartenders' Protective & 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 order to I. J. BAUER, Secretary and Business Agent, 90 Market Street, Phone A 212.  
Don't patronize Saloons where the Union Bar Sign or Blue Union Label is not displayed.

## Smoke Only Union Made Cigars.

Issued by Authority of the Cigar Makers International Union of America.  
**Union-made Cigars.**  
This certifies that the Cigars contained within this box have been made by First-Class Workmen members of the CIGAR MAKERS INTERNATIONAL UNION of America, an organization devoted to securing better wages, COOLER PRICES, or FUTURE TERMS IN HOUSE WORKMANSHIP. Therefore no counterfeit these Cigars in all markets throughout the world. All infringements upon this Label will be punished according to law.  
G. W. Carlotta, President, C. M. I. U. of America.

See That Every Box Bears the Blue Union Label  
Issued by the Cigarmaker's International Union of America.

**DRINK ONLY UNION BEER!**  
(See Emblem of our Label)  
This label is pasted on every barrel and box as a guarantee that the contents are the product of Union Labor.

**ELECTRIC LYE**  
POWDERED OR SOLID.  
W. H. PRIESMEYER. Union Label on Every Can.

Don't accept an **INSURANCE POLICY** unless this Label is on it.  
Issued by Authority of the **INSURANCE AGENTS UNION No. 8073.**  
Written by Union Agent, A. F. Brady, Pres. Z. F. Nye, Sec.  
All infringements upon this Label will be punished according to law.  
Color of Label—Blue.

**SELLING OUT**  
THE **O. A. Field Company's**  
STOCK OF **PIANOS.**  
Labor's best chance to get a big bargain in a first-class Piano or Organ. Come early.  
**Jesse French Piano and Organ Company,**  
1114 OLIVE STREET.  
Sale on at A. O. Field Piano Company's, 1108 Olive St.

Suits to Order from \$12.00 up. Pants to Order from \$3.50 up.  
**STUCKEY,**  
**GUARANTEE MERCHANT TAILOR**  
WE EMPLOY UNION TAILORS ONLY.  
615 FRANKLIN AVE.  
OUR GUARANTEE:  
Should lining, binding or any part of garment not wear satisfactory, or if we will repair or renew the same free of charge, for one year (silk or satin lining excepted). Will also press garments gratis at any time within one year.  
Noting cannot be seen, and at the door. It is not necessary to register of the voting booth their power ceases, order to vote the Socialist ticket.

Gas and Gasoline  
Stoves.  
For Refrigerators.  
Screens, go to  
**KOENIG'S**  
2420 South Broadway.

**Martin S. Brennan,**  
911 CHESTNUT ST.  
FLATS.

1708 LUCAS, 4 rms., 1st floor. \$16.00  
2536 NORTH MARKET, 2d floor. 10.00  
1426 N. EIGHTH, rear 2 large  
rooms, 1st floor ..... 4.00

**STORES AND LOFTS**  
706 N. SEVENTH, 1st floor .....  
1031 CLARK, cor. of 11th st.,  
large store ..... 35.00  
1601 N. EIGHTEENTH, cor. of  
Mullanphy ..... 15.00  
1703 WASHINGTON AVE., suit-  
able for drug store .....  
1700 LUCAS AVE., for grocery  
and butcher shop .....  
**STABLES.**  
2339 LUCAS, large stable ..... 8.00

**Flauber Bros.**  
4832 N. BROADWAY

**DRY GOODS**  
CLOTHING;

**Gents' Furnishings,**  
HATS and SHOES,  
4832 N. Broadway  
Corner Gano avenue.

**JACOB ADLER,**  
Dealer in Fine Union Made  
**BOOTS and SHOES,**  
Repairing Neatly Done.  
3539 S. Broadway, St. Louis

**PARK LAUNDRY,**  
2309 Franklin Avenue.

**Lace Curtains Cleaned,**  
FIFTY CENTS AND UP.  
Family Washing FIVE CENTS a pound.  
First-class work.  
Calls and Delivery.

**Buhrmester**  
**RESTAURANT,**  
1326 Washington Ave.

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

**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. 18.

**DR. L. H. DAVIS,**  
Office and Residence.  
1025 Park Avenue.  
Office Hours From  
9 A. M. to 5 P. M.  
Evening Telephone A1884.

**HILTENBRAND**  
**CAFE.**  
514 Chestnut St.

Popular Prices.

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

**NATIONAL  
OFFICE  
WORK.**

Secretary Greenbaum Having Hard  
Work to Keep Up—Growth  
of Movement Means In-  
creased Work.

Departments Organized.

There are lively doings now a days at National Headquarters. The National Secretary and his handful of office people are kept on the jump, by 25 state organizations and 100 locals in unorganized states. During February and March the volume of business practically doubled and the National Secretary was obliged to engage Comrade Jas. S. Roche, of California, to assist in the work. The office force now consists of National Secretary Greenbaum, Assistant James S. Roche and three stenographers. The increase of work at National Headquarters is the best possible evidence of party growth. The business has grown so large and complicated that it has been found necessary to divide it into eight departments. Through the courtesy of the National Secretary, we are enabled to present some information with regard to these matters.

**Correspondence.**  
This department handles all of the correspondence and communications of every kind relating to the other departments at National Headquarters. The work is subdivided as follows:

- A.—Taking dictations, transcribing on typewriter, corrections, preparation of enclosures, submission for signature, etc. Nearly four thousand letters have been thus written since the Unity Convention and of this number over sixteen hundred were written during February and March.
- B.—Duplicating correspondence. This includes letters and documents of which carbon copies are made for duplicate distribution.
- C.—Mimeographing. This includes letters, circulars, statements and documents of every kind reproduced on mimeograph in quantities of from 25 to 800 copies. Nearly 6000 pieces of mimeograph matter have been handled in the past eight months.

**Financial Department.**  
A.—Bookkeeping (cash, due stamps and supplies).  
B.—Index card system of accounts.  
C.—Monthly report financial secretaries.  
D.—Monthly statement National Secretary.  
E.—Monthly statements to state and local organizations of their indebtedness.  
F.—Receipts and correspondence relating to above. Nearly one thousand receipts have been used at National Headquarters since August 1st, 1901.

**Organization Department.**  
A.—State organizations. Correspondence relating to general affairs, constitutional construction, accounts with national organization, due stamps supplies, etc.  
B.—Unorganized states. Correspondence with locals and individuals relating to propaganda, agitation, charters, general information, etc. On August 1, 1901, both factions combined had 32 locals in 18 unorganized states. On February 1, 1902, the party had 98 locals in 27 unorganized states.  
C.—The National Committee. Correspondence with individual members of the committee about every phase of the party work and organization.  
D.—International Socialist Bureau. Correspondence on International Secretary; Delegates to International congress and International organization.

**Lecture Bureau.**  
A.—Advertising matter, circulars cards, etc.  
B.—Compilation of mailing lists.  
C.—Communication with state committees, locals and trade unions.  
D.—Arrangement of routes, assignment of dates, etc.  
E.—Correspondence relating to same.

**Information Bureau.**  
A.—Weekly Press Bulletins.  
B.—Weekly statements to National Committee.  
C.—Information and lists to Socialist press.  
D.—Information to comrades and the public.  
E.—Correspondence relating to above.

**Referendum Department.**  
A.—Referendum of National Committee on matters of vital importance. One or more of said referendums being taken all of the time.  
B.—Referendums of the National organization. Several national referendums will be had this year. In the national referendum just concluded there were distributed 15,000 membership ballots and 1000 Secretary's return cards.

**Supply Department.**  
A.—Designing supplies, submission for estimates, assignment of orders, examination of proofs, etc. The number of pieces of printed matter of various kinds designed and printed up to February 1 was 469,775.  
B.—Tabulation of orders, receipts,

correspondence, filing, packing and shipping. The number of packages of printed supplies sent out since August 1, 1901, amount to 1323.

**Mailing Department.**  
A.—Copying in letter press of all letters, statements and communications of every description. The number of letters thus copied since August 1, 1901, is 3843, of which 1603 were copied during February and March.  
B.—Addressing, folding, inserting, stamping, mailing, etc. The total number of pieces mailed since the Unity Convention amounts to 15,832, of which 6271 were mailed in February and March.  
C.—Postage account book. Daily tabulation of mail matter of all classes and postage used.

**CHINESE  
LABOR  
IN CHINA.**

Is Just as Destructive to  
American Wage Workers  
as the Same Labor in  
America -- Both Produce  
for the Same Market.

Walter Thomas Mills Delivers a  
Masterful Address.

Socialism the Answer.

Prof. Walter Thomas Mills delivered a lecture on "Chinese Labor in America and Chinese Products in the Markets of the World" before a packed audience at the Metropolitan Temple, San Francisco, Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock, April 6.

The orator is one of the most forcible speakers in America, and his thoughtful discourse fairly set the audience wild with enthusiasm. At the climax of the address when the statement was made that "the real struggle is not between the helpless workers, black, white or yellow, but between all who are laborers on the one hand and all who are exploiters of labor on the other," the applause was fairly deafening and lasted for several minutes.

This is one of a series of meetings that Mr. Mills is holding under the auspices of the International School of Social Economy, and it is probable the great halls will be unable to hold the crowds in the future.

Prof. Mills joined in the demand of all of the workers for the re-enactment and enforcement of the exclusion act, but pointed out that the bill did not propose to forbid the going to China of American machinery. He said: "The industries of China are being developed. Every concession to European and American capitalists requires the establishment and maintenance of trade schools in every new industry undertaken, to the end that no industry in China shall depend on foreign labor. In these industries the Chinese workers are proving their ability to produce cotton now as they have produced silk for centuries; to work on railways now, as they have worked for centuries on the greatest system of waterways on all the earth.

The natural resources of China are practically untouched, but land, under continuous cultivation for four thousand years, has been unharmed. Her resources in coal, iron, copper and in untaken agricultural and grazing land are unequalled anywhere. The men who are organizing the world's market are the same ones who are developing Chinese labor and Chinese resources, in order to supply that market.

American labor depends on markets abroad, for employment at home. In that market the workers of America and of China and of all the earth, will compete with each other to see which shall be able to produce the most goods for the smallest wages. If the battle between Chinese and American labor is not fought out in San Francisco, it will be fought in Shanghai and Peking. If Chinese labor is not permitted to produce in an American factory in America, or on an American farm for the world's market, it will produce in an American or European factory in China, or on Chinese lands with American machinery and under American management, for that same world's market.

In the world's market it is not certain that the Chinaman will win. It is only certain that the cheapest worker will win, and in San Francisco white women and children are driving the coolie laborer out of American factories, because they are willing and able to produce more for less pay than the Chinese can. Who shall be able to tell the story of the infamy and suffering which lies back of this result, already found here in San Francisco, and soon to be reproduced the earth round. Let the exclusion act stand! Woe to the Congressman who shall deny the temporary protection it may afford! But strike at once, and in all lands to secure for all workers—Chinamen along with the rest—the total products of their toil.

When all the workers of the world shall have for themselves the total products of their labor, then the Chinese labor problem will be settled for

**WILL BE  
SPLENDID  
SHOWING.**

Two Big May Day Demon-  
strations will Enthuse the  
Working Class of St. Louis

Should Teach a Lesson of Power,  
Both Political and Economic.

Comrade Debs to Speak.

The 1st of May is to be a big day in St. Louis, and every workman should recognize the meaning of it.

The Socialist Party, the German Workingman's Educational Society, the Brewery Workers' Unions and other labor organizations will hold a big demonstration at 1 o'clock in the afternoon at Concordia Turner Hall, 13th and Arsenal, and the Central Trades and Labor Union will hold a monster meeting and demonstration at Lemp's Park Hall, 13th and Wyoming sts., at 5 o'clock in the evening, where Comrade Eugene V. Debs will speak.

This is the first time that the labor movement of St. Louis has made any such demonstration on May Day and from all appearances it will be a notable demonstration.

May 1st is the international labor day, observed round the world. Upon that day the working class in every country demands an eight-hour day for those who toil. Upon that day the international character of the labor movement is shown more clearly than upon any other day. The workers of every land come together in a common cause, stand united in a solid body opposed to their common enemy. Their power is shown in their numbers and if they used those numbers to take possession of the governments of the world, the necessity for their organization would come to an end. Unfortunately, however, this power has not yet been used. These mighty demonstrations of labor have broken up and melted away and left the battle still raging.

Their political power they have used in the interest of their enemies. They have given the powers of government into the hands of those against whom they organized on the 1st of May. Yet these demonstrations have not been in vain, with each succeeding year the number of those who see the need of political organization has been increasing until in every country to-day there is a solidly organized Socialist Party which has for its object the capture of the powers of government, through which the workers will transform the present wage system which denies to the laborer the product of his labor, but gives him a mere existence instead, and give to those who labor the control of the tools with which they labor.

The machinery, the land and the factories will then belong to the workers, and with the fruits of their labor, they will enjoy the fullness of the wealth which they have created.

Those who attend the coming demonstrations on May Day, will lose the real purpose of this expression of labor, if they fail to understand the power which it signifies, the power both economic and political. If this is grasped, however, the future of St. Louis is in the hands of the workers. If they use the power which is theirs they can mould and shape it to their own interests. The day of the massacred workman will have come to an end, and the day when the workers shall enjoy their own will be at hand.

The Socialist Party demonstration at Concordia Turner Hall will follow the subjoined programme:

The opening address by G. A. Hoehn in German, will be followed by music by Seymour's Band; a song by Miss Elsie Weis and Mr. Luhn; an address in German by Chris Roeker of Cigar-makers' Union No. 44; recitation by Chris Luthman; address in English by Jas. H. Roche, followed by the singing of the Marseillaise by all present.

The parade will then form, composed of men, women and children, headed by Seymour's Band.

The line of march will be north on Thirteenth to Lynch, east to Broadway, south to Utah and west to Lemp's Park Hall, where the parade will be reviewed by Comrade Eugene V. Debs and officers of the Central Trades and Labor Union. The admission will be free to the afternoon demonstration and all taking part in the parade will be admitted free at Lemp's Park Hall, otherwise the admission will be ten cents a person.

ever. Then no worker will be employed for the smallest share of his products which he will consent to take, and no American worker—having for himself all that his own toil produces—can be harmed, because any Chinaman, anywhere, with the best machinery and complete organization, shall produce for himself and have for himself all that his toil creates. The harm comes now because the Chinaman gives away more of his products than an American wants to do, and so compels us to follow suit or not to be employed at all. The real battle is not between the helpless workers—white, black or yellow. The real battle is between all who are laborers on the one hand and all who are exploiters of labor on the other.

**St. Louis Commercial College**

CENTRAL Y. A. C. A. BUILDING, Corner Grand and Franklin Aves.

<b>Business Department.</b>	<b>Short-hand Department.</b>	<b>Normal Department.</b>
Book-keeping.	Short-hand.	Algebra.
Penmanship.	Type-writing.	Geometry.
Rapid Calculations.	Copying.	Arithmetic.
Arithmetic.	Letter Filing.	Grammar.
Correspondence.	Mimeographing.	Composition.
Commercial Law.	Manifolding.	Spelling.
Business Forms.	Office Practice.	Reading.

We cordially invite all who may be interested in a Business Education to call and examine our course of study and inspect our methods of training.

Pupils in the Business Department may have access to any subject or subjects taught in the other departments without additional cost. For or further information call at the college or address

**S. I. OLIVER, Principal,**  
Saint Louis Commercial College,  
Cor. Grand and Franklin Aves.

Telephone, Lindell 1183 M.  
Positions secured.

**FOR UNION MADE CLOTHING.**

**Mueller & Schumann, Clothiers,**  
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**F. TOMBRIDGE INSURANCE AGENCY.**

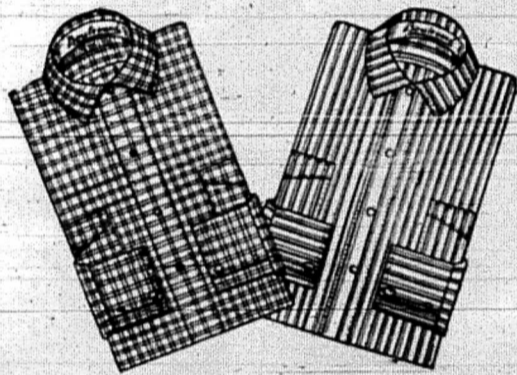
**Fire and Tornado Insurance.**

REAL ESTATE BOUGHT AND SOLD.  
Any One Having Money to Invest Should See Us.  
Office 22 N. Fourth street, St. Louis, Mo.

**CHAS. MESENBRINK,**

Dealer in  
**Stoves, Ranges** House  
**Furnishing Goods, Paints, Oils**

And Glass Manufacturer of Copper and Galvanized Iron and Copper Cornices, skylight, metal roofing and spouting promptly attended to. Strictly Union Workmen.  
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DEALER

**Fine Union Shoes.**

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# Socialist Clubs of Missouri.

—What They Are Doing.

**BEVIER.**  
Bevier, Mo., April 10.—We in this city held an election the first Tuesday, and it seems strange that the city officials got it in the neck on one of their pet propositions, that is, the electric light. The light was knocked out of sight and now they think that we Socialists should work for the light. There is room for discussion however, for we do not see alike. We will take those cities that own and control the light and street cars. Can the laboring man get a light or a ride if he has not the amount of cash required? No. Now, we admit that municipal ownership is better for the people, so far as getting light cheaper. But does the rent come down, and do the wages go up? I think not. Now, in the countries where there is the most effective municipal ownership in the world we think that you will find the least Socialists; if that is the case, we do not want municipal ownership.

We see that the last Legislature of this State has changed the election law. In a city of the fourth grade there is no official ballot. The ballots can be taken out on the street. That is one of the Democrats' "steps ahead." That is the way we balloted about twenty-two or three years ago. But that is Democratic mode. The old ox and cart is what they want. They are so afraid to spend money that they will not fix any public building till it gets so dangerous that it might fall on themselves.

## CONVENTIONS.

City Convention, Druid's Hall, Ninth and Market Sts., Sunday, May 4th, 1 p. m.

Third Representative District, at Smith's Hall, Twenty-first and Franklin Avenue, Sunday afternoon, May 18th.

Twenty-first Ward agitation meeting Tuesday evening, April 29, Kicker Hall, Warner and Kennerly avenues. James S. Roche speaker.

The First Ward comrades are still showing the determined spirit which alone will win in the struggle of the working class, and other comrades would do well to imbibe a portion of it. The meeting at 8541 North Broadway Saturday night was well attended, but no club was formed, as those present were not sufficiently acquainted with the subject to see the necessity for organization.

There will be no let up on agitation in that quarter, however, and a good club will doubtless be formed before the campaign gets very far advanced. Comrades Tyson, Buntensch, Sanderson and Blumenthal will not allow the matter to rest long.

The Second Ward held their regular business meeting Thursday evening. They wish every working man in the ward to take notice of their place of meeting, which is the rear of the barber shop at Broadway and Montgomery streets. Meetings are held every Thursday evening. The Secretary and Organizer are respectively Louis Lattay, 2116 North Broadway, and H. J. Steigerwalt, 1112 Chambers street.

The Sixth Ward Club announces a change in its meeting night from Tuesday to Thursday at 708 Chouteau avenue. Comrade Specht's cigar store. Every member of the club should take notice of the change and do their best to work up a good meeting for next Thursday evening.

The Eighth Ward members are beginning to think about their next agitation meeting and when it is announced let all men heed. The Eighth Ward Club wants to organize every brewery worker in that part of town and they will do it before long. Don't let them work too hard, comrades; be on hand yourselves and show a willingness to be organized. The club meets every Tuesday evening at Dewey Hall, 2301 South Broadway.

The Ninth Ward Club seems to grow in what the high school boys call a geometrical ratio, that is they double every time.

Twelve new members were admitted at their business meeting on last Wednesday night and 58 other applications were read which will be admitted at later meetings.

This will make the membership of this club over 100 and they promise to even double this in a short time. The Secretary, Comrade Zwosta, and Organizer Phillippi are tireless workers and something will happen in the Ninth Ward at the next election.

The Tenth Ward comrades are still at work in their neck of the woods and are getting things in shape for good work during the campaign.

The Eleventh Ward comrades are pushing the arrangements of the meeting which will be held at Eclipse Park in the near future and Comrades Hecht and Herbert have been selected

as a committee to perfect arrangements. This meeting will be given in the interest of St. Louis Labor.

Comrade E. M. Peabody was selected as financial secretary at the last meeting. The work of the ward is being pushed and a perfect organization will be in working order before long. Their next agitation meeting will be held Thursday evening, April 24. Comrade Jas. S. Roche will speak.

We are expecting to hear from the Twelfth Ward in a short while in earnest. Things are beginning to move in that part of the city.

The crowd at the Sixteenth Ward's last meeting was one of the largest ever gathered together in their hall.

Comrade Roche was the principal speaker and much enthusiasm resulted from his remarks. A musical and literary program was excellently rendered under the direction of the ladies of the club to whom is also largely due the success of the meeting. The club is building up in excellent shape and will wield a big influence in the coming campaign.

The Seventeenth Ward is arranging for the further organization of their Ward and the building up of Socialist sentiment. The comrades of the Fourth Representative District will hold an organization meeting at Winkelman's Hall Sunday evening, April 27, at 8 p. m. Every member of the party in that district should be in attendance.

The Eighteenth Ward comrades have been so rejuvenated by their last meeting that they are preparing to duplicate it in the near future.

The Twenty-first Ward Club will hold an agitation meeting at Kicker's Hall, Warner and Kennerly avenues, Tuesday evening April 29. Jas. S. Roche will speak. Every working man should be on hand.

The Twenty-fourth Ward is preparing to go ahead in earnest and we expect to hear from them in a short while.

## SINKING FUND.

	Amt. pledged.	Amt. pd.
Previously acknowledged	\$22.00	\$19.45
W. C. Wagner	1.00	1.00
Theo. Reece	1.00	1.00
W. W. Baker	.25	
J. H. Butterell	1.00	
Wm. Rusche	1.00	.50
H. Schmidt	1.00	
S. A. McInturf	1.00	
Jno. Goedecker	.50	
T. C. Stephens	1.00	
Totals	\$84.00	\$26.70

## Socialist Clubs.

### KANSAS CITY, MO.

**CITY CENTRAL COMMITTEE:** Business meeting every Friday evening at 8 o'clock in Turner Hall, corner of 12th and Oak streets. Garnet Futvoys, Secretary, 305 Genesee st., Kansas City, Mo.

**SOCIALIST OPEN MEETING EVERY Sunday, 3 p. m.,** at Turner Hall, corner of 12th and Oak streets. Speakers provided by Educational Committee. Speakers are also supplied for outside points where expenses are guaranteed. J. L. Stevens, Sec., 141 Baltimore ave., Kansas City, Mo.

**ARGOLA—E. Johnson, Secretary.**

**AURORA—J. O. Brown, Secretary.**

**AVILLA—Geo. W. Lewis, Secretary,** 207 1-2 11th st.

**BEVIER—S. S. Andrews, Secretary.**

**CALIFORNIA—J. M. Newton, Secretary.**

**CHILLICOTHE—R. S. Parker, Secretary.**

**CAPE GIRARDEAU—W. J. Masek, Secretary.**

**CARTHAGE—W. H. McFall, Secretary,** 10120 Clinton st.

**DEXTER—J. H. Sherwood, Secretary.**

**GREENFIELD—W. C. Starr, Secretary.**

**HALE—Theo. Foulbeuf, Secretary.**

**HANNIBAL—Mrs. Lizzie Tibbitt, Secretary.**

**JEFFERSON CITY—Wm. Tattershall, Secretary,** 1110 E. High street.

**JOPLIN—Carl Owen, 2522, Ana Baxter, Secretary.**

**LAMAR—H. E. Baldwin, Secretary.**

**LIBERAL—George Mellor, Secretary.**

**LINCOLN—L. E. Wear, Secretary.**

**LYNCHBURG—Jay Quinn, Secretary;** J. G. Allen, Organizer.

**NEVADA—Louis Landman, Secretary,** 427 W. Ashland street.

**ANSFIELD—Frank Peacock, Secretary.**

**MILAN—R. D. Morrison, Secretary.** Meets second Saturday night of each month at N. W. Cor. Public Square.

**PLEASANT HILL—W. D. Hurt, Secretary.**

**PEOPLES BLUFF—C. Knecht, Secretary.**

**RUTH—J. W. Gibbens, Secretary,** Galena, Mo.

**ST. JOSEPH—T. S. Irish, Secretary,** 3rd and Isabelle streets.

**SEDALIA—Ben Staton, Secretary,** 503 E. Third street.

**SPRINGFIELD—B. H. Sherman, Secretary,** 1807 Lyons street.

**WEBB CITY—Peter McEntee, Secretary,** 910 W. Daugherty street.

**WEST PLAINS—Rev. John F. Williams, Secretary.**

**WARRENSBURG—W. F. Sutton, Bristol Ridge, Mo., Organizer.**

—THE—  
**Hustlers' Column.**  
WHAT THE BOYS ARE DOING.  
By the Business Manager.

"THE SUBSCRIPTION LIST OF THE PARTY PRESS IS THE MUSTER ROLL OF THE ARMY OF SOCIALISM."  
Advance.

These notes date from April 3 to April 19, and are set forth to show what the comrades are doing, that the legions may feel ashamed of themselves. Get in the swim and help things along.

Comrade Gus Blumenthal of the First Ward shows what can be done if one but tries. He captured \$36 worth of advertisements, with \$21 paid on account, since last report.

Comrade Bordgett, Secretary and Business Agent of Metal Polishers, No. 13, brings us in a batch of subscribers. Secretaries of other unions ought to do likewise, and help the paper, that it may help their organizations.

The following comrades have brought in yearly subs.: Schwarz Hecht, L. Blaettler, Struckhoff, Buntensch, Flahive, Blotevogel, McInturf, two, Kassel, Negele, Reigert, Froehlich, Siroky, Hauenstein and Zwosta six.

The following amounts have been paid on the pledge lists by comrades who want to see the paper succeed: L. Meyer, \$2.00; Baker, 75c; J. C. Lyons, 50c; Weising, 50c; Drake, 25c; Kaemmerer, \$1.00. Some of the comrades are on the list and fail to make good their pledge, resulting in the calculations made, owing to the list of pledges, being knocked into a cocked hat. Comrades show that your word is as good as your bond.

Donations have been received from the following comrades: Steinman, Blotevogel, L. Greenbaum, J. Greenbaum, Wehking and Felhofer, amounting to nearly \$5.00, which has come in very nicely during the last two weeks and what's more, they are going to keep it up from week to week, with compound interest and make the balance of the comrades come to the front or take in their horn and admit that Mark Hanna, or some other political manipulator, will have to come forward and put up their share of the funds necessary to carry on the campaign of education. Wake up, comrades, and let us hear from you from time to time, even though you are temporarily embarrassed, and do your share of work in building up the organization.

Six months' subs. have been brought in by Comrades A. C. Koenig, Tyson, Zwosta, Maurer, Echert, Pearl, Stephens, Mierer and four from Comrade Bell.

Amounts as follows have been paid on the note fund by the comrades who are helping to pay off the obligations of the paper: Beeger, 75c; Scheffler, \$1.00; Struckhoff, \$3.00; Woestendjck, 25c; Bitterlick, 25c; Echert, \$1.50.

Comrades have purchased cards as follows: F. Vierling, \$1.00; Blumenthal, \$1.00; W. C. Wagner, \$3.00; Butterell, \$1.25; Eggermann, \$1.00, and Edler, \$1.00.

## UNION SHOE REPAIR SHOP.

Have Your Work Done Only in Such Shops.

Custom Shoemakers' Union of Local Union No. 245 E. & S. W. U. of A. Following is the list of union shops in St. Louis and vicinity, Frank Ujka, with Douglas Shoe Co., 619 Olive st. Theo. Plank, 1114A S. Compton ave. W. Dendhardt, 716 Chouteau ave. J. Adler, 3539 S. Broadway. H. Hoppman, 2714 S. Broadway. A. Sturm, 3914 Minnesota ave. D. Lafferty, 2303 Franklin ave. E. Moseley, 1116 N. High st. Otto Winkler, 1521 Park ave. Jacob Heller, 2116 Cherokee st. M. Stober (with Heitzmann), Cherokee and Broadway.

Louis Boulter, 1718 Franklin ave. L. E. Hildebrand, Suburban and King's highway. H. H. Jobe, 1208 Park ave. Paul Schwartz, 3326 LeCap ave. Dalquest (with C. Eison), 1025 N. Vandeventer ave. Sam Marshal, 419 N. Lemingwell ave. Geo. Hirsch, 906 Arsenal st. Nick Berlingen, 3538 Indiana ave. Roth, 2954 South 7th st. John Schnappauf, 3608 S. Broadway. Paul Stutko. Ben Curvant, 415 Collinsville ave. East St. Louis, Ill.

**SHOE REPAIRERS' LABOR BUREAU, H. H. JOBE,** 1208 PARK AVE.

Boycott R. Casper & Co. 1911 Olive and 2941 Olive st., as it is endorsed by the CENTRAL TRADES AND LABOR UNION.

Members of Organized Labor are requested to have their repairing done in strictly union shops.

Comrades, ask your Grocer for Snow Drift, a Vegetable Lard. Superior to and purer than hog's lard.

## WORKINGMEN'S PROTECTIVE UNION.

St. Louis, Mo., April 9, 1902.  
At the regular meeting held on the above date the following credential was received: John F. Dacy, representing Boot and Shoe Workers No. 25.

At roll call the following delegates were absent: J. J. Hearn, Emil Engler, William Norton, F. C. Miller, H. Hellring, W. P. Schole, Chas. Schneider, B. J. Patel.

The auditing committee made the following report for quarter, ending March 31:

The following cases were accepted by the president since the last meeting:

Walter Tauscher vs. Louisiana Exposition Co. Plaintiff, a member of Fresco Painters No. 23, claims \$50.00 for a design furnished defendant company.  
John McManus vs. Van Etten Lane Electric Co. Plaintiff, a member of Electrical Workers No. 1, balance wages, amounting to \$46.95.

A. V. Mahoney vs. Van Etten Lane Electric Co. Plaintiff, a member of Electrical Workers No. 1, balance of wages, \$5.40.

Thomas Mowry vs. Stromberg-Kraus Trunk Co. Plaintiff, a member of Trunk and Bag Workers No. 1, was discharged by defendants, because he had worked for Hawley, Murphy Trunk Co. Mr. Hawley explains that the Trunk Manufacturers had an agreement not to hire one another's men, making a clean case of blacklisting.

The following cases have been disposed of:

Edw. Stockman vs. Murch Bros Construction Co. Plaintiff, a member of Carpenters Union No. 45, was injured January 14, while in the employ of defendants; and claimed damages. Defendants offered \$200, which was accepted by plaintiff.

William Merz vs. Frank Adams Electric Co. Plaintiff, a son of Fritz Merz, members of Brewers' and Malsters' Union No. 8, while employed for defendant Company in November, 1901, fell, and was disabled for about six weeks. Company now refuses to employ him further, because plaintiff would not pay doctor bill.

Total number of cases handled, 537, of which 367 were for wages amounting to \$11,755.25; 31 cases to recover damages for personal injuries amounting \$10,120; 14 cases for extortion practiced by chattel mortgage men; 109 miscellaneous cases, including arrests for distributing boycott circulars, questions arising out of relation of landlord and tenant, persecution by wrongful suits, questions arising out of relation of employer and employe.

## Label League Minutes.

Minutes, April 13, 1902.—The regular meeting of the St. Louis Trades Union Label League was called to order by Secretary Stoll as President Hamburg absent.

Mr. Ed Myer of the Cigarmakers Union No. 44 was elected temporary chairman.

The Financial Secretary also being absent, Mr. Condon of the Garment Workers Union was elected temporary Financial Secretary.

Minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

The organizers reported having visited several Unions in behalf of the Label League and distributed also a number of the printed circulars.

A bill of the Co-Operative Printing Company for 500 blank arrear notices to the amount of \$1.75 was ordered paid.

Also a bill of 25 cents from the Chas. Mertz Printing company for altering the Label Sign of the Coopers Union.

The bill of the Secretary and Organizer for three months to the amount of \$15 was ordered paid.

The delegate of the Boot and Shoe Workers Union reported that they wrote to the National body in regard to the cut of their label, and he reported that the smallest size was 3x4. On motion delegate was instructed to have that size label constructed.

Delegate of the Bakers Union submitted the following resolution to this body for indorsement which upon motion, was adopted:

## RESOLUTION.

Whereas, Bakers and Confectioners Union No. 15 have for some time been carrying on a lively Label agitation for the purpose of organizing their craft; and

Whereas, in most every locality Union Label Bread can be had

Be it resolved by the St. Louis Trades Union Label League to recommend to all locals affiliated, to impose a fine on all members purchasing non-Union Label Bread, further

Be it resolved to send a copy of this resolution to the Unions affiliated and also publish same in Saturday Union Record and St. Louis Labor.

HENRY BENNER.

There being no more important business the meeting adjourned until May 6, 1902.

L. Stoll, Secretary, 2343 Salena St.

Albert Rensy, Fin. Sec., 1210 N. 16th.

## Chas. Spreen Y Cigar Store.

Manufacturer Union Cigars.

Y and Switchback Five Cent Brands.

Buy La Flor De Spreen 10c brand.

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MANUFACTURED HERE IN ST. LOUIS  
AND  
**F. R. Rice's "305" 5c Cigar**  
Be sure to call for them, and assist Union Labor  
F. R. RICE MERCANTILE CIGAR FACTORY, 308 N. FOURTH STREET

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Headache, Stomach Troubles, Neuralgia, Granulated Lids, etc., are often caused by eye strain. If you will consult Dr. Moritz you get the services of a competent OCUList FREE OF ANY CHARGE.

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Wm. R. Schettler, Druggist. 3300 N. Broadway. Everything you want.

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