

UNITED WE STAND

DIVIDED WE FALL

# ST. LOUIS LABOR

OFFICIAL ORGAN

of the

SOCIALIST PARTY OF ST. LOUIS

THE FEARLESS CHAMPION OF ORGANIZED LABOR

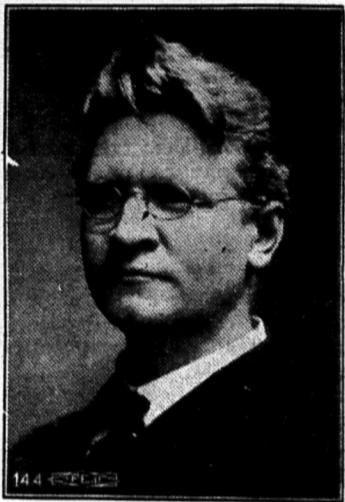
OFFICE: 212 SOUTH FOURTH STREET

ST. LOUIS, MO., APRIL 23, 1910.

Phone: Kinloch, Central 1577.

No. 481

## Some of the Socialists Elected in Milwaukee, Tuesday, April 5, 1910



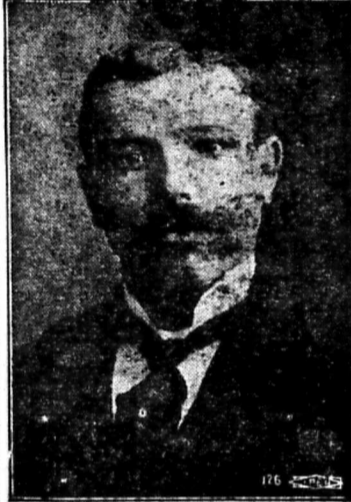
EMIL SEIDEL,  
Mayor.



WM. COLEMAN,  
ALDERMAN-AT-LARGE.



WM. J. ALLRIDGE,  
ALDERMAN-AT-LARGE.



MARTIN GORECKI,  
ALDERMAN-AT-LARGE.



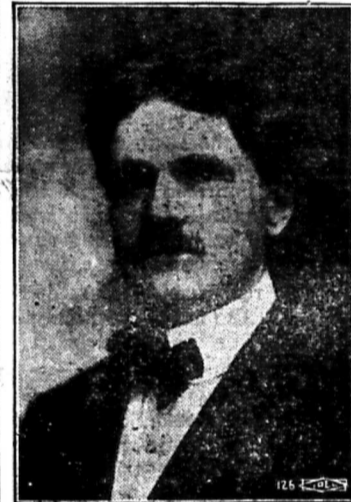
VICTOR L. BERGER,  
ALDERMAN-AT-LARGE.



ALBERT J. WELCH,  
ALDERMAN-AT-LARGE.



JOSEPH SULTAIRE,  
ALDERMAN-AT-LARGE.



B. P. CHURCHILL,  
ALDERMAN-AT-LARGE.

## A Winning Literature Campaign

By Frederick Heath

Milwaukee, Wis., April 20.—A big factor, perhaps we should say the principal factor, in the campaign by which Milwaukee was won on April 5, was the distribution of literature. For five Sundays before election a piece of our campaign literature was put into every home throughout the entire city, between the hours of 6 and 8 a. m. Nor was this merely a flimsy leaflet or candidate's dodger, it consisted of a specially prepared newspaper, in English and German, and in the Polish districts in English, German and Polish—a newspaper consisting of four pages the size of the *Herald*.

There was nothing new about this. It had been done in all our local campaigns, although not quite so thoroughly. In fact, in all our agitation work in Milwaukee our party has always placed its main reliance in literature. Soap-boxing has never been encouraged in Milwaukee.

Our literature campaigns have been the envy and despair of the old parties. They have never been able to touch us on it. "Every time we ask anyone to do anything we have to pay money for it," said one of the candidates in the recent election. "If we only had such an organization as yours we might do something!" Perhaps he had been figuring up what it would cost to carry on a weekly precinct distribution of literature in all the 127 precincts of the city. Yet, with us it is all voluntary work. Each precinct in the city has its distribution brigade, each man having so many blocks to cover and coming to know his territory thoroughly.

A ward meeting of Democrats was discussing the idea of leaflets. They had decided that it would be hard to get the men to do the work. "And, anyway, if we get the men where in thunder could we get the literature?" said one of the men with a sad, bankrupt smile. And they all shook their heads dolorously. So there again they are "up against it."

Some years ago, in our house to house literature distribution, our comrades carried both copies of the *Herald* and *Vorwaerts*, aiming in the German-American words to place a German paper at the homes where German had the preference, and an English paper where English had the preference. Not only were the papers bulky to carry, but it was hard to suit the paper to the house. In some homes the old folks read German, the younger ones English. There was nothing to do but prepare a special paper each week for the purpose, and we have done this in the past three campaigns, a paper made up part of English and part

of German. This year it was called the *Voice of the People*, in the preceding campaign it was called *Straight Talk for Straight Folks*.

Beside the weekly bulletin and leaflets and dodgers, we had recourse to the billboards and to advertisements in the newspapers. This was made necessary because we had no daily paper and the entire daily press of the city was, while not wholly hostile, certainly not on our side. We were at their mercy. This means of daily intelligence and communication stood between us and the people, possessing a power if there was a disposition to use it, of misrepresentation and injury almost without limit. Fortunately this time, one of the papers, the *Journal*, an afternoon paper of large circulation, was far from treating us unfairly, and, indeed, accorded us the utmost fair play. Another afternoon paper, the *News*, also treated us very decently. We had secured advertising space in all the dailies and used it with good effect in the closing days of the campaign.

As in several former campaigns we had a very handsome half-sheet window-hanger in red and black, presenting the faces of our city and judicial candidates, which was placed in the show windows all about the city. And in addition to this we had window cards presenting our ward candidates.

## Great Progress in Milwaukee

On account of the corrupt condition of the old political parties in Milwaukee, Wis., the citizens became so disgusted with affairs that the entire city government was elected from the Socialist ticket.

Many strange things will turn up during the next two years. Of course, it is well known that the men elected cannot do what they like or everything that their principles represent for the simple reason that they do not have any State or county backing. And the old ring has prepared things so that many grafts can not be interfered with. It will also be learned that the eye of the nation will be fixed on Milwaukee and the gang will find all fault that can be found and then through the capitalistic newspapers spread broadcast their tales to influence other sections of the country that may be looking toward Socialism for relief from the wrongs of the times. The capitalist is quivering with fear, for he knows that the present social condition can not much longer survive.

Watch labor and Socialist papers for results in Milwaukee.—*Pittsburg United Labor Journal*.

### FOR RENT.

Nice, airy furnished room, bath; one or two gentlemen, \$1.50 per week. Convenient to Cherokee, Bellefontaine and Cass avenue car lines. 1210 Sidney street.

## No Place For Union People!

Read This! Tell Others About! Don't Forget!

Now is the Time to Remember that the

## Suburban Garden Management

had Non-Union Carpenters, Non-Union Painters and other Non-Union building trades men working at this place of amusement for months, under Non-Union conditions.

Now is the Time to Remember that the

## Suburban Garden Management

has been fighting Organized Labor during all these many months; that the fight is still on, and the management is opposing Union Labor.

Now is the Time to Remember that the

## Suburban Garden Management

is one of the Enemies of Union Labor, in open warfare against the Carpenters' and Painters' District Councils, the Building Trades Council and the Central Trades and Labor Union.

Now is the Time to Tell Every Friend of Union Labor that  
The Suburban Garden is Unfair to Organized Labor!

Every Reader of ST. LOUIS LABOR will stand by Organized Labor, and as true Union Man or Woman, or Friend of Organized Labor, will repeat this pledge:

"I AM A UNION MAN!"

"I AM A UNION WOMAN!"

"I AM A UNION FRIEND!"

My Principle, My Policy, My Honor, My Interest, My Conscience, My Love For My Fellow Working Men and Women, make it Obligatory Upon Myself and My Family to

## STAY AWAY From SUBURBAN GARDEN!

Every Reader of ST. LOUIS LABOR will make it his or her duty to tell Every Other Union Man and Woman, and Sympathizers within their reach not to forget to tell Everybody Else of the Fact that the

## Suburban Garden is Unfair!

To patronize unfair summer gardens is in violation of Union principles. Now is the time to remember this!

## Milwaukee's Socialist Mayor Takes Reins of Administration

Emil Seidel, in Inaugural Address, Tells Citizens of Mission of Socialist Party in Municipal Affairs

New Executive Promises to Make City a Safer Place for Women and Children

Milwaukee, April 19.—The Socialist municipal ship was launched this afternoon, when the Democratic administration of Mayor David S. Rose stepped out and the Social-Democrats, led by Emil Seidel, took charge.

At 3 o'clock the new aldermen, with the five holdovers, took their seats in the Council chamber. Twenty-one are Socialists, and 14 others are divided between the Republicans and Democrats.

City Clerk Edwin Hinkel called the Council to order, and Alderman E. T. Melms, Socialist, who has served in the Council eight years, was elected chairman. The Council then proceeded to elect a president, and Alderman Melms was given this office. He made a brief address, and then the Council elected Rev. Carl D. Thompson City Clerk. The Council then voted to send a committee of three, one from each party, to the Mayor's office, to notify him that the Council was ready to hear his inaugural message.

Amid the cheers of hundreds of Socialists, crowded in the halls, Mayor Seidel walked to the Council chamber, ascended the platform, which was heavily banked with flowers, and began his message to his followers. Consecration to a task of making Milwaukee a safe place for its men, women and children was the keynote of the inaugural address of Mayor Seidel.

### DETAILS OF PARTY'S PLANS.

He took up in considerable details the plans of the party for the next two years, but throughout ran the thread of the duty to the people of the city, as seen by the Social-Democratic party.

Care for the laboring classes, a reorganization of municipal finances, a municipal survey to make possible the establishment of a sound economic system, placing of an expert in charge of public works, cleaner street cars and shorter hours for its employes, regulation of saloons, an abolishment of sinecures, such as water registrar,

superintendent of bridges, etc., a new isolation hospital and a municipal electric light plant are the special phases of the message.

PLEA FOR A SAFE CITY.

Mayor Seidel said in part: "The workers of our city are its most valuable assets. Your attention should be directed to the passage of such measures as will promote the well being of this class of citizens, safeguard health,



CARL P. DIETZ, Comptroller.

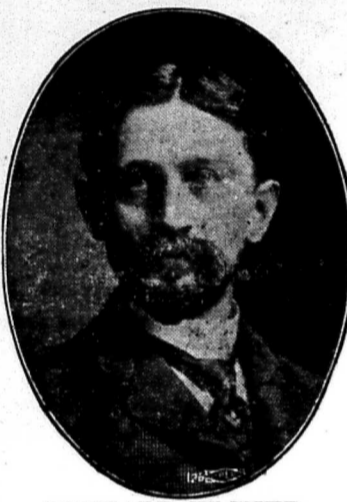


CHAS. B. WITHNALL, City Treasurer,

check any tendency to encroach upon such few rights as the workers still enjoy and wherever possible extend for them the opportunities of life.

"In this direction a number of steps can be taken. The administration should constantly watch over the conditions prevailing in factories, workshops and places of employment, with regard to sanitation. There should at all times be a full and hearty co-operation with State factory inspectors in the enforcement of measures having for industrial hygiene.

"The city has police powers enabling it to enforce the ordinance



RICHARD ELSNER, JUDGE OF CIVIL COURT.



JOSEPH CORDES, JUDGE OF CIVIL COURT.

which makes the carrying of concealed weapons unlawful. This ordinance should be strictly enforced. Our population is law-abiding and well able to handle its own affairs. The practice of bringing hirelings into the city of Milwaukee to mingle with a population that is peace-loving, has cost loss of life and should be stopped. Our difficulties should be settled by appeals to reason.

BUREAU OF RESEARCH.

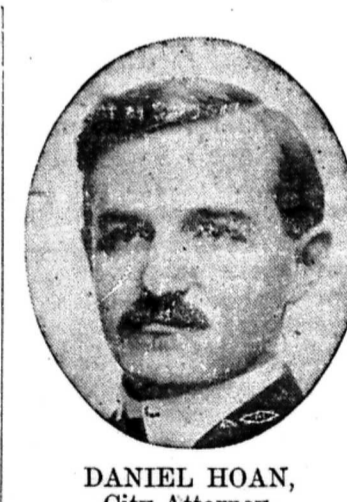
"Proper action looking toward the establishment of a Bureau of Municipal Research should immediately be taken. An expert should be called in to advise with you on this subject. The first object of this bureau should be to make a municipal survey, to furnish accurate and adequate knowledge of social, industrial and economic conditions leading to specific and practicable plans for city betterment.

"Your attention is called to the incompetency, apparent even to a casual observer, with which public work has been done. The notorious and glaring deficiencies in this respect result from many varied causes. But the chief cause is the lack of technical knowledge on the part of the past heads of public works.

"The street car systems of the city of Milwaukee, though controlled by private individuals, are yet quasi public corporations.



CARL D. THOMPSON, City Clerk.



DANIEL HOAN, City Attorney.

"It is a known fact that very often the power plant breaks down, and reliable information is at hand that these breakdowns are due in part to the fact that the men at the power house are overworked. These men work in 12-hour shifts, and their exhaustion is frequently directly concerned with breakdowns that block traffic an hour or more at a time.

MEN ARE OVERWORKED.

"Reliable information is also at hand indicating that many street car accidents are caused not only by incompetent men, because through lack of proper pay the best men cannot be retained, but also because street car men are overworked, exhausted and not in condition to give the effort asked of them.

"The overcrowding of cars is a menace to health, and, as its regulation comes within the police powers of the city of Milwaukee, steps should be taken at once to remedy this evil.

"The question of the saloon is one that has been and is extensively agitated. In our city the saloon is regulated under the license system. The saloonkeeper who conducts a clean and respectable saloon should be protected. While the law prohibits the sale of intoxicating drinks to minors, and this law should be enforced, at the same time it should be made a misdemeanor."

# MILWAUKEE

By Thomas H. West

Where is it they know how to stick?  
Milwaukee.  
And down opponents hard and quick?  
Milwaukee.  
When they knocked out the G. O. P.  
The sound was heard across the sea,  
And workmen yelled out in glee—  
Milwaukee.

What word sounds bad in Battle Creek?  
Milwaukee.  
Of what will Grape-Nuts never speak?  
Milwaukee.  
Where is it workmen are square,  
And have the nerve to do and dare—  
Don't fall for bull con or hot air?  
Milwaukee.

What town will Kirby always shun?  
Milwaukee.  
From where will open-shoppers run?  
Milwaukee.  
So let us give a mighty cheer  
As tribute to that city dear,  
Whose fame no more depends on beer—  
Milwaukee.

## Milwaukee is Famous

A Great Socialist Victory That Far Exceeded Expectations

A Union Pattern Maker Elected Mayor by the Largest Plurality Given a Candidate for that Office in the History of the City

(Kansas City Labor Journal.)

The greatest political surprise that this country has yet experienced occurred at Milwaukee last week, when Emil Seidel, the Socialist candidate for Mayor, who is a member of the Pattern Makers' Union, was elected over the Democratic and Republican candidate by a plurality of 7,100, the biggest plurality ever given a candidate for Mayor in Milwaukee. Fourteen ward aldermen and seven aldermen-at-large were elected, Victor L. Berger, a well-known member of the International Typographical Union being among the latter. Two judges and thirteen supervisors also were carried with the tidal wave.

One remarkable feature of the campaign was that the Republican party failed to get the required per cent of votes at the primaries necessary to get on the official ballot, while the Socialists polled over 9,000 primary votes.

This success is looked upon as the entering wedge of the Socialist party of the United States as a fighting factor in the interests of the working class of this country. The Socialist movement of Milwaukee is peculiarly a working-class movement. Its candidates are working men. The men it elects to office are working men.

The brilliant triumph that has just been made a reality after a struggle extending over a score of years, will mean that the next victory will be the capture of the State Legislature of Wisconsin. In the meantime it will also mean that at least one, and probably two, representatives will be sent to Washington, D. C., after the election next fall, the first representatives the Socialists in this country have had in the nation's law-making body.

The Milwaukee victory is the greatest encouragement that has been brought to the Socialist movement of the United States since the tremendous gain made in the national vote in 1904. For a time this gain was overcome by the small increase at the election of 1908, nearly two years ago.

Small cities have been carried in various parts of the nation, Haverhill, in Massachusetts, for instance, and Grand Junction, out in Colorado, and a few men have been sent to the State Legislatures of Massachusetts and Wisconsin, while Socialist aldermen have won seats in city councils from time to time.

Now, however, the Socialists have captured one of the first-class cities of the nation, in a victory greater than any political party has been able to accomplish in Milwaukee. Prejudice has been swept aside, friends have been made everywhere, and above all the victory proves to the Socialists of the nation that hard, concentrated work, directed towards the education of the working class, has its results. Although they may come slowly, they are always sure and admit of no setback.

## "We are Short on Phrases"

"We Will Make Good" Says Comrade Berger

To set at rest all wild claims and dire predictions for the present and the future, from our friends the impossibilities on one hand, and our enemies the capitalists on the other, we hereby again declare that the Milwaukee Socialist-Democratic movement which won out a week ago last Tuesday is revolutionary, class-conscious, uncompromising, clear-cut and Marxian in the best sense of the word.

However, as the Chicago Daily Socialist very pertinently said, we "are strong on facts and short on phrases in Milwaukee." And as we understand Marxian and the "revolution," it means a revolution of men's minds, an endless series of continually changing important details which some call evolution—and which I would call "a revolution in permanence."

Again I say that we will not try to establish the Co-operative Commonwealth in Milwaukee next Tuesday. But we will surely drive out the grafters and break up the contractors' ring by finding out the "cost-unit" of all the public business and public work in Milwaukee.

We will not nail the red flag on the masthead of the City Hall. But we will try to readjust taxes so that their burden will fall in a less degree upon the poor and so that the rich shall pay their just share.

We will not try to lynch John I. Beggs. But as far as it lies within our power, we will compel the street railway and other public utility corporations to give satisfactory service.

We will not confiscate the public service corporations, which in fact we cannot do under the law, but we will ask the Legislature for power to buy them. And we will build and operate the municipal electric light and power plant which has been promised the people of Milwaukee for twelve years by the capitalist parties.

We will try to give employment to as many of our citizens as possible, and as far as practicable we will so shift the work as to give them employment in winter.

And we will pay a fair day's wage for a fair day's work.

We will fill positions requiring technical or scientific skill with experts, without any regard for politics, race, color or any other previous condition of servitude, even if we have to go outside of Milwaukee to get these experts.

For positions where questions of policy are determined, we will take Social-Democrats and Social-Democrats only, no matter how much of a reputation or a halo the incumbent may have gathered as a servant of the capitalists.

In minor places, as of clerks and city laborers, etc., we will disturb nobody who has done his duty and who does not show any "pernicious activity" for the capitalist parties.

To a greater degree than anybody now imagines, we will make good our platform, which during the campaign both the Republican and Democratic orators in innumerable speeches pronounced both visionary and impossible, and full of nothing but false promises.

We will never forget that the carrying of the city of Milwaukee at municipal elections is not the final aim of the Social-Democratic party.

And that our victory on April 5, 1910—important as was this victory was only a little skirmish in the age-long battle for the emancipation of the working class.

And with all this in view and before us, I hereby accept for the Social-Democratic party of Milwaukee the challenge of the capitalist world of America that we cannot make good. We will make good.

We will make good by applying the principles of International Socialism to the local situation in Milwaukee.

And we also repeat that these principles will lose nothing of their revolutionary energy by being thus applied.

We will give Milwaukee the best administration it has ever had, or that any American city has ever had.—Victor L. Berger.

FOR RENT.

FOUR ROOMS, 1909 PENN STREET, \$14.00 PER MONTH

FRANK TOMBRIDGE, President. JACOB F. LEIENDECKER, Vice-President and Notary Public.

## TOMBRIDGE AGENCY

ESTABLISHED MARCH 13, 1885.

A General Real Estate and Insurance Agency.

FIRE AND TORNADO INSURANCE.

We represent good and responsible Insurance Companies. We loan money on Real Estate and our charges are reasonable; you will make no mistake in dealing with us.

Have your legal papers, such as last wills, deeds and conveyances drawn at our office; they will be drawn correct.

First Real Estate Mortgages for sale, secured by double their face value. Tell us how much money you have and we will tell you what we have on hand.

Twenty-five years of fair dealings have made the office of the TOMBRIDGE AGENCY well liked by the public.

Office No. 344 CHESTNUT Street. Both phones.

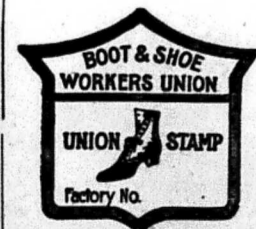
Remember, no CIGARS are Genuine Union-Made



UNLESS THE BOX BEARS THE Blue Union Label 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



By Insisting Upon Purchasing UNION STAMP SHOES

You help better shoemaking conditions. You get better shoes for the money. You help your own Labor Position. You abolish Child Labor.

DO NOT BE MISLED By Retailers who say: "This shoe does not bear the stamp, but is made under UNION CONDITIONS." THIS IS FALSE. No shoe is union unless it bears the Union Stamp.

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union

246 Summer St., Boston Mass.

John F. Tobin, Pres.

Chas. L. Baine, Sec.-Treas.

POPULAR PRICES

UNION TAILORS

# BERGER & CASEY, Tailors

Skilled Union Tailors Only Employed

705 PINE STREET

# The Political Outlook in England

By J. Keir Hardie

The political situation is in tangled condition, and the outlook none too clear. Rank and file Liberals find themselves in a quandary, and cannot understand what has happened. During the election they were confident and jubilant. Their great leader had declared that he would not hold or assume office without guarantees enabling him to break down the veto power of the House of Lords. That, at least, was what they understood he had said. So, too, did every Liberal newspaper editor, and every Liberal candidate. It was not, therefore, to be wondered at that Liberals, young Liberals in particular, were full of a confident zeal.

A DIVIDED PARTY.

The last of the polls had scarcely been declared, however, when a strange feeling of doubt somehow found its way into the minds of men. For ten days prior to the openings of Parliament this doubt was finding expression mainly in the columns of the Radical newspapers. The Whig organs, on the other hand, responded by denouncing the doubters, and the eve of the opening of Parliament was ushered in by an all-round crescendo, the top note of which was: Have faith in Asquith; Asquith the great, strong, silent man; the man of few words who, having once spoken, never goes back on his word! Then Parliament opened, the King's speech saw the light, and Asquith addressed the House of Commons, and the doubt became a certainty. The party had been sold. For a few days the feeling all round was one of blank despair. I have had seven years' experience of the House of Commons, and have never known anything even approaching the angry indignation with which Liberal and Radical expressed themselves. Then came the pressure from the Liberal and Radical benches, in response to which the Cabinet reverted to what had been believed to be its pre-election policy, and hope again began to dawn in the Liberal breast. It is but fair to add, however, that it is far from being a confident hope, and that it is alternated by fear. The real fact appears to be that the inner circle of the party is badly divided. It is the old story—some are crying "forward," others are calling out "back," and the result is a hesitating policy and a sad lack of grit in handling the situation.

ASQUITH'S DILEMMA.

It now appears that after a few more weeks of this by-play the Government is to land itself in an *impasse*, and make another appeal to the country. What they hope to gain from that I do not pretend to be able to divine. If their object is to transfer the reign of government from themselves to the Unionists they may just be able to succeed. That, however, is not fighting the House of Lords; that is running away from the fight. Not only so, but that policy promises to lose them the Budget also. They are in office; they have a majority of 124 behind them for fighting the Lords. By standing boldly up to the Lords they can win the fight and save the Budget; by following out the weak-kneed policy now outlined, they stand a decent chance of losing both.

The country will not hold them guiltless. It will be no use their saying that the blame rests with the Lords. The blame will rest with those who, being in a position to fight, had not the courage to carry out the mandate with which they had been entrusted. To dissolve again without having settled anything will, I submit, be an unconstitutional course. The country has pronounced its opinion upon the Lords, has given the Liberal Government power to deal with the Lords, and expects that that power will be used in whatever way may be necessary, even to the extent of—to use an Americanism—"holding up" the State until the Lords have been brought to their knees. To go on voting supplies, and to keep the machinery of the State running smoothly, is simply to play the game of the Lords. It certainly is not war against them, nor is it even good cricket.

OUR OWN POSITION.

I have recalled the facts as they present themselves to me, not with a view to railing against the Liberals, but that supporters of the Labor party may have them fresh in their minds when considering the question of policy.

I have from the first pointed out that a conflict with the Lords necessarily meant a great political upheaval, in which social reform, and, for that matter, reforms of all kinds, would practically disappear from view. Not only so, but such a conflict will for a certainty be followed by a period of reaction. Revolution and Counter Revolution follow each other in natural succession.

LABOR IN DANGER.

This postponement of reform would be bad enough of itself, but there is to my mind an even greater danger to be faced. The Labor party itself may be swallowed up by the conflict. If the party is to have no policy of its own, if it also is to be distinguished by timidity and lack of grit, it will forfeit its distinctive place in the public mind, and suffer the same eclipse as that which awaits Liberalism.

I am not underestimating the importance of the conflict with the Lords. I see clearly enough that their success means undoing much of the political progress which has been made in the past. Especially will this be the case if they regain control over finance, and if I saw any indications which would lead me to believe that the present Government realized the gravity of the situation, and was prepared to meet it in a spirit worthy of the occasion, my fears would be to some extent allayed, and my attitude to that extent modified. What I foresee plainly enough is that if we are to tone down our policy to suit the convenience of the Government, refuse to take on three-cornered contests, lest we injure its prospects, and to all intents and purposes put ourselves in line with the Liberals, we are foredoomed to ignominious extinction. Rather than be a party to such fatuous folly, I would retire to the banks of the Lugar and take to raising cabbages.

SHALL WE TURN BACK?

We have reached what may be the parting of the ways, when we shall have to decide whether we are to go forward as a separate party, building up a working-class movement, and making it more and more of a factor in the political life of the nation, or whether we are to turn our back on our own past, undo all we have been attempting to do, and justify the unworthy suspicions with which we have been assailed from so many quarters. For the moment the movement seems to be drifting without any settled policy, and that is bad. I know the difficulties of the situation and the dangers to the cause of democracy which lie immediately ahead of us, and am prepared to take whatever action may be necessary, not only to safeguard our own position, but also to safeguard the rights and liberties of the people against the encroachments of the Peers. For good and sufficient return I would even be prepared to advocate that the Socialist and Labor vote should be cast for Liberal candidates at the forthcoming election in constituencies which we ourselves are not contesting. This is not the moment for any *non possumus* attitude. Vigorous action of any kind, if taken openly and after due deliberation, will save the situation, both for ourselves and others.

It is the policy of drift which I fear. It is that which might so easily prove fatal. And, with the election coming in the summer, we cannot afford to go on drifting until the dissolution is upon us.

A FATAL POLICY.

I may be altogether wrong, but I believe the party wants, and will respond to, a strong forward lead. I believe further that properly handled, not with rashness, but with strength and conviction of purpose, blended with sanity, the present situation can be turned to profitable account, and I shall go on cherishing that belief until the rank and file convince me to the contrary.

FOR SALE!

Frame cottage, 4 rooms, bath and reception hall; gas and water. Price, \$1,500. Owner on premises. Two blocks from Cass avenue car line. 5653 Roosevelt Place.

Get Naturalized!

Any day and every day in the year is a fitting time for foreign-born comrades to make a start for citizenship. Every local should canvass its membership and see to it that all qualified persons get their naturalization papers. The National Office has for sale, at ten cents per copy, a booklet entitled "The Law of Naturalization Made Easy to Understand." Thirty-six hundred copies have been sold in less than two months. This booklet is printed in the following languages: English, Bohemian, German, Italian, Swedish, Norwegian, Hebrew, Hungarian, Polish, Slavonic, Lithuanian, Croatian and Finnish. Ten cents each copy. No reduction for quantities.

## The Red Flag—The Age-Song Flag of Labor

By Osborn Ward in "The Ancient Lowly"

The standard of Romulus was a bundle of hay on a pole, which as fully represented the simplicity of the people, as did the golden eagles of the early Roman emperors represent the gorgeousness and rapacity of the monarchs, or the crosses (Labarum) of the "Christian" emperors represent their mendacity and hypocrisy.

The existence of banners indicate a mutual interest, which is, in a crude way, an indication of a unified social and communal action, evidently one of the first steps in the development of the social ideal of to-day.

The word "Flag" is worthy of notice. It is said "Flag" is derived from the Latin "flamma," a singular circumstance; we can without difficulty trace the progress of the word, and we have a blazing fire, blaze flame, which carries as an original proposition, that the red flag was in imitation of the flames of fire or rays of the sun. Baal, the great Sun God of the Phoenicians, had the same attributes as Ceres, the particularly friendly deity of the agriculturist. The fire worshippers, as well as those of the sun, would naturally select, for symbols or banners, the red color, as the most perfect imitation of the visible form of their deities.

The history of savage man in nearly all parts of the globe, shows an early use of fires to signal, from hills and mountains, the information, (otherwise so difficult of transmission), as to attack, defense or condition. The natural sequence would be the adoption of red signals (the best representative of fire color), for use during the day.

Therefore, it is not unfair to presume that the earliest flag was red as the logical use and lingual connection amply testify. The mythological patronesses of agriculturists and laborers were Ceres, Pomona, Minerva, Proserpine and others, whose names have allied themselves to the products of the field and orchard of the present day. These goddesses were always clothed in flaming red, and the color became identified with the laborers in their clothing, their symbols and their decorations. It was the favorite color of the prebeians of Rome; it was the emblem of the poor of Athens. So endeared to it were the so-called lower classes in Rome, that (after they were admitted to the army) the crimson banners were, by order of their patricia leaders, thrown into the ranks of the enemy, that the plebeian legions might be forced to exert their utmost valor to reclaim their dearest emblem. The usurpation of the red by the ruling classes in Rome was a part of the programme to disintegrate the communes and extinguish the love of the color in the hearts of the workers, by the sight of it on the persons of their exploiters and masters. Legal enactments prohibited its plebeian use. These restrictions are said to have so disturbed the Phoenician dyers of the color that the secrets of their craft were not transmitted, and are like so many others, (notably tempering the Damascus blade), among the lost arts. The red apparently degenerated into the royal purple, and the red returned to its primal significance and use, the color of the producing class, and no longer that of its enemies.

The ancient communes or fraternal organizations of laborers of Rome and Athens were nearly always upholders of the red flag, although these earlier banners carried inscriptions relative to the deities supposed to be favorable to labor in general, or to the particular crafts represented. Following the progress of the Roman legions through what is now Spain, France and the neighboring country, on and into Great Britain, were established the trades organizations, and with them, in nearly every instance, was the red flag. To enumerate the trades that carried the red flag, would include nearly all—marble cutters, masons, carpenters, saddle and bridle makers, confectioners, cheese handlers, cutlers, silk workers, glaziers, weavers, shoemakers, tanners, glove makers, furriers, painters, hatters, surgeons and apothecaries, who were listed among the lower classes, all these and many more, had the red banner.

The significance of the red banner from early days was eminently peaceful, as its patrons were the gods of husbandry, orchard and vine and of the kindred occupations. The bloody and contemptible attributes which are raised in condemnation of the red flag are a continuation of that fierce hatred for any representation of labor which caused the death of a million Roman revolters and which has characterized the white-handed, the fat and the tyrannical in every era.

About fifty-eight years before Christ, as a result of the aristocratic fear of "servile uprisings," (as exemplified in the wars with Spartacus and Eunus) Cicero, Crassus and Caesar, backed by the venom and property of the turgid blue bloods, through legislation and murder brought trades unionism, as they hoped, to permanent disintegration. Only those trades intimately connected with religion, such as image-makers, etc., were allowed to organize, and it was only under pretence of religious association that the others did survive. There were fierce disputations between Cicero, who was a natural despot, and Clodius who, though a patrician, was apparently a friend of the people. The property interests of the empire of the world (then centered in a few hundred families) triumphed, and the workers—slaves and freedmen alike—were further degraded by the loss of the encouragement and strength of unified class effort.

Aside from the particular consideration of proletarianism in connection with the red flag, no country furnishes a more worthy page for our attention than does America. The history of the American colonial revolution is full of deeds of wisdom and audacity; and no more fitting symbol of the temper and intentions of the revolutionists could be given than when Putnam gave to the breeze a red flag at Prospect Hill on the 18th of July, 1775. No man need blush to bear or to endorse the emblem which was good enough for Putnam and his colleagues who, though, limited in the knowledge of liberty, as we understand it, fought for all they knew so desperately and so successfully.

At the battle of Bunker Hill the troops of the revolutionists were animated by the red flag.

When Pulaski, that distinguished general and master-at-arms, who honored his distressed Poland as well as his loved America by assisting the colonists, was raising cavalry in Baltimore for the continent, the Moravian nuns of Bethlehem sent him a crimson banner wrought with their own hands. The fiery emblem lighted his followers to deeds of heroism, and when Pulaski died, this resplendent star of military genius and honor was wrapped in its historic folds for his last sleep.

The red flag will always be the emblem of the oppressed of earth and of their aspirations for a larger and better life, in accordance with its history as above; which will be found more fully given in Osborn Ward's great book, "The Ancient Lowly."

MAINE NAMES ITS STATE TICKET WITH HUNTER AT ITS HEAD.

Auburn, Maine, April 18.—The referendum vote on nominations in the State of Maine resulted in the following:

For Governor, Robert V. Hunter; auditor, L. E. Bramhall; for

State secretary, N. W. Lormond; for State organizer, Grace V. Silver. The State convention will be held at Augusta, May 2. Two new locals were organized and two old ones reorganized in Maine last month. Dues stamps doubled in sales in the last thirty days. More activity for Socialism is seen everywhere.

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# ST. LOUIS LABOR

Published Every Saturday by the  
SOCIALIST PARTY OF ST. LOUIS.

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## CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

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

The Press Committee meets every second Friday in month. Complaints concerning business or editorial management must be made in writing and addressed to Labor Press Committee, 212 South Fourth Street.

## ALLIED PRINTING TRADES LABEL.

69

The Allied Printing Trades Council calls your attention to the above label. It is made in different sizes, and is furnished to the printing establishments employing union men. We request the co-operation of all union men, as well as the business men of the city, and ask that they insist upon it being in the office patronized by them, and that it appears on the printing.

## SOCIALIST PARTY VOTE FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

In 1900 for Debs and Harriman..... 96,931  
In 1904 for Debs and Hanford..... 408,230  
In 1908 for Debs and Hanford..... 423,898

## SOCIALIST VOTE OF THE WORLD.

1867 ..... 30,000  
1877 ..... 494,000  
1887 ..... 931,000  
1893 ..... 2,585,000  
1898 ..... 4,515,000  
1903 ..... 6,825,000  
1906 ..... over 7,000,000

## Tax Dodging

Assessor Brinkop tried to go after the rich tax dodgers. In accordance with the laws he doubled the assessments of those who neglected or refused to make their personal tax returns. In a manner, perhaps not exactly slick and skillful, he went after some of the "leading citizens," such as Dave Francis, corporation lawyer Ex-Judge Priest, etc. This was his mistake. He was up against it. The wealthy tax dodgers would not forgive such an "unwarranted attack on their honesty and integrity."

The aristocracy of finance have not only the right to exploit the people and the community, but they claim the privilege of tax-dodging.

Now comes the Board of Equalization to the rescue of their friends, as the following newspaper reports show:

"As a result of a resolution adopted by the City Board of Equalization, just prior to final adjournment Saturday, Assessor Brinkop is without authority to double the assessments of Alfred Clifford, James H. Allen, Festus J. Wade, Adolphus Busch and other wealthy property owners, who failed to make a return of their holdings to the Assessor as required by law.

Following is the board's resolution:

"The president of the board is hereby directed to correct and change the assessment books, according to the findings of the board during all its sessions.

"In the case of Adolphus Busch, Brinkop fixed the assessment valuation of his personal holdings at \$1,000,000. As Busch, however, failed to make a return, Brinkop imposed the penalty of double taxation, thereby increasing the Busch assessment to \$2,000,000.

"When the board met to review the Assessor's figures, Busch, through his attorney, Daniel G. Kirby, submitted an affidavit to the effect that his personal property is valued at \$916,939 and this was the assessment approved by the board.

"Wade's return to the board indicated personal property holdings to the value of \$66,011.11; Brinkop's assessment was \$100,000. Instead of \$1,500,000 valuation found by Brinkop in the case of James H. Allen, the board computed the total assessment at \$240,050.

"In like manner Alfred Clifford's assessment was cut down more than one-half, to \$394,700."

We recommend that any and all tax dodgers owning over \$100,000.00 of personal property, be exempt from paying any taxes whatsoever; that the Municipal Assembly pass resolutions thanking these "leading citizens" for their skillful tax dodging; and that any Assessor of Revenue who makes any further attempt to molest these wealthy tax dodgers, be indicted for overstepping his authority, that he be tried, found, guilty and sent to the Jefferson City penitentiary until he will change his mind and freely announce that Priest, Francis & Co. are privileged characters and therefore entitled to the divine right of robbing the city and State of thousands of dollars by tax dodging.

Who will second the recommendation?

## Their Police Board

Chief of Police Creecy was railroaded out of office by Laird, Bland, Jones & Co.

Within less than a week Bland and Jones resigned, or "were resigned." Now we have a new police chief and new police commissioners. Laird, who should have followed the road of Bland and Jones, is still president of the board. He hasn't got decency enough to resign, and Governor Hadley is too much of a policy player and peanut politician to kick Laird into oblivion where he belongs.

Hadley, during all the disgraceful "police revolution" of the last six weeks, has succeeded at least in doing one thing. He managed to build up a Republican police machine. He might go a step further, have all non-Republican policemen dismissed and fill their places with his own party ward heelers.

We again repeat what Police Board President Laird said a few

days days before the Creecy trial, as reported in the P.-D. interview of March 24, 1910:

"We had been hoping that Creecy would see what was best for him and resign, but since he wants to fight, we will probably not be specially serious, and will be based mostly on his physical and mental capacity. We anticipate considerable turmoil this spring in the city through possible strikes, and felt that we needed a strong man in the Chief's owce."  
Governor Hadley and his machine uphold Laird, for he is still president of the Board of Police Commissioners. Laird is unfit to be a member of the Board.

## Charter Revision

The Board of Charter Revision now confines its work to executive sessions. If we are correctly informed the board will not make public its transactions until the new charter is ready for submission to a referendum vote. This is a serious mistake. The board has been requested to publish, from time to time, the propositions agreed upon, so the public could become acquainted with the main features of the new charter. This the Board is not inclined to do, so it seems. We deemed that the Board of Freeholders keep the citizens informed of its transactions. If this is not done the entire work of the board may be killed by the referendum. Let the Freeholders not get the idea that because they are intelligent and well-meaning, they are not liable to make errors and mistakes.

The citizens of St. Louis have the right to know what the Board of Freeholders is doing from time to time. It must be remembered that the new charter as prepared by the board must either be swallowed in its entirety or voted down as a whole.

Publish the main parts of the Board's proceedings.

## Militia and Unions

The Central Trades and Labor Union of St. Louis has adopted resolutions protesting against a municipal appropriation for the building of armories in St. Louis to accommodate the maintenance of several companies of State militia. The Business Men's League has inaugurated the movement for the building of armories in order that the militia may be summoned at a moment's notice to quell any symptoms of rebellion that may arise among the working class of St. Louis against Van Cleave and his associates. Under the pretext of patriotism a standing army is to be maintained to labor in mute subjection, while the private reap the spoils of legalized plunder.—*Miner's Magazine.*

## Work for the Socialist

The Milwaukee elections of April 5 demonstrated the fact that the International Socialist program is corrected, that without said program and policy there cannot be any permanent success.

Our American Socialist movement suffers with one serious disease: Utopianism.

Our official programs, platforms and declarations were all right, but the agitation and propaganda work of many of our leading members were all wrong. Nothing but anti-capitalist criticism and denunciations and story-telling about the distant future, in the Co-operative Commonwealth, thereby forgetting the work of to-day.

International Social Democracy combines the reform work of to-day with the revolutionary idealism of the future. This is a congressional campaign year. Will the Socialists take up the vital issues of the day affecting the American wage-working class? Or shall we again be compelled to listen to the fire-work display of our great orators about the beautifully-colored social pictures anno 2999?

## The Wage Differences in the Brewery Industry

At the time of this writing the wage differences between the Unions of the Brewery Workers' Unions and the employes have not been definitely settled.

However, it would be a mistake to believe that there might be a possibility of non-agreement and strike trouble.

For the first time in the history of the Brewery Workers' organizations have the outside unions taken a hand in the making of the contracts. By "outside unions" we mean those trades that are not directly affiliated with the United Brewery Workers, such as the machinists, painters, carpenters, plumbers' helpers, cement workers, etc. Unavoidably this made the contract work more complicated, and hence prolonged the efforts toward reaching an agreement.

No doubt, everything will be O. K. within a few days.

## Marx & Haas Garment Workers are Keeping Up the Work for Organized Labor

### Granite City Firm Will Not Pay for Firemen's Uniform Bearing Bogus Union Label

In November, 1910, the Uniform Co. of St. Louis, Mo., agreed to make the uniforms for the Granite City Volunteer Firemen. It had been agreed that said suits contain the Union label of the United Garment Workers of America. The uniforms were delivered to Fleishman and Leventhal by the St. Louis Uniform Co.; they bore a label marked United Garment Workers' Association. The firemen insisted that this was a bogus label, and could not be accepted as the United Garment Workers' trade-mark; they refused to accept the uniforms, whereupon Fleishman and Leventhal returned the suits to the St. Louis Uniform Co.

The Uniform Company would not take the uniforms back from the Express Company, but brought suit for the amount of the bill. The case came up at Edwardsville, Ill., on April 15 and was decided in favor of the Granite City firm of Fleishman & Leventhal.

Mr. O. W. Goodin, Secretary of Garment Workers' District Council, No. 4, of St. Louis, informs us that the St. Louis Uniform Co. has since signed an agreement with the United Garment Workers of America, and is now using the bona fide Union label. Mr. Lahiv, of the Uniform Co., says he had taken an appeal.

The Marx & Haas fight is being pushed as energetically as ever before. In a few days special committees of the Garment Workers will start out on a tour through the Western and Pacific States.

## For the New Headquarters

### Alterations and Changes for Printing Plant Will Commence this Week

### Several Weeks of Hustling to Get New Place in Operation

Everything is now ready to commence the alterations and changes on our building necessary for the new printing plant. By some friendly arrangement we succeeded in inducing the old tenants to leave on April 19.

The alterations and repairs will cost several hundred dollars. How long this work will take we cannot say at this time—probably two weeks.

All the required printing material has been bought and the linotype machine was shipped from New York April 20, according to letter just received.

In view of the fact that the work of alterations in the building, the repair work, painting, etc., will cost a considerable sum, also the moving of the job printery, erecting of machinery, another fifteen hundred dollars should be raised within the next five or six weeks. This is by no means an impossibility, because about half of that amount is already subscribed, but not yet paid in.

During the week ending Tuesday, April 19, the following contributions have been received:

Ferdinand Meyer	donation	\$ 5.00
Arbeiter Kranken Kasse, Br. 65, Cleveland, O.	"	5.00
Bakers' Union No. 13, Chicago, Ill.	"	2.00
Cash	"	.50
Arbeiter Kranken Kasse Br. 6, New York City	"	2.00
Theodor Ott	on account	4.00
Carpenters' Union No. 5	25	125.00
Arbeiter Kranken Kasse, Br. 251, Jersey City, N. J.	donation	1.00
Arbeiter Kranken Kasse, Br. 202, Los Angeles, Cal.	"	2.00
Brewers' Union No. 8, Baltimore, Md.	"	5.00
Gustave Seibt	2	2.00
Beer Bottlers' Union No. 213, Milwaukee, Wis.	donation	5.00
Arbeiter Kranken Kasse, Br. 59, Brooklyn, N. Y.	"	5.00
Arbeiter Kranken Kasse, Br. 220, Brooklyn, N. Y.	"	1.00
Brewers' Union, Albany, N. Y.	"	2.00
Arbeiter Kranken Kasse, Br. 10, Corona, L. I.	"	2.00
Arbeiter Kranken Kasse, Br. 152, New York City	"	2.50
John Klag	1	5.00
William Schuettler	on account	3.00
John Ronay, McGehee, Ark.	1	5.00
Arbeiter Kranken Kasse, Br. 23, New York City	on account	1.50
Arbeiter Kranken Kasse, Br. 48, Guttenberg, N. J.	"	2.00
Arbeiter Kranken Kasse, Br. 19, West Hoboken, N. J.	"	2.00
Arbeiter Kranken Kasse, Br. 207, Auburn, N. Y.	"	2.00
Henry Schwarz	"	3.00
Henry Krumm	2	10.00
W. H. Priesmeyer	donation	10.00
Brewers' Union No. 318, Lowell, Mass.	"	1.00
Bakers' Union No. 21, St. Paul, Minn.	"	3.00
Otto Kaemmerer	2	10.00
Otto Pauls	2	8.50
William Eckhoff	on account	4.00
Gustav Eckhoff	"	1.00
List of Fred Lindecke at Herwegh Singing Society:—		
Frank Starz	1	5.00
Julius W. Thiele	1	5.00
Fred Buschmann	donation	1.00
John Bachmann	"	.30
Reinhard Stahr	1	1.00
H. Schmidt	donation	.25
Frank Daniel	1	1.00
Carl Sauer	donation	1.00
Fred Lindecke	on account	1.00
Herman Nagelschmidt	1	5.00
Jacob Fries	donation	5.00
F. Brueggemann	"	1.00
H. Newmann	"	.25
Fred C. Schnelle	on account	5.00
George Mueller	4	20.00
Fred Witte, New York City	donation	.50
Adolf Hoffmann	on account	4.00
Mat Danzeisen	donation	2.00
Charles Demmerich, Glen Carbon, Ill.	1	5.00
F. J. Kloth	on account	4.00
Frank Kuehlenberg	donation	.50
Paul Reys	on account	4.00
Fred Werner	2	10.00
Robert Brachatt	on account	4.00
"J. F."	1	5.00
August Bader	on account	2.00
Arbeiter Kranken Kasse, Br. 188, Cleveland, O.	donation	2.00
Arbeiter Kranken Kasse, Br. 215, White Plains, N. Y.	"	1.00
Arbeiter Kranken Kasse, Br. 2, Jersey City, N. J.	"	2.00
L. E. Hildebrand	on account	8.00

Receipts for week ending April 18th..... 49 \$347.80  
Previously reported ..... 1,473 \$7,177.30

Total shares sold and monies received..... 1,522 \$7,525.10

NOTE.—The "previously reported receipts" above are \$3.00 more than reported in last week's statement because of an error in the payment made by L. G. Pope, who paid \$8.00 instead of \$5.00 as reported last week.

### STOCKHOLDERS, ATTENTION!

All comrades who wish to pay up the remainder of the stock subscribed, may do so and receive the certificates at the office of this paper, 212 South Fourth street. The office will be open till 9 o'clock every evening until further notice.

SECRETARY-TREASURER FOR STOCK AND DONATIONS, OF LABOR PUBLISHING COMPANY.

One of the astonishing features of the last two months' campaign for our printing plant is the fact that of all the money subscribed, over eighty per cent have been paid in.

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**UNION SECRETARIES AND BUSINESS AGENTS**

ARE REQUESTED TO SEND IN FACTS CONCERNING THE ACTIVITIES OF THEIR RESPECTIVE ORGANIZATIONS, SUCH AS STRIKES, MEETINGS, TRADE CONDITIONS, GROWTH OF ORGANIZATIONS AND OTHER ITEMS OF INTEREST TO THE WORKERS. ITEMS FOR PUBLICATION IN THE SAME WEEK'S ISSUE SHOULD REACH THIS OFFICE NOT LATER THAN TUESDAY EVENING. ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS: ST. LOUIS LABOR, 212 South Fourth St.

**FROM THE FIELD OF UNION LABOR****General Lockout in German Building Trades****350,000 WORKINGMEN ARE LOCKED OUT****Berlin Now Faces the Greatest Labor War in Its History—Lockout Forestalled Strike**

Berlin, April 18.—The biggest labor lockout in the history of Germany, involving directly 350,000 workmen and indirectly half as many more, went into effect at 6 o'clock this evening.

It results from the action of the Socialist Federation of Trades Unions in rejecting on April 5 the wage tariff proposed by the Master Builders' Union.

Since the rejection both sides have made efforts to agree, but the main demand of the workmen, equal representation on the wage schedule board, was denied by the master builders and a strike was ordered. The lockout simply forestalled the strike.

The workmen seek shorter hours and increased wages. The strike involves directly all of those engaged in building operations, but indirectly practically all classes of laborers either are or will be immediately involved.

The Government, working through Minister of the Interior Delbrück, is still trying to patch up the differences, but each side appears firm and a paralysis of the building trades is expected.

**NO DISTURBANCE IN BIG BERLIN STRIKE.**

Berlin, April 19.—No disturbance has occurred in the big lockout declared by the master builders last evening.

Leaders of the trades unions say 400,000 workmen are idle. Union labor mass meetings are planned for a dozen of the large cities tomorrow.

The authorities are making police arrangements to meet the strikers. Since this morning the employers in consequence of the trouble with their employees, have suspended all work on thousands of buildings in course of construction throughout the empire. The size of the lockout varies in different towns from 50 to 6,000 employees. Public sympathy is mostly on the side of the workmen, whom the employers are trying to force to accept unfavorable terms. No disturbances have been reported, and neither are any threatened, but the situation is serious.

**Eight Hour Day for Machinists****Eight-Hour Day for 8,000 Government Workers****Machinist's Committee Succeeds in Getting Favorable Amendment to Naval Appropriation Bill**

Washington, D. C., April 18.—Eight thousand men have practically gained from two to seven hours more liberty each working day, by the terms of the naval appropriation bill, just passed by Congress, which carries with it a "rider" making mandatory the eight-hour day on all work performed upon the new battleships and colliers.

These same men had been toiling in Cramps and other yards for twelve and fifteen hours a day. They will now work for at least three and a half years upon the new men-of-war with sixteen hours out of the twenty-four that they can call their own.

The bill now lacks nothing but the President's signature to become law.

It was Representative Fitzgerald that placed the amendment upon the bill in such a manner that the chairman could find no loophole to declare it out of order, but to the legislative committee of the machinists' union is due the main credit of this great gain to organized labor.

In speaking of the effect of this bill, Joseph Rourke and W. H. Johnson, representatives of the machinists' union, pointed out that workmen once accustomed to an eight-hour day are not likely to go back to longer hours, and that therefore the precedent established in such yards as Cramps, in the construction of battleships, will undoubtedly force a similar shortening of hours on all work, whether for the government or for private concerns.

The general application of an eight-hour day on all government work, as embraced in the bill now held up in the House Committee on Labor, is, however, bitterly opposed in secret by a large majority of representatives. In public they dare not fight its passage, so to Vreeland of New York, has been assigned the job of smothering the measure by postponement after postponement in the subcommittee, of which he is chairman. Without even consulting with other members of the committee Vreeland decides that "more time must be given to consideration of this most important measure."

Pressed closely by a representative of labor, Vreeland burst out with this uncolored denunciation of his colleagues:

"Them cowards need some one to hold it up; they'd publicly vote for a bill that they privately damn."

**Sues for False Imprisonment****Jacob Calhoun, of Machinist's Union, Wants \$50,000 for His Arrest While Organizing Quaker City Workers**

Newburgh, N. Y., April 18.—An action to recover over \$50,000 for false imprisonment has been instituted by Jacob Calhoun and three other members of the board of officers of the International Association of Machinists against the city of Philadelphia, as the outcome of troubles growing from the car men's strike in Philadelphia.

Calhoun is employed at the Abendroth & Booth works in this city. He has been president of the local branch of the machinists' union, its business manager, and now holds the office of organizer of the International Association of Machinists. When the sympathetic strike of the trades took place in Philadelphia Calhoun had responded to a summons to come there and assist in organizing the men in the various establishments not already organized.

To do this four-page pamphlets were distributed showing the rates of wages paid in Philadelphia as compared with other big cities, and

the men Calhoun and his comrades, who were residents of Philadelphia, were to look after were employed by the Cramps shipbuilding concern.

On Saturday, March 19, Calhoun and his companions stood outside the gates of the Cramp and Midvale yards and distributed the circulars. They were arrested on the charge of having conspired to incite a strike of men in the employ of a corporation engaged in doing government work.

They were held in \$600 bail by Judge Beaton to await the action of the Grand Jury, and owing to the labor troubles they were unable to get the bail. The case went to the Grand Jury five days later and by that body dismissed and the prisoners discharged.

The action for damages was then decided upon and the papers have been served.

**UNION PAINTERS WIN A GREAT STRIKE; MADDEN COUNCIL IS DISSOLVED; OFFICIALS PROBE**

Chicago, April 19.—What is considered the greatest victory ever won in the history of the Painters' brotherhood has just been achieved by the Painters' Conference Board in forcing the Decorators and Painters' Club to agree to pay a wage scale of 60 cents an hour demanded by the rank and file of the organization. The bosses agreed to a three-year contract rather than the one-year contract asked by the union men, which will require a referendum vote in order to be properly ratified. This vote will be taken Sunday at Roosevelt Hall, formerly Brand's Hall, North Clark street and West Erie street. The polls will be open from 10 o'clock to 4 o'clock. If the agreement reached with the contractors is ratified the men will go back to work on Monday morning.

**GAIN BIG VICTORY.**

"We consider that we have gained an important victory for the painters of Chicago," said A. C. Anderson, secretary of the Painters' Conference Board. "I believe the men will agree to the proposition that we have secured and go back to work on Monday. It is estimated that we have secured \$480,000, nearly half a million dollars, for the painters of Chicago, which they would not have had under the contract offered by the 'Skinny' Madden Painters' District Council, binding the men to a two-year contract to work for 55 cents an hour."

The present victory of the Chicago painters means the funeral of the Madden controlled Painters District Council. A committee consisting of Joe Healy and George Szwick, of the National Executive Board, and D. D. Parker, of Local No. 147, and Martin Gilbertson, of Local No. 194, are now going over the books of the defunct organization and will have its report ready in a few days.

**ACCOUNTS PADDED.**

The Maddenites claimed that they were about \$6,000 in debt. Over \$2,000 of this was rejected by the committee at the first sitting, padded accounts being peeled down in an effective manner and other savings to the pocketbooks of the Chicago painters secured. The report will be submitted to the Painters' Conference Board, which will be immediately merged into a new district council, that will be conducted for the benefit of the rank and file of the organization and not a few grafting officials.

**HOW WAR STARTED.**

The war against the Madden organization was started by Painters' Local 194, after William Sorenson and William Cotter, two of its members and J. Vesley of Local Union No. 273 were set upon and slugged by members of the old painters' district council. The seceding union received the immediate support of Locals 180, 275, 273, 54 and 637. The trouble came to a final climax when the national organization came to the support of the Madden organization by revoking the charters of the seceding unions. The matter was further complicated by the wage dispute with the employers.

**IN A HOT FIGHT.**

The painters' conference board thus found itself fighting the bosses, the National Executive Board and Madden's district council. The national officers were won over by a delegation of Chicago painters, who went to Lafayette, Ind., the national headquarters, and presented their case in such an able manner that the national officers deserted Madden and began supporting the conference board in the strike that it had called.

From then on the victory seemed easy. The contractors could not claim that they had a contract with Madden, for Madden had no painters to provide them with. As a result the members of the Painters' and Decorators' Club, the bosses' organization, was humbled and the present contract secured as a result.

The victory of the Painters' Conference Board will result in an honest administration in that organization, something that has been won after a long, hard fight.

**Mr. Boyd as Boss General****Talks Like a Little Czar on the Local Building Trades Wage Controversy****Without Seeing His Own Childishness**

Mr. Frank G. Boyd, secretary of the St. Louis Building Trades Industries, is an excellent press agent, so far as his ability of getting the "bluffs" into the daily press is concerned.

But like other "great men," Mr. Boyd don't seem to realize how little of a great man he is whenever he attempts to do great things.

Here is a daily newspaper item for which the gentleman is responsible, and which caused many a smile of pity and condolence among St. Louis building trade unionists.

The capitalist newspaper item reads as follows:

**TO CONFER ON WAGE ROW****BUILDING INDUSTRIES AND UNIONS TO MEET THURSDAY.**

EITHER AN AMICABLE SETTLEMENT OF DIFFICULTIES OR A GENERAL TIE-UP OF WORK IN ST. LOUIS IS EXPECTED TO RESULT.

The meeting between the Labor Committee of the Building Industries Association and the Building Trades Council next Thursday will make an amicable settlement of the wage question or herald a general tie-up of all building operations in St. Louis. This decision was reached last night by the committee.

The cement and granitoid workers have asked for a 10-cent an hour raise in their schedule, to begin May 1. The structural steel and sheet metal workers have made a like demand, to go into effect June 1. In order that both demands

and those from other branches of the building trades may be settled immediately, the committee decided that the issues be considered collectively.

Frank G. Boyd, secretary of the Building Industries Association, said there probably would be no increase granted to the cement and granitoid men, and that if the labor bodies would not consider the matter amicably and still insisted on a wage raise, which could not be granted, it would mean a total tie-up of building operations in the city for a long time. James Black is chairman of the Labor Committee which will consult with the Building Trades Council.

The journeymen cement and granitoid workers now receive 60 cents an hour and demand 67½ cents; finishers receive 52½ and demand 62½; mixers receive 37½ and ask 42½; stone masons' helpers receive 37½ and demand 42½, and block men are getting 42½ and ask 47½.

The request for a conference was forwarded to the secretary of the Building Trades Council. The meeting will be held in the Century building, Thursday at 3 p. m.

Mr. Boyd talks like the 4,000 or more Union Men in the St. Louis building trades are a lot of silly little children, and who must be treated as such. The building trade unions would never permit their representatives to blow and bluff like Mr. Boyd does.

If Mr. Boyd and his "constituents" wish to do business with the Unions, they must do it in a business-like manner, and get down from their high wooden horse. The Building Trades Council cannot be scared or stampeded by such ridiculous newspaper interviews, the object of which seems to be to deceive the public and Mr. Boyd's own "constituents."

Talk like a man, Mr. Boyd, and better results will be obtained, both for the employers and for the Union employees, and for the public, too.

**Workers' Conditions****Statistics Show that the American Workingman is Not So Much Better Off Economically than is the Workman of Europe**

We are apt to think of the laboring classes in this country as well fed, well clothed, and well housed, and not proper objects of solicitude. We are incredulous when told that Germany's poorer class, though less favored by circumstances, maintain a higher level of well-being and far higher level of vitality than those of either the United States or England; or that we know less about the poverty of our people than almost any other nation of the Western world; or that Americans work themselves out at an earlier age and are more subject to fluctuation of employment than European workmen, and industrial accidents are much more frequent.

Henry L. Call stated before the American Association of Science on December 27, 1906, that 18,000,000 wage-earners of the United States received an average wage of only \$400 per year, and Robert Hunter, in his book entitled "Poverty," says that the unskilled laborers in the Northern States receive less than \$460, and in the South less than \$300, and that these figures may be reduced by idleness to \$225 a year.

When the material for the Federal census of manufacturers was collected in 1905, each manufacturing establishment was requested to report, for the week in 1904 during which the largest number of persons was employed, the number of wage-earners, classified by the amount they earned. The returns are those of earnings or wages, and not of rates of pay. Rates are higher than earnings because they are for a full week, whereas earnings shown in the bulletin were reported for the time actually worked, and this in some instances was less than the full week.

The result of this inquiry was published in Bulletin 93 of the Bureau of the Census in May, 1908, which was prepared under the supervision of William M. Steuart, chief statistician for manufacturers. According to this bulletin, satisfactory returns were received from 123,703 establishments, 62.9 per cent of all manufacturing establishments which employ wage-earners. These establishments from which the returns were received, moreover, employed almost one-half of all the wage-earners engaged in factory industries in the United States, and therefore the statistics are sufficiently representative to give fairly accurate results.

The bulletin now published contains the first regular census report ever made of classified weekly earnings covering a large number of establishments.

Of the 3,297,819 wage-earners covered by the present investigation, 2,610,053, or 79.4 per cent, were men; \$88,599, or 17.9 per cent, were women; and 99,167, or 2.7 per cent, were children.

The payrolls of the 123,703 establishments for the week covered amounted to \$33,185,791, and of this the men received \$20,240,287, or 88.1 per cent; the women, \$3,633,481, or 11 per cent, and the children, \$312,023, or 19ths of 1 per cent. The important feature of the bulletin is the classification of these wage-earners—men, women and children—at each amount of earnings. For all wage-earners reported, every industry being represented in the establishment reporting, this classification is as follows, showing the low rate of wages paid to the producer in the United States as a weekly compensation 132,064, less than \$3; 150,403, \$3 to \$4; 194,301, \$4 to \$5; 206,163, \$5 to \$6; 262,531, \$6 to 7; 266,012, \$7 to \$8; 255,458, \$8 to \$9; 378,009, \$9 to \$10; 439,208, \$10 to \$12; 464,875, \$12 to \$15; 300,367, \$15 to \$20; 106,700, \$20 to \$25; 1,728, \$25 and over.

More than half or all the wage-earners included in the bulletin earn \$9 and over during the week.

The figures show that the average wage-earner got \$10 a week in 1904, the average wage-earner employed in manufacturing received \$10 per week. The average man received \$11.16; the average woman, \$6.17; and the average child under sixteen years of age, \$3.46.

Average weekly earnings in iron and steel, steel works and rolling mills, \$12.56; iron and steel blast furnaces, \$11.71; foundry and machine shop products, \$11.88; lumber and timber products, \$9.25; furniture, \$10.16; cotton goods, \$7.71; boots and shoes, \$11.88; men's clothing, \$12.23; women's clothing, \$13.52; tobacco, cigars and cigarettes, \$11.14; newspapers and periodical printing and publishing, \$13.13; and glass, \$14.10.

The average weekly earnings of women in some of the industries which employ considerable numbers, were as follows: Cotton goods, \$6.03; hosiery and knit goods, \$6.01; silk and silk goods, \$6.11; boots and shoes, \$7.60; men's clothing, \$6.07; women's clothing, \$6.85; shirts, \$5.69.

In connection with the cotton industry, the bulletin makes an interesting comparison of the earnings of the North with those in the South. By confining the comparison to establishments engaged in the manufacture of plain clothes for printing and connecting, it eliminates to a considerable extent the differences between the character of the industry in the two sections, and thus presents a fair basis to measure differences in earnings. This comparison shows that the average earnings of men were in New England, \$8.52; in the South, \$5.14—a difference of \$3.38.

For women the average was, in New England, \$7.23; in the South, \$3.77—a difference of \$3.46; while for children the average was, in New England, \$4.45; in the South, \$2.73—a difference of \$1.72. For all

classes the average weekly earnings in the North were \$7.62, as contrasted with but \$4.16 in the South, yet some workmen vote for a "protective tariff," thinking it keeps up his wages. There is a feeling, too general, that poverty and pauperism are the result mainly of intemperance, but statistics both in England and America show about one-seventh, while about three-quarters is attributable to misfortune, or low wages.

It is said that more than one-half of the families of the country, and nine-tenths of those in the cities and industrial communities, are property-less; that in a group of States including Massachusetts, one-fifth are in poverty—see "Poverty," pages 43-60; that one-twentieth are paupers; that one-eighth of the families hold seven-eighths, and one per cent own one-half of the property of the country (see C. B. Spahr's "Distribution of Wealth," page 69), and that 71 per cent of the people hold but 5 per cent of the wealth; that one-eighth of the families receive over one-half of the total income, and that two-fifths of the better-paid laborers receive more than the remaining three-fifths.

These figures seem especially important when we are assured on high authority that the tendency of purely economic forces is to widen the differences existing in industrial society, and that, unequal as the distribution of wealth already is to-day, it is towards a still greater inequality.

In Greater New York there are 722,670 homes, 95.1 per cent of which are not owned by the families who live in them. Philadelphia, known as the "City of Brotherly Love," has 265,093 homes, 88.9 per cent are not owned by the occupants—and are either rented or mortgaged, the greater majority mortgaged. Boston, 92 per cent not owned by occupants; Buffalo, 87 per cent; Pittsburg, 85 per cent; Chicago, 89 per cent; San Francisco, before the fire, 67,592 homes, 85 per cent of which were not owned by those who lived in them. All of the large cities in the United States tell the same story.

The census figures for the whole country are no more encouraging. In 1900 there were 16,187,715 families in the United States, of whom only 31.8 per cent owned their own homes. Of the remaining 68.2 per cent, 55.5 per cent rented their homes outright, 14.7 per cent had the slight hold of the roof over their heads that one is able to retain with a mortgage attached.

It is estimated that seventy billion dollars have been artificially added to capitalization of America's industries. Every man and woman is contributing towards the dividends that must be earned on this fictitious value.

In other words, the wage-earners contribute \$3,500,000,000 for the sole purpose of giving to the trusts and other monopolists the little item of 5 per cent dividends upon a value that does not exist, or about \$10,000,000 a day added to the cost of living, and the useful people have to dig it up.

When you enumerate the actual wage-earners in this country, eliminating children and women, who do not work but who must be supported, the actual cash daily contributed to the ravenous maws of our various trusts will approximate one-fifth of the earnings of every wage-earner in the United States.

And now Mr. Taft has appointed a commission to find out why prices are too high; but we know coffins are too expensive to justify dying.—*The Union, Indianapolis.*

## WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE DEPARTMENT

### SUFFRAGE and SOCIALISM

By Ada Mulkins

There are many women who do not know that Socialism is the only great political movement which includes suffrage in its platform. This fact alone speaks volumes for Socialism and should be an incentive for us to become more and more familiar with its principles and what it stands for. The party that has accepted our cause becomes of vital interest to us. We have ideals and aims in common. In order to achieve we must work together. But it is one thing to accept suffrage as a platform and another thing to make it an active issue. Socialist speakers have been so busy talking straight Socialism they have left suffrage to take care of itself. The time has come when suffrage should take care of itself! The days of pleading and patience are over. We have deferred too long. We have got to make ourselves heard. We must also learn the art of taking by force what is not given us by strategy. Admitted that in the aggressive policy there are times when it is somewhat difficult to preserve a nice and proper balance, that we leave ourselves liable to be called "masculine" or "unsexed." Man must find some way to hit back, and we must console ourselves that all great causes have their special kind of martyrs.

Men must be approached from different standpoints. Their outlook has been blurred by centuries of ownership. For years they have viewed with quiet disdain the pleading and begging of women to be allowed to vote. They still dismiss the idea with a shrug and continue to go forth themselves to cast their votes for a continuation of graft, crookedness and general mismanagement. Surely even the vote of the average woman is a less fearsome thing than that of the man who cannot sign his name to the ballot, or to that great mass of men whose vote is controlled by the highest bidder. Somewhere man has blundered.

There are 5,000,000 wage-earning women in the United States alone. What kind of conditions are they working under and how are they represented under the present brutal system of Capitalism? The vast majority of these women are living a hand-to-mouth existence under the worst sort of economic conditions. It is high time to demand justice! The equality of the sexes must become a tangible fact.

Let us consider the question of marriage as it now exists, and as it will become under new conditions. When the average woman marries she adopts a sort of incognito. She not only becomes Mrs. Harry Jones, for instance, but she assumes her husband's mental and moral characteristics. Henceforth it is "Mr. Jones says so and so," or "My husband says such and such a thing." She caters to the man idea and becomes nothing more than a mirror for the reflection of his ego.

What sort of comrades can these women make in the battle for progress? This is not marriage, but slavery. The dependent woman accepts the yoke of bondage, and man assumes a double economic burden. They are not mates, but slaves. The woman no longer owns herself. This enforced economic dependence of any human being under another is like a chattel mortgage on the soul. Why does marriage, under present conditions, assume such an enormous risk? One reason is that it has been so largely a question of barter. The majority of women marry for homes. Many a one has frankly admitted to me that she wanted to be sure of a roof over her head for the rest of her life. For this more or less assured covering she is willing to pay a hundred per cent interest—to remain an industrial slave, but under different conditions. Instead of renting a portion of her brain or the work of her hands for a fixed number of hours a day at a stated wage, permitting her still to retain a portion of her individuality, she sells her entire self mentally, morally and physically for all time, in exchange for that much abused institution designated, "Home."

This is neither a high nor an ideal conception of marriage. It is the forced outcome of present industrial conditions.

Marriage should spring from inner conviction. The conviction that is in one's soul. I have known women, shallow, perhaps, who to appear pleasing in the eyes of certain men have assumed mental qualities entirely foreign to their natures. I have watched a few of these women try to sustain this false pitch throughout their married existence. Just what will suffrage do to better these conditions? In the first place, marriage

is not the end, but the ideal fulfillment of life. We cannot force it through artificial means. It must be a dual affair. There must be two personalities, each assisting and supplementing the other. Thus alone can Home become the ideal conception of life.

This can only be brought about by a change in industrial conditions. Suffrage in granting equal rights to women will not only enlarge the field of her activity, but will teach her by broader education to do her own thinking. In the future woman will be man's mate. His fit companion in all things of common interest to the State and to each other.

The right to vote! There has been a great hue and cry over this most unwomanly demand. Man flies from the woman of politics. She is unfeminine and hasn't the least idea of what she is talking about. For himself politics have become so bad that he no longer votes for a party as such, but for that party likely to cause the least disturbance.

Disturbance means investigation. Investigation means change. Man dreads the risk of change.

Men harp on "privilege." Women don't want privilege, they want justice. When the means of production are owned in common and woman allowed industrial freedom without fear of being caught and mangled under a Capitalist regime, then and then only will she come forth in all her glory.

The passing of chivalry has been so much discussed in connection with suffrage that it has ceased to have any terror for the earnest woman. In her heart she knows it to be a relic of barbarism, and that beneath the smooth surface of its extravagant polish lies a grim menace. It is the attitude of the master to the slave.

The time has come for us to do! We have been slow in taking the initiative. Let us unite in a common cause, not forgetting that with the force of unity and the determination to take what is rightfully our we are bound to win.

Socialism has adopted our platform. Therefore it lies with us to come more and more in touch with this growing power.

In unity there is power. Let us get together. Let us make the suffrage platform a dominant issue of the Socialist Party. A new order of things is coming to pass.—*Wilshires' Magazine.*

## WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE NOTES

The National Council of Women of the United States has issued its report of the Sixth Triennial session, held in Seattle, Wash., last July, and shows remarkable progress among the affiliated societies and Local Councils.

Copies of this Journal may be secured from the Secretary, Mrs. Flo. Jamison Miller, Wilmington, Ill.

Mrs. Lucia Ames Mead, chairman of the Committee on Peace and Arbitration of the National Council of Women, and Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt of the International Suffrage Alliance, will address the General Federation of Woman's Clubs in Cincinnati, O., next May. Their subjects will be their chosen ones of "National Dangers and National Defence" and "Suffrage."

The American School Peace League has offered two sets of prizes known as the Seabury Prizes for the best essays on: First—The United States the Exemplar of an Organized World; second, the History of International Arbitration; third, the History and Significance of the two Hague Peace Conferences; fourth, the Opportunity and Duty of the Schools in the International Peace Movement; fifth, the Evolution of Patriotism. Three prizes of \$75, \$50 and \$25 will be given for the three best essays in both sets. The contest closed March 1, 1910, and the award will be made at the annual meeting of the League in July, 1910.

The General Officers of the National Council unanimously endorsed the Ten-Hour Labor Law as passed in Illinois, and assisted in bringing the matter before the public, urging that it be upheld.

The Women's Institute of England holds its annual meeting devoted to "Women's Work All Over the World," in London, June 15. At this meeting reports are made or read from every country and a resume of woman's work is secured. The National Council of United States hopes to be represented by a delegate.

"Our Lady of the Sunshine" is the poetical title of a little volume edited by the Countess of Aberdeen, President of the International Council, and is a resume of impressions of Canada and the Northwest from representatives of different countries. It can be purchased from Miss Dallas, Vice Regal Lodge, Dublin, Ireland. Price twenty-five cents; postage extra.

The Council of Jewish Women has been doing a splendid work looking after the needs and interests of the people. The work for Immigration and Emigration is second to none. This organization has voted to send its efficient secretary, Miss Sadie American, to Madrid, as its representative to the convention for the "Suppression of the White Slave Traffic."

The American Woman's Suffrage Association, through its leaders, both State and National, appeared before committees of the Legislature of New York and Maryland and made strong pleas for granting the vote to women. This was voted down in Maryland, but there is strong hope for success in New York.

## To Secretary of State

Letter by Trades Union Anti-Prohibition League

St. Louis, Mo., April 5, 1910.

Honorable Cornelius Roach, Secretary of State, Jefferson City, Mo.

Dear Sir: The public prints have published a statement to the effect that the prohibitionists have succeeded in securing a petition signed by 40,000 citizens of the State, the purport of which is to submit to the people, a proposition in the shape of a Constitutional amendment, at the coming election, to have incorporated in the Constitution, a provision prohibiting the manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquors or beer.

We understand that this petition has been filed in your office and the signatures are sufficient in number to guarantee the placing of the proposition as mentioned above, before the people on the ballots. The undersigned, representing the Trades Union Anti-Prohibition League of St. Louis, Mo., realizing the importance of this question and also realizing that only recently a similar petition under the same auspices had been presented in Chicago, Ill., which, upon proper scrutiny was found to be so defective that it was thrown out; therefore we feel authorized to demand that the names in this petition be compared with the registration list of the communities from which they purport to come and all those not entitled to sign such petition, be stricken therefrom. We understand that many of the signatures secured to this petition, are non-voters. Therefore, they should have no recognition.

As Secretary of the State, you have the authority and the means to have this list scrutinized and compared with the registration list, and as citizens of the State deeply interested in this question, we think we have the right to demand that all such should be stricken off.

The above has been adopted by authority of a regular meeting of the Trades Union Anti-Prohibition League of St. Louis, Mo., at a regular meeting held Monday, April 4th.

Hoping that you may see your way clear to comply, we have the honor to remain,

TRADES UNION ANTI-PROHIBITION LEAGUE.  
Chas. A. Goodman, Secretary. Owen Miller, President.

### WARNING FROM THE WEST.

The Salt Lake Federation of Labor and Building Trades Council draw your attention to the great number of unemployed in all crafts, especially the building trades, in Salt Lake City, and the very discouraging prospects that present themselves for the employment of men coming here. Surplus labor has reached alarming proportions, destitution is most keen, and the avenues of employment, except to a limited few, are so congested that nothing but disappointment and despair await artisans coming to Salt Lake City in search of work.

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Dalles, R.	1027 Allen av.	Marschall, L.	2908 S Broadway
Dittmar, Frank	4251 Schiller Pl.	Master Bakers,	938 S. Taylor av.
Eckert, Theo, F.	2869 Salena st.	Messerschmidt, P.	2225 Cherokee st.
Enz, Aug.	6700 S Broadway	Michalke, F. L.	1901 Utah st.
Flabb, Julius,	1301 Wyoming St.	Mueller, Fred	2012 Gravois av.
Fischer, Wm. F.	5600-Compton Ave.	Nichols, E. S.	4136 N Newstead s.
Foerster, Chas. J.	5228 Virginia av.	Nowack, Frank R.	616-18 Louisa Ave.
Fuchs, Frank	2301 Plover Ave.	Old Homestead Bky	1038 N Vandeventer
Geiger, H.	1901 Lami st.	Papendick B'ky Co	3609-11 N 22d st.
Graf, Ferd	2201 S 2nd st.	Rahm, A.	3001 Rutger st.
Hahn Bakery Co.	2801-5 S. 7th st.	Redle, Geo.	2100 Lynch st.
Halleman, Jos.	2022 Cherokee st.	Reichelt, H.	3701 S Jefferson
Hartman, Ferd	1917 Madison st.	Rother, Paul	Lemay Ferry Rd.
Hoefel, Fred	3448 S Broadway	Rottler, M.	3500 Illinois av.
Hollenberg, C.	918 Manchester	Rube, W.	1301 Shenandoah st
Huber, P.	1824 S 10th st.	Schmerber, Jos.	3679 S Broadway
Huellen, Ph.	4101 N 20th st.	Schneider & Son,	2716 N Taylor av.
Huls, Fr.	7728 S Broadway	Schueler, Fred	3402 S Jefferson av
Inhof, F.	1801 Lynch st.	Selb Bros.	2522 S Broadway
Knebel, Adam	2577 Emerson Ave.	Speck, Geo.	311 W Stein st.
Kubik F. J.	1723 S 11th st.	Vidlack, Rudolf	2005 S. 11th St.
Laubis, Herm.	1938 Withnell av.	Vogler, Mrs. G.	3605 S Broadway
Lay, Fred	8509 S Broadway	Weiner, M.	1625 Carr St.
Leimbach, Rud.	1820 Arsenal st.	Witt, F. A.	3558 Nebraska av.
Links, John A.	2907 S 13th st.	Wolf, S.	3110 S 7th st.
Lorenz, H.	2700 Arsenal st.	Zwick, Mich.	7701-3 Virginia av.

GET YOUR HAMMER AND KNOCK THE BREAD TRUST. KEEP ON KNOCKING TILL THE SIDEWALK IS CLEARED OF ALL THE HEYDT-FREUND-MCKINNEY-CONDON-HAUCK-HOERR-WELLE-BOETTLER-HOME AND ST. LOUIS BAKERIES BREAD BOXES. ALL THESE FIRMS ARE OWNED BY THE BOYCOTTED BREAD TRUST WHICH REFUSES TO RECOGNIZE THE BAKERS' UNION.

# From National Headquarters

Reported by J. Mahlon Barnes, National Secretary  
Socialist Party

The National Executive Committee met in session at National Headquarters, 1:30 p. m., Saturday, April 9th, and adjourned at 8:15, Sunday, the 10th. At the Sunday session all members were present.

Individual membership ballot for the election of eight delegates to the International Congress have been shipped from the National Office. Eight delegates are to be elected and eight candidates only are to be voted for. An "X" is to be placed in front of the candidates for whom the members desire to vote. Officers not receiving their quota of ballots within a reasonable time should notify the National Office.

By recent referendums Comrade N. W. Lermond, Thomaston, has been re-elected State Secretary of Maine, and Comrade Mrs. Hazel Putnam, Wilburton, has been elected State Secretary of Louisiana.

The inauguration of Comrade Seidel as Mayor of Milwaukee will take place on Tuesday, April 19th. A large number of Socialists from other towns will be present to witness the epoch marking ceremonies.

NEW YORK BUREAU INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST NEWS SERVICE.

"The development of the press devoted to the cause of labor has led in Europe to the organization of an International Socialist News Bureau—a Socialist Associated Press, in fact. To perfect the service, the establishment of a New York News Bureau, which shall be a member in the chain of the International Socialist News Service, is deemed necessary. The undersigned who has been selected organizer of the New York News Bureau, now calls upon all active in newspaper work or in organization, and capable and desirous to co-operate, to communicate with him on that subject." Address,

ALEXANDER SCHLESINGER, 444 Timpson Place,  
The Bronx, New York, N. Y.

The Finnish comrades of Clifford, Wis., whose applications for citizenship were laid over from the November to the April term of court, have been granted their papers. Comrade Carl Strover, of Chicago, acting as attorney by direction of the National Executive Committee.

Comrade Chas. W. Greene, State Secretary of New Hampshire, reports: "Local Franklin has removed from its membership roll the names of Edward C. Morey, S. F. Alden and Isaac Crapo for conduct unworthy a Socialist during the paper mill strike."

## NATIONAL SOCIALIST PARTY CONVENTION

To the National Committee and State Secretaries:

Comrades: By concurrent action of the National Executive Committee and National Committee it has been decided that the apportionment of delegates for the Party Congress, to be held May 15, 1910, in Chicago, is to be based upon the average Party membership in the respective States for the year 1909.

By like action it has been decided that the respective State Secretaries shall file with the National Secretary a list of their accredited delegates on or before May 2nd.

National Constitution, Article 10, Section 2, in part:  
"The basis of representation shall be one delegate-at-large and one delegate for every five hundred members."

### APPORTIONMENT OF DELEGATES.

States	Membership For 1909	Number of Delegates
Alabama	165	1
Arizona	250	1
Arkansas	450	1
California	2,417	5
Colorado	726	2
Connecticut	621	2
Florida	180	1
Idaho	479	1
Illinois	3,517	8
Indiana	921	2
Iowa	708	2
Kansas	1,205	3
Kentucky	150	1
Louisiana	200	1
Maine	298	1
Maryland	383	1
Massachusetts	2,526	6
Michigan	1,249	3
Minnesota	1,968	4
Missouri	1,183	3
Montana	393	1
Nebraska	408	1
Nevada	133	1
New Hampshire	295	1
New Jersey	1,500	4
New Mexico	142	1
New York	4,333	9
North Dakota	177	1
Ohio	2,512	6
Oklahoma	1,858	4
Oregon	855	2
Pennsylvania	3,266	7
Rhode Island	258	1
South Dakota	250	1
Tennessee	140	1
Texas	1,391	3
Utah	337	1
Vermont	82	1
Washington	914	2
West Virginia	173	1
Wisconsin	1,831	4
Wyoming	503	2

The following unorganized States are entitled to one delegate each: Alaska, Delaware, Georgia, Hawaii, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia, making 104 delegates from organized States and 8 from unorganized States; total, 112.

No delegate shall be considered eligible unless he is a resident of the State from which the credential is presented, and shall have been a member of the Party for at least two years.

By the concurrent action of the said committees a twenty-five cent delegate mileage assessment has been authorized and the stamps are being shipped to the respective State Secretaries in quantities according to their membership.

Fraternally submitted,  
J. MAHLON BARNES, National Secretary.

## Tenth Congressional District of Missouri

### AN OFFICIAL CALL

St. Louis, Mo., April 14, 1910.

To all Locals and Branches in the Tenth Congressional District:

Greeting:—The State Secretary has requested each State Committeeman to see that nominations are made and candidates gotten on the ballot in their respective districts. The nomination of a candidate

for Congress in the Tenth District requires a referendum vote. State Committeeman Cassens has requested me to conduct the referendum for him as he is unable to spare the time for the necessary clerical work. Your attention is, therefore, directed to the following:

Each Local and Branch in the district is entitled to nominate a candidate for Congress. All nominations should be sent to the undersigned. Owing to short time remaining, the following dates are set: nominations will close on April 26, acceptances and declinations will close April 30, the referendum will close May 25. Candidates must be decided upon and everything in order by June 1.

You are requested to observe the above dates and act promptly. Send all nominations and communications relative to the Tenth District to

OTTO PAULS, 212 S. Fourth St.,  
St. Louis, Mo.

Acting for State Committeeman F. G. Cassens.

### ST. LOUIS SOCIALIST CAMPAIGN FUND.

Collection Druids' Hall	\$12.45
Collection Druids' Hall	5.00
Robert Poenack's List—	
R. Poenack	.25
W. Bredenkamp	.25
L. Wasserkrug	.25
H. Twelman	.25
F. W. Kolkhorst	.25
Chas. Kassell	.25
W. Harding	.25
F. Mottashed	.25
J. Morrow	.25
Louis Kober	.50
Henry Varrel	.25
H. H. Miller	.25
T. J. King	.25
W. May	.25
L. Silverstein	.25
F. D. Williams	.25
F. Rauth	.25
F. J. Linn	.25
E. Rau	.25
G. J. Ruffe	.25
W. P. Mundy	.25
Cash	.25
Karl Rullkoetter	.25
Cash	.20
Aug. Meierkord	.25
W. Guerke	.25
Total to April 19	\$24.15
Previously reported	60.20
Total	\$84.35

## STOCKHOLDERS, ATTENTION

Get Your Certificate of Stock at Headquarters  
212 South Fourth Street

All comrades who wish to pay up the remainder of their stock sub-company and have not yet received their certificates of stock, may receive them at any time during the week (except Sunday), at headquarters, 212 South Fourth street. Comrades wishing to buy shares of stock may do so at any time during the week. The office will be open till 8 o'clock every evening.

Secretary-Treasurer for stock and donations.  
LABOR PUBLISHING COMPANY.

## Socialists Fighting Poll Tax

Comrade J. J. Keon Sentenced From Bench for Which  
He Was Candidate

CITY HALL IS MADE CELL

Chicken Wire Restrains Grafton (Ill.) Martyr to His  
Principles

The City Hall at Grafton, Ill., has been screened with chicken fence wire and transformed into a jail for J. J. Keon, defeated Socialist candidate for Circuit Judge, who asserts he will serve a six months' sentence rather than abandon his contention that the \$1.50 poll tax law is unconstitutional.

Keon has been prosecuted through three terms of court by his best friend, W. H. Journey, the 300-pound Mayor of Grafton, who insists upon "running the town while he is Mayor."

Keon's incarceration costs the city of Grafton \$2.74 a day. It costs Prisoner Keon the \$4 a day he makes as a lead burner at the Illinois Powder Works.

PREFERS TO BE MARTYR.

Mayor Journey does not make a secret of the fact that deep down in his heart he wishes the Socialist politician would capitulate and pay his poll tax. Keon insists he will remain in jail six months rather than sacrifice his principle.

Keon eats three square meals each day, served hot from the Ruebel Hotel, one of the largest hostleries in Jersey County. These Ruebel feasts cost commercial travelers 50 cents each, but Mayor Journey procured a special rate of 33 cents.

As Keon is a prisoner, he couldn't very well carry his own dinner from the hotel to the jail. So Mayor Journey was compelled to hire H. A. Wallace as an attendant at \$1.75 a day.

WENT TO JAIL MONDAY.

Keon's incarceration began Monday after his trial had occupied three terms of the Circuit Court for which he had been a candidate.

Bristling with Socialist principles, Keon moved to Grafton three years ago from St. Louis, Mich., where his wife now is visiting. He became active in politics, but resisted the payment of \$1.50 poll tax because he did not want to pay cash; he claimed the law, which requires two days' work upon public highways in lieu of cash, was unconstitutional. Keon asserted his work was worth more than 75 cents a day, in proof of which he cited he was getting \$4 a day at the powder works.

At the first trial in the Circuit Court of Jersey County, Keon was convicted. He obtained a new trial. At the next term of court his case was continued. At the third term Keon again was found guilty of resisting payment of his poll tax. He was sentenced to serve six months in jail.

WAS TOO POOR TO APPEAL.

Keon lacked funds to carry his case to the higher courts, and announced he would go to jail and serve his sentence.

It so happened that the City Jail at Grafton was unfit for the long detention of prisoners. The "City Dads" met in special session and authorized an appropriation to convert the City Hall into a new

Jail. Accordingly, chicken wire fence was purchased and nailed over the windows of the "Jail."

Allen Green and Ed Dowdall were in Jail Monday when Keon began serving his term. Mayor Journey decided they would be too much company for Keon. Solitary confinement is the finest thing in the world to break a man's spirit, the 300-pound Mayor thinks.

TWO OTHER PRISONERS FREED.

Accordingly, the Mayor procured the release of Green and Dowdall. Green was serving sentence for an attempt to assault an officer, while Dowdall, like Keon, resisted payment of poll tax.

Keon had been imprisoned but a few hours when Mayor Journey visited the "Jail."

"Now, Keon, you know you ought to obey the law and pay your poll tax," the Mayor said.

"Now, Mayor, you know I think a law is unfair that only gives me 75 cents a day, when I am capable of making \$4 a day," persisted the prisoner.

"Oh, well, you'll get tired of jail life in a few days," suggested the big Mayor, with bravado.

"You can't starve me, anyhow," the prisoner countered.

"Never intended to," replied the Mayor. "Already arranged at the hotel for your meals."

HAD BIG MAYOR STUMPED.

"I can't stay in jail and carry them to myself," Keon persisted.

"Huh?" ejaculated the Mayor, who found himself against another stump that seriously threatened Grafton's city treasury.

"Somebody's got to bring my meals and act as my jailer," Keon continued.

So Mayor Journey sent a special message to the "City Dads" and an additional appropriation of \$1.75 a day was ordered to hire an attendant for the determined prisoner who placed principle before liberty.

### ASSIST THE BAKERS!

DOES THE BREAD UNION  YOU EAT BEAR THE LABEL?

IF NOT, WHY NOT?

St. Louis is the headquarters of the \$3,000,000 BREAD TRUST. Its managers have been fighting organized labor for years.

They are opposed to short hours and high wages.

They tell you and their customers they are your friends and are friends of organized labor. Yes, they are your friends as long as they can get your money; but for the men in the bakeshop they have no use, if they belong to their respective unions.

Therefore, union men and women and citizens, show that you are opposed to slavery and that you are further opposed to a concern which tries to monopolize the bread market of St. Louis.

Therefore, we ask the public in general for their support; you can give us your support by asking for bread with the Union Label.

Shun the product of the following firms—they are Trust bakeries: Heydt Bakery Co., Condon Bakery Co., Hauck-Hoerr Bakery, St. Louis Bakery Co., Welle-Boettler Bakery, Home Bakery Co., Freund Bros. Bread Co. Ltd., McKinney Bread Co.

They want the men to fall at their feet and ask them for a job, so they can pay the employes small wages and work them the hours they feel like.

WINDOW SHADES TO ORDER. Estimates Given.

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Cigars { PEN MAR - 10c  
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THERE ARE REASONS WHY YOU SHOULD DO THIS. ONE GOOD REASON is that, without a cent additional cost, you fare better and also help your paper by placing your order with ST. LOUIS LABOR than with some irresponsible solicitor—your order will receive the best care because the coal business handled by ST. LOUIS LABOR is big and the mine operators try to keep and please big buyers. All coal delivered through ST. LOUIS LABOR is direct from the mine. ORDER BY PHONE. Kinloch, Central 1577, or post card to

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HEADQUARTERS OF BREWERY WORKERS HALLS TO LET  
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RATES REASONABLE.  
J. E. BOKEL, Manager  
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ST. LOUIS LABOR  
212 S. Fourth St.

# INCREASE THE CIRCULATION OF ST. LOUIS LABOR

EVERY NEW SUBSCRIBER FOR YOUR PRESS WILL STRENGTHEN THE LABOR MOVEMENT

## Two Socialist Lectures

COMRADE STANLEY J. CLARK OF ARKANSAS

WILL ADDRESS TWO PUBLIC MASS MEETINGS IN ST. LOUIS AS FOLLOWS:



Monday, April 25

at 8 p. m.

AT

Concordia Turner Hall

Arsenal and Thirteenth Streets

SUBJECT: "THE SOCIALIST PARTY AND LABOR'S POLITICAL DUTIES OF TO-DAY."

SOCIALISTS, TRADE UNIONISTS, AND FRIENDS OF THE MOVEMENT ARE REQUESTED TO ATTEND THESE MASS MEETINGS.

ADMISSION FREE! Ladies Especially Invited.  
Tell Your Fellow Workers and Neighbors About It

These Lectures Are Given Under the Auspices of

THE SOCIALIST PARTY

## A Lot With a History

Interesting Facts Brought to Light About Early Realty Conveyance

Piece of Property Transferred to Labor Publishing Co.

Was Part of Chouteau Mill Tract, and Patent for the Grant Was Issued June 16, 1813

St. Louis daily papers of April 7 published the following interesting news item in connection with the transfer of our new Socialist press headquarters to the Labor Publishing Co.:

In tracing the title to a piece of property at the southeast corner of Tenth street and Chouteau avenue many historical facts in connection with the early conveyance of real estate were brought to light. The title was traced back to 1810.

The Tombridge Agency made a deal whereby the property was sold by the estate of the late Christopher A. Stifel to the Labor Publishing Company, the publisher of ST. LOUIS LABOR and ARBEITER-ZEITUNG, for \$9,000. That agency yesterday closed the transaction by recording the deeds.

The property has a frontage of 43 feet on Chouteau avenue and 160 on Tenth street. It is improved with a three-story brick building.

On June 7, 1810, the old Board of Commissioners of the United States granted a patent to August Chouteau on a tract of 1,031 acres, known as the "Chouteau Mill Tract," by virtue of ten years' possession, and the patent for this grant was issued June 16, 1813. This shows that the original settlers of St. Louis have never paid a cent for their claim to anybody beyond the cost of surveying and the cost of registering the patent.

After the death of August Chouteau his will was probated April 10, 1849, leaving the entire property to Emilie, Henry, Edward, Eulalie, Louise, Auguste and Gabriel Chouteau, and in a partition suit brought by these heirs, the St. Louis Circuit Court, by Commissioners, allotted lot No. 4, fifth series, which covers the lot in question, to Henry Chouteau, who previous to this partition had entered into an ante-nuptial contract with Georgina Clemence Coursault, specifying that the two parties agree to hold all their property in common.

This contract was acknowledged July 9, 1827, before Peter Ferguson, notary public of St. Louis County. Henry Chouteau died intestate, and on December 3, 1855, Mrs. Clarence G. Chouteau was appointed administratrix for the children. In the October Term of the St. Louis Land Court in the year 1857, this court decided that Clemence G.

Chouteau is entitled to an undivided half of all real estate left by Henry Chouteau and a partition was ordered accordingly, and among others the lot was allotted to Mrs. Clemence G. Chouteau.

On December 27, 1858, Mrs. Clemence G. Chouteau sold the lot to Frederick L. Billon for \$5,401.03, who erected the house now standing at the southeast corner of Tenth street and Chouteau avenue. On November 20, 1871, Mr. Billon borrowed the sum of \$3,500 at the rate of 10 per cent from John G. Priest and gave a deed of trust on the lot.

Some time in 1871 Mr. Billon sold the entire property to Mrs. Christopher A. Stifel, giving receipt for earnest money, and agreed to execute a deed conveying this lot to the purchaser within a specified time, but upon the expiration of that term, Mr. Billon refused to convey the title, whereupon, on November 28, 1871, Mrs. Christopher A. Stifel brought suit in the St. Louis Circuit Court to compel the specified performance of that agreement. The litigation in this suit seems to have taken two years, for on November 28, 1873, the Circuit Court gave judgment in favor of Mr. Stifel and a warranty deed was executed by Mr. Billon, conveying this lot to Stifel for the consideration of \$12,000.

Mr. Stifel, on his death, left this property to his children, who yesterday conveyed it to Martin G. Wolf for \$9,000, for the Labor Publishing Company of St. Louis, the publishers of ST. LOUIS LABOR and ARBEITER-ZEITUNG, two weekly Socialist papers representing the laboring people of St. Louis.

## FIGHTING CONSUMPTION

LECTURES ON PRINTERS' HOME.

SUPERINTENDENT CHARLES DEACON TELLS Y. M. C. A. AUDIENCE OF AIMS.

Charles Deacon, superintendent of the Union Printers' Home at Colorado Springs, Colo., lectured on the aims and method of the institution at the Central Y. M. C. A. last Monday night. A varied musical programme preceded the lecture.

Mr. Deacon told of the inception of the plan for the home in 1857, and how the idea grew into a reality in 1892, since which time thousands of aged, infirm and sick printers have been cared for within its walls. The last twelve years he has been in charge. The institution represents an investment, he stated, of about \$1,000,000 funds raised entirely by the International Typographical Union. The annual maintenance of \$80,000 represents a cost of half a cent a day to every member of the union.

The Typographical Union has been the only one to attempt the erection of such a home, though other labor organizations have watched with interest the successful evolution of the experiment.

Members of several St. Louis unions heard Mr. Deacon's talk, being seemingly impressed with the practicability of establishing such an institution for the aged and ill of every strong union in the country.

Mr. Deacon told of the especial attention that is being given in the home to the cure of consumption and related many interesting anecdotes concerning inmates of the home.

## Our Milwaukee Letter

The inauguration of the Social-Democratic Mayor of Milwaukee will take place on Tuesday, April 19. From that day, Socialists will be able to say that one of the largest cities in the country is governed by Socialist principles, just as far as the laws of Wisconsin and the charter of Milwaukee will permit. A large number of Socialists from other towns will attend the interesting inaugural ceremonies. The Social-Democratic aldermen will take the oath of office on the same day. Then the Social-Democratic administration will begin.

The Social-Democratic Mayor elect, Emil Seidel, has been literally besieged by office-seekers and applicants for positions of all kinds. But

## FOURTH ANNUAL

### May Day Demonstration

OF THE

United Workingmen Singing Societies of St. Louis,

Vorwaerts, Herwegh, Freiheit, Internationale und Saen;erbund

Under the Auspices of the

BREWERY WORKERS ASSOCIATION OF MISSOURI, BRANCH 2

Saturday Evening, April 30, 1910

at the

NEW CLUB HALL, 13th. St. and Chouteau Ave.

Entrance on Thirteenth Street Side

TICKETS 10 CENTS

AT THE DOOR 25 CENTS

## NOTICE

We want all organized labor to know that we use the LABEL. With this you also have our personal guarantee of first class materials and workmanship.

We make the BEST  
\$25.00 SUIT  
TRY ONE

*Tox Beeman*  
TAILORS

202 North Seventh St.  
Between OLIVE and PINE.

here is a significant fact. These office-seekers were not Socialists. Comrade Seidel assures us that not one member of the Social-Democratic party has approached him with a request for an office. This is a splendid record for our party. And it is something which the capitalist politicians are absolutely incapable of understanding. They thought that the Social-Democrats were simply "outs" who wanted to become "ins." When a little army of Socialists in Milwaukee arose before sunrise every Sunday morning to distribute literature from house to house, the old party politicians supposed that these men were just working hard for some fat offices and a chance to do nothing after election. And therefore they cannot comprehend the attitude of the Social-Democrats. That men should work so hard for a principle—is something so entirely new, so out of the line of capitalist politics, that the capitalist-minded cannot even grasp it.

The Milwaukee Social-Democrats have started their new building, which will be a "People's House," somewhat like the similar buildings in Germany, Belgium and other European countries. The building is so planned that it will contain space for printing a daily paper in the near future. This must be the next step for Milwaukee. The victory at the polls will soon necessitate this.

Milwaukee is not the only Socialist city in Wisconsin. Washburn also elected a Social-Democratic Mayor. Brantwood re-elected Socialist town officers, so that this town also remains in control of the Social-Democrats. Several other towns elected Social-Democratic aldermen or supervisors.

E. H. THOMAS, State Secretary.

Milwaukee, Wis., April 14, 1910.

## MAY DAY CELEBRATION

St. Louis Socialist Singing Societies will give Festival at New Club Hall

The United Workingmen's Singing Societies of St. Louis will celebrate the May Day festival on the evening of Saturday, April 30, at the New Club Hall, Chouteau avenue and Thirteenth street. There will be a fine program for the evening, with English and German speeches, male chorus, songs, musical selections and dance.

Further particulars will be published in these columns in due time.

THE COMMITTEE.

## UNION MEN and FRIENDS

Kindly insist that Your Barber displays this Shop Card in his Barber Shop. It stands for short hours, sanitary conditions and a fair day's pay.



## HELP THE BARBERS

Who are struggling to maintain these conditions and build up their Organization.

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Journeymen Barber's International Union of America,  
Local Union, No. 102

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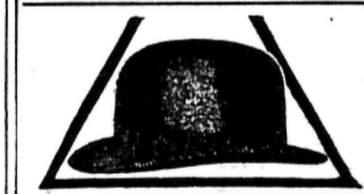
Suits Made to Order . . \$15.00 and up  
Trousers Made to Order . . 3.50 and up  
All Our Garments are UNION MADE.

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Sprinkler Fitters, Workingmen's Sick and  
Death Benefit Society, Railway Train-  
men, and many other organizations.

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