

Workingmen of All Countries, UNITE! You Have Nothing to Lose But Your Chains, and A WORLD TO GAIN! . . . 0

VOL. VI

ST. LOUIS. MO., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1907

"Socialist Rout General!" Truly we may say that the anti-Socialist

Our London Correspondent Comments on the Latest "Socialist Defeat," Which, in Fact, Was a Victory Showing the Growth of the Socialist and Labor Forces in England. Old Parties Com-bine Against Socialists. Eighty-three Socialist and Labor Candi-dates Elected. dates Elected.

England's Recent Elections

London, Nov. 10 .- The municipal elections are over. At the time of writing these lines there are still some election returns miss-

A glance at the election returns as published in the daily press will suffice to show the falsehood of the statement of the Metropoli-tan Tory press, that Socialism has been "wiped out," "crushed," and "completely routed."

The figures show that Socialism and the Labor movement have withstood magnificently the attack of the anti-Socialist forces-Tory and Liberal, both separately and combined-and, although a number of seats have been lost, the loss has been well made up by brilliant gains.

In all there have been about 338 Labor and Socialist candidates Of these 83 were successful, and 38 were gains. The losses were 34-As was to be expected from the tremendous onset of the press, the anti-Socialist campaign, and the coalitions between Liberals and Tories, the list of unsuccessful candidates is a large one. Nevertheless, the average polls for our candidates are much higher than at any previous elections.

The men elected include representatives of the Independent Labor Party, Social-Democratic Federation, Labor Representation Committee, and local Trade Council candidates.

Among the elected municipal councilmen are the following in Batley: Waterburn and Sykes; Bedford, J. E. Smith; Blackburn, C. Higham; Bradford, A. Priestman, W. Barber, J. H. Palin, W. Leach, C. A. Glyde; Brighouse, H. Booth; Bristol, A. E. Ellery; Burnley, H. Lees; Bury, W. E. Turner; Carlisle, Watson, Eggleston; Colne, R. Burns; Crewe, Thomas Kelsall, John Williams; Gateshead, W. Sykes; Halifax, A. Taylor, J. Sowood, T. G. Le Dieu, W. Smith; Wellington, J. Lovatt, Tartlepool, M. Withers; Huddersfield, W. Wheatley, W. Pickles. (In Huddersfield the Socialist vote was 4,537 out of a total of 12,000 votes; the Liberals had 5,520 votes); Hull, M. Boyes, Booth; Lancaster, H. Jennison; Leicester, Coleman, C. A. Freak, G. E. Hubbard; Leeds, I. Brassington, J. H. Barraclough; Manchester, W. T. Jackson; Merthyr Tydfil, three Socialists and union men elected; Middleton, T. Coates; Middlesbrough, A. Jowett; Nelson, W. Rickard, H. Eastwood, J. Brown; Newcastle, Alex Wilkie, R. Cleminson; Norwich, Cadman, Easton, Rudd (the latter is a Liberal-Labor man); Ossett, H. Wilkinson. J, Wilson; Ripon, McLoughlin; Rochester, A. W. Ireland; Masborough, A. Milnes Salford, J. Ospenshaw; Sheffield, Alf Barton (this is a new Socialist gain; in 1905 the Socialists had one member in the Sheffield council in 1906 they had 3; in 1907 their number increased to 4. The Shef-field vote was as follows: Tories 15,692, Liberals 17,612, Socialists 5.555); Southend, T. Doody; Southampton, Thomas Lewis; South Shields, J. Dunlop; St. Helens, P. Pythian, G. Parr, P. Glynn; Stockton-on-Tees, John Baker; Sunderland, T. Summerbell, M. Wilson; Swansea, W. H. Mills; Todmorden, E. Grabtree; Warwick, Amos Mills; Wigan, T. Smith, J. Cheatham, W. Hickey, E. Yates; South West Tarn, R. Mansfield, A. Hayday, E. Reed; Buckhaven, M. Gil-lespie; Dundee, John Reid; Glasgow, James Alston; Paisky, Baillie Baird

This is as far as I could secure the names of the successful Socialist and Labor candidates. In most of the districts where the Socialist and Labor vote was strongest and the prospects of victory best, the Tories and Liberals combined against Socialism and Labor.

The following is a list of the districts where the Socialists and Trade Unionists gained new seats, and of the districts where they lost already in their possession at the previous elections: SOCIALIST AND LABOR GAINS AND LOSSES.

| GAINS. | LOSSES. | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|--------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| England. | England. | | | | | | | | | |
| Batley 2 | Blackburn | | | | | | | | | |
| Bedford 1 | Bolton | | | | | | | | | |
| Blackburn 1 Bradford | Bradford | | | | | | | | | |
| Brighouse 1 | Coventry | | | | | | | | | |
| Bristol 1 | Huddersfield | | | | | | | | | |

champions must be in a state of blue funk if they regard an actual gain of seats by the Socialist and Labor candidates as a crushing defeat. Evidently nothing less than the complete annihilation of the Tories would satisfy their inordinate notions of the capacity of Socialists to win victores. As for the Liberals, they, indeed, have suf-fered badly. Had the Tory papers described the elections as a general rout of Liberalism they would have spoken within the margin of truth; but Socialism is the real foe, and therefore Socialism must be misrepresented without scruple. That the anti-Socialist crusade has at its first onset scared a number of electors against Socialism, who otherwise might have voted for our candidates, is highly probable. The cry of atheism and the violation of the family touches deeply the innate feelings of the less informed, though often best disposed, of our fellow-citizens. In almost every contest of the elections atheistic passages from "God and My Neighbor" and similar writings did duty as an effective argument against the purpose of Socialism. We have already in the Labor pointed out that our movement is not free from blame in this matter, and we need not here dwell on the topic. Another defect in our ranks has been that in a number of instances, as in Liverpool, there has been a lack of co-operation between the Socialist and Trade Union forces. Nothing can give more encouragement to the capitalist enemy-Liberal and Tory, who are more and more making common cause-then the spectacle of Socialists and Trade Unionists dividing their ranks at elections. We do not hesi tate, therefore, to say that the Socialist or Trade Unionist who lends his influence towards disruption of this kind is playing wittingly or unwittingly the capitalist game. The general line of battle for Socialism and Labor was a magnificent one, and our candidates and their active supporters, men and women, deserve the warm thanks of the movement. They have held the fort splendidly, and when by this time next year the hypocritical and slanderous cries of the landlord and capitalist enemy are completely discredited, an inspiring record of victories should fill our pages.

A clean sweep is reported from Brechin by a London paper: Labor has practically swept the Brechin (Forfarshire) Parish Council without a contest. The privileged lot who were in a majority at the last Council declined to be nominated, being well aware that defeat awaited them at the polls. The following active members of the Labor Party have been elected: Mr. George Henderson, Mr. J. C. Hedy, Mr. A. Craig, Mr. W. Dalgetty and Mr. J. Bushnell. The other members elected are largely in sympathy with the Labor program

It is amusing to see the capitalist papers continue the Socialist discussion even after election.

The Sheffield Daily Telegraph reports several interesting stories. At the "Sheffield Conservative Club" Alderman Hughes made a speech claiming that "Sheffield rejected Socialism!" He was glad the electors as a whole had agreed with what he (Alderman Hughes) said at the outset, that if they wanted to resist the growth of Socialism it was to the Conservative Party they must look as their bulwark. (Hear, hear.)

The Socialist candidate in Burngreave showed the usual bad taste after the poll, says the Sheffield Daily Telegraph. Councillor Derry proposed the usual vote of thanks. The Socialist candidate declined to support it. "I recognize that Col. Hughes and the others have done their duty," he said, "but I also recognize that they are expected to do their duty. The only reason why I don't support the vote of thanks is not out of any disrespect to Col. Hughes, but because I know such a vote is more frequently given as a formality than in sincerity." Alderman Hughes replied with his usual graciousness. Though I admit we don't expect these votes of thanks," he said, 'yet when they are given we are all the more grateful for them.'

Editorially, the Sheffield Daily Telegraph says:

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'For the result of the municipal elections in Sheffield is a thing that gives one furiously to think, as the French say. The Liberals have sustained one of the nastiest knocks conceivable, and they are none the happier over it because they know that it is well deserved. They have tried to sit upon two stools-with the usual result. On the one hand they have been denouncing Socialism-killing it "with their mouth," as Col. Hughes aptly put it the other night. On the other, they have been bidding for Socialist support-as witness the indecent haste with which they tumbled head over heels in the matter of the Wincobank cottages purchase.

"But the Socialists, having no greater amount of green their eyes than most people, saw through the insincerity of the maneuver, and declined to be taken in by it. The result is .. 1 that Mr. Tom Shaw, who has been beslabbered with fulsome praise fight with his Socialist opponent, while Messrs. Whiteley and Bailey pleasurable pride that it can be stated to their credit that now more have got notice to quit in Attercliffe and Darnall respectively in the than ever exist closer fraternal relations and more loyal support to reduction of their once ample majorities to 48 and 40 respectively at the principles and purposes for which our great movement stands. the hands of the Socialists. But there is more in it than that. The electors who are not Socialists have also shown that they are sick of Liberal cant and double-mindedness. 'We have won two seats, Neepsend and Sharrow, and have lost Crookesmoor, while the Socialist has displaced Mr. Shaw in Brightside. We do not rejoice at the defeat of a Liberal by a Socialist; and in Burngreave, and for that matter. Attercliffe also, we greatly prefer that a Liberal should triumph, if our own men could not achieve that. We believe that is the view of the party leaders. It is cer 1 tainly our own.'

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR IN CONVENTION

NO. 355.

Some of the Most Important Transactions of the 26th Annual Convention at Norfolk-Extracts From the Officers' Annual Reports.

The Brewery Workers' Charter Question Taken Up by Many Delegates—Synopsis of the Proceedings.

Norfolk, Va., Nov. 18 .- In his annual report to the convention, President Samuel Gompers said:

The labor movement of our country represents not only those who have by membership declared their comradeship with us, but also in millions who by force of circumstance momentarily yield their advantage of organization and fraternity, and yet who yearn, hope and pray that our legislation may be wise and fruitful; that its influence and power may reach and protect them so that they may become brothers and sisters in the great fraternity of labor.

It may not be amiss to bear in mind that of all those who will have their attention directed to this convention, none will be more keen and alert than those who are either our open or covert antagonists. The so-called National Association of Manufacturers and industrial alliances, and "industrial workers," with their Pinkerton agencies, their legal lynxes and hirelings, are always on the qui vive and crouching to take advantage of and leap upon labor for any mistake which it may make. They will distort, misrepresent and exaggerate it, not only to the general public, but to our own fellow-workers, to prejudice both against us, our movement and our cause. That

our course, our conduct and our work may disappoint and confound them and bring enlightenment and encouragement to our fellows and our friends, is my most earnest wish.

AFFILIATED ORGANIZATIONS EXTENDING-THE LAW OF GROWTH.

During the last fiscal year we issued from the office of the American Federation of Labor 373 charters, as follows:

| International | unions | ; | • | • | • | | • | | • | • | • | • | • | • | | | |
|----------------|---------|---|---|-------|---|--|------|--|---|---|-----|---|---|---|--|-----|-----|
| State federati | ons | • | | | | | | | | | | • | | | | | |
| City central b | odies . | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 7 |
| Local trade u | nions . | | • | | | | | | | | | | | | | . : | 20. |
| Federal labor | unions | 5 | | | | | | | | | • 1 | | | | | | 0 |

We have now affiliated to the American Federation of Labor the following:

| International | unions | | | 117 |
|----------------|-------------|-------|--------|---------|
| State federati | ons | | | 37 |
| City central l | odies | | | 574 |
| Local trade a | and federal | labor | unions | |

The international unions are made up of approximately 28,500 local unions.

Of course, it is known that the American Federation of Labor issues charters to such local unions only of which there is no international union of the trade or calling in existence. It must also be borne in mind that when local unions are organized for which there is even a remote kindredship to an existing international union, that application to us for charters are denied, and turned over to the international union having the clearest jurisdiction. It is of greater importance to add to the strength of an international union than to have local unions directly affiliated to the American Federation of Labor.

The secretaries of 112 international unions report that they have issued from their respective organizations charters to 2,948 newly organized unions during the past year. There has been an increase in the membership in the organizations comprising our Federation of 188,373 during the same period. This leaves entirely out of account the forty thousand members of the brewery workers, formerly affiliated to our Federation.

Our state federations, and particularly our city central bodies, have increased in numbers, power and influence. They all have helped in the fullest in carrying on the great work of organizing and aiding in the common uplift of all our people. Upon them we must ... 2 by the Liberals of late in terms which would have been extravagant largely depend in enforcing the decisions and policies declared by had he been a Bright or a Roebuck, has been defeated in a square the conventions of the American Federation of Labor. It is with

| Bristol I | riuddersheid |
|-----------------|---|
| Burnley 1 | Leicester |
| Bury 1 | Macciesheid |
| Colne 1 | Manchester |
| Crewe 8 | Malaan |
| Halifax 2 | |
| Hanley 1 | |
| Hartlepool 1 | |
| Hyde 1 | Preston |
| Lancaster 1 | Salford J |
| Leeds 1 | Southend |
| Manchester 1 | South Chielde |
| Merthyr 1 | St IIolone |
| Middlesbrough 1 | 이 그렇게 잘 가지 않았던 물건값이 가장하는 것 같아. 이가 있는 것 같아. 가지 않았다. |
| Newcastle 1 | 이 집에 다양 것은 회가에서 이 제가 많은 가장 많아? 이 것 것도 이 전 것이 많아? 것 같아. 아는 것 것이 가지요? |
| Norwich 2 | West Bromwich J |
| Rotherham 1 | Wigan 1 |
| Salford 1 | I LOIK |
| Sheffield 1 | |
| St. Helens 1 | 10191 |
| Sunderland 1 | |
| Wigan 3 | |
| Workington 1 | |
| | North West Ham 1 |
| Total 36 | |
| Scotland. | Total 31 |
| Duchaven 1 | |
| Dundee 1 | |
| | - |
| Total 2 | Total 2 |
| - | |
| Grand total 38 | Grand total 34 |
| | |

This was the hottest anti-Socialist campaign ever experienced in England and Scotland. Indeed, the capitalist press, the mouthpieces of the Tory and Liberal politicians, acted like the Social Revolution was sweeping over the British isles within twenty-four

Speaking of the election results, the Labor Leader says editorially :

The number of seats in England and Wales which Socialist and Labor candidates have fought is about 308, and of these 79 were successful; 36 were gains, and 33 were losses. And this is what the "Daily Mail" in flaming posters described as "The Socialists Wiped Out," the "Daily Express" as "The Socialist Rout at the Polls— Crushing Defeat at the Municipal Polls," and the "Standard" as

Within a week we may have the returns of the districts not yet 1 reported. The Socialists and Trade Unionists of England and Scot-1 land have good reason to feel proud of the recent municipal election MERRIE ENGLAND. campaign.

UNITED MINE WORKERS SUED FOR \$176,000 FOR "DE-29 LINQUENT TAXES."

The United Mine Workers have been sued for \$176,000 for delinquent taxes. A tax official by the name of W. F. Charters has made Mitchell, Lewis and Wilson, defendants. The suit is brought on the grounds that the United Mine Workers made reports to the effect that \$1,000,000 was in its treasury, and Charters makes the claim that for eight years the United Mine Workers boasted of a million-dollar treasury. Charters, as a conscientious official, whose life is dedicated to the intersts of the public and the master class, demands in the name of the law that the United Mine Workers shall pay at the rate of \$22,000 per year. There is no question of doubt but that Charters has received his orders from the various organizations of employers to bring this action against the United Mine Workers. Though the United Mine Workers is not an incorporated body, and though under the law labor organizations not incorporated can neither sue nor be sued, yet Charters, with the backing and support of powerful influences, demands through a legal action the sum of \$176,000. This case will certainly be watched with considerable interest by the membership of Organized Labor .- Miners' Magazine,

And of the local unions of affiliated international unions and those directly attached to our Federation, let me say that there is clearly manifest the spirit of fraternity and solidarity; the faithful effort not only to initiate, but to carry to its fulfillment the work for the material, moral, political and social improvement of the toilers and of all our people. The great rank and file of organized labor in all its ramifications are earnestly engaged in the movement to bring betterment and light into not only their own homes, but into the homes and lives of all. In the tremendous work for progress, brotherhood and civilization in which our entire movement is engaged none appreciates more than do I the great debt of gratitude we owe to the rank and file of the local unions. In the last analysis it must be realized that upon the membership of the local unions rests the responsibility for the success and perpetuity of our movement.

For about a year previous, and until the early part of 1907, there was a slight reaction from the growth of our movement. This is clearly shown in the report made to the Minneapolis convention and the voting strength of the organizations affiliated. From reference to the increased membership and voting strength this year it will be seen that there has been a decided gain in organization and membership, clearly demonstrating that our movement has recovered, and is again moving onward and forward for the more thorough organization of our fellow-workers.

In connection with this it may be well to call attention to the fact that there is a natural law of growth in the labor movement, a law that is not generally understood. When there is a falling off of membership, no matter how slight, our opponents point to it with satisfaction as an indication of disintegration or dissolution of the labor movement. The unthinking in our own ranks view it with alarm. The fact of the matter is that any temporary falling off in membership is due largely to the failure on the part of those organizations to adopt the means by which the members' best interests are safeguarded. After all, a better intelligence and a revived spirit of workmen soon demonstrate the necessity of organization to protect their best interests, and they soon return to their Alma Mater of the labor movement, the trade union. With this revived spirit the enthusiasm penetrates into the ranks of the unorganized, and these, together with the trend of events in industry and labor conditions, have their compelling force upon the minds of the wage-earners, who in constantly larger numbers join the ranks of the grand army of or-

ganized labor, to make common cause for the protection and advancement of all the wage-earners.

Let pessimists and opponents take unction to their souls for their mastership of the past. The present and the future are for labor, which in its organized, federated movement will stand as a protest against injustice and wrong toward any of our fellow-men, as the vanguard to proclaim and achieve the rights to which the toilers, the masses, are entitled.

THE MEMBERSHIP OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR DURING ELEVEN YEARS.

In his report Secretary Morrison gives the following interesting account:

A resume of the progress made numerically by the American Federation of Labor during the past eleven years, can not but encourage the trade unionists to redouble their efforts to educate, organize, and federate the wage workers of the world. The growth of the American Federation of Labor from 1897 to 1904 was phenomenal. The membership jumped from 264,825 in 1897 to 1,676,200 in 1904. This marked increase in membership caused me to say, in my report to the Boston convention, that where organizations are formed rapidly within a short period, it must be expected that in adjusting the members into unions the membership must decrease somewhat from the high-water mark which it reached during the time the organization wave held sway. There was a decrease in membership in 1905 from the high-water mark of 1904. This decrease was almost entirely caused by internal strife, which led to secession and a number of illadvised and unsuccessful strikes caused by international organizations. Since that time, with but two exceptions, these organizations have recovered their membership. The two unions referred to give ample evidence that during the coming year they will entirely recover from the effects of the secession movement and the disastrous strike. A careful tabulation of the membership of the affiliated unions of the American Federation of Labor shows that there was 1,683,424 members paid or reported upon for the last month of this fiscal year, an increase of 7.224 members over the high-water average membership of 1904. If we add to that number the 40,000 membership of the United Brewery Workers, whose charter was revoked in June of this fiscal year, it would give a total membership of 1,723,424 for the action of the executive council, which said the revocation became month of September. A remarkable increase in membership for the mandatory in view of the action of the Minneapolis convention in past eleven years, when you take into consideration the number of strikes that have taken place and the organized, determined efforts of the employers to retard organization and disrupt the unions now in existence.

Following is the average membership paid upon during the past eleven years

| | LIL I CHART | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|-------------|---------|------|---------|------|------|------|----|-----|----------|---|
| 189 | 7-Áverage | paid-up | memb | ership | | | | Ξ. | | 264,82 | 5 |
| | 8-Average | | | | | | | | | 278,016 | 5 |
| 180 | 0-Average | paid-up | memb | ership | | | | | | 349.422 | 2 |
| | -Average | | | | | | | | | 548,321 | ſ |
| | 1-Average | | | | | | | | | 787.537 | 7 |
| | 2-Average | | | | | | | | | | |
| 190 | 3-Average | paid-up | memb | ership | | | | | . 1 | ,465.800 | b |
| 190 | 4-Average | paid-up | memb | ership | | | | | . 1 | ,676,200 | C |
| 100 | 5-Average | paid-up | memb | ership | | | | | . 1 | ,494,300 | Э |
| 190 | 6-Average | paid-up | memb | ership | | | | | . 1 | ,454,200 | С |
| 190 | 7-Average | paid-up | memb | pership | | | | | . 1 | .538,970 | 0 |
| | | PRAISE | | | | | | | | | |

Speaking of the Labor Press, Secretary Frank Morrison con-

cludes as follows: While the secretary's report is intended to be confined entirely

to financial matters, I will digress to the extent of taking this opportunity of expressing my earnest appreciation of the splendid and efficient work which has been and is now being accomplished by the Labor Press of America. The editors of these papers are certainly entitled to, and should receive, the most friendly and generous consideration in every way from the officers and members of every single union under the jurisdiction of the American Federation of Labor: FINANCIAL GROWTH OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION

| | | Expendi- | |
|----------|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------|
| iear | Receipts. | tures. | |
| 881 | \$174 00 | \$154 00 | |
| 882 | 268 20 | 252 25 | |
| 883 | 690 19 | 352 32 | |
| 884 | 357 42 | 543 20 | |
| 885 | 584 03 | 450 58 | |
| 886 | 474 11 | 635 08 | |
| 887 | 1,939 82 | 2,074 39 | |
| 888 | 4,512 55 | 3.933 67 | ·, |
| \$89 | 6,838 40 | 6,578 33 | |
| 890 | 23,849 74 | 21,070 57 | |
| 891 | 17.702 36 | 13,190 07 | |
| 892 | 17,834 51 | 18,324 69 | |
| 893 | 20,864 62 | 21.383 36 | |
| 804 | 15,346 43 | 17,302 08 | |
| 805 | 13.751 75 | 15,612 42 | |
| 896 | 16,290 18 | 15,452 95 | |
| 897 | 18,639 92 | 19.113 83 | |
| 898 | 18.894 15 | 19.197 17 | |
| 899 | 36,757 13 | 30,599 22 | |
| 900 | 71,125 82 | 68,373 39 | |
| 901 | 115,220 89 | 118,708 39 | |
| 902 | 144,498 21 | 119,086 74 | |
| 903 | 247,802 96 | 196.015 57 | |
| 904 | 220.995 97 | 203.991 15 | |
| 905 | 207.417 62 | 196,170 10 | |
| 906 | 217,815 18 | 218,540 04 | |
| 907 | 174.330 26 | 159,960 84 | |
| Totals\$ | 1,614.976 42 CAPITULATI | \$1,487,066 40 | |
| | | | 61.076 |
| Receipts | | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | 014,970 |

Compositors, Book and Job-Eight hours generally. German Compositors-Eight hours, five days constituting a k's work.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers on Newspapers—Eight hours. Coal Miners in Bituminous Regions—Eight hours. Coal Miners in Anthracite Regions—Nine hours.

Cigarmakers-Eight hours generally.

Coopers-Eight hours generally. Brewers-Eight hours on Pacific coast; nine hours elsewhere.

Iron and Steel Workers-Eight hours; three shifts. Stationary Firemen-Eight hours (50 per cent).

Papermakers-Eight hours. Bookbinders-Establishing eight-hour day. Generally success ful

The International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union and the International Association of Machinists are now preparing for a movement for the inauguration of the eight-hour workday

Other organizations, more particularly of a local character, are engaged in similar efforts. But it is quite true that immense numbers of workmen, particularly in the unskilled trades and callings, still work generally ten or nine hours a day, and remnants of other trades and callings toil many more hours each day.

BERGER ASKS FOR RETURNING OF CHARTER TO BREW ERY WORKERS.

Norfolk, Va., Nov. 13.—The appeal of the Brewery Workers' Union to the American Federation of Labor from the action of the latter's executive council in revoking the Brewery Workers' charter because of their refusal to relinquish jurisdiction over the affiliated brewery engineers, firemen and teamsters, came before the national body in convention here upon resolution by Victor L. Berger of Milwaukee.

This resolution calls for the return of the revoked charter on You get the BEST Tobacco handled and made into Cigars by the ground that the act of revocation is a policy of coercion and, further, that the Brewery Workers have always been one of the most loyal of the international unions.

The International Engineers, Firemen and Teamsters, all strong factors in the Federation, will make an effort to have confirmed the 1900

BREWERY WORKERS' CHARTER RESOLUTION

Introduced by Delegate Walker of the United Mine Workers.

The following is taken from the convention proceedings of last Thursday, Nov. 14: Resolution No. 127-By Delegate J. H. Walker of U. M. W. of A .:

Whereas, The revocation of the charter of the United Brewery Workmen of America marks a break with the old established principle, that the American Federation of Labor is a voluntary association of sovereign unions; and

Whereas, Inherently an international union is sovereign unto itself, an dour Federation can rightfuly exercise only such functions as are delegated to it by the component parts which have instituted it and which constitute its make-up," as the president so well expressed in his report, and

Whereas, The American Federation of Labor can only act as a mediator and conciliator in the disputes of the affiliated international unions, and has no right to enforce its decisions in an arbitrary manner. Such powers have never been delegated to the American Federation of Labor by referendum vote of all the international unions affiliated, nor in any other legal way, and

Whereas, The members of the United Brewery Workers' Union have always been true union men, always conscientious in patronizing the various union labels and always eager to assist both morally and financially every union in trouble, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the twenty-seventh annual convention of the American Federation of Labor considers the policy as inaugurated in New Orleans of the case of the United Brewery Workmen as very dangerous to future success, and as diametrically opposed to the "first essential principles upon which our Federation is founded ; and furthermore, be it

Resolved, That we hereby instruct the executive council to return to the United Brewery Workmen of America the same charter which that international union has possessed before.

Referred to Committee on Adjustment.

Norfolk, Va., Nov. 16 .- To guard against an industrial crisis following the financial panic, the American Federation of Labor today decided to suggest to congress a remedy which would save the working population of the country from hardship.

The resolution calls on the national assembly to find "ways and means to ameliorate and mitigate the crisis by issuing money without interest to states, counties and cities for the purpose of building highways, schools, bridges and public utilities, provided, however, that such work be done at union wages, under the eight-hour law." The money proposed to be loaned is to be returned in easy installments.

Takes Up Porto Rico Cause.

The Federation took the first step toward espousing the cause of the Porto Ricans. A committee was named to consider the pro-posal of the Porto Rican delegates that a deputation headed by President Gompers wait on President Roosevelt with a list of grievances which they aver need redressing. Among the things to be demanded are:

Full American citizenship; economies in the insular administra-

ASSIST THE BAKERS' UNION BY BUYING NONE BUT UNION LABEL BREAD.



The union men and union women who fail to pat-ronize the Bakers' Union Label will commit a crime against the labor movement. The Union Label on every loaf of bread is the only guarantee that the bread you eat has been made in a strictly union shop. Let the union men and women of St. Louis remember that from this time on the very existence of Bakers' Union No. 4 depends on the success or non-success of the union label. It is true the union signed a contract with the American Bakery Co. which does not make the use of the union label by that firm obligatory, but this is a plain business proposition. The moment the American Bakery Co. could get along without the label the union would be dropped, because it would show that union label bread is no longer desired or asked for by the consumers. Therefore, buy no loaf of bread without the union label

When You Buy



EXPERT WORKMEN.

We do not advertise on billboards and take the cost of the advertisement out of the quality of our goods.

F. R. Rice Mercantile Cigar Co., St. Louis, Mo.



on.

\$127,910 02 ALONG THE LINE.

On the subject of Eight Hours, President Gompers says

The general movement for the reduction of the hours of daily labor, that is, the establishment of the eight-hour workday, has made considerable progress within the last two decades, and this is largely due to the encouragement given by our federation to the crystallization of the hopes and demands of labor. The first convention of the Federation declared for the general eight-hour workday. In 1884 we declared for a concentrated effort of all labor to secure that boon and since then no convention has passed without a declaration for, nor has any effort been spared to secure, the extension of enforcement of the eight-hour workday. For your information and for the general interest it may have I submit to you a statement of the hours of labor prevailing among a number of trades:

Carpenters-Eight hours: Saturday half holiday generally. Electrical Workers-Eight hous generally.

Plasterers-Eight hours generally ; some places seven hours.

Bricklayers-Eight hours generally. Granite Cutters-Eight hours ; universal.

Masons-Eight hours generally.

Painters-Eight hours generally

Decorators—Eight hours generally. Paperhangers—Eight hours generally. Plumbers—Eight hours generally.

Gasfitters-Eight hours generally

Steam and Hot Water Fitters-Eight hours generally.

Tilelayers-Eight hours generally. Roofers-Eight hours generally.

Building Laborers and Hod Carriers-Eight hours generally. Compositors, Afternoon Papers-Eight hours generally, Compositors, Morning Papers-Eight hours generally.

tion; doubling the school fund, with salaries of teachers equal to those paid in America; investigating why \$80,000 worth of school books have been destroyed; eight-hour workday and enforcement of American liability act; abolishment of convict labor; prosecution of corporations holding over 500 acres of land; laws to protect labor; preventing the Porto Rican police from being used to end strikes. and laws preventing child labor.

Powderly Stirs Delegates.

A notable feature was the address of T. V. Powderly of the department of commerce and labor, who said he hoped the day would come when the president of the United States and his cabinet officers would not consider it beneath their dignity to visit and address the American Federation of Labor.

The Socialists at the Federation of Labor convention held a meeting and decided that no attempt would be made to introduce any resolution that would in any way seek to commit the American Federation of Labor to the inndorsement of the Socialist party or of So cialism

J. Mahlon Barnes, delegate of the Cigarmakers' Union, and national secretary of the Socialist party, pointed out that the adoption of such a resolution would not add a single Socialist member to the party or make a single Socialist.

'All the Socialists ask," he continued, "is a free field for the discussion and an opportunity to place our principles before the members of organized labor.'

FEDERATION TO BOYCOTT DRUG STORE CIGAR STANDS

Norfolk, Va., Nov. 19 .- The American Federation of Labor, after a long session today, rejected an amendment to its laws proposing that no arbitration on a jurisdictional dispute between two or more unions be considered unless all parties in interest agree to be bound by the decision.

The Federation adopted caustic resolutions against the American and Continental Tobacco companies, and calling for the boycott of drug stores all over the country having certain kinds of cigar stands.

THE RIGHT TO BE LAZY, and other studies by Lafargue. Another volume of the Standard Socialist Series. Like the rest of the booklets of this series, nicely bound. Lafargue's writings are too well known to require any comment. Price, 50c. For sale at 324 Chestnut street.



ENGLISH AND GERMAN

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Van Cleave's Buck Stove Injunction

Application Argued in Supreme Court of District of Columbia---Little Boycott Sticker Which Will Have Its Effect.

BOYCOTT

St. Louis House Furnishing Co., 904 Franklin Avenue, Agents for

BUCK'S STOVES AND RANGES,

Which Are UNFAIR TO ORGANIZED LABOR.

Indorsed by:

vicinity.

Metal Polishers' Union No. 13. Stove Mounters' Union No. 86.

Steel Range Workers' Union No. 34. Central Trades and Labor Union of St. Louis and

The attention of union men and their friends is also called to H. C. Hackmann's hardware store, 3154 South Grand avenue. Mr. Hackmann, for several weeks, has been making a special display with Mr. Van Cleave's "unfair" stoves and ranges. Carpenters and other union building trades mechanics will please take note of this and keep their fellow unionists informed. Remember the address, 3154 South Grand avenue.

(Associated Press.)

Washington, Nov. 15.—When the case of the Buck Stove and Range Co. against the American Federation of Labor, involving issues of great importance to labor, was resumed in the district supreme court today, the prosecution presented affidavits in support of its motion for a preliminary injunction against the publication of the plaintiff company's name in the unfair list. These affidavits included extracts from the Federationist, the official publication of the Federation, and from the official records of the Federation's conventions, and the minutes of the executive council.

The effort to make the present proceeding a final hearing, subject, of course, to appellate rights, was unsuccessful, but the court allowed the prosecution forty days and the defense thirty days in which to offer evidence on the final hearing.

The case is to be resumed Monday.

(Special Dispatch to Globe-Democrat.)

Washington, Nov. 17.—With counsel on both sides admitting it is the most important capital-labor litigation since the Debs case, national interest has been attracted to the suit testing the labor boycott principle now pending in the supreme court of the District of Columbia, in which the Buck's Stove and Range Co. of St. Louis is seeking, with the Sherman anti-trust law as its weapon, to have the American Federation of Labor restrained from promoting a boycott against its products.

This is the most notable instance in which a federal court recently has been asked to decide whether the practice of the Federation, to concentrate the displeasure of its 1,700,000 affiliated and subordinate members upon an "unfair" firm, is a restraint of commerce.

The Buck's company has applied for a temporary injunction prohibiting, while the case is pending, the continuance of the boycott. Argument began last Thursday before Judge Ashley M. Gould

Argument began last Thursday before Judge Ashley M. Gould in the supreme court of the District of Columbia. Last Friday James M. Beck, formerly assistant attorney general, made his argument for the exercise of that law against the conspiracy, with which the Federation is charged to be seeking the ruin of the company's business. Tomorrow, T. C. Spelling of New York, counsel for the Federation, will argue for the defense.

The position of organized labor is that any effort through the courts to interfere with boycotts is a violation of constitutional rights. Whatever the decision, the case will be carried to the supreme court of the United States.

The case is the more notable because the Federation officials are bitter against James W. Van Cleave, president of the Buck's Stove and Range Co., and president of the National Association of Manufacturers.

The case began when James M. Beck of New York, J. J. Davenport of Bridgeport, Conn., counsel for the Buck's Stove and Range Co., filed in the supreme court of the District of Columbia last summer a bill invoking the Sherman anti-trust law against the boycott. The bill set forth that the Buck's Stove and Range Co. operated an open shop at St. Louis, but it employed several hundred union men, with whom its relations were harmonious and satisfactory.

Despite this fact, on Aug. 29, 1906, the members of the Metal Polishers' International Union employed in the works struck and

Missouri Socialist Party

THE FOLLOWING LOCALS have engaged Henry Laurens Call, who lectures in Missouri, beginning Jan. 1: Hannibal, St. Louis City, St. Louis County, Sedalia, Kansas City, Springfield, Monett, Joplin, Carthage, Webb City and Duenweg. Comrade Call's subject, "The Concentration of Wealth," is very timely, and he writes that his meetings in the east have been so successful that locals are demanding return dates. Missouri locals will be notified in good time of their exact date. The 100 pamphlets for each local where Call speaks will be expressed from St. Louis. Railroad fare will be about \$1.75 per local.

THE NATIONAL OFFICE is arranging a 90-day tour for John G. Chase, State Secretary of New York. He will be in Missouri about February. Locals in the state desiring a date should write the State office as soon as possible.

GOEBEL'S REMAINING DATES in Missouri are: Eldon, Nov. 22; Union, 23; St. Louis, 24: Flat River, 25; St. Louis, 26: Valley Park, 27; Maplewood, 28. Secretary Brazel of Kansas City says Goebel was late in arriving, but the meeting turned out all right. While the distance from Urich to Kansas City is short, yet it seems the train service is bad, necessitating a long drive on Goebel's part to get a train into Kansas City.

THE LOCAL AT NOVINGER was reorganized with 18 members. Goebel's lecture woke the comrades up and set them to work again. Novinger is a coal mining town, and the local there has never fully recovered from the last strike. The comrades of Springfield say that Goebel is the first speaker in a long while that has paid all expenses, and they are sorry they did not take two dates.

IN ADDITION TO THOSE announced last week, the following nominations were received: For National Committeemen, L. H. Schenkel, Wm. Scott and O. Pauls. For State Secretary, W. L. Garver and C. A. Berry.

THE TENTH WEEK OF Shoe Workers' Strike

By Referendum Vote Strikers Decide to Continue the Struggle.

This is the tenth week of the great Shoe Workers' strike of this city, in which over 20,000 people were directly involved beginning with the very first week of the struggle.

Ten weeks out on strike on the eve of winter! Only those who have gone through lengthy strike movements of this kind know what this means.

Yet when a referendum vote was taken, last Monday and Tuesday, on the question of returning to work, the result was in favor of continuing the strike.

While the millionaire A. D. Brown of the Brown Shoe Co. is making \$4,000 donations to the Third Baptist Church to pay promissory notes on an \$80,000 church auditorium, his employes, men, women and children, are struggling desperately for a little improvement in their conditions. These poorly paid wage workers of pious Mr. A. D. Brown and his millionaire colleagues of the St. Louis shoe industry ask for a nine-hour workday and for the abolition of the blacklist system which is in vogue under the name of the three days' notice or release system.

No matter what the outcome of this great strike may be, this one fact remains:

The shoe workers of St. Louis have made a splendid fight for the cause of Organized Labor!

This is generally acknowledged by everybody who has been following the struggle for the last nine weeks.

The shoe manufacturers have shown themselves as brutes, wretches without any human feeling or consideration toward their fellow men, forgetting that their millions have been created by these many thousand men, women and children who operate their tremendous shoe factories.

One thing is certain: The St. Louis millionaire shoe manufacturers will not risk another strike like the present one. What the striking shoe workers must do, above all things, is to come out of this present battle with a good organization. With four thousand shoe workers solidly organized there will be a security for the future welfare of the St. Louis shoe workers, and many of the abuses in local shoe factories will then disappear, because the manufacturers will not invite a repetition of the present troubles.

The financial crisis which surprised the country some weeks ago was not a favorable thing for a local strike in which over 20,000 people were directly involved. This financial "flurry" worked many hardships on the strikers.

FOR THE STRIKING SHOE WORKERS.

| Formerly acknowledg | re | d | | | | | | | | | • | | | • | | .\$ | 0.75 |
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| Robert Albrecht . | | | | | • | | • | | | • | | • | • | | • | | .50 |
| Martin Brosin | | | | | | | • | | | • | | | | | | | .50 |

are clothed in policeman's rags they turn upon their own class like ravenous wolves. Every good man and woman in St. Louis is in sympathy with

the employes.

IT IS NOT NECESSARY for you to collect the money for a new subscriber who lives in St. Louis. Just send the name and address to Labor. 324 Chestnut street, and we will collect the subscription some Sunday morning later on.

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ST. LOUIS LABOR.

left their employment, without waiting for the adjustment of any grievances.

As a result of this dispute, the bill declares, the American Federation of Labor at its national convention in Minneapolis in November, 1906, adopted a resolution providing that the product of the Buck company be placed on the "We don't patronize list."

(Associated Press.)

Washington, Nov. 18.—Argument was continued today before Justice Gould in the district supreme court on the application of the Buck's Stove and Range Co. of St. Louis for a temporary injunction restraining the American Federation of Labor from maintaining an alleged boycott against the company's products. The labor-organization was represented by Attorneys J. S. Ralston and T. C. Spelling.

Attorney Ralston took the general position that under the common law the court was not concerned with the motive inducing boycotts and strikes and that the only remaining question was whether the defendants have acted within their rights or the plaintiffs been deprived of any legal rights. He declared that all they had done was to withhold their patronage and urge their sympathizers not to buy products of the boycotted company, a right they had to do singly and in combination as well.

FEDERATION TO FIGHT INJUNCTION SUIT.

Norfolk, Va., Nov. 18.—The American Federation of Labor, amid great enthusiasm, today adopted without a dissenting vote the report of its special committee on the anti-boycott Van Cleave-Buck Stove & Range Co. injunction, pending in Washington, the report making provision for the immediate assessment of a 1c per capita tax on all affiliated organizations, international and local, to be used in fighting this suit and as a general fund for defense against any other attacks by the Manufacturers' Association.

The whole question of the defense of the Van Cleave suit was left to President Gompers and the executive council, who are given authority to make any other necessary assessments and such expenditures as they may deem wise and expedient.

The Federation today placed itself on record as favoring the absolute exclusion of all immigration from Asia and the islands of the Pacific Ocean to the United States or its possession. Delegate Young of the state of Washington declared that the influx to this country of Japanese soldiers, who, returning from Russia, found that others had taken their places of employment is proving tenfold greater than the Chinese immigration.

A Remarkable Strike.

Without any organization, no treasury, no preparation, 25,000 employes of all but four shoe factories went on strike at noon Sept. 20, 1907. At this writing (Oct. 24) they are still out. They demand nine hours instead of ten per day. Their employers refuse the demand and insist that the employes shall work ten hours per day. Many of these employes are women and children, in fact, a majority are. The shoe manufacturers are among the wealthiest of the wealthy of St. Louis. Most of them are called "prominent, enterprising, God-fearing, humane, upright, Christian gentlemen." God save the mark. What would the author of "Suffer little children to come unto Me, and forbid them not, for such is the kingdom of heaven," have to say to such Christians, who, after making millions out of the very body and souls of little children, insist that they work in a shoe factory, a veritable hell on earth, even under the best conditions, ten hours per day?

Every dollar of the great wealth accumulated by these "Christian gentlemen" was earned by the labor of these women and little children.

This industry is one of the few that still grinds out human bodies and souls ten hours per day. Experience has proven that the shorter workday is more profitable, because healthier than the longer day.

Modern humanity will not tolerate the factory system of a cen tury ago.

As usual, the daily press either says nothing at all or makes disparaging comments upon the employes' attitude. The Associated Press never lets the outside world know a word about this remarkable strike. Not one arrest has been made on account of the strike, although the police did all they could to raise disturbances. Although these fellows are from the ranks of the proletariat, as soon as they



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The Press Committee meets every first Friday in month. Complaints concerning business or editorial management must be made in writing and addressed to Labor Press Committee, 324 Chestnut Street.

THE EDITOR OF LABOR welcomes and appreciates any recommendation or co-operation from any comrade or sympathizer tending to improve our paper, both as to its contents and its appearance.

SOCIALIST VOTE OF THE UNITED STATES. 1888 2,000 1896 36,000 SOCIALIST VOTE OF THE WORLD. 1867 30,000 187 1887 1893 1808 over 7,000,000

ENGLAND

England is waking up!

In this week's St. Louis Labor the reader will find some very interesting information regarding the Socialist and Labor movement in England.

Our London letter gives a detailed report of the recent municipal elections in England and Scotland. It is a splendid answer to the sensational falsehoods spread broadcast by the capitalist press all over Europe and America. Stronger in votes and stronger in representation the political Socialist and Labor movement in England is making splendid progress, so much so that the capitalist press is still discussing the "Socialist defeat" and the "Socialist annihilation."

On another page of this week's St. Louis Labor we publish in full the addresses of the fraternal delegates of the British Trades Unions, delivered at the Norfolk convention of the American Federation of Labor.

These two representatives of Organized Labor of Great Britain do not pretend to speak as Socialists. As Trade Unionists they address Trade Unionists. Their addresses should not only be carefully read and studied by every one of our readers, but they should be given the widest circulation among the rank and file of the American Trades Union movement.

We repeat what we have said before: The working class is waking up! May the American working class learn by their example.

THE FLURRY

The flurry-the financial flurry-they please to call it.

They may call it what they please; the fact remains that we are right in the midst of industrial trouble.

The trouble had been postponed. Our "victorious wars" in Cuba, Porto Rico and in the Orient, i. e., in the Philippine Islands, were successful business wars. Don't talk about "our love for liberty!" "WE" did not care a continental for the liberty of the Cubans, Porto Ricans or Filipinos. What "WE" really did care for was "our business interests." War meant new warships, armor plates, cannon, guns, lead, powder, uniforms, embalmed beef, etc. War meant business; it meant temporary prosperity. The Cubans, Porto Ricans and Filipinos would be compelled to buy our goods at high prices. "We" take possession of these islands, invest "our capital" there and exploit the land and the people. What a lucrative business!

god of industrial disaster he may wait yet a little while before beginning his work of destruction in earnest. Others deny it because they expect to secure themselves at the expense of the confiding during the period of false confidence which swallows up caution. Only a few, and they with bated breath, speak frankly; but theirs is the voice to be listened to. If nothing more were involved than a 'run' on banks, it would be well to strengthen confidence by insisting that there is no danger. Such conditions are like alarms of fire in crowded buildings; the fire that is feared may be less dangerous than the stampede it causes. But a general economic convulsion is analogous to a prairie fire; everybody is safer when everybody knows the magnitude of the danger. And this 'financial stringency' is beyond peradventure the premonitory shock of a general economic convulsion. If recognized as such, its worst possibilities may be averted.

"A mere temporary currency stringency, known by bankers to be that and nothing more, would produce no such strictures in trade as the country is now experiencing. Scarcity of currency alone would not check the sale of cotton in the South, nor of cattle and grain in the West, nor cause the banks to refuse to their customers extensions of maturing paper while suspending payments themselves. If it were a mere money famine, would the postoffices suspend their custom of receiving checks for certain payments at the very time that banks suspend their obligations to pay cash? Why this lack of confidence on the part of the government itself? The circumstances all point to a failure of demand to meet supply in production; and not for lack of currency, but in consequence of the collapse of monopolistic speculation."

THE CAMPAIGN

There are indications that the coming presidential conflict is going to mean far more that might appear at first sight, and there is good reason to believe that it may go down in history as one of those great pivotal struggles that determine the course of social evolution for ages to come.

It will take place in the midst of an industrial panic, says the Chicago Daily Socialist. It will be fought upon economic issues. Labor will certainly play a tremendous part in it.

Whether the part played by labor will be that which it has played in many a previous conflict-that of a mere blind club in the hands of contending factions of the enemies and exploiters of labor, will depend upon just how thoroughly the working class can be aroused to the truth about its own interests, powers and possibilities.

There are millions of workers that have begun to blindly grasp the truth that only through independent political action can labor hope to accomplish anything. Many of these have also come to see the further truth that only through the substitution of the whole body of workers for the present capitalist class-only through the common ownership of the things which must be used in common and which are essential to the common life-lies the road of escape from present evils.

In other words, the great mass of the workers are ready for Socialism.

The workers are ready because society itself is ready. The one thing that is lacking is the organization of this revolt of labor and its intelligent formuation into political action. That is the task of the Socialists and the Socialist Party.

Only a few months remain in which to do the first essential work of education. This must be done largely by the Socialist press. On the efforts of the next few months, and almost weeks, in spreading the doctrines of Socialism depends very largely the result of the next campaign.

If the Socialist literature is swamped in the confusing flood of printer's ink that the capitalist cuttlefish is pouring out in its desperate struggles, then labor will be blinded and can be led once more to the slaughter. If the Socialist press spreads and multiplies its influence in the next few weeks to correspond to the opportunity that is before it, then the working class can strike such a blow for freedom one year from now as will mean years of progress towards labor's emancipation.

Upon the mass of intelligent Socialist thought that these papers can create in the next few months can be built up a powerful, compact, fighting Socialist Party that can send such a body of militant class-conscious workers into the next Congress and the various State Legislatures as shall defend the interests of labor and lay the foundation for the early transition from capitalism to the coming co-operative commonwealth.

These things are possible. Their realization depends upon what those who are now Socialists are willing

Editorial Observations

OUR BOODLERS IN THE HOUSE of Delegates are O. K. The cases against Priesmeyer and Warner were "nolle prossed" and the city fathers may continue their rotten work.

WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN as Democratic presidential candidate to oppose Roosevelt? There would be fun in a Bryan-Roosevelt campaign. Bryan the trust buster and Roosevelt the trust roaster!

ST. LOUIS LABOR should be in the home of every workingman's family in St. Louis. If you wish to keep informed of what is going on in the Socialist and Organized Labor movement you must subscribe to St. Louis Labor.

"IN GOD WE TRUST!" The absence of this old motto on U. S. coins is causing President Roosevelt some trouble. Millions of good people seem to think that this pious motto is an excellent means of hiding their business hypocrisy and their love for the almighty dollars. In this case we hold that President Roosevelt did the right thing.

THE PRESENT FINANCIAL "FLURRY" and industrial crisis will crush thousands of small business men to the wall. The corporations and trusts will become fewer in number, but more powerful, while on the other side the middlemen will be thrown into the wage workers' ranks, thus increasing the proletarian army-the army of the social revolution.

THIRTY YEARS IN THE PENITENTIARY is the punishment of William Taylor, an Alabama negro, for stealing a dime's worth of needles and thread, a pound of butter and a purse containing a few cents. This wise verdict was rendered by the Criminal Court of Birmingham, on the fifteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord Nineteen Hundred and Seven. If Taylor had been a banker and "misappropriated" a million dollars, he might have a chance of securing a seat in the United States Senate.

FIVE THOUSAND PEOPLE OF FOREIGN BIRTH sailed from New York for Europe on Nov. 14. In addition to the foregoing, read the following dispatch: "Cleveland, O., Nov. 16 .- Eight thousand foreigners, mostly Hungarians and Italians, have left Cleveland for Europe within a month, according to steamship brokers' statistics. Hundreds more would go if they could get their savings from the banks. Many are disposing of their pass books at a discount in order to get the money." They seem to have little confidence in the promise of the early disappearance of the "flurry."

SIXTY-SIX THOUSAND PEOPLE and twenty bath tubs! A Chicago paper reports: There are 66,000 people living in the 17th ward, but only 20 bathtubs have been unearthed in that region to date. These figures, suggesting as they do an awful discrepancy to minds of those whose qualities are next to godliness, have caused a stir in the Northwestern University settlement. "There is only one public pool in this ward," said Miss Harriet Vittum of the settlement, "and that one has its water changed only once a week." Commenting on this Miss Vittum remarked that 1,500 persons bathe each day in that particular pool and most of these are coal heavers and machinists. Modern civilization!

FOR WORKINGMEN AND WOMEN TO STUDY! The report of Dr. Lee Frankel, manager of the United Hebrew Charities of New York, before the State Conference of Charities and Correction, tells of the recent investigation of actual living conditions in the big city. This shows that the \$2-a-day man, who is also the \$600-a-year man, if he have an average family of wife and three children under working age, spends more than he earns for the necessities. Rent for two and rarely three rooms is about \$154; his food costs \$270 for the year, of which his share is 221/2 cents a day, or a half cent above the minimum for physical efficiency fixed by Prof. Underhill of Yale; for fuel and light there is only \$25, and perhaps \$5 is spent for daily papers, \$8 for club or church dues, leaving a final balance of \$3, or 25 cents a month, for recreation. How many families have to live on less than \$2 a day?

SOME GOOD ADVICE TO WORKINGMEN is given by the Peoria Socialist in the following: Mr. Leslie M. Shaw, former secretary of the United States treasury and Iowa aspirtant for presidential honors, was the principal speaker at an annual dinner given by the Chamber of Commerce at New Haven, Conn., recently. He said that what the country (the financial interests) needed was an "elastic currency," an instrument that would allow national banks in imes of crises to issue their own notes to the extent of one-half their capital stock. Now here is a tip for workingmen. If Mr. Shaw ever succeeds in getting his "elastic currency" ideas worked out into a law passed upon by our Congress, let every workingman quit his job on the instant and start a national bank-and don't be skimpy on capitalization-and then go ahead with your issue of notes to the extent of one-half your capital stock. In this way the workers could easily buy up the country and chase out the capitalists. SOCIALISM AND THE FAMILY. Here is what Wm. Marion Reedy in his Mirror has to say on this subject: "We note a general adoption of the cry that Socialism disintegrates the family. This is not true. Economic conditions under capitalism encourages and develops prostitution. That is an outcome of poverty rather than of inherent viciousness in its votaries, at the beginning. Exaggerated capitalism forces girls into the factories, into the desperate struggle for existence, into looseness as an easy way to comfort. Capitalism demands child labor, that the adult wage may be helped out to support homes. Capitalism creates a carnival of thinly disguised free love in the growing fashionable custom of divorce. The struggle under capitalism discourages marriage and the discouragement of marriages makes for race suicide. The break-up of the family proceeds apace in all civilized countries under the influence of commercialism. Socialism may be an error, and we think it is, but it can't possibly do more to destroy the family than the system for which Socialism would substitute itself, is doing under the very eyes of those who cry out for the sanctity of the family. Capitalism a l' outrance enforces the law of selfishness. The family is being gradually starved out of existence. Marriage for anything but money is regarded as a played-out idea. The number of women workers increases steadily, and as it does, the number of women who do not marry increases in proportion. Socialism has at least a noble ideal of love. Capitalism has no ideals whatever. We take it that the doctrine of Christ the Saviour is a fairly good Socialistic platform. What use has capitalism for Christ, except to make His preachers betray those who believe in Him, into the hands of the great exploiters of the many for the benefit of the few.""

It was a money-making period. Wild speculation everywhere! Corporations and trusts were flourishing like mushrooms.

But there was a limit to this war-business prosperity. There were indications of a serious reaction.

What next? "WE" worked up a World's Fair. Another era of industrial prosperity was inaugurated. One of the special features of the World's Fair period was the wild real estate speculation. For some time it appeared like our little planet was getting too small for the real estate sharks, and that ere long there would be deeds of trust and mortgages on "valuable corner lots" on the moon.

There was a limit to the World's Fair prosperity. General fear prevailed that the reaction would make itself felt in 1905, but somehow our "concentrated" financiers succeeded in postponing the trouble until a few weeks ago the "flurry" broke loose and has been "flurrying' ever since.

We fully agree with the following remarks of The Public:

"That the conditions of hard times were here in August, and that the signs were then in the commercial sky, seemed to us to be a reasonable inference when we made that statement, and now the country is in the midst of a demonstration. The present financial trouble may yet seem to blow over, but it will not depart. Economic conditions and business indications all testify to the fact that we are entering upon another era of hard times. The perodic fever of monopolistic speculation is giving way to the periodic chill of industrial depression.

"This is no discovery of our own. Every one knows it, and every one is talking about it. Many deny it because they confidingly hope against knowledge, believing that if they say nothing to anger the ical business. Example: Capitalism in our own country!

RESPONSIBILITY FOR CRIME

Publicity for Wrecks! One set of American railroad magnates has declared in favor of publicity in the question of wrecks, and hereafter when a wreck occurs we are advised to look for the plain truth. If the employe is at fault, he will be shown up; if the official is at fault he will be shown up, etc. The first time this publicity practice gets beyond a train dispatcher we will print one page in red ink; it will deserve it. We can look for statements to the effect that "the engineer ran by a signal, the fireman did not get ahead with his flag or the flagman short flagged;" we can look for bad meets and tailenders and crossed orders, but when will we be told in glaring headlines that the board of directors has caused a wreck with excessive loss of life and much injury because they did not replace rotten ties and broken rails with good material, because the crews were overworked, because they preferred dividends to safety? Will they ever take the blame for violations of rules that finally end disastrously after being encouraged for years? Good for publicity. Let us have it, and let us have it strong. Let the railroad president get "his" along with the track walker, if he hires such an employe; let the directors be in the same responsible position as the car inspector "if something gives way up ahead." Come on in, fellers, the water's fine. Railroad Trainmen's Journal.

THE THIRD RUSSIAN DUMA is a farce and a lie. This made-to-order parliament will not prevent the great revolution from running its natural course. Russia is fast becoming a capitalist country, and with capitalism the proletariat will grow. The modern proletariat, the child of the capitalist social system, will continue its revolutionary struggles and undermine the last pillar of the old regime. Capitalism itself can not freely develop under Czarism, because the capitalist class is ever anxious to attend to its own polit-

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION WINS IN COURT.

In the Circuit Court of Terre Haute, Ind., the Typographical Union was given judgment in the sum of \$10 and costs and a decree of permanent injunction against F. H. Guthneck of the West Terre Haute Star (non-union) for the illegal use of the union label of the printers, which is a registered trademark.

TEACHERS' SALARIES RAISED.

San Antonio (Texas) School Board has raised the salaries of teachers an average of 10 per cent, in recognition of efficient service and with the desire of obtaining the best possible talent. Many students come to San Antonio from Central America and Mexico, and it is hence the center of a very good school field.

BRICKLAYERS STRIKE AGAINST LARGE CONCERN.

The La Crosse (Wis.) Bricklayers' Union has declared a strike against the Groff & Deer Construction Co., which has large contracts at Decatur, Ill., Clinton, Ia., and other points. The trouble started over the refusal of the contractors to appoint a union bricklayer over the concrete roofings at the Michael Brewing Co.

THREE THOUSAND RUBBER SHOE MAKERS IDLE.

Malden, Mass., Nov. 16 .- Notices were posted today in the fac tories of the Boston Rubber Shoe Co. in this city and Melrose, announcing that the plants would close next Saturday. Three thousand employes will be thrown out of work. Overproduction is given by the officials of the company as the reason for the reduction.

TWO THOUSAND MEN LAID OFF.

Dayton, O., Nov. 19 .- Because of the tightness of the money market the National Cash Register Co., the biggest plant of its kind in the world, has laid off 2,000 of its 4,000 employes. The management declares this is due to the fact that they are unable to secure sufficient money to meet the pay rolls. The men are laid off for two weeks.

MACHINISTS' STRIKE SETTLED IN JACKSON, MICH.

The State Board of Arbitration has settled the trouble at the Clark Motor Co. in Jackson, Mich. The strike is declared off and the company continues the open shop, that the company re-employ 30 men within 30 days, others to be taken back as the company elects; in case of trouble with any one man the company agrees to confer with a committee of two from the shops, whether union or non-union, to adjust the difficulty.

BRIDGE AND STRUCTURAL IRON WORKERS.

E. J. Clancy, international president of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' Union, says "there are no Jap ironworkers in this country as yet. Our union is gaining its fight against the so-called open shop. We have gained over 5,000 members and our funds have increased over \$10,000 during the past year. The Erectors' Association efforts have been the biggest unionizing and organizing boom the union ever had. Throughout the entire West the union has absolute jurisdiction over all iron work in buildings.

STRIKE OF RAILROAD WORKERS IN IOWA.

There is a hard strike of railway workers being waged at Oelwein, Iowa. Over 1,000 men of various crafts are out, and the Chicago Great Western railway has imported a large number of strike Scores have been brought in from Pittsburg and other breakers. eastern industrial centers by deliberate misrepresentations. The men are informed that there is no strike and that they will receive 45 cents an hour. When they refuse to go to work their baggage is held and conveniently "lost" and the victimized workers are left stranded.

MINERS' WAGES REDUCED.

Calumet, Mich., Nov. 16 .- Of the 7,000 men formerly employed at the Calumet and Hecla mine, 2,000 were on hand at the meeting Saturday, at which the company made its reply to the men. The meeting was strictly for employes of the company. After the letter from the president of the company was read the men were not given a chance to debate it or say a word before the meeting was adjourned. The gist of President Agassiz's letter was that the company was forced by the financial conditions now prevailing to reduce all wages 121/2 per cent, to take effect Dec. 1.

ST. LOUIS MARBLE SETTERS' STRIKE ENDS.

The strike of marble setters on several buildings was practically ended when the building mechanics returned to work on the Third National Bank building after a brief sympathetic walkout. The marble setters quit when the contractors refused an increase of 50 cents a day over the old scale, which was \$4.50 a day. The marble setters appealed to the Building Trades Council, which called out the other mechanics on buildings where the marble men had quit. The increase has been granted on buildings where the men have returned to work. Work on the Metropolitan building at Grand avenue and Olive street is still tied up, but an early settlement is looked for.

POLITICAL SCIENCE CORRESPONDENCE BUREAU AT WISCONSIN UNIVERSITY.

CITIZENS' INDUSTRIAL ALLIANCE DIATRIBE.

The attitude of the Los Angeles Times on trades unions is illustrated by the following excerpt in a recent issue of the Citizen of Los Angeles: "On Friday, March 15, the Los Angeles Times published 90 lineal inches of reading matter libeling Organized Labor. This 71/2 feet of venomous attack was made up of various articles either directly defaming trades unions or else covertly sneering at the efforts of the working class to better its condition. On Saturday it printed 60 inches of similar denunciations; Sunday's issue contained 62 inches of libelous stuff; Monday's edition appeared with 68 inches of the same matter; Tuesday's had 43 inches; Wednesday's 68 inches, and Thursday's 35 inches, making a total for seven consecutive days of 426 lineal inches-more than 35 feet-of vituperation and falsehood directed against trades organizations. This was not an unusual week of labor libel-the Times prints an average of four or five feet a day of this stuff the year round."

APPEAL FOR CONVICTED MINE WORKERS.

Vincent St. John and seven associates, who were held in Nevada for conspiracy and later released under heavy bonds, are once more The cases against them were dismissed at the request of the free. prosecuting attorney, which is a confession that the prosecution had little evidence to hold them. But two men are still in jail at Nevada, their conviction having been secured by the same methods which were used in the attempt to hang Haywood. W. R. Preston was sentenced to 25 years' imprisonment and Joseph Smith to 10 years imprisonment on evidence secured by members and tools of the Citizens' Alliance of Goldfield, Nevada. The workers of Goldfield have organized a Preston-Smith Defense Committee to collect funds to secure a new trial for the convicted men. They are confident the men will be freed if a new trial is granted. They urge all organizations of labor to appeal to the Nevada Court of Appeals for a new trial. Contributions may be sent to the Preston-Smith Defense Committee, Drawer O., Goldfield, Nevada.

PRESSMEN WIN RESTRAINING ORDER.

A ruling made by United States Judge Thompson in Cincinnati in regard to the injunction against the printing pressmen throughout the country will leave the pressmen free to strike without being held for contempt of court. All pressmen working more than eight hours will on Monday go on strike to enforce the shorter workday. The strike will be general throughout the United States. Judge Thompson refused to find G. L. Bery and Secretary Patrick L. McMullen guilty of contempt of court in advising the members of the International Printing Pressmen's Union to take a strike vote. The court had issued an injunction restraining the officers from doing this, as the United Typothetae of America claimed that the union had an agreement to work nine hours a day until Jan. 1, 1909. Judge Thompson now rules that until it is definitely decided that the pressmen were bound by such an agreement he can not punish the union officials for violating the injunction.

STRIKE DUTY, MILITARISM AND POSTAL SERVICE.

Federal employes in the Postoffice Department can enlist in the National Guard hereafter with perfect impunity. In fact, they have been told by the postmaster general that the president would be pleased to see more of them go in for the military training and servce offered by the states. Postmaster General Meyer takes occasion to publicly indorse the state military organizations, and declares there is no reason why the local postal and military authorities can not work in the most perfect harmony. The action of the department is based on an incident which recently occurred in an Indiana town, where certain members of the local military company were refused permission to accompany their organizations on strike duty, the postmaster declaring that a Federal office holder was not compelled to answer a call for state service. Indiana's military authorities immediately took the question up for a test case, and appealed to the War Department. The request was passed on to the Postoffice Department, and Postmaster General Meyer issued an order that postal employes who are members of the National Guard may be released for military duty without forfeiting their positions. The order further states that the National Guard should be encouraged in every way and made as efficient as possible. It is not a far step from this to obligatory military service for postal employes in strikes where they can be of service to the capitalist class, says the New York Worker. From that it only requires the extension of military rules over public departments to make all public service a police and military bureaucracy to defend capitalist interests. The only counter force against this sinister tendency is the organization of public employes to resist it.

CHILD LABOR IN TOBACCO TRUST FACTORIES.

S. J. Stern, writing to the Clothing Trades Bulletin from Durham, N. C., says: During the past week the writer had occasion to visit Durham, N. C., where the famous tobacco trust has two factories. Two of the brands made there are Duke's Mixture and Bull Durham. Both of these brands are very extensively advertised throughout this country and have very large sales. As far as the good true union man is concerned these goods are unfair, because they do not bear the label of the Tobacco Workers' Union. But the nonunion man, the man who has no particular interest in unionism, he does not consider these brands unfair and uses a great many packages of both these brands for pipe and cigarette. Now for the benefit of this man this article is being written. While the writer was in Durham he happened to be near the factory while the help was leaving and stopped to look at the people coming out. There were so many of them and they came out so rapidly that it was impossible to count them, but it was not the number of people that caused the writer to take notice, but the people themselves. There were all kinds of men, women, boys and girls. It was the last named that attracted attention. There were girls whose ages could not possibly have been more than ten years. Not one of them, but bunches of them, and from that age up. Don't stand on the streets and holler against child labor, trusts, etc., and then go into a store and purchase their products, thereby giving them more money, but be consistent at all times if you desire success. Don't wait for the national government and the courts to break up the trusts. You can do it a great deal quicker if you don't purchase their products. Demand the union label on every purchase you make and you have a bona fide guarantee against child labor and sweatshops.

him they may ask. Orchard has a charmed life. He may die of old age some day, but he will never hang .-- Idaho Unionist.

GENERAL STREET CAR STRIKE IN LOUISVILLE.

The street railway employes of Louisville, Ky., went on strike last week. Last Sunday there were some serious disturbances as a result of the brutal work of the police department. A number of people were injured. The street railway company is importing strike breakers. Last Sunday's outbreak resulted in 21 arrests of strikers and strike sympathizers. Orders were given by the police department and the mayor that no more labor parades be permitted while this strike lasts.

THE STEVE ADAMS TRIAL

Reported by the "Associated Press."

Rathdrum, Idaho, Nov. 15 .- The defense began taking testimony in the Adams trial today. The first witness was Alvah Mason, one of the men who, Adams said in his confession, was with him when he killed Tyler. Mason said he lived at Remington, Idaho, where he had taken up a homestead in 1901. The killing of Tyler is supposed to have occurred Aug. 12. Witness saw Adams nearly every day while he was there. Witness, in reply to a question, said he had nothing whatever to do with the killing of Tyler.

Rathdrum, Idaho, Nov. 13 .- The greater part of today was taken up in the district court in an examination of Detective James Mcarland in the Steve Adams trial.

Clarence Darrow, attorney for the defense, went into the history McParland, following it from his birth to the time of the arrest of Steve Adams. McParland said he went to work for the Pinkerton agency about 1869 and has been with it ever since; became superintendent of the Denver office in 1887, and about 1892 became general superintendent of the Western division.

He said he had gained many confessions from men both inside and outside of prisons, and told of a number obtained outside." In obtaining these confessions he usually told the man that the State as a rule dealt liberally with men who turned State's evidence.

He told of the Molly Maguires, and that he was a member of the order for two years and a half for the purpose of obtaining evidence against them, and that as a result of his investigation eighteen men were hanged and later five or six more were hanged.

During the examination Mr. Hawley entered vigorous objections, but they wer overruled, the court stating that he proposed to be more liberal than usual in this case. Considerable animosity was exhibited by both Mr. Hawley and Mr. Darrow and they were reprimanded by the court. Each then apologized to the court and to each other.

Rathdrum, Idaho, Nov. 14 .- The State closed its case today in the trial of Steve Adams, Miss Mame Sharer and E. E. Pyle were on the stand today. Miss Sharer testified to having seen Simpkins and Adams at Frank Price's cabin at the Meadows on the 14th of August. Pyle testified that about the time the murder is supposed to have occurred his boat was missing when he went to get it, and he found it across the river. Another boat belonging to a neighbor was also missing. They went down the river looking for it, but it was never found. Previous to the same morning he saw three men go by his place. This testimony is in confirmation of part of Adams' alleged confession.

The examination of James McParland, the Pinkerton detective, was concluded by Mr. Darrow. The prosecution then rested.

Rathdrum, Idaho, Nov. 16 .- The defense in the Steve Adams case in the District Court continued its efforts today to prove an alibi for Steve Adams by the testimony of Orville and Floyd Mason, sons of Alvah Mason.

Orville went over the occurrences of July and August, 1904, with ome few discrepancies from the story as told by his father yesterday. He said Adams or Dickson came alone to his father's place the latter part of August. He came from the direction of Marble Creek. Witness said he never saw Adams after that until the trial in Wallace last spring.

Floyd Mason's testimony was practically the same as Orville's. Rathdrum, Idaho, Nov. 18 .- The defense in the trial of Steve Adams for the murder of Ed Tyler today put on several of its most important witnesses. Among them were Fred Price and Newt Glover, the latter's testimony occupying most of the afternoon. James Mc-Parland, the Pinkerton detective, who got Steve Adams' contession, was recalled and asked if he had told Adams there was a big reward for a conviction of the murderers of Gov. Steunenberg, in order to influence him in making his confession. The court would not allow the question to go to the jury.

Alvah Mason, a rancher in the Marble Creek district, who testified Friday that he had seen Adams at his place on the St. Joe river about the time that the State claimed Tyler was murdered, took the stand again today, at the request of the State, to identify his signature on a hotel register at St. Joe, which placed him there on Aug. 18, 1904, going to Wallace, and returning on Aug. 24. He testified before that he went to Wallace Aug. 16 or 17, and returned Aug. 20, at which time Adams was at his home.

Rathdrum, Idaho, Nov. 19 .-- Steve Adams was on the stand todav in his own defense. He said he came out of the St. Joe country on the 8th of August, went to Coeur D'Alene, and then to Spokane, and two or three days afterward was at Sacred Heart Hospital to see his cousin, Mrs. Warren Oliver. This corroborated the testimony of Mrs. Oliver, who stated he came to see her on the 14th of August. He went to Coeur d'Alene from Spokane, and tried to buy out a homestead of some one whose name he did not know. Then he and Simpkins went to Wardner, stayed there three or four days and then went back to Marble Creek. He got to St. Joe the latter part of August. He afterward said it was a week or ten days after he left Marble Creek on the 8th.

The University of Wisconsin has inaugurated in its Correspondence Study Department a series of courses in Political Science, which will enable a student of political science to practically attend a university while remaining at home. The courses are: Elementary Civis, City Improvement Law and Politics of the Press, Legislative Organizations and Producers, Parties and Campaigns, International Law, Officers and Employes, American Diplomacy, Constitutional Law and World Politics. The fees are moderate and may be ascertained by addressing the University Extension Division, University of Wisconsin, Madison', Wis.

THE ANTHRACITE COAL PRODUCTION.

Luzerne county produced nearly 40 per cent of the total produc-tion of anthracite coal in the United States during the year of 1906. Its output was 26,266,978 tons, as compared to 26,655,315 tons in 1905, and while there is a decrease of 388,337 tons it does not de-tract from Luzerne's position as the most fertile anthracite field in the country. The decrease can be accounted by reason of the suspension last April and May, when the mines were idle for six weeks while negotiations were going on between the miners and operators, which ended in a continuation of the award of the strike commission. The other 60 per cent was mined in the counties of Carbon, Columbia, Dauphin, Lackawanna, Northumberland and Schuylkill .- Philadelphia Record.

TAILORS WIN TWO SHOPS IN LOS ANGELES.

The last of September the members of the Tailors' Union employed in Los Angeles were locked out by their bosses, under pressure by the Citizen's Alliance. The men received only a few days notice, being informed they must either give up the union or their jobs. It will be noted that it was not a matter of "open shop." They were not asked whether they would work with non-union tailors. They were arbitrarily informed that they must give up their cards. The "open shop" in Los Angeles means a shop closed tightly against union men. On Saturday last two firms agreed to the terms of the union. A number of tailors have been imported from the East to take the places of the locked-out men. They are brought here under misrepresentation, and the majority of them, as soon as acquainted with the facts, refused to go to work. They are being cared for by the noble band of unionists of their craft, not one member of which has deserted his principles.

HARRY ORCHARD HAS A CHARMED LIFE.

Harry Orchard, the sleek and pampered pet of the present state administration of Idaho, certainly possesses a charmed life. With-out taking into consideration any of the blood-curdling stories he told on the witness stand, in which he made himself a hero in twenty odd villainous murders, but confining our thought to the single assassination committed in Caldwell, it is simply astounding how he managed to worm his way out. In the face of so atrocious a crime, it seems almost incredible that the citizens of Caldwell could so easily maintain their equilibrium and restrain themselves from visiting dire vengeance upon the smirking villain, who so coldly ad-mitted that he did the deed. Then after a jury had passed upon the cold-blooded story he concocted to shield himself and fasten his crime upon others, and rendered a verdict branding his story as a lie—a criminal fabrication intended only to save himself—Orchard again escapes even so much as a trial, for the laudable purpose of telling his fabrication to another jury, in the hope of fastening his crime upon another man. Then there will be another, and perhaps another, llt ithe assassin may die of old age before the great machin-ery of "law and order" shall turn its attention to the man who admits that he murdered Steunenberg, and has been feasting upon the fat of the land, wearing \$18 suits of clothes and \$5 shoes ever since. Then, when the day of reckoning with Orchard does come---if it ever does---"the law and order" element will have lost interest in the Steunenberg affair, and those who have profited so immensely through Orchard's villainy, can easily secure any kind of terms for

In Cripple Creek Strike.

He was asked if he was in the strike at Cripple Creek, and said he was, and went from there to Denver. That was the time he changed his name to Steve Dillon. The first time he ever heard of those cabins on Marble Creek being blown up was after he had been put in the cell with Harry Orchard at Boise in 1906.

Mr. Darrow asked him if he was ever in the Marble Creek country after the last of July or first of August, as he had testified. He said he was never there after coming out the 8th of August.

Charges Immunity Promised.

Adams told of his arrest in Baker City, and said he was not allowed to see a lawyer until just before leaving, when a man named Moore came up. Moore looked at his requisition papers and told Adams that he could keep him there, but thought it would be best for him to go to Boise. He said Brown told him if he would go to Boise and corroborate the statements of the officials there he would be all right, as he was on the inside and knew what he was talking about.

He was placed in the cell with Harry Orchard at Boise and kept there five or six days. During that time Warden Whitney took him out and told him if he would corroborate Orchard's confession he would be all right.

McParland came and told him if he would corroborate the confession of Orchard he would be all right.



The Fraternal Greetings From England's Labor Union

Addresses Delivered by David J. Shackleton and J. Hodge, Fraternal Delegates From the Trades Unions of England,

At the Norfolk Convention of the American Federation of Labor, Thursday, November 14, 1907.

President Gompers-The hour for the special order of business has arrived when we are to hear the message from our fellow wage earners from Great Britain and Canada. I do not know that anything I might say could add to the luster which surrounds the life work of the British fraternal delegates and also that of the fraternal delegate from the Dominion of Canada. I am sure that words would seem empty in an attempt to eulogy. The gentlemen who come to us this year are particularly distinguished as trades unionists and as members of the law-making body of the British people. The gentleman I shall introduce to you first occupies the position of president of the British Trades Union movement. Perhaps I might say the position he occupies among his fellow-unionists officially is the same that I officially represent in the movement of our coun-He was to have been with us at Minneapolis last year, but a bill that stood to relieve the British organized wage workers from the effect of the Taff Vale decision was up for consideration, and he had that bill in charge. I suppose it is not difficult to understand that it required some considerable sacrifice for a man to forego the pleasure of a trip to the other side of the world in pursuit of the cause of labor because of the call to duty and remain at his post. The result of his remaining at his post has been to give to the organized workmen of Great Britain a law which we have been trying to get from our Congress in vain for these past several years. Without more ado I present to you Fraternal Delegate David J. Shackle-

Shackleton's Address.

Mr. Chairman and Fellow Delegates-I bring to you from the British Trade Union movement our best wishes and our best desires for your success. Your chairman has referred to the fact that I was to have been with you last year. There is one advantage in not coming last year. Time has changed things a little, and I have been able to bring my wife with me. I desire to return my sincere thanks for the manner in which we have been received since arriving in your country some ten or twelve days ago. Every attention has been paid to us and everything has been done to make our stay pleasant, comfortable and interesting. No more could be expected, and I am speaking now for myself as well as for my wife and Mr. Hodge when I say we are deeply grateful to the American Federation of Labor for what has been done for us. This is not our first visit to your country, but our first visit left us with an appetite to come again and further inquire into the conditions of labor here.

We are willing and anxious to give what information we can on any of the matters that have concerned British Trades Unions for many years. We desire to say a word of the position of the trade unionists in regard to an eight-hour day. By trade union effort much progress has been made. Almost every year we find certain trades by agreement with the federated employers in that particular trade getting a reduction in the hours of labor, curtailment of overtime in some directions and restrictions of overtime in every direction. The government for years has had an eight-hour day throughout all its establishments. At the next session we hope to have established an eight-hour day from bank to bank in the mines of our country. The government has already introduced its bill, but only in the last few days of the session, in order that it might be printed and considered. It will be one of the first measures introduced in the next session of Parliament.

Political Mission of Labor.

In regard to the sweated trades we believe that the Trade Union movement by its political action is making this a real live question in our country. Inquries have been made time after time, commissions have sat and reported, and there stopped. The mission of the trade unions is to see that it shall not stop at reports, but that these reports shall be information for our Parliament. Parliament will be asked to restrict in some way the sweated trades which exist among our people, and we know also exist among yours. Our method is one of minimum wage. We are copying after our people across the sea in Australia and New Zealand. If it is possible for small countries like New Zealand and Australia to do something along this line, it is possible for the Old Country to do it.

Old-age pensions are practically assured with us. The only question is when are we to get it. The government, through its Financial Minister, has given a definite pledge that in the next session a start will be made. We do not argue for and against it now we have passed that stage, and it is only a question of when it shall be put into effect. Ten million pounds a year are paid to two hundred thousand people in pensions, ranging from four thousand pounds a year to an ex-Minister down to the pension of the humble policeman. What we would ask is that the workers on every-day life shall be in the same position as the ex-Minister, the ex-policem: ex-soldier. We are pleased to say that there is every probability the next session will see a start being made in this matter.

lions of pounds of wages were unpaid as a result of the crippled con- ticians said, "Why not accept the position of a full corporate body dition of the trade unions.

In 1903, by the good fortune of the ballot, it fell to my lot to introduce the first bill dealing with this matter. Just a word as to progress. After a good debate we lost our bill by a majority of twenty. In the next Parliament the next year we got a Liberal member to introduce our bill again, and it was passed then by thirtynine votes on second reading. It got no further. The next year it was introduced again. There were only four of us in the House of Commons at that time, but the bill was carried on a second reading by 122, the reason being the nearness of an election. Men who feared us came around to our side and voted for it on a second reading; but they showed their honesty and sincerity by passing an amendment fatal to the bill by a majority of five. The election was near and we expected to secure a return from the country. We appealed to the country and had an overwhelming vote. Every candidate in the fight was supplied with a copy of our bill, and the result was an overwhelming majority in its favor. The government, realizing that they themselves when in opposition had pledged themselves in favor of our bill, proceeded in the first session to make it the most important business of that session. We looked forward with anxiety to the production of their view.

Fifty-Four Labor Members.

And here, friends, comes the important part of the good use that was made of the return of thirty-one labor men under the auspices of the Labor Party and twenty-odd trade unionists, who were re-turned as Liberals. There was no difference between us, however, and as a solid fifty-four we demanded from Parliament that our bill should be THE bill. When their bill was introduced we found that the fourth clause, which was the most important in the whole bill, simply proceeded to define the law of agency. That was not satisfactory to us, and we demanded that the trade union should be entirely relieved from the possibility of injunction. We had gone to the coun try on that ticket, the country had replied in the affirmative, and it was the duty of Parliament to carry out the will of the country We told them that two days later we wanted to know definitely what they intended to do on our bill. The result was that the two days gave the government the opportunity to reconsider. The Prime Minister came down and said, "I voted for the Labor bill in opposi-tion, and I am going to vote for it now." We know then that our side of the case had won in the Cabinet, and we carried through the second reading by a mapority of no less than 350.

The Trades Dispute Bill.

That is a brief statement as to how the bill was eventually carried. It demanded from the labor men all through very careful handling. We had to consult the finest legal minds in the House of Commons. The wording of the bill was finally decided on. If you will permit me I will take it clause by clause and explain it. First of all we had to settle the right of combination. The Taff Vale case practically robbed us of our right to combination. The first clause reads :

"An act done in pursuance of an agreement or combination by two or more persons shall, if done in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute, not be actionable unless the act, if done without any such agreement or combination, would be actionable.

That settles for all time that what one can do legally two or more can do, and that is all the trade unions demand. That is what we thought we got in 1871 and in 1875, but this wording is far more clear than the wording of the former bills. We are satisfied that this wording gives us absolutely the right of combination and the right to use our combination just as any individual is allowed to use his rnght under the law.

Next came the question of picketing. Restrictions had been put in by the law which made it practically impossible for us to do any effective picketing. Then we decided on these words:

2.-(1)-It shall be lawful for one or more persons, acting on their own behalf or on behalf of a trade unioner of an individual employer or firm in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute. to attend at or near a house or place where a person resides or works or carries on business or happens to be, if they so attend merely for the purpose-of peacefully obtaining or communicating information, or of peacefully persuading any person to work or abstain from working."

Three Words Supremely Important.

Now I want to point out three words in this clause of the bill which are of supreme importance. After we had the principle established they said, "We will allow you to picket at or near a place." and "We will allow you to picket in certain numbers." They said they would allow us three pickets, and when we refused that they said they would allow us six. We knew that would not do, because in large works where six or seven hundred men were employed there might be six or seven exits, and the men could be turned outat different doors from those where we are stationed. We decided we would have no limitation, the word "peacefully" in our opinion being sufficient to safeguard the employer and the blacklegs from interference. We know in ordinary law the pickets will be subect to the examination of the magistrates as to how far they have been peaceful or otherwise, but we are willing to take the chance.

A strong fight was made against the words "or happens to be. If you definitely state where the pickets were to be and they should go outside that they would be liable. We insisted that the provision should be so wide that wherever we met the blacklegs we would be able to say a word or two to them in regard to the strike.

Another important question was the breach of contract so far as the breach of contract was concerned, every man or woman who made a contract should be held to it or stand the damages individually by law. A breach of contract on behalf of a hundred men would land the unions into large suits for damages. We also secured the right to persuade a man to break a contract. What does the employer do? Immediately it is known a strike is going to take place in a mill the foreman and boss begin to persuade some men not to come out. Is not that persuading the individual workman to break his contract with his union? We were given no remedy in that case. so we said if it was right for the employer and his officials to secure breaches of contract between the men and their unions, we claim an equal right to secure a breach of contract between the employer and his men. We know that the individual who breaks a contract is liable and we did not complain. The rules of the mill might say. 'Any workman leaving this mill without due notice sacrifices all wages due," but we were quite willing to let the individual workman lose the wages due, because we would make that good.

with full rights and full responsibilities, and we will put the em-ployers in the same position?" That looked fair, and so far as legal argument is concerned it is fair, but there is all the difference in the world between a legal argument and an actual fact. I will give you two instances which will show the difference. We had a dispute in one of the trades. The employer decided to continue the work as best he could after we struck, and secured the help of another employer close by. The work we were on strike against was being done by our own members in another mill, and we decided that firm No. 2 would be told unless they stopped doing work for firm No. 1 we would bring about what is known as a sympathetic strike. We were stopped then because the sympathetic strike was illegal, though it is legal today. We had to go to the employer and tell him the reason why we were going to have this sympathetic strike. On all occasions we have to go to them and tell them what we are going to do All our doings are above board, and it is easy to have a case proved against a trade union, but suppose an employer wants to get rid or a trade union man or a dozen of them, he does not have to tell the world why he is discharging them. No reason was given to me or to other active trade unionists why we were discharged; we sim-ply had to go. Suppose you demand a reason? What good is that?

This one case did more to convince Parliament that our position was reasonable than anything we brought up. A number of molders were on strike and the Federated Employers received a letter from their secretary with a list of names inclosed. The letter said : strike was on at a certain mill. That letter was signed. Another letter, unsigned, with a list of 133 names of the men on strike was inclosed. Not one of the 133 could get work in a federated shop. There was no public statement of the fact, no possibility of legal remedy. That was the danger of accepting what was legal equality in the eyes of the law. We said we would take the position we had taken all the way through; that they could not make us equal in law, and if they could not make us equal in law we would retain our old position. Individual members of the union are liable for any pernal act of their own. Citizenship carries its responsibilities everywhere, in the workshop, the school or the streets, and we do not demand that any privilege be given to individual trade unionists that not given to everyone.

The Action of the Labor Party in Parliament.

Now I want to say a few words about the action of the Labor Party in Parliament. The first change that took place in a trade union leader was this. I am speaking now of my own experience, We were trusted by our men and women. They elected us time after time as their officers; they listened to our word on all trade union matters. When elections came around we were dumb beasts, we lare not express any opinion on any political or semi-political labor We had three parties, the Liberal Party, the Tory Party mestion. and the Socialist Party, and every labor leader was kept outside of politics and dared not give an opinion for fear of injuring his position as responsible leader of the men and women in purely trade union work. With the ontrance of the trades unionists into politics on trade lines the door was opened, and today whenever any election omes around we are on the platform of our own party advising our men and women what is the course they shall pursue. I believe it necessary there should be in Parliament representation from all sections of the country, and certainly the section which includes 75 per cent of the entire number should not be unrepresented.

What Salisbury Said.

The late Lord Salisbury, speaking on the Shop Hours' bill, on Feb. 26. 1001, said:

'This is one of the cases in which the two houses of Parliament occupy a somewhat unique position. They are asked to legislate as to matters affecting the personal happiness and well being of a very large number of persons-a very large class-to which, with scarcely an exception, the members of the two Houses do not themselves belong. It is, therefore, very difficult for them to know how such a measure would affect the comfort of the class concerned."

The Right Hon. John Morley, M. P., speaking at the Queen's Hall, London, on March 20, 1905, said:

'It is only those who are directly brought into contact with the misery and vicissitudes of the ordinary life of toil who really know, and we, with all our feelings and sympathies, do not know what we can do. We don't know what the State can do, and it is worth silver and gold-more than silver and gold-that we should have in the House of Commons men who can tell us at first hand how the case stands.

Interested in All Legislation.

Mr. Hodge can tell you how that position has proved to be true. In every bill that comes before the Parliament we take that position. We are not a limited party; we have a combination limited party; we have a combination of our Socialist friends and the union tradists. We take an interest in all legislation. Who is more concerned with the possibilities of foreign trouble than the workman is if it results in war? Who is more concerned as to the treatment of our colonists? Who is more concerned than we are as labor men in religious, educational, foreign, colonial and labor questions? No part of the community is more concerned or more affected by them than the working people. The government has already realized this. Where we sit in the House is referred to as the "Labor Benches. We have our own offices in the House of Commons and we are consulted on almost every matter of importance that comes up. No less than twelve committees and commissions have been appointed during the last two sessions of the House of Commons, and on every one we have a member or two. Is it not proper that we should be consulted on questions that affect the railways, shipping and other matters? My friend, Mr. Hodge, served on the committee last year which is known as the Check-Weighing Committee. Mr. Henderson has sat on a Committee of Sweated Labor and Mr. Snowden on Waterways and Canals. These men give their voice and their influence and so mold reports that they shall be not altogether onesided, but that the voice of labor shall be heard as to the position the party takes with the government. We take an absolutely independent position. The government Whip is not sent to us. We say to them and we say to the opposition : "We are willing to support your government or willing to support the opposition or your measures when they are in the right direction, but we will oppose you when they are in the wrong direction." Influence of that position can only be truly felt by those who are there. The government, first of all, brings forth its program in what is known as the "King's Speech." The fact that thirty-one men are there prepared to criticize has an influence on the Cabinet when they are preparing their program for the year. They as a political party claim to represent the country, and claim that the workingman is behind them. If

Municipal Ownership.

In regard to the question of municipalization this country is not quite as far advanced as we are in this matter. We can assure you, so far as we are concerned, we believe in the policy of municipalizing all we possibly can, especially such things as tramways, electric lights, gas and water. There is not a single town of note in our country that does not already possess these necessities of every-day life. We propose to extend it to the municipalization of the milk supply, an absolutely necessary thing, in order to see that purity is secured in that necessity of the children of our land. We have se-cured public slaughter houses in order that the meat can be carefully examined and a guarantee given that nothing but the best meat and that which is free from disease is furnished to our people.

To Check Landlordism.

The London County Council has within recent years adopted a policy of checkmating the landlords who have been rack-renting the people. The Council has built tenements in order to supply the demand for reasonable rents for working people. We believe it is the duty of the State through its municipalities to so order things that extortionate rents shall not be demanded of working people. The only way to do this is for the municipalities to step in and build year after year a certain number of these houses.

Organized Labor in Parliament.

Now as to the Trade Disputes bill. That has already become a law, but a word or two about its history may not be out of place. For seven years we were placed in a position of impotence. It was not possible for us to move hand or foot without a risk that the funds or our union would have to be paid in damages instead of being kept to pay the people on strike. This was brought about, as you are aware, not by Parliamentary action. For thirty years the law of Parliament, as stated by the people who established the law, was held by the legal fraternity to be in a certain direction. It was left to our highest courts, namely, the Low Lords, to decide that Parliament was altogether wrong. By a stroke of the pen they were able to decide this. The change had both a bad and a good effect.

The Important Part of the Bill.

Then comes the most important part of our bill, the question immunity of union funds from any liability to damages. The of words of this clause are very important.

"4.-(1)-An action against a trade union, whether of workmen or masters or against any members or officials thereof on behalf of themselves and all other members of the trade union in respect of any tortuous act alleged to have been committed on behalf of the trade union, shall not be entertained by any court.

2.-(2) Nothing in this section shall affect the liability of the trustees of a trade union to be sued in the events provided for by the Trades Union Act, 1871, Section 9, except in respect of any tor-tuous act committed by or on behalf of the union in contemplation or in furtherance of a trade dispute."

All trade unions ought to be liable for their business contracts. If you purchase or rend land or a building you ought to be responsi-ble and pay for the goods you order. That is all this latter clause refers to, simply the ordinary business transactions of the trade union.

Labor Would Not Get Caught.

We were asked to accept a thing which no doubt you will be

they maintain that position they must have something to go to the country with. When their measures are brought in amendments have been accepted by the government from us. The homes of the people are being made brighter as a consequence, the prospects of our workingmen and working women are better, and we believe through our trade union power, and Parliamentary action is destined

to make the lives of our people brighter and happier than they ever were in the past.

President Gompers-You have already heard the, not flattering, but complimentary and deserved tributes paid to Mr. Shackleton's colleague. I have made some slight reference to him myself in the remarks which I ventured to make in presenting Mr. Shackleton. All that applies in the best sense to Brother Shackleton, applies also to his worthy colleague, the young man, but fighting veteran in the Trade Union movement of Great Britain. I have the pleasure of presenting to you Mr. J. Hodge.

Fraternal Delegate Hodge's Address.

Mr. Chairman and Fellow Delegates-I can only say Amen to everything my friend and colleague, Mr. Shackleton, has said with It aroused the trade unions in such a way that we were able to get a party in the House of Commons in the two sections of over fifty laboring men. It has cost the railroad men not less than twenty-five thousand pounds, and great sums were paid by the miners. Mil-

again he will not know the movement as it exists compared with the period at which he last visited us. And my hope is that if it is my luck to come back to America within the next few years that I may see as great a change here as has occurred in the Old Country. My colleague referred to the fact that this was not the first occasion of either of us visiting this country. It does not matter which country you visit, you find the workers suffering from exactly the same evils; the same old chestnuts of arguments are trotted out against the workers in each separate country, when they are seeing any change in working conditions or in wages. Previous to my last visit in 1901, the employers in the old countries were telling us various tales as to what the workmen engaged in the American iron and steel business were doing. The told us one man was working six furnaces, while in the Old Country we were only working one. We told them we did not believe it, because oftentimes one man has too much to do in looking after one. When I came here I found the difference was a difference in naming the men; that they worked exactly here as they worked there, the only difference being that in the Old Country we had more money for doing the same work than the men in America had. Our trade happens to be one of the best organized, and we have seen to it that we have a fair share of the wealth we produce. As a consequence, I believe we are the only trade in Great Britain that beat you folks, although it may be the lower grade men are not quite so well off as you are.

My colleague also referred to the fact that I served on a committee with respect to what he described as the Particulars clause. It may be better known as a committee for the purpose of extending the check-weighman's clause of the Mines Regulation Act. For twenty years I engineered and agitated that in the iron and steel trades the product of the workmen ought to be weighed and the full product paid for. For twenty years without result from our agitation, because we had no men in Parliament to push the claim. Within three months after our men were inside the House of Parliamen we had a bill presented for second reading. We believe after the next session of Parliament we will have, not only compulsory weighing as it affects the iron and steel trades, but as it affects the longshoreman and many others who work by piece, whether weight or measurment, the men who work in the lime quarries and cement works will also be included and enabled to get facilities for checking of the product of their labor so they may be assured they are getting the full measure of the wages to which they are entitled.

My colleague has also referred to the fight made with respect to the Trades Dispute bill. I have said the same thing behind his back that I am going to say before his face-that he conducted that but through its stages in the House of Commons with earnestness, energy and marked ability, and his absolutely transparent honesty and conviction of purpose had an immense effect upon the membership of the House of Commons. We were a tactical party in the discussion of that particular measure. Mr. Shackleton was the spokesman, and the rest of us remained silent.

Parliament to Be a Workshop.

Houses of Parliament, as a rule, are little better than talk-shops, and our desire was that they should become workshops, and that one man in whom we had faith and confidence was absolutely fitted to declare the policy of the trade union movement, without thirty of us getting up to say the same thing in perhaps very much worse language. Since coming here I have learned that there is much to admire in your methods of procedure and in the work you have done as well as in the work you are doing. On the other hand, I think we have shown you some points and it is for you to copy us in the good things which we have and which we are doing. I admire very much the energy and enthusiasm with which you in this country have promoted the trades union label. In Great Britain we have absolutely-up to this point at any rate-failed, except with the union hatters, and even there is much to be desired and much to be done before that label takes the position to which it is entitled.

have had to apologize since coming here because there is no label on my card. We have no trade union label belonging to the printing trades in the Old Country. My hope is that when my friend Mr. Shackleton and I go back we may make such report to our coworkers, and make them so much ashamed of themselves for lagging so far behind in that race, that they will take a leaf out of your book and get rid of that particular reproach.

"We Are Practically Socialists."

My colleague has also referred to the fact that the spnead of municipalizing the utilities of life in the Old Country has been great. He does not call himself a Socialist, neither do I call myself a Socialist; at the same time I think we are practically Socialists because we are doing something by revolution and evolution to hasten the time when the masses of the people may enjoy to a greater extent than they do today the blessings of life insofar as leisure from a shorter working day, better houses, better conditions and better wages are concerned. As showing you the benefits of municipalization. I thought it might be well to give you an example of one typical instance of municipalization as against private enterprise in the city of Manchester, where I resided fourteen years. We engineered an agitation that the trams in the city should become municipal property. After carrying on the agitation for a few years we succeeded in sending to the City Council a majority of men pledged to that particular policy. Once that was given effect to, the change which was made was as follows: The old company worked its men 72 hours a week at, say for illustration, 30 shillings a week. The municipality worked them 54 hours a week for the same wage. A difference of 18 hours. The old company gave the men no uniforms, but the municipality gave them a suit of uniform free each year and a suit of overalls to protect them from the inclemency of the weather. They also received a week's holiday each year with full wages. But that does not exhaust the beneficial results of municipalization. You can travel twise as far for the same fare under the municipality as you did under the old private company. Out of the free profits after providing for renewal, a sinking fund and all other possible charges, sixty thousand pounds per annum went into the coffers of the city, used in keeping down the rates or for beautifying the city. Studied the Question. That has been done in more cities than in Manchester, but I give that as an example of what municipal effort can do for the people. In Manchester they have a splendid water supply. In Lon-don until recently the water system was privately owned. The water was very dear, and on probably three days of the week it was food as well as drink. Now, some of you, I dare say, have realized what it was that caused the new movement, which we look upon the labor party as being. The first trades congress I attended was in Swansea in 1886. A proposal was before that congress for the purpose of forming a Labor Party. The per capita was to be one farthing per member per annum. That proposition was ignominiously beaten. Two years later a proposal came before the Bradford Congress for the formation of an Independent Party. I seconded the resolution on that occasion, but out of 340 delegates there could be found only seven men willing to support it. But when all those injunctions to which my friend Mr. Shackleton referred appeared it caused us to read industrial history and to look into politics in a way which we had never previously done. We began to ask ourselves this question, How is it and why is it that trade unionism exists? Does it not exist to protect ourselves against the domination of capital? Does it not exist because we can not trust our employers with either our conditions of labor or our wages? If we can not trust them with those things, and we appoint men out of our own ranks as presidents, secretaries and executive members, why, in Heaven's name, do the men you can not trust with those things yet be trusted by us and sent to Parliament to make the laws we live under? In Lancashire and Yorkshire we had members of our organizations-Lancashire was absolutely Conservative and Yorkshire was as much given to Liberalism—yet we had the same class of people, members of the same church, members of the same football team and members of the same unions, and members of the same friendly society. Their in-

to the conclusion that we had been green all the time. Political Difference Must Be Cast Aside.

Now, Mr. Chairman, it appears to me in this country you are in much the same position. You may not be color blind like us, but you are very much in the position of the man who mixed his drinks one-half of you can see nothing but eagles and the other half see stars. What you have to realize is that your political differences must be cast aside, as we have cast them aside; that you must nail the colors of the Labor Union to the mast and make that your politics. In the old country it was charged that our policy was a policy of bread and butter. I don't know that the higher classes have had any different policies than that and I don't know that we can be very much blamed for seeking to get a better share of the wealth the workers produce than has ever been the case before. Your problems in this country are not the same as ours with the unemployed, and the policy we have nailed on our banner, so far as that question is concerned is: "Work for all who are willing to work," or in other words, "Work for the workless and food for the foodless.

In 1898 or 1899 we had that famous resolution at the Plymouth College, which brought the present Labor Party into existence. The invitation was extended when the conference was held to trades unions, co-operators and all Socialist societies. The co-operators did not join with us, but the Socialist bodies did, and for two years we went on very harmoniously together. Then one section of the Socialists seceded from us because of the fact that we were not prepared to swallow their particular nostrum. It was a case of the tail wagging the dog, and we were not prepared for that. When it was first formed, the only income we had was ten shillings per thousand members per annum. It was a beginning, but we could do very little with that. Two years after that we formed the Parliamentary Maintenance Fund, the per capita tax being a penny per member per annum. Two or three years after that the million workers affiliated agreed almost unanimously to double the per capita tax. Up to the end of the present year we have contributed directly 75.522 pounds for the purposes of the Labor Party. The affiliation fees for eight years have amounted to 4,916 pounds. The total expenditure from the Parliamentary Fund has been 16,606 pounds. We have contested at least 54 constituencies and spent 54,000 pounds. But while that is the tax, so far as the Labor Party as a party is concerned, the unions themselves have spent a great deal more money that that, because in most of the constituencies we have got to keep up an organization.

Funds to Push the Work.

You know you can not work an organization unless there be some capital to grease the wheels. We realize that we can not organize unless we have some money to spend, not money with which to bribe people, but simply to keep the machine running. The Labor Party has not money to spend so fair as Dorcas Societies and so far as donations to Mothers' Meetings are concerned. In our country you know the richer the man the better his chance of getting a call, and a great many of that kind of people say it has been a real bless ing that the Labor Party has arisen, because now they have a chance of saying they are not going to subscribe to these various organizations

You can see how within those last few years our party has grown so strong, so important and powerful a factor in the lives of the people. It used to be that we sent delegates to London to the members of Parliament, begging them, pleading with them, almost getting down on our knees and praying to them to suppoort some particular measure labor was interested in. Now trade unionists do not need to send delegates to the House of Commons; a letter does it, a letter to the secretary of the party, saying: "My trade is interested in such and such a measure," inclosing all particulars, and inside the House of Commons we do the rest.

With respect to the work of the Labor Party within the House Commons-we are only thirty, and find that too few for the work that is to be done, but we divide ourselves into little groups of two or three, and as many bills as we can get through are allotted to these little committees. They go through them line by line and clause by clause to see if there is anything that will be detrimental to the interests of labor, or if anything can be done to improve them in labor's interests. The work in the House of Commons is not only confined to them, but what are known in this country as franchises come before small committees in the House of Commons. It is interesting work and one only requires to get inside to enable them to perceive the methods adopted by the capitalistic classes for the purpose of robbing the workers.

I will now come to the Workmen's Compensation Act. As my colleague has said, I had the privilege of serving upon that commit-Mr. Shackleton and the whip of our party, Mr. Henderson, were on the Selection Committee in the House of Commons and they put up a fight that labor might be adequately represented on that committee. Out of our thirty members we had fifteen placed on that particular committee. The moment the fifteen were selected we took hold of the bill and went through it line by line and clause by clause so that we might give, if possible, effect to the demand of organized labor as expounded in the Trades Union Congress in the proposed new measure.

What Labor Can Do.

Now, the history is somewhat interesting, and I think it is a demonstration of what labor can do when organized and determined. During the life of the previous Parliament we had been unable to get the government to grant us any legislation. When, however, the new government came into power, along with the Trades Dis-putes bill, they introduced the Workmen's Compensation bill, but it was a good disappointment to us, as it was introduced by the gov-ernment. While it extended the provisions of the measure in some respects it retrograded in many others. It was proposed in the new bill that only in workshops or factories where five or more men were employed should there be compensations for accidents. That meant ruling out thousands of men who were then enjoying the benefits of the measure. There was no provision for clerks, warehouse men or shop assistants. We took exception to those things when the measure was being read a second time in the House of Commons. When it got upstairs we found ourselves plump up against the government time and again, but we insisted that the bill should cover all workmen. We said if small concerns were unable to meet any liabilities under the act a clause should be put in the but making insurance compulsory, or the government should start a system of State insurance compulsory upon all employes. We pointed out that the man in the small factory had a wife and family dependent upon him the same as the man in the large factory; that he required to eat as well as the other chap; that he required medical attendance, clothing and all other comforts of life exactly in the same way. The government gave in upon that point. Then they brought in a clause dealing with the clerks and warehouse men, giving compensation where only three or more were employed. We brought forth the same argument with respect to them, with the result that the government caved in and made the act apply to one employe as well as to a hundred.

The new act also includes domestic servants for the first time, a wonderfully good provision for that particular class of labor. also affects the man who is a body servant of every kind and description. It includes seamen, and even the master of a steamer is included in the measure. The only exceptions are men who enter into contracts or agreements with one another for the purpose of working their own fishing crafts.

We did not get some of the things we wanted. The old maximum of three hundred pounds for a fatal accident still holds. Where an insurance company comes along and gives a widow less than she is legally entitled to, as soon as anyone finds out that fact the agreement has no binding force and the widow can sue in court for the balance of the money. When the accident prevents work for two or more weeks, payment now dates from the first day. Under the old act the workman got nothing for the first fortnight of his accident.

Another good feature is that where apprentices or young persons are permanently injured their compensation is open to review every year, so that their wages may rise up until the time they would have become journeymen and they would get the maximum under the acts. If a man or woman was crippled for life, under the old act, the employer could claim that the weekly compensation be computed for a lump sum, and sometimes men were intimidated into taking a sum that was absolutely inadequate. Now there is a provision of the act that where a man has been permanently disabled for life, if the employer desires to commute he must give an amount equal to the exchange of the postoffice savings bank annuity scheme or the Consolidated Fund, an amount equal to 75 per cent of the actuarial valuation of the weekly compensation the man is receiving, and if by any means the man gets less then an agreement would not stand and he could go for the employer for the balance any time thereafter.

Then another novel feature is that industrial diseases are treated almost for the first time as accidents. Under the old act the miner's 'beat knee" or "beat hand" were not accidents; but under the new act these are treated as accidents, and anyone who knows as to that particular occupation know that many miners are thrown out of work as a consequence of those particular forms of accident.

Under the new act any trade can make a demand upon the Home Secretary for an inquiry if they have discovered in their particular trade any disease peculiar to its calling. The Home Secretary then holds an inquiry, and if the workmen prove their case that particular disease, by what is known as an administrative order, is scheduled as an accident. Since the passing of the measure in 1906, the Home Secretary, during its passage, having made certain promises, on the first of May of this year, as a result of inquiries he had held, scheduled 18 different diseases as accidents. Some of them I will quote to you without giving the medical names. I am rather afraid of my Greek pronunciation: Arsenical poisoning, ulceration of the skin or eye, due to men working amidst pitch, tar, etc. Scrotal, epethellam, the disease that chimney sweeps are heirs to. Glanders, from the care of horses and other animals. Nystagmus, a disease of the eye peculiar to miners working in dark places. Then there is compressed air illness. A new addition is the miner's "beat elbow." You will see from this that we have gone stages ahead of any other civilized country with respect to our Workmen's Compensation Act. We do not mean to say we are satisfied. There can be no finality to legislation; there can be no standing still as long as there are human wrongs to right.

Suffering From the Same Causes.

We suffer, as I said in the beginning, from the same sort of evils you suffer from in this country, and you get maligned in the same way. It is wonderful the kind of characters labor leaders get. was my misfortune to be traveling with nine other people in a railway compartment. I was evidently unknown to the other people. A big strike I had been taking an interest in was mentioned, and I heard myself described as a drunkard and wife-beater, and that my children were running about dirty, ragged and neglected. When I got to my destination I lowered a window, raised my hat and said, Gentlemen, I am the individual you have been discussing, and I am very much obliged to you for your certificate of character." was a silence you could have felt and I went away. Have we not been vilified all the years of our lives? And yet I do not know of any body of men who have done more for the uplifting of humanity than the labor agitator, unless it be the labor agitator's wife, and I don't think she gets sufficient credit for the many sacrifices she makes to the common cause.

I am glad to have been here and to have had the opportunity of talking to you, and my hope is that each one of us in season and out of season may keep our hands to the plow. What better service can any man render to humanity than seeking to uplift his fellows? My only hope is that when my span of life comes to an end I may hear the whisper of the Angel of Death, saying: "Well done, good and is the communication of the rest." faithful servant; enter into thy rest.'

SOCIALISM, POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE. By Robert

Rives La Monte. Published by Chas. Kerr & Co., Chicago. This latest addition to the Standard Socialist Series is a fine little volume which we can recommend to our readers. It contains some new points and some old questions presented in a new light and more popularly presented. Price, 50 cents. For sale at Labor Book Department, 324 Chestnut street.



The Compensation Act.

But the great fight was over what was known as the "Old Man" clause. When a man was sixty years of age he was to be allowed to contract out of the act. We believed that would be an injury to all workers and fought against it. The Home Secretary, who was in charge of the bill, said if we persevered with that we might lose the bill. We were not to be intimidated by any covert threat and fought the thing out. In some of the cases where we were beaten in the committee when it got back to the House of Commons and got to the report stage we had the whole House with us and the bill materially strengthened.

Several of the features of the bill are entirely new and novel, so far as our country is concerned. Formerly the mother of an illegitimate son or daughter had no standing in the eyes of the law, and for the first time in the Workmen's Compensation Act a mother supterests in all these things were identical, yet when we came to poli-tics the one saw red and the other saw blue, but the both of us came both and been married according to to the laws of the church. Under the Auspices of

3 MASS MEETINGS

St. Louis Socialist Party

SPEAKER:

National Organizer George H. Goebel

GEO. H. GOEBEL, National Organizer, will speak at LUECKE'S HALL, 22d and Madison, Sunday afternoon, Nov.

24, at 2 o'clock.

JODD'S HALL, 7801 South Broadway, Sunday evening, Nov. 24, at 8 o'clock.

UNION HALL, Broadway and Benton, Nov. 26, at 8 p. m. All welcome. Admission free.

Socialist News Review

ST. LOUIS SOCIALISTS, ATTENTION.

General Meeting of Local St. Louis, Socialist Party. Local St. Louis will hold a general meeting Sunday evening, Dec. 1, 8 o'clock, at Delabar Hall, Broadway and Elm street. The annual election of officers and other important business to be transacted

Bring your membership card. OTTO KAEMMERER, Secretary.

MINISTER TURNS SOCIALIST.

The Rev. Harvey Dee Brown, pastor of the First Baptist Church in Kenosha, Wis., announced his conversion to Socialism and his retirement from the Baptist ministry.

DON'T MISS

The St. Louis Goebel meetings. Comrades should attend. Bring your friends along! Comrade Goebel has not been heard in St. Louis since 1902. See announcement in another column of St. Louis Labor.

BEN HANFORD A VERY SICK MAN.

Comrade Ben Hanford's many friends will be pained to learn that he is in poor health. His mother writes under date of Nov. 9 that he is a very sick man. His present address is Leesburg, Fla.

PROSPECTS FOR ADAMS' ACQUITTAL.

From the west comes information to the effect that the outlook for the acquittal of Adams is bright, and that preparation is being made to go ahead with the Pettibone trial on the 20th inst.

KIRKPATRICK IN MILWAUKEE.

Comrade G. R. Kirkpatrick of Akron, O., spoke in two successful meetings in Milwaukee last Monday and Tuesday. Comrade Carl D. Thompson is on a lecture tour in the state of Wisconsin.

THE PEORIA SOCIALIS TIS GOING TO MOVE.

The Peoria Socialist will cease to exist under this name. Arrangements have been made with the comrades in Indianapolis, Ind., to have the paper transferred to that city and issued there under the name of Indiana Socialist.

PITTSBURG READY FOR NEXT CAMPAIGN.

Pittsburg (Pa.) Socialists are actively engaged in preparing for the big fight next year. Under date of Nov. 11, Organizer Slayton forwarded report of work undertaken for month of November, showing the spirit of progress that permeates the movement there.

FROM A FRIEND OF THE LABOR PRESS.

We take pleasure in publicly thanking "A Friend" for another \$10 donation for the Socialist labor press. While "A Friend" is not an active worker in the Socialist and Labor movement, he appreciates the great work the comrades are doing, and his appreciation is expressed by his financial contributions to our press.

THE SWEDISH-AMERICAN SOCIALIST ORGAN.

The Swedish Weekly "Svenska Socialesten," published at Rockford, Ill., and formerly conducted by Comrade Patterson, has been purchased by the Swedish Socialist Club of that city. This publica-tion deserves the support of Swedish Comrades throughout the country. Write O. H. Ogren, P. O. Box 2115, Rockford, Ill., for sample copy.

A LEAFLET BY BERGER.

Comrade Victor L. Berger has prepared a fine leaflet on the present high prices. It is addressed to the housewives. It will be printed in English, German, Polish, Jewish, Slavonian and Bohemian. are about 50,000 Hungarians living in and around Chicago. They Twenty-five thousand copies have already been ordered for house-

ST. LOUIS LABOR.

PEOPLE CAN NOT VOTE FOR SCHOOL BOARD.

Through a veto of the mayor of Milwaukee, and a parliamentary juggle of the minority in the city council, the special election for a school board has been finally defeated. This means that the people of Milwaukee will not be allowed to vote for school directors for two years to come. But everybody knows that the real reason for the defeat of the elective school board was the fear that the Social-Democrats would elect a majority of the board, so this defeat is virtually an acknowledgement of the strength of the Socialists.

WANTED-OLD COPIES OF "THE COMRADE" AND "THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST REVIEW.'

Wanted-Back numbers of the "Comrade" for the months of June, July, August, September and December, 1904, and the months of February and April, 1905; also back numbers of the "International Socialist Review" for the months of April and July, 1905. Comrades who have any, or all of the above copies desired, are requested to notify "Comrade," care St. Louis Labor, 324 Chestnut street, St. Louis, Mo., by postal card and state the dates of their numbers and the price.

SOCIALIST IN MILWAUKEE PARK COMMISSION.

One of the Socialist members of the Milwaukee Metropolitan Park Commission, Camrade C. B. Whitnall, has suggested some capital ideas for the improvement of the park system. One is a system of neighborhood parks of about ten acres each, every park to contain "a library, open day and evening, reading rooms, gymnasiums, bath-ing facilities, clubrooms and auditoriums." The Milwaukee Sentinel (Republican) is much opposed to this plan. While it recognizes Comrade Whitnall "as an expert landscape gardener and a forester of scientific scholarship," it declares that the report contains "so many visionary and socialistic theories" as to be of little value. If Comrade Whitnall had only suggested automobile driveways, instead of arrangements for the benefit of the working class, he no doubt would have met the approval of the capitalistic Sentinel.

IMPORTANT CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES

By a vote of 4,458 for and 361 against, the following was adopted as Section 9 of the National Socialist Party Constitution: "Section 9-In case of controversy in any state as to the validity of the title of its officers and the question of recognition by the national organizer, a referendum of the membership of said state to determine the question may be taken in the following manner: A call signed by not less than one-third of the total membership of the state in good standing at the time of the controversy arose, asking the national executive committee to conduct a referendum of the said state membership for the election of officers for the position in dispute shall be filled with the national secretary. Upon receiving such call, the national executive committee shall conduct a referendum of the membership of said state for the election of officers for the position in dispute. All locals appearing on the state list at the national headquarters in good standing at the time the controversy arose shall be privileged to make nominations, and all members in good standing at that time shall be entitled to vote.'

POLITICIAN COMES TO GRIEF.

An amusing incident took place at a Socialist rally held in the City Hall at Haverhill, Mass. Franklin H. Wentworth and James F. Carey were the speakers. During Comrade Carey's address he as-serted that American civilization was degenerate. This aroused the patriotic ire of John J. Brimblecom, a Republican politician, who protested that the statement was not true. He was offered the platform for fifteen minutes to refute Carey's statement. Brimblecom had the courage of his convictions, but it deserted him when he took the rostrum and faced the 800 Socialists, who looked up at him with amusement written all over their faces. Words failed him and all that he could say was that he was a firm believer in Americanism and that he didn't believe that the city was going to the dogs and that there was a middle class, many of whom owned their own homes and were reasonably prosperous. He could get no further, however, and after floundering about for a few minutes he finally decided that discretion was the better part of valor, and he left the platform amid loud applause. Comrade Carey took advantage of this incident not down on the program of the evening to ridicule the Republican party, of which Mr. Brimblecom is a member, and the Democratic party as well. Comrade Carey had nothing to answer, as the exhibition of the politician was a partial confirmation of Comrade Carey's statement.

SOCIALISM AMONG THE HUNGARIANS.

The national office at last came to a striking point in spreading its wings of activity among the Hungarian workers of this country, who emmigate by thousands monthly into the new world. Not long ago it was a hard problem for the national office to do anything among Hungarian workers because it could not secure an organizer who could speak Hungarian and assure the national office that the work carried on by such organizer would answer all requirements of the party. Since the month the Hungarian workers of Chicago and vicinity have shown a great activity in organizing all unattached Hungarian workers into the movement of the great proletarian movement. Hungarian workers in Chicago have three flourishing branches, with a membership of great activity and big field to convert other indifferent workers, owing to the fact that there have alrea inaugur ated a central ommittee whose secretar organizer, George Eisler, is doing all in his power to agitate colonies and settlements of Hungarians. George Eisler, under the direction of the national office of the Socialist party, will visit South Bend, Ind., for the purpose of organization work among the 300 Hungarians in that town on Nov. 22, 23 and 24. Eisler intends to hold a lecture in South Bend on "The Industrial History of the United States," in order to familiarize the Hungarian workers with the true history of their newly adopted land.

Then these two young girl mothers went straight back and two sixfoot policemen led them away to jail again before they had spoken five sentences. Bail was refused by the chief of police for all these women, though \$100 each was offered to secure their appearance for trial.

SAMPLE COPIES OF LABOR will be sent to the address of anyone interested. Comrade, try this plan on your shopmates and see how well it works. Don't get into an argument and lose your temper, but get Labor in his hands and he will convince himself.

DAY AND EVENING CLASSES.

Individual Instruction-2106 Lafayette Avenue.

If you want to learn English, thoroughly and quickly, join Mrs. S. Woodman's private classes. One course of private instruction will help you more than many months in the public night schools. Call on Mrs. Woodman, 2106 Lafayette avenue, for particulars.

SEND US THE NAME and address of people interested in Socialism and sample copies of Labor will be sent them. This is the easiest and best way to get subscribers for our press. Try it and see.

LITERARY EVENING AND DANCE

The tenth Anniversary and Jubilee

of the Bund, the Jewish labor federation will be celebrated Saturday evening, Nov. 30, 1907. Mr. Wincherowsky of New York, an old timer in the Socialist movement of this country, will be the speaker of the evening. Comrades and friends are invited. There will be a dance after the speaking.



Bartenders' Union Local 51

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to-house distribution by the ward branches of Milwaukee, with more wards still to follow.

SOCIALISTS PROTEST.

Socialist Mass Meetings were held all over Spain, in which the comrades protested against the expulsion from French territory of the Spanish Socialist Leaders Iglesias and Willms, during their recent visit in Paris, where they were to address public mass meetings arranged by the French Socialists for the purpose of protesting against international warfare.

THE COUNTESS IS STILL A SOCIALIST.

The countess of Warwick has just returned from a visit to the United States and is more than ever devoted to her socialistic ideals. She says: "I am angry when I see, not workmen alone, but every class, ignorant of the splendid future which might be preparing for them if they would cease to act like the man with the muck rake and lift their eyes and survey the prospect about them."

KEIR HARDIE'S STATEMENT.

Keir Hardie, one of the Socialist members of Parliament, voiced the sentiments of English Socialists when he said at Bradford, Eng., a year ago: "It becomes increasingly evident that Socialism in Great Britain will come through the municipalities-municipal trams, municipal water, municipal gas, municipal electricity, municipal coal, municipal bread and municipal land. These things are all putting the people, or will put them, in possession and control of the essen-tials of life, and that is what Socialism aims at."

THOSE "DISASTROUS" ELECTIONS IN ENGLAND.

Under the heading "Socialist Growth," the Mirror has the following to say on the recent elections in England: Municipal elections in England are said to have been disastrous to the Socialists, but the statement is not quite true. The Socialists went it alone in those elections. Didn't combine with Liberals or other candidates. Thus where they offered candidates they had no help from other

SOCIALIST WOMEN ARRESTED AT STREET MEETINGS.

Under date of Nov. 14 the following is reported from Seattle, Wash .: Tonight in Pike Place, in the far out-of-the-way corner, 200 people witnessed the most astonishing piece of police tyranny ever seen-even in Seattle. Four Socialist women attempted to address a perfectly orderly crowd and were "run in" by four stalwart policemen under orders from Chief Wappenstein and "Labor" Mayor Moore. Every one pitied the patrolmen. As one poor cop said: "This is fierce." Mrs. Hattie W. Titus was the first. She sang the So-cialist "Ninety and Nine," three verses, and was not molested. The officers plainly had received no orders to cover singing. She began to talk of the "American Revolution" and was promptly told to stop. Mrs. Titus replied: "I have a right to speak here," and she was ar-rested and placed in the patrol. The next to mount the stand was Mrs. Floyd Hiyde, with her 7-months-old baby in her arms. She had barely said, "We are going to have free speech, even if we have to go to jail with our babies," when another bold officer led her away to the patrol box. Then Mrs. Hortense Wagenknecht, holding her yearold little girl in her arms, stood up in the place just vacated by Mrs. Hyde, declaring: "This may be a laughing matter to some of you men, but not for us mothers. It's a pretty serious thing to go to jail with one's baby." Then she was arrested. Hardly had Mrs. Wagenknecht stepped down when Mrs. Dr. Fiset sprang forward and took her place. She began to tell how she became a Socialist, mentioned Upton Sinclair's book and was arrested by Sergt. Mc-Donald. The crowd cheered Mrs. Fiset fully two minutes before Thus where they offered candidates they had no help from other parties. They did not win many places, but their vote as a party increased at almost every polling place. So, too, the Socialists, go-ing it alone, withdrew their strength from the Liberals and gave a Conservative victory in many constituencies. The best proof that Socialism has gained rather than lost is found in Balfour's call to the country to rally all parties to fight the Socialists. she could begin and after her arrest they broke out and sang "Sweet Land of Liberty." At the jail Mrs. Wagenknecht and Mrs. Hyde were