

National Building Trades Department in Convention

With Over 400,000 Members the Organization Becomes a Powerful Factor

of the American Federation of Labor has become a powerful factor in the take up much of the convention's time. The Brotherhood of Carpeuters an American labor movement. It is expected that the membership will reach the half-million mark within less than two years.

The Building Trades Department opened its annual convention last Monday morning at the Southern Hotel, with sixty delegates present. It was a gathering of representatives of organized wage-workers second only to the American Federation of Labor convention, as far as membership, power and influence was concerned.

Monday, November 28.

President James Kirby called the delegates to order, and introduced President Louis Philippi of the Central Trades and Labor Union, who appealed to the convention to bring about unity of action in the building trades, because the employers of this and other cities were preparing for a bitter contest next spring. Duncan, James O'Connell, Lennon and Alpine of the American Federation Council also addressed the delegates. The Denver Building Trades Council challenged the seating of the delegates of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, but the protest was overruled and the delegates were seated.

Splendid Progress Reported.

A motion not to admit delegates of local councils to voice and vote was carried. President Kirby submitted his annual report, in which he called attention to the splendid progress of the department. This is one of the greatest steps, he said, toward bringing about better co-operation and solidarity among the building trades of America. There have been bitter jurisdiction disputes during the year, some of which have been amicably adjusted, while others have caused deep wounds that can only be healed by the kind influence of time. Many craft differences must yet be overcome before a general harmonious work in the building trades is possible, but the department can do much good in that direction. As the labor movvement has no military or police power to enforce its rules concerning the internal relations, every effort should be made in an educational and conciliatory way to bring about the desired result.

The Working Card.

Prior to the last convention the department had issued one hundred and twenty-five thousand (125,000) working cards, while during the last year this number had increased to two hundred and fifty thousand (250,-000. The report dealt extensively with the Electrical Workers' troubles and expressed the hope that some way might be found to settle the differences. The internal lights between the Hod Carrirs' International and the Independent Hou Carriers Union also took up a considerable part of the report, and closed with the recommendation that there was hardly anything else to do but to stand by the International, although it is by no means free of some of the responsibility for the dissensions.

The entire report reflected many complicated problems caused by the jurisdiction claims of the local and national unions in the building trades.

Over 400,000 Members.

Secretary Spencer read his annual report, according to which the Building Trades Department now has a membership of four hundred and two thousand eight hundred and sixty-four (402,864). Thirty-eight local charters have been issued since the last convention. The total receipts for the year were twenty thousand three hundred and ninety-six dollars (\$20,-396), and the expenditures eighteen thousand eight hundred and fifty-one dollars (\$18,851).

The department is composed of twenty International, two State and 125 local Trades Councils. The convention, after some debate, decided to have open sessions.

Tuesday, November 29.

The convention held but a short session, as most of the committees were not yet ready to report. President Kirby, in his annual report, made some recommendation in connection with the Electrical Workers' factional quarrels which caused quite a stir among the local building trade unions. After reciting the troubles between the McNulty and the Reid factions, Mr. Kirby concluded, with the advice that the Electrical Workers' locals belonging to the Reid faction should no longer be recognized by the local Building Trades Councils, and that in cities where such locals are still affiliated steps should be taken to unseat them.

Within less than four years the National Building Trades Department | Structural Iron Workers. A number of disputes are still pending and wi the Steam Fitters will have to settle some of their disputes in this conver tion. If not, they will be thrown out of the department, provided the E ecutive Council's recommendation is concurred in. The Paperhangers an Composition Roofers have settled their dispute satisfactorily to both pa ties. The St. Louis Stationary Engineers demand that the convention com pel the local council to award the work of operating motors on hoists t the Engineers, instead of to the Electrical Workers.

Bad Situation in Washington, D. C.

One of the worst and most detrimental internal fights seems to exis between the Brotherhood of Carpenters and the Amalgamated Carpenter in Washington, D. C., because all efforts of the executive officers of the de partment to establish peace and harmony have failed. The result is a dis ruption of the Washington Building Trades Council. In this connection th Executive Council says:

"The unfortunate conflict in Washington amply demonstrates the wisdom for a settlement of this internecine trade quarrel for all time by an embrace of the recommendation made by your council one year ago. At the same time the statement is warranted that if some positive, clear and determined stand is not taken toward a total elimination of this struggle for supremacy between these warring factions, then it may be accepted for granted that the grievance will multiply in full force and effect until our several councils will have become involved and our affiliated internationals embroiled. The very tenets of our movement, however, demand that the further progress of this trouble be arrested."

Local Council Delegates Enter Protest.

F. A. Fettridge, Newark (N. J.) Building Trades Council; W. J. Mc Cain, Kansas City (Mo.) Building Trades Council; A. M. Huddell, Boston Building Trades Council; P. J. Morrin, St. Louis Building Trades Council W. S. Linhoff, Denver, Colo.; William B. Benson, District Building Trade Council, and J. Wilkinson, East St. Loui,s Ill., submitted the following reso lution, which was referred to the Committee on Laws:

"Whereas, We find that President Kirby ruled at the Denver convention that a delegate from a local council had a right to at-

which we we we without a right to vote, and "Whereas, The Credentials Committee of the Tampa conven-

tion recommended that the delegates from the local councils of Balimore, Pittsburg and Chicago be allowed the privilege of the floor without a vote; and

"Whereas, That report was accepted and the delegates seated, and

"Whereas, The Credentials Committee of this convention reported that protests had been made against the seating of delegates from local councils, and

"Whereas, The report of that committee was accepted, thereby denying the light of local councils to be heard on matters affecting their council, and

"Whereas, We, the undersigned delegates, representing local councils, hereby enter our protest against the action of this convention in denying representatives of local councils a seat upon the floor; therefore, be it

"Resolved. That the delegates from local councils that have credentials at this convention be seated upon the floor with a voice upon matters pertaining to their local council, without a vote."

Thursday evening the delegates were entertained at a smoker given in their honor by the I. A. Journeymen Steamfitters and Helpers, No. 29, a Lemp's Park Hall. The convention will be in session till Saturday.

The city of St. Louis and a number of counties, where good, con structive work was done, show a splendid and solid growth of our move ment. Scott, St. Francois, Greene, Dunklin, Christian, Barry, St. Clair, St. Louis, Stoddard, Vernon, Wayne and a number of other counties hav made a steady, substantial gain.

Missouri Socialist Vote

The following table of the Socialist Party vote in the State of Missouri from 1900 to 1910 furnishes food for thought.

MISSOURI SOCIALIST VOTE FROM 1900 TO 1910.

				-		
	Counties.	1900.	1904.	1906.	1908.	1910.
ill	Adair	21	181	100	270	242
nd	Andrew	17	9	10	15	13
n- lx-	Atchison	14	$21 \\ 19$	17 24	18 15	25 16
nd	Barry	27	90	124	138	147
ur-	Barton	83	196	. 169	192	184
m-	BatesBenton	106 29	$90\\13$	47 13	83 19	113 26
to	Bollinger	13		15	27	. 45
	Boone	21	7	10	28	54
	Buchanan Butler	57	202 184	$\begin{array}{c}149\\131\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c}167\\143\end{array}$	248
st	Caldwell	13	2	5	. 145	197 6
rs	Callaway	8	5	8	13	9
e-	Camden Cape Girardeau	8 27	4 15	$23 \\ 34$	33 28	23
is-	Carroll	23	31	26	31	57 44
he	Carter	_3	19	11	57	57
	Cass Cedar	75	88 28	$54 \\ 39$	108 60	70 88
	Chariton	26	. 9	17	. 12 ,	18
1	Christian	16	59	130	146	169
	Clark Clay	10	25	3 . 13	$5 \\ 25$	$12 \\ 13$
1	Clinton	11	4	2	1	15
	Cole	15	18	21	28	23
- 3	Cooper Crawford	17 22	8103	11 98	9 52	16 43
	Dade	44	47	29	41	34
	Dallas	7	8	11	10	6
	Davies De Kalb	21 8	2	. 17	8	11 9
	Dent	8	4	19	. 33	50
1	Douglas	14	150	153	281	202
	Dunklin Franklin	33 18	14 65	17 65	$\frac{262}{121}$	$368 \\ 115$
c-	Gasconade	15	4	11	13	16
on	Gentry	17 93	$\begin{array}{c} 43\\ 416\end{array}$	20	$ \begin{array}{r} 24 \\ 453 \end{array} $	27
1;	Greene Grundy	93 14	410	$379 \\ 13$	455	$562 \\ 28$
es	Harrison	19	3	. 11	15	12
0-	Henry	39	35	$36 \\ 12$	$61 \\ 32$	48
18.3	Hickory	$ 10 \\ 18 $	8 2	12	32 14	35 6
	Howard	10	18	9	7	8
	Howell	38	119	134	204	189
	Iron	5 494	1,277	-3 764	6 904	$17\\1,034$
	Jasper	327	1,107	. 777	1,026	1,024
	Jefferson	$ 14 \\ 37 $	45	$53 \\ 31$	$65 \\ 69$	90 56
	Johnson	12	15	24	25	24
	Laclede	7	44	.30	49	51
	Lafayette	22 61	17 258	$\frac{28}{255}$.	98 301	$-105 \\ 281$
	Lawrence	26	20	17	20	201
	Lincoln	18	10	9	6	4
	Linn	$10 \\ 29$	111	33 42	77 42	61 35
	Livingston McDonald	22	74	42	80	92
	Macon	133	94	72	172	132
	Madison	6 3	16	24 3	49 5	$39 \\ 15$
	Marion	21	66	50	149	125
	Mercer	11	. 8	6	. 9	16
	Miller Mississippi	47	$. \frac{7}{5}$	$31 \\ 4$	62 12	95
	Moniteau	23	22	25	30	32
	Monroe	17	3	8 .	14	29
	Montgomery Morgan	15 6	7 8	11 10	11 11	$11 \\ 25$
	New Madrid	3	7	13	72	.144.
in	Newton	33	184	195	280	286
at	Nodaway Oregon	$53 \\ 27$	37 110	$ 46 \\ 87 $	$52 \\ 119$	39 96
	Osage	10	5	9	.4	11
	Ozark	5	8	18	40	21
-	Pemiscot	14	5	$22 \\ 5$		$132 \\ 5$
n-	Pettis	103	155	152	195	173
e-	Phelps	13	11	8	21	31
St.	Pike' Platte	$12 \\ 4$	· 11 4	$\frac{2}{6}$	$10 \\ 6$	7 8
ve	Platte	. 17	. 11	28	39	45
	Pulaski	2		10	28 52	33 54
	Putnam	16 4	· 48 5	19	11	5

St. Louis Deeply Interested.

Since practically all of the St. Louis electrical workers, as represented by Locals Nos. 1 and 2, are still affiliated with the Building Trades Council. it is not surprising that such a recommendation on the part of the National President of the department caused a general discussion in local building trades circles, as well as among the delegates.

The serious part of the controversy is that the St. Louis Building Trades Council may expect a general attack on the part of the United Builders and Contractors next spring, and internal dissensions of this kind, if and "strictly scientific" Socialists of that locality seeemed to have but forced to extremes, might have evil results to all the building trades unions.

During the afternoon the delegates enjoyed an automobile ride.

Wednesday, November 30.

That jurisdiction disputes in the trade union movement can not be solved by academic discussions and philosophical sky-piloting is best proven by the intricate and complicated problems which confront the convention of the Building Trades Department. No other branch of industry has such a vast number of disputes of this kind a sthe building trades. The annual report of the General Executive Board and the many resolutions introduced during the last two sessions show conclusively that this convention has knotty problems to contend with, the solution of which will depend not only on good will, good judgment and diplomatic ability, but on the development of conditions in the respective departments of employment.

Machinists Want Charter.

The Executive Council reported that applications for charters had been made by the International Association of Machinists, International Brother hood of Boiler Makers and Ship Builders, and the Amalgamated Art Glass Workers, but charters were refused, for the reason that it would conflict with the closing paragraph of Section 1 of the Constitution, which reads:

"Membership shall be confined to national and international building trades organizations that are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and which are universally employed in the building industry, e'ther in erecting, repair or alteration."

However, the Executive Council recommended that some form of cooperation be found whereby harmonious and mutually advantageous results will be accomplished for the Building Trades and Metal Trades Departments.

Jurisdiction Disputes Settled.

Jurisdictional disputes have been adjusted by the department between the following organizations: Cement Workers and Plasterers, Mosaic Tile Layers and Plasterers, Brotherhood of Carpenters and Hod Carriers, Carpenters and Structural Iron Workers, Carpenters and Marble Workers, Sheet Metal Workers and Lathers' International Union, Sheet Metal Workers and

In this connection we wish to draw a comparison between the Soc ist Party vote of St. Louis city and that of Jackson county (Kansas Ci and Jasper county (Joplin). For years our St. Louis movement has b villified by irresponsible and questionable elements and misrepresented our comrades in the state. In Jackson county-i. e., in Kansas City-C fusionism and impossibilism got the upper hand, and instead of build up the local Socialist Party movement the "revolutionists," "clear-cu mission to fulfill, namely, to "purify Local St. Louis" and put the sta of impossibilism on our movement. They were "bravely" assisted by number of "somebodies" in Jasper county, who also neglected their lo movement. The St. Louis comrades, undisturbed by the villifications misrepresentations, continued their hard work of building up their lo movement, and that they have succeeded is shown by the latest elect results, which was accomplished in spite of the fact that the "protesto were on the Kansas City-Joplin side, sitting on the charter, of which local movement was deprived in an outrageously corrupt manner. the St. Louis comrades, even without the charter, remain true to the cialist Party of Missouri and of the United States.

While it took Kansas City six long years to drop from 1277 Socia votes in 1904 to 1034 in 1910, and while the Joplinites managed to h their vote decreased from 1107 in 1904 to 1024 in 1910, the St. Louis rote increased from 4843 to about 8000 in 1910.

A. F. of L. Executive Council and Western Miners.

The American Federation of Labor Executive Council adjourned its session late Monday night without bringing the Western Federation of Miners' question to a final solution. The council will meet again on January 16th, when the United Mine Workers will be in session, in the hope of bringing about an amicable adjustment of the charter problem. The main reason why the charter was not issued may be found in the determined opposition of James O'Connell of the International Machinists, but this opposition will no doubt be overcome. The general officers of the Western miners and of the United Mine Workers declare that there is no power on earth that can keep them any longer apart. The rank and file of both organizations of miners are determined to get together, they say, and they will affiliate or amalgamate in some way within the near future. Lewis, Mitchell, Hayes, Moyer and Mahoney have not the least doubt that the two great miners' organizations of the country will soon be one.

	Putnam	10	40	1.2	04	01
ial-	Ralls	4	5	14	· 11	5
New York	Randolph	36	. 49	20	12	18
ty)	Ray	21	15	16	57	43
een	Reynolds	3	1	. 12	42	25
to	Ripley	3 .	11	7	. 4	40
	St. Charles	34	23	27	42	80
on-	St. Clair	. 21	51	56	72	109
ing	St. Francois	. 17	49	164	439	.667
ts"	St. Genevieve		9	- 4	- 4	. 7
one	St. Louis	100	189	146	514	560
	Saline	29	23	17	31	. 23
mp	Schuyler	2	10	11	. 19	9
y a	Scotland	12	36	7	19	40
cal	Scott	14	17	85	629	934
and	Shannon	15	12	19	62	92
	Shelby	5	5	11	17	17
ocal	Stoddard	32	138	114	277	.339
ion	Stone	15	53	60	126	78
rs"	Sullivan	17	28	29	20	36
our	Taney	16	43	20	. 53	45
	Texas	. 9	42	39	61	48
But	Vernon	61	190	155	170	197
So-	Warren	27	38	27	42	35
	Washington	3	3	- 8	18	31
	Wayne	13	23	35	84	134
2.5	Webster	16	11	31	75	73
list	Worth	8	1	3	3	6
ave	Wright	11	42	• 45	57	37
city	City of St. Louis	2,750	4,843	5,133	4,901	7,882
city	City of Sti Louistititi		1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1			
	Totals	6,135	12,248	11,528	15,432	19,831

St. Louis city polled 40 per cent of the entire Socialist vote in Missouri. The comrades throughout the state may now sit up and take notice! The vote for our candidates on the State ticket was:

John F. Williams, Supreme Court	. 19,831
Noah Winston, Supreme Court	. 19,702
John Lucky Brown, Superintendent of Schools	. 19,957
Ulysses S. Barnsley, Railroad Commissioner	. 19,905

The S. L. P. vote, four-fifths of which is ours, was: 2229 for Supreme Court, 2219 for Superintendent of Schools, 2198 for Railroad Commissioner.

A total of 22,000 Socialist votes in Missouri looms up good, especially in an "off year" and with the leading local in the state "outchartered."

ROBERT OWEN

Robert Owen, the founder of English Socialism, was born in 1771 at the village of Newtown, Montgom- public mind with his opinions on reeryshire, North Wales. His father carried on, in a small way, the busi- infidelism, and many of his plans ness of saddler and ironmonger. At the age of nine Robert left school, He lost most of his capital in 1825 and was apprenticed to a draper at experience of work in a London shop, he removed to Manchester. Here his success was rapid. When only nineteen years of age he became the manager of a cotton mill, birds of prey. Similar experiments where five hundred people were employed. By his industry, ability and and at Tytherly, in Hampshire, were administrative capacity he soon made this establishment one of the fied success; the latter was a failure. most successful of the kind in Great Britain. His firm purchased the labor exchange system, in which ex-New Lanark Mills in Scotland. change was effected by means of la-Owen, now a partner, determined to develop the principles on which the Manchester house had been so well piloted; that is to say, upon higher. or more disinterested, principles

than those of pure commercialism. Connected with the mills at New Lanark were about two thousand people, five hundred of whom were children, who at a tender age had been sent, as the custom then was, into a perpetual white slavery by the workhouse authorities. Owen found the work people in a state of and misery, degradation, and immorality. He set himself to improve their houses, to encourage habits of temperance and thrift. To him belongs the high honor of being the founder of infant schools in Great Britain. In order to more completel yexe cute his plans, he bought out his partners, who grumbled at what they considered unnecessary delay, and introduced two others, who were content with a maximum profit of 5 per cent. One of these was the great law reformer, Jeremy Bentham; the other the Quaker, William Allen.

While still a young man, Owen had repudiated the prevailing creeds, and had formed for himself a new religion, founded on a "rational system of society," of which the basis was as follows: (a) "That man is a compound being, whose character is formed of his constitution or organization at birth, and of the effects of external circumstances upon it, from birth to death; such original organization and external influences continually acting of their nature. and reacting each upon the other. (b) That the organization of no two human beings is ever precisely similar at birth; nor can art subsequently form any two individuals from infancy to maturity to be precisely similar. (c) That, nevertheless, the constitution of every infant, except in case of organic disease, is capable of being formed into a very inferior or a very superior being, according to the qualities of the external circumstances allowed to influence the constitution from birth."

These principles were the mainspring of his work at New Lanark. The result was the most magnificent which ever rewarded a lover of his born in Wales, nurtured in Scotland These are the conditions forced upon species. New Lanark became the end of the pilgrimage of all good differs materially in principle and blooded proposition called B. B. Cosocial reformers throughout the practice from French, German, or world. Health, plenty and contentment prevailed there. Drunkenness and illegitimacy were almost unknown. The manners of children strained. Perfect concord existed between employer and employed,

But Owen's social theories, unfortunately, became confounded in the ligion, which were regarded as pure were thus checked and discredited. by an experiment in Socialism at Stamford. After a short subsequent New Harmony, Ind., the trial failing torially, says: principally on account of the large number of vagrants, adventurers, and faddists who gathered round the great philanthropist like so many two years ago as 'scalawags, ca at Ralahine, County Clare, Ireland, tried. The former was an unquali-In 1832 he established an equitable change was effected by means of labor notes, the middleman being superseded. The word "Socialism" first became current in the discussions of the Association of All Classes of All Nations, founded by Owen in 1835. Owen worked indefatigably during the next ten years for the general adoption of his principles. By 1846, as the result of his exertions, the cooperative movement was established. He died in his native town in 1858, at the age of 87. We owe to this great man the initiation of factory

> schools, co-operation and Socialism. It may be convenient to give here Owen's maxims as to "Providing for But being in a staid old democ and Educating the Population." They are as follows:

sanitary legislation, infant

"1. Everyone shall be equally provided through life with the best of everything for human nature by public arrangements, which arrangements shall give the best-known directions to the industry and talents of every individual.

"2. All shall be educated, from infancy to maturity, in the best manner known at the time.

"3. All shall pass through the same general routine of education, domestic teaching and employment "4. All children, from their birth, shall be under the special care of the

community in which they are born; but their parents shall have free access to them at all times. "5. All children shall be trained

and educated together, as children of the same family, and shall be early taught a knowledge of the laws

"6. Every individual shall be encouraged to express his feelings and convictions only; or, in other words. to speak the truth solely upon all oc casions.

"7. Both sexes shall have equal education, rights, privileges and personal liberty; their marriages will arise from the general sympathies of their nature, uninfluenced by artificial distinctions."

I shall now present a brief sum mary of Owen's views on Socialism. He says: "Socialism is a term so variously used by different parties in various countries, that it is necessary to state that British Socialism was and matured in England, and that it American Socialism. British Socialism is the Science of Happiness."

.Arguing that existing society is based on the artificial responsibility tion they had form the elementseducated under Owen's system were of the individual, whereas his ra- and deliberately violated the law. "It charming, graceful and uncon- tional system of society is based on should be remembered that those the non-responsibility of the social tents were erected on a hillside and individual, he proceeds to say that on ground leased and naid for hy

Comer of Alabama

ST. LC

In its latest issue the United Workers' Journal published an tack on the United Mine Worker America and its officials by B. B. mer, the "great Democratic ernor" of Alabama.

In commenting on this attack United Mine Workers' Journal,

"In his virulent eruption he nounces the officials of the U. M of A. who had charge of the s baggers,' etc., and uses other guage against the men on strik that time that shows the way crooked nature of a man who elected as a public servant and posed to be straight. Elected by whole people of the State of bama, he makes oath that he support the constitution of the and of the United States. Bot these constitutions give to every zen the rights of life, liberty and pursuit of happiness. The ink

which he signed this oath of was scarcely dry on the paper which he wrote it before he bega flagrantly violate his oath of and subvert the rights of the m of Alabama.

"Had. Gov. Comer been in zil, Chili or Venezuela his life w have paid for his perfidy; that he had not taken ship before the ple were able to lay hands on government, said to be republica form, in one of the states of United States of America, he away with it, and the corporation patted him on the back and 'Well done," while the miners o state returned to a condition th worse than the slavery of the co men before Abe Lincoln issued

emancipation proclamation. W because they are supposed to be men, and their lives are in man spects lived under conditions w than those in which the negro in ante-bellum times.

"The miners of Alabama to with the increased cost of living the abominable conditions f upon them by the coal corporat assisted by this usurper of the ple's rights, and defamer of men's characters, have to fight er for existence than did the ne before the war.

"The colored men wnen slaves their cabin secured; they had rations allotted to them; if the sick the doctor was sure to come see them. True, the Legrees n apply the lash once in a while, that only smarted the back. The ditions forced upon the Alal miners by Misgovernor Comer de to the miners a decent place to in. It refuses to pay them a wage ficient to feed themselves and fa If there be sickness-and under such conditions there is more of it than otherwise-the miner is left to die, unless he can find a doctor charitable enough to help him and take chances on getting his fee. These conditions are more smarting to free men than is the lash to the back of a slave. the Alabama miner by the coldmer; conditions they were fighting valiantly to be free from, when this monster sent his Hessians and cut down their rents-the only protec-

OUIS	LABOR.	the manufactory of the second		
8	CLEAN ELECTIONS IN MILWAUKEE.	St. Louis Socialist Campaign	Fund.	Paul Dietzel25 Fred Baum25
		Wm. Ruesche, tickets\$	2.00	H. Schuette
Mine	Shorter Hours for Labor-Increas-	Collection, Stric	4.25	Carl Macher50 Rupert Ebner, List No. 195:
n at-	ing Wages.	J. A. Weber,	7.00	Rupert Ebner
ers of B. Co-		Otto Pauls, †	10.90	Jos. Metzger25
Gov-	By Carl D. Thompson.	M. Greising	.50 4.80	Edw. Betz25
	As a result of the recent canvass	M. Poenac kets	1.00	Frank Lipp25 John Samson25
k, the	made by the police department 17,- 283 names have been stricken from	B. Brockmaler, tickets	5.20	Cash
, edi-	the registration lists. People who	P. Frank	.25	G. Schoelpple25
e de-	have been dead for seven years, some	Anton Klaus, tickets Jacob Luetzl, tickets	6.00 2.10	A. Meyerhofer, List No. 126:
M. W.	who left the city four and five years	Collection, New Club Hall.	86.60	A. Meyerhofer
strike	ago, and nobody knows how many fraudulently registered names have	F. J. Kloth, List No. 29:		Hy. Denger
arpet-	all been carried on the registration	Theo. Bennemann John Zwiker	.25	M: Menelik25
ke at	lists year after year. This is contrary	F. J. Kloth	.25 1.00	Otto Langenhan25
arped,	to law, to be sure, but no effort has	Fred Stocker, List No. 134:	1.00	John Kurz10
o was	been made to prevent it heretofore. The present administration has	A. B., Carondelet	2.00	Chas. Bergmann, List No. 66: Mueller
l sup-	taken up the matter vigorously, with	Jacob Luetzl, List No. 175:		Mueller
Ala-	the above result.	Hy. Albrecht O. H. Wilson	.50 .50	S. P. Murray21
e will	As the city is compelled to print	F. Lafferty	.25	W. Bornemann25
state	these names over and over again, the cleaning up of the list will mean an	Geo. Spitz	.25	Robt. Steimel
th of	average saving of \$900 to the city on	Everett Ely, List No. 21: Everett Ely		K. F. Zenz
y citi- nd the	printing alone.	Frank Fronius	.50 .25	Adam Feik
with		W. Balel	.50	Previously reported 1,776.02
office	Last week the first air brakes ap- peared on the cars of the Milwaukee	Frank Roesel	.25	Total to Nov. 22\$1,925.33
er on	street car system. This improvement	Jos. Laminger	.25	0
office	is hailed with delight not only by the	D. W. Walton K. G. Janson	.25	Elected.
niners	people in general, who see in it a	C. Kuhmann	.25	One Congressman, Fifth District
	guarantee of fewer accidents, but also	A. Gutzmann	.25	of Wisconsin; nineteen members of
Bra-	especially by the motormen, who find their work greatly lessened.	H. Hendrick	.25	legislatures in states, as follows:
would is, if	This is ameasure that the mem-	L. Covert R. A. Schmidt	.25	California, Massachusetts, Minne sota, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin
e peo-	bers of the present administration	J. Brunsteiner	.25	with eleven legislative districts re
him.	have been urging for years in the	Carl Macher, List No. 23:		quiring a recount.
cratic	City Council and even in the State Legislature. The greater efficiency of	Alb. Thinschmidt Mat Fair	.25	Citizer Comited
can in of the	the air brake will make the street car	Jos. Roeckel	.25	Cities Carried.
e got	system less murderous by reducing	Geo. Bernhardt	.25	Grand Saline, Texas; Havelock
ations	the number of accidents. In many other ways, too, it will increase the	0. r. nomau	.25	Neb.; East Liverpool, Ohio; Haver- hill, Mass.; Carlton, Minn.;, Colum-
said,	officiency of the service The sir	l oon sommine	.25	bus, Ohio; Glen Carbon, Ill.; Ham
of the hat is	brakes are to be gradually installed	Jos. Schmidt	.25	ilton, Iowa; Herron, Ill.; Brant
olored	on the cars until the whole system is		.50	wood, Wis.; Dalzell, Ill.; Two Har
d his	equipped.	Gus Tschudin	.25	bors, Minn.
Worse	A resolution passed the City Coup-			
ny re-	cil at its last meeting to raise the			
worse	wages of the street employes from			
lived	181 75 to \$9 00 nor day beginning the	You Help the Ca	use of	f Labor by Buying Only
	the policy of the administration to			
o-day, g and	raise wages and particuarly to begin		-	hal Drage
forced	the process of raising wages with		IJ	bel B read
ations,	general policy of the administration			
e peo-	is to raise the conditions of labor on			
good hard-	all public works to the trades union			in that the
egroes	standard as rapidly as possible.	Alwa	ys ins	sist that the
				-
their	Connecticut Socianst voic.		-	
ey got				Label
ie and	Secretary of Connecticut, reports the			L unol
might				
e, but	cialist Party as 12,292, an increase of over 1,500. In 1906 the vote was		is	O
abama				
denies	1908 it was 2.5 per cent and in 1910	EVERY L	0A	F YOU BUY
to live	1	I EVENT L	UA	F IUU DUI
ge suf-				
amily. r such	1906. The big increase this year is			۲
	credited to a systematic distribution			



	a great success. About 1817, at the termination of the great Napoleonic wars, extreme misery prevailed in every country in Europe, owing to the stagnation which followed the artificial inflation of trade. Owen now took his first departure in a purely Socialistic di- rection. In a report communicated to a Committee of the House of Commons on the Poor Laws, he pointed out that the permanent cause of distress was the competition of human labor with machinery, and that the only effective remedy was the united action of men and the subordination of machinery. He recommended that communities of about twelve hundred persons	the new conditions of society will place the onus of forming a good, physical, intellectual, moal and prac- tical character on society; because society, when it has the knowledge, has the means and power to form good or evil conditions around all; and because, as these conditions are, so must the individuals become to their individual varieties by the their individual varieties by their natural organization of each. * * The arrangements of the system which has hitherto prevailed over the earth have been made with the di- rect view to endeavor to obtain the greatest amount of wealth and power for a limited number of individuals, regardless of happiness to the pro- ducers of this wealth and power.	in every respect a wilful destruction of private porperty, a destruction by the Governor of the homes that had been bought and paid for and on which there was not a cent owing. "Had that act been committed in some of the older monarchical coun- tries in Europe, Comer would have been impeached and cast into prison, but in an oligarchy like the one created by him in the free State of Alabama it was slightly thought of, and some of the people applauded the abominal act. Some day, if this continues to be sanctioned, the peo- ple of that state will awaken to find all their liberties gone. Then they will arouse themselves to the knowl- edge that they by their own acts have	Far from being an exceptional case in his district, Bailey's people, now serving their white taskmasters, make up the large majority of the farm labor in the State of Alabama. And the Supreme Court of the State of Alabama holds that this involun- exercise of the police powers of the state. The Department of Justice claims that this treatment of the negro farm hands is peonage, and a decision upon the matter by the Supreme Court of the United States will not only affect Alabama, but many other States as well. A determined defense of its laws will be made by the State of Ala- bama under the guidance of Attorney	 You get the BEST Tobacco handled and made into Cigars b EXPERT WORKMEN. We do not advertise on billboards and take the cost of the advertise ment out of the quality of our goods. F. R. Rice Mercantile Cigar Co., St. Louis. Me GET YOUR HAMMER AND KNOCK THE BREAD TRUST. KEEP ON KNOCKING TILL THE SIDEWALK IS CLEARED OF ALL THE HEYDT-FREUND-MCKINNEY-CONDON- HAUCK-HOERR-WELLE-BOETTLER-HOME AND ST. LOUIS BAKERIES BREAD BOXES ALL THESE FIRMS ARE OWNED BY THE BOY
•	These people would live in one large building of quadrangular form, with a public kitchen and mess room. Each family should have its own pri- vate apartments, and the entire care of the children until the age of three, after which they should be brought up by the community, the parents having access to them at proper times. The communities might be established by individuals, by par- ishes, by counties, or by the state. Work and the enjoyment of its re- sults should be in common. This was volutary Socialism. The Times, the Morning Post, and many of the leading or best known-men, includ- ing the Duke of Kent, father of Queen. Victoria, received with great favor Owen's scheme for the aboli-	ments for producing and distributing wealth and carrying forward the bus- iness of life—the whole will be ac- complished in the most simple and easy manner, by the arrangement of a few good but effective general con- ditions, which will suffice to govern	"This misgovernor now adds in- sult to injury by denouncing as scala- wags, carpetbaggers, etc., all the men who had charge of the Alabama strike. The 'thing,' in human form, knows the civilized world has con- demned his outargeous and bar- barous conduct. And, devoid of all the finer qualities of manhood, he now seeks, by impudence and affrontery, to brazen it by condemning the repre- sentatives of this organization. "It is pleasing to note that this misgovernor's time will soon expire and that he is not a candidate for re-election, and we sincerely hope will be succeeded by a man who is closer to the people. One barbarian in the Governor's chair in a lifetime is enough even for Alabama, and it	borer with intent to defraud, where money was advanced and the contract broken without just cause, and the money not refunded, the laborer is guilty of a misdemeanor and can be sentenced to hard labor. Upon the government's side it will be contended that the law was not framed to prevent fraud, but to im- pose involuntary servitude upon the ne ro. The Alabama law does "draw the color line" and according to the white man as to the black. This makes the Supreme Court's coming decision the more moment- ous, because the same system of pe- onage, if once established, can be made as applicable to the needs of	RECOGNIZE THE BAKERS' UNION. Hughes = Schmitt LIVERY & UNDERTAKING CO. Strictly Union 1817-19 Sidney Street Undertakers and Embalmers Both Phones Dith Phones Both Phones DIT PloT COMPARED BOTH Phones DIT PloT COMPARED DIT PLOT CO

mise of the "contract labor laws

ST. LOUIS LABOR.

Mrs. D. W. Knefler's Address

Report of Special Committee Submitted to St. Louis Convention of American Federation of Labor

Industrial Education and Union Labor

We have reviewed the work of the Committee on Industrial education appointed by authority of the Den-ver Convention, the report of the President and of the Executive Coun-cil to this convention, and we beg leave to submit the following : During the past year the work of the Committee on Industrial Educa-tion has been confined largely to the

tion has been confined largely to the activities of a subcommittee. The chief things accomplished have been the introduction before Congress of the Vocational Education bill and the securing of a federal investigation.

Vocational Education Bill.

Though the efforts of the sub-committee, labor's bill for voca-tional education was presented to Congress, given an extensive hear-ing before the Senate committee, and put on the calendar for early consid-eration at the next session of Con-gress. This bill, providing for ed-ucational co-operation with the states, comprehends provisions for state and federal control and supervision of public education, as recom-mended by the Toronto Convention of the American Federation of La-

bor. The main provisions of this bill The main provisions of this bin offer to each state its proportion of ten million dollars as a co-operative fund towards placing agriculture, the trades and industries, and home economics in the secondary or high schools of the entire country. The states are required to supply all states are required to supply all lands and buildings and to pay for all general studies needed to make broad and well-rounded nor all general studies needed to make broad and well-rounded courses of study. The money from the federal treasury will be avail-able only for teaching the vocational subjects. This will enable the cities to establish several hundred splendidly equipped schools throughout the agricultural regions of the United States. It will also provide funds for studies in trades and in-dustries, home economics, and agriculture in the smaller towns.

Federal Investigation.

On December 20 of last year, a committee consiting of President Gompers, Vice-Presidents Mitchell Gompers, and O'Connell and Secretary Morri-son confered with Secretary Nagel of the Department of Commerce and Labor and Commissioner Neill of the Bureau of Labor. It was agreed that a comprehensive federal investigation should be undertaken within the year. The investigation was ac-tually begun April 10, 1910, and is understood to be nearing completion.

The scope of the investigation has aimed to cover all phases of trade and vocational training throughout the United tSates. Careful study is being made of all vocational schools (elementary and secondary), ap-prenticeship, continuation, co-opera-tive, part time, and trade schools in this country. The inquiry covers:

1. Organization, including purpose of the school, trades or occupations taught, and number of pupils registered by trades; personnel of direc-tory and advisory boards, and the determining of local industries and conditions

Finances, report of the value of building and equipment, sources of funds for same, fees, bonds, free instruction, etc.

3. Teachers. Personal data are being obtained from all teachers of trade subjects, regarding training for

trade subjects, regarding training for teaching, experience in teaching, and of actual practical experience in the trades they are purporting to teach. 4. Program, including a study of both academic and trade courses and the corelation of the same, with spe-cial effort to ascertain what is be-ing done that will make for better and more intelligent citizenship. 5. Industrial position. — Careful study of the relation of the school work to the apprenticeship, both on the part of organized labor and to the employers, and of the etent to whichx pupils are prepared for highwhichx pupils are prepared for high-

received from this commission, but it is anticipated that when received their report will be a very valuable addition to the sum total of infor-mation on the subject of industrial education education.

The fact that this step was taken by the Dominion Government the Toronto Convention and the report made thereto by the American Federation of Labor Committee on Industrial Education is very gratifying.

State Commissions.

Within the year two states, Wis-consin and Maine, have appointed commissions to report upon the subject of industrial education to their respective legislatures, and the Ma-ryland commission, which was ap-pointed in 1908, has this year sub-mitted a very commendable report. The Wisconsin commission, with The Wisconsin commission, with the co-operation of the Legislative Reference Bureau, will submit a re-port to the next session of the State Legislature, with recommendations for legislative action. The commis-sion will submit plans, not only for a trade school, but also for abroad in-dustrial education, placing empha-sis upon the teaching of hygiene and citizenship. The industrial education matter is to be one of the main is-sues before the Wisconsin Legisla-

sues before the Wisconsin Legislature this year.

Trade Union Investigation.

During the year 1910 the Chicago Federation of Labor appointed a committee on industrial education, which made a thorough inquiry into the work done in Chicago, the atti-tude of the local labor organizations in regard thereto, and submitted a report within the past few days. The Boston Central Labor Union

appointed a committee to investigate industrial education in the city of Boston. The report of this committee-which was ubmitted recently-endorses the work now being undertaken in the schools of Boston.

Newark, Worcester, Lynn, Broc-ton, and several other larger cities ton, and several other larger citles are making local investigations of the subject of industrial education. In this work the co-operation of trade unionists is being sought, and much has been accomplished. The Chicago Commercial Club, in-terested in the subject from a very

terested in the subject from a very different view point, last spring fur-nished funds to finance an investiganished funds to finance an investiga- but just here we should like to sound tion of foreign methods of industrial education, and has sent Mr. E. G. a note of warning. As the support of Cooley, ex-Superintendent of Chi-cago Public Schools, abroad to spend two years studying the subject. He will study particularly the German trade schools and the question of the adaptability of German methods to the school system of Chicago. the school system of Chicago.

Attitude of Manufacturers.

The attitude of the manufactures toward the subject of industrial education is best shown in the 1910 report of the National Association of vate interest. Manufacturers.

The National Association of Manu-facturers first officially recognized the question in 1904, by the appointment, at the convention, of a com-mittee, which reported to the 1905 convention. The committee reported in favor of factory schools as a means of opposing organized labor. The recommendation stated: "When the great manufacturing establishments of this country shall maintain their own schools, strikes will be unknown in these establishments. When they shall educate their own workmen, these workmen will be loved to the

Report of Special Committee on In-dustrial Education. We have reviewed the work of the Committee on Industrial education appointed by authority of the Den-ver Convention, the report of the President and-of the Executive Counties of the Dominion as re-equipment of the Dominion as re-equipment

quire into the needs and present equipment of the Dominion as re-spects industrial training and tech-spects industrial training and tech-cal education, and into the systems obtaining in other countries; and, accordingly, a commission of seven was appointed, duly authorized to proceed with the investigation. The commission purposes to ex-tend the inquiry into the United States, Great Britain and European countries. No report has yet been received from this commission, but ti is anticipated that when received it is anticipated that when received index. No person should be denied the best possible preparation for his it is anticipated that when received it is anticipated that when received index. No person should be denied the best possible preparation for his it is anticipated that when received index. No person should be index the best possible preparation for his it is anticipated that when received index is antit is anticipated that when the best possible preparation for his life's work because he is unable to pay a school tuition; neither should that person be obliged to be regarded as an object of charity and forced to get his training through the offices of philanthropically inclined persons. He is entitled to it, and the state or nation should supply it equally to all. The machinist and the carpenter is entitled to training for his work as fully as the lawyer, the dictor, the teacher or the business man.

Organized labor holds also that all education should be under federal control and subject to federal supervision and regulation; and therein we differ from the most recent stand taken by organized employers. While they indorse industrial educa-tion at public expense, they would have it under the supervision and control of the manufactures interested. Such a policy must eventually defeat, in part at least, the real purpose of trade training.

Impetus to Movement.

It is very gratifying to note the great impetus to the movement for industrial education. While it is not a new movement by any means, it has been a very much neglected one until recently. At the time of the ap-pointment of the American Federa-tion of Labor Committee on Industrial Education, in 1908, there were but very few schools pretending to give to the 90 per cent of our boys and girls that preparation for their life's work for which the regular public school courses fail to provide. During the years 1909-1910, how-ever, a large number of public schools have ngrafted some form of trade or vocational training upon their educational system. The awakening is not confined to

public schools. Employers are alert to the need and a large number of corporations have established some form of apprentice instruction. Sev-eral of the great railroads were already operating apprentice schools, others have followed their lead, until in some form or other all of the more important lines give some instruc-tion to their apprentices.

People gradually are coming to the opinion that industrial education is, like any other education, a public function, to be paid for by public funds. We concur in that opinion, but just here we should like to sound trade education in general is passing For example, we cannot afford to al-low the Metal Trades Association to control the policy of the schools which are supported wholly from public funds. If education as a public function is to be a success it must be free from the control of any pri-

Vocational Direction.

The committee believes that one of the most important subjects be-fore us is the matter of vocational direction. This question is being worked out by a Vocation Bureau in Boston, which is achieving most gratifying results. Attention should be called to the fact that similar bu-reaus are being established in many of the large cities of the country.

These bureaus are voluntary or-ganizations of public-spirited men and women, representing educators, men and manufacturers, formed for

ing out the way to prepare for such chosen vocation systematically, and in encouraging the purpose to follow the cnosen lifework with intelligence

and a progressive spirit. There is no fee or expense of any kind for the

'The bureau starts and guides the

which relied upon stumbling upon a chance job must give way in time to forethought and enlightened choice. Resources will be organized in time to give such choice its opportunity. Both school and the world of work must join in time to furnish the workers the best possible investment

workers the best possible investment of their individual capacties. "Society willingly invests its young blood in the world of wage-earning, and in return it asks co-operation in protecting its most valuable assets. The demand upon the vocations for co-operation is not made in a spirit unappreciative of their character-building possibilities. Bather is this building possibilities. Rather is this social challenge to vocational life a fill recognition of the community's loss in the present abyss between life and a livelihood."

Recommendations.

Your committee recommends the continual advocacy of labor's bill for Vocational Education—known as the Dolliver bill—which, as you will re-call, provides for educational co-operation between the state and fed-eral governments and for state and federal control and supervision of public industrial education. It recommends, also, that the spe-

cial committee appointed by author-ity of the Denver Convention be con-tinued, and that that committee "be urged and authorized to prosecute their 'nvestigation, and to lend every assistance to the accomplishment of the extension and comple-tion of comprehensive industrial education in every field of activity."

JOHN MITCHELL, Chairman,
W. D. MAHON, H. A. VURPIA,
WILLIAM J. KELLY,
JOHN L. MCNAMARA,
W. V. PRICE,
T. J. BUTLER,
WILLIAM SCHWAB,
JOHN SHERET,
E. L. SMYTH,
R. H. MCDEVITT,
F. J. ROTH,
F. B. MURPHY,
M. MITCHELL,
ROBT. HESKETH, Secretary.

On motion, the report of the committee was concurred in, the vote being unanimous.

Counties Carried.

Lake and Cook, Minnesota; Mil-

county, Oklahoma, and amny minor officers throughout the country.

speaks both English and German fluently, will be available for a few lecture dates east of Chicago, beginning November 20th. The terms are \$25.00 a meeting. Application should be made at once to the National Office.

Comrade John Spargo, member of the National Executive Committee, and author of "The Life of Marx," "The Bitter Cry of the Children," "The Bitter Cry of the Children," girls, our garment workers, our "Common Sense of Socialism," etc., will be available for speaking dates through the day in shops and facto-

charged admission about five thou-

No Graft Here.

his election is absolutely certain.

advantage somewhere else, we

"M. C. Donahoe, Secretary."

ited. All communications should be

addressed to the office of publica-

main.

TEE,

they are willing to pay.

Women's Trade Union League, but also to the men representing the na-tional and international trade unions, I would not do so. The Women's Trade Union League is or ganized for the purpose of organiz-ing women into trades unions. Lo-cally and nationally that is our pur-pose; but we do not feel that women are organized in trades unions when we have gathered a few girls to-gether, had them apply for a cnar-tor sud elect of finers. We are, after all, only a sex movement in so far as we, understanding that you have, so that they may keep pace with you. So we cannot, if we are to remain a labor movement, be looked upon as philanthropists. We must be sup-ported by labor. If there is any man or men in this convention to-day who believe that we who are here without our union cards are only we have gathered a few girls to-gether, had them apply for a cnar-ter and elect officers. We have, then, to educate the girls; we have to make them know and understand the things that are an old story to you, and that were an old story to your fathers and your fathers' fathers. We have to tell them the things their mothers have not taught them, things or that their fathers have not taught them, and we have to have them un-learn many things their fathers and mothers have taught them.

False Teaching.

Since the beginning of woman's entrance into industry she has been entrance into industry she has been indirectly taught that any wage is good enough for a woman, that she is to go out and get what sum she can, because it is only a temporary thing—she is going to get married. Consequently when she goes to the factory she feels that any wage is good enough for a woman and she good enough for a woman, and she and her sisters take any wage. She is not one girl, she is not a hundred girls, she is not a thousand girlsin America she is three million girls a mighty army going out to take any wage, because any wage is good enough for agirl. When she does this she reduces the wage in her individual factory for all the girls, and she does more than that, she reduces the wages of the men in the factory, she reduces the wages of the rile-men, the engineers and the electri-cians; she brings them all down to meet the pitiful pittance she is will-ing to accept. The result is that when dividends are declared at the end of a year or two years, a new precedent in dividends is established; they are just a shade higher and the wages a shade lower, and they will never be adjusted until there is a struggle to bring them back areain back again.

League Doing Good Work. It is the duty of the Women's Lake and Cook, Minnesota; Mil-waukee, Wisconsin; Franklin, Ohio, and Marshall, Oklahoma. Elected Sheriffs in Milwaukee county, Wisconsin, and Marshall existence has organized about 1.200 There will be less counting out of Socialist votes in the future cam-paigns. Thousands of election of-not only organized them into trades. Comrade Albert Sudekum, mem-ber of the German Reichstag, who it was of no account, and we had to go into court and have it declared unconsitutional. We expect to se-cure another and a better bill. The man who was instrumental in de-feating our bill last year, the secre-tary of the Manufacturers' Associa-tion was a candidate for member of tion, was a candidate for member of the State Legislature. The Women's Trade Union League went out and defeated him. We were told we could not do it, because he had the Manufacturers' Association, the Business Men's League and the Re-publican machine back of him. Our

Delivered in the A. F. of L. Conven-tion, Wednesday, Nov. 23, 1910. President Gompers introduced to the convention Mrs. D. W. Kneffler of St. Louis, fraternal delegate from the National Women's Trade Union League of America. Mrs. Kneffler: Mr. President and Delegates—I will not take up much of your time this morning, because I know you are very much interested in important affairs. If I did not feel I had a subject to present to you, not only of vital importance to the Women's Trade Union League, bui also to the men representing the na-

without our union cards are only philanthropists or highly developed social workers, I advise you before your convention adjourns this evenyour convention adjourns this even-ing to vote us out of your ranks— you don't want us here. We are trades unionists; we must be trades unionists; we must keep the league a labor movement, and we cannot do that unless we have the support, financial and moral, of the trades union men of the United States union men of the United States.

Arguments That Should Make the

Non-Unionist Think.

Because I am not afraid to line up with my fellow workers, and make an honest demand for that which is ours by heritage.

Because I want to see every man, woman and child have plenty to eat. plenty to wear and plenty of time to enjoy it.

Because I am opposed to filth and gnorance and in favor of health and knowledge.

Because I can think more of an honest heart under a ragged shirt than I do of a blockhead bloat with a bank account.

Because a union man is never disespected by any one except a lot of red-eyed rounders with more money than kindness.

Because when I pay my dues into the union I realize that I am stirring some "thickening" into a bowl of soup for some poor, hungry woman or child.

Because I had rather be unpopular with a lot of double-chinned doughheads than to show the white feather to my fellow workers.

Because I am in favor of more bread and less brutishness, more pie girls into unions. Of that number 750 have secured the eight-hour day, and less pomp, more cozy cottages and less cowards and criminals, more soup and less superstition, more health and happiness and less hell ficers are due to the party in the spring campaign. betwee have exerted an in-fluence in politics. We had a bill passed in the legislature limiting the health and happiness and less hell and hellishness, more honest women neatly dressed and less foolish woneatly dressed and less foolish women overdressed, more live, loving husbands and less dirty, drunken drones.-Exchange.

> Co-operative... ... Printery 966 Chouteau Avenue

Product .--- In schools making a marketable product, the inquiry is being carried to a study of kind of product, market for and value of the same

When completed this report will be the most comprehensive study of the whole subject of industrial education that has ever been made in the United States.

Since the last convention the re-port of your Committee on Indus-trial Education, appointed by authortrial Education, appointed by authors that have not s ity of the Denver Convention, has desire to co-operate, been printed and has had a wide circulation. It has been very favor-ably received and highly com-mended.

Royal Commission.

Royal Commission. A Royal Commission on Industrial Training and Technical Education has been appointed by the Canadia Government, resulting from a memo-randum dated May, 1910, from the Minister of Labor, stating that in-dustrial efficiency is all-important to the development of the Dominion and to the promotion of the home petition with other nations, and can be best promoted by the adoption in



these workmen will be loyal to the company, rather than to an outside organization." the purpose of co-operating with bus-iness men, manufacturers, parents, teachers, young people and the com-munity as a whole, in stimplating young people to consider what voca-tion they are best fitted for, in point-ing out the way to proper for such

The attitude in this respect has not The attitude in this respect has not changed in the succeeding conven-tions. The manufactures have con-tinued to favor factory or appren-ticeship schools, have appealed to philanthropists to establish schools

for the training of recruits for the in-dustries. They have looked with sus-picion upon the efforts of organized labor in behalf of industrial educa-tion and have not shown any great

Their interest has been passive throughout. They professed them-selves willing to support the Davis bill if the words "trades and indus-tries" were substituted for "mechan-ic arts." The Davis bill was allowed to die and the surgested wording

important business of personal and outside investigation. It helps with counsel, suggestion, sympathy, infor-mation and practical directions as to sources of further light on particular problems.

"In the case of young people, the bureau puts together all the facts it can get showing what parents, teach-ers and others who know the young applicant think about his or her pos-childing. In done or operation with applicant think about his or her pos-sibilities. In close co-operation with the school teachers and others, the bureau believes that young people growing up in the cities will stand a better chance in life with this stim-ulus and inspiration to select a life work. The mere earnest effort to se-lect, the training to choose, is no small part of a real education. "The bureau does not favor or dis-favor any particular vocations. It has

now publishing a paper in the Spanish language, entitled "Regenera-cion," address 420 West Fourth street, Los Angeles, Cal. Donations in support of this project are solic-

tween December 1st and 20th, on terms of \$20.00 per meeting. Appli-cations should be made at once to we could not get one line of our the National Office.

the National Office. Comrade Karl M. Liebknecht, with a few dats yet to fill, will close a most successful tour of the coun-try, which has netted the locals that

Help is Welcome.

sand dollars' clear money. By proper Our work makes an appeal to the Our work makes an appeal to the public that organizations of men do not make. You cannot talk of tired, weary, spiritless young girls and overworked, anxious women to any kind of people with hearts without their responding. And herein lies our danger. If we are to live we must have money, considerable money. If our work makes an ap-peal indiscrimiately to people who only have a human idea of their suf-fering sisters we are taking a chance on subsidizing ourselves in a way advertising and the sale of tickets in advertising and the sale of tickets in advertising and the sale of tickets in advance every meeting may be made a financial success. It is time to be selfmade. advertising and the sale of tickets in pay for their education and, moreover, it has been demonstrated that

come.

"Haverhill, Mass., Nov. 3, 1910 .-Dear Comrade-The Campaign Committee declines, with many thanks, the \$100.00 appropriated for the election of Chas. H. Morrill.

only have a numan loca of their suf-fering sisters we are taking a chance on subsidizing ourselves in a way that will prove destrimental, not only to the women's movement, but to the whole labor movement. I do not want to be misunder-stood; I do not want the delegates to feel that we want to create too much class consciousness. We have had a few saintly women of very great wealth who have given to us in vast sums, but I think it is a very dangerous thing for the women trades unionists to have to accept the support of men and women of great wealth throughout the coun-try. We are perfectly willing that every man and woman who under-stands the trades union movement, who knows what we are working for, "We do not need it this trip, as "Hoping you can use it to better re-SOCIALIST CAMPAIGN COMMIT-Comrades de Lara, Magon and other Mexican political refugees are

who knows what we are working for, who will come in and help us organ-ize, who will stand by our girls after they are organized, who will go on the firing line and stand with us to the last, shall help ush—we care not where they come from, they are wel-

No Charity Wanted. But we do not want money-and I say this fearfully, lest I may be



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A. F. of L. Convention

American Federation of Labor cided that the Executive Board, withvember 23, the convention of the ing ninety days. call a conference of adopted a strong resolution protest- both parties, with a view of inducing ing against the attempt on the part the Elevator Constructors to join the of the Russian government to have Machinists' International Asociation. S. Federenko, the Russian revolutionist, now detained in Canada, ex- | sued, condemned the latest court detradited. There was much intense c'sion in the Fred Warren case, sayfeeling and sympathy for the Rus- ing that such decisions will gradsian revolutionists displayed by the ually arouse the American working delegates when the matter was class to the dangers confronting it in brought before the convention by the great struggle for better condi-Samuel L. Landers of Hamilton, Ont., tions and economic emancipation. member of the United Garment Workers' General Executive Board. lished lengthy interviews with Vic-Mr. W. H. Hoop of Winnipeg was granted the floor to state Federen- Congressman-elect severely criticised ko's case, which he did nobly and in a manner which immediately won the influence and guidance of Pierthe convention for the Russian fugitive. Mr. Hoop said it would be a the Diaz government in the fight crime on civilization and a disgrace to constitutional government if the bloody hands of the czar could lay hands on Federenko, whom he praised

as a great patriot, and who, as a member of the first Duma and as a Revolutionist, had only served his people and his country. The Federenko resolution was passed without a single dissenting vote.

In order to get through with its work by Saturday, the convention decided not to celebrate Thanksgiving Day, but to have a reualr ses sion.

The fraternal delegates, Messrs. Turner and Brace of England and Pettipiece of Canada, were presented with fine gold watches as tokens of international friendship and solidarity. In thanking the members of the convention, one of the delegates remarked:

"Brothers, you in America are living and struggling under a regime of court injunctions; so are we workers in England. wage wish to say to you, however, that the more the capitalists will attempt to force us into submission the more and the faster we shall grow and the nearer we shall get to victory and success. May your movement prosper for the benefit of all who toil, not only of this country, but the great world over."

President Gompers replied, assuring the fraternal delegates that the American Federation of Labor

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 23. | on in the jurisdiction dispute be-tween the Elevator Constructors and At the session of Wednesday, No- Machinists, and it was finally de-Charles Moyer, in a statement is-

> The St. Louis daily papers pubtor L. Berger, in which the Socialist the Washington authorities, under pont Morgan, for secretly assisting against the Mexican people.

St. Louis Socialist Campaign Fund. W. E. E., tickets.....\$ 1.00

Hy. Schwartz, tickets
Jno. Wekerle, tickets
W. F. Crouch, tickets
G. J. Eckhoff, tickets
Franz Franz, List No. 18:
Jac. Rothleder
Jno. Wekerle, List No. 96:
E. A. Stifit
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Katherine Belly
John Weiss
A. Gallaher, List No. 110:
A. Gallaher
Fred Berkel, List No. 67:
Ad. Schramp
F. Berkel
John Taschner
John Wissel, List No. 102:
John Wissel
D. B
Jno. Breidenbach
Wm. Kunnemann
H. M. Koenig
Jno. Schaerpf, List No. 91:
Jno. Schaerfp
Jno. Hintermayer
Jno. Schicker
Chris Schmidt
• Hy. Mund
N. Hegel
Previously reported 1,
Total to November 29 \$1

CAR MEN DEMAND INDUSTRIAL that he had assisted the San Fran- | dianapolis confernce, I think the | plish the unification and amalgama-ORGANIZATION OF RAIL-ROAD EMPLOYES.

Debate on Charter.

FRISCO CALL BOYCOTT DEFEND-ED BY GALLAGHER, WHO DECRIES INTERFER-

ENCE.

SESSION OF NOVEMBER 24.

At Thursday's session of the American Federation of Labor the convention took up the jurisdiction dispute between the Painters and Demorators and the Railroad Carmen.

The Brotherhood of Painters claims absolute jurisdiction over the car painters. A delegation of carmen insited on an industrial organization of all the railroad employes, including the carpenters and car painters. Skemp of the painters demanded that a provision be included in the committee's report, for future enforcement of jurisdiction decisions concerning railway equipment painters. Skemp's amendment to that effect was defeated and the report of the committee, recommending the holding of an early conference of both sides interested in the controversy, was unanimously adopted. The conference is to be called by the Federation Executive Council within and international unions. Gompers

ninety days. Thursday's session was brought up by Francisco Call boycott created an enthe Brotherhood of Teamsters sub- tirely new proposition, not covered mitting a motion that the International Union of Bakery and Confectionery Workers turn over to the teamsters' organization all the bakery delivery drivers. The committee's recommendation was that the matter be referred to the Executive Board inaesmuch as there has not been any conference held by the contending parties. The report of the committee was adopted.

The convention by unanimous vote recommended that representatives of Stove Molders' International the Union and the Sheet Metal Workers' Union meet in joint conference and settle their jurisdiction differences, 2.70 the meeting to be held not later than 4.90 February 1. 3.10

A lengthy debate was caused by .90 the committee's report recommending that if the Amalgamated Wood .25 Workers have not come to an agreement with the Brotherhood of Car-1.00 penters by April 1 of next year the .50 Wood Workers' charter shall be re-.25 Delegate Mulcahy of the voked. .50 Wood Workers took the floor to oppose the committee's report. He in-1.00 sisted that the Amalgamated Wood Workers had complied with the deci-.25 sion of the Toronto and other conven-.25 tions and that the violation of the by the delegates. Everybody in the .50 decisions was on the side of the carpenters' brotherhood. .50 Mulcahy claimed that the adverse .50 report of the committee was not due .25 to any wrong on the part of the Wood

.25 Workers, but simply and solely to the .10 fact that the Amalgamated Wood Workers' organization had been go-.50 ing down in membership, owing to .25

the incessant attacks and continued .25 agitation of the Brotherhood of Car-25 penters against the Wood Workers all .25 over the country. Mulcahy's opposi-.25 tion was of little avail, for the com-.925.32 convention, and the many years' ju

cisco Publishers' Association in getting rid of the Call boycott.

Lynch said that his union is accustomed to distinguish between good and bad employers. He said that agreements must be upheld and could not be broken for the sake of some rump union.

He would always tand for whatever instructions he may have wired nor the Western Federation claim to his San Francisco local union. The laws must be upheld Lynch said.

Galagher, for a second time, took the floor to correct some of the misstatements of Lynch. He said the Newspaper Solicitors' Union will continue to exist and could not be killed by the telegrams of international ofcers or of the American Federation Executive Council. The executive's ruling was wrong and he would vote against it.

President Gompers, giving the chair to Vice-President O'Connell, took the floor to present his side of the controversy. Gompers said that the Executive Council of the American Federation had only done what the Federation laws compelled it to do.

He held that the Newspaper Solicitors' Union was under direct jurisdiction of the Federation, just as the locals of any given trade are under the jurisdiction of their national said he would, if necessary, assume The second jurisdiction question of all responsibility, because the San by the laws of the Federation.

"We cannot afford to undo the work of our movement by an ewly formed organization of inexperienced members." Gompers concluded by saying that the question is whether a local or federal union not affiliated with a national union shall have the right to declare a boycott without the sanction of the American Federation Executive Council. The report of the committe was

concurred in by the convention, thus defeating the San Francisco Labor Council. WESTERN MINERS' CHARTER

APPLICATION CREATED IN-TERESTING DEBATE.

Mitchell on Floor.

HAS NO PRECONCEIVED NO TIONS, BUT FAVORS GRANT-

ING OF CHARTER.

SESSION OF NOVEMBER 25. The committee on the question of a charter for the Western Federation of Miners made a report, which was listened to with intense interest hall seemed to be convinced that this was the beginning of a great battle on the convention floor, on the results of which depended the welfare and future success of the Western labor movement.

In their report the committee recommended that a charter be upon the convening of the two congranted to the Western miners under certain restrictions, one of these the American Federation of Labor or being that the jurisdiction lines between metalliferous miners and the members of the International Machinists' Association be clearly demittee's report was adopted by the fined and the Machinists to go into and such committees to hold joint Total to November 29..\$1,946.02 risdiction fight between the two na- about the desired unity of action.

matter would have been settled, ac- tion of the ntire brotherhod. cording to my opinion."

A delegate desired to know what was meant by men permanently employed in and about the mines. John Mitchell, in taking the floor,

explained what is meant by 'men permanently employed." He said neither the United Mine Workers jurisdiction over any class of men who are only temporarily employed about the mines as building mechanics, or any other class of men affiliated with other national or international unions. Mitchell declared that after ten or twelve years of incessant struggle and turmoil in the Western labor movement the Western miners to-day, on invita-

tion, apply for reaffiliation. No Preconceived Ideas.

"I desire to be understood that I have no preconceived and stereotyped notions as to whether industrial form of organization shall be adopted by this American Federation; I am convinced that the form of organization necessary to protect the interests of labor in certain barnches of industry depends on the

conditions in those respective branches of industry. It becomes our duty to grant the charter ao the Western miners. Not to do so would not only be not conducive to the best interests of the metalliferous miners. but it would be detrimental to the welfare of the entire Western labor movement.

"The delegates on the floor of this convention must get rid of their preconceived notions on questions of industrial or other forms of organization. Conditions in mining camps are by no means the same everywhere. Of one thing I feel sure, that the Western Federation cannot, or could not, protect the best interests of the metalliferous miners without having jurisdiction over the men in and about the mines, as stipulated by the Lewis amendment.

"I am frank to say, here and now." Mitchell concluded, "that if this convention is to be guided absolutely by craft organization, then the American Federation of Labor has reached the pinnacle of its growth. You cannot lay down fast and hard lines, all alike, for all the organizations, irrespective of the conditions that may exist in the respective trades."

Another Unity Proposal. At yesterday's session the Reid of Labor Executive Board another unity proposition, as follows:

"For the purpose of harmony, and unification of the electrical warkers of this country, and in harmony with the plan offered by Vice-President, James Duncan at the afternoon session of the American Federation of Labor convention of the 18th inst., we suggest that aconvention of both organizations of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers be called to meet on the same date and in the same city. Immediately ventions, at which the President of some member of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor is to be present, committees be appointed by such conventions. conference with the miners to bring sessions, tob e presided over by the President of the American Federa-

"Fraternally submitted, "J. J. REID.

'General President.

"J. W. MURPHY, "General Secretary. "Approved by the General Execu-

ive Board." This latest turn in the Electrical Workers' dispute caused intense in-

terest among the delegates.

Question of Granting Charter Excites Convention and James O'Connell Forces Point of Law Decision.

UNITED-MINERS AND WESTERN MINERS HARMONIOUS.

The question of granting a charter to the Western Federation of Miners was the most interesting before the convention.

John Walker, in an eloquent plea for the Western Federation of Miners, insisted that he best interests of the entire American labor movement demand that a charter be granted to the Western miners' organization. Walker wished to have it understood, howevr, that the Western Federation of Miners could not accept the charter under condition that the metalliferous miners of the West divided up among twenty-five different crafts and national organizations. Such a charter, if accepted would be the death warrant for the Western miners, because it would destroy their present organization. In other words, it would do away with the only means of protection which the metalliferous miners enjoy today.

Mitchell Apeals for Unity.

John Mitchell, in taking the floor a second time, made this appeal to the convention:

"Let us unite the great American movement, so we may be in a position to fight shoulder to shoulder in the struggle for the elevation of the American wage-workers. Men learn to love their unions because of the sacrifices their unions make for them. It is not the intention of the Western Federation of Miners to come into the American Federation ofr the purpose of disturbing the relations between the different affiliated organizations. I cannot see where any international union could faction of the Electrical Workers be injured by granting this charter. handed to the American Federation But I do see a great deal of good in getting the Western Federation of Miners affiliated with the American

Said Machinists Come First.

Federation of Labor.'

Delegate Ryan of the Structural Iron Workers demanded that his and many toher national unions be considered before a charter was granted to the Western miners.

James O'Connell of the International Machinists' Association made a passionate speech in opposition to granting a charter so long as the interests of his international union were not properly guarded and protected.

"You have cut a rib out of our body before," O'Connell said, meaning the taking away from the International Machinists' Association the linotype machinists by the Typographical Union." "Don't get industrial-mad," he exclaimed. "Don't get industrial-crazy. The American Federation of Labor has been built up on sound and sane lines, and if you deviate from these mes there will be serious troubles ahead for the American Federation of Labor." The delegation of the Electrical Workers (McNulty faction) also protested against granting a charter to the Western miners, denouncing industrial unionism as the beginning of the end of the American labor movement.

would not forget its obligations to ward the labor movement of other countries:

Incurable.

" 'That doesn't prove anything, Al

vira,' he grunted. 'The machine isn't

Friendly Messages.

"I do think." said Mrs. McGoozle, Mrs. Knefler of the St. Louis Women's Trades Union Label League my husband is the most persistently addressed the convention in behalf argumentative man I ever saw. He'll controvert any proposition, no mat- brought up by Delegate Gallagher, of the working women. She said while the workingwomen appreter what it is. This morning, while we were waiting on a platform of ciated the material support of wealone of the elevated railway stations the ablest men in this convention. In thy women, it should be borne in mind that, in the first place, the for a train, he saw the sign, 'Out of working women in their movement order,' on one of those chewing gum should rely on their own efforts to slot machines.

bring about better conditions. "'I'm willing to bet a cent it isn't The special committee on Indusout of order,' he said.

trial Education submitted an ex-"And he dropped acoin in the slot. haustive report favoring an extensive He didnt' get any stick of gum and system of industrial education, but he didn't get his money back. "'There I said. 'I hope you're sat under a condition that it become a

utes."

public benefit and not a source of isfied now.' private gain to greedy employers and enemies of Union labor.

out of order; it's built that way on The jurisdiction dispute between purpose.' the Jewelry Workers and the Metal Trades was decided in favor of the "But that's Lysander all over."-Chicago Trbune. Jewelry Workers.

Quite a lively debate was hand on the jurisdiction dispute between the Theatrical Workers and the Elec-

A man went into a hotel and left trical Workers, the former presenting resolutions that the Theatrical his umbrella in the stand with a card to oppose the San Francisco Call boy-Workers be prevented from doing bearing this inscription attached to cott.

work behind the curtain line. After it: considerable wrangle, the matter was

referred to the Executive Council, with instructions to bring the con-

tending factions together in conference within ninety (90) days, with a

view of settling the dispute. ne found in its place a card thus in-The same decision was reached in scribed:

"This card was left by a man who the jurisdiction dispute between the Carriage and Wagon Works and can run twelve miles an hour. He will not return."-Detroit Free Blacksmiths' Helpers.

For fully four house the fight was Press.

tional bodies must come to a close by April 1, 1911.

Frisco Newspaper Trouble.

One of the most interesting questions before the convention was secretary of the San Francisco Labor Council. Gallagher is no doubt one of a speech lasting over one hour he gave a history of the trouble brewing between the American Federation Executive Council and the San Francisco Labor oCuncil.

The San Francisco Newspaper Solicitors' Union, with a membership of sixty, had declared a boycott against the San Francisco Morning Call. The boycott was indorsed by the Labor Council.. Some of the printing trades unions, which, as Gallagher claims, the controlled by the Newspaper Publishers' Association, opposed the boycott. These unions, together with the Newspaper Publishers' Association, opened a telegraphic campaign with American Federation headquarters in Washington to induce President Gompers and the General Executive Board

The San Francisco Newspaper Publishers' Association went even so far "This umbrella belongs to a man who can deal a blow of 250 pounds as to send an alleged good union man, weight. He will be back in ten minwho happened to be president of a union, to Washington to influence President Gompers and other officers On returning to seek his property of the Federation to insist that the San Francisco Call boycott was illegal.

President Lynch of the Tpographical Union took the floor to defend

Thomas Lewis of the United Mine report to the effect that the Executive Board of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to grant of Miners, and that the said organi-two organizations. zation be given jurisdiction over all or about the metalliferous mines,

mills and smelters. On a motion made by John Walker of the United Mine Workers, the convention decided that before a vote be taken on the question the four representatives of the Western miners present be granted the floor. Delegate Lewis took the floor in support of his amendment.

Want Better Organization.

Lewis said: "We, the delegates of the United Mine Workers, believe that the Western Federation of Miners are just as much entitled to have a charter and to have jurisdiction over the men permanently employed in and about he metalliferous mines as the United Mine Workers have over the men employed in and about the coal mines of the country. We

just as well realize that industrial development forces us on to better forms of organization on industrial lines. We, the men of the coal mines, could not properly protect our interests without our present form of organization, and what is true of the coal miners is true of the metalliferous miners as repre-

sented by the Western Federation of Miners.

tion of Labor, these two committees Workers amended the committee's to reach a working agreement as soon as possible, and when reached bothcon ventions then to meet jointly, and there fullyand finally work a charter to the Western Federation out and ratify amalgamation of the

"That, in accordance with the the men employed permanently in Denver and Toronto agreemnts, there be entered a dismissal of all injunction suits, litigation and court processes of any character whatsoever affecting the electrical workers, or moneys in dispute, to join with the proper officers of the McNulty organization in an assignment by

sign and transfer to the Executive Council of the Aemrican Federation tion.

of Labor all of the respective rights, title and interests in and to the moneys in the Cleveland banks, and the respective rights, title and interests of the respective organizations in the same in trust, to receive and tohold the same, to be by such trustee turned over to the proper officers of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers elected men who, perhaps, had never seen a at the joint convention.

'We further offer to join with the officers of the McNulty organization in bringing a friendly suit in court turned over into the possession of ganization. the Executive Council selected 'as trustees.

will be satisfied to make such modi- you delegates seem to be of that

"If it had not been for an unforhimself against Gallagher's charges, tunate misunderstanding at the In- and agreed upon in order to accom- taken. For fifteen years we were in-

Moyer Takes the Floor.

At this time President Gompers suggested that a representative of which they and we, each and all, as- the Western miners be now heard, which was agreed to by the conven-

> President Moyer of the Western miners, in taking the floor, was greeted with applause.

Moyer spoke for thirty minutes, and in a quiet, dignified manner answered the proetsts made by a number of delegates, and corrected some of the erroneous statements made on the floor. He expressed surprise that

Western mine pretended to know more abou tthe mines and about the Western Miners' Federation than he himself, who spent a lifetime in the for the purpose of, by order of court, mines and among the miners, both having all funds tied up in litigation as workman and as officer of his or-

"Do you think for a moment that I have come to St. Louis to fight for "In harmony with the above, we a charter?" Moyer said. "Some of fications, amendments and additions opinion, and the daily press has rethereto as may be found necessary peatedly said so, but you are mis-

ST. LOUIS LABOR. SOCIALIST PUBLIC MEETINGS AND LECTURES **CARL D. THOMPSON FRED. G. STRICKLAND** OF INDIANA SOCIALIST CITY CLERK OF MILWAUKEE WILL WILL LECTURE LECTURE ON WOULD SOCIALISM DESTROY How a Great City is being Governed THE HOME? by Working Men Sunday, Dec. 4, '10, Wednesday, Dec. 7, 8 P. M. 8 P. M. AT AT **BOWMAN'S HALL NEW CLUB HALL** 13th Street and Chouteau Avenue **11th and Locust Streets** - the ADMISSION FREE. Lecture begins at 8 sharp. ADMISSION 10c a Person. Lecture begins at 8 sharp. SOCIALIST PARTY. Socialist Party.

American Federation." Delegate Ryan of the Structural ertainly did.

Iron Workers also objected to the granting of the charter, but Moyer replied that the Western Federation never attempted to organize structural iron workers outside of their jurisdiction.

Moyer concluded by saying: "If the granting of this charter would disturb the relations between us and a number of international unions, we should rather remain outside the American Federation of Labor. But, whether we get inside or remain outside, we shall continue to do our duty toward the general labor movement in the future, as we have done in the past." (Great applause.)

O'Connell Forces Issue. O'Connell here interjected a point or order. He wanted the President a right to grant a charter so long as an affiliated organization protests. Gompers declared that he was not

prepared to decide the point offhand. Then O'Connell moved to adjourn the President may find time to consider the matter.

After some parliamentary wrangling the motion was adopted.

Gompers read a telegram from Florida, informing the convention that Business Agent Johnson of the Cigar Makers' Union was driven out of Tampa by the Merchants' Association.

Protest to Florida.

A telegram of protest was ordered

after some hesitation, replied that he

Gompers then read section 9 of Article 11 of the Constitution, upon which O'Connell's point was based. This clause was adopted by the 1900 convention, said Gompers. A year later the Federation convention modified that clause by adopting this statement:

States the Case.

"We realize that it is impossible to lay down the exact lines of demarkation where one trade or form of organization ends and another begins and that no hard and fast rules can be devised whereby all our unions can be governed or govern themselves. Any decision we may formulate would be futile."

"As the magnificent growth of the American Federation of Labor is conto decide whether the convention had ceded by all students of economic thought to be the result of organization on trade lines, and believing it neither necessary nor expedient to make any radical departure from this fundamental principle, we detill 9 o'clock Saturday morning that clare that as a great proposition the interest of the workers will be best onserved by adhering as closely to that doctrine as the recent great changes in methods of production and employment make practicable. However, owing to the isolation of some few industries from thickly populated centers, where the overwhelming number follow one branch thereof, and owing to the fact that in some industries comparatively few workers are engaged over whom to the Governor of Florida and to separate organizations claim juris-

Western Federation of Miners appear as the bugaboo of Socialism and President. the enemy of the real, good kind of trade unionism.

In speaking of the matter, Vice-President Duncan said that he will do all in his power to get the Western miners into the Federation of Labor and thereby unify the entire American labor movement. Duncan expressed the conviction that Tom Lewis made a mistake in offering his amendment to the committee's report. The whole matter would have been settled and the charter granted by the convention, said Duncan, had not Lewis come in with his amendment, because that caused the jurisdiction squabble on the floor, the very thing the committee tried to avoid. He thought there was no doubt that the Western miners would get a charter.

Duncan Favored Charter.

First Vice-President James Duncan defended the granting of a charter to the Western Federation of Miners. And he wanted to have this done right here by this convention. Duncan said the Executive Council had fairly considered the charter question, and in case the matter should be referred, he felt sure that justice would be done to the Western miners. To-day engineers, firemen, etc., are members of the United Mine Workers and also of the Western miners. "Could you reasonably expect," said Duncan, "that we should have ruled those men out of those two miners' organizations? And, furthermore, if you permit the United Mine Workers to hold as

members the engineers, firemen, etc.,

you cannot make a special exception

law for the Western Federation of

Lewis of the United Mine Work-

ers also opposed referring the mat-

ter. He wanted immediate action, in

order to get the Western miners into

mine workers' movement," said Mr.

ewis, "and by doing so we unify and

strengthen the entire labor move-

ment for the Atlantic to the Pacific.'

Walker for Roll Call.

called for. John Walker insisted on

a roll call, which was orderd. The

result was 8,338 ayes against 6,366

A number of delegates voted in

The vote on the main question was

"We must unify the American

Miners. Do not be inconsistent.

the Federation's ranks.

vited annually toreaffiliate with the ment of Friday's session. O'Connell, turers' Association, to make the ficers was taken up, and by unani- tional and international bodies to mous vote Gompers was re-elected compel local unions to affiliate with the local central bodies and state federations was amended that every

The eight old Vice-Presidents, Treasurer Lennon and Secretary voluntary effort be made by the Ex-Morrison were also re-elected by unanimous vote.

William B. McFarlane of the Carpenters and Dan J. Tobin of the Teamsters were elected delegates to the British Trades Union Congress. Wm. J. Tracy of the Plumbers was elected delegate to the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress. James Duncan was elected delegate to the International Trade Union Conference in Budapest, Hungary, in August, 1911.

Gompers said the importance of the international conference is gradually being better understood. "I am glad," said he, "that the Toronto convention decided in favor of closer relations with our fellow-workers of Europe.'

Duncan was put in nomination by President Gompers. vention, and Atlanta won by 8,739 A resolution, offered by Victor

Berger, making it obligatory on na- votes to 5,357.

From Socialist to Capitalist Policeman A Chapter on "Protestor" Conception of Class-Consciousness.

Maplewood, Mo., November 26, 1910.

ecutive Council to get all the local

unions affiliated with their respective

local and state bodies under the

American Federation of Labor. ju-

Atlanta for Next Convention.

A number of boycotts were rein-

dorsed. The Homestake mine strike

trouble was referred to the Execu-

tive Council, with instructions to at-

The Executive Council was in-

structed to try and bring about an

the St. Louis bakery trust and the

Atlanta, Ga., and Rochester, N. Y.,

competed for the next annual con-

McKinney Bread Company.

Gompers a fine cigar case.

tempt bringing about a settlement.

risdiction.

Editor ST. LOUIS LABOR:

I wish to call your attention to the following news item in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat of this date, to-wit:

"W. B. McBride, Maplewood's new marshal, yesterday twice shot John Hertzing, who tried to escape from him. Hertzing and

Injunction Against **Glass Workers**

THE ANTI-UNION GLASS MANU-FACTURERS ARE GETTING DESPERATE.

THE COURTS TO HELP THEM.

But Glass Workers' Union Will Continue Brave Battle for the Just

Cause of Unionism.

adjustment in the boycott against The latest "move" of the antiunion glass manufacturers of St. Louis has just been reported by the Owen Miller, in behalf of St. Louis daily papers. trade unionists, presented to Mr.

Nine St. Louis glass ompanies, claiming to do a business of \$1,000,-000 a year in St. Louis and to employ 213 skilled workmen, filed an injunction suit against the St. Louis Loal No. 6 of the Amalgamated Glass Workers' International Assolation in the Circuit Court yesterday. The companies ask that the association be declared an illegal organization and its officers be enjoined from exercising their functions. It says the local works against public policy, and the court is asked to enjoin it from picketing.

Officers named in the petition are: Sampel Harrington, President; Chas. McKineman, Vice-President; J. E. Murphy, Secretary; Thomas Cary, tafford. Business · Joseph S Agent, and thirty-three members of the Executive Board. The companies filing the petition are the Condie-Neale Glass Company, the Hadley-Dean Glass Company, the Jacoby Art Glass Company, the M. Kahn Glass Company the E. F. Kirwin Ornamental Glass Company, the Weigelt Glass and Mirror Manufacturing Company, the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company and A. H. Wallis. The glass workers have been on strike since September 1, at which time certain demands were made on the mployers pertaining to wage schedules and shop rules. The employers in the United Glass Manufacturers' Association refused to accede the ten days some places were filled the Building Trades Council commu-Association "requesting the intervention of the assaciation's Labor oCmmittee. The glass manufacturers, according to Secretary Frank G. Boyd of the Building Industries' Association, refused to argue their side of the controversy before the Labor Committee. The Glass Workers' Union cannot be discouraged by this latest attempt of the manufacturers to crush Organized Labor. The strikers know that the Citizens' Alliance is at the bottom of the trouble, but they also

President Taft.

Union's resolution asking for a labor amendment to the United States Constitution was defeated by a unanimous vote.

The convention decided not to meddle in the fight for the city in which the Panama exposition is to take place.

It also decided to give moral and financial support to the Chicago garment workers and Florida cigar makers on strike.

Congress will be memorialized to exclude Asiatic labor from employment on the merchant marine.

Fraternal Delegate Brace announced that he had to leave for England to take part in the parliamentary campaign, he having been renominated by the miners.

GOMPERS DECIDES POINT.

Rules Against Jas. O'Connell and in Argument States His Position. Against Dead-Letter Rulings

CHARTER QUESTION REFERRED TO EXECUTIE COUNCIL.

SESSION OF NOVEMBER 26.

The question of granting a char ter to the Western Federation of Miners took up over four hours of this session.

President Gompers asked Delegate O'Connell of the Machinists' Association whether he still pressed his point of order, raised before adjourn- papers, subsidized by the Manufac-

in such industries by the paramount organization would yield the best results to the workers therein, at least until the development of organization of each branch has reached a stage wherein these may be placed

without material injury to all parties in interest in affiliation with with their national trade unions. That declaration of the 1901 convention has not been changed since.

"Based on this declaration, I hereby decide that Delegate O'Connell's point of order is not well taken."

Gompers Defends Decision.

O'Connell appealed from Gompers' decision, and stated that if such decision be upheld it would leave no protection to affiliated unions. President Gompers, in defense of his decision, made an argument, as follows:

favor of referring beause they feared that the convention might vote "I simply wish to cite one parallel against the drafting of the charter, case, namely, that of the United Brewery Workers vs. the Engineers while the leading members of the and Firemen. Let me tell the con-Executive Council had pledged vention that in that case my perthemselves in favor of it.

noes.

An attempt was made to change sonal sentiments were with the Engineers and Firemen, but I voted the time of holding the annual conagainst the revocation of the Brewventions. The committee recomery Workers' charter, and later I did mended that it be opened on the all I could to have that charter rethird Monday in November, while others wanted the convention in turned to the Brewery Workers. June. Both propositions were voted Newspapers Misrepresent the Issue. down, and the time of holding the The capitalist papers misrepresented the Federation for no other convention remains as it was.

purpose than to sow the seed of dis-The Committe on President's Report condemned the daily press for sension and to prevent the affiliation of the Western movement with the misrepresenting Gompers' attitude toward the negroes. American Federation of Labor. Every effort was made by these

Election of Officers.

John Kloss were arrested Tuesday on charges of peddling without a license. Yesterday they were fined \$10 and costs each by Justice S. V. Wise. Marshal McBride started with his prisoners to the jail, half a block from the court room. Hertzing broke and ran.

Aside from the fact of shooting a man whose offense was merely trying to make a living by "peddling without a license," it will interest you to know that Policeman McBride (or MacBride) was a leading light among the "Protestors," and formerly lived in St. Louis. After his removal to Maplewood, where the mischief-makers were in control of our movement, he became County and Congressional Secretary, and did what he could to disrupt the local Socialist movement in St. Louis. About election time, or shortly thereafter, I am informed that he was appointed by the Capitalist Chief of the Maplewood police force and got out of the Socialist Party. These various steps betray a psychological, political and moral evolution that is highly instructive, to say the least.

Fraternally yours,

ST. LOUIS COUNTY SOCIALIST.

It might be added to the above communication that this same W. E. to their demands, but notified them MacBride (or McBride) was one of the "phony" contesting delegates to that their places would be held open the Socialist State Convention last September, in Jefferson City, where he for ten days. At the expiration of wanted to "purify" the party by trying to unseat the regularly elected delegates from the Tenth District. State Secretary Ristine and his Joplin with non-unionmen. On October 27 Quorum are to be congratulated for their allies in comradeship and bedfellowship, for it is certainly "class-consciousness" for the "Protestors" St. nicated with the Building Industries Louis County Secretary to secure a capitalist policeman's job about election time and bid "good-bye!" to the Socialist Party .--- Editor.

How They Did It in Herculaneum.

Editor ST. LOUIS LABOR:

At Herculaneum, Mo., on election day Democratic politicians hired automobiles, went into the colored districts, offering free automobile rides to Pevely, a town two miles from here, where many kegs of free beer were tapped in a grove and many colored Dmocrats made. Consequently the Democrats carried the colored districts. This was the Democratic propaganda carried on here.

Job Harriman in New York.

Comrade Job Harriman of Los Angeles returned to St. Louis last know that the entire labor move-Monday from a trip to Chicago and Milwaukee. On Monday evening he left ment will stand by the brave little At 3 o'cLlock the lection of of- for New York, where he will be active in behalf of the Los Angeles strikers army of militant Union men.

The New York Central Federated

ST. LOUIS LABOR.

The Only Way to Combat the Meat Trust

THE ONLY WAY FOR THE PEOPLE TO CONTROL THE MEAT TRUST | capital, makes monopoly a necessary condition. Monopoly is here, whether

The meat trust has made its existence plainly felt in the kitchens of rich and poor. Even the Government of the United States has seen fit to take action against the pork kings. Every one is talking about trusts and the common people are against them.

In regard to the outcome of the investigation of the meat trust by the Government, it is safe to say that the result will be NOTHING in the future as it was NOTHING in the past.

In other words, the meat trust and the other trusts own the Government.

Every investigation of the trusts by the Republican government is a bluff.

The court could find the "guilty conspirators" in the case of the boycotting Danbury hatters quickly enough-and the court found every member of the union guilty.

But the investigators in Chicago will never find evidence against the millionaires making up the meat trust.

And the price of all kinds of meat continues to rise. It is now the highest since the war-when the country was on a greenback basis.

This meat trust has made it possible for a few men representing the private interests of a few firms to fix the price of meat, the article of consumption which forms, next to bread, the most important food for 90,000,-000 citizens.

The business of the few firms which form the meat trust has reached a magnitude which excludes any kind of competition. They can at their pleasure exploit the nation.

It is reported that the net earnings of the meat trust during the last twelve years amounted to over \$2000,000,000 annually.

And it is not the lack of cattle which has caused the rise in mean values-no matter what the hog kings may say. This country supplies a great part of the civilized world with meat foods.

A rational management of the existing supply would readily yield still greater increase of stock cattle than is obtained at present. .But the ranchmen say that the packers oppress them.

Nor is the expense of the packing house excessive. In these plants all parts of the animals are so handled that nothing-simply nothingis wasted.

It is the boast of the packers that they utilize everything of the pig except the squeal.

At the same time it is well known that workmen in the packing houses belong to the poorest paid and most exploited laborers in the country.

It is really a disgrace to this country that the Government has not taken some steps to change the barbaric conditions in the big packing houses, in spite of the expose made a few years ago by that celebrated book, "The Jungle."

So it is an undisputed fact that neither the grower of the cattle nor the worker in the packing house gets any advantage from the abnormal gains of the packer.

The trust simply dictates prices both for the raw material bought and for the product sold by it, and at the same time pays as little wages to its. workmen as it is possible to pay.

Nor is this all.

By its "route" cars, which are perambulating butcher shops, it has destroyed the retail business of the small towns, and it has been known for a long time that the retail dealers in the large cities are simply its agents.

By its cold storage houses the trust controls also the market for eggs butter, vegetables and fruits.

Its business transactions amount to \$700,000,000 annually, and this business is growing with the natural increase of the population.

And this shows plainly the nature of these exactions-while prices within the United States have been advanced continually, those charged European consumers have been adapted to the local state of each market.

Thus American meats are cheaper in London or Liverpool or Dublin than they are in New York, Chicago or Milwaukee-the frozen meats of Australia compelling the reduction in Europe.

The fact is, that under the Sherman law the combination of the meat packers is "illegal"-just as illegal as the blacklists against employes and the underhanded dealings against cattle dealers, which form a part of the conspiracy of the wholesale butchers against the public.

However, the Sherman anti-trust law seems to work only against the trades unions.

But what is to be done? The two "great" political parties are owned by the trusts. The leaders of the Democratic party in the East and in the South-where it still exists-are all trust men.

And the Republican party has long been known to be the favored organization of capitalists and capitalism. Taft, Root and Roosevelt are fruits of the same tree

And La Follette might just as well expect a wolf to eat hay as expect the Republican party to become "anti-trust."

The various Republican cliques-the Insurgents, Progressives, etc.. that now steal a few Socialistic planks, will never accomplish anything and have never accomplished anything worth while anywhere. They are simply serving as a cloak to hide the iniquity of the Republican party as a whole.

These various state and local reform associations simply serve as feeders for the great capitalist political system, by advising well-meaning men to vote that ticket in the vain hope that by some miracle the Republican party might change.

But no more can it change than a tiger can ever be made to become a the House of Representatives breaks domestic animal.

Even now the "Progressives" of Milwaukee are asked to vote for

wish it or not. The question is, do we wish to leave the products of this country in the control of a small number of irresponsible men, whose only interest is

to exploit us to the last limit of our endurance? Do we wish to leave to a small clique the monopoly of all things

things which make life good and desirable? Do we wish to make them absolute masters of all the necessities of our lives?

Do we wish to starve in our hovels like rats? Or do we wish to fight with bomb, dagger, dynamite and shotgun?

No! No! No! We still have one way left to try to conquer these powerful economic tyrants. We still have the ballot. This country is politically a democracy

and we can avail ourselves of political power. Down with the power of capitalism. Down with the Republican as vell as the Democratic parties, which are upholding the present system and its exploitation and its trust robbery.

Up with the banner of the Socialist Party! Let the people take hold of the trusts. Let the trusts be put into the possession of the whole nation. Let us all become shareholders.

There is no other solution.

VICTOR L. BERGER.

Postal Savings Banks

Nearly fifty years ago Gladstone es- | cial affairs of the poor people of the tablished postal savings banks in Great Britain: Since then there has been an enormous increase in the deposits in private banks, and the 11,-000,000 depositors in the postal banks have \$800,000,000 to their credit. In the face of this splendid showing across the great deep, it is surprising that the self-styled 'pa-

triotic" bankers of the country put up such a strenuous fight against the establishment of postal savings plan can be accounted for on no banks, and their opposition to the other ground than that of pure and unadulterated selfishness and a desire to retain their long-continued control over both the people of small means and of large means, as well as to shape the financial legislation of the country to suit their own grasping interests.

But the bankers, like many other 'patriotic" "business" men, made the mistake that is usual in such matters and failed to discover when and where to "get off"-at least, they did not "get off."

The result is that Congress really became true to the interests of the common herd long enough to enact legislation looking to the stablishment of postal savings banks, and plans are now being formulated for putting the system in operation. In other words, the "patriotic"bankers disregarded the rumblings of the onrushing storm against their complete control of all financial affairs in this country, and the people's representatives in Congress were compelled to notify the "patriotic" bankers (through the postal savings bank bill) that the limit of endurance had been reached.

Let us hope that the recent postal savings bank legislation is only the beginning of a new era in the finan-

THE SPELL IS BROKEN.

Victor L. Berger's Election and Its Significance.

The Socialists of America salute the Socialists of Milwaukee!

The election of Victor Berger to the spell that has hitherto kept the

country. Every great reform has to have a beginning, even if it be on a small scale, and this innovation is governmental regulation of finances in the interest of the masses may yet prove a godsend to this great landand so may it be.



St. Louis Labor

THERE ARE REASONS WHY

YOU SHOULD DO THIS. ONE GOOD REASON is that without a cent additional cost, you fare better and also help your paper by placing your order with

ST. LOUIS LABOR

than with some irresponsible solicitor-your order will receive the best care because the coal business handled by ST. LOUIS LABOR is big and the mine operators try to keep and please big buyers. All coal delivered through ST. LOUIS LA-BOR is direct from the mines. ORDER BY PHONE.

Kinloch, Central 1577, or post card to



UNION LABEL ORIGIN.

We are indebted to the Johns Hopkins Press for a copy of a monograph on "The Trade Union Label," by Dr. Ernest R. Spedden, in which he traces its origin, says the New York Times. The device was first generally FINE JOB PRINTING used in 1875 as a result of competition in San Francisco between Chinese and white cigar makers. Dr. Spedden is informed by Miss Lucile Eaves of the University of Nebraska that in 1869 the Carpenters' Eight-Hour League of San Francisco had used a stamp on products of planing mills in which the eight-hour rule obtained, and he thinks possibly the cigar makers pronted by the example of the carpenters.

In testimony given before the conressional committee of 1876-7 the device was referred to by one of the union witnesses as a "stamp," but the term "union label" was soon in vogue, and by 1878 fifty cigar manufacturers were using it in a concerted effort to drive out the cheap Chinese labor. The Cigar Makers' Official Journal of April, 1879, records that the label had then come into use by at least one Eastern manufacturer.

From its employment in San Francisco the label spread among unions in many occupations and to the chief countries of Europe and Australia. The attempt to identify the label with the "hall mark" of the mediaeval guilds has failed, in Dr. Spedden's opinion. The hall marks were merly certificates of genuineness and had nothing to do with labor struggles and boycotts. The union label is distinctively in its origin a device of American trade

unionism.

A Fitting Design. "I want an estimate on ten thou-

sand letterheads," said the professional man with the silk hat. "Any special design?" asked the

engraver. his memorable speech, and in dis- to 1:30 p.m.

Physician and Surgeon Office: 2102 South Eleventh St. Hours: 9 to 10 a. m., 2 to 3 p. m. d 7 to 8 p. m. Phones: Kinloch, Central 8056; and 7 "Yes, sir," replied the caller. "In the upper left-hand corner I want a catch cut of Patrick Henry making his memorable. The second sec

ASSIST THE BAKERS!

DOES THE BREAD UNION

LABEL?

IF NOT, WHY NOT?

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

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

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

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

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

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

UNION MEN AND FRIENDS.



organization. This is the only Emblem of our Craft recog-nized by the A. F. of L.

YOU EAT BEAR THE



CHAS. WERZ & CO.



tinct letters under the cut his soul-

inspiring words, 'Give me liberty or give me death.' You see," he

added, handing a card to the en-

graver, "I'm a divorce lawyer, and

want something fitting."-Lippin-

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'Mad Mullah" Bancroft, "Sport" McGee, the \$12,000 "Uncle Ike barrel" Knell, and other notorious characters.

And the "Progressive" state central committee and the "Progressive" county committee want the people to vote for these men.

As for the Democratic party—that is knocked out in Milwaukee pretty effectively by the Republican 20 per cent law in this state.

However, up North it is going to pieces everywhere.

The south of our county is just waking up in a capitalistic sense. And the southern capitalists (who are invariably Democrats) want their share of the general plunder. The Democratic party of the South is down there dumb, silent masses will be come arexactly what the Republican party is here. Only the name is different.

It is silly to blame the trusts.

The trusts are in business to make more money. And they, naturally, try to get as much as possible for their goods.

Every small merchant does the same. The principle is the same.

The motive-the desire to make as much profit as possible-is also the same.

The difference is only that the trust does on a large scale what the small business men do on a petty scale.

And the central idea of the trusts-concentration, instead of division—co-operation, instead of competition—is also a perfectly correct idea.

It gives great advantage to those who avail themselves of it; in other owrds, to those "who are in it."

And yet the alarm about the trusts is easily understood. The trusts just by their greatness have brought the evils of the capitalist system clearly before the eyes of every one.

The trusts have proved that under the present industrial system a small number of capitalists have it in their power to decide how much meat and how much bread we shall eat.

How much we shall spend for coal and how much for oil.

How much sugar and how much tobacco we are permitted to use.

How nicely or how poorly we shall be clothed and housed, or whether we are to own a house at all.

In short, the trusts decide how well or how ill, how long or how short a time we shall live.

The trusts, as we have said before, are a benefit to those who own the trusts. Yet the trusts are large enough for the whole people to feel this benefit if the whole people should own the trusts.

Therefore, we Socialists contend that the whole people collectivelyas a nation-should take the place of the few trust magnates and bec the owner of the trusts.

Against the trusts there is no other remedy.

Progress, production on a large scale, the mighty accumulation of hood .-- The Call.

Congress hermetically sealed to representatives of the working class, to apostles of Socialism.

The election of Victor Berger will, for the first time in American history, give the workers of this country a voice in the councils of the nation.

With the entrance of Victor Berger into the national Congress, the ticulate. Their wrongs and sufferings, their grievances and demands, will be proclaimed in tones that will command attention. And their hopes and aspirations, their strivings for a new and better world, will set forth in words as simple, as clear and as forcible as encouraging and inspiring.

The entrance of Victor Berger into Congress will mark the beginning of a new and more hopeful era in the history of American Socialism, which has hitherto been laggard in the international movement. The words and the acts of Victor Berger will attract attention to the grand historic movement of which he is a repreentative. His responsibility will be great. But no one who knows Victor Berger doubts his inability to discharge it with credit to himself and to the movement.

And, finally, the entrance of Victor Berger into the halls of Congress will place the United States abreast of "other civilized nations," in which Socialism has for decades past been recognized as the only great force working for national regeneration and international peoce and brotherR



Fraternal Delegates to British Trade Union Congress

following report:

To the Thirtieth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor:

Greeting: As your delegates to British Trades Union Congress we were greatly impressed with the similarity of the problems confronting the British workmen to that of our own. Their methods of dealing with the different subjects brought before the congress are different from ours, but the ultimate object is the same. Resolutions are first submitted to the Parliamentary Committee to the different affiliated bodies. These resolutions are then submitted to the various unions for consideration and amendment. The resolutions and amendments are compiled and printed as agenda before the congress meets. This method has some advantages and, according to our observation, some disadvantages. It

prepares the membership at large for tne subjects which are to be considered by the congress and enables them to express their wishes for the guidance of their delegates, thereby expressing the will of the rank and file. It prevents, however, the offering of amendments from the floor, which, in our judgment, is a serious defect. It often occurs that the discussion of a question throws new light upon the matter under consideration which would make it not only acceptable but desirable if amended, even though it may be objectionable in its existing form. The right to amend a proposition on the floor of the convention does not exist under their system. Neither do they consider the different resolutions in committee to the same extent or in the same manner as we do, and on these points we consider our method to be superior to theirs.

The most important question considered by the congress at Sheffield the Osborne decision. was Mr.

Osborne was the secretary of one of the local unions of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants. By instruction from his local union he sued out a writ of injunction restraining the National Organization from levying assessments or paying out any of the funds of the organization for parliamentary purposes. The case was carried to the highest court, the House of Lords, where a decision was rendered sustaining the injunction on the ground that trades unions had no statutory right to require its members to pay dues for parliamentary purposes. The decision is a greater blow to the British Trades Union movement than the Taff-Vale decision, as it affects the entire legislative program of the Trades Union movement of Great Britain. The decision is very surprising, in view of the statutory enactganize for the purpose of "regulatment authorizing trades unions to oring the relations between employes and employed." Under the highly organized state of modern industry the relations between employer and employed must be to a greater or less degree regulated by law. That fact is made apparent by the laws regulating the sanitation and inspection of factories, shops and mines: employers' liability and compensation acts; restriction of the hours of labor and a host of other regulations that can only be secured by legislative enactment. The right to organthe purpose of "regulating relations between employer and employed" is not susceptible of being construed to mean only a portion of the relations between employer and employed. It must be taken to mean all the relations that exist or may exist between them. Parliament having the power to regulate the relations between employer and employed in certain ways, it seems clear to us that the trades unions have a perfect legal right to assess their members for parliamentary purposes. The highest court of Great Britain has held otherwise, and the British Trade Unionists are thoroughly aroused to the danger that theatens them. Members of the House of Commons receive no salary from the government. When workingmen are elected to Parliament, the Trades Unions must find a way of supporting them. They have been doing this since 1874, when Alwere elected to the House of Commons. They have not only assessed their members to retain representatives in Parliament, but they have They have exercised this right, without question, for thirty-five years, and now the courts seek to destroy it. They are stirred up, as is eviadopted by the Sheffield Congress:

orous parliamentary propaganda. the mining industry. denced by the following resolution ingmen of Great Britain. The work-

Delegate T. V. O'Connor read the ation by organized labor; makes it impossible for trade union branches to join in the work of local trades councils; strikes at freedom of discussion and resolution which has always been enjoyed by the Trades Union Congress in so far as con-

gress has taken action of a political character in the interest of the wage earner. "This decision denies the right of

trade unions to carry out their nominal statutory purpose of 'regulating the relations between employers and employed,' in so far as modern conditions of industry and the highly organized state of capital render parliamentary action necessary for this purpose.

"It deprives trade unions of a freedom which they have enjoyed for nearly fifty years, and which they have exercised only with the approval of their members and to the advantage of the community.

"This congress claims: That thes rights be restored at once, so that trade unionism may be put in a po sition to fulfill its statutory functions in such a manner as the mem bers of the respective unions accord ing to their rules shall decide.

'Therefore, having regard to the injustice of the decision, and of the urgency of the matter, congress calls upon all affiliated organizations, in view of the misrepresentations of the position, which have appeared recently in the press, to bring all possible pressure to bear on the government to provide, at once, facilities for the passing into law of the bill, as presented by the labor party, to reverse the judgment, and determine to make it a test question at all parliamentary elections." Proposer: C. Gordon.

Seconder: A. Wilkie.

Supporters: W. Brace and J. R. Clynes.

House of Lords.

The abolition of the House of Lords is a question of vital importance to the labor movement of Great Britain. It is looked upon as the United (Sates. an irresponsible, obstructive body that stands in the way of progressive legislation. The position of the congress on that subject is clearly stated by President Haslem in his address. He says:

"During the year that has passed general election has taken place. Labor on the whole has maintained ts position. A few of our colleagues in the last Parliament failed to obtain a renewal of confidence from the electors, and our numbers were slightly reduced. The present parliamentary session, which has now been adjourned, has been one of the most difficult character. The House of Lords question and the death of his late Majesty have made it well-nigh impossible to proceed with ordinary legislation. The conference between representatives of the government and the official opposition has not yet finished its deliberations. As a labor party and as a trades union movement we are not in their confidences. but we say quite emphatically-and we feel we are expressing the views of this congress-that no settlement of the difficulty between the two houses of parliament can be satisfactory which does not for all time place the representatives of the people of this country in the position of being able to carry out the will and the wishes of the people."

Labor Exchanges

some conditions arising from it that the employer, are placing every obpaid for by the employers in the same manner as they are now paying the private insurance companies. Unemployment. The great question of how to pro-

vide for the unemployed received considerable attention. It does not in her hands which she had a penny appear that any definite solution of for making, the tragedy of those the problem was arrived at. The two overworked lives struck home to principal ideas put forth in the resolutions and discussions were, first, gates responded liberally to help legislation for the establishment of them in their struggle. a scheme of compulsory insurance against unemployment, and, second, that the government shall commence hospitable manner in which we were work of public utility sufficient to received and cared for during our take up the surplus labor.

Over one hundred resolutions and mitted, amendments in all were considered by the congress. We have dealt only

with those which we considered of

eral satisfaction, there are some demost general interest to the delegates men, who must make quick time with subject there might be constitutional tails that require amendment and here assembled.

the crippled cars and still not run objections. But unless, the govern-We cannot refrain from referring over people, in spite of the old-fash- ment's assertions concerning the evil the workers are seeking to change. to the most dramatic incident of the ioned brakes, there is the fact that effects of using white phosphorous With the coming of the Workmen's entire congress. There are a large the men must stay on duty in spite can be disproved, some escape from Compensation Act, the employers number of women chainmakers in of the calls of nature. Bladder and this dilemma ought to be provided. have turned to the insurance com- the neighborhood of Birmingham. kidney troubles are the natural repanies to insure their workmen They make chains by and on sult. The men cannot leave the cars against accidents. The insurance hearths and anvils set up in their at the end of the lines, nor enter sa hearths and anvils set up in their at the end of the lines, nor enter sacompanies, taking over the risk of own kitchens. They are paid a penny loons there, and no provision is a yard for making chains with inch made for them to relieve themselves struction that they can conceive of and a half links made out of three- in any way. This is not a pleasant in the way of the operation of the quarter-inch iron. They were on subject to talk about, but it is a very law. In consequence, the congress strike for a minimum rate of two real trouble for the men, and somehas demanded the establishment of pence per hour. They came before thing will have to be done to protect a system of state insurance to be the congress to plead for aid. There them from the czar's rules in the matwas a committee of three of them; a ter. Perhaps the council can force little gray-haired motherly woman of the company to build public comfort about sixty years of age, a middle- stations at the terminals of the vaaged woman and a girl not yet out of rious lines .- Social Democratic Her-

> platform, each with a yard of chain every person present, and the dele-

In conclusion, we desire to express our appreciation of the kindly and stay in Sheffield. Respectfully sub-

> W. B. WILSON. T. V. O'CONNOR. Fraternal Delegates.

American Federation of Labor and International Secretary

tariat.

As directed by the Toronto con-Labor has now become affiliated with is constituted by the trade union movement of the following countries: Great Britain, France Ger-Netherland, Belgium, Denmany, mark, Sweden, Norway, Finland, Austria, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Hungary, Croatia-Slavonia, Servia, Bulgaria, Switzerland, Italy, Spain and

Considerable correspondence has passed and much information mutually imparted, which has been helplations between the workers of the civilized world.

Last year a communication was re Secretary, Mr. Legien, but it was retranslated into the different lanthat he should in due time send copies to the different countries translated into their respective languages. The nature of the document was entirely unknown to anyone at the Paris congress. When a copy of the letter was received at Washington, it was found that it emanated from the so-called Industrial Workers of the World, and contained most unwarrantable and maliciously false accusations against the American Federation of Labor, its affiliated organizations, and their best known representatives. Realizing the fact that a charge made and repeated sufficiently often which is undenied or unexplained will find some believers. President Gompers replied by defending the A. F. of L., its affiliated

her teens. As they stood there on the ald.

Affiliation with International Secre- the world under the auspices of the International Secretariat.

vention, the American Federation of the International Secretariat, which

ful for the best possible fraternal re- Federation of Congresses) of all

ceived at Paris by the International omy of the trade union movement of ceived too late by him for submission guaranteed, the purpose of the fedto the congress, as he declared he eration being for the protection and had not the sufficient time to have it the advancement of the rights, interguages. It was, therefore, decided of all countries and the establish-

organizations and representative from the congress that shall put an men, but declined to say anything in scandalous misrepresentations of the

-New York Tribune. The National Executive Committee is now voting upon the request of the state organization of Illinois for the appropriation of the above \$100 to contest the election in the legislative district in which Comrade

DANGEROUS INDUSTRY.

White Phosphorous for Matches.

bor it appears that the United States

is the only country of commercial

importance which does not forbid the

use of white phosphorous in the man-

ufacture of matches. That the fumes

from this substance exercise a baleful

tion and sale of white phosphorous

matches. An agreement to this effect

was concluded in 1906 by the gov-

ernments of continental countries,

enjoys immunity is groundless.

have been observed.

influence on the operative who is ex-

From a bulletin recently issued by

Adolph Germer was a candidate. The committee, upon the suggestion of the National Secretary, is now nominating two auditors, who shall be empowered to employ as an assistant an expert accountant, to audit he books and accounts of the National Office prior to the next meeting of the committee, which takes place at headquarters on De-United States Alone Permits Use of cember 10th.

he Department of Commerce and La-Herman Starck Hardware & Paint Company 3001 ARSENAL STREET.

Victor 1056. Sidney 2486-L. Builders' Hardware,

Contractors' Supplies, posed to them has been known for half a century. At least two harmless Charter Oak, Quick Meal Stoves and substitutes have been found, and the Ranges.

fact has been held to justify the pro-Becker-Moore's Paints, hibition by the principal nations of

Sinour's Floor Paints, Europe of the production, importa-

Chinamel, Murphy Varnishes. These marks represent the highest Qualities.

Stove Repairing and Renickeling,

and England followed suit last year. Some American match manufacturrs have professed to believe that the CHAS. WERZ & CO. disease induced by white phosphorous -called "phossy jaw," because it at-Wood, Bruse, Hann SIGNS tacks and destroys the jawbone-has not existed in this country for twenty 1505 CASS AVE., ST. LOUIS Einloch, Contral 1451 years. The supposition, whenever it is advanced in good faith, may rest on the knowledge that certain precautions for the protection of employes in match factories have been sug-SINDELAR gested, but an investigation undertaken jointly by the Bureau of La-SHOE CO. bor in Washington and the secretary 2612-14-16-18 North 14th St. of the American Association of Labor Legislation affords reason for fear--FOR--ing that the claim that this country UNION MADE SHOE In two factories visited by special agents of the Bureau of Labor eight perfectly authenticated cases were discovered and in the homes of the FRED. GEITZ & CO., work people employed in three factories eighty-one cases are said to UP-TO-DATE The inquiry satisfies the Bureau of Furnishers and Hatters Labor that 65 per cent of the men. women and children engaged in the industry in the United States-that For Union Men is, more than 2200 out of a total of 3591-are exposed to phosphorous 3755 S. Jefferson Ave. fumes, and that phosphorous poisoning in this country is a distressing The Checking the evil in America'is not PROGRESSIVE WOMEN likely to prove an easy task. State legislatures would undoubtedly have PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY power to act within the limited areas THE SOCIALIST WOMAN under their jurisdiction, but little GIRARD, KANSAS. good would result without similar ac-SUBSCRIPTIONS RATES . tion by all states. A stringent law in Single Copy...... 5c one state might merely cause the re-moval of a match factory to another Bundle of 5 Copies or more, at the where no regulation had been at-Rate of, each tempted. To any federal law on the Cigars PEN MAR - 10c SUNRISE - 5c



dent Gompers to submit to the Paris Congress in 1909, and which the congress referred to the forthcoming congress, and which was approved by the Toronto convention, be an instruction to the delegate from the American Federation of Labor to the Congress of the International Secre-

tariat at Budapest, 1911: "Resolved, That the International Trade Union Congress recommends to the trade union centers (General countries the discussion of the proposition of establishing an international federation of labor, the autoneach country being ordained and ests and justice of the wage-workers ment of international fraternity and

solidarity. "Resolved, That it shall be the purpose of the labor movement of all reality. countries to endeavor to the fullest extent to prevent the workers from one country being induced to emigrate to other countries during periods of industrial depression or when trade disputes exist or are in contemplation; that it shall be the duty of the recognized representatives of the labor movement of the country affected to notify the international secretary, who in turn shall at once communicate the situation to the representatives of the trade union movement of each country."

We also recommend that such delegate be instructed to secure action

"This congress desires to register its emphatic protest against the judgment given in the Osborne case,

At the instance of the Trades Union Congress, the government has placed in operation a National System of Labor Exchanges. Its operations are being watched with considerable interest. Already it has met with considerable criticism on the ground that it is being used as a recruiting establishment for strikebreakers. A number of resolutions were introduced demanding that this defect in the regulations be remedied.

Mine Regulations.

The Royal Commission on Accidents in Mines have about completed their labors and will soon make a report to the government of their findings and recommendations. A number of resolutions were introduced and passed by the congress instructing the Parliamentary Committee to give their attention to the forthcoming Mines Regulation Act for the exander McDonald and Thomas Burt purpose of regulating the employment of unskilled and foreign workmen in the mines and the securing of an eight-hour work day for colliery enginemen, boilermen and stokers at also paid the election expenses of the mines, the object being to secure

Workmen's Compensation. has been a great benefit to the workdent cast of production. That is now

official source, to his own defense against the asperthe sions cast upon him. Later, this so- scandalous misrepresenations of the called Industrial Workers' organiza- labor movement from one country tion, the only important part of into another.

The affiliation of the American which is its presumptuous title, enterest protest against the A. F. of L. Federation of Labor to the I. S. was being accorded affiliation with the effected by the unanimous vote of International Secretariat, and de- the Toronto Convention, per capita manded for itself that affiliation for tax having been paid for the years the United States. The International 1909-10, 2,382 marks, or \$567.21. Secretariat furnished us with a copy The official printed proceedings of upon which this protest and applicathe Paris Congress of the International Secretariat held in 1909 at tion are predicated.

Before our affiliation with the In-Paris, have been sent to the executernational Secretariat scandalous tive officers of affiliated national and accusations without having any basis international unions. Additional copies can be secured from the Interin fact or truth and malicious reprenational Secretariat through the A. sentations were sent broadcast throughout the world to the trade F. of L. upon the payment of twentyfive cents, which includes postage. unionists and other organized workers of these countries-sent by the The report for the year, which our enemies of the American trade union President had the honor to submit movement-the enemies to the on behalf of the A. F. of L. is also inprogress and success for the proteccorporated in the proceedings of that tion and promotion of the interests congress.

of the toilers of our continent. Since our affiliation to the International Secretariat we are kept advised of such calumnies and misrepresenta-

tions, which at least we will receive have to put up with at the hands of the soulless street railway company in an official capacity. The Internacandidates and have conducted a vig- greater safety for those engaged in tional Secretariat has notified the presided over by Butcher Beggs American Federation of Labor, and isn't all a matter of poor wages and at the same time officers of other in- long hours and seven days a week. The enactment and operation of ternational trade union centers, that Even the health of the men is imthe Workmen's Compensation Act the subject will receive the consid- paired.

eration of the Congress of the Inter-We have it on good authority that many of the motormen and conducnational Secretariat, which is to be man no longer bears alone the acci- held in Budapest in August, 1911. tors have become subject to kidney In view of all circumstances, we rediseases while in the service of the shared by the community, though not alize the advantage, as well as the stony-hearted Beggs. Outside of the to as great a degree as the trades necessity, of America's organized constant jolting of the cars for long involving, as it does, the prevention unions believe ought to be the case. workers to be in full affiliation with hours each day and outside of the of effective parliamentary represent- While the act itself is giving very gen- the international labor movement of breaking nervous strain of the motor- Phone, Kinlesh, Delmar 1480 R.

Victims of Butcher Beggs. The treatment street car employes



John F. Tobin, Pres

WINDOW SHADES TO ORDER: Estimates Given.

BOOT & SHOE

Brandt & Stahl Walnut Street By Insisting Upon Purchasing UNION STAMP SHOES You help better shoemaking conditions.

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

By Retailers who say: "This shoe does nof bear the stamp, but be made under UNION CONDITIONS."

THIS IS FALSE. No shoe is union unless it bears the Union Stamp:

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HARDWARE CO.

Make Your Expense Statement.

Each candidate on the ticket and the treasurer of each ward committee must file a statement of expenses within thirty days after election. If you were a candidate or a treasurer, you must attend to this without delay.

Carl D. Thompson to Speak in St. Louis.

Socialist rule in Milwaukee will be graphically portrayed by Carl D. Thompson, City Clerk of Milwaukee, at New Club Hall, Chouteau avenue and Thirteenth street, on Wednesday, December 7, at 8 p. m. Comrade Thompson is in the thick of the fight and has a great story to tell. Admission free.

The Strickland Lecture.

The General Committee has planned a series of instructive educational lectures on the various phases of Socialism. Comrade Fred G. Strickland will start the ball rolling next Sunday evening at Bowman's Hall, Eleventh and Locust streets.

His topic will be, "Would Socialism Destroy the Home?"

Bring that doubting friend or neighbor along and give Comrade Strickland an opportunity to dispel his foolish notions concerning Socialism and the home. Women are particularly invited to attend this lecture. Admission, 10 cents.

Tenth Ward Entertainment and Dance.

A general get-together family reunion has been arranged by the Tenth Ward Socialists at Southwest Turner Hall. Ohio and Potomac, for Saturday evening, December 10.

The election results will be talked over, and the affair will be somewhat of a jubilee celebration. The Socialist vote in the Tenth Ward was nearly double that of any former election, and the prospects of carrying the ward next spring are very good. Family tickets, including refreshments, are \$1.00, and all comrades are invited to come and have a good time.

THIRTY THOUSAND MINERS KILLED IN TWENTY YEARS. This Means that Five Miners Die Each Working Day of the Year.

THREE MINERS KILLED IN THIS COUNTRY TO ONE IN EUROPE. Golden, Colo, November 30 .- Thirty thousand men have been killed

in coal mines in the United States in the last twenty years. At least three miners are killed in this country to one in other coun-

tries. Explosions of coal dust are 100 per cent more deadly than explosions

of gas. More than half of the coal mine accidents are caused by falls of roof

and coal, and practically all could have been prevented. • The United States is far behind other countries in the conservation

of men. These are a few of the startling facts brought out in the lecture of

Prof. James C. Edwards of the Federal Bureau of Mines, who is touring this section giving instruction in rescue work at the School of Mines.

"The general government cannot compel mine operators to use the safety devices, as only states have that power. We can only recommend," he said. Most of the mine disasters could have been prevented by the use of common sense."

Comrade Louise Wallner Dead.

Comrade Mrs. Louise Wallner, wife of Comrade Joseph Wallner, died at the family residence, 1922 Wyoming street, on November 24, at 11 p. m., after several months' illness. The funeral took place Sunday afternoon to the Missouri Crematory. Comrades William M. Brandt and G. A. Hoehn spoke at the house and at the crematory, pointing out the noble character of the deceased friend and her good work in behalf of the Socialist and Trade Union movements. In accord with her wishes, the ashes will be given to the eternally-flowing waters of the Mississippi river next Sunday, the ceremony to be performed by her husband and friends from the Eads bridge

Mrs. Wallner was born in France forty years ago.

Comrade Joseph Wallner desires to express his gratitude to Comrades Mrs. Evaline Hunstock and Mrs. Wm. M. Brandt for their self-sacrificing work in behalf of his beloved wife during the last few days and nights of her life. Comrade Wallner also wishes to publicly thank Comrades Brandt and Hoehn for their words of consolation at the funeral. Thanks are also expressed to the many comrades and friends for the flowers-these tokens of esteem and love for Louise Wallner, the good and beloved wife, comrade and friend, whose death is a great loss to all who knew her.

East St. Louis Unions En 'orse Garment Workers' Fight With Marx & Haas The following resolution was unanimously adopted by the East St. Louis Unions after a meeting with officials of the Garment Workers' Unions and the firm of Marx & Haas:

'To the Officers and Members of the East St. Louis Central Trades and Labor Union:

Greeting: Your Grievance Committee, having been instructed to comply with the request of the Marx & Haas Clothing Company of St. Louis, Mo., to hear their side of the controversy now existing between them and the United Garment Workers of America, beg leave to report that we visited the firm of Marx & Haas on November 10th, 1910, in company with two representatives of the Garment Workers' Union.

"After a conference lasting for several hours, your committee was unable to come to any understanding of this firm's fairness to their employes, inasmuch as they gave your committee the positive assurance they were going to conduct a non-union shop, and from the way the Garment Workers who were on that committee presented their side of the case fully convinced your committee that the action of this firm, in locking-out their

Galleries Are Crowded. cussion the House met two hours bers were absent, and the galleries other high officials of the Prussian and Imperial governments occupied seats or stood on the platforms reserved for them at he hight and left of the president.

Herr Ledebour supported the Socialist interpellation, inquiring what the chancellor thought of the emperor having departed from his declarations, made in November, 1908, through Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg, concerning his majesty's position in the state.

Following the emperor's famous interview two years ago, his majesty approved a statement in the Reichstag by the chancellor, who expressed | breach of any promise that his maj-'the reverential wish that greater reserve be displayed in future in making such utterances."

Herr Ledebouer said there was no objection to the emperor speaking as much as he chose on all possible subjects which his majesty thought he understood.

"None of our opponents," he continued, "plows so thoroughly the soil opinion or the monarchical system wherein Social Democratic seed is to be sown as Emperor William II."

It was, however, unfair, the speaker said, that those undertaking to reply to the emperor should be prosecuted on the charge of insulting his majesty. He demanded that the emperor should not interfere in the affairs of state, contrary to the provisions of the constitution.

Herr Ledebour discussed at length the constitutional position of the king of Prussia toward the German empire, and spoke mockingly of the Hohenzollern family cult deriving its powers from the Most High. He concluded:

"History tells us that the Hohenzollern family received the Prussian crown from the Roman emperor through begging and whining and by all means of intrigue at the court of Vienna.'

To be had only at

est shape, in black. for \$1.50.

35th Grand Annual

Masquerade Ball

Bakers and Bakers Union

Replying, Chancellor von Beth-In anticipation of a prolonged dis- mann-Hollweg defended the emperor and asserted that the Socialist interearlier than usual. Few of the mem- pellant was inspired by republican sentiments rather than by anxiety were crowded. Many ministers and for the integrity of the state. "Herr Ledebour's remarks make it clear," he said, "that he and his party are not moved to interpellate by

their care for the commonwealth, but by a passionate hostility to the constitution. He confesses that he and his party favor a republic." "Is that something new?" Lede-

bour interrupted. "No," responded .the chancellor,

"this is nothing new. You have always supported that principle, but you have not proclaimed your aim so publicly as to-day."

The chancellor denied that the Koenigsberg speech constituted a esty had made in 1908, saving that when he used the expression "By the grace of God" the emperor was fully conscious of his rights and duties. In the course of his speech Ledebour declared that "the king-emperor can not attempt to rule against the opinion of the people. If he does, his position becomes untenable. Either he must put as'de his personal

will be eliminated." The speaker affirmed that Germany must be ruled by a democratic parliamentary system.

Describing the growth of the state, Chancellor von Bethmann-Holweg said that the kings of Prussia in a century-long development had grown into an intimate connection with the people.





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Lemp's Park Hall, Utah Streets ARCADE TAILORING CO. Merchant Tailors Saturday, December 10, 1910

ST. LOUIS LABOR.

employes six months before their agreement expired, was a prearranged affair, for no other reason than to conduct their business under non-union conditions.

'We, therefore, recommend that this central body endorse the fight the Garment Workers have made against the Marx & Haas Clothing Company, and urge all affiliated Unions and friends of Organized Labor to give them their undivided support in their efforts to secure the recognition of their organization."

Kaiser Grilled for Grace of God Talk

SOCIALIST LEDEBOUR SAYS HE MUST RECOGNIZE PEOPLE OR LOSE THRONE.

REICHSTAG IN UPROAR.

Emperor Accused of Breaking Pledge to Keep a Still Tongue.

Berlin, Nov. 26 .- The Reichstag to-day debated a Socialist interpellation on the kaiser's famous "divine right" speech at Koenigsberg, August 26. In his address the kaiser arrogated to himself the office of a divine delegate, and in that character showed his determination to rule in his own way, regardless of the views or opinions of the hour.

Herr Ledebour, the Solalist leader, promise which he solemnly gave the nation in November, 1908, when, after the national agitation caused by the interview with him published through the imperial chancellor that ment of our fatherland.""

he had become convinced that the greatest reserve on the part of the crown was indispensable to the interests of German policy.

Herr Ledebour declared that the kaiser was hereditarily afflited with the same illusions which destroyed the Stuarts and the Bourbons, and warned his majesty that the Hohenzollerns were heading in the same direction.

Socialists Want a Republic. The Socialist leader concluded with the defiant assertion that the German Social Democracy avowedly aspires to establish a republic and will bend all its efforts to that end. This statement was greeted with prolonged Socialist cheers. In his Koenigsberg speech, the emperor, after saying that his grandfather had seen in himself the chosen instrument of heaven and so proclaimed that the Prussian crown was bestowed upon him by God's grace alone, intimated that the con victions of Emperor William I. and charged the kaiser with breaking the his own were identical, and added: "Considering myself as the instrument of the Master, regardless of passing views and opinions, I go my way, which is solely devoted to in the London Telegraph, he stated the prosperity and peaceful developCommeucement at 8 P. M. Tickets 25 Cents a Person

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IS YOUR SWEETHEART OR HUSBAND OR BROTHER

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Southwest Turner Hall **Ohio Avenue and Potomac Street**

Saturday Evening, December 10, 1910, Family Tickets \$1.00 **Refreshments free**

St. Louis Workingmen's Protective Union. 504 Market Street.

MEETING:-2nd and 4th Wednesday.

MARTIN C. SEEGERS, Clerk. C. J. ANDERSON, Attorney. Office Hours from 5 to 6:30 p. m. SATURDAY from 12 to 1:30 p. m. **408 OLIVE STREET** Suite 508 Merchants Laclede Building

PHONES: Kinloch, Central 5076; Bell, Olive 2123

The purpose of this Union is for the protection of organized and worthy wage-workers and Unions against the injustice of employers, money lenders, time payment merchants, etc. It shall furnish an attorney, without additional cost to an affiliated Union, also to the members of said Union or their immediate family.

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