

Workingmen of all countries, Unite! You have nothing to lose but your chains, and a world to gain."
—Marx.

ST. LOUIS LABOR

Official Organ of the Socialist Party of St. Louis, Mo.

THE FEARLESS CHAMPION OF ORGANIZED LABOR

"The Emancipation of the Working Class must be achieved by the workingmen themselves."
—Marx.

OFFICE: 966 CHOUTEAU AVENUE.

ST. LOUIS, MO., NOVEMBER 19, 1910

Phone: Kinloch, Central 1577.

No. 511

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

Synopsis of the Proceedings of the First Three Days' Sessions.

The thirtieth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor was called to order by President Samuel Gompers at Northwest Liederkranz Hall, 3949 Easton avenue, Monday, November 14.

The hall had been profusely decorated by the local committee of arrangements. At 10 o'clock a. m., when the chairman rapped for order, practically every seat in the spacious hall was occupied, there being about 400 delegates present. The galleries were crowded with visitors, and on the floor many ladies—the wives, daughters and friends of the delegates—occupied seats.

and many others who have spent their lives in the movement greeted each other. The "snowflakes" in their hair and mustaches, or the "moonshine" on their heads reminded their friends of the decades of hard work these men have done in

tional unions, twenty-four state federations, eighty-nine central labor unions and many federal labor unions are represented; also fraternal delegates from Great Britain, Messrs. Turner and Brace, and from Canada.

very exhaustive and voluminous. Though he read but half of it verbally, it took three hours to finish. It covers 47 pages in small print and deals of all the many struggles during last year, especially the strikes of the Miners, Garment Work-

several hundred central bodies and local unions affiliated but unrepresented by delegates.

Organization and Growth.

For the fiscal year ending September 30, 1910, there were issued by the American Federation of Labor 334 cer-

Public Mass Meeting

BE HELD

Sunday, November 20, '10

at 2 o'clock P. M.

at the

NEW CLUB HALL,

13th St. and Chouteau Ave. (Headquarters United Brewery Workers)

SPEAKERS: Victor L. Berger of Milwaukee, the first Socialist in United States Congress, Delegate of Wisconsin Federation of Labor in A. F. of L. Convention.

Max Hayes of Cleveland, Delegate of International Typographical Union at A. F. of L. Convention.

J. Mahlon Barnes of Chicago, National Secretary of the Socialist Party, Delegate of Int. Cigar Makers' Union at A. F. of L. Convention

Frank J. Weber, Socialist Member of Wisconsin State Legislature, President of Milwaukee Federated Trades Council, and Delegate to A. F. of L. Convention.

Adolf F. Germer, Secretary of Sub-District No. 6 of Illinois United Mine Workers.

Jack Handley, Delegate Machinists Int. Union, Superintendent of Public Streets of Milwaukee.

Katherine Hurley and Fannie Sellins of United Garment Workers of St. Louis.

Frank Hayes, Vice-President of United Mine Workers of America.

Everybody invited.

Socialist Party of St. Louis.

President Gompers' Report

Committees Appointed.

President Gompers appointed the following committees:

Rules and Order of Business—L. W. Quick, J. T. Carey, Oscar F. Nelson, Harry Crist, Harry Meyer, Jerome Jones, Charles Hertenstein, Albert Abrams, John Sullivan, Frank Butterworth, Thomas Rumsey, Fred H. Grabame, Archie Grant, James C. Shanessy, M. M. Donaghue.

President's Report—Andrew Furuseth, W. B. Wilson, George L. Berry, John A. Moffitt, Thomas F. Tracy, F. Duffy, Owen Miller, George Bechtold, P. J. McArdle, Geo. P. Foster, James L. Gernon, James J. Creamer, Cornelius Ford, John J. Keegan, John S. Whalen.

Secretary's Report—T. A. Rickett, J. F. McHugh, Wm. J. Adams, Adolf Kummer, F. A. Monaghan, E. Lewis Evans, Frank Grimshaw, Wm. A. Meer, Martin Goellnitz, Wm. J. Plegier, S. G. Skaggs, J. E. Hartvisken, George Leary, M. R. Powell, P. F. Sheehan.

Treasurer's Report—Ben Commons, Wm. O'Brien, I. H. Braton, J. F. O'Flaherty, Sol. Mueller, C. A. Patterson, C. N. Clover, Jos. Flynn, Carl Young, Ready Kenehan, J. J. Glass, F. J. Wetengel, E. E. Thorp, J. A. Dyehe, Paul Bianchi.

Resolutions—James Duncan, James Wilson, John P. Frey, B. A. Larger, D. D. Mulcahy, Edwin Perry, Robert Gloeking, John T. Smith, Patrick Murphy, T. V. O'Connor, Geo. B. Howley, Thos. Flynn, Edward McGivern, A. B. Lowe, M. A. Murphy.

Laws—John B. Lennon, T. L. Hughes, John H. Walker, James G. Hannahan, R. E. Woodmansee, P. J. Flannery, H. J. Conway, Aleck Bloch, Leo M. Hart, J. Taselaar, C. L. Shamp, John A. o'Vill, John Mangano, Alex. R. Smith.

Organization—H. B. Perham, W. D. Mahon, Frank T. Hawley, Charles D. Wheeler, Frank Hehring, M. W. Kelleher, M. E. Licht, E. F. Ward, John T. Butler, Sam DeNedrey, Geo. F. Golden, Joe Amsted, Harry DeVeaux, C. T. Nolan, W. J. Boyle.

Labels—John T. Tobin, Louis Kemper, Max S. Hays, Martin Lawlor, J. J. Handley, J. Mahlon Barnes, Ed Anderson, Chris Kerker, Miss Agnes Nestor, A. Rosenberga, Thos. S. Farrell, A. McAndrews, E. J. Brais, Wm. Carr, Wm. Braun.

Adjustment—James O'Connell, T. L. Lewis, Hugh Stevenson, David A. Carey, James P. Maher, John Golden, Wm. E. Klapetsky, Matthew Wall, T. J. Sullivan, A. B. Higgins, Thos. J. Duffy, C. O. Pratt, L. A. Tankuary, Jos. A. Franklin, C. W. Woodman.

Education—Jos. F. Valentine, Victor A. Olander, Oscar Boek, A. H. Swartz, E. C. McCullough, Andrew J. Gallagher, John Roach, O. P. Smith, Chas. H. Lee, Frank Keough, P. F. Richardson, J. P. Kelly, Mrs. Margaret Kelly, Ernest Bohm, James B. Drake.

State Organization—John R. Alpine, W. B. McFarlane, Timothy Healy, S. J. Pay, H. S. Marshall, Victor Altman, John J. Griffin, Homer D. Call, Jos. F. Winkler, James F. Malley, E. Frank Moorehouse, John H. Mallin, W. F. B. Taylor, James E. Faulkner, John B. Dunne.

Local and Federated Bodies—John Mitchell, J. W. Kline, F. X. Noschang, Jos. N. Weber, Frank J. Hays, D. J. Tobin, P. T. Berry, Ed. Hirsch, John O'Neill, D. G. Ramsey, J. H. Kennedy, Emmett L. Adams, L. W. Butler, Chas. A. Cullen, J. H. Anderson.

Building Trades—William D. Huber, Frank M. Ryan, M. O'Sullivan, John Donlin, Wm. J. McSorley, Frank J. McNulty, Wm. W. Young, Wm. J. Tracy, Matt Comerford, Frank Feeny, Richard P. Walsh, D. D'Alessandro, J. C. Skemp, Thos. J. Williams, Frank Gengenback.

Boycotts—D. A. Hayes, James M. Lynch, Chas. Dold, C. W. Fry, Jacob Fischer, S. J. Konenkamp, P. W. Collins, F. A. Scoby, S. L. Landers, Jere L. Sullivan, Judson O'Neal, M. Zuckerman, Victor L. Berger, J. J. Chatterton, Michael Casey.

The Monday afternoon session convened at 2 o'clock. President Gompers read his report, which was

ers, etc., of Labor Legislation, Anti-Trust, Lunjunctions, etc. Of

President Gompers' Annual Report we quote the following:

To the Officers and Delegates to the Thirtieth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor:

Fellow Trade Unionists: Thirty years ago, upon the urgent appeal of a number of earnest and far-seeing trade unionists, a convention was held in Pittsburg, Pa. There and then the foundation for our Federation of trades and labor unions was laid. Upon that foundation a structure has been reared perhaps far beyond the vision of its builders. Soon after the establishment of our Federation, and after its purpose came to be understood, the toilers began to realize not only that it was eminently practicable but also that it had within its possibilities the elements to inspire hope and courage for the achievement of Labor's highest aspirations. By the years of devoted work of its adherents, and through its attainments, the Federation has earned the respect and confidence of the workers who rallied to its standard and defended it against its traducers and would-be destroyers.

Twenty-two years ago the American Federation of Labor held an annual convention in this city. That convention reviewed the progress which had been made and it determined upon a well-defined policy for the inauguration of a shorter workday, to the end that an eight-hour day should be established.

The impetus and quickening impulse given to the labor movement and the great cause of justice and humanity for which it stands can only be understood and appreciated by the studious and by the retrospective view to be taken by the workers who will compare the situation and the condition of the wage-working masses then and now. The history of the movement can not be recounted here. So far as it is written, it may be traced in the official proceedings of our conventions, in The American Federationist, in the official trade journals, and in the labor press. The unwritten history and some of its most important work lie in the archives of the offices of the organized labor movement, local, international, and federated.

It may not be uninteresting as an indication of our movement's growth to call attention to the fact that at our first convention in Pittsburg, Pa., only six international unions were represented, with a number of scattering locals. In St. Louis, twenty-two years ago, there were seventeen international unions with a few central bodies and locals. Note the list of delegates to this Convention and the organizations they represent, and, at a glance, the great progress made is apparent. This does not account for

ificates of affiliation (charters), as follows:

| | |
|----------------------|-------|
| International unions | 2 |
| State federations | 1 |
| City central bodies | 83 |
| Local trade unions | 632 |
| Federal labor unions | 431 |
| Total | 1,149 |

At the close of the fiscal year there were affiliated to our Federation:

| | |
|----------------------|-------|
| International unions | 120 |
| State federations | 33 |
| City central bodies | 632 |
| Local trade unions | 431 |
| Federal labor unions | 216 |
| Total | 1,432 |

Total 1,432

Our Movement Not "Narrow."
"The narrowness of trade unionism." This phrase passes current, at full



VICTOR L. BERGER

The First Socialist Congressman Who Will Speak Sunday Afternoon at 2 o'clock, at New Club Hall.

rated by the local committee of arrangements. At 10 o'clock a. m., when the chairman rapped for order, practically every seat in the spacious hall was occupied, there being about 400 delegates present. The galleries were crowded with visitors, and on the floor many ladies—the wives, daughters and friends of the delegates—occupied seats.

behalf of the American working class.

Radical or conservative, they have been serving the same great cause and are pledged to continue their service until almighty death will close their eyes forever.

The Opening Addresses. Mayor Kreismann delivered the address of welcome. He was followed by President Owen Miller of the Missouri Federation and President Phillippi of the local Central Trades and Labor Union.

President Gompers replied appropriately, referring ironically to Joe Cannon's statement that every poor man had as much right in our court as the Pierpont Morgans of the Rockefellers. President Gompers also referred to the progress of American Trade Unions since the St. Louis convention of the American Federation of Labor in 1888.

President Phillippi mentioned the great struggles of Union Labor in the Buck Stove and Range Company and the Marx & Haas Clothing Company boycott in this city, and his timely remarks found much appreciation. The Van Cleaves, Parrys, Posts, Kirbys and other union killers will be forgotten, he said, but the labor movement will live and proceed with its work until final success and victory will crown its efforts.

Edward L. Smythe, in behalf of the St. Louis Building Trades Council, also welcomed the delegates.

The St. Louis Symphony Orchestra in a most masterful manner played the "Huldigung's March," by Wagner. A vote of thanks was offered to Prof. Zach, the director of the orchestra.

Report of Credentials Committee.

Then the convention settled down to work and the Credentials Committee reported. Three hundred and fifty-eight delegates were seated without protest. But there was quite a long list of protested delegations, who appeared before the committee Monday evening. Most important of them was the delegation of International Electrical Workers, whose national officers are here in a body.

Ninety-four international and na-



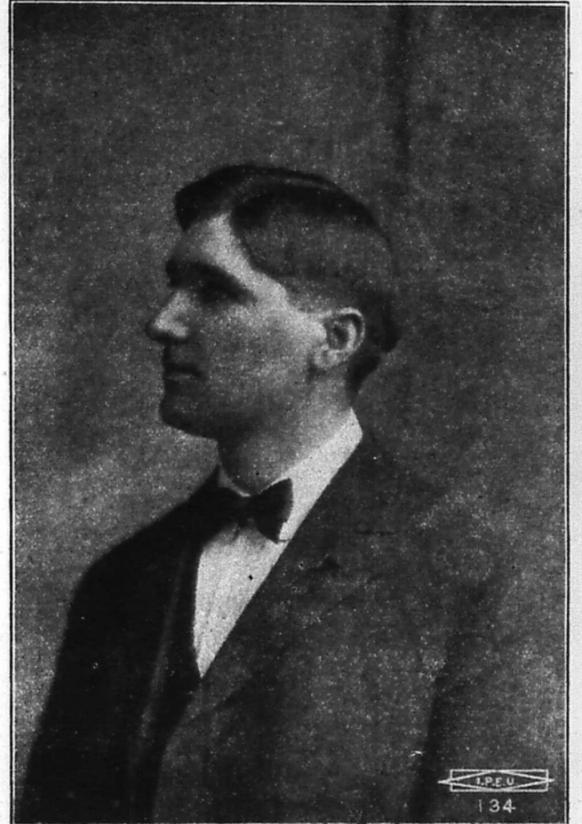
LOUIS PHILLIPPI

President St. Louis Central Trades and Labor Union.

tives of about two million or organized wage workers caused the silent observation to think of the progress of the modern labor movement, the social insurrection of the lowly, of the wage-working class.

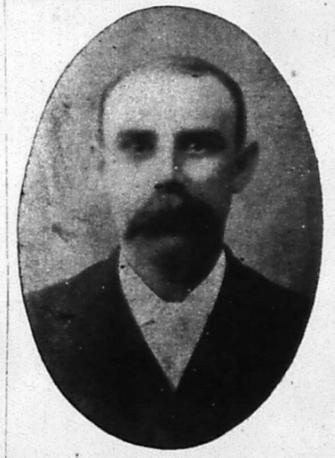
Many pioneers of the American labor movement were assembled here, some radical, others conservative, but they were all there determined to fight for the common aim and object—for the same noble cause of labor.

Gompers and Berger, Duncan and Max Hayes, J. Mahlon Barnes and John Lennon, Kemper, Proebstle, Jere Sullivan, John Smith, Dave Kreyling, Owen Miller, Andrew Furuseth, Frank Weber, Frank Mor-



ADOLPH F. GERMER

Secretary-Treasurer of United Mine Workers Sub-District No. 6 of Illinois, Who Will Speak at Socialist Mass Meeting Sunday Afternoon at 2 o'clock at New Club Hall.



DAVID KREYLING.

Secretary St. Louis Trades and Labor Union.

face value, in every camp and even in every grouplet of "intellectuals." In going the whole round of the "isms," sociological, ethical, legal, political, reformatory, played-out popular crazes, or "just-out" social panaceas, one will hear expressed by the leaders a sentiment that the trade unionists are hide-bound conservatives—because they decline to rush in a body to take the magic medicine for social ills offered by the particular "ism" advocated by the critic in each particular case.

It is a fact that trade unionism in America moves on its own set and deliberate way. In so doing, it has outlived wave upon wave of hastily conceived so-called "broad" movements

that were to reconstruct society in a single season. And it has sufficiently good cause for continuing its own reasoned-out course.

Politically, an invariable problem confronting the trade union movement is how to take action without binding itself to a hard and fast "ism," "ology," or platform. The best of these may quickly develop weakness imperiling the hard-won unity of the masses. As a matter of history, American labor organizations, national as well as local, have come to disastrous ending through converting themselves from trade unionism, with clear principles and accepted methods and tried leadership, into political parties with vote-catching platforms, campaign methods and heroes of the passing hour for "standard-bearers."

The Future is Ours.

The trade unions are the historically and naturally developed labor movement of our time, clime, and conditions. Our federation of trade unions represents and voices the struggles, needs, and the aspirations of the toiling masses of our continent. It helps to bear their burdens and make them lighter it bears the scars and pain of battle and shares in glorious triumphs already achieved and makes ready for the brighter and better day now, tomorrow and to-morrow's to-morrow. Nothing daunted, but straightforward and courageous, our labor movement, proud of its past, faces the future with an abiding faith and confidence that that future is ours.

A. F. of L. Departments.

The relations of the various departments of the American Federation of Labor have been of the most cordial, fraternal, and helpful character. Every assistance possible has been rendered to the Departments and their respective officers.

It is exceedingly gratifying to find that the Departments have made such substantial headway. It is earnestly hoped that wherever possible further Departments shall be created by and in full affiliation with the American Federation of Labor. Much will depend upon the consistent, cordial, and loyal support which the Departments now in existence will continue to give to the general policy of the trade union movements as understood and practiced by the American Federation of Labor.

Canada.

The movement in Canada has shown greater progress during the past year than in any previous year in its history. Numerically, representation in the Congress has increased by 40 per cent over the year 1909, while the balance in the treasury of the Congress over that reported for 1909 was almost 50 per cent. The Congress in its legislative capacity has also exceeded anything done in former years. It secured the appointment of a commission on Technical Education, with its ex-Vice-President as a member of it; amendments to the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act that further protected the interests of those affected by the act; and the exemption of trade unions from the Combines Investigation Act. It offered such strenuous opposition to the Belcourt bill, which was designed to keep International officers out of Canada, that its promoter asked permission to withdraw it, which was permitted, although the Senate threatened to throw it out bodily.

Apart from legislation, it is a pleasure to report that the sentiment in favor of international trade unionism is stronger than ever in Canada. Throughout the length and breadth of the land the wage-earners realize that their safety lies in the international bond and despite the efforts of the employing interests to build up a so-called "national" movement, the trades unionists of Canada will continue to give their allegiance to their various international bodies.

Porto Rico.

The first year of labor organization in Porto Rico witnessed a continuous struggle for the conquest of civil emancipation for the working classes. Through the healthy influence of the American Federation of Labor the organized workmen of Porto Rico are now achieving a worthy civil standing. The Free Federation of the Workmen of Porto Rico, A. F. of L., has sent two labor delegations to Washington this year to work for the demands of the people of the island.

The Sixth Labor Congress of Porto Rico was held last March. These congresses are held every two years. Fifty-five delegates, representing 72 organizations from all over the island, were present.

The unions organized during the 3 months were 12, with a membership of 1,239. The literature of every class distributed in Spanish reached over 200,000 copies.

Labor Day was most fittingly observed throughout the island. The celebration in San Juan included a civic parade which was photographed and is being now exhibited in moving picture plays in and out of the island. Porto Rico labor has sent more than \$1,000 to assist the cigarmakers' strike at Tampa.

The island has made great progress during the last ten years of American government, but the toilers' share has not been in the same proportion, owing to the state of ignorance in which they were kept in the time of Spain's domination.

At present Porto Rico has 130 local unions with a membership of over 6,000.

In view of the splendid achievements in the interests of the Porto Rican workers made possible by the assistance of our American trade union movement, and because of the close identity of their people with ours, I strongly urge the continuation of every effort to thoroughly organize the wage-workers of Porto Rico.

Iron, Steel and Tin Workers.

In compliance with the directions of the Toronto Convention, on November 27, last year, one week after its adjournment, I issued a circular to the officials of affiliated national and international unions calling for a conference, to be held in Pittsburgh, December 13, at which a course of action should be outlined, in accordance with the Convention's adopted policy toward the United States Steel Corporation, and toward the workers engaged in their justified struggle with that corporation.

Public statements have been made,

and it is otherwise currently reported, that the report of the Bureau of Labor will soon be forthcoming and that the same will receive the attention of the administration.

It is recommended that during the approaching sessions of the Legislature in Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Alabama, and elsewhere, that the State authorities be urged to institute thorough investigations and proceedings against the corporation in so far as it is operating illegally and improperly within the State or States, and it is further urged that the investigation be extended to the industrial and economic conditions prevailing among the workers in the industry. In our time it is not enough that a great industry such as prevails in iron, steel and tin, which has practically become a monopoly, shall be operated within the letter of the law. Such an industrial concern owes to society and humanity a deeper and broader concern for the welfare of its workers.

Ladies' Garment Workers' Strike and Injunction.

This strike, breaking out the first of July and continuing for nine weeks, involved in the course of its progress as many as 75,000 men and women of the "cloakmaking" industry in New York City. From the beginning it was characterized by an unexpected spirit of enthusiasm, resistance, and solidarity on the part of the workers. Previous to their cessation of work, the vast majority of them had been unorganized.

Treasurer John B. Lennon was at the outset of the strike assigned to assist on behalf of the American Federation of Labor, and was later joined by Organizer M. Grant Hamilton. Our local organizers were also concentrated on the work, and on request I paid several visits to New York to assist at mass-meetings and at the conferences. The General Executive Board of the union, at its quarterly meeting, September 28, in a resolution after conveying to individual representatives of the A. F. of L. their deep sense of gratitude for the services rendered in the course of the strike, recorded this minute:

"We all feel that the co-operation of the American Federation of Labor in this strike has done a great deal toward helping us to achieve such a complete and brilliant victory."

An incident toward the close of the strike was the issue of an injunction by Judge Goff, of the New York City Supreme Court, which put before the American people the novel, and undoubtedly fallacious, principle that to strike for the so-called "closed shop" is illegal. An immediate effort of the injunction was to arouse a greater determination than ever in the workers to win.

The "Shirt Waist" Strike.

This strike, which to so large an extent occupied public attention in the winter of 1909-10, brought to the consciousness of the nation a recognition of certain features looming up in its social development. These were the extent to which women are taking up with industrial life, their consequent tendency to stand together in the struggle to protect their common interests as wage-workers, the readiness of people in all classes to approve of trade union methods in behalf of working women, and the capacity of women as strikers to suffer, to do and to dare in support of their rights.

The number of women engaged in the shirt-waist strike was at least 20,000. Previous to their going out they had little or no organization.

Miners' Strikes and Others.

The members of the United Mine Workers of America at the last regular annual convention of their union declared for an increase of wages and for other improved conditions of their labor. The failure of many of the mine owners to agree with the representatives of the men resulted in a strike in the bituminous regions of more than 100,000 men which lasted more than 5 months. It resulted in the full demands of the men being conceded.

Congress—Its Decadence and Renaissance.

In establishing the new Nation the great statesmen who reared the structure of our Republic conceived the idea of providing three separate, distinct and co-ordinate departments of government, the legislative, the executive and the judicial. Each of these departments was designed to be within itself absolutely independent of the other, exercising supreme and exclusive jurisdiction in its respective sphere, and yet all were intended to be interdependent.

No similar experimentation with government had ever been attempted in other lands. This new plan was born out of the iron of necessity. It was ideal in form, although somewhat cumbersome in operation when compared with the monarchical form, which it was designed to replace.

One of the greatest dangers now confronting the people and the people's government is the effort to overrule, to disregard, to treat with contempt that part of the Government nearest the people—the House of Representatives. This is not generally understood, but it is a fact nevertheless, and the character and the composition of the House in the last decade are chiefly to blame. For sake of party, of party harmony; for patronage, or its possible loss; for sake of a re-election, the members have sat idly by, closed their eyes, refused to listen to the voice of duty, until such weakness has culminated in establishing the custom by Representatives of "holding their tongues" for fear they might lose caste with the Speaker whom they periodically and mechanically elected as their servant, yet to whom they have submitted as their master. For fear they might be considered fault-finders, for fear they might be called "irregular," for fear of their non-appointment on important committees, for fear they might lose the patronage the President has to bestow, they have acted as though paralyzed. Fear! Fear! Fear! Always the ghostly apparition of fear haunts the lives of the average Congressman, and while this un-American attitude prevails, the privileges, the dignity, the unquestioned prerogatives of legislation, the bedrock basis of constitutional rights, the fundamental requirement of fearless, faithful representation that gave this nation birth—these precious, valued, and holy elements of liberty

are being gradually alienated from the House of Representatives by the courts and by the Presidents, and all that is now left of the power of the House is a theoretical recognition by the departments that the House shall "hold the money bag" and provide revenue for

about an adjustment. At that time we were not warranted in making public the names of the men either directly or indirectly associated with the company through whom such efforts were made. Since Labor's agreement of last July with the company we feel justified

ivilities of the States and the Nation are coming to the surface.

We who have been conscious of what has been and what is being accomplished have had the gratification of witnessing the fact that other influential sections of society have also seen fit to make same effort to cleanse politics of contaminating influences.

Since the American Federation of Labor has taken a more active part in the political affairs of the Nation, we have had the satisfaction of removing from office many bitter opponents to Labor's advancement, which includes and implies the advancement of the interests of the whole people.

Police Oppression—The "Third Degree."

It seems to me proper to call the attention of the delegates attending this Convention to a police practice, not only unauthorized by the law, but in positive terms forbidden by the law, which nevertheless has become a public scandal throughout the civilized world. I refer to what is known as "the third degree," or obtaining confessions from prisoners held for trial through terrorizing or brutally mistreating them.

This Convention should take cognizance of this subject and make some declaration and take such action as may be deemed necessary in regard to it. In addition, the State Federations and city central bodies, indeed all organized labor, should express itself upon this question.

Maintain Labor Day's Significance.

It is well within the limits of the truth to assert that Labor Day, 1910, was fittingly celebrated throughout the country wherever Labor is organized.

While it is a fact beyond contradiction that as time passes observance becomes more general of the day set apart for the honor of Labor, the commemoration of its achievements, and the public testimony to its essential dignity and its fundamental worth to society, there yet remains a fraction in the ranks of organized labor which inclined to believe that the money cost of parades and other non-revenue features of Labor Day may be a waste of means that ought to be devoted to objects more obviously material. Consequent upon this reasoning, demonstrations on Labor Day have an occasional suspension in one or other industrial centers.

In my judgment this course is mistaken. A sincere, heartfelt, enthusiastic, and general demonstration is in a high degree practical, both in its methods and results. The very base of organized labor's work lies in aroused sentiment—in the spirit of fraternity, the avowal of unity, the public declaration of each to share in the struggles of all, the expressed willingness to obliterate occupational or other sectionalism, and the appeal through massed numbers for a common loyalty among all who toil.

Besides, the spectacle of organized labor declaring itself and its purpose by the time-honored means of procession, music, and banner is impressive to all elements of society.

If the emphasis of Labor Day as an American holiday should come to be placed on mere jollifications for private profit, which has generally been the tendency when genuine Labor Day demonstrations have been suspended, the significance, the honor, the pride of trade unionism would receive a serious blow.

International Secretariat.

The Toronto Convention having decided that the American Federation of Labor should become affiliated with the International Secretariat, I duly transmitted information to that effect to the Secretary in Berlin. This Federation

was thereupon placed in the list of the organizations connected with the Secretariat. The annual dues, amounting to \$567.21, were forwarded in August. The dues are 30 cents per 1000 members of affiliated organizations.

A considerable correspondence has since been carried on between Secretary Carl Legien and myself, among other matters dealt with being the methods to govern international contributions for assistance in case of labor disputes, the attitude to be preserved toward one another by the national organizations of different countries, the steps to be taken to prevent the transfer by employers of strike-breakers from one country to another, and the character of the contents of letters or circulars to be sent from the headquarters of the Secretariat to the affiliated organizations.

Our affiliation to the International Secretariat has afforded a greater feeling of international fraternity among the workers of the various countries, and has helped pave the way for a larger, freer mutual acceptance of clear cards of trade unionists. It has also given the opportunity by correspondence to a better understanding of the American trade union movement, its history, its struggles, and its aspirations. With such extension and development of the International Secretariat as we hope to witness, it must be helpful in bringing to a minimum and possibly the entire abolition of the



CHARLES MOYER
President Western Federation of Miners.

the operation and continuation of the Government. That the House has not availed itself of even this power is current history patent to any observer.

Injunction—Contempt—Appeals.

It becomes my duty to report to you the status of the injunction issued by the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, as sustained after being modified by the Court of Appeals of that District, and of the contempt case resulting in the sentences imposed upon "Gompers, Mitchell, and Morrison," of 12, 9, and 6 months' imprisonment, re-

spectively. The American Federation of labor directed that such steps as may be necessary be taken to carry both the injunction case and the contempt case growing out of it to the Supreme Court of the United States, in order that we may obtain a decision which shall define Labor's rights in so far as it can be done in connection with these cases.

It is not necessary to burden this report with a repetition of the history of the case. That history may be found in the reports with the Executive Council and I had the honor to submit to the Toronto Convention, printed proceedings of which have been provided here for each delegate.

The origin of these cases was in the dispute between organized labor and the Buck's Stove and Range Company, which, under its old management and policy, sought the injunction and obtained the decree in the contempt proceedings. It is gratifying to report officially that the industrial dispute between organized labor and the Buck's Stove and Range Company was, in July last, adjusted upon mutually honorable terms. The decease of the President of the company, Mr. Van Cleave, gave the opportunity for the new manager of the company to carry out his lifelong policy of friendliness toward and co-operation with organized labor.

And now the opportunity is afforded to disclose the correctness of the position which we took in the contempt proceedings; that is to say, the American Federation of Labor's representatives made earnest efforts to come to an honorable understanding and adjustment of the matters in dispute between the Buck's Stove and Range Co. and organized labor before the company's products were placed on the "We Don't Patronize" list. The negotiations were conducted then, as they were later, by Vice-President Valentine, who, being President of the International Molders' Union, was authorized to make, and did make, efforts to bring

Federationist, and a later agreement in compliance therewith was entered into at St. Louis, September 7, 1910.

Extension of Eight-Hour Law.

The experiences encountered were many and varied during the past session of Congress in the effort to obtain effective legislation extending the beneficial provisions of the Federal eight-hour law to all Government employes and employes of contractors and sub-contractors engaged on work for the United States Government. So far as the results obtained with the regular eight-hour bill before the House Committee on Labor are concerned, it is not possible to report any progress.

Child Labor.

The persistency and patience of the organized workers in behalf of the children of the nation are being rewarded.

After years of heroic effort and weary periods of misrepresentation and misinterpretation by the grad-grinds of industry, the goal of ultimate success gradually but surely is being reached.

The child, our nation's most priceless possession, is at last recognized by society as its most valuable asset.

Forty-four States now have child labor legislation of some form. In 28 States the working age limit is 14 years; in 10, 12 years; in 3, 16 years; in 2, 15 years, and in 1 State (Georgia) 10 years. 5 States now have a 48-hour week for children; 5, a 50-hour week; 2, a 55-hour week; 2, a 56-hour week; 2, a 58-hour week; 24, a 60-hour week; 2, a 66-hour week.

The law should provide that the maximum working hours for minors should not exceed 8 hours per day. Uniform State legislation in this regard should be immediately urged.

Labor's Practical Political Action.

Some of the fruits of organized labor's participation in the political act-



OWEN MILLER
President Missouri Federation of Labor.



MAX HAYES.
Editor Cleveland Citizen, Delegate of Int. Typographical Union to A. F. of L. Convention.

fratricidal wars between nations of men.

As per your instructions, which were approved by the Toronto Convention, I submitted for consideration to the Paris Conference two propositions, as follows:

"Resolved, That the International Trade Union Congress recommends to the trade union centers (general trade union federations and congresses) of all countries the discussion of the proposition of establishing an International Federation of Labor, the autonomy of the trade union movement of each country being ordained and guaranteed, the purpose of the Federation being for the protection and the advancement of international fraternity and solidarity.

"Resolved, That it shall be the purpose of the labor movement of all countries to endeavor to the fullest extent to prevent the workers from one

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

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NEU AND LIND STRICTLY UNION.

GENTS' FURNISHINGS AND MATS. More Union Label Goods

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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.

These propositions were ordered to be placed upon the program for consideration and action at the Budapest meeting, August 1911. If when these propositions come before the meeting during the coming year they shall be adopted, I feel confident that a bond of unity and fraternity will be more firmly established and an effective International Federation of Labor brought into existence to help in the great work of amelioration and final disenthralment. The American Federation of Labor is entitled to, and undoubtedly should select or authorize to be selected, a representative to attend the Budapest meeting, August, 1911.

American Federationist.

Necessarily, during the last twelve months the issues of our official magazine have contained much matter relating to the principles of the law bearing on the case of Labor now before the Supreme Court of the United States. It has been my good fortune as editor to be able to place before the readers a number of excellent articles, emanating from pens that command the respect of our country, showing the strength of the position your officials have taken in the matter in question. Indeed, whatever the outcome otherwise, the case has assuredly had the effect of familiarizing Labor with the fundamental rights as expounded in the courts by many eminent jurists. The file of the year 1910 of The American Federationist is valuable in this respect to unionists wherever their liberties may be endangered.

In view of the good service our magazine has performed and the greater good it could render if a wider clientele were secured for it, I earnestly hope that a greater interest be generally manifested by the rank and file of organized labor to extend its circulation and to secure for it a larger number of subscribers.

Conclusion.

It would be unpardonably remiss in me did I not acknowledge the deep sense of gratitude which I owe to my colleagues of the Executive Council, who by their advice and co-operation have so materially aided me in the duties which I have been required to perform, and the many difficulties I have had to encounter. Our relations have been sincere, fraternal and helpful. To the officers of our organizations, and to the mass of the workers I am eternally obligated because of their kindly consideration and helpful support in bearing the burdens of our enduring cause, and in giving it an essential impetus and an enduring impress. If we shall but be true to ourselves, true to one another, true to the best that is in us, we shall in our time contribute our share to the early realization of that day when man to man shall brothers be—"for a' that and a' that."

The report of the President was referred to the committee by Vice-President Duncan.

Secretary Frank Morrison then read his annual report of which we quote:

To the Officers and Delegates of the Thirtieth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor: Fellow-Unionists—I have the honor to submit a report to you of the receipts and expenditures for the past twelve (12) months, beginning October 1, 1909, and ending September 30, 1910.

It is with much pleasure that I report at the close of this fiscal year \$182,914.96 in the treasury. Of the amount on hand \$121,963.59 is in the defense fund for the local trade and federal unions and can be used to pay benefits only in the case of a strike or lockout of the members of these local unions. The balance, \$60,951.37, is in the general fund. Of that fund only \$5,557.83 is available for the general expenses of the A. F. of L. The balance, \$55,393.54, is divided as follows: In the fund created by the one-cent assessment levied by the Executive Council, in accordance with the recommendation of the Norfolk Convention, and the receipts from the appeal issued for the same purpose, i. e., to be used for the legal defense of the officers of the A. F. of L. and officers and members of affiliated unions in the injunction suit of the Buck's Stove and Range Company, \$34,079.04. In the fund created by the three-cent assessment for the Hatters' strike, \$63.91. In the fund created by the two-cent assessment levied by the Executive Council to take an appeal from the decision rendered against the United Hatters in favor of Loewe & Co., \$21,196.80. In the fund created by the one-cent assessment levied by the Executive Council, in accordance with the recommendation of the Norfolk Convention, for the purpose of placing organizers in Los Angeles and other cities, to offset the efforts of the Manufacturers' Association, which were, and now are, endeavoring to disrupt the labor organizations, \$53.79.

The total receipts from all sources are \$193,470.84; the total expenses are \$177,859.34; leaving a balance of receipts over expenditures of \$15,611.50.

Receipts and Expenditures 1881 to 1910.

Table with columns: Year, Receipts, Expenditures. Rows from 1881 to 1910.

RECAPITULATION.

Summary table: Receipts \$2,248,480.13, Expenditures 2,065,565.17.

Balance on hand September 30, 1910 . . . 182,914.96

Membership.

A resume of the progress made numerically and financially by the American Federation of Labor during the past fourteen years can not but encourage the trade unionists in their efforts to educate, organize, and federate the wage-workers. The growth of the American Federation of Labor was phenomenal from 1896 to 1904, when it increased from 272-315 to 1,676,200. It was to be expected in the order of normal growth that the membership would decrease somewhat from the highest point it reached during the time the intense organization wave held sway.

While the average paid-up membership for the twelve months is 1,562,112, the membership paid and reported upon for the month of September of this year is 1,644,444. Adding to this number 100,000 members, which is a low estimate of the membership of the various international organizations for whom per capita tax has not been paid to the American Federation of Labor for the month of September, because of strikes, the organizations affiliated to the Federation has a grand total of over 1,744,444 members.

Judging from the reports received, I am safe in prophesying that the coming year will show a marked increase over the membership reported upon this year.

The following is the average paid-up membership for the past fourteen years:

Table with columns: Year, Membership. Rows from 1897 to 1910.

Morrison's report was referred to the committee, whereupon Treasurer John B. Lennon submitted his report, which was also referred.

The hour of adjournment having arrived, Chairman Duncan closed the first day's session.

Report of Committee on Credentials.

Delegate Kelly (W. J.) for the Committee on Credentials, reported as follows: St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 14, 1910. To the Officers and Delegates of the Thirtieth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor: Gentlemen—Your Committee on Credentials beg leave to report that they have examined the credentials of 358 delegates, representing 94 International and National Unions, 28 State Branches, 89 Central Bodies, 34 Local Trade and Federal Labor Unions, and 9 fraternal delegates, and recommend that the following be seated:

- Asbestos Workers—A. J. Kennedy. Bakers Int.—C. Kerker, H. Koch. Barbers—F. X. Noschang, Jacob Fischer, W. E. Klapetzky, Ed Anderson. Bill Posters—Walter Gazzolo. Blacksmiths—J. W. Cline, C. N. Glover, W. J. Dougherty. Boilermakers—Jos. A. Franklin, Jos. Flynn, Thos. H. Flynn. Bookbinders—Robt. Glockling. Shoe Workers—J. F. Tobin, M. J. Hallihan, A. B. Higgins, J. J. Chatterton, Miss Margaret Kelly. Brewery Workmen—L. Kemper, J. Proebstle, J. Sullivan, E. F. Ward, A. J. Kugler. Terra Cotta Workers—Frank Butcherworth. Structural Iron Workers—F. M. Ryan, J. T. Butler, J. P. Kelly. Joiners—Broom Makers—C. T. Dolan. Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners—W. D. Huber, F. Duffy, W. B. Macfarlane, Carl Young, Thomas

- W. J. Kelly, A. M. Swartz. Amalgamated Carpenters and Joiners—W. W. Young, Alex. Kelso. Car Workers—P. F. Richardson, J. R. Humphrey. Cement Workers—M. Goellnitz, F. Gengenback. Cigar Makers—Samuel Gompers, T. F. Tracy, J. T. Smith, J. Mahlon Barnes. Retail Clerks—H. J. Conway, M. E. Licht, D. F. Manning. Cloth Hat and Cap Makers—Herman Hinder. Commercial Telegraphers—S. J. Koenekamp. Coopers—W. Braun, F. A. Scoby. Elevator Constructors—F. Feeney. Engineers—M. Comerford, J. G. Hannahan, J. J. Glass, J. McNamara. Firemen—T. Healy, C. L. Shamp, J. W. Morton. Fitters and Helpers—R. P. Walsh, John Mangan. Garment Workers—T. A. Rickert, B. A. Langer, V. Altman, S. L. Landers, Harry Meyer. Ladies' Garment Workers' Union—A. Rosenberg, J. A. Dyche, Alexander Bloch. Glass Bottle Blowers—D. A. Hayes, H. Crist, Everett E. Thorp. Glass Workers—F. J. Wettengel. Glove Workers—Miss A. Nestor. Granite Cutters—J. Duncan, A. M. Smith, Paul Blanche. Hatters—John A. Moffitt, M. Lawlor, James P. Maher. Hod Carriers—D. D'Alessandro, David Kirby, W. W. Cordell. Horseshoers—H. S. Marshall, R. Kenehan. Hotel and Restaurant Employees—T. J. Sullivan, Jere L. Sullivan, J. J. Griffin, R. Hesketh, T. S. Farrell. Iron, Steel and Tin Workers—P. J. McArdle, Jpdon O'Neal, John Leyshon. Lathers—W. J. McSorley, Edwin T. Stevenson. Laundry Workers—Fred H. Grahame. Lithographers—Frank Gehring. Longshoremen—T. J. O'Connor, M. W. Keleher, T. V. Dolan, I. H. Sanderson. Machinists—J. O'Connell, C. W. Fry, J. J. Keegan, P. W. Buckley, J. J. Handley. Maintenance of Way Employees—A. B. Lowe, H. A. Vurpia, T. J. O'Donnell, Walter V. Price. Meat Cutters and Butchers—Homer D. Call. Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers—M. O'Sullivan, T. J. Butler, J. E. Bray. Mine Workers—T. L. Lewis, Edwin Perry, J. Mitchell, F. J. Hayes, J. H. Walker, W. B. Wilson, E. S. McCullough. Molders—Jos. F. Valentine, J. P. Frey, J. O'Neill, W. Schwab, John F. Dunachie. Musicians—J. N. Weber, O. Miller, J. F. Winkler, D. A. Carey. Painters—J. C. Skemp, J. Tazelaar, F. Moorehouse, S. Kelly, Daniel J. Evans. Pattern Makers—J. Wilson, James L. Gerno. Paving Cutters—John Sheret. Photo Engravers—M. Woll. Piano Workers—Chas. Dold. Plate Printers—G. P. Foster. Plasterers—Edw. McGivern, John Donlin, Edward L. Smyth. Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers—J. R. Alpine, P. Murphy, W. J. Tracy, James F. Malley. Postoffice Clerk—O. F. Nelson. Potters—Thomas J. Duffy, Reuben H. McDevitt. Print Cutters, National—Fred J. Roth. Printing Pressmen—G. L. Berry, E. Porter Murphy, Wm. H. Taylor, Wm. Carr. Quarry Workers—Fred W. Sutor, W. F. B. Feyler. Railroad Telegraphers—H. B. Perham, L. W. Quick, D. G. Ramsay, L. A. Tauquary. Railway Employees—W. D. Mahon, Ben Commons, C. O. Pratt. Roofers—Jeremiah Hurley. Seamen—Andrew Furuseth, Victor A. Olander. Shingle Weavers—E. P. Marsh. Slate and Tile Roofers—J. M. Gavlak. State Employees—L. M. Hart, P. T. Barry, Martin C. Higgins. Stereotypers and Electotypers—Oscar Boecke. Stone Cutters—J. F. McHugh, M. Mitchell, Jos. Evans. Stove Mounters—F. Grimshaw. Switchmen—Frank T. Hawley. Tailors' Union—E. J. Prais, John B. Lennon, James Lindola. Teamsters—D. J. Tobin, Thos. L. Hughes, A. J. Hermann, Wm. A. Neer, L. A. Grace. Textile Workers—John Golden, Urban Fleming. Tile Layers and Helpers—Thos. J. Williams. Tobacco Workers—Anthony McAndrew, E. Lewis Evans. Tunnel and Subway Constructors—Thomas J. Curtis. Typographical Union—James M. Lynch, F. Morrison, Max S. Hayes, Hugh Stevenson, T. W. McCullough. Upholsters—James M. Hatch. State Federations. Alabama State Federation, James B. Drake; Arkansas, E. Mikel; California, L. W. Butler; Colorado, Jas. E. Faulkner; Florida, H. G. Skaggs; Georgia, Jerome Jones; Illinois—G. F. Golden; Indiana, W. J. Pfeeger; Kansas, Miss Zula J. Taylor; Maryland, Sam DeNedry; Massachusetts, C. A. Cullen; Michigan—J. E. Hartvigsen; Missouri—C. Hertenstein; Montana, M. Donaghue; Nebraska, Wm. A. Chrisman; New Jersey, Geo. Leary; New York, John S. Whalen; Ohio, A. Kummer; Oklahoma, M. R. Powell; Pennsylvania, Chas. Lavin; Rhode Island, Chas. S. Lee; Tennessee, Wm. E. Eskenrod; Texas, Jas. Murray; Virginia, J. J. Creamer; Washington, Chas. R. Case; Wisconsin, Victor L. Berger; Wyoming, Jas. Buckley; Minnesota, C. H. Joyner. Local Central Labor Unions. Alliance, O., M. W. Cathon; Alton, Ill., H. C. Maddox; Atlanta, Ga., L. P. Marquard; Baltimore, Md., Edw. Hirsch; Bedford, Ind., Ira E. Sears; Belleville, Ill., Edw. Baum; Birmingham, Ala., Edw. Courtenay; Boston, Mass., Michael A. Murphy; Breese, Ill., Gus Kneis; Brockton, Mass., P. F. Sheehan; Brooklyn, N. Y., J. J. Flynn; Buffalo, N. Y., Archie Grant; Butte, Mont., W. O'Brien; Carlinville, Ill., John I. Kiefer; Centralia, Ill., Isaac Andrick; Chicago, Ill., C. D. Wheeler; Cleveland, O., F. Zepp; Danbury, Conn., J. H. Riley; Detroit, Mich., W. K. Benson; East St. Louis, Ill., J. F. O'Flaherty; Ed-

- wardsville, Ill., J. F. Wentz; El Paso, Tex., D. Kleyhauer; Evansville, Ind., S. Southard; Galesburg, Ill., E. A. Tate; Granite City, Ill., Sol Mueller; Hammond, Ind., B. A. Carter; Haverhill, Mass., P. J. Burke; Herrin, Ill., G. F. Wilson; Hot Springs, Ark., J. U. P. Smith; Independence, Kan., E. A. Siger; Indianapolis, Ind., Lillian Frederichs; Jackson, Tenn., S. H. Laws; Joplin, Mo., C. Patterson, Kansas City, Kan., S. A. Bramlette; Kansas City, Mo., J. H. Anderson; Lafayette, Ind., Mrs. J. C. Skemp; Lead, S. D., F. Murphy; Lincoln, Neb., F. M. Coffey; Logansport, Ind., O. P. Smith; Los Angeles, Cal., C. F. Grow; McComb, Miss., A. J. Sauners; Milwaukee, Wis., Frank J. Weber; Minneapolis, Minn., Geo. B. Howley; Mt. Olive, Ill., F. W. Dingerson; Nashville, Tenn., C. P. Faher; Newark, N. J., J. Roach; New Orleans, La., P. McGill; Oklahoma City, Okla., C. C. Ziegler; Omaha, Neb., L. V. Guy; Ottawa, Ont., R. M. Draper; Philadelphia, Pa., Wm. Huplits; Pinckneyville, Ill., John Bell; Pittsburg, Pa., A. R. Jerling; Portland, Ore., D. W. Robinson; Providence, R. I., R. F. McGeary; Quincy, Ill., Tim Holt; Rochester, N. Y., F. Keough; Rockford, Ill., J. E. Peters; San Antonio, Tex., Fritz Russell, Jr.; Schenectady, N. Y., E. W. Leonard; Scranton, Pa., Steve McDonald; Sharon, Pa., David Niven; South Framingham, Mass., E. C. Cotter; Springfield, Ill., R. E. Woodmansee; Springfield, Mo., A. Dumaw; Staunton, Ill., J. W. Rizzie; Steubenville, O., Norval White; Stockton, Cal., Thos. Bone; St. Louis, Mo., J. C. Shanessy; St. Paul, Minn., C. E. James; Toronto, Can., J. H. Kennedy; Tulsa, Okla., Sam E. Stafford; Washington, D. C., E. L. Adams; Waycross, Ga., A. P. Goodwin; Zanesville, O., John A. Voll; Vancouver, B. C., V. R. Midgley; Bookkeepers, Miss E. C. Morris; Elevator Conductors, James J. McAndrews. Federal Labor Unions. Union 7231, S. W. Skelley; Union 7426, C. P. Gaede; Union 8060, John Troester; Union 8116, T. J. Downey; Union 8206, L. Neuman; Union 8339, W. Siebert; Union 8533, L. W. Eckert; Union 8806, F. Grazzell; Union 12916, W. C. Swenson; Union 12974, C. A. Carter; Union 18978, C. Bartholomew; Union 12985, O. M. Partelow; Gas Workers, G. W. Bell; Grain Workers, E. Bohm; Laborers' Protective 8079, H. B. Wykes; Marble, Mosaic Workers' 10263, E. Zerbarni; Newspaper and Mail Deliverers' 9453, J. R. Dunne; Paper Carriers' 5783, H. A. Lippert; Railway Shop Helpers' 13032, M. L. Harris; Riggers' Protective 11561, P. J. Collins; Stenographers' 12755, Mabel Hudson; Stone Derricks 12878, P. J. Brice; Suspender Makers' 9560, J. Goldstein; Suspenders Workers' 10093, Mae Nihil; Suspender Makers' 19342, W. Davis; Tin, Steel and Granite Workers' 10943, A. A. H. Lawine; British Trades Union Congress, W. Brace, Ben Turner; Canadian Trades and Labor Congress, R. P. Pettipiece; Building Trades Department, A. F. of L., J. Kirby; National Women's Trade Union League of America, Mrs. D. W. Knefler; Women's International Union Label League, Miss Annie Fitzgerald; Federal Council of Churches of Christ, Rev. Charles Stelze; American Federation of Catholic Societies, Rev. Peter E. Dietz, Peter McArdle.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 15.

The morning session was called to order by President Gompers at 9:30 o'clock. The convention decided to have daily continuous sessions from 10 a. m. till 4 p. m. Vice-President Duncan read the report of the Executive Committee, which took over three hours. Jurisdiction cases took up a great part of the report. Negotiation with Western Federation of Labor were given in detail. The entire question hinged on some minor points concerning jurisdiction question with International Machinists. Moyer, Duncan and Gompers, after a short conference, recommended that the matter be laid over for two days, seemingly for the purpose of agreeing on some details, and then make a favorable report to the convention, which will result in the Western Miners' affiliation with the A. F. of L. While Mr. Duncan was till reading his report, Gov. Hadley entered the hall, and the applause induced President Gompers to introduce the Governor to deliver an address. Gov. Hadley spoke very interestingly on labor and factory legislation, criticizing the present of American labor legislation, which was behind that of Europe, he claimed. The excellent address was in direct contradiction to the Governor's recent ordering the state militia to assist in killing the big Inasco Cement Laborers' strike, for which the local central body severely condemned him. The Governor also ridiculed the idea that courts and judges should not be criticised for unjust decisions, claiming that such criticism was the duty of citizenship. The question of Industrial Education was referred to a special committee, of which John Mitchell is the chairman. The looked-for fight between the factions of Electrical Workers failed to materialize. There was some hot discussion in the committee, but when the committee was ready to report in the afternoon, Hayes of the Miners and Brais of the Tailors withdrew their protest, and the delegates were seated. It was announced that Thursday morning the British delegates would address the convention. Mr. O'Connor, delegate to the recent British Trade Union Congress, made his report. He pictured very strikingly the fight of the courts

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 16.

The Wednesday session of the A. F. of L. lasted from 10 a. m. to 2 p. m. In the afternoon the delegates visited the Anheuser-Busch brewery. The session ended with a lively discussion of the Electrical Workers' dual organization trouble. The special committee appointed to bring about harmony between the Reed and McNulty factions made its report. Delegates Frey and Ulrich were of the opinion that the trouble could be settled by the convention on certain lines, and suggested that the matter be referred to the Committee on Adjustment, with instructions to report back to the convention. Mr. Duffy, the third member of the special committee, who had resigned from the committee some time ago, also made a report, which, however, was rather unfavorable to the Reed faction. Later on he added that as the Reed faction had done absolutely nothing to bring about harmony they should no longer be recognized as an international union of the bona fide labor movement, and that members of that faction should be induced to join the McNulty faction. Duffy's recommendations were coldly received by the delegates, which indicated that the convention is determined to have the factional fight settled for good. Tom Lewis insisted that the matter should be threshed out on the floor of the convention in a free-for-all debate, and then we shall see whether we cannot get the Electrical Workers united. "If both factions then refuse to listen to reason and common sense," he said, "I am in favor of kicking them out and keeping them outside until they get together." Mr. Duffy was severely criticised for withdrawing from the committee in the midst of conference work. Frey and Ulrich in their report recommended a joint convention of the factions of Electrical Workers as the only means of bringing about harmony. Max Hayes said the fight must end. The matter should be referred to the Adjustment Committee and be reported back to the convention for final action. A motion to refer to the committee was carried, which means that the Electrical Workers' trouble will be threshed out on the floor of the convention and, no doubt, finally settled. If no settlement is reached, it is safe to say that both factions will be kept outside. The local dailies are keeping up their underground work of stirring up strife between Socialist and non-Socialist members. Victor Berger on Wednesday is-

against the British unions, stating that the prohibiting by the court decision of the raising of funds for political organization and parliamentary purposes was even more serious than the Taaffe-Vale decision. In a general way, the British unions are confronted with about the same problems as the American movement, he said.

At 3 o'clock the time for introducing resolutions having arrived, the rest of the session was almost taken up with this work.

Miss Maude Yonker of California delivered a splendid address on Female and Child Labor and on Woman's Suffrage. She spoke from a very progressive point of view, her concluding remarks being for woman's suffrage and for the efforts of the working class to secure the full fruits of their toil.

Local capitalist papers were doing their level best to instigate a fight between Socialist and non-Socialist delegates in the convention. It seems that the Citizens' Alliance is at the bottom of it. These papers are repeating the same mean policy now as they are practicing toward the Central Trades and Labor Union. The Socialist delegates agreed that no resolution be introduced attempting to pledge the Federation to Socialism or to the Socialist Party.

"We want the rank and file, not the leaders," said Victor L. Berger, "and if the leaders wish to follow, then well and good; if not, let them stay behind."

Some strong measures concerning child labor legislation may be introduced. President Gompers' repeated mention of "isms" in his report, which the capitalist papers tried to exploit as a slap at the Socialist movement, was not taken seriously by the Socialist delegates. The Socialist delegates agreed not to do what the Citizens' Alliance and the politicians expected them to do, but they will make every effort to advance the unity and integrity of the Trade Union movement.

Socialists at the Convention.

Among the Socialists present at the convention are Victor L. Berger of Milwaukee, Frank Weber of Milwaukee, J. Mahlon Barnes of Milwaukee, Lavine of Pennsylvania, Frank Hayes of Illinois, Max Hayes of Cleveland, A. R. Gerling of Pittsburg, Pa., and others.

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A motion to refer to the committee was carried, which means that the Electrical Workers' trouble will be threshed out on the floor of the convention and, no doubt, finally settled. If no settlement is reached, it is safe to say that both factions will be kept outside. The local dailies are keeping up their underground work of stirring up strife between Socialist and non-Socialist members. Victor Berger on Wednesday is-

sued the following statement in answer to newspaper lies:

"I want to deny most emphatically that I came here to capture the labor convention or start a fight against President Gompers. I am here as a trades unionist, representing the Wisconsin Federation of Labor, and not as a politician, or for the purpose of carrying out a plot of any sort.

"The first I knew I was at the head of a plot was when I read it in certain newspapers. I wouldn't capture the convention if I could and couldn't if I would. I wouldn't know what to do with it if I got it as a gift."

Wednesday evening the Socialist delegates held a conference to pite on a plan of action and counteract the dangerous work of the capitalist newspapers.

The dispute between the American Federation of Labor and the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress, as to the terms on which they are affiliated, broke out afresh in the convention Wednesday. These terms have not yet been accurately defined. P. M. Draper, secretary of the Canadian organization, introduced a body co-ordinate with and independent of the American Federation. Many of the American officials wish to admit the Canadian organization under the status of a state federation. The resolution was referred to a committee.

A discussion of two hours took place on the floor upon the question of seating Delegate Kemp of the Keokuk (Io.) Central Trades and Labor Union. The Committee on Credentials recommended that Kemp be not seated, on the ground that the Keokuk organization recognized a seceding body of electrical workers. Kemp was supported by Delegate Robinson of Portland, Ore., and Delegate Gallagher of San Francisco, who had narrowly escaped unseating on a similar ground.

The committee's report was adopted finally by a vote of 154 to 88.

The schism of several years which has split the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers was brought before the convention by the submission of majority and minority reports from the Arbitration Committee. The electrical men are divided into two parties known, from the names of their leaders, as the Reed and McNulty factions. The McNulty faction is recognized by the American Federation of Labor, and the Reed party is struggling for recognition.

Delegate John P. Frey, representing the minority report of the committee, recommended that a convention of both factions be called to consider means of amalgamating them. Delegate Duffy, in the minority report, suggested that no recognition be given to the Reed faction. Thomas L. Lewis, President of the United Mine Workers, advised that both factions be kept out of the American Federation until their differences should be settled. After two hours of discussion, the matter was referred to the Adjustment Committee of the Federation.

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Warning to A. F. of L. Delegates

TO THE DELEGATES OF THE THIRTIETH ANNUAL CONVENTION
OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR:

Greeting:—

Some of the capitalist dailies of this city have published sensational articles prophesying grave fights on the floor of the A. F. of L. convention between the Socialist and non-Socialist delegates.

Brothers, Sisters, Comrades, Be on your guard! For years the same papers have been trying to stir up the same strife, dissension and internal fights in our local labor movement, especially in the St. Louis Central Trades and Labor Union.

Their reports of the proceedings of the local central body are, almost without exception, based on sensational misrepresentation of the great cause of Organized Labor.

Every Delegate of the A. F. of L. convention should not lose sight of the fact that St. Louis has been, and is to-day, one of the strongholds of the Citizens' Industrial Alliance. Here we have had some of the most serious labor wars within the last two decades. And to-day the great battle of Organized Labor caused by the lockout of about 1000 Garment Workers by the Marx & Haas Clothing Company is still on and will be fought to the bitter end until victory will crown our efforts.

The enemies of the labor movement have never asked whether the Union men and women are Socialists or non-Socialists. Whenever the attacks on Organized Labor took place the union-hating employers treated all workers alike.

Organized Labor of St. Louis, as represented by the Central Trades and Labor Union and the Building Trades Council has been fighting these battles bravely and would not permit the capitalist press to use the bugaboo of Socialism as a means to disrupt and weaken our ranks and check our victorious onward movement.

Socialists or non-Socialists, in the Trade Union movement we must march in one solid, irresistible phalanx always aiming at the unity and integrity of the working class movement.

Progress demands that there be differences of opinion on important questions and issues, but these differences of opinion shall not and must not interfere with the advancement of the hard, but great and noble work before us.

"The Socialist Eruption"

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat of Tuesday, November 15, came out with the following editorial eruption:

THE SOCIALIST IRUPTION.

Victor L. Berger of the Fifth Congressional District of Wisconsin is the first Socialist ever elected as a Socialist to the National House of Representatives. That party has often nominated candidates, but Berger is the only one who was ever chosen. They had tickets in many districts of two-thirds of the states this year, and in almost every instance they made heavy gains over 1908. In some cases the gains were more than 100 per cent. The vote of 28,000 for congressmen in Wisconsin in 1908 is increased to 64,000 in 1910.

Milwaukee has for years been a Socialist center, and Berger, who resides in that town, has always been prominent in that party. Milwaukee elected a Socialist mayor, Emil Seidel, last spring, and reports says the city likes him. He has made a better record than had been expected, and his party is strengthened thereby. But the election of a member of Congress there does not mean that the Socialists are stronger than either of the other parties. In both the big parties in the Fifth Wisconsin District there were squabbles in 1910, and these allowed Berger a chance to squeeze in. He is a man of ability and he will probably be on his good behavior in Congress so as to win another term, if possible, and also so as to show that his party is not quite so revolutionary in its aims as some of its agitators assert.

In times like 1910, when waves of hysteria have been surging across the country, almost anything fantastic or bizarre can take place. Like the Prohibitionists and most of the rest of the minor political sects, the Socialists usually poll more votes in off years than they do in presidential campaigns. On this account nobody need look for any particularly large Socialist gain in 1912 over 1908. The vote for Debs, the Socialist presidential candidate, was 421,000 in that year, as compared with 404,000 in 1904. There was no perceptible increase. He is now predicting a poll of 1,000,000 votes for his party in 1912. He made a like prophecy for 1908, however. La Follette's vagaries have made Socialism rather respectable in Wisconsin in recent times, for he still poses as a Republican, while talking and voting as a Democrat. With the advent of the Democracy to power in the popular branch of Congress the country will have an exhibition of freak politics for a time, but it is altogether probable that the Republicans will regain sufficient unity between now and 1912 to relegate both Democrats and Socialists to their old subordinate status by that year.

It is significant that the great Republican mouthpiece of the same date published on its front page a "capitalist irruption" for the express purpose of creating dissension and fights on the floor of the A. F. of L. convention. The attempt to stir up strife and ill feeling between the Socialist and non-Socialist delegates of the convention was apparent especially to the St. Louis union men who have not yet forgotten the mean, contemptible manner in which the Globe-Democrat treated President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor some two years ago.

The Globe-Democrat has no use for the Socialists, neither for the Trade Unions; its editorial columns attest the correctness of this assertion.

It is amusing indeed that the Globe-Democrat already sees a Socialist Waterloo for 1912. But the "great religious daily" may be mistaken, for the history of the Socialist movement in this and other countries tells a different story.

Bechtold also Innocent.

Mr. George Bechtold whose name was mentioned in connection with

the election campaign lie circular distributed in the Tenth Congressional District, against G. A. Hoehn, the Socialist candidate, during the night before election day, informs us on his word of honor that he is innocent and that under no condition would he forget himself so far as to circulate such slanderous literature against Hoehn or any other man.

Governor Hadley.

Governor Hadley of Missouri appeared before the delegates of the American Federation of Labor last Tuesday morning to deliver an address on Child and Labor Legislation. He was accorded a cordial reception. His address was indeed not only a masterpiece of oratory, but every sentence he spoke could be subscribed to by every progressive Trade Unionist and Socialist. Governor Hadley's address will appear in full in the official convention proceedings of the A. F. of L. and we can only recommend to every Union man and woman to read it.

As Socialists and Trade Unionists we need not be afraid to give credit where credit is due. And in this case credit is due to Governor Hadley.

It is with much regret that the editor of St. Louis Labor is in duty bound to dig up an old sore. Organized Labor of St. Louis, and in the entire State of Missouri is vitally interested in the contradiction contained in the theories expounded by Governor Hadley in his excellent address delivered last Tuesday morning at Nordwest Liederkranz Hall to the A. F. of L. delegates, and the practice of Governor Hadley, as illustrated in his action during the Hasco Cement Works Strike in May 1910.

We reprint the dispatch of May 18, 1910, which reads as follows:

HANNIBAL, Mo., May 18.—For years the conditions of work at the Atlas Portland Cement Works at Hasco, near this city, had become unbearable. The men complained repeatedly, but their complaints were of no avail.

Last Saturday about 1500 men went on strike causing a complete shut-down of the works. The corporation, assisted by the local politicians in office, immediately raised the cry "rioting foreigners" and appealed to the Governor Hadley for state militia.

And Governor Hadley complied with the request as promptly as any capitalist statesman ever did within the last 25 years of labor troubles.

The cement work laborers at Hasco are the hardest working and poorest paid men. Their work is dangerous to health and several years work for the Atlas Portland Cement Company will mean consumption for any laborer who is not provided with an exceptional strong constitution.

The soldiers were massed at Saverton, three miles from Hasco, where the St. Louis companies, numbering eighty-one men and nine officers, were joined by the Kirksville company of forty men. They proceeded in five cars of the cement works, where they disembarked.

Assistant Superintendent F. S. Rucker of the cement works met the soldiers and provided quarters for them in two big packing plants. Major H. Chouteau Dyer of St. Louis, as the senior officer on the ground, was in command of the men. He stationed sentries for the night and ordered others to sleep on their arms.

The sensational reports about the "rioting foreigners" sent broadcast and published in the daily papers of St. Louis, Kansas City and St. Joseph, are mere inventions of the officials of the Atlas Cement Company. The men are quiet and there was no need for soldiers.

On May 22, 1910, in the meeting of the St. Louis Central Trades and Labor Union, Delegate Lamb of Machinists' District Council No. 9 took the floor and spoke on the strike situation at the Portland Cement Works in Hasco, near Hannibal, in support of the following resolution from his organization, which was adopted by unanimous vote:

WHEREAS, The state militia has again been used to crush the working people in their efforts to better their working conditions at the Atlas Portland Cement Company's plant at Hasco, Mo.; and

WHEREAS, The call for the militia was made on Gov. Hadley by Sheriff J. O. Roland of Ralls County, Mo., over the telephone from New London, Mo., which is over seven miles away from the scene of the strike, and he could not have had knowledge of the actual conditions existing at the plant; and

WHEREAS, The militia had been called out before all of the strikers had even left the plant, during which time there was not a semblance of violence and not the least pretext for calling out the troops; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we, the members of Progressive Lodge No. 41, International Association of Machinists, St. Louis, Mo., hereby vigorously protest against the action of Sheriff Roland and Gov. Hadley in ordering out the state militia without a full investigation of the strike situation at Hasco, Mo.; and be it further

RESOLVED, That we demand the removal from office of such an incompetent official as Sheriff J. O. Roland of Ralls County, Missouri.

Organized Labor of Missouri is entitled to an official explanation of the Governor's action in the Hannibal strike trouble. The C. T. and L. U. action still stands. Who is right? Who wrong? Did the central body condemn the Governor's action unjustly? Why did Mr. Hadley not avail himself of the opportunity to explain his attitude in the Hasco strike to the A. F. of L. convention?

We are for justice and fair play. We are ready at any time to publish an official statement by Governor Hadley in the columns of St. Louis Labor in order that the Missouri Unionmen may learn the reasons for sending the militia to the Hasco Cement Works.

GOOD NEWS FROM THE STATE.

The Socialist vote in Scott County, Mo., on November 8, was 902. In 1908 Debs had 629.

The vote for Comrade O'Dam, Socialist Candidate for Congress, in St. Francois County on November 8, was 651. Debs in 1908 received 439 votes.

St. Louis County reports for Longwood precinct 94 votes against 62 in 1908; Point Breeze precinct 28 votes, 24 in 1908; Luxemburg precinct 26 votes, 21 in 1908; total of 148 votes.

THE ST. LOUIS VOTE.

Count Not Finished.

Owing to the wrangling between the Republicans and Democrats over the official count of the vote in St. Louis we are unable to give our readers the exact Socialist vote in this city.

At noon, Wednesday, there were no figures available. Next week we hope to give the complete vote and a comparison with the vote in 1908. That our vote will reach 8,000 is practically certain, and 10,000 is likely to be near the mark.

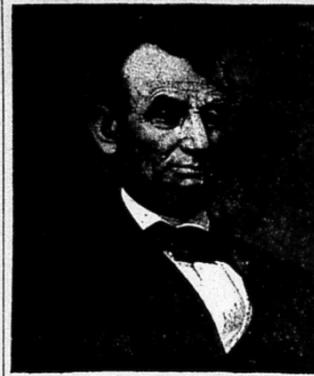
JASPER COUNTY SOCIALIST VOTE.

The Fruits of "Impossibilism."

The Socialist vote in Jasper County is reported as being 1029 in this election. In 1908 Debs polled 1026 votes in this county; showing a gain of 3 votes.

Jasper County includes Joplin, where the state headquarters are. Considering that the Joplin "impossibilists" have almost destroyed the Socialist organization in the county this gain of three votes in two years is fairly good. The work of destruction carried on by the Joplin State Secretary and Quorum is hard to overcome.

Lincoln on Labor Judicial Injunctions



THE MARTYR PRESIDENT'S PROGRESSIVE IDEAS.

Views Expressed in His First Inaugural Address—The Man Above the Dollar—Personal Rights First.

"It is not needed nor fitting here that a general argument should be made in favor of popular institutions, but there is one point, with its connections, not so hackneyed as most others, to which I ask a brief attention. It is the effort to place capital on an equal footing with, if not above, labor in the structure of government. It is assumed that labor is available only in connection with capital; that nobody labors unless somebody else, owning capital, somehow by the use of it, induces him to labor. This assumed, it is next considered whether it is best that capital shall hire laborers, and thus induce them to work by their own consent, or buy them and drive the mto it without their consent. Having proceeded so far, it is naturally concluded that all laborers are either hired laborers or what we call slaves. And, further, it is assumed that whoever is once a hired laborer is fixed in that condition for life.

"Now, there is no such relation between capital and labor as assumed, nor is there any such thing as a free man being fixed for life in the condition of a hired laborer. Both these assumptions are false, and all inferences from them are groundless.

"Labor is prior to and independent of capital. Capital is only the fruit of labor, and could never have existed if labor had not first existed. Labor is the superior of capital, and deserves much the higher consideration. Capital has its rights, which are as worthy of protection as any other rights. Nor is it denied that there is, and probably always will be, a relation between labor and capital producing mutual benefits. The error is in assuming that the whole labor of a community exists within that relation. A few men own capital and that few avoid labor themselves, and with their capital hire or buy another few to labor for them. A large majority belong to neither class—neither work for others nor have others working for them. In most of the Southern States a majority of the whole people of all colors are neither slaves nor masters, while in the Northern States a large majority are neither hirers nor hired. Men, with their families—wives, sons and daughters—work for themselves on their farms, in their houses and in their shops, taking the whole product to themselves, and asking no favor of capital on the one hand nor of hired laborers or slaves on the other. It is not forgotten that a considerable number of persons mingle their own labor with capital; that is, they labor with their own hands and also buy or hire other to labor for them; but this is only a mixed and not a distinct class. No principle stated is disturbed by the existence of a mixed class.

"Again, as has already been said, there is not of necessity any such thing as a free hired laborer being fixed to that condition for life. Many independent men everywhere in these states a few years back in their life were hired laborers. The prudent penniless beginner in the world labors for wages a while, saves a surplus with which to buy tools or land for himself, then labors on his own account another while, and at length hires another new beginner to help him. This is the just and generous and prosperous system which opens the way to all, gives hope to all, and consequent energy and progress and improvement of condition to all. No men living are more worthy to be trusted than those who toil up from poverty; none less inclined to take or touch aught which they have not honestly earned. Let them beware of surrendering a political power which they already possess, and which if surrendered will surely be used to close the door of advancement against such as they and to fix new disabilities and burdens upon them till all liberty shall be lost."

Technical.

Assistant Editor—Where is the foreman to-day?

Compositor—He dropped 20 feet from his aeroplane and died his form.

The Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Unions of New York City are to be congratulated upon fighting the injunction abuse to a finish and securing a decision from the Court of Appeals which upholds the right of employers to execute a contract with a union to conduct a union shop and employ union men. This fight was started by the Brooklyn branch of the United States Printing Company in 1902. It has involved the strike in all its phases, and every effort was made to usurp the workers' rights by judicial injunction. Though the matter dragged through the courts for over six years, the unions involved stuck to their end of the fight until the highest court handed down a favorable decision, and the shop in question is now working under strictly union conditions and a formal agreement.

If this decision indicates a fairer attitude on the part of the judiciary, it is most portentous. The Boston engravers just now are passing through a fight in which they have the invisible hand of the law to contend with, but they will win their fight, because they are right, and every engraver wants them to win.

Then the Gompers, Mitchell, Morrison appeal is still pending in the United States Supreme Court, and the whole country is anxiously awaiting the final word from this tribunal as to whether the worker, too, has the right to liberty and happiness by virtue of his station. The toiler's lot is already hard enough in struggling against the heavy odds of our industrial system which makes the rich richer and the poor poorer. Is he not sufficiently burdened with the handicap of poverty? Why should a biased condition relegate him to the condition of virtual peonage and brand him as a criminal for using legitimate means to elevate his condition, or, at least, increasing his chance in life?

Let the courts rule as they may, their decisions will not change the course of the universe! As long as our present system of government does justice to all the people it will continue to flourish and be supported by the governed. But when a government so far forgets the source of its power as to inflict injustice upon one class to favor another, regardless of human justice or constitutional rights, then that government must crumble upon its own rotten foundation.

The innate principles of human justice will outlive every government on earth. The American people are pre-eminently a justice-loving nation and, sooner or later, they will insist that justice be done to all.—The Printing Trades Magazine.

LIFE

Man comes into the world without his consent and leaves it against his will. During his stay on earth his time is spent in one continuous round of contraries and misunderstandings. In his infancy he is an angel; in his boyhood he is a devil; in his manhood he is everything from a lizard up; in his duties he is a d—l; if he raises a family, he is a chump; if he raises a check, he is a thief, and the law raises h—l with him; if he is a poor man, he is a poor manager and has no sense; if he is a rich man, he is dishonest but smart; if he is in politics, he is a grafter and a crook; if he is out of politics, you can't place him, and he is an "undesirable citizen"; if he goes to church, he is a hypocrite; if he stays away from church, he is a sinner; if he donates to foreign missions, he does it for show; if he does not, he is stingy and a "tight wad." When he first comes into the world everybody wants to kiss him—before he goes out he wants to kick him. If he dies young, there was a great future before him; if he lives to a ripe old age, he is on the way, only living to save funeral expenses. Life is a funny proposition after all.

Amending the Declaration.

"How old are you, Uncle Amos?"

"Jiss 100, boss."

"A hundred years old?"

"Yes, suh."

"Do you remember any of the great men who were alive when you were a boy?"

"Yes, suh; I done seen Gin'l Jawge Washin't'n many a time when I wuz a pickaninny."

"But, Uncle Amos, George Washington died 110 years ago."

"Dat so, boss? Den I's about a hundud an' fo'teen yeahs old, suh."

—Chicago Tribune.

Willing to Help.

"Ma, what are the folks in our church gettin' up a subscription for?"

"To send our minister on a vacation to Europe."

"Won't there be no church services while he's gone?"

"No, dear."

"Ma, I got \$1.23 in my bank. Can I give that?"

St. Louis Central Trades & Labor Union.

St. Louis Central Trades and Labor Union met last Sunday afternoon at 3535 Pine street, President Louis Phillippi in the chair and Dave Kreyling acting as secretary.

The Secretary reported the successful organization of Building Material Teamsters and Chauffeurs.

The grievance of the Carpenters' Council against Woodward & Tiernanhas been amicably settled.

The grievance against the Portland Hotel, for boarding strike-breakers is still pending, the manager having thus far avoided meeting any committee of union men.

Wohler's Grand Restaurant, on Sixth street, has been unionized and is now strictly union.

The Convention Committee submitted an exhaustive report.

The following communication from Brewers' and Malsters' Union was read:

Against Militarizing Public Schools

"To the Officers and Members of the Central Trades and Labor Union: 'Brothers and Sisters—Brewers' and Malsters' Union No. 6 in its last regular meeting decided to bring the following important matter to your attention, and requests that the central body take immediate action against the attempt to introduce the evil and dangerous spirit of militarism in our public schools.

At the monthly meeting of the St. Louis Board of Education a letter was read from Acting Secretary of War Albert Shaw Oliver, in which said official of the War Department proposed that the system of rifle practice be made part of the educational program for the boys in our public schools. We, the members of Brewers' and Malsters' Union No. 6 are proud of our public school system, because it is a means to lead mankind to a higher plane of human progress and civilization. And it is for this reason that we enter our most emphatic protest against any attempt to introduce the teaching of modern militarism in our public schools. We protest against the attempt to brutalize the morals of our children by teaching them how man can be killed by man under the pretense of patriotism.

"Militarism has been the curse of mankind since time immemorial, and, thanks to the sacrifices of the best sons and daughters of all nations who have worked for republican and democratic institutions, the spirit of militarism is gradually dying out.

"To teach our children rifle practice in our public schools would mean to teach them the systematic murder of man by man by means of the most modern instruments of destruction. By the newspaper reports, we learn that Professor Woodward and Dr. Simon are making a splendid fight against the attempted militarizing of our schools, and we, the members of Organized Labor, assure them of our moral support, because their work is for the cause of humanity.

"The matter will be finally decided by the board within the next few weeks, and we hope the central body will not delay action.

Fraternally,
"BREWERS & MALSTERS' UNION, NO. 6.

"Jos. Hauser, Secretary."

On motion of Delegate Kaemmerer of the United Garment Workers, the following was offered and unanimously adopted:

Resolution Against Rifle Practice in Public Schools.

"Resolved, By this Central Trades and Labor Union of St. Louis, that we most emphatically protest against the efforts of the Department of War to militarize our public school system, and that we hereby appeal to the Board of Education to reject the motion now pending before that body whereby the formation of school rifle clubs is endorsed and authorized.

"Resolved, That we heartily encourage the efforts of Prof. C. M. Woodward and Dr. Emil Simon in opposing the idea of making our public schools the recruiting stations for the army, navy and state militia.

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to the members of the Board of Education, and that the Legislative Committee of this central body make it their business to do all within their power to have the measure now pending before the Board of Education defeated for the best interests of the people and the moral welfare of our children."

Delegates Stopp, Hauser and Conroy spoke in favor of the resolution, the latter suggesting that the resolution be also sent to the School Patrons' associations.
The Eighth and Ninth Ward

Union Label Club will give an entertainment at Dewey Hall on November 23.

Delegates at Banquet.
Thursday evening, November 17, the Central Trades and Labor Union tendered a banquet to the A. F. of L. convention delegates at the Watsonia Cafe, 208 North Eighth street.

The Planned Public Utilities Steal

ORGANIZED LABOR PROTESTS.

Central Trades and Labor Union Shows Up the "Relations" Between City Hall and United Railways Company.

PUBLIC OWNERSHIP DEFENDED BY CENTRAL BODY.

At last Sunday's meeting of the St. Louis Trades and Labor Union, at 3535 Pine street, the special committee, consisting of Martin Seegers, J. McDonough and J. B. Conroy, submitted the following report, which was unanimously adopted by the meeting:

"To the Officers and Delegates of the Central Trades and Labor Union: 'Gentlemen—The committee appointed by this honorable body to investigate public utilities owned and operated by the municipality, beg leave to report to this body as follows:

"Your committee visited various executive officers of the city government with a view to obtaining information with special reference to the municipal lighting plants which were reported through the public press would be shortly shutdown, and current for lighting and electric power was to be purchased from the public lighting corporations.

"Our city officials were not anxious to furnish us with any information upon this subject, and the copies of various reports and printed documents we obtained were given to us without any comment or expression of opinion as to what the future would bring forth as to the continued operation of these municipal plants, or as to their abandonment. So that our report is based upon such reports and such information as has appeared in the public prints from time to time. We have carefully analyzed this information, and the results of our conclusions herewith we believe to be approximately correct.

"We found that in 1901 the city was paying \$98.00 per lamp per year for its street lamps and 13 cents per kilowatt hour for electric current to light its public buildings, and that an aroused public sentiment compelled the municipal authorities to begin the erection of isolated electric light plants to light public buildings.

"The first plants to be erected were at the city hall, followed by plants since erected at the Baden station of the water works, to furnish lights for all the pumping stations and to operate the waterworks electric railway; also at the New City Hospital, Industrial School and the Quarantine or Tubercular Hospital, and, as far as we were able to ascertain, we found that these isolated plants were operated on the eight-hour basis and, with the exception of the water works, organized labor is generally employed, and the plants have all been very successful in operation and economical in the generation of electric current, with the result that there has been a great saving to the taxpayers of the city.

"The good work that these isolated plants have done is most forcibly illustrated in the great reduction of rates made by the lighting corporations. We find that the price of street lamps have been reduced from \$98.00 per lamp per year to \$50.00 per lamp per year, or a saving of \$48.00 per year on each street lamp. There has also been a constant annual reduction in the price of current offered by the lighting company to the city for public buildings, ranging from 13 cents, the price paid before the plants were installed, until we find at the last contract which was let, on February 6th, 1909, the city was offered a rate of 3 1/2 cents per kilowatt hour, and these latter rates now prevail.

The Globe-Democrat, at the time of this letting, stated that the operation of these small municipal lighting plants and the further threats of municipal ownership was the principal cause of the great reduction in price submitted by the lighting corporations, and that the saving to the city during this contract would be in round figures \$1,700,000 for the ten years.

"We find from the Water Commissioner's annual report for 1910 that the electric light and power plant at the Baden station is making the elec-

tric current for light and power for the Municipal Railway for \$1.64 per kilowatt hour, and that the railway is carrying passengers for approximately 3 cents each. We also find that the Water Commissioner is buying current from the United Railways, at what price the report does not show. This, to the mind of your committee, opens up the question as to whether some hidden power is not at work in the interest of the United Railway, and how long it will be before our city officials will be offering some reason for turning this electric railway over to the United Railways for profit and exploitation.

"The city was compelled to build this railway in order to furnish means for transporting coal, material and its employees from the city to the various pumping stations, there being no other means of securing this service at the time, and now that the road can be made a profitable investment, we would deem it an outrage to allow any private interest to absorb it.

"We obtained through the Board of Public Improvements some important data in reference to the cost and output of the municipal lighting plant in the city hall.

"In the proceedings of the board in 1902 we find that the contract price for installing the city hall light plant, including conduits to the other buildings, was in round figures \$40,000, and at the same figure the plant cost \$13,000.

"The data furnished by the board to this committee in reference to the city hall plant shows that during the seven years that this plant has been in operation it has furnished 4,820,715 kilowatt hours of current, at a cost (not including the heating) of \$51,122.88.

"Now, if this same amount of electric current was bought from the lighting company at the prevailing contract rate it would have cost the city \$235,264.98. Now, if we deduct the city cost of \$51,122.88 from \$235,264.98, we have a net profit of \$184,132.10, and if from this amount we take the cost of the original plant, which is \$40,000, we find that the city has had its original investment returned and has earned in addition \$144,132.10 in seven years, or, approximately, \$20,000 a year.

"We also find for comparison that the average cost for the seven years to the city for making electric current is 1.013 cents per kilowatt hour.

"Your committee finds that the completion of the new Municipal Courts building near the city hall, will necessitate enlarging the city hall lighting plant, or building a new plant which will both light and heat the new building and take care of the present load.

"The question of enlarging, building a new plant or of buying current from the lighting corporations is now being considered by the Board of Public Improvements, and the board refuses at this time to state what its position will be on this question.

"We find from the public press that a rate has been offered by the lighting company of about 2 1/2 cents per kilowatt hour, in order that the present plant may not be enlarged or a new one built. It appears that the record of this plant has been very detrimental to the interests of the lighting company, and a strong effort is to be made to shut down the plant. An effort is being made to saddle fictitious and unwarranted charges against the plant, if various interviews in the public press are rightly understood.—That is to say, that certain officials, as well as representatives of the public utility companies, claim that a charge of 10 per cent should be made for interest and depreciation, and that other charges should be made, such as obsolescence, expense of the executive department, taxes, insurance, all in order to allow a more favorable showing for the utility companies.

"We believe that 100 per cent maintenance of the plant, which is included in the operating expenses, practically destroys the depreciation charge. The city sells its bonds for \$3.65 per cent, so that this charge is padded. The city is not compelled to buy franchises and plants and then scrap them, so that the city should not carry any obsolescence charge. The city does not carry an insurance, and should not pay taxes to itself to bolster up watered stock for public utility companies.

"Further, we do not find any of these fictitious charges carried in the report of the Water Commissioner or any other city department. The city is making and consuming its own products, and is not selling for profit or competing against private endeavor.

"Your committee is unable to find any valid reason for closing down any of these plants after the splendid records that have been made. In this connection we fail to find a reason for building a new and enlarged plant at the insane asylum, or increasing the capacity at the new city

hospital, and then give serious thought to the matter of closing down the city hall plant, the most efficient plant operated by the city.

"The Board of Public Improvements have not decided this question at yet, and your committee sincerely hopes that the board will consider the interests of the municipality and its citizens as being of paramount importance to that of any other interest and that no eleventh-hour measures or propositions will be considered as a reason for not building a new plant, if such be necessary to carry on this proper public function.

"Our conclusions and recommendations in this matter are:

"That this central body, through its proper committee urge upon the Board of Free Holders that the right be given the city to own and operate such public utilities as may be necessary for the good and welfare of the whole people, and that the next session of the State Legislature be appealed to upon the same lines. In this connection we believe that the city should have the power to carry passengers over the Water Works Electric Railway and charge a fare for same. In order to ride over this municipal railway one must spend 10 cents to go to the city hall and secure a pass during certain prescribed hours before he will be allowed to ride on this road.

"In reference to the municipal lighting plants, we emphatically condemn any effort to abandon or restrict the operation of said plants, which have made good records, and are operated under fair and humane conditions. This cannot be said of the utility companies who are seeking to displace or supercede the present plants, as they compel their employees to work twelve hours per day. If we disregard these facts entirely, the fact remains that the installation and operation of these municipal plants alone have saved the taxpayers many thousands of dollars by compelling the lighting companies to reduce the rates for street lamps from 98.00 to \$50.00 per lamp per year and the rate for public buildings from 13 cents to 3 1/2 cents per kilowatt. These facts cannot be altered by any system of juggling or misrepresentation and should not be allowed to pass unnoticed by our citizens, and any effort by any official or appointee to discard any of these plants would be to brand him as being recreant to the trust reposed in him and a violator of his oath or obligation to the city."

New Subscribers

- Have been received from the following comrades and friends:
- Sam Ernst 1
 - Bart Mueller 1
 - V. Tellian 2
 - F. J. Motashel 1
 - A. Lechner 1
 - F. J. Kloth 1
 - J. S. Bemis 1
 - H. J. Morrison 1
 - Albert Lunitz 1
 - C. F. Trample 1
 - W. F. Crouch 22
 - Thos. B. Knox 1
 - Pauline Foerster 1
 - John Van der Bruegge 1
 - Joseph Mueller 1
 - F. Berkel 1
 - Charles Hollander 1
 - Ed. Grigsby 1
 - O. W. Good 1
 - Charles Wick 1
 - C. B. Barutio 1
 - John Gilhen 1
 - J. C. Butterell 1
 - J. E. Akins 4
 - Arthur Jaeger 3
 - J. E. Akins 4
 - Proschka 1
 - Henry Cornell 1
 - Henry Schwarz 2
 - J. C. S. 13
 - Otto Kaemmerer 3
 - Leo Probe 1
 - Emily Klentz 1
 - F. J. Kloth 7
 - D. Houwink 1

Good Vote in Newport, Ky.

Newport, Ky., Nov. 14, 1910.

Editor ST. LOUIS LABOR:

I am sending you 50 cents for six months' subscription to the ST. LOUIS LABOR. I am also enclosing the official vote cast here at the last election.

For Congress—W. Sanfersick, in county, 704; city, 424. Elmer Bolser, in city, 363.

For Aldermen—John Gamble, 372; Jos. Nempickel, 369.

For Council—First Ward, Jacob Raphaelson, 401; Second Ward, Wm. Beenely, 408; Third Ward (long term), Albert Schreck, 418; Third Ward (short term), Len. Bauer, 419; Fourth Ward, Wm. O'Brien, 395; Fifth Ward, Albert Auberle, 514; Sixth Ward, Fred Deihm, 399.

Our gain in the city election is 200 votes over the vote last year. In the county, for Congress, our vote fell short about 125. Debs' vote in 1908 was 834. Wishing success to LABOR, I am yours for Socialism,
JOHN H. GAMBLE.

WANTED—Roommate; with or without board; all conveniences. Alfred Michler, 2342 Whittemore pl.

St. Louis Socialist Campaign Fund.

- Oscar Roelke \$ 1.00
- Gus Zibold, tickets 5.00
- John Pfneisel, tickets 2.90
- Joseph Jine50
- Pauline Foerster50
- Dime Bank 10.00
- H. Blech, tickets70
- Jacob Dorner, List No. 164. 1.00
- J. R. Teel, tickets 3.00
- Phil. Bauer, tickets 1.00
- Peter Weisz, tickets 2.60
- Collections, Mt. Pleasant Bohemian Gymnasium .. 6.75
- Jac. Dorner, tickets 1.50
- Edw. Ottesky, tickets 1.00
- A. Michler, tickets 2.50
- W. F. Crouch, List No. 48: .. .
- J. Lewinsky50
- Frank Wolf50
- F. Denk, Collection: .. .
- E. F. Hendlar 1.00
- Chas. Schenkmeier50
- Nick Ollinger50
- Jos. Seither25
- H. Halter, Collection: .. .
- H. Halter50
- Geo. Theobald50
- A. Graeff 1.00
- W. Schnettler50
- J. R.50
- H. R. 1.00
- Herman Weingerl 1.00
- Adolf Fritsch50
- George Held25
- L. Lenz25
- Ferd Lautenschlager50
- M. H. Kurtz25
- Otto Zeims25
- Hy. Struckhoff 1.00
- Phil. Bauer, List No. 191: .. .
- Phil. Bauer25
- Jacob Brucker50
- John Brucker50
- Elizabeth Bauer25
- List No. 168, per Kindorf: .. .
- D. O.50
- W. E. Kindorf 1.00
- J. Basswill25
- Tolsh10
- J. T. N.25
- Scheer Bros.50
- Tony Kiensl, List No. 181: .. .
- Tony Kiensl 1.00
- Jos. Scheik25
- Wilhy Lenard25
- Stefan Buecher10
- Frank Koenig25
- Jacob Krettler10
- Peter Schmidt25
- Geo. Heimann25
- Jos. Schneider25
- A. P. Strauss, List No. 182: .. .
- A. P. Strauss50
- Wm. Lanther25
- Jos. Schnellman25
- J. C. Hatt25
- Jos. Politte25
- F. Peters25
- Frank Kenish25
- Lawrence Zumsteg25
- Geo. Meller25
- Frank Swobody25
- Frank Otto25
- Casper Meyer25
- Geo. Schalek25
- Wm. Howe25
- Rud. Eggeman25
- George Feder25
- Hy. Miller25
- Arend25
- Herm. Stanm25
- Harry DeVos25
- E. H. Valleroy25
- L. G. Demirre25
- Peter Pazmany50
- Chas. Otto25
- L. L. Wolz25
- John Rasp50
- W. B. Hofmann25
- John Geimer25
- Wm. Klages50
- J. Lurch25
- Theo. Scheibe25
- Hy. Flier25
- Geo. Bullman25
- Hy. Deffaa25
- J. J. Rudolf25
- F. Reicher25
- Wm. Koehm50
- Dennis Heitz25
- F. Schmalzer25
- Arthur Huff10
- Rud. Kester25
- Peter Mueller25
- M. Heckstetter25
- E. Veninga25
- John Troha25
- J. G.25
- Geo. Verderber25
- F. Borisch25
- J. G. Mascheck25
- Robt. Blaser25
- Math. Schriener25
- John Siebert25
- C. J. Schneider25
- F. Kolley25
- B. Eisenbeis25
- F. Dietrich25
- J. H. Wilsman25
- Previously reported 1,703.67
- Total to November 15 \$1,776.02

Correction.

The list of F. Mittendorf, published last week, was short one item, that of E. Hoess, 25 cents.

From the Missouri Lead Belt.

Desloge, Mo., Nov. 9.—Comrades: Desloge Precinct No. 2 was carried clear majority in fourteen out of the fifteen factories canvassed.

Garment Workers Co-Operative Factory

Sedalia Federation of Labor Conducts Successful Enterprise for the Benefit of Working Women.

Brother R. T. Wood represents the Sedalia (Mo.) Federation of Labor in the A. F. of L. convention. Bro. Wood also represents the "Union Garment Workers' Co-Partnership Factory," founded and fostered by the Sedalia Federation of Labor, as the result of the last Garment Workers' strike.

This co-operative enterprise, of which E. T. Behrens, ex-president of the Missouri Federation of Labor, is the manager, is a most encouraging success, according to the statement of Brother Wood. Every union in St. Louis will be visited by Mr. Wood during the next few weeks. Every union man can materially assist this enterprise by demanding its products. The Union Garment Workers' Co-Partnership Factory makes all kinds of work shirts. Dress shirts are made to measure and range in price from \$1.25 to \$2.50 the garment.

Six Miners Killed

BRAVE MEN LOSE LIFE IN ATTEMPT TO SAVE COMRADES.

The Little Town of Panama, Ill., in Mourning Over Loss of Mine Workers' Lives.

Greenville, Ill., November 11.—An explosion this morning in the coal mine at Panama, forty-two miles northeast of St. Louis, and twelve miles south of this city, cost the lives of six men and injured a score more. The explosion occurred about 8:30 o'clock, while about 350 men were at work in the mine. When Raffel Romano, a miner, entered a room which had been abandoned for some time, to get tools he had left there, his lighted lamp caused the accumulated gas to explode with terrific force, filling the rooms and entries with noxious vapors and blocking several of the openings with masses of coal and debris. Sixty men were working in that part of the mine. Those in other rooms were not endangered.

Shortly after the explosion the wives and daughters of those underground gathered about the shaft, so that a guard had to be stationed to keep them from interfering with the work of rescue. Parties were formed, and among those volunteering for the work was Jay Wilbur, who was overcome by gas in the mine and lost his life attempting to save the imperiled men. Superintendent C. F. Grabruck, who was also in a rescue party, was brought to the surface unconscious and for a time was thought to be dead. He is yet in a precarious condition.

So far as known, no one was injured by falling rock or coal, and the only injuries suffered by survivors came from inhaling the poisonous gases.

The bodies recovered have been identified as those of Jacob Herman, George Mancheff, Joe Ganero and Jay Wilbur. Herman, who was an American, and Mancheff and Ganero, Italians, were overcome by the black damp while trying to rescue Romano, and died before they could be carried out of the chamber. The body of Romano and that of another man known to be dead have not yet been recovered. Search is still being made for the missing men.

Physicians were summoned from Hillsboro and Sorento, who assisted in reviving those brought to the surface. None of the nineteen miners rescued is seriously injured. The mine is owned by the Shoal Creek Coal Company, of which Chicago capitalists are principal owners. F. P. Blair of Chicago, president of the company arrived at Panama this afternoon.

Strickland in St. Louis

Addressed a Good-Sized Audience at Concordia Club Hall.

Although there had been almost no time to secure a hall and put out advertising, the meeting of comrades called for last Tuesday night to hear Comrade Fred G. Strickland of Indiana was well attended. So hurriedly was the meeting organized that the committee overlooked the fact that our own hall was not free on that evening, Machinists' Union 394 having its regular meeting.

The comrades and friends were directed to the Concordia Club Hall, where Comrade Strickland addressed a good-sized audience. His excellent address was well received, judging from the liberal applause,

Will Socialism Destroy the Home?

By Robert Hunter.

It is sometimes said that Socialism will destroy the home, and when I hear it said I wonder what kind of homes.

Will it destroy the homes of the merry widows of Reno, Nevada?

Will it destroy the homes of the young American girls who have married dissolute foreign noblemen?

Will it destroy the hovels and insanitary, overcrowded tenements in which the poor are to-day herded like cattle?

Will it destroy the homes of the mothers who rise at dawn to leave for the factory?

Will it destroy the homes of sick fathers and anxious wives and hungry, fretting babies?

Will it destroy the homes of that multitude of women who have married not for love, but for support?

A few years ago I spent some months in France, where the Socialists control a hundred or more cities.

It is common knowledge that among the poor of France illegitimacy is very common.

To what extent illegitimacy is due to inability on the part of the poorest workmen to pay fees for the

marriage service is not known.

But we do know that the fees charged by the clergy for performing the marriage services are sometimes exorbitant.

In any case, a multitude of young boys and girls refuse to pay fees to the clergy and limit the marriage service to an announcement of the fact to their friends.

Well, in the great city of Lille the Socialists took action on this question of illegitimacy.

And to overcome it they established a free marriage service, the fees to the clergy being paid directly by the municipality.

Since that time thousands of marriages have been sanctioned under this new act and a great number of children, who would otherwise have been classed as illegitimate, are now legalized.

Does that look like an effort to destroy the home?

Now consider a few other facts. Who does not know that for millions of the poor capitalism has destroyed the home?

Go through any great center of industry and see the mothers who are forced to give their children to the street and themselves to the factory.

Some of them had hardly time to give birth to their babies before they were called back to the mill.

And this problem weighed heavily upon the heart and conscience of the working people of France.

And when they came into power their first great work was to try to solve the problem of the home.

Among other things, they established public kitchens, so that soups, meats and vegetables could be obtained warm when the people returned from work.

They established nurseries to care for the babies of working mothers.

And why? Because Capitalism has destroyed those homes.

Socialists realize that so long as the present system lasts it is impossible for them to free from toil the mothers of their children, or to save the babies from neglect, or children from the streets, or all from actual hunger.

And there are few workmen who would not, if they could, destroy all the public nurseries and school restaurants and maternal homes if at the same time they could re-establish the home and give back to their babies a mother's love and care.

But Capitalism has made this impossible!

And it may be a curious and interesting fact to the clergy, who now attack Socialism, that when the Socialists of France came into power they charged themselves first to effect some solution of these very problems of the family and of the home.

And this, gentlemen, is a fair answer to your foul charges; but I know you will not read it or believe it.

Because gold has made you blind.

Don't let 'em pull the wool over your eyes with that noise they make about the government owning you under Socialism. If the government is the people, then to that extent you will be owned by yourself and not by the corporations and trusts—that is, if you are one of the people. Does the government own you because of public roads and bridges? No, you own yourself just to that extent. But if the roads and bridges were privately owned, then the private owners of them would own you just to the extent that your welfare depended upon roads and bridges. Don't you see?—Farmers' Journal.

low-cheeked slaves of Pennsylvania's steel kings are ready to shed their thin blood at its strain, and Mexico, the capitalists' paradise and workman's hell, has not been able to avoid it. Throughout the American continent, even across the sea to the

young, revolutionary element now awakening in China and Japan, it has spread, carrying its message of hope to the poor and terror to tyrants, no matter what their title.—Organized Labor.

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EVERY FAMILY USES COAL

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The Value of Your Ballot

Voting, in itself, is an easy matter and requires no great amount of effort, either mental or physical.

It seems that because voting is easy, and costs little or nothing, many workmen fail to realize the great value of their ballot. To them the ballot is a cheap and more or less useless affair. The ballot is carelessly cast without intelligent consideration of what the effect will be.

The workingman who has never struggled to obtain the right to vote, who has always been able to vote when he wanted to, is apt to fail to appreciate the importance of using care and intelligence in casting his vote.

resent Labor in Congress at the fall election.

The signs are numerous that the value of the ballot is at last becoming plain to the man of labor. He is going to cast his vote for men and measures that represent him and his class interests. No longer will the wide-awake workingman vote for candidates of a party that he does not and cannot control. HE WILL VOTE THE SOCIALIST TICKET!

Eugene V. Debs

(Moscow (Idaho) Star-Mirror.)

Whatever may have been the preconceived opinion of Eugene V. Debs, as he has been in the past pictured in the press, the real Debs, as he appeared on the lecture platform in Moscow Monday night proved one of the most gifted lecturers that has ever appeared before a Moscow audience. Nothing that he said—and he talked about Socialism for almost two hours—was in any way objectionable to any good citizen, although this does not mean that those who heard him agree with him. His language was of the most beautiful, delivered in a manner that made even Socialism seem good and wholesome. Debs did not appeal to the passions; he did not preach a doctrine antagonistic to law, order and the rights of honest men. In many things he is no different in principle from the rest of us. He denounced graft and greed and selfishness, magnifying those nobler qualities of man which make for higher and better in human society. His description of John D. Rockefeller and his gold was not calculated to breed hatred of the man, but contempt for the system that made a Rockefeller fortune possible.

In many things, probably in most of his ideas, the Star-Mirror does not agree with Debs. We do not understand how the ideal in government is ever to be accomplished, for we cannot conceive of that time when men will reach a perfection that will make possible the utopian state to which Christ pointed the way. Men are not born equal, and environment only

tends to emphasize the inequality. Debs would abolish existing things; the Star-Mirror has abiding faith in the ability of the people, when a majority is convinced that a change is desired, to make the change. We cannot imagine anything, whether it be government ownership of public utilities or something else, that the American people cannot have if a majority of the people wants it to the extent that they will vote for it. If this be so, where the necessity of remodeling the whole American system of government? Will it change human nature to cast a ballot under the label of Socialism instead of Democratic or Republican?

The Star-Mirror believes with Debs that it is a matter of educating the people, and nothing could do more to stimulate the people to study the science of government than the present work of Eugene V. Debs. He is a student and a man of profound learning, delivering his message in language that charms the ear, appealing to the intellect of men.

But freedom is our sword and shield, And all their arts are unavailing

It was in the throes of the great French revolution that the greatest of all songs was born. Barbadox had issued his famous call for six hundred men who knew how to die. The men of Marseilles responded. On the march to Paris when marching out of Strassbourg, not six hundred but a thousand strong, Rouget le Lisle, a cavalry officer, was requested to write a song for the occasion. In one night he wrote and composed the song that made him immortal. As far as known, it was his first and last. The mighty spirit of the time burst forth in a poem so powerful and a tune, not a battle cry, so inspiring that it has re-echoed all over the world. The threatening shrill notes, almost verging on discord, and the defiant words, breathing as they do the passionate love for liberty, have inspired the downtrodden the world over and paled the cheeks of many a kingling. Many a tyrant's hand has been restrained from bloody acts not by the love of his people, but by the fear of the repetition of the great revolution. The Marseillaise is no longer French—it is international. It is heard in Siberian convict mines, in the Russian dungeons, among Polish exiles. It is sung by German workmen more frequently than "Die Wach am Rhein." The blonde Swede sang it during the late general strike, and the swarthy Egyptian fellah are chanting this glorious hymn in spite of Teddy Roosevelt and his silly defense of tyranny. The women who bared their breasts in defiance of the soldiers during the bread riots in Italy knew the Marseillaise, and the men of Spain who suffered death had heard its thrills a thousand times. The London mob has learned it. Some day they'll march to it and the House of Lords will cease to be. The starving masses on New York's East Side know its significance, the hol-

The Marseillaise

I.

Ye sons of Freedom, awake to glory! Hark! hark! what myriads bid ye rise! Your children, wives and grandsires hoary; Behold their tears and hear their cries— Behold their tears and hear their cries. Shall hateful tyrants mischiefs breeding, With hireling hosts, a ruffian band, Afright and desolate a land? While peace and liberty lie bleeding!

(Chorus)

To arms, to arms, ye brave! The avenging sword unsheath! March on, march on, all hearts resolved On Liberty or death.

II.

Now, now the dangerous storm is rolling, Which treach'rous kings confederate raise; The dogs of war, let loose, are howling, And lo! our walls and cities blaze— And lo! our walls and cities blaze! And shall we basely view the ruin, While lawless force with guilty stride— Spreads desolation far and wide? With crimes and blood his hands embroiling?

III.

With luxury and pride surrounded, The vile, insatiate despots dare, (Their thirst of gold and power unbounded), To mete and vend the light and air— To mete and vend the light and air. Like beasts of burden would they load us— Like gods would bid their slaves adore— But man is man—and who is more? Then shall they longer lash and goad us?

IV.

O liberty!—can man resign thee, Once having felt thy generous flame? Can dungeons, bolts and bars confine thee? Or whip thy noble spirit tame?— Or whips thy noble spirit tame? Too long the world has wept, bewailing That falsehood's dagger tyrants wield—

ASSIST THE BAKERS!

DOES THE BREAD UNION 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 bakery they have no use, if they belong to their respective unions.

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

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

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

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

UNION MEN AND FRIENDS.

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

HELP THE BARBERS who are struggling to maintain these conditions and build up their organization.

This is the only Emblem of our Craft recognized by the A. F. of L.

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Remember, no CIGARS are Genuine Union-Made

UNLESS THE BOX BEARS THE Blue Union Label

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JACOB F. LEIENDECKER, Vice-Pres't and Notary Public

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Tickets, 25 Cents a Person. Starts at 8 o'clock p. m.

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Sp.endid Progress in Socialist Vote.

BIG NATIONAL SOCIALIST VOTE.

Basing Estimates on Present Returns, Total Likely to Amount to 850,000.

It is estimated that the total national vote of the Socialist Party this year will be about 850,000.

This is based on election returns so far received, which indicate a doubling of the vote nearly everywhere.

The big industrial states show especially big gains for the Socialists, indicating that the working class is turning to the party in droves.

The last presidential election showed 424,000 votes, approximately, for the Socialist Party.

J. Mahlon Barnes, National Secretary of the Socialist Party, has issued the following statement: "From the reports thus far received from the various parts of the country, it

shows that the vote received at the last presidential election, 424,000, is increased about 100 per cent. Thirty-five members of the Socialist Party will sit in the Legislatures of Ohio, Wisconsin, Illinois, Minnesota, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts. Although the reports from California are coming in very slow, it is asserted that the vote for J. Stitt Wilson, the Socialist Party candidate for Governor, is quadrupled against the vote received at the last election.

The remarkable feature of the day after election was the complete silence, as far as possible, on the part of the capitalist papers concerning the huge Socialist vote everywhere.

They "played up" the results of reform and independent ballots, but ignored the big Socialist returns from East and West alike.

Despite this silence, however, a few lines did get into occasional dispatches showing fear of the Socialist increases.

Election Returns

ELECT MAURER TO THE LEGISLATURE.

First Socialist Is Sent to Capital of Pennsylvania.

Reading, Pa., Nov. 15.—James H. Maurer, a Union iron worker, was elected on the Socialist ticket to the Legislature, receiving a vote of 4000. The highest previous Socialist vote here has been 1800.

Maurer is the first representative of the working class who will sit in the Legislature of the worst corporation ridden state in the Union.

He will be the first man to raise his voice in behalf of Pennsylvania's toiling masses in that "twenty million dollar graft capitol" at Harrisburg.

Maurer is a member of the National Committee of the Socialist Party and is one of the most active agitators in the Keystone state.

He is a forceful speaker and has lectured throughout the Eastern States on the subject of Socialism.

Ten Thousand in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Pa.—The estimated vote for the Socialists in Philadelphia is 10,000. This is a gain of 200 per cent, with the Democrats running behind the Socialists.

Ten Thousand in Des Moines.

Des Moines, Iowa.—The Socialist vote here exceeds 10,000. The gain is 50 per cent. Several township tickets have been elected.

Stroebel Gets Increase.

Syracuse, N. Y.—The Socialist vote in Syracuse is 1789, with Onondaga county 200. The increase over Debs' vote is 100 per cent. This is the home of Gustave A. Stroebel, Socialist candidate for Lieutenant Governor of New York.

Ten Thousand in Minneapolis.

Minneapolis, Minn.—The Socialists polled 10,000 votes in the municipal election in Minneapolis. W. E. Satterlee, Republican, defeated Mayor James C. Haynes, Democrat.

Ohio Socialist Vote Heavy.

Toledo, Ohio.—I. R. Sherwood, Democrat, was elected to Congress in the Ninth District. Republicans elected a majority of the county ticket, defeating most of the candidates on the fusion independent Democratic ticket. Silas S. Richards, Republican, was elected Circuit Judge. The heaviest Socialist vote in the history of the county was polled, aggregating 5,000 to 6,000.

HUNTER GETS 10,707 IN CONNECTICUT.

Hartford, Conn.—The unofficial figures give Judge Simeon E. Baldwin, Democrat, for Governor, 77,225; Charles A. Goodwin, Republican, 73,625; Robert Hunter, Socialist, 10,107; Hohenthal, Prohibition, 1,679.

Of the vote in the state at large none aroused so much interest as that of the Socialist vote for Robert Hunter for Governor. It exceeds 10,000, whereas two years ago Peach went slightly over 4,800. The Socialists polled their greatest strength in Bridport, where the figures were almost 2,500, an increase of threefold over two years ago. On the other hand, the Prohibition vote fell off more than one-third, it being for Governor not much over 1,500, while two years ago it was more than 2,500. The General Assembly stands 21 Republican Senators and 157 Republican members of the House. The Socialist vote for Debs in 1908 was 5,113.

Socialist Vote Is Doubled in the City of Indianapolis.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Twenty-four hundred votes were cast here for the

their form of government. But the worst attacks were made against Victor L. Berger. Hideous cartoons and caricatures of him were scattered broadcast throughout the city and every anti-Socialist speaker assailed him fiercely.

But one noticeable fact is that the enemies, whatever they said, could not accuse one of the Socialists, in office or out, of any dishonest, crooked or unworthy conduct. They attacked Berger as a "boss" and a revolutionist, but that was all they could say.

The result last Tuesday is a most magnificent endorsement of the Socialist administration.

Another most important fact of this election is that no one can claim—as was claimed of the Milwaukee election last April—that it is not a Socialist triumph. The capitalist press then asserted that the Socialist vote last spring was a protest vote against the corrupt Democratic machine of Milwaukee. But this fall the Socialist Party was up against the so-called "Progressive" Republicans, who swept everything before them at the primaries. Therefore the result at the polls can be positively claimed as a Socialist vote. The working class is now with us as never before. But the non-Socialist sympathizers left us this fall. In spite of this we won!

The Republican Free Press, which so venomously and mendaciously attacked the Socialists during the campaign, now comes out in an editorial praising our methods. It says:

"While the times generally favor the growth of Socialism and local political conditions tend specifically to swell the ranks of the Milwaukee Socialists, no analysis of the decisive victory in this county would be complete without recognition of the splendid organization of the Socialist Party and its ability to make a brilliant and effective campaign.

"While we have considered it our duty to criticize certain tactics on the part of the Socialist candidates, particularly their appeals to class hatred and passion, the general management of the campaign was such as to inspire admiration and reveal the sorry pass to which the two old parties have come in this respect.

"No matter how much dissatisfaction there may be with economic and social conditions, no matter how much the Socialist purpose may appeal to the masses, there would not to-day be such sweeping Socialist victories in Milwaukee if that party did not possess a solidarity of organization and purpose which is unequalled by that of any other party in the county, or, for that matter, in the state.

"Here lies a great lesson for Republicans and Democrats, both here and elsewhere. Personal politics and fluid party lines may have their attractiveness, but they must inevitably lead to failure and defeat when they go against the rock of iron-clad organization.

"In this county there was no such thing as a Republican campaign or a Democratic campaign. It was every candidate for himself, on his own hook, with no thought of the other fellows, and precious little help from the alleged organization.

"Against them stood the solid Socialist phalanx—one for all and all for one—in money, in speeches, in votes.

"We hear a great deal of talk nowadays about the disappearance of party lines, the passing of the straight ticket, the merits of independent voting. We do not desire to question those merits; at the same time, the newest and most radical party in the land is again demonstrating the old merits of party solidarity and the sledge-hammer vote.

"If the other parties continue to revel in factional differences and cross-purposes of policy they will sooner or later go to the political junk-heap."

E. H. THOMAS,
State Secretary.
Milwaukee, Wis., Nov. 10, 1910.

Machinists Victorious.

B. & O. TAKES BACK STRIKING MEN.

Embraces B. & O. S.-W.—Long-Draw-Out Struggle Between Company and Machinists Coming to a Close.

Newark, Ohio.—The long-pending disagreement between the B. & O. Railroad Company and certain of its machinists over rules and regulations governing work in the shops has been virtually settled by the agreement which it is officially announced has been reached between General Superintendent of Motive Power Harris, representing the railroad company, and Attorney Mulholland, representing the men. This is now in course of ratification by the different localities where the shops are located, and the B. & O. officers are assured that the whole matter will be closed up within a few days. At some of the localities

where action has already been taken it was unanimously in favor of acceptance.

The basis of agreement is fundamentally the same as was offered by the railroad company months ago, which was the taking back of the men as individuals, subject to existing shop rules and regulations and without prejudice as to insurance and personal privileges. The agreement now finally prepared is the same, with the added assurance that the number of men to be taken back within given periods is definitely specified. The settlement embraces the B. & O. S.-W., as well as the B. & O. proper.

Against Outrages

BRUTALITY AGAINST MINERS IS DENOUNCED.

State Federation of Labor to Hold Special Convention to Act on Strike Situation in Pennsylvania.

Wilkesbarre, Pa.—Charging the coal corporations of the western part of the state with numerous outrages against the striking mine workers in that section, President E. E. Greenawald called a special meeting of the State Federation of Labor, to be held at Greensburg, to protest against the existing conditions. He says in his call:

"An emergency has arisen in Western Pennsylvania that calls for quick and determined action. Nearly 20,000 mine workers have been involved in a suspension of work for the past six months.

"During that time numerous outrages have been committed by the coal corporations and their thugs against the miners, their wives and children, namely, murdering and brutally beating, imprisoning, evicting and in other barbarous manner trying to compel an unconditional surrender to the corporations and the unbearable conditions against which they are rebelling. A blow has also been struck at every organization in the state through the arrest of the mine workers' officials for conspiracy. In view of these circumstances, the Executive Council of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor has resolved to call a special convention of organized labor of Pennsylvania for the purpose of taking such action as in their combined judgment will tend to bring about an early and honorable settlement of this disgraceful exhibition of corrupt tyranny."

Instructive Address

Dr. Albert Suedekum's Lecture on Economic and Political Problems.

Dr. Albert Suedekum, Socialist member of the German Reichstag from Nuremberg and author of "A Year Book of Cities," was the guest of St. Louis Socialists and spoke on the industrial and political condition of Germany, as already reported in these columns.

Such men as Comrades Liebknecht and Suedekum, representing the working class, advance the cause of labor and Socialism wherever they go.

They understand the world problem and state the cause of the workers so clearly, so temperately and practically that their words, at least, set men to thinking, if they do not carry conviction.

Dr. Suedekum called attention to the great growth of the city population in Germany during the last 30 years. The rural population in 1871 was 78 per cent. Now it is only 28 per cent. The whole increase of population during 40 years has gone to the German cities. The large cities numbering upward of 100,000, have increased over 350 per cent in 30 years.

Practically Germany has become a vast factory and is confronted with the legitimate results of capitalism. A very small class own all the property. In Berlin, for instance, less than 25 per cent own their own homes; 25,000 families live in basements and over 30,000 live in one or two room apartments. Mental, moral and physical deterioration is pronounced and alarming. Over 35 per cent of the young men are unfit for military service.

The undesirable conditions which afflict Germany cannot be traced to any other cause than to capitalism. The German people are industrious, thrifty and patient—they live in a country rich in natural resources and are gifted intellectually. As a nation they have forced themselves to the very forefront, but while they have attained international power they have suffered from the cancer of poverty which has gnawed at its heart and to-day threatens the nation with decay.

This profound change, alarming in many of its aspects, has taken place,

while a small class has owned all the capital and managed and directed the industries, agriculture and commerce of the nation.

Capitalism must be judged by its fruits, by its effect upon human life, upon human welfare and happiness. It has failed, judged by its fruits, and must give way to a better and more scientific system.

Colorado Miners

STRIKE SITUATION IS FAVORABLE.

Bull-Pen in Operation—Misleading Stories Being Circulated to Attract Unemployed to the Stricken Zone.

Dongmont, Colo.—The strike situation in the northern field is turning in favor of the strikers.

The only concern of the union at this time is to keep the floating brigades of unemployed away from the district.

Operators are advertising for strike breakers, but the unions are making known the fact that there is a strike on, and when the job seekers learn of the conditions existing they remain away.

The closing zinc mines of Missouri are being called upon by the bosses to supply men for the coal mines here, but the men leave just as soon as they can get enough together to pay for their railroad fare to some other place.

Tell Misleading Stories.

W. T. Green, a union boilermaker of Webb City, Mo., was inveigled here on the story that the operators were seeking to work their mines to the fullest capacity.

He was promised \$5 to \$6 a day and was told that there was no strike on, and that the only trouble was that the union could not furnish enough men to keep the mines going full blast.

When he and others landed in Denver they were arrested by a deputy sheriff and placed aboard a train that landed in Lafayette the next morning.

Herded in Bull Pen.

Then they were herded into a bull pen at the Simpson mine. The stockade is ten feet high and four strings of barbed wire are run over the top of the fence to keep the men from leaving their jobs.

This looked suspicious to Green, who began making inquiries and soon found that there was a strike on and that his fellow-townsmen and himself had been imported as strike-breakers. He reported this to his friends, and they held a council and decided not to work.

Seek Union Officials.

They then went uptown to the officials of the union and told them their story, who, after furnishing them with supper, paid their way back to Denver.

Green's story is only one of the hundreds that have been told since April 1, but owing to the fact that the press here is dominated completely by the mine owners, the workers are slow to learn the real conditions.

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}

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You help better shoemaking conditions.
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DO NOT BE MISLED

By Retailers who say: "This shoe does not bear the stamp, but is made under UNION CONDITIONS."

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

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John F. Tobin, Pres. Chas. L. Baine, Sec'y-Treas

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Special Terms to Couples Occupying Housekeeping

Phone, Kinloch, Delmar 1489 R.

His Happiest.

"What was the happiest moment of your life?" asked the sweet girl.

"The happiest moment of my life," answered the old bachelor, "was when the jeweler took back an engagement ring and gave me sleeve links in exchange."

Very Likely.

The case concerned a will, and an Irishman was a witness.

"Was the deceased," asked the lawyer, "in the habit of talking to himself when he was alone?"

"I don't know," was the reply.

"Come, come, you don't know, and yet you pretend that you were intimately acquainted with him?"

"Well, sir," said Pat, dryly, "I never happened to be with him when he was alone."

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The Tax-Dodging Street Railway Monopoly.

The following report was submitted to the Central Trades and Labor Union at its last meeting by the committee and unanimously adopted: "St. Louis, Nov. 13, 1910. To the Officers and Members of the Central Trades and Labor Union—Greeting:

Your committee, appointed to investigate the suits against the United Railways Company in reference to the mill tax, beg leave to report as follows:

"We find that the Supreme Court of the United States has sustained the constitutionality of the law and reversed and remanded the case to the United States Circuit Court in St. Louis, with an order to dismiss the appeal of the United Railways Company in this court. This order of dismissal was entered by D. P. Dyer, judge of the United States Circuit Court in St. Louis, and after the dismissal of the appeal by this court the United Railways Company filed a motion asking that the decree of dismissal be amended so as to read dismissed "without prejudice." On the refusal of the court to so amend its decree, the United Railways Company again appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States on the sole question as to whether or not the words "without prejudice" should be inserted in the decree of dismissal of this appeal.

"From our investigation of this matter, we have every reason to believe that a hearing on this appeal could be reached by the Supreme Court of the United States within the next sixty (60) days, and if the Supreme Court sustains its former decision in this cause this last appeal will necessarily be dismissed, in which event the city can proceed with a suit or suits in the Circuit Court of this city for a judgment or judgments against the United Railways Company for the collection of the mill tax now due by said company to the city.

"In view of the fact that the Federal constitutional questions have been disposed of in this matter, an appeal from the judgment of the Circuit Court in this case or cases could only go to the Supreme Court of the State of Missouri, where final determination of the matter should be heard.

"While we believe the City Counselor's office is doing all in its power to prosecute this case, we also believe that if special counsel were employed it would help to facilitate matters and bring this case to a speedy settlement."

MILWAUKEE ELECTION

In its "Last Call," issued two days before election, the Milwaukee Social Democratic Herald said:

Workingmen of Milwaukee! The eyes of a million toilers are upon you.

In a few days you will decide by your ballots whether the first representatives of the working class will enter the halls of congress.

On Wednesday morning the electric spark will carry the news of victory or defeat around the world.

It is for you to say whether this message shall be one of joy or of blasted hope.

You stand in the forefront of the battle. On your shoulders rests the tremendous responsibility of withstanding the onslaught of the forces of capitalism.

Arrayed against you is every subsidized daily paper of the city.

Capitalistic satellites, lawyers, politicians, orators and labor fakery have been called from all parts of the country to persuade you with all the powers of oratory to desert the cause of labor.

The efforts of our labor administration are belittled and maligned and slandered by hired intellectual prostitutes.

We are accused of having failed in removing in six months the mountains of filth and corruption that have accumulated during a half century of Republican and Democratic misrule.

The men who serve us most faithfully in our efforts for emancipation are derided as bosses and tyrants. And we are asked to silence the tongues that voiced our suffering and to paralyze the arms that struck for our rights.

For five thousand years we have toiled as slaves, serfs and wage workers, that others may live.

The fruit of our toil has gone to give health, happiness, art and music, luxury and idleness to the few, while our share has ever been unbroken toil and the ever-present fear of want.

Slowly we are emerging from the abyss.

Last spring we captured a city. Shall we permit ourselves to be hurled back again?

No! a thousand times no! We have seen the dawn of a better day. We will throw our masses in one grand

phalanx against the enemies of labor. We will bury the capitalist hirelings under an avalanche of proletarian ballots.

We will gain a victory so sweeping and so complete as to strike terror into the ranks of capitalism the country over.

The eighth of November, nineteen hundred and ten, shall become a milestone in the history of the rising of the working class.

It shall shine like a beacon light to the sons of labor the world over. Let every toiler do his duty.

In an article published in the Milwaukee Journal of last Saturday, Comrade Gaylord said:

The Socialist Party will win all but one assembly district and one senatorial district in Milwaukee county. The rest of it is certain, and these two are only unsettled as yet.

The Democrats were put out of the running by the 20 per cent game of the Republicans, against the Socialist Party protest.

The factory workers are as solid as a granite block in their support of the Socialist Party. We have had to restrain their impetuous contempt of Republican villifiers of the men whom they know intimately and whom they trust. Once or twice we were too late to hold them. But the splendid discipline of our organization has prevented any serious trouble.

The people of Milwaukee have heard the cry of "Wolf" on the eve of election too often to be affected by it this time.

The increasing cost of living in the face of the big crops, the daring impudence of the trusts in their daring manipulation of the national government, and the supine obedience of the real Republican leaders to the commands of Wall street furnish object lessons in the presence of which the cry of alarm from the merchants and manufacturers is a mere whisper.

Just how big the avalanche will be nobody knows. Many men are murmuring who dare not talk openly for fear of their jobs. The shutting down of some of the shops, the laying off of hundreds—as of the 1,200 at the Allis-Chalmers works—is also having the effect of angering many of the men who hitherto were indifferent.

The vote will be an emphatic one. The Socialist vote will not be less than 35,000 in the county. It may be more.

The same spirit is abroad in the state, and assembly districts up state are being claimed by the Socialist workers in Price and Taylor counties, in Burnett and Polk counties, in Racine, Manitowoc, Sheboygan and Brown counties.

The Socialists will enter the national political field with two congressmen, and will have a very influential group in the state legislature. The county offices will feel the same spirit of earnestness and efficiency that has characterized the city government during the last six months.

And the people will like it.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS' LOCAL UNION NO. 2

Will Give Smoker at Painters' Hall. This (Friday) evening, November 18, Electrical Workers' Local Union No. 2 will give a smoker at Painters' Hall, 2651 Locust street, in honor of the international officers who are in the city during the A. F. of L. convention. Addresses will be made by members of the union and by Brother Wm. M. Brandt of Cigar Makers Union No. 44.

James Conroy Innocent.

Mr. James B. Conroy assures the editor of ST. LOUIS LABOR that he knew nothing whatever of the campaign lie circular distributed against G. A. Hoehn in the Tenth Congressional District during the night preceding election day. Conroy says that no matter what the differences might be between him and Hoehn, he would not stoop to cowardly and lying work of this sort. After some heated personal conversation with him, we became convinced that Conroy had nothing to do with that slander.

MILWAUKEE SENTINEL

Gives Review of Socialist Victory. The Sentinel of Milwaukee, Wis., has the following to say concerning the Socialist victory:

"The Social-Democratic county ticket has apparently won a sweeping victory.

"We are not of those who assume that this bodes ill for the cause of law and order and property rights in this county.

"Our Social Democratic citizens will be in control of the county machinery for the preservation of peace and order, and we think a sense of responsibility will inspire and nerve them to the duty of using it well and justly for the welfare and protection of all.

"For the county election, it is fair to say that this victory, following a

period of Social-Democratic administration under Mayor Seidel, amounts to a vote of confidence from the people.

"We trust the course of events will show that the confidence has not been misplaced.

"Let us start with a clean slate and good feeling all around."

The Vote in Ohio.

Columbus, Ohio.—Socialists will elect several members to the next City Council if the gains made in this county are held next spring.

J. L. Bachman, the Socialist candidate for Congress, ran a close race with the Democratic candidate and was nearly elected, receiving a vote of 11,000 in the city and county.

The vote received by Bachman fairly staggered the old party politicians. The unprecedented Socialist gains made badly complicated their predictions.

The enormous Socialist vote drew equally from both of the political parties.

Union Meetings and Entertainments

The Boot and Shoe Workers' Union held a well-attended public meeting last Tuesday evening at 3535 Pine street, at which President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, John Tobin, President of the International Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, and others spoke.

St. Louis Waiters' Union No. 20 Gave its nineteenth annual ball at New Club Hall, Thirteenth and Chouteau avenue, Thursday night. It was a grand affair, and Conrad Schott grew at least six inches taller during the evening.

The Women's Trade Union League Will give its annual ball Thanksgiving eve, Wednesday, November 23, at Aschenbroedel Hall, 3535 Pine street. Come and have a god time.

The Women's Trade Union League held a well-attended and very interesting mass meeting last Thursday evening at 3535 Pine street. Mrs. Francis Squire Potter, Mrs. Raymond Robins and Mrs. Kneffer were the principal speakers of the evening.

Protective Union No. 143.

Moving Picture and Projecting Machine Operators, I. A. T. S. E. of U. S. and C. gave a fine banquet in honor of their A. F. of L. convention.

delegates last Wednesday evening at 208 North Eighth street. It was a splendid affair.

The Waitresses' Union Will Give a grand ball Saturday evening, November 19, at 3535 Pine street, to which all friends of union labor are invited.

Attend Public Mass Meeting.

A public mass meeting, under the auspices of the Socialist Party of St. Louis, will be held this Sunday, November 20, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the New Club aHil (Brewery Workers' Headquarters). Chouteau avenue and Thirteenth street. See announcement on front page of ST. LOUIS LABOR.

Splendid Socialist Progress.

Comrade C. W. Chandler of Greenville, Mo., sends us the Socialist vote of that county, which shows a fine increase. From 80 votes in 1908 the stright Socialist vote in increased to 134 in 1910. Eleven votes were cast for the S. L. P., but were intended for our ticket, as Comrade Chandler says.

NEW CLUB HALL

12th STREET AND CHOUTEAU AVE HEADQUARTERS OF BREWERY WORKERS HALLS TO LET for all occasions. Societies, Lodges and Unions accommodated. RATES REASONABLE. J. E. BOKEL, Manager PHONES: Kinloch, Cen. 2189; Bell, Main 1228

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This label is pasted on every barrel and box as a guarantee that the contents are the product of UNION LABOR

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

MEETING:—2nd and 4th Wednesday. MARTIN C. SEEGER, Clerk. C. J. ANDERSON, Attorney. Office Hours from 5 to 6:30 p. m. SATURDAY from 12 to 1:30 p. m. 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. PER CAPITA TAX OF AFFILIATED UNIONS IS 5 CENTS PER MEMBER PER QUARTER.

Knowing. Tom—Hello, Jack, what are you doing in this town?

Jack—My mother's home is here and I have been to visit her.

Tom—How did you find her?

Jack—Why, I knew where she lived.

Now for Organization.

During the month of October the branches bought nearly 600 due stamps. The membership is growing rapidly and a good spirit prevails in the branch organizations.

Each branch should go right to work and build up a still stronger membership as a preparation for the city election next spring.

Bridge, Structural & Ornamental Iron Workers No. 62.

Finishers wanted to attend mass meeting of Bridge, Structural & Ornamental Iron Workers (Shopmen) at our hall, 8th and Lafayette ave., on Tuesday, November 22, 8 p. m. All welcome. M. CROSS, Local No. 62.

H. J. JOST, 1424 South Broadway

Umbrellas Parasols and Canes Large Variety at Lowest Prices H. J. JOST 1424 S. Broadway. REPAIRING AND RECOVERING

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