

ROBERT OWEN

Robert Owen, the founder of English Socialism, was born in 1771 at the village of Newtown, Montgomeryshire, North Wales. His father carried on, in a small way, the business of saddler and ironmonger. At the age of nine Robert left school, and was apprenticed to a draper at Stamford. After a short subsequent experience of work in a London shop, he removed to Manchester. Here his success was rapid. When only nineteen years of age he became the manager of a cotton mill, where five hundred people were employed. By his industry, ability and administrative capacity he soon made this establishment one of the most successful of the kind in Great Britain. His firm purchased the New Lanark Mills in Scotland. Owen, now a partner, determined to develop the principles on which the Manchester house had been so well piloted; that is to say, upon higher, or more disinterested, principles than those of pure commercialism.

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

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

These principles were the main-spring of his work at New Lanark. The result was the most magnificent which ever rewarded a lover of his species. New Lanark became the end of the pilgrimage of all good social reformers throughout the world. Health, plenty and contentment prevailed there. Drunkenness and illegitimacy were almost unknown. The manners of children educated under Owen's system were charming, graceful and unconstrained. Perfect concord existed between employer and employed, and the commercial operations were a great success.

About 1817, at the termination of the great Napoleonic wars, extreme misery prevailed in every country in Europe, owing to the stagnation which followed the artificial inflation of trade. Owen now took his first departure in a purely Socialistic direction. In a report communicated to a Committee of the House of Commons on the Poor Laws, he pointed out that the permanent cause of distress was the competition of human labor with machinery, and that the only effective remedy was the united action of men and the subordination of machinery. He recommended that communities of about twelve hundred persons should be settled on portions of land from 1,000 to 1,500 acres in extent. These people would live in one large building of quadrangular form, with a public kitchen and mess room. Each family should have its own private apartments, and the entire care of the children until the age of three, after which they should be brought up by the community, the parents having access to them at proper times. The communities might be established by individuals, by parishes, by counties, or by the state. Work and the enjoyment of its results should be in common. This was voluntary Socialism. The Times, the Morning Post, and many of the leading or best known-men, including the Duke of Kent, father of Queen Victoria, received with great favor Owen's scheme for the abolition of pauperism.

But Owen's social theories, unfortunately, became confounded in the public mind with his opinions on religion, which were regarded as pure infidelity, and many of his plans were thus checked and discredited. He lost most of his capital in 1825 by an experiment in Socialism at New Harmony, Ind., the trial failing principally on account of the large number of vagrants, adventurers, and faddists who gathered round the great philanthropist like so many birds of prey. Similar experiments at Ralahine, County Clare, Ireland, and at Tytherly, in Hampshire, were tried. The former was an unequalled success; the latter was a failure. In 1832 he established an equitable labor exchange system, in which exchange was effected by means of labor notes, the middleman being superseded. The word "Socialism" first became current in the discussions of the Association of All Classes of All Nations, founded by Owen in 1835. Owen worked indefatigably during the next ten years for the general adoption of his principles. By 1846, as the result of his exertions, the co-operative movement was established. He died in his native town in 1858, at the age of 87. We owe to this great man the initiation of factory and sanitary legislation, infant schools, co-operation and Socialism.

It may be convenient to give here Owen's maxims as to "Providing for and Educating the Population." They are as follows:

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

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

"3. All shall pass through the same general routine of education, domestic teaching and employment.

"4. All children, from their birth, shall be under the special care of the community in which they are born; but their parents shall have free access to them at all times.

"5. All children shall be trained and educated together, as children of the same family, and shall be early taught a knowledge of the laws of their nature.

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

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

I shall now present a brief summary of Owen's views on Socialism. He says: "Socialism is a term so variously used by different parties in various countries, that it is necessary to state that British Socialism was born in Wales, nurtured in Scotland and matured in England, and that it differs materially in principle and practice from French, German, or American Socialism. British Socialism is the Science of Happiness."

Arguing that existing society is based on the artificial responsibility of the individual, whereas his rational system of society is based on the non-responsibility of the social individual, he proceeds to say that the new conditions of society will place the onus of forming a good, physical, intellectual, moral and practical character on society; because society, when it has the knowledge, has the means and power to form good or evil conditions around all; and because, as these conditions are, so must the individuals become to their individual varieties by their natural organization of each. * * * The arrangements of the system which has hitherto prevailed over the earth have been made with the direct view to endeavor to obtain the greatest amount of wealth and power for a limited number of individuals, regardless of happiness to the producers of this wealth and power. * * * The good conditions which will be made to arise from the rational social system will place each one, for all practical purposes, in possession of the use of the wealth of the world; and that wealth will be multiplied, compared with its present amount, many hundredfold. * * * Instead of governing the world by the language of falsehood—the present opposing religions, contending governments, contradictory laws, and irrational arrangements for producing and distributing wealth and carrying forward the business of life—the whole will be accomplished in the most simple and easy manner, by the arrangement of a few good but effective general conditions, which will suffice to govern the human race."

Comer of Alabama

In its latest issue the United Mine Workers' Journal published an attack on the United Mine Workers of America and its officials by B. B. Comer, the "great Democratic Governor" of Alabama.

In commenting on this attack, the United Mine Workers' Journal, editorially, says:

"In his virulent eruption he denounces the officials of the U. M. W. of A. who had charge of the strike two years ago as 'scalawags, carpetbaggers,' etc., and uses other language against the men on strike at that time that shows the warped, crooked nature of a man who was elected as a public servant and supposed to be straight. Elected by the whole people of the State of Alabama, he makes oath that he will support the constitution of the state and of the United States. Both of these constitutions give to every citizen the rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. The ink with which he signed this oath of office was scarcely dry on the paper on which he wrote it before he began to flagrantly violate his oath of office and subvert the rights of the miners of Alabama.

"Had Gov. Comer been in Brazil, Chili or Venezuela his life would have paid for his perfidy; that is, if he had not taken ship before the people were able to lay hands on him. But being in a staid old democratic government, said to be republican in form, in one of the states of the United States of America, he got away with it, and the corporations patted him on the back and said, 'Well done,' while the miners of the state returned to a condition that is worse than the slavery of the colored men before Abe Lincoln issued his emancipation proclamation. Worse because they are supposed to be free men, and their lives are in many respects lived under conditions worse than those in which the negro lived in ante-bellum times.

"The miners of Alabama to-day, with the increased cost of living and the abominable conditions forced upon them by the coal corporations, assisted by this usurper of the people's rights, and defamer of good men's characters, have to fight harder for existence than did the negroes before the war.

"The colored men when slaves had their cabin secured; they had their rations allotted to them; if they got sick the doctor was sure to come and see them. True, the Legrees might apply the lash once in a while, but that only smarted the back. The conditions forced upon the Alabama miners by Misgovernor Comer denies to the miners a decent place to live in. It refuses to pay them a wage sufficient to feed themselves and family. If there be sickness—and under such conditions there is more of it than otherwise—the miner is left to die, unless he can find a doctor charitable enough to help him and take chances on getting his fee. These conditions are more smarting to free men than is the lash to the back of a slave. These are the conditions forced upon the Alabama miner by the cold-blooded proposition called B. B. Comer; conditions they were fighting valiantly to be free from, when this monster sent his Hessians and cut down their rents—the only protection they had from the elements—and deliberately violated the law. "It should be remembered that those tents were erected on a hillside and on ground leased and paid for by this organization in advance, and it was in every respect a willful destruction of private property, a destruction by the Governor of the homes that had been bought and paid for and on which there was not a cent owing.

"Had that act been committed in some of the older monarchical countries in Europe, Comer would have been impeached and cast into prison, but in an oligarchy like the one created by him in the free State of Alabama it was slightly thought of, and some of the people applauded the abominable act. Some day, if this continues to be sanctioned, the people of that state will awaken to find all their liberties gone. Then they will arouse themselves to the knowledge that they by their own acts have fastened the chains of slavery on themselves.

"This misgovernor now adds insult to injury by denouncing as scalawags, carpetbaggers, etc., all the men who had charge of the Alabama strike. The 'thing,' in human form, knows the civilized world has condemned his outrageous and barbarous conduct. And, devoid of all the finer qualities of manhood, he now seeks, by impudence and affrontery, to brazen it by condemning the representatives of this organization.

"It is pleasing to note that this misgovernor's time will soon expire and that he is not a candidate for re-election, and we sincerely hope will be succeeded by a man who is closer to the people. One barbarian in the Governor's chair in a lifetime is enough even for Alabama, and it has had some bad ones."

CLEAN ELECTIONS IN MILWAUKEE.

Shorter Hours for Labor—Increasing Wages.

By Carl D. Thompson.

As a result of the recent canvass made by the police department 17,283 names have been stricken from the registration lists. People who have been dead for seven years, some who left the city four and five years ago, and nobody knows how many fraudulently registered names have all been carried on the registration lists year after year. This is contrary to law, to be sure, but no effort has been made to prevent it heretofore. The present administration has taken up the matter vigorously, with the above result.

As the city is compelled to print these names over and over again, the cleaning up of the list will mean an average saving of \$900 to the city on printing alone.

Last week the first air brakes appeared on the cars of the Milwaukee street car system. This improvement is hailed with delight not only by the people in general, who see in it a guarantee of fewer accidents, but also especially by the motormen, who find their work greatly lessened.

This is a measure that the members of the present administration have been urging for years in the City Council and even in the State Legislature. The greater efficiency of the air brake will make the street car system less murderous by reducing the number of accidents. In many other ways, too, it will increase the efficiency of the service. The air brakes are to be gradually installed on the cars until the whole system is equipped.

A resolution passed the City Council at its last meeting to raise the wages of the street employes from \$1.75 to \$2.00 per day, beginning the first of January. This is in line with the policy of the administration to raise wages and particularly to begin the process of raising wages with those who are most poorly paid. The general policy of the administration is to raise the conditions of labor on all public works to the trades union standard as rapidly as possible.

Connecticut Socialist Vote.

Edward Perkins Clarke, State Secretary of Connecticut, reports the official count of the vote for the Socialist Party as 12,292, an increase of over 1,500. In 1906 the vote was 1 1/2 per cent of the total vote cast, in 1908 it was 2.5 per cent and in 1910 it reaches 7.4 per cent. The vote has trebled in two years and quadrupled since the off year election of 1906. The big increase this year is credited to a systematic distribution of literature. Over half a million pieces of literature was distributed by volunteer bundle brigades.

Alabama's Slaves

CRY FOR FREEDOM COURT.

Washington, D. C.—Alonzo Bailey, a negro, comes from the State of Alabama with an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States which promises to unveil a most complete system of modern slavery under the guise of the "contract labor laws" of the State of Alabama.

Far from being an exceptional case in his district, Bailey's people, now serving their white taskmasters, make up the large majority of the farm labor in the State of Alabama. And the Supreme Court of the State of Alabama holds that this involuntary exercise of the police powers of the state.

The Department of Justice claims that this treatment of the negro farm hands is peonage, and a decision upon the matter by the Supreme Court of the United States will not only affect Alabama, but many other States as well.

A determined defense of its laws will be made by the State of Alabama under the guidance of Attorney General Garber, whose line of argument will no doubt be that in contracts of service entered into by a laborer with intent to defraud, where money was advanced and the contract broken without just cause, and the money not refunded, the laborer is guilty of a misdemeanor and can be sentenced to hard labor.

Upon the government's side it will be contended that the law was not framed to prevent fraud, but to impose involuntary servitude upon the negro. The Alabama law does "draw the color line" and according to the white man as to the black.

This makes the Supreme Court's coming decision the more momentous, because the same system of peonage, if once established, can be made as applicable to the needs of cheap labor buyers in the North as in the South.

St. Louis Socialist Campaign Fund.

| | |
|-----------------------------|-------|
| Wm. Ruesche, tickets....\$ | 2.00 |
| Collection, Strickland | 4.25 |
| J. A. Weber, | 7.00 |
| Otto Pauls,† | 10.90 |
| M. Greising | .50 |
| R. Ebner, | 4.80 |
| M. Poenac, tickets | 1.00 |
| B. Brockmeyer, tickets | 5.20 |
| P. Frank | .25 |
| Anton Klaus, tickets | 6.00 |
| Jacob Luetzl, tickets..... | 2.10 |
| Collection, New Club Hall. | 86.60 |
| F. J. Kloth, List No. 29: | |
| Theo. Bennemann | .25 |
| John Zwiker | .25 |
| F. J. Kloth | 1.00 |
| Fred Stocker, List No. 134: | |
| A. B., Carondelet | 2.00 |
| Jacob Luetzl, List No. 175: | |
| Hy. Albrecht | .50 |
| O. H. Wilson | .50 |
| F. Lafferty | .25 |
| Geo. Spitz | .25 |
| Everett Ely, List No. 21: | |
| Everett Ely | .50 |
| Frank Fronius | .25 |
| W. Balel | .50 |
| Frank Roesel | .25 |
| Jos. Laminger | .25 |
| D. W. Walton | .25 |
| K. G. Janson | .25 |
| C. Kuhmann | .25 |
| A. Gutzmann | .25 |
| H. Hendrick | .25 |
| L. Covert | .25 |
| R. A. Schmidt | .50 |
| J. Brunsteiner | .25 |
| Carl Macher, List No. 23: | |
| Alb. Thinschmidt | .25 |
| Mat Fair | .25 |
| Jos. Roeckel | .25 |
| Geo. Bernhardt | .25 |
| C. F. Konrad | .25 |
| Jos. Schmidt | .25 |
| Gus Bauer | .50 |
| Jos. Schmidt | .25 |
| Gus Bauer | .50 |
| Gus Tschudin | .25 |

| | |
|-----------------------------|-----|
| Paul Dietzel | .25 |
| Fred Baum | .25 |
| H. Schuette | .50 |
| Carl Macher | .50 |
| Rupert Ebner, List No. 195: | |
| Rupert Ebner | .50 |
| Jos. Metzger | .25 |
| Edw. Betz | .25 |
| Frank Lipp | .25 |
| John Samson | .25 |
| Cash | .50 |
| G. Schoelpple | .25 |

| | |
|------------------------------|-----|
| A. Meyerhofer, List No. 126: | |
| A. Meyerhofer | .50 |
| Hy. Denger | .50 |
| Andreas Velepec | .50 |
| M. Menelik | .25 |
| Otto Langenhan | .25 |
| John Kurz | .10 |
| Chas. Bergmann, List No. 66: | |
| Mueller | .10 |
| Wm. Ruesche, List No. 39: | |
| S. P. Murray | .25 |
| W. Bornemann | .25 |
| Robt. Steimel | .25 |

| | |
|-------------------------|------------|
| Adam Feik, List No. 77: | |
| K. F. Zenz | .25 |
| Adam Feik | .50 |
| Previously reported | 1,776.02 |
| Total to Nov. 22..... | \$1,925.32 |

Elected.
One Congressman, Fifth District of Wisconsin; nineteen members of legislatures in states, as follows: California, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin, with eleven legislative districts requiring a recount.

Cities Carried.
Grand Saline, Texas; Havelock, Neb.; East Liverpool, Ohio; Haverhill, Mass.; Carlton, Minn.; Columbus, Ohio; Glen Carbon, Ill.; Hamilton, Iowa; Herron, Ill.; Brantwood, Wis.; Dalzell, Ill.; Two Harbors, Minn.

You Help the Cause of Labor by Buying Only

Union Label Bread

Always Insist that the


Union Label

...is on...

EVERY LOAF YOU BUY

Bartenders' Union Local 51

Patronize only Saloons displaying Union Bar Card and where the Bartenders wear the Blue Button



OFFICE: 918 PINE STREET : BOTH PHONES

When You Buy

Mercantile and "305"

CIGARS

You get the BEST Tobacco handled and made into Cigars by EXPERT WORKMEN.

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

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

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

Hughes-Schmitt

LIVERY & UNDERTAKING CO.

Strictly Union

1817-19 Sidney Street

Undertakers and Embalmers

Both Phones

Guttering, Spouting and Furnaces
Gas and Gasoline Stoves, Washing Machines and Wringers Repaired
Small Pipe and Lathe Work. Lawn Mowers and Scissors Sharpened.
Phone, Bell South 715, or call

ARTHUR M. LEISSE | 4705 GRAVOIS AVE.
Res. 4727 GRAVOIS AV.

NEU AND LIND STRICTLY UNION.

GENTS' FURNISHINGS AND HATS.

More Union Label Goods

than any store in the city.

916 FRANKLIN AVENUE.

SOCIALIST PUBLIC MEETINGS AND LECTURES

FRED. G. STRICKLAND

OF INDIANA

WILL
LECTURE

ON

**WOULD SOCIALISM DESTROY
THE HOME?**

**Sunday, Dec. 4, '10,
8 P. M.**

AT

BOWMAN'S HALL

11th and Locust Streets



ADMISSION 10c a Person. Lecture begins at 8 sharp.

SOCIALIST PARTY.

CARL D. THOMPSON

SOCIALIST CITY CLERK OF MILWAUKEE

WILL
LECTURE

ON

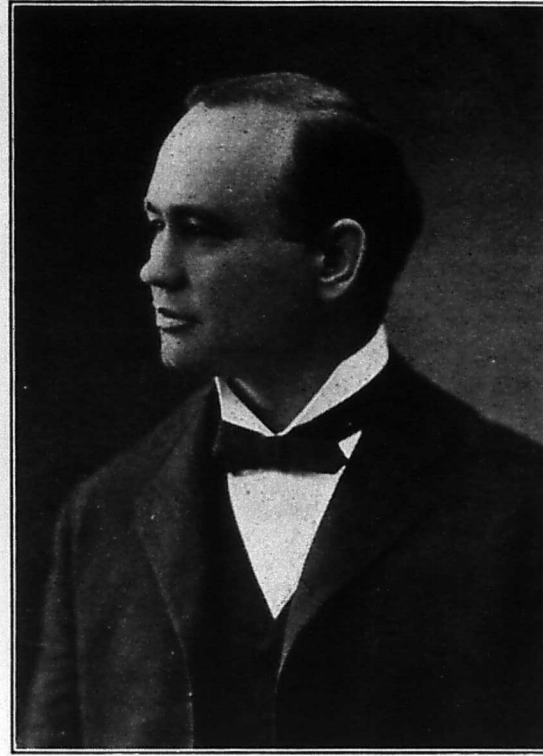
**How a Great City is being Governed
by Working Men**

**Wednesday, Dec. 7,
8 P. M.**

AT

NEW CLUB HALL

13th Street and Chouteau Avenue



ADMISSION FREE. Lecture begins at 8 sharp.

Socialist Party.

vited annually to affiliate with the American Federation."

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

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

O'Connell Forces Issue.

O'Connell here interjected a point or order. He wanted the President to decide whether the convention had a right to grant a charter so long as an affiliated organization protests.

Gompers declared that he was not prepared to decide the point offhand. Then O'Connell moved to adjourn till 9 o'clock Saturday morning that the President may find time to consider the matter.

After some parliamentary wrangling the motion was adopted.

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

Protest to Florida.

A telegram of protest was ordered to the Governor of Florida and to President Taft.

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

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

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

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

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

GOMPERS DECIDES POINT.

Rules Against Jas. O'Connell and in Argument States His Position..

Against Dead-Letter

Rulings.

CHARTER QUESTION REFERRED TO EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

SESSION OF NOVEMBER 26.

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

President Gompers asked Delegate O'Connell whether he still pressed his point of order, raised before adjourn-

ment of Friday's session. O'Connell, after some hesitation, replied that he certainly did.

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

States the Case.

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

"As the magnificent growth of the American Federation of Labor is conceded by all students of economic thought to be the result of organization on trade lines, and believing it neither necessary nor expedient to make any radical departure from this fundamental principle, we declare that as a great proposition the interest of the workers will be best observed by adhering as closely to that doctrine as the recent great changes in methods of production and employment make practicable.

However, owing to the isolation of some few industries from thickly populated centers, where the overwhelming number follow one branch thereof, and owing to the fact that in some industries comparatively few workers are engaged over whom separate organizations claim jurisdiction, we believe that jurisdiction in such industries by the paramount organization would yield the best results to the workers therein, at least until the development of organization of each branch has reached a stage wherein these may be placed without material injury to all parties in interest in affiliation with their national trade unions.

That declaration of the 1901 convention has not been changed since.

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

Gompers Defends Decision.

O'Connell appealed from Gompers' decision, and stated that if such decision be upheld it would leave no protection to affiliated unions.

President Gompers, in defense of his decision, made an argument, as follows:

"I simply wish to cite one parallel case, namely, that of the United Brewery Workers vs. the Engineers and Firemen. Let me tell the convention that in that case my personal sentiments were with the Engineers and Firemen, but I voted against the revocation of the Brewery Workers' charter, and later I did all I could to have that charter returned to the Brewery Workers.

Newspapers Misrepresent the Issue.

The capitalist papers misrepresented the Federation for no other purpose than to sow the seed of dissension and to prevent the affiliation of the Western movement with the American Federation of Labor.

Every effort was made by these papers, subsidized by the Manufac-

turers' Association, to make the Western Federation of Miners appear as the bugaboo of Socialism and the enemy of the real, good kind of trade unionism.

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

Duncan Favored Charter.

First Vice-President James Duncan defended the granting of a charter to the Western Federation of Miners. And he wanted to have this done right here by this convention. Duncan said the Executive Council had fairly considered the charter question, and in case the matter should be referred, he felt sure that justice would be done to the Western miners. To-day engineers, firemen, etc., are members of the United Mine Workers and also of the Western miners. "Could you reasonably expect," said Duncan, "that we should have ruled those men out of those two miners' organizations? And, furthermore, if you permit the United Mine Workers to hold as members the engineers, firemen, etc., you cannot make a special exception law for the Western Federation of Miners. Do not be inconsistent."

Lewis of the United Mine Workers also opposed referring the matter. He wanted immediate action, in order to get the Western miners into the Federation's ranks.

"We must unify the American mine workers' movement," said Mr. Lewis, "and by doing so we unify and strengthen the entire labor movement for the Atlantic to the Pacific."

Walker for Roll Call.

The vote on the main question was called for. John Walker insisted on a roll call, which was ordered. The result was 8,338 ayes against 6,366 noes.

A number of delegates voted in favor of referring because they feared that the convention might vote against the drafting of the charter, while the leading members of the Executive Council had pledged themselves in favor of it.

An attempt was made to change the time of holding the annual conventions. The committee recommended that it be opened on the third Monday in November, while others wanted the convention in June. Both propositions were voted down, and the time of holding the convention remains as it was.

The Committee on President's Report condemned the daily press for misrepresenting Gompers' attitude toward the negroes.

Election of Officers.

At 3 o'clock the election of of-

icers was taken up, and by unanimous vote Gompers was re-elected President.

The eight old Vice-Presidents, Treasurer Lennon and Secretary Morrison were also re-elected by unanimous vote.

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

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

Duncan was put in nomination by President Gompers.

A resolution, offered by Victor Berger, making it obligatory on na-

tional and international bodies to compel local unions to affiliate with the local central bodies and state federations was amended that every voluntary effort be made by the Executive Council to get all the local unions affiliated with their respective local and state bodies under the American Federation of Labor jurisdiction.

Atlanta for Next Convention.

A number of boycotts were reindorsed. The Homestake mine strike trouble was referred to the Executive Council, with instructions to attempt bringing about a settlement.

The Executive Council was instructed to try and bring about an adjustment in the boycott against the St. Louis bakery trust and the McKinney Bread Company.

Owen Miller, in behalf of St. Louis trade unionists, presented to Mr. Gompers a fine cigar case.

Atlanta, Ga., and Rochester, N. Y., competed for the next annual convention, and Atlanta won by 8,739 votes to 5,357.

From Socialist to Capitalist Policeman

A Chapter on "Protestor" Conception of Class-Consciousness.

Maplewood, Mo., November 26, 1910.

Editor ST. LOUIS LABOR:

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

"W. B. McBride, Maplewood's new marshal, yesterday twice shot John Hertzling, who tried to escape from him. Hertzling and John Kloss were arrested Tuesday on charges of peddling without a license. Yesterday they were fined \$10 and costs each by Justice S. V. Wise. Marshal McBride started with his prisoners to the jail, half a block from the court room. Hertzling broke and ran."

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

Fraternally yours,

ST. LOUIS COUNTY SOCIALIST.

It might be added to the above communication that this same W. B. MacBride (or McBride) was one of the "phony" contesting delegates to the Socialist State Convention last September, in Jefferson City, where he wanted to "purify" the party by trying to unseat the regularly elected delegates from the Tenth District. State Secretary Ristine and his Joplin Quorum are to be congratulated for their allies in comradeship and bed-fellowship, for it is certainly "class-consciousness" for the "Protestors" St. Louis County Secretary to secure a capitalist policeman's job about election time and bid "good-bye!" to the Socialist Party.—Editor.

How They Did It in Herculaneum.

Editor ST. LOUIS LABOR:

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

Job Harriman in New York.

Comrade Job Harriman of Los Angeles returned to St. Louis last Monday from a trip to Chicago and Milwaukee. On Monday evening he left for New York, where he will be active in behalf of the Los Angeles strikers

Injunction Against Glass Workers

THE ANTI-UNION GLASS MANUFACTURERS ARE GETTING DESPERATE.

THE COURTS TO HELP THEM.

But Glass Workers' Union Will Continue Brave Battle for the Just Cause of Unionism.

The latest "move" of the anti-union glass manufacturers of St. Louis has just been reported by the daily papers.

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

Officers named in the petition are: Sempel Harrington, President; Chas. McKineman, Vice-President; J. E. Murphy, Secretary; Thomas Cary, Treasurer; Joseph Stafford, Business Agent, and thirty-three members of the Executive Board. The companies filing the petition are the Condle-Neale Glass Company, the Hadley-Dean Glass Company, the Jacoby Art Glass Company, the M. Kahn Glass Company, the E. F. Kirwin Ornamental Glass Company, the Weigelt Glass and Mirror Manufacturing Company, the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company and A. H. Wallis.

The glass workers have been on strike since September 1, at which time certain demands were made on the employers pertaining to wage schedules and shop rules. The employers in the United Glass Manufacturers' Association refused to accede to their demands, but notified them that their places would be held open for ten days. At the expiration of the ten days some places were filled with non-unionmen. On October 27 the Building Trades Council communicated with the Building Industries Association requesting the intervention of the association's Labor Committee. The glass manufacturers, according to Secretary Frank G. Boyd of the Building Industries' Association, refused to argue their side of the controversy before the Labor Committee.

The Glass Workers' Union cannot be discouraged by this latest attempt of the manufacturers to crush Organized Labor. The strikers know that the Citizens' Alliance is at the bottom of the trouble, but they also know that the entire labor movement will stand by the brave little army of militant union men.

Fraternal Delegates to British Trade Union Congress

Delegate T. V. O'Connor read the following report:

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

Greeting: As your delegates to British Trades Union Congress were greatly impressed with the similarity of the problems confronting the British workmen to that of our own. Their methods of dealing with the different subjects brought before the congress are different from ours, but the ultimate object is the same. Resolutions are first submitted to the Parliamentary Committee to the different affiliated bodies. These resolutions are then submitted to the various unions for consideration and amendment. The resolutions and amendments are compiled and printed as agenda before the congress meets. This method has some advantages and, according to our observation, some disadvantages. It prepares the membership at large for the subjects which are to be considered by the congress and enables them to express their wishes for the guidance of their delegates, thereby expressing the will of the rank and file. It prevents, however, the offering of amendments from the floor, which, in our judgment, is a serious defect. It often occurs that the discussion of a question throws new light upon the matter under consideration which would make it not only acceptable but desirable if amended, even though it may be objectionable in its existing form. The right to amend a proposition on the floor of the convention does not exist under their system. Neither do they consider the different resolutions in committee to the same extent or in the same manner as we do, and on these points we consider our method to be superior to theirs.

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

"This congress desires to register its emphatic protest against the judgment given in the Osborne case, involving, as it does, the prevention of effective parliamentary representation by organized labor; makes it impossible for trade union branches to join in the work of local trades councils; strikes at freedom of discussion and resolution which has always been enjoyed by the Trades Union Congress in so far as congress has taken action of a political character in the interest of the wage-earner.

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

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

"This congress claims: That these rights be restored at once, so that trade unionism may be put in a position to fulfill its statutory functions in such a manner as the members of the respective unions according to their rules shall decide.

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

Proposer: C. Gordon.
Seconder: A. Wilkie.
Supporters: W. Brace and J. R. Clynes.

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

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

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

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

Workmen's Compensation.
The enactment and operation of the Workmen's Compensation Act has been a great benefit to the workmen of Great Britain. The workman no longer bears alone the accident cost of production. That is now shared by the community, though not to as great a degree as the trades unions believe ought to be the case. While the act itself is giving very gen-

eral satisfaction, there are some details that require amendment and some conditions arising from it that the workers are seeking to change. With the coming of the Workmen's Compensation Act, the employers have turned to the insurance companies to insure their workmen against accidents. The insurance companies, taking over the risk of the employer, are placing every obstruction that they can conceive of in the way of the operation of the law. In consequence, the congress has demanded the establishment of a system of state insurance to be paid for by the employers in the same manner as they are now paying the private insurance companies.

Unemployment.
The great question of how to provide for the unemployed received considerable attention. It does not appear that any definite solution of the problem was arrived at. The two principal ideas put forth in the resolutions and discussions were, first, legislation for the establishment of a scheme of compulsory insurance against unemployment, and second, that the government shall commence work of public utility sufficient to take up the surplus labor.

Over one hundred resolutions and amendments in all were considered by the congress. We have dealt only with those which we considered of

most general interest to the delegates here assembled.

We cannot refrain from referring to the most dramatic incident of the entire congress. There are a large number of women chainmakers in the neighborhood of Birmingham. They make chains by and on hearths and anvils set up in their own kitchens. They are paid a penny a yard for making chains with inch and a half links made out of three-quarter-inch iron. They were on strike for a minimum rate of two pence per hour. They came before the congress to plead for aid. There was a committee of three of them; a little gray-haired motherly woman of about sixty years of age, a middle-aged woman and a girl not yet out of her teens. As they stood there on the platform, each with a yard of chain in her hands which she had a penny for making, the tragedy of those overworked lives struck home to every person present, and the delegates responded liberally to help them in their struggle.

In conclusion, we desire to express our appreciation of the kindly and hospitable manner in which we were received and cared for during our stay in Sheffield. Respectfully submitted,

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

American Federation of Labor and International Secretary

Affiliation with International Secretariat.

As directed by the Toronto convention, the American Federation of Labor has now become affiliated with the International Secretariat, which is constituted by the trade union movement of the following countries: Great Britain, France, Germany, Netherland, Belgium, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Finland, Austria, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Hungary, Croatia-Slavonia, Serbia, Bulgaria, Switzerland, Italy, Spain and the United States.

Considerable correspondence has passed and much information mutually imparted, which has been helpful for the best possible fraternal relations between the workers of the civilized world.

Last year a communication was received at Paris by the International Secretary, Mr. Legien, but it was received too late by him for submission to the congress, as he declared he had not the sufficient time to have it translated into the different languages. It was, therefore, decided that he should in due time send copies to the different countries translated into their respective languages. The nature of the document was entirely unknown to anyone at the Paris congress. When a copy of the letter was received at Washington, it was found that it emanated from the so-called Industrial Workers of the World, and contained most unwarrantable and maliciously false accusations against the American Federation of Labor, its affiliated organizations, and their best known representatives. Realizing the fact that a charge made and repeated sufficiently often which is undenied or unexplained will find some believers, President Gompers replied by defending the A. F. of L., its affiliated organizations and representative men, but declined to say anything in his own defense against the aspersions cast upon him. Later, this so-called Industrial Workers' organization, the only important part of which is its presumptuous title, entered protest against the A. F. of L. being accorded affiliation with the International Secretariat, and demanded for itself that affiliation for the United States. The International Secretariat furnished us with a copy upon which this protest and application are predicated.

Before our affiliation with the International Secretariat scandalous accusations without having any basis in fact or truth and malicious representations were sent broadcast throughout the world to the trade unionists and other organized workers of these countries—sent by the enemies of the American trade union movement—the enemies to the progress and success for the protection and promotion of the interests of the toilers of our continent. Since our affiliation to the International Secretariat we are kept advised of such calumnies and misrepresentations, which at least we will receive in an official capacity. The International Secretariat has notified the American Federation of Labor, and at the same time officers of other international trade union centers, that the subject will receive the consideration of the Congress of the International Secretariat, which is to be held in Budapest in August, 1911. In view of all circumstances, we realize the advantage, as well as the necessity, of America's organized workers to be in full affiliation with the international labor movement of

the world under the auspices of the International Secretariat.

We recommend that a delegate be selected by this convention to attend the congress at Budapest in 1911.

We also recommend that the following, which we authorized President Gompers to submit to the Paris Congress in 1909, and which the congress referred to the forthcoming congress, and which was approved by the Toronto convention, be an instruction to the delegate from the American Federation of Labor to the Congress of the International Secretariat at Budapest, 1911:

"Resolved, That the International Trade Union Congress recommends to the trade union centers (General Federation of 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 the rights, interests and justice of the wage-workers of all countries and the establishment 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 country being induced to emigrate to other countries during periods of industrial depression or when trade disputes exist or are in contemplation; that it shall be the duty of the recognized representatives of the labor movement of the country affected to notify the international secretary, who in turn shall at once communicate the situation to the representatives of the trade union movement of each country."

We also recommend that such delegate be instructed to secure action from the congress that shall put an scandalous misrepresentation of the through an official source, to the scandalous misrepresentations of the labor movement from one country into another.

The affiliation of the American Federation of Labor to the I. S. was effected by the unanimous vote of the Toronto Convention, per capita tax having been paid for the years 1909-10, 2,382 marks, or \$567.21. The official printed proceedings of the Paris Congress of the International Secretariat held in 1909 at Paris, have been sent to the executive officers of affiliated national and international unions. Additional copies can be secured from the International Secretariat through the A. F. of L. upon the payment of twenty-five cents, which includes postage. The report for the year, which our President had the honor to submit on behalf of the A. F. of L. is also incorporated in the proceedings of that congress.

Victims of Butcher Beggs.

The treatment street car employes have to put up with at the hands of the soulless street railway company presided over by Butcher Beggs isn't all a matter of poor wages and long hours and seven days a week. Even the health of the men is impaired.

We have it on good authority that many of the motormen and conductors have become subject to kidney diseases while in the service of the stony-hearted Beggs. Outside of the constant jolting of the cars for long hours each day and outside of the breaking nervous strain of the motor-

men, who must make quick time with the crippled cars and still not run over people, in spite of the old-fashioned brakes, there is the fact that the men must stay on duty in spite of the calls of nature. Bladder and kidney troubles are the natural result. The men cannot leave the cars at the end of the lines, nor enter saloons there, and no provision is made for them to relieve themselves in any way. This is not a pleasant subject to talk about, but it is a very real trouble for the men, and something will have to be done to protect them from the czar's rules in the matter. Perhaps the council can force the company to build public comfort stations at the terminals of the various lines.—Social Democratic Herald.

DAINGEROUS INDUSTRY.

United States Alone Permits Use of White Phosphorous for Matches.

From a bulletin recently issued by the Department of Commerce and Labor it appears that the United States is the only country of commercial importance which does not forbid the use of white phosphorous in the manufacture of matches. That the fumes from this substance exercise a baleful influence on the operative who is exposed to them has been known for half a century. At least two harmless substitutes have been found, and the fact has been held to justify the prohibition by the principal nations of Europe of the production, importation and sale of white phosphorous matches. An agreement to this effect was concluded in 1906 by the governments of continental countries, and England followed suit last year.

Some American match manufacturers have professed to believe that the disease induced by white phosphorous—called "phossy jaw," because it attacks and destroys the jawbone—has not existed in this country for twenty years. The supposition, whenever it is advanced in good faith, may rest on the knowledge that certain precautions for the protection of employes in match factories have been suggested, but an investigation undertaken jointly by the Bureau of Labor in Washington and the secretary of the American Association of Labor Legislation affords reason for fearing that the claim that this country enjoys immunity is groundless.

In two factories visited by special agents of the Bureau of Labor eight perfectly authenticated cases were discovered and in the homes of the work people employed in three factories eighty-one cases are said to have been observed.

The inquiry satisfies the Bureau of Labor that 65 per cent of the men, women and children engaged in the industry in the United States—that is, more than 2200 out of a total of 3591—are exposed to phosphorous fumes, and that phosphorous poisoning in this country is a distressing reality.

Checking the evil in America is not likely to prove an easy task. State legislatures would undoubtedly have power to act within the limited areas under their jurisdiction, but little good would result without similar action by all states. A stringent law in one state might merely cause the removal of a match factory to another where no regulation had been attempted. To any federal law on the

subject there might be constitutional objections. But unless the government's assertions concerning the evil effects of using white phosphorous can be disproved, some escape from this dilemma ought to be provided.—New York Tribune.

The National Executive Committee is now voting upon the request of the state organization of Illinois for the appropriation of the above \$100 to contest the election in the legislative district in which Comrade Adolph Germer was a candidate.

The committee, upon the suggestion of the National Secretary, is now nominating two auditors, who shall be empowered to employ as an assistant an expert accountant, to audit he books and accounts of the National Office prior to the next meeting of the committee, which takes place at headquarters on December 10th.

Herman Starck Hardware & Paint Company

3001 ARSENAL STREET.
Victor 1056. Sidney 2486-L.
Builders' Hardware,
Contractors' Supplies,
Charter Oak, Quick Meal Stoves and Ranges,
Becker-Moore's Paints,
Sinour's Floor Paints,
Chfamel, Murphy Varnishes.
These marks represent the highest Qualities.
Stove Repairing and Renickeling.

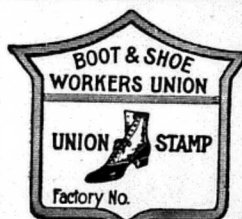
CHAS. WERZ & CO.
Wood, Brass, Nail, Embroidering on Glass, Etc.
SIGNS
1505 CASS AVE., ST. LOUIS
Kinloch, Central 1451

SINDELAR SHOE CO.
2612-14-16-18 North 14th St.
—FOR—
UNION MADE SHOES

FRED. GEITZ & CO.,
UP-TO-DATE
Furnishers and Hatters
For Union Men
3755 S. Jefferson Ave.

The
PROGRESSIVE WOMEN
PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY
THE SOCIALIST WOMAN
GIRARD, KANSAS.
SUBSCRIPTIONS RATES:
Single Copy.....5c
One Year.....50c
Bundle of 5 Copies or more, at the
Rate of, each.....2c

Cigars { **PEN MAR - 10c**
SUNRISE - 5c
Brandt & Stahl 319
Walnut Street



By Insisting Upon Purchasing UNION STAMP SHOES

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

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

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union
246 Summer Street. Boston, Mass.
John F. Tobin, Pres. Chas. L. Baine, Sec'y-Treas

WINDOW SHADES TO ORDER. Estimates Given.
FURNITURE
STOVES, KITCHEN OUTFITS AND HARDWARE
PAINTS, OILS AND GLASS
ECKHARDT FURNITURE AND HARDWARE CO.
Special Terms To Couples Combining Home-making.
Phone, Kinloch, Delmar 1400 R. 2805-07 N. GRAND AVENUE

Make Your Expense Statement.

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

Carl D. Thompson to Speak in St. Louis.

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

The Strickland Lecture.

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

His topic will be, "Would Socialism Destroy the Home?" Bring that doubting friend or neighbor along and give Comrade Strickland an opportunity to dispel his foolish notions concerning Socialism and the home. Women are particularly invited to attend this lecture. Admission, 10 cents.

Tenth Ward Entertainment and Dance.

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

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

THIRTY THOUSAND MINERS KILLED IN TWENTY YEARS. This Means that Five Miners Die Each Working Day of the Year. THREE MINERS KILLED IN THIS COUNTRY TO ONE IN EUROPE.

Golden, Colo., November 30.—Thirty thousand men have been killed in coal mines in the United States in the last twenty years.

At least three miners are killed in this country to one in other countries.

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

More than half of the coal mine accidents are caused by falls of roof and coal, and practically all could have been prevented.

The United States is far behind other countries in the conservation of men.

These are a few of the startling facts brought out in the lecture of Prof. James C. Edwards of the Federal Bureau of Mines, who is touring this section giving instruction in rescue work at the School of Mines.

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

Comrade Louise Wallner Dead.

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

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

East St. Louis Unions En'orse Garment Workers' Fight With Marx & Haas.

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

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

"After a conference lasting for several hours, your committee was unable to come to any understanding of this firm's fairness to their employes, inasmuch as they gave your committee the positive assurance they were going to conduct a non-union shop, and from the way the Garment Workers who were on that committee presented their side of the case fully convinced your committee that the action of this firm, in locking-out their employes six months before their agreement expired, was a prearranged affair, for no other reason than to conduct their business under non-union conditions.

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

Kaiser Grilled for Grace of God Talk

SOCIALIST LEDEBOUR SAYS HE MUST RECOGNIZE PEOPLE OR LOSE THRONE.

REICHSTAG IN UPROAR.

Emperor Accused of Breaking Pledge to Keep a Still Tongue.

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

Herr Ledebour, the Socialist leader, charged the Kaiser with breaking the promise which he solemnly gave the nation in November, 1908, when, after the national agitation caused by the interview with him published in the London Telegraph, he stated through the imperial chancellor that

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

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

Socialists Want a Republic. The Socialist leader concluded with the defiant assertion that the German Social Democracy avowedly aspires to establish a republic, and will bend all its efforts to that end. This statement was greeted with prolonged Socialist cheers.

In his Koenigsberg speech, the emperor, after saying that his grandfather had seen in himself the chosen instrument of heaven and so proclaimed that the Prussian crown was bestowed upon him by God's grace alone, intimated that the convictions of Emperor William I. and his own were identical, and added: "Considering myself as the instrument of the Master, regardless of passing views and opinions, I go my way, which is solely devoted to the prosperity and peaceful development of our fatherland."

Galleries Are Crowded.

In anticipation of a prolonged discussion the House met two hours earlier than usual. Few of the members were absent, and the galleries were crowded. Many ministers and other high officials of the Prussian and Imperial governments occupied seats or stood on the platforms reserved for them at he hight and left of the president.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Replying, Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg defended the emperor and asserted that the Socialist interpellant was inspired by republican sentiments rather than by anxiety for the integrity of the state.

"Herr Ledebour's remarks make it clear," he said, "that he and his party are not moved to interpellate by their care for the commonwealth, but by a passionate hostility to the constitution. He confesses that he and his party favor a republic."

"Is that something new?" Ledebour interrupted. "No," responded the chancellor, "this is nothing new. You have always supported that principle, but you have not proclaimed your aim so publicly as to-day."

The chancellor denied that the Koenigsberg speech constituted a breach of any promise that his majesty had made in 1908, saying that when he used the expression "By the grace of God" the emperor was fully conscious of his rights and duties.

In the course of his speech Ledebour declared that "the king-emperor can not attempt to rule against the opinion of the people. If he does, his position becomes untenable. Either he must put aside his personal opinion or the monarchical system will be eliminated."

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

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

FINE SHOES

UNION MADE. Frank Siedhoff 3944 S. Broadway FINE REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.

IS YOUR SWEETHEART OR HUSBAND OR BROTHER

A UNION MAN?

If so—Do you know he will be delighted to receive a Fancy Dress Shirt, Necktie, pair of Silk Suspenders, Box of Collars, Cuff Buttons, Fancy Vest, or a pair of Dress Gloves with the UNION LABEL for a CHRISTMAS PRESENT? To be had only at

Neu & Lind's, 916 Franklin Avenue.

The Only Exclusive Gents' Furnishers in the City. We can give you the best UNION-MADE Stiff Hat, latest shape, in black, for \$1.50.

35th Grand Annual Masquerade Ball

GIVEN BY THE ST. LOUIS Bakers and Bakers Union AID SOCIETIES

—AT— Lemp's Park Hall, 13th and Utah Streets

Saturday, December 10, 1910

Commencement at 8 P. M. Tickets 25 Cents a Person.

Annual Entertainment and Ball

GIVEN BY THE 10th Ward Socialist Club

—AT— Southwest Turner Hall

Ohio Avenue and Potomac Street

Saturday Evening, December 10, 1910.

Family Tickets \$1.00 Refreshments free

St. Louis Workingmen's Protective Union.

504 Market Street. MEETING:—2nd and 4th Wednesday.

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

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.

NEW CLUB HALL

18th 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. 3189; Bell, Main 428. Henry Krumm, Prop. OF THE NEW A. B. C. BAR FREE LUNCH ALL DAY. FINE MERCHANTS DINNER, 11 TO 2. 110 N. BROADWAY PHONES: Bell, Main 4180; Kin., Cent. 2897.

J. HAHN Bakery Company

(WHOLESALE AND RETAIL) Union Label Bread Delivered to All Parts of City. 2801-5 S. 7th St. Both Phones

H. J. JOST, 1424 South Broadway

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

FOR FINE JOB WORK GO TO CO-OPERATIVE Printery 966 Chouteau Avenue.

SAVE GOLD TRADING STAMPS REDEEM THEM FOR UNION LABEL Clothing, Collars, Cuffs, Neckwear, Hats, Nightshirts, Shirts, Shoes Sox, Overalls, Suspenders, Pumpers, Underwear. Largest Stock Lowest Prices See SCHWARZ. GLOBE Seventh and Franklin Ave

UNION LABEL

ARCADÉ TAILORING CO. Merchant Tailors Suits Made to Order \$15.00 and up Trousers Made to Order 3.50 and up All Our Garments are UNION MADE. 1326-1328 FRANKLIN AVE. Kinloch, Central 5443 Established 12 Years at this stand.

UNION MEN, ATTENTION

We carry a complete line of Men's Furnishings bearing the UNION LABEL We solicit your patronage and will always accord you good treatment

SCHEER BROS. N. E. Corner 19th St. and Sullivan Avenue

The Best \$2.00 and \$3.00 Hat Made Wm H. Roetter Hat Co., 518 PINE STREET.



WANTED—Room mate; with or without board; all conveniences. ALFRED MICHLER, 2342 Whittemore Pl.

UNION MADE FLEECE UNDERWEAR, SWEATER COATS, FLANNEL SHIRTS, WORK SHIRTS M. J. COHEN 1233 Chouteau Ave. (Opposite New Club Hall) Opposite New Club Hall.

HARDWARE GLASS, PAINTS AND OILS, STOVES AND RANGES Chas. Blasberg, 4302 LINTON AVENUE

Eyestested free of charge. Glasses 50c up. WM. JACQUES, Optician, 1554 South Broadway, WITH FRIENDS.

Julius Friton Jeweler Optician AND Watchmaker 121 No. Seventh St.

DRUIDS' HALL NINTH AND MARKET STREETS Workingmen's Headquarters Meeting Place of Unions of the Webb Pressmen, Tailors, Stone Masons, Sprinkler Fitters, Workingmen's Sick and Death Benefit Society, Railway Trainmen, and many other organizations. HALLS FOR RENT AT LOW RATES. Large hall for balls, entertainments and lectures. Elevator service. Apply at saloon, or to janitor, or the