

ent employer as an asset in the process of the formation of the steel trust. The question before them, therefore, seems to be whether they should give priority to their transferred labor obligations or to the Amalgamated association of their trade. At any rate they decided on the 11th, by a vote of 190 to 47 in a membership of 572, to disobey the strike call. It is understood however, that they offer to support the strike financially. Milwaukee and Joliet employes of the Federal company, and Amalgamated men at East St. Louis, Ill., are reported to have taken similar action. In consequence of these discouraging decisions, Michael F. Tighe, assistant secretary of the Amalgamated association, came to Chicago on the 13th, armed with plenary authority. Immediately upon his arrival he called a meeting of the South Chicago lodges for the 14th, to reconsider their insubordinate action of the 11th. Only 72 members responded. Mr. Tighe addressed them at length, explaining that he was not seeking financial aid in the west, but moral support. A motion to adjourn without reconsidering the vote of the 11th being made, Mr. Tighe warned the lodge, that if this motion were to carry he was authorized to revoke their charters. In the face of his warning the meeting at once adjourned by unanimous vote, and the charters were thereupon revoked. This revocation is subject to approval by the next annual convention of the Amalgamated association. But meantime, William C. Davis, district vice president, who alone has quit work, is the only union steel worker in Chicago.

An appeal for financial aid and moral encouragement was issued on the 12th by the Amalgamated association. It is addressed especially to members of labor organizations, but also to the general public. Even before the publication of this appeal, President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, had announced that his organization would support the strikers. He said:

We shall stand by the Amalgamated association in the present conflict to the full extent of our power, both morally and financially. We shall aid in every lawful way the men on strike or who may come out on strike to maintain the workers in their rights to organize and secure the extension of their organization, so that the only power which stands for their protection and advancement against the av-

arice of concentrated wealth may be perfected and perpetuated.

Several other important strikes, overshadowed by the greater importance of the steel strike, are in progress in the United States. One of them is a cigarmakers' strike in Tampa (alluded to editorially at page 274), which has been checked by the kidnapping and secret imprisonment, by a local mob, of the strike leaders. Another is at its height in San Francisco. This is a fight between the Employers' association and the organized teamsters of that city. An agreement had been made between the organized teamsters and organized employing draymen. It existed down to the time of the recent convention of the Epworth league, when the draymen — both those who were organized and under contractual obligations with the Teamsters' union, and the nonunion concerns, formed a syndicate to raise prices for baggage delivery. In carrying out this arrangement a nonunion delivery company called upon a union drayman to haul certain baggage for it. Under its contract with the Teamsters' union, the union drayman could not use his teamsters for this purpose; but he nevertheless ordered them to do the work. They refused and were subsequently sustained not only by their own organization, but by a majority vote of the organization of draymen. At this point the Employers' association of San Francisco stepped in and threatened to boycott the draymen's organization unless it would compel its union teamsters to work for the nonunion concern. Influenced by that threat, the draymen's organization yielded, and the union drayman ordered his union teamsters to work for the nonunion concern. This caused the strike. Mayor Phelan has tried to settle it, but the Employers' association refuses to recede. One of the other large strikes is that of the New York garment makers (employes of "sweaters"), which we mentioned last at page 264. It has been partially successful, more than two-thirds of the manufacturing concerns having agreed to cooperate with the "sweaters" in improving the working conditions of the strikers. The strike is still on. So is the machinists' strike, mentioned last at page 135. Some concerns have yielded, but others have not. The storm center at present is at Chicago, where a large concern—the Allis-Chalmers plant—

is now trying to make up a working force by importing workmen from the East.

No other domestic news calls for special explanation. Neither is there any further trustworthy news regarding the Venezuela-Colombian situation, reported last week, except that the United States has ordered warships to Panama to protect railroad communication across the Isthmus, and that the representative in the United States of the Colombian insurgents has warned them to place no obstacle in the way of Isthmian traffic. But there is an unverified report, that Gen. Rafael Uribe Uribe, the insurrectionary leader in Colombia, was killed on the 27th, in battle at San Cristobal, Venezuela, where he was fighting with the Venezuelan troops against an armed invasion by the Colombian government.

From South Africa, however, comes news of a novel plan on the part of Great Britain for terminating the stubborn resistance of the Boers. It is nothing less than a public proclamation warning all citizens of the South African republic and the Orange Free State, that those who shall not have surrendered by September 15 will be banished forever. Our last reference to this war was made at page 250. Since that time the news has been meager and unreliable, owing to the British military censorship, which leading London papers now assert, upon the authority of clandestine mail advices, has been misleading. It has indicated, though, when read intelligently between the lines, that the British commander is completely baffled. Although the war is costing \$10,000,000 a week, according to the latest London reports, and the reconcentrado camps are thickly populated, the Boers are still unsubdued. Consequently the expatriation proclamation referred to above is resorted to. It was published on the 7th by Lord Kitchener. Reciting (1) the annexation of the two republics by Great Britain, and (2) her occupation of their seats of government, governmental machinery and principal railways; (3) the capture or surrender of 35,000 of their citizens, being a great majority; (4) that those still in arms are only few in number, without munitions, devoid of military organization, and unable to carry on regular warfare, yet (5) that they make isolated attacks upon small Brit-

ish posts and detachments, thus (6) keeping up a state of disturbance and checking the resumption of industry; (7) that Great Britain "is determined to put an end to a state of things which is aimlessly prolonging bloodshed and destruction and inflicting ruin upon a great majority of the inhabitants who are anxious to live in peace and earn a livelihood for themselves and the families; "and (8) that she "is about to proceed against those still resisting, and especially against those persons who, being in a position of authority, are responsible for the continuance of the present state of lawlessness and are instigating their fellow burghers to continue their hopeless resistance to his majesty's government"—after that preamble, the proclamation proceeds:

All commandants, field cornets and leaders of armed bands, being burghers of the late republics and still engaged in resisting his majesty's forces, whether in the Orange Colony, the Transvaal or other portions of his majesty's South African dominions, and all members of the late government of the Orange Free State and Transvaal, shall, unless they surrender before September 15, be permanently banished from South Africa. The cost of the maintenance of the families of all burghers in the field who have not surrendered by September 15 shall be recoverable from such burghers and shall be a charge upon their property, removable and immovable, in the two colonies.

This proclamation was preceded by an astonishing speech by Mr. Chamberlain in the British house of commons. It involved an admission that Great Britain has been employing savage scouts in the war against the Boers. One of the Boer commandants had shot some of these scouts, armed Kaffirs—enrolled in the British service under the command of Gen. French—who had made a night attack upon a Boer camp. This shooting was made a subject of explanation in parliament. Discussing it there on the 3d, Mr. Chamberlain declared that the British government has the right to use native soldiers, and that it had made an unnecessary sacrifice in not arming kaffirs as belligerents against the Boer republics. He had already announced in his speech that Boers who kill natives in the British military service in South Africa will themselves be subjected to the death penalty.

Parliament has rushed through an

appropriation bill, as it would be called in this country, under "closure," or as we should call it, in parliamentary phrase, "the previous question," and in vulgar speech, "gag rule." The appropriations include \$32,500,000 for the rehabilitation of the country laid waste by the South African war. The aggregate sum voted at the evening session of the 8th, before one o'clock a. m. on the 9th, was \$335,000,000. This sum was lumped in classes and appropriated by a series of divisions in which the majority of the ministry was never less than 100.

NEWS NOTES.

—A hat manufacturing trust is in process of organization under the laws of New Jersey.

—For the benefit of farmers, daily weather bureau reports are to be displayed on rural delivery postal carts.

—Baron Nordenskiold, the eminent Swedish explorer, geologist and naturalist, died at Stockholm on the 12th, aged 69.

—An effort is reported to be making to form a bituminous coal trust by consolidating into one corporation all the bituminous coal interests in the country.

—Francesco Crispi, one of Mazzini's companions in exile, and long the liberal leader in Italian politics, died at Naples on the 11th. He was 82 years old.

—The second annual session of the National Negro Business league, of which Booker T. Washington is president, will meet in Handel hall, Chicago, on the 21st.

—The American window glass trust ("The American Window Glass company"), the headquarters of which is at Pittsburg, is reported to be negotiating for the creation of a window glass trust of the world.

—A negro charged with attempt to assault a white woman was burned to death on the 11th by a mob at Way's Station, Ga., about 25 miles from Savannah. He had not been in the custody of the authorities.

—Reports of the 8th from Brisbane, Australia, tell of the success of a German punitive expedition sent to avenge the massacre of Dr. Menoken and other members of the first German South sea expedition on the cannibal island of St. Mathias. A landing made near the scene of the massacre is said to have been followed by the killing of 80 natives and the capture of 17.

—Dr. William A. Newell, governor of New Jersey in the late '50's, but whose fame rests more securely upon his organization of the coast life saving system now maintained by every civilized

country, died at the age of 84, at Allentown, N. J., on the 8th. He proposed the life saving system in congress, during his first term, in 1848. Dr. Newell died in extreme isolation and poverty.

—Under the Crafts "public policy" law of Illinois, which permits an advisory referendum on any subject, petitions are out in Chicago for the submission of three questions at the municipal election next spring: (1) Municipal ownership of street railways; (2) same as to gas and electric plants; (3) nominations of candidates for office by direct vote. The petition must be signed by about 100,000 voters to make it effective.

—Quo warranto proceedings have been instituted by the state's attorney of Cook county, Ill., against the People's Gas Light & Coke company of Chicago to divest it of its charter. This is the charter under which the combination of independent companies was formed. It is attacked upon the ground that the legislative act permitting the consolidation is misleading in its title, and, since it relates to gas companies alone, that it is class legislation.

—The treasury report of receipts and expenditures of the federal government for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1901, shows the following:

Receipts:	
Tariff .....	\$21,263,963 21
Internal Revenue...	28,338,190 59
Miscellaneous .....	2,718,186 20
	\$52,320,340 00
Expense:	
Civil and Misc.....	\$12,834,255 98
War .....	16,017,809 10
Navy .....	6,143,265 82
Indians .....	1,066,375 93
Pensions .....	11,601,200 24
Interest .....	4,656,674 81
	\$52,307,590 88
Surplus .....	\$12,749 12
—The monthly statement of the treasury department for July shows on hand July 1:	
Gold reserve fund.....	\$150,000,000 00
Available cash balance.....	177,368,876 88
Total .....	\$327,368,876 88
On hand at close of last fiscal year, June 30, 1901.....	326,833,124 02
Increase .....	\$535,752 86

MISCELLANY

AMALGAMATE!

For The Public.

A long word and a strong word,  
The hammer-clang of steel.  
A brave word and a grave word,  
The watchword of the leal.  
A shout for labor stern and proud,  
A cry at ev'ry gate,  
The anvil chorus clear and loud—  
Amalgamate! Amalgamate!  
It blames him and it shames him.  
Who works not on our side;  
It warns him and it scorns him  
Who could our ranks divide.  
Shall labor still cut labor's throat?  
Shall freemen shirk and wait?