SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC HERALD

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To Our Renders.

It is a matter of regnet to the publisher and accompanients made for printing The of and recursing its publication less in Milwaukee did not "stan-pet." s feel this the m prove disappointing to those who looked to this paper for a report of enapella convention. At the last when the report and other matcame that they were not ready for ble to get the issue for Au-1. 10 delivered to you on time.

nter of a publication from so place to another and the work of in ig it under new conditons, such de lays and disappointments will necessarily arise. But The Herald under new aues is now in your hands. We hope it prove even more satisfactory than it has been in the past and become a power in the land for the advancement of So

The subscription price remains the me and the books are open.

A Tramp's Summer Resort.

A year or so ago, the A. Booth Packing ecupany of Chicago discarded a number of old packing boxes used for hauling fish from lake steamers to the company's These boxes were 250 in num ber, and in size were 6 feet long, 3 wide wheels could be easily rolled from place

A hobe of inventive genius conceived the happy idea of turning these discard into a tramps' city. wheeled them into line, so as to form meh high-sounding names as Back Bay evard, Piccadilly drive, or Rue Then be sent out an annonncement to all tramps whom it might m, informing them of the founding of the new city, and inviting settlers. This he did by means of cypher dis-These soon carried the news far

So it hancened that while wealthy and "respectable" travelers were comfortably seying in the Pullman to Newport or Saratoga, quite a different class of ts, uneasily balanced on the trucks under freight cars, or stowed away in and unrewarded. elling cattle trains, made their way to the new summer resort Here they took up their abode in their summer cottages, and from that time Fishtown became a regular city of tramps, which all through the warm weather is always crowded with visitors.

Yes, strange to say, these repulsive were regarded as most desirable dwelling places by hundreds of men from ill parts of the country. And what is still more strange to say, the press took oroms view of the whole affair and rote up the story of Fishtown for the nusement of the public. A reporter que characters be found in the unique un or two for the American citizen to

But to really understand the tramp entific knowledge of any animal unless he has investigated its history as an em-No more can we comprehend the character of the tramp till we have foi- vassed last week, but 6000 out of a tolowed him step by step through the proc- tal registration of 35,000 voted. ess of his development. First we see him as a workingman, more or less properous; then comes a panic, a run of said. "More than 12,000 people were at our ever uneasy industrial system, that inually shifts and displaces its workess, as the sea waves toss and grind the small nebbles on the beach. The furnre tramp is thrown out of work, but at first he reaches out in every direction in a frantic attempt to chutch at any employment whatever. He does not lose self respect all at once. For a while he dustry, but the door remains closed to Piece by piece his simple b and cheeriess, till at last he is turned out of it for nonpayment of rent. His wife desa, till at last he is turned out and children are obliged to take refuge so called, and the man predestined to m is left alone, without work, he or family. What is there before

ever chose the tramp's proon. No young man starting in life d that he would end it as a sabond. But human nature is so con of that any enforced habit become ng idleness our unemployed work d finally sinks into the gulf over which he struggled so long. The process of tramp-making will go

long as the wage system lasts. held by an uncertain tenure

in vain and ended his life in dennair. It is only a tramp spelled in the making, and one more blood-stain on the skirts of our modern society which forces men and homeiens and hunted.

The Warn-Out Man.

A respectable-looking old man drifted into a gospel meeting of the Rescue mis sion, says the Milwaukee Free Pres "At the close of the service he asked if if would be possible for him to stay all night, as he had no money to pay for a edging elsewhere, though he was willing to work for it. In the morning he was set to loading a wagon with pine kinthe mission's gift, but the foreman ne ticed that the old man could scarcely lift even a half basket of the pine. tered with feebleness but made no complaint until Mr. Sanford, who was sent for, asked him if the work was not too heavy for his strength. Then it came out that the old man had had nothing to eat for three days, but being too proud to beg he had said nothing of this to any

Nor was this an exceptional case There are always a number of foriorn, homeless old men in this mission, as in every other charitable institution in the ountry; men who have lived to extreme old age only to learn for the first time in their lives how salt is another's bread.

The sensationalist takes a morbid pleasure in the pathos of such tragedier as these, but it is their deep injustice that strikes the Socialist. Humiliation and injustice are the invariable rewards meted out to the proletaran who is a unfortunate as to survive the strength which through a long lifetime he has spent in the service of society; at best he has nothing before him but a humiliating dependence on his children, and the painful consciousness that every year of his life is an added burden to those whom he loves, and a heavy handicap to them in the fierce struggle for existence. At worst, he is thrown away like a wornout tool. Capricious charity can assist him or leave him to starve, just as the fancy chances to strike her

Men who have spent their lives in butchering their fellowmen are honorably pensioned in old age. Men who have toiled to provide for the needs of their fellows are themselves unprovided for

burts. To have served long, and to be punished for long service, to have grown gray in the toil of mankind and to find that the white head is no crown of glory, must be the sharpest pang to these Sears of a hard and ungrateful society. There is no beavier charge against our present system than this cynical ingratitude to the aged.

Loss Faith in Referenders

Dr Washington Gladden, whose works upon social, economical and political questions have attracted international attention among certain people, has lost ort, and this furnished a funny col- faith in the referendum mode of govern Dr. Gladden is pastor of the glance over between his coffee and his First Congregational church of Colum bus. O., and a member of the city cour call a position which he accepted at the you must study him in the making. The urgent solicitation of the electors of his ward.

At the special election for the issuance of municipal electric light plant and sew er bonds, the vote for which was can-

"This is not cheering to those who advocate the referendum," Dr. Gladden the election, and yet they could not find time to say whether they wanted nearly \$3,000,000 immed."

Recently Dr. Gladden tried to test the will of his constituents concerning a matter which was before the conneil but on of 2100, less than 400 replied.

All Right, Livy, We Shall See.

Congressman Livingstone of Georgia will handle the trust question without gloves in its forthcoming report, and blandly suggests that it will be "disposed of." He says:

Republicans and Democrats are directly or indirectly associated with the various hardly realise the intense feeling which exists between the representatives of capital on the one side and organised labor on the other.

much longer without serious con os. I am not an alarmist, but the tentense that a war between capital and le or can only be averted by the most can esitive, interference by the national gov

A rotary type-making machine ha been invented in Bagiand, which casts 00,000 letters an hour, as against an average of 2000 mater the present sys-

THE STEEL WORKERS' STRUGGLE.

All signs point to a most determined and prolonged struggle between trades unionism and the organized capital of the country. In the United States Steel corporation union labor confronts the most powerful combination of wealth in Wherever differences exist between individual employers and work men the one great object of the former is completely in accord with that of the steel trust, namely, the annihilation of organized labor.

This meeting face to face of the forces of labor and capital was inevitable; it may be the culmination of one phase of industrial evolution to be followed by the entrance of the workers into the arena of politics independent of eapitalist interests and parties. If such proves to be the outcome and union labor at last awakens to the necessity of throwing off the yoke of private ownership of the means of life, with all its injustice and brutality, the contest will not have been in vain.

The men the trades unionists are fighting have unlimited resources at their command. From the money standpoint alone, the odds are all in favor of Morgan and his associates. They realise their power and fully appreciate the mag nitude of their interests. They are class-conscious and will do all that their class interests require for the perpetuation of their supremacy. They are rich from the proceeds of industrial and commercial brigandage which the laws sanction but all humane men are tiring of.

Reasoning men stand aghast at the prospect of organized gluttony invested with power equal to the task of utterly destroying associations of workingmen for self-protection, such as trades unions are. Yet such a calamity is a per-fectly natural consequence of a social order that clothes the few with economic mastery over the many and gives governmental ratification and support to their schemes of conquest for profit.

the outcries of the steel workers at this time against the Republican party, which, as they say, "we have stood by and supported in the past." Suppose they have; what then? Do they still grope in the darkness and vainly imagine that any party, save and except one controlled by their own class and working for their class interests, ever did or will care a rap for their support only as it conserves the property interests of social parasites and fattens the enemies of mankind-rent, interest and profit?

If union labor men realize the possible results of this struggle, which is only a phase in the historic development of society to better conditions, they will stand shoulder to shoulder and hip to hip against the tring horde of repacity, the anarchists of wealth, and this they will do what immediate privations and suffering the conflict may impose upon them. For, let it not be forgotten, the defeat and disbandment of workingmen's associations, the denial of their right to unite for mutual protection, would be distinctly the most serious blow that could fail upon labor in this country. Society protests against it: thinking men will do all in their power to ward off a calamity so prolific with social wretchedness and

When union labor men fully realise, as they are likely to do in the impend ing crisis, the hopelessness and helplessness of their life conditions under capitalism, the utter futility of looking to capitalist-controlled parties for any per manent betterment, they will see in Socialism the true emancipator and the funeral knell of the United States Steel combine and the capitalistic tail-ender

Let every man understand that he is engaged in an incidental fight in an age-long struggle for freedom and be true to the interests of his fellowmenhis class. Then, no matter what the immediate results, ultimate good has in some measure been attained.

The duty of Socialists at this hour is plain. Agitate, educate, organize

CAPITALIST TAX DODGERS.

Have you ever paused for a moment to think how the rich manage to shirk their responsibilities when it comes to the payment of taxes for the support of a

Do you know that while that class pever loses its grip on the government and all institutions by which the people are exploited, it never pays its due share of the taxes, but shifts the burden onto the backs of the producers of wealth?

These are questions that should not only interest you, but cause you to examme the bases of the present social system. If you will do this you will find that labor not only pays the bills incurred in the complex business of government, but also pays all others even those contracted by the rich in maintaining luxurious establishments and spending seasons of galety and high-living in the social whirl

There is no subject more worth pendering over just at this time. When taxes come due, when bills are presented, if they are paid, labor makes the payment. Consider a few facts in this connection: An individual not belonging to the wealthy class is compelled to pay taxes; a corporation pays if it wants to, and as a rule it is opposed to doing anything of the kind. A capitalist in Chicago said the other day that he was willing to "give" the city something if the authorities would not "bother" him. Yet we are told we have one law for all classes, rich and poor alike. No greater mistake is made by men anywhere,

The Colorado papers last week contained the names of 2200 corporations doing business under the laws of that state (which the all crave and manage to get) that had failed to pay their corporation license tax. Do you know of a single peddler who is not compelled to pay? Why are not corporations also compelled?

Did you ever know a workingman who, if he owned a cottage worth \$500, got it taxed at \$1.00? No. Do you know why a railroad corporation with property worth fifty million dollars should be taxed less than \$50,000?

It is one of the puzzles of a capitalist order of government-a difference in the application of the law which you should try to understand.

Twenty-two great railroads center in Chicago. They own property in the city valued at two hundred million dollars. This property is valued for taxation at about two million dollars. But when it comes to paying taxes the corporations, through their paid attorneys, object and do not pay at all if they can get out of it.

No wealthy individual or corporation anywhere pays a fair share of the taxes, but nowhere do they "evade" the protection of the government which the people support.

If you cared to go far enough into this subject you would soon learn that there is no prospect anywhere visible for a change except in the adoption of Socialism, which would put an end to all the monstrous deception and jobbery inci dent to a system based upon private property in land and the instruments of production and distribution.

A critical analysis of the work of the ican teachers with the great advantage cratic party by the Socialists of America. Milwaukee. Even the "demands for farmers" were given a show of respect and a special draft an addres ests and the relation of Socialism to agrimiture. That should be a document that will do immense good for the movement. The committee consists of Berger, Simons, Steeman, Hillquit, Harriman, Clemens and Hampton.

In many towns in the West, notably at Madison and Appleton, Wis., a strange to look after when labor goes to war is state of affairs has developed. That per-toor of the nonnistion which news board. of the population which pays board bills is up in arms because hotel and boarding house keepers want a little larger share in the prosperity of these days. The boarders have suddenly found that they are not as prosperous as they thought they were, and an increase ions than 2 cents more per meal tests their ability to pay and smashes the me of the prosperity jaspers beyond

Indianapolis convention inevitably dis. of subjugation. That is the reason why closes the acceptance of the main conten- the American teacher of the Filipino kid tions of the Herald and the Social Demo- will receive more pay than a teacher in

Matt Quay's Legislature has adjourned The Philadelphia Press, a Republican paemmittee of seven was appointed to per, says the votes in it ranged in price from \$1000 to \$60,000. But when a 6 cialist says that capitalist politics are corrupt, the smart Alecs are ready to run him out of town.

> By the way, President Gompers doe not appear to have contributed any part of that \$200,000 to the "dinner-pail" of the striking machinists. The first thing ligion, and of philosophy. It is weaving to look after when labor goes to war is the bridle and making the saddle upon

The author of the book which seeks to demonstrate that all men are liars and that clean out truth is never spoken, evidently has no acquaintance with the Sc cialist agitator and the principles of So

"Our best people," said a man the other ering the character of the people are not withdrawn and are in on

The Mill of Capitalism.

The announcement is made that the national coal trust with a capitalization \$300,000,000, will be completed by January 1. It will be financed by J. P. Morgan and his friends. a meeting of the directors of the

Standard Oil company August 5, a divi dend of \$8 a share was declared, payable on September 6, to the holders of the company's common stock. This is the cared last August, but it is a reduction from the dividend declared last May Payment of the current dividend will distribute \$7,800,000. Thus far in 1901. including the pending disbursement, the company has declared 40 per cent in dividends, as against 38 per cent. the same part of 1900. In June, 1901 12 per cent. was paid; in March. 20 per cent. During 1900 20 per cent. was paid in March; 10 per cent. in June; 8 per cent. in September, and 10 per cent. in December. It paid 33 per cent. in 1899 and less, and 30 per cent, in 1898. Prior to 1896 it paid 12 per cent, annually for five years.

Another vast industrial combination one of the greatest that has ever been planned, is evidently under way and two leading part in the consummation of the project that has for its object the plac ng in the power of one corporation the control of the world's supply of window take in all of the window manufacturers of the world. If effected the business will be conducted from Pittsburg and the nucleus of the organization will be the American Window Glass company of that city. This company practically controls the window glass business of the United States and the only factories in Europe that amount to anything are located in Belgium.

Truth Told in Class Room

To his class in sociology a few days ago. Prof. Charles Zeublin, of the Chicago university, spoke some wholesom

noor." he said. "between educated and uneducated, are as great here as in Eusnobbish as those abroad.

"The division between educated and ignorant people is the greatest distinct tion of class that we can have, and this greatest public school system in the world. Our university graduates, although their education is practically given to them by the people, are quite as snobbish as those of England or any other country. They are slow to recognize and act upon the obligation they owe

"The result is that the public school system, designed to be our most demoratic and leveling institution, in reality leads to the separation of those who re ceive its benefits from those who do not. The university man, whether educated in a state university or in some privatelythe people, because the expense of it comes from the people ultimately. He therefore owes a greater debt to society than other men, but in few cases does be repay in any adequate measure.

Perverting the Schools.

The government of the country is not at Washington, but in the Stock exchange on Wall street. The public schools of America, those institutions which men uphold to the eyes of the world, which are spoken of with such celebration, these same public schools are now in the control of one great school book trust and the trust is if the hands of the capitalists. These men are the nes who decide what your children shall be taught. The teachers must do as they are bidden and they are always told to to the will of the scoundrels who control them. Even now histories are under con sideration which teach the youth of this land that the methods pursued by these scoundrels are good and true, and that the poor laboring man must be kept down because he is ignorant and has no busi ness to interfere in the affairs of his

The same capitalistic power which is dominating your public schools, your churches and the literature of your country is the power which is upbuilding and directing the policies of your colleges and universities. It is preparing a way to combat the rising power of Socialism. It is founding and inculcating its own economics, of politics, of rewhich, if you are not careful, it will ride back to power even after your first vic-tories have been won.—George D. Her-

Half Fare for Workingmen.

In France and other European conn tries soldiers in uniform enjoy certain \$75, that competent authorities advantages. They travel on railroad and revolutioning street car lines at reduced rates, and been offered

they take care of the nation, and it is only reasonable to give them lower

How about the REAL soldiers of this republic-the great body of hard-working men who are paid about a dollar a day? The nation does not buy them fancy clothes or gilt buttons, but they have a

distinct uniform of their own. Early in the morning, when other men are in bed, the cars are filled with them, and late in the evening the cars carry them back to their hard beds to rest for another day's work. Thick-soled shoes covered with mud or bleached with lime. grimy hands, clothes patched, repaired and faded, a shovel or bag of tools such is the uniform of a great body of American working soldiers.

We do not speak now of the well-paid, fairly-treated workman whose intelligent unionism has forced short bours and reasonably good pay

We speak of the great army of those who dig for just enough to keep them alive and to let them feed insufficiently the children that are to take their places in the army of diggers.

The pay of these men does not average a dollar a day throughout the year. They travel on the street cars, paying 10 cents a day to go to and from their work. They give up one-tenth of their entire income

If it were possible for them to save this tenth it would add inconceivably to their comfort, and would mean actually better food every day. It would still leave them poor, horribly poor; but it would do away with a form of oppression which takes one-tenth of all that such a man earns for the privilege of passing through the streets on cars which WITHOUT CHARGE to the men unlucky in the industrial order. - Chicago

Overproduction in Sight.

The fact that fifty-three new steel plants are under construction, representing a capitalization of \$137,500,000, and that nearly if not all the independent steel plants are expending millions in the aggregate to expand productive capacity is a fact, a consideration. Nor has the fever of iron and steel expansion reached its climax. The amount of new capital now entering this industry is con ably in excess of \$150,000,000, and it no great exaggeration to say that be any resistance is offered it may resist What the effect of this is likely to be it were mere guesswork No one can guess at the probable volume of the world's requirements. Much of this suddenly-developed steelmaking capacity is due to the enterprise and ambition of the squeezed-out or bought-out steelmakers who are unwilling to subside forever. They are reenter ing the race with vim, experience and goaded zeal. This mighty on-coming capacity will soon begin to empty its supplies on the market and the inevitable result must be, it would appear, a rearrangement of prices, though steel rails will not be the first nor the second product to profit by the competition. And besides all this the United States Steel corporation is not done buying up competitors.-Railway and Engineering Review.

What Invention is Doing.

The British House of Lords has and thorized the construction of a "mone rail" railway from Liverpool to Manches ter, but at this writing the House of Commons is withholding its permissi tee to operate trains at a speed of 110 miles per hour with perfect safety. Ele tricity is to be the motive power and the cars will be suspended on one rail in a manner that will assure the center of gravity to be twelve inches below the

Consul Mahin of Reichenberg, Belgium, May 17, 1901, says that, according to a report from Brussels, a Belgian engineer by the name of Tobiansky has discovered a method by which smoke can be turned into light. In operating his device, the inventor collects the smoke from any kind of a fire and forces it into a receiver. It is then saturated with hydr carburet, and a brilliant light results.

money-stving inventions are being devel with marvelous rapidity. A to and warranted to do the work of sixten An automatic printing press feeder wit a speed of 5000 per hour. A combina automobile plow, planter, cultivator and harvester, which can be operated by oline or electricity for 75 cents a doing the work of several teams of horsee. An automatic machine to sist in the shipping of goods, by which at the Elgin watch works, eighteen gight have been thrown out.

Two inventors in Warrenton, Ill., h built a rotary engine, at a cost of revolutioning metive power. There very low rates.

This arrangement meets with general that the new coules will terms approval everywhere. Byte in this country, where it does not exist, the or would be indicated upon a distance of the indicated upon the little memory. It the train could be improved to the country of the indicated upon the little memory. It the train could be improved to the country of the indicated upon the little memory.

THE SOCIALIST PARTY.

admission Convention Effects Union of Aff Parties Represented in Response to Call of the Social Democratic Party.

STATE AUTONOMY GUARANTEED.

Immediate Demands Adopted After Prolonged Debate-Headquarters Located at St. Louis-The New Constitution.

sention at Indianapolis added an immit, and gave, as we firmly beme, a new impetus to Socialism in this the January convention of the Social peratic party with headquarters at ago, over 130 delegates representing main wings and four independent state and territorial organisations, assembled in Masonic Temple, Indianapolis, at 10 o'clock in the morning of July 29, and during their deliberations extending The report of National Secretary Butthrough four days and three nights, dis-scher showed that the committee has Socialists ever held in this country, both number of locals up to 229 as to the number of individual delegates from 147 locals showed a present mem-Socialists represented. It is due each of The total receipts were stated to be the factions to say that the deliberations \$4187.66; total expenditures, \$4167.22; were marked by an intense desire for welfare and advance of the cause of accomplished only through state au- \$176.27 tonomy.) All were anxious to keep perestions and factional interests subordinate to the one great object of the on, the unification of the parties in sole interest of a common devotion and loyalty to principles alike inseparam the life of every delegate on the floor. This controlling passion of the asgo was unmistanably evident as early as the first meeting of the credencommittee, when the members of that committee representing the Chicago wing tendered the records of National tary Theodore Dobs to prove the buildity of the claimed representation un-der the provisions of the call. The Springfield wing had no books; their delegates were willing to accept the word of the semrades on the other side without inspecting books and the representation they claimed was allowed.

Called to Order.

The convention was called to order emptly at 10 o'clock by Comrade J. W. Kelley of Marion, Ind., representing the Chicago wing on the committee of arents, who read the calls issued from Chicago and Springfield, and in a few well chosen and felicitous words bade the delegates welcome and called for nommations for temporary chairman.

Comrade George D. Herron was nom inated and elected by acclamation. Comrade Philip 8. Brown was chose unanimously for temporary secretary.

On motion the convention then proeded to elect a committee of ten on credentials, four from Chicago, four from Springfield and two from the independent Chicago Thomas, Winchevsky, West

Springfield-Richter, Greenbaum, Hill quit, Hayes.

dents-Robinson, Jacobs

A committee on rules similarly allotted to the different parties was elected as

Chleago-Stedman and Seidl. Springfield-Ryan and Harriman

Independents-Dobbs.

Fraternal greetings were received and read from Eugene V. Debs, F. W. Ott, Laramie, Wyo.; Forward association, New York: Voice of Labor, New York "Mother Jones," and others.

The noon hour having arrived, an adment was taken until 3 o'clock, when the committees were ordered to re-

When the convention reassembled the eport of the committee on credentials submitted b quit, showing 47 delegates from the Chicago wing, representing 1402 votes; 70 from Springfield with 4798 and 10 indeats with 352 votes. During the two ecceding days the number of delegates from each party was increased, the total number represented being swelled to nearly 7000. There were delegates present from twenty states and one territory The report of the committee on rules brought up a debate on the question of parties voting separately on all important questions. Many of the delegates wanted all votes cast as one, but Comrade Berger in behalf of Chicago stood for a separate rote on the ground that the call required the submission of the work of the convention to a general vote of their pasty and members were entitled to know how delegates voted. The demand for a separate vote was finally agreed to men the basis of a substitute offered by MacCartney of Massachusetts, ac ed by Berger and unanimously adopt he vite by roll call on all action separately; the are and nay votes stire parties shall be added majority and minority votes of tion as a whole be determined; majority vote of the whole shall be

the act of the convention." ittees were then chosen as fol-

stutions—Springfield party, Hoebs felimouri; Chicago party, Kelly of Inin; Independent, Seeds of Kentucky. Springfield party, Hilquit. n; Chie ago party, Ber

Be Socialists of the United States in | Late in the afternoon permanent of ganization was effected and Comrade Herron elected chairman for the day, with Comrade William Mailly permanent secretary.

The first order of business Tuesday morning was the election of the chair man for the day, and the choice fell upon Comrade J. F. Carey. The secretaries of the national parties then offered then reports, which were read and accepted. osed of the vexed question of unity. It granted charters to 137 new locals, with was the largest national convention of a membership of 1497, bringing the total ent and the grand total of organized bership of 7328, with 82 not reporting cash on hand, \$20.44. Due stamps had been sold to the number of 52,579. Lin-Bocksism. The Chicago wing stood for bilities were \$477.02, covered by assets a lasting union, and believed this could of \$853.29, with a surplus on account of

National Secretary Theodore Debs re ported for the Chicago N. E. B. report showed receipts since January 1 1991, of \$3707.01, and disbursements of \$3637.64. Liabilities for loans and aries were stated at \$1083.55. He stated that a complete report would be given when the work of the convention is accomplished and his office transferred to successor. He expressed his hope that unity would be effected and said that when relieved from office, he would not be a candidate for any official position in the party.

secretary

The resolutions committee, through Hoehn, reported a resolution by Santiago Iglesias, the delegate from Porto Rico. , Some objection was made to the phraseology, especially to the word "un-American," as applied to the treatment of the Porto Ricans by the administration-the delegates evidently being of the mind that such tyranny has now become very thoroughly American, as shown in the Coeur d'Alenes and elsewhere in the United States. The word was finally stricken out and the resolu tion adopted as follows:

"Whereas, the wage-working people of Porto Rico are in a deplorable condition, owing to capitalist rule and exploitation "Whereas, the present administration under the pretext of giving to Porto

Ricans à free government, is making every possible attempt to destroy the rade-union movement and prevent al labor and Socialist agitation

"Whereas, the organised workingmen of Porto Rico, and especially the Social ists, have been persecuted and ill-treated in the most shameful and disgracefu manner by the political and militar tools of the present administration; there

"Resolved that we hereby enter a most emphatic protest against the brutal action of the administration:

"Resolved that we appeal to the organ zed wage workers of Porto Rico to continue their struggle for the right of or ganization and for the emancipation of

"Resolved, that we appeal to organized labor of America to assist their hard struggling brothers of Porto Rico and t call a halt to the brutalities and crime committed by the administration against the working people of Porto Rico:

Federation of Labor to unite with the Socialists of Porto Rico in organizing the working class, industrially and political ly, as their only hope of emancipation lies in such industrial; and political or

Comrade Robinson (Kentucky) Intro duced a resolution requesting the dele gates to patronize union barber shop during their stay in the city and inviting the barbers to study Socialism. This was

adopted. One of the Indianapolis papers having printed a ridiculous report to the effect that Eugene V. Debs had been turne down by the convention, Hoehn of St Louis introduced the following resolu tion, which was carried unanimously

Be not deceived by false newspape reports. Unity convention is harmon ous and enthusiastic. The union of So cialist forces will soon be an accou greetings. You have our esteem and ove now, as you have always had Three cheers for the international Sci cialist movement and the social revolu United we stand."

Later in the day the following renly was received from Comrade Debs

"The expression of the convention is gratifying in the extreme. May a united and harmonious party crown your la bors. Press reports do not disturb me I am a Socialist. A thousand thanks to the delegates for their personal expres sion. But for illness in my family. would be with you."

To a large majority of the delegate now that Comrade Deba is mos strongly entrenched in the love an esteem of the people and of Socialist apply regretted by nearly all the dele-des, irrespective of M Tons. than ever before, the incident served a a passing amusement.

One of the most inter followed the introducti on the serve section of the section of the serve section of the secti factory to these delegates, and they spok in a manner which co and evoked loud applause. Their re marks showed a firm group of socialists and of the Social conception of the rac question. The resolution was finally to bled. Costley then introduced a resolu-tion on the negro question, but this was also tabled, as the delegates believed it hardly suitable for agitation purpose A special committee, consisting of Hamp ton, Lux, Costley, Wanhope and Spring was then elected to draft an address to the pegro voters, with the assistance of the scolored delegates.

Man messages of greeting and congratularing were received during the day.

Julius Zorn, national secretary of the United Brewery Workmen, expressed "Three cheers for inter national Socialism! We are for naits Other messages were from every time. the German branch in Philadelphia and from organizations and individual Soin Washington, Montana, Oregon. California and Texas-

The convention was now ready for the report of the committee on platform, which was read by Comrade Margaret Haile. The reading being finished, there followed one of the most interesting de bates ever heard in a Socialist gather ing in the United States. It related to the practical working programme or "im mediate demands," the question being Shall the platform contain immediate The majority committee report favored the demands. Comrade Simons, for the minority, moved to strike them out. He supported his motion in a speech that elicited loud applause from "revolutionary" delegates. Hochn of St. Louis followed in support of the de mands. Then the chairman was kept busy for an hour making up the list of those desiring to speak and not less taken thirty-five had their names put down. It Wednesday morning, also to hold a night session to permit full discussion on the

Among those who spoke to retain the "demands" were McCartney, Berger, Goebel, Hilquit, Morgan and Sieverman gainst them were Murphy, Clemens, Moc Sweepey, Backus and others. At the evening seasion Comrade Herron advo cated the adoption of the explanatory clause which appears at the close of the platform and several of the opponents of "demands" expressed themselves willing to accept the platform practically as re ported if this clause were inserted.

Wednesday morning the debate esumed until the bour arrived for taking the vote. The vote stood 5358 for retaining the demands and 1325 for strik ing them out.

The Socialists of America, in national convention assembled, reaffirms its adherence to the principles of Internations Socialism, and declares its aim to be the organization of the working class, and those in sympathy with it, into a politi cal party, with the object of conquering he powers of government and using them for the purpose of transforming the pres ent system of private ownership of the means of production and distribution into ollective ownership by the entire people. Formerly the tools of production were simple and owned by the individual worker. Today the machine which is but an improved and more developed tool of production, is owned by the capitalists and not by the workers. wnership enables the capitalis's to con trol the product and keep the workers lependent upon them.

Private ownership of the means of production and distribution is responsible fur the ever-increasing uncertainty of livelihood and the poverty and misery the workers, and it divides society into two hostile classes—the capitalists and wage-workers. The once powerful middie class is rapidly disappearing in the will of competition. The struggle is working class. The possession of the neans of livelihood gives to the capitalists the control of the government, the press, the pulpit and to schools, and en ables them to reduce the working men to a state of intellectual, physical and social inferiority, political subservience and virtual slavery.

The economic interests of the capitalist class dominate our entire social system the lives of the working class are reck lessly sacrificed for profit, wars are fo mented between nations, indiscriminat slaughter is encouraged and the destruc tion of whole races is sanctioned in orde that the capitalists may extend their commercial dominion abroad and ex since their supremacy at home.

But the same economic causes which developed capitalism are leading to So cialism, which will abolish both the capi telist class and the class of wage work ers. And the active force in bringing about this new and higher order of so ciety is the working class. All othe classes, despite their apparent or actual conflicts, are alike interested in the up holding of the system of private owner ship of the instruments of wealth produc tion. The Democratic, Republican, the bourgeols public ownership parties, and all other parties which do not stand for lete overthrow of the capitalis system of production, are alike political representatives of the capitalist class.

The workers can most effectively ac as a class in their struggle against the ollective powers of capitalism, by condituting themselves into a political par

'y, distinct from sind opposed to sill p ries formed by the propertied classes. While we declare that the developm of sconomic conditions sinds to the av-threw of the contains sinds to the av-line that the time and manner of,

delle party to especial estate officers
tion of the Konding to College
confect is order to Hilliam has attain
ments of the and

AS BUCH MEARS WE ADVOCATE:

I. The collective ownership of all treams of transportation and communi-ention and all others public attificies in well as of all industries controlled by part of the revenue therefrom to be used on the reduction of the taxes of the capitalist class, but the entire revenue to be applied first, to the increas wages and shortening of the hours of labor of the employees and then to the improvement of the service and diminishing the rates to the consumers.

2. The progressive reduction of ours of labor in proportion to the increasing facilities of production, to de crease the share of the capitalist class and to increase the share of the workers in the product of their labor.

3. State or national-insurance of work ing people in case of accidents, lack of employment, sickness and want in old age, the revenue therefor to be derived from the government.

4. The inauguration of a system of public industries for the employment of the unemployed, the public credit to be utilized for that purpose, in order that the workers may receive the product of their toil.

5. The education of all children up to the age of 18 years, and state and municipal aid for books, clothing and food. 6. Equal civil and political rights for

un and women 7. The initiative and referendum, proportional representation and the right of ecall of representatives by their constit-

uents. in the overthrow of capital and in the establishment of the co-operative commonwealth, we warn the people against the public ownership demands made by canitalistic political parties, which always rewas decided to take a vote at 11:45 sult in perpetuating the capitalist system through the compromise or defect of the Socialist revolution.

When the debate on "demands" ended the vote was taken by roll call and stood as follows Against 142 1,012 171

1,825

Chicago Bpringfield Independen 5.258

Comrade May Haves of Cleveland was lected chairman of the day Wednesday. After the adoption of the platform the report of the committee on constitution was in order. The first paragraph, changing the name from Social Demo ratic to Socialist party, brought Comrade Berger to his feet. He moved to amend by substituting Social Democrat-

c. After a lively discussion the convention adopted the paragraph as read and the name is the Socialist party of Amer-

National Constitution

The constitution provides for a nation al committee of one from each state and territory, a national secretary with a salary of \$1000 a year, locates headquarters at St. Louis and establishes at ste autonomy. There was a disposition on the part of a few delegates to form a centralised organization, but an overwhelming majority followed the lead of the Chicago wing for state autonomy. The constitution as adopted reads as fol-

The name of this organization shall be the Socialist party of America, except in states where a different name has or ma; become a legal requirement.

There shall be a national committee composed of one member from each or ganized state or territory, and a quorum of five to be elected from the membership of the locality of the seat of the commit

The members of this committee shall be elected by and from the membership of the states or territories which they re spectively represent by referendum vote Their term of office shall not be more than two years and they shall take their

This committee shall meet in regular session not oftener than once a year. Special meetings shall be called at the request of a majority of members of such

The duties of this committe shall be to supervise and direct the work of the na- ation. tional secretary, to represent the party in all national and international affairs, to organize unorganized states and territories, to call national nominating conventions and special conventions called by referendum of the party and to submit questions to referendum, to receive semi-annal reports from the state committees and to make reports to national conventions. Any member of the national committee not a member of the local quorum may require the accretary to submit to a vote of the whole national comquestions as to the removal of the local committee or the secretary, also for its consideration any part of the work of the secretary or of the local committee or any business belonging

to the national committee. The national committee shall elect committee of five from the party mem bership of the locality selected for the party headquarters, to supervise and as sist the secretary as the national committee shall require and direct. Said committee of fire shall form part of and he a quorum of the national committee, but shall be subject to assertal at any time by the national committee. On the question of removal the said local quorum shall have no vate. This comany official organ.

The national secretary shall be elected

are national secretary shall be elected by the national committee, and shall be subject to removal at its discretion. In states and secretaries in which there is one central organization affiliated with the party and representing at lenst ass

executive committee and sub or officers thereof shall have no right to interfere in such matters without the consent of the respective state or territorial organizations.

Expenses of the national co in attending meetings shall be paid from the national treasury.

The national secretary shall be in com munication with the members of the national committee, the officers of the organized states and territories, and with members in unorganised states and territories. The secretary shall receive as compensation the sum of \$1000 annually. Headquarters shall be located at St. But said headquarters may be onis, changed by the national committee, subject to a referendum of the party.

Each state or territory may organize i such way or manner, and under such rules and regulations, as it may determine, but not in conflict with the provis A structure and deemed or

ganized and shall have a right to affiliate upon the organization of not less than four branches, each branch to pousist of not less than five members. Each state or territory so organized shall receive a

The platform of the Socialist party adopted in convention, or by referendum vote, shall be the supreme declaration of the party, and all state and municipal or ganizations shall, in the adoption of their platforms, conform therete.

The state committee shall pay to the national committee every month a sum equal to 5 cents for every member in good standing within their respective ter

The secretary shall prepare a monthly statement of the financial and other business of his office, and when approved by the local quorum of five shall issue the same to all party organizations in such way as the national committee shall di-

The national committee shall prepare a emi-annual report of all the financial and other business of the party and issue the same to all state and territorial organizatjens. The state committees shall make semi-

annual reports to the national committee concerning their membership, financial condition and general standing of the party.

The dational committee shall also ar-

range a system of financial secretaries' and treasurers' books for locals, the same to be furnished at cost to locals upon application.

This constitution may be amended by a national convention, subject to a majority referendum vote of the party or by a referendum without the action of a convention, and it shall be the duty of the national committee to submit such amendment to a referendum vote within thirty days after being requested to do so by five locals in the dif-

All acts of the national committee shall be subject to referendum vote after the same manner as provided in the preced

All propositions or other matter submitted for the referendum of the party shall be presented without comment. The basis of representation in any na-

tional convention shall be by states, each state being entitled to one delegate at large and one additional delegate for every hundred members in good standing Comrade Philip S. Brown was A cted chairman on Thursday, the last day of

be convention. Resolutions heartily endorsing the trades union movement were adopted and all Socialists urged to identify themselves with organized labor.

The report of the committee on const tution recommended that the convention elect a secretary and locate headquarters, and that when ten states have re elected their national committemen the national committee shall be considered formed, but no state shall elect its committeeman before the first of September

In accordance with the above mendation to elect a secretary Comrade Leon Greenbaum was chosen by acclam-

The following St. Louis comrades were elected a provisional committee of five, to act until the election of national committeemen Feb. 22, 1902: Baird, Hoehn, Hildebrand. Putnam and Dunn. The committee will also revise the proceedings of the convention. The proceedings were taken in shorthand by a professional reporter employed by the joint committee of arrangements.

parties represented had formed a complete unity, subject to a referendary vote of the Chicago wing, the following recolution was adopted amidat great enthusi-

"Resolved. That the Social Democratic party, with beadquarters at Springfield, Mass.: the Social Democratic party, with headquarters at Chicago; the Socialist party of the State of Texas, the Social Democratic party of the states of Kentucky, Itme, Kansas and Nebruska, here-by surrender their separate and inde-pendent existence and merge and amal-

The question of the location of hea quarters came up Thursday at a time shin many of the delegates had left for There was great interest phows its actioneut by those remainiscage. Cleveland, St. Louis, Indians and Davesport, heing meetion its antile

economic agencies, expression thy with the negro race, conde record of the administration in Port Rick, and prohibiting Socialists accept ing positions under the patrons controlled by capitalist parties. under the patronage system

The injunction resolution as adopted reads as follows:

"Whereas, the injunction has be in the hands of the judiciary, an in to destroy the civil and political risks of the workingmen, "Resolved, that we, the Socialist par-

ty, in convention assembled, call the tention of the working class to the tact that our judiciary is but a servile tool in the hands of the capitalist class and bos tile to the interests of labor, and we call upon the working class to use the ballet in defense of their own interests by vote ing the Socialist ticket."

The convention adjourned late Than day night with songs and ringing ches for the social revolution and the united party. Every comrade was, so far as we were able to learn, well satisfied with the result, although the opponents of "immediate demands" promise to seep un the fight on that issue

With greetings to comrades everywhere the Herald now resumes its work for International Socialism and the Socialist Party of America. -43 Sec.

Trades Unionists and So

"The trades union movement and in dependent political action are the chief emancipating factors of the wage-work-ing class. The trades union movement is the natural result of capitalist products and represents the economic side of the working class movement. We consider the duty of Socialists to join the unions of their respective grades and assist in building up and unifying the trade. and labor organizations. We recognize that trades unions are by historical necessity organized on neutral grounds, as far as political affiliation is concerned.

"We call the attention of trades union ists to the fact that the class struggle so nobly waged by the trades union forces today, while it may result in lessenism the exploitation of labor, can never abolish that exploitation. The exploitation of labor will only come to an end when society takes possession of all the means of production for the benefit of all the people. It is the duty of every trades un ist to realize the necessity of independent political action on Socialist lines, to join the Socialis, party and assist in building up a strong political movement of the wage-working class, whose ultimate aims and object must be the abolition of wageslavery and the establishment of a cooperative state of society, based on the collective ownership of all the means of production and distribution.

Convention Notes.

Eugene V. Debs was prevented by illness in his family from attending the will be found in an article written for the Heraio, which appears elsewhere.

Theodore Debs was called awa Wednesday by the death of Mrs. Deb tather at Denver, Col. 'He left Thun day morning for Denver, where he re mained all of this week. National Secretary Greenbaum's ad-

dress is 4014 a Evans avenue, St. Louis, where the headquarters are temporarily located.

Comrade Herron contributed \$200 towards a fund to enable the committee to insugurate its work

Morris Hilquit easily took the lead of the Springfield delegates. He is cool as analytical, a clever phrasemaker and clear in the statement of his views. Seven members of the Socialist party of Chicago went to Indianapolis on bicy-

cles. They started Tuesday morning of the week before the convention and had a red-hot time in more ways than the weather imposed. At every important town on the trip propagand meetings were held. Comrade McSweeney, who found him-

self in the minority on "immediate de-mands," made a hit in his ten-minute talk on municipal rabbits, municipal mutton and municipal rat-traps. The delegates present from Chicago

and representing the Social Democratic party were Mrs. Corinne Brown, Phill S. Brown, Theodore Debs, Sermon Stedman, C. T. H. Westphal, A. S. Ed wards, W. J. McSweeney, Charles Tr J. A. Ambroz. Wisconsin sent Elizabeta II. Thomas, Victor L. Berger, Brail Spidl and A. B. Forman, Massachusetts well represented by Margaret Halls and P. O. McCartney: Indiana by J. W. Kelly, James Onesi, Martin H. Wetel Kelly, James Uncus. and others; New York by M. Winches, sky; then came Ohio, Michigan, Gonnec ticut, New Jersey, Missouri, Kansas, and other states, running up the total her of delegates reprewing to nearly fifty.

That the runmber of the projectaries is beauty on the increase in this country is sub-a palpable fact that even they who wild make us believe that society today appa the same basis that it did years ago, and who try to paint a revolution has taken pince in the p of Bolety the same as it has in he system of production. The capitalist others and become the downant one in is today the dominant form of labor; a dred years ago the farming peasantry the first place; later, the small city lets: today it is the wage earne all of the countries the projetar

as are today the largest class; it is their and modes of thought that con tral those of all the other divisions of is state of things implies a comthe revolution in the condition and ght of the bulk of the population ditions of the projetariat differ radically from those of all other forme isles of labor. The small farmer the artisan, the small producers generally ely, the owners of the produc were, nam their labor by reason of their owner his of the means of production; contra-tains, the product of the labor of the soletarian does not belong to him, it beis the capitalist to the purchase of his labor-power, to the owner of the requisite instruments of production. True enough the proletariat is paid therefor by the capitalists, but the value of his wages far below that of his product.

When the capitalist in industry-and let it be here said, once for all, that, at the present stage of development in pro duction, agriculture is as much an industry as any other-purchases the only com-

powers withing the espitulist is to powers as the besettiete of suffering humanity, his cupital criss for "protes" and upds in him a withing fistency. The longer the time is extended during which the work new larget in the expitalism, over and whose the time needed to cover over any story that time needed to cover over the cover of the cover ir wages, the larger is the value of ir product, the larger is the surplus their gr o the conitalist outley to lotestion to which these ve of labor finds a limit only in the power of endurance of the working people and in the resistance which they may be able to offer to their exploiters.

In capitalist production the capitalist and the wage worker are not active to gether as the employer and employed used to be in previous industrial couchs. The capitalist sound develops into, and remajos essentially, a merchant. His ac-fivity, in so far as he may be et all ac-tive, limits itself, like that of the merchant, to the operations of the market. His labors consist in purchasing as cheaply as possible the raw material, is bor power and other essentials, and to turn around and sall the finished prodteets as dearly us possible. Upon the field of production itself he does nothing except to secure the largest quantity of mbor from the workmen for the lear le amount of wages, and thereby to equeue out of them the largest por stem of production. The capitans we seem of production has overthrown all become the downwant one in gard to his workmen he is not a fellow. worker, he is only a driver, an exploiter The longer they work, the better off he is; he is not tired out if the hours of labor are unduly extended; he does not perien if the method of production be comes a murderous one. In compariso with all former ruling classes the capitalist is the most reckless of the life and safety of his speratives. Extension of the hours of work, abolition of holidays. introduction of night labor, damp overheated factories filled with noise gages, such are the "improvements" which the capitalist mode of production has introduced for the benefit of the

working class. The introduction of machinery creases still further the danger to life and limb for the workingman. The machine system fetters him to a monster that moves perpetually with a gigantic power and with insane speed. Only the closest, never-flagging attention can protect the workingman, attached to such machine, from being seized and broker by it. Protective measures cost money the capitalist does not introduce them un less he is forced thereto. Economy be ing the much-vaunted virtue of the cap talist, he is constrained by it to save room and to squeeze as much machinery as possible into the workshop. What cares he that the limbs of his working-

the capitalist application of machiner on of the working class It is this: The tool of the former chinale was cheap; it was subject to few changes that would render it useless. It is otherwise with the machine; in the first place it costs money, brach money in the second place, if, through improve ments in the system, it becomes useless, or if it is not used to its full capacity, it or it it is not used to its till capacity, it will bring aloss instead of prist to the capitalist. Again, the machine is worn out not only through use but through idleness; furthermore, the introduction of actonce into production, the result of which a the machine itself, causes constant new discoveries and inventions to take the place of older ones, and renders constant ly, now this, then that sort of machine and often whole factories at once, unable to compete with the improved once he fore they have been used up to their full extent, Therefore, owing to these constant changes, every machine is in con tant danger of being made useless before it is used up; this is sufficient ground for the capitalist to utilize his machine as quickly as possible from the moment he puts it in operation; in other words, the capitalist application of the system of machinery is a particular spur that drives the capitalist to extend the hours of la bor as much as possible, to carry on pro duction without interruption, to introduce the system of night and day shifts, and, accordingly, to rear the unwhole ome system of night work into a per manent system

At the time the system of machiner began to develop, some ideologists declared the golden age was at hand: the machine was to release the workingman and render him a free man. In the hands of the capitalist, however, the ma chine has become the most powerful lever towards making heavier the load of labor borne by the proletariat, and to aggra rate his servitude into anunbearable con dition.

But it is not only with regard to the nours of work that the condition of the wage-worker and proletariat has suffered with the introduction of machinery. It suffered also with regard to his wages. The proletrian, the workman of today does not eat at the table of the capitalist: he does not live in the same house. Howver wretched his home may be, how ever miserable his food, nay, even though he may famish, the well-being of the capitalist is not disturbed by the sickening sight. The words Wages and Starration used to be opposites; the free workingman could formerly starve only when he had no work. Whoever worked sarned Wages, he had enough to est, Starvation was not his lot. The unenvi able distinction was reserved for the capitalist system of production to recenthese two opposites-Wages and Starva tion,-and to raise Starvation-Wages into a permanent instituion, yea, into a prop of the present social system.

[To be Continued.]

midable class movement. In a free country, where universal auffrage preoffice find expression by organization, collision makes be reckned with among others. The weed has a bad odor imported from Europe, where it is closely allied a marchism.

The Socialist movement in this countries. 8. Edwards, 5; O. T. Westphal, 33. (All except Eichorn were from Obleago.) INDIANA John H. Adams, Brazil, 13; J. H. Arnold, Torre Huyte, 3; Adrian

try seems to be aiming at the abolition of private ownership of land and at government ownership of public utilities.

The platform of the flocial Democratic party contained, among others, the fellowing declarations:

The present system of social produ tion and private ownership is rapidly converting society into two antogonistic the capitalist class and the propclass. The middle class, one once independent political action and trade union movement are the chief the one, representing its political

he other its economic wing." and the abolition of the wage sys-and the common ownership of the man of production and distribution. "It is well enough to recall such decis

rations as these to show what kind of bees are taking root in the country. The can are taking root in the country. The injuries who have just assembled here in values in the confitty are rout, and some of them are able incu. by this they know what-they wash, a they are getting togather. May, do t moved a long distance in such weather they are in the country of the country. In country of the countr If they succeed in forming a s alliance with the labor unions all become ut spee a power in

local & against the or the delegates convention. The figures after each indicate, the number of muchbers and by the delegate. Where no mit:

ILILINOIS.—Theo. Debs; Charles Bichern, Staunton, 51; J. A. Ambrose, 107; Chas. Trie, 10; Corinne S. Brown, 8; S. Steadman, 45; E. Backus, 50; M. Mosweener, 2; Phil. S. Brown, 2; A.

Babcock Indianapolis: Martha A. Blegler, Indianapolis, Ed. H. Evinger, Terre Satte, 27; R. Gressing, Indianapolis, 7; J. H. Hollingsworth, South Bend, 4; Theo. Hebertella, Indianapolis, 6; Rich. Theo. Heberets, Indianapolis, 6; Rich. Hinse, Indianapolis, 5; J. W. Kelly, Marion, 14; H. B. Kepler, Richmond, 8; Edw. D. McKay, Richmond; E. Meyer, Evansville, 19: Hugo Miller, Indianapolis, 8; Jas. Oneal, Terre Haute, 18; H. W. Smith, Clay City, 6; Leroy E. Sagder, South Bend, 4: Chas. A. Thornten, Indianapolia, 18; Martin H. Wefel, Fort Wayne, 14.

Margaret MASSACHUSETTS. Halle, Roxbury, 3; Fred. O. MacCart-ner, Rocking, 119, OHIO.—Anthony Bury, 2; J W. Den-nis, 4; Harry G. Thompson, 11; Robt. J.

Waite, 7. (All from Cincinnati.)

WISCONSIN .- Victor L. Berger, 102; C. A. Born, Sheboygan, 100; Albert J. Forman, 49; Emil Seider, 121; Elizabeth H. Thomas, 114. (All from Milwaukee except Born.)

Springslold Photo

CALIFORNIA .- Wm. E. Costley, San Function, 99; Harry Ryan, San Jose, 38; F. J. Spring, Los Angeles, 132; H. Gaylord Wilshire, Los Angeles, 47.

CONNECTICUT.-WE. E. New Haves, 108. ILL INCOME. Jon. II. Band, 18: John Collins, 108: R. A. Gandt: M. Jacker, 5: At Electric, 51; Jan. Lambtert: Suia

Lowrie: C. F. Lowrie; W. T. Mills, 108;
Then. E. Meegen, St. M. M. Meirie; Marcun Elitel: E. Bickton, St. J. W. Saunden; A. M. Smean, 100, Town S. Strickland, Mr. John R. Toune; Julius Vahlteich, Mr. Jon. Wanhope; John Will;
Wm. H. Wise; D. M. Smith. (All from Chicago)
INDIANA.-Wm. L. Hamilton, 18.

MISSOURI.-W. H. Baird, 23; M Ballard Dunn; Leon Greenbaum, 7; W. J. Hager; G. A. Hoehn, 88; E. T. Bebeas, Sedalia, 45; C. Lipscomb, Liberal 24; R. Murphy; E. Val. Putnam, 40; George H. Turner, Kansas City, 90; Otto Vierling. (From St. Louis, unless oth

NEW JERSEY.—Carl Pankopf, West Hoboken, 149; Ernest Schilling, Newark, 126.

OHIQ .- W. C. Benten, Cincinnati, 15; W. C. Edwards, Portsmouth, 27; Samuel Benst, Toledo, 48; John Evans, Massillon, 7; Max S. Hayes, Cleveland, 329; Mrs. M. S. Hayes; Chas. R. Martin, To ledo, 49; Martha H. McHugh, Cleveland; Alois Nick, 15; E. H. Randall, Spring-PENNSYLVANIA.-Chas. Heydrich

TENNESSEE.-John M. Ray, Nash-

ville, 10 WASHINGTON .- E. Lux. Whatcom

PUERTO RICO.-Santiago Iglesias. 483

NEW YORK .- L. D. Abott, 197; Job Harriman, 343; Carrie Rand Herron; Geo. D. Hérron; Morris Hillquit, 337; Wm. Mailly, 9; Frank A. Sieverman, Rochester, 158; Henry L. Slobedin, 334 (All from New York city except Siever man.)

The unaffliated state organizations vere represented as follows: IOWA.-W. A. Jacobs, Davenport, 41: John M. Work, Der Moines, 15.

KENTUCKY.-Chas. Dobba, Louis ville, 88; F. R. Merkert, Louisville, 37 . L. Robinson, Louisville, 8; F. E. Seeds, Covington, 22. TEXAS .- S. J. Hampton, Bonham

Now that the Sultan of Jolo is on Mc-Kiniey's payeoll he weers a big diamond in his skull cap.

Morgan's "Coy" Peets Income

Plerpost Mousen is afreid of viole s an enterme of the strike. Special po-cesses and dispetives have been stato pand regular, gatesi at he arrives

THE PERSON LAND

to the last of the popular with the rupes the valley the coming all the valley show the giory of its then

It is coming! long tre've united As the solome years rolled by: While the poets and the prophets With their songs'have brought it

For the fountains of the Spirit, That have liept through all the fow are moving with the pulses Of the tollers' steady tears.

Oh, I catch, with rare rejuting, All the giory of the time, As I, also, bend to service On the rocky road I climb.

And I thank the God of Justice, With a low no tomme can bell. With a joy no tongue can be That at last we know the me Of the story of old Hell.

Nevermore shall man, eisted
With his ermine and his crown,
Dure to stand in scornful allence
Where he tramples millions dos This is indement :- thrones will tremb And the "submerged" was step from the gloom of torrid jungles. From the frozen ice-bergs north.

All will come, and shout: Hosanna: Day of righting every wrong! While the poets and the prophets Speed the legions with their song.

It is coming! Social Justice Listen! runners to and fro! We shall all refuse to gather Things we did not help to sow

This is that strange thing "Religion Write it, read it, con it well: Write it, read it, con it well Whose takes another's product Thereby makes his bed in hell

It is coming! about Hessanna!
As the millions, mad with pain,
Join the army of Rebellion,
And give battle to old Gain,
Olympia, Wash., U. S. A.

Editorial Shearings.

After all it matters not w very much who has the best of the Samspon-Schley controversy. It matters not who fight battles of capitalism as long as the in boring man who produces all wealth is centent to have the product of his toil appropriated by his masters and bartered hroughout the world.-Workers Call.

discarded. When wars are waged force is regarded as the prevailing power. The nce of the state is seen among indiviquals. Murders and suicides are multiplied when wars are carried on. viduals have less regard fon the rights of others in private life. Competition is stronger and selfishness is more prev alent.-thisen and Country.

Whatever position Comrade Debi holds in the Socialist movement, he holds by virtue of his services to the cause, and no plan to "throw him overboard" could have the slightest chance of success so long as he continues arue to himself. And the same is true of Herron of Harriman, and of every other comrade. Each is sure of just the position which his ability and his devotion entitle him to. The report so eagerly published by the newspaces was absurdly false, and will do little harm. But the fact of as circulation is significant of the capitalist desire that Socialist tanbould not be effected - The Worker

We have been so long accustomed to regard ourselves, as a nation, as at once the most practical, inventive, ingenious and go-shead people on the face of the fact that other nations are manifesting superlority to us in the very qualities upon which we most pride ourselves. That the motor-car represents at least one of the most important means of locomotion of the future seems now to be beyond question; yet in the manufacture and development of motors the French, whom we have come to look upon as a decadent nation, have left us hopeless! in the rear.-London Justice.

Never condemn any proposition that you do not understand. All new ideas have been opposed by the mossback eleent in society Many things the and have become a great success. Socialism has its opponent in those who have never studied the question just as all other progressive movements have had. But like many other things it will finally succeed in spite of ignorance and mossbackism.-Social Economist

These Have the Plunder.

It is reported that Andrew Carnerie still has \$28,000,000 to a've away out of his hard-earned "savings

Queen Victoria, it is said, died with \$150,000,000. Her fortune was acquired by "strict economy" and the exercise of de common to all the pious plunder ers of the world.

Chief among the tax dodgers of Ner York are thos wall-flower saints and patriots, Rockefeller, Vanderbilt

It is said that during the past twelve menths twenty-six men of wenith and affluence, who derive their incomes from the labor of the people of this country, have forestrorn their allegiance to the United States and secured British lettors of naturalization.

The New York Herald mints a lie no-and outsto that this number, being a two-hundredth part of I cent. of the population of this com-

Schwab, the steel man, has a str It i

MEDICAL SECTION OF THE SECTION

The second second second attances, and new it remains for a to r

ital plan of organization adopted by in for all hands to work in harmony in building up the party, and if a orth exerted in factional strife is now employed in the right direcsoon-have a Socialist party that will make its infly

country and strike terror to the exploiters of the werking of The convention, while providing for an exploint national states and territories free and untrammeted in their own; of them is the master of its own propaganda and can pe organization according to its ewn peculiar conditions and to only that the fundamental principles of the party are kept inviolate

The platform as finally adopted is a clear and forceful expression ples and purposes of the party. While uncompromi plank, it is broad enough as a whole for all Socialies to is not the less revolutionary because of the "demands" attached to the these clearly explain themselves and furnish a working programme the many to the party's standard who otherwise would keep aloof from it.

is possible to make a piatform all "science" and so sense. The at Indianapolis has both. It is the Socialist cone ofion of a economic conditions and tendencies and is so clearly expres viction.

least, and until Socialism has disinfected the term "democrat" transitience of cantiality politics which tilence of capitalist politics which clings to it like the garment of a lepse The national headquarters are well located at St. Louis and Louis will make an efficient national secretary

For the rest I am entirely satisfied to trust to the logical entirely field of Socialist activity spreads out before us and there is a portunity for all.

The ehemies of the party relied on the efficacy of falsehed and taken to disrupt the convention and defeat unity. From the opening to the closing da they had the writer the heel of the convention on him to keep him there. All of which or would be, if it had not been otherwise. The convention has and transacted it with fidelity and earned the respect and gratitude of a cents; and as for the writer has men to the respect and gratitude of a cents;

ents; and as for the writer, he will "turn up" often enough before he to relieve all anxiety on that score. A feel as if a special word is due our own delegates. They se party ably and faithfully from first to last, and contributed in the success of the convention. In the debates, in the counsels and mittees they won honorable distinction, and their work should be rational

member of the party. I rejoice that the Herald is not only to live but to expand. It light during many dark days, and I feel for it the attachment of an dies In Milwaukee it has a future. With Comrades Edwards, Berger, Hotel,

as and others in control, it will be heard from as the battle proceeds All success to the Socialist party of America! EUGENE V. 1 HERE

The Movement Abroad.

The sumual conference of the Socia cratic Federation of England was held id the town hall, Birmingham, Au gost 4 and 5.

An investigation into the hours of sh hands in no less than 514 London estab Ushments has just been made by the National Association of Grocers' Assist ants. The results of this census are rather startling. The average number hours worked by the employee is no less han 76% per week. In five of the shope the assistants were employed from 50 to boars per week in seventy-three shore from 60 to 70 hours in 272 shoo from 70 to 80 hours; in 152 shops from 80 to 90 hours; in 19 shops from 90 to 100 hours, and in 2 over 100 hours.

The New Zealand government contin ues its remarkable course of lessons in practical Socialism to the governments of Europe and America. Premier Seddor has been telling an interviewer that rail wave always should be owned and oper ated by the people for the people, and that was which will best belp all the people. Last year, he said, the Ne land railways paid a profit of £3 9a5d per cest, on the cost of construction. The were only required to pay 3 per cent and it was therefore probable that the sovernment would further reduce the rates, because it was the settled policy of ministers to give the people the low est possible railway tariff in the world Comrade James Connolly of the Irish Socialist Republican party and editor o the Workers' Republic, Dublin, has just given a week's lectures in Salford unde the joint auspices of the West Salford I. L. P. and South Salford S. D. F. The

While the Secial Democrate of Holland polled a splendid increase in their vote in the recent national election thes performance in the nicipal elections that have just been held. In Amsterdam, the chief city, the S. D.'s gained about 70 per rent. and polied nearly one-third of the total rote. Similar reports come from other places.

Dr. Adler, the new Socialist deputy to the Landtag, has been calling attention to the action of Dr. Lueger, the anti-Semite burgomaster of Vienna, who is by virtue of his office the head of the elementary schools of that town. He interfiews all candidates for the office of teacher and he makes them give their word of honor that they are not Social-ists or that they will ever belong to that party. He candidly says that the as pirants are quite free not to give their word, but if they do not they will no he appointed, and should they become ecialists then they are dist of course, on those grounds. Dr. Adle made the House laugh at the autocrat' expense.

The eighth congress of the Democrati Socialist party of Denmark has just been held at Copenhagen. The first congre was held in 1876; since then the party has made great strides. Its organic is practically identical with that of th Gorman Springers

The making of matches in France i a government monopoly and the working and working women at Pastin, near Parin, have been on a satisful in the manager would not allow them to have a The Spreadon

than 10 to 15 francs for 70 and hard work. Rich ladies in Engles buy the beautiful Belgian incomire it in exhibitions, do not kn do not think, that it-is produce the most indescribable minery by. working fourteen and more hom and 80 centimes (7d and 8d) workers receive from 8 to 12 fr week for sweated toil twelve to at hours a day. And some go home at week end with as little as 4 and 5 fm Half of the 700 to 800 weavers tryk live on charity. No wonder ism is advancing in Flanders so H

For years inventors have been to devise a profitable method of ing electricity by the direct oxid carbon in a battery instead of the intermediaries of heat and the engine. That this can be done shown over half a century against a contury against a contury against commercially practicable method complishing it on a large scale heen devised. Among those will been studying the problem of large scale and the control of the co Edison and Dr. Jacques of Boston latter thought, a few years ago, the had solved it. The Jacques carbon tery was described at length in the columns. Its claims have not been tified. The very latest invention als this line has been made by Hugo Jones as assistant city chemist of Chicago, wa has invented a carbon battery that claims will yield 35 per cent. of the ergy that is stored up in coal, or fi times as much as the present comb tion of boiler, stem engine and dyname

Strikes in Mexico

Mexican industry is developing a nany American capitalists having large investments in new railre nanufacturing enterprises. Along this growth of capitalism is course, the growth of a labor this fact. There is a strike of engin on the Mexican International railes These engineers are largely American as there is not a sufficient number skilled Mexican engineers to meet mand of the new roads. The states that "Pres lent Dina has strict orders, which have been formed to the railroad management, when he prohibits strikes in the repu proffers the railmads governs if necessary to break any further of like that of the engineers. the railroad management has pro not to re-employ any of the their places having been filled with Men icana." This playing off of "native" against "Americano" may serve the put icans." This playing off of one of the capitalists for a tin sooner or later the Mexican and A can workingmen will learn to

DIE WAHRH

GENELAR SOCIAL DEMOCRATE OF

Oldert established Social In 1 100 United States, 50 to storighted 51 per page, 120 ditor, 514 State 66, Miller

MERRIE ENGLI

AUCHE, SATURDAY, ADD. 17, 1981.



y change the address he Herald on your lists 26 Washington St. D, to 514 State St. kee, Wisconsin.

The Mindon of Socialis

t it deals with governments midpel, state and national

iples, which distinguish it and method from all

allien is a combination of science sophy working together har-to solve problems of govern-civilization in the interest of

Mattelon to all this, Socialism de reblems of economics, the solution is in of commanding interest to viduals, to communities and h matters Socialism is in ee of all other organizations. It cognizance of wealth and poverty. ed wages, capital in all of its in, and industries in their widep. It holds fast to the axio truth that prosperity is a deiusion ch only the few participate, while

are neither included nor con-

wer of mind activities and intelleces in human affairs, and is there champion of education, which head and hand for producing cod tive of the gu neral welfare reed. Socialism is a system comreipies fundamental and far This is necessarily so, ben the mission of Socialism is the a of defects from our civilizaand for the accomplishment of its so it forever holds aloft the con g power of truth, justice and love bases its expectations of ultimate ery upon the fact that the factors Its faith are essentially magnetic, atiding men susceptible of es upon which conditions depend

improvement. which men may wander in its winding ys all their days, deceived by every the contrary, the ways in which So neeks the goal of triumph, are waight as bee lines, and those who

The paramount issues of Socialism are lways paramount, supreme and pre-Not so with other parties, disappear and other evanescent are introduced to deinde the , and of scure the sachery of those who seek and achieve eas by jugglery.

finistic view of the old party platis, or the methods by which they obin and meistain control of affairs.

st a large per cent. of the pe g not only dissatisfied but rested with their dissimulations, is en by the wide-spread unrest everyto prevailing and the strikes by h working men sack to remedy the igs which afflict them. They make at last that organised capital with devil-fish tentacles, prehensile and erfel, is dragging them down to degrading depths of wage maves. es remedies, and in instance when one of them is ap are secured which secure commendations, and amidst the ife and clash of the old parties conling for the mastery, the great man e are comprehending the fact at the principles and methods of Soham open the way to better conditions to g better type of civilization.

op Ireland, referring to the workers' strike, says: "Bquity and are superior to the welfare of agwood this has been demp of all aggregations of espitalists Their class interest all low, as the St. Paul church fact is more natorious

at Kart Kast E The Prote

fort. An exact defining of of infinite advantage to both parties in the bargain. There is no reas ion principles, while the home pre a am antiquated labor system, hand of down from the ancient days of do ie slavery. Justice, after all, is the

Socialist Party News.

has been organised at Orange, N. J.

William A. Kennedy is now business manager of the Haverhill Social Dem

A series of Thursday night meetings in the Academy of Sciences hall, San Pran daco, are proving very successful.

The Socialist party has candidates county officers nominated at Philadelphia Hesidquarters are at 931 Callowhile

San Francisco Advance says State Ovnaiser Scott Anderson reports success ful meetings in the southern counties of A reception was given to all the dele-

gates to the convention from Chicago by the Ladies' Auxiliary society last Saturday night at the Socialist Temple.

"The Comrade," a new illustrated Sorialist monthly announced to appear in few York, on September 15. It is to be high-class literary paper for the home and will consist of cartoons, portraits, sketches, stories, poems and interviews.

Professor Emile Vinck will arrive in New York about the first of September with the purpose of making a lecture tour across the country as far west as ar-Vincke is a member of the faculty of the important socialist educational institution in the world. He is also the secretary of the Pederation of Socialist Munic ipal Councillors of Belgium, and is without doubt the greatest living authority on socialist activity in municipalities. He speaks ether French, English or German with equal case, and is a finent and eloquent speaker.

Milwaukee Basket Picnic

The central committee of Milwankee has completed arrangements for a basket pienic to take place at Speider's park Thirty-fifth and Vilet streets, Sunday, August 25. The picnic committee has made every arrangement for the entertainment of those who will attend. There will be music, dancing, games, prises and last, but not least, refreshments of all to a bot old time. The price, which inrindes all the refreshments to the full limit of one's capacity, is 75 cents per single man, or \$1.00 for the family. Let everyone bring his sweetheart, wife, children or some old chum and make this the jolliest time of the year.

PICNIC COMMITTEE.

A meeting of Social Democrats was heid last Monday night at Freie Gemeinde hall. Milwankee, to hear the reports of delegates to the Indianapolis convention. There was a good attendance and plenty of enthusiasm. A committee of ven was elected to draft a state constitution, preliminary to reorganisation to With them paramount issues today are gates Berger, Thomas, Seidl and Forman subordinate tomorrow, and the next day gave brief accounts of the convention work and short speeches were made by

Labor Day at Milwaukee.

The Labor day celebration in Milwau that 'ay kee will be an event in the history of the working class to be remembered. It is our organization. We trust and need expected that between 10,000 and 15,000 you. Come and help us and may right working class to be remembered. men will be in line. Representatives of come to a just cause. Fraternally yours, he council committee are endeavoring to secure excursion rates for the organised. The call goes to the vice-presidents of laborers of Beloit who will probably be the districts in which there are mills in the procession 1200 strong. A. S. Edwards, associate editor of the Social Steel National Tube and Federal Steel Democratic Herald, has been secured as companies, as well as to the officials of the principal speaker and there will also the lodges in the mills. be short addresses by other speakers in

A dispatch from Cleveland, O., says the officials of the Brotherhood of Locoions which are not directly involved.

John Burns, M. P., the British labor leader, speaking about the American strikes and the aggression of capital, a few days ago forecasted an Armagedon. If the trusts survive in the United fitztes, they will be promoted more largely elsewhere until they dominate the earth. The Twento Globe next day repeated the prediction of "an Armaged

their experience hypermitte reality per data dis general and pervendes of saything Dobs says, That staid and conservative oil attempt. Harpe's Y an attack on Dobs, the animus of which has its origin in a tion of patriothes, which is that wantover the capitalist of and the flag stands not for the freedom and aspirations. the expetited interests of a class.

For the enlightenment of the patriots of commercialism, it is well to recall exactly what Doba said. This we do, not with any hope that the professed agnificance contained in his simple words will penetrate their minds, but to show that their abuse strikes at the traditions and institutions the flag is supposed. to represent, and not at the object of their cardial dislike. This is

On this day, commemorating the Fourth of July, 1776, the de independence was issued. Thousands of orators all over this break land will glorify the institutions under which us, live. In pride they will point toward Old Glory and declare that it is a flag that waves over a free constry. In se modern days we hear very much about that flag and about the institutions over which it waves. I am not of those who worsh respect for the stars and stripes, or for any other flag that hymbolises slavery. It does not matter to me what others may think, say or do. I propose to pre-serve the integrity of my soul. I will give a transcript of my mind and tall you Not very long ago the President of the country, the attitude of mock heroics, asked who would haul down the fing. I will tell him. Triumphant Socialism will haul down that fing and every other that symbolizes capitalist class rule and wage slavery. I am a patriot, not in the sense that I love my country, but in the sense that I love all countries."

Now, since the capitalist penmen do not agree with Debs, and since the propo sition that the flag waves over institutions that have been perperted to the service of wealth, that everywhere—even in the Supreme court—the constitution has been spurned and torn to shreds, is regarded as a musty, outgrown docu ment, no longer suited to the requirements of a country dominated and trolled in every department of its government by the class which controls the economic interests of the land; since, in brief, the flag waves over slavery, does not even protect the negro thirty years after the war, is used to subject ples to the yoke of capitalism and for no other purpose, the point of the whole matter is that Debs spoke the truth. Truth never weigh against the economic interests of those in power

Harper's Weekly is a traditional defender of slavery, for, as Debs says, when Wendell Phillips assailed slavery that paper condemned him as a traito and wanted him punished

ONE SUIT FOR SIX BOYS.

"They tell me you work for a dollar a day,
How is it you clothe your six boys on such pay?"

"I know you will consider it conceited and queer,
But I do it because I'm a good financier.
There's Peta, John, Jim, and Joe and William and Ned,
A half dosen boys to be clothed up and fed.
And I buy for them all good, plain victnals to eat,
But clothing—It only buy clothing for Pete.
When Petr's clothes are too small for him to get on,
My wife makes 'em over and' gives 'em to John.
When for John, who is ten, they have grown out of date,
She just makes 'em over for Jim, who is eight.
When for Jim they're become too ragged to fix,
She just makes 'em over for Joe, who is six.
And when little Joseph can't wear 'em no more,
She just makes 'em over for Bill, who is four.
And when little Joseph can't wear 'em no more,
She just makes 'em over for Ned, who is two.
So you see if I get enough clothing for Pete,
The family is furnished with clothing complete."

"But when Ned has got through with the clothing, and when
He has thrown it aside—what do you do with it then?"

"Why, once more we go round the circle complete,
And begin to use it for patches for Pete."

-8. W. Foss

The Class Struggle.

The Great Strike Ordered

President Shaffer of the Amalgamated Association of Steel Workers promulgated the general strike order August 5, the same to go into effect after the last turn of the mills on August 10. It reads as

Brethren: The officials of the United States Steel trust have refused to recognise as union men those who are now striving for the right to organise. The executive board has suihorised me to issue a call upon all Amalgamated and other union men in name and heart to join the movement to fight for labor's at saying at Pittsburg:

'We must fight or give up forever our

personal liberties. You will be told that you have signed contracts, but you never agreed to sur-render those contracts to the United States Steel corporation. Its officers think you were sold to them just as the milis were, contracts and all.

"Remember, before you agreed to any contract you took an obligation to the Amaigamated association. It now calls you to help in this hour of need.

Unless the trouble is settled on or before Saturday. August 10, 1901, the mills will close when the last turn is made on "Brethren, this is the call to preserve

"T. J. Shaffer."

owned and operated by the National

No Sympathetic Strike.

From Atlantic City, N. J., Samuel etive Engineers and Brotherhood of Gompers, president of the American Fed-Trainmen having headquarters in that eration of Labor, is reported as saying city betieve there is little probability of that he did not look for a sympathetic railway employes becoming involved in strike. He gave evasive answers to all the steel strike. Both organizations men-questions touching on the strike of steel ioned have provisions in their constitu- workers. One of the officials of the tions that prevent sympathetic strikes, federation stated positively that under and neither organization is affiliated with no conditions could President Gompers any other organization in such a way as or the executive council order a strike. dered. It is believed the men have been to make it possible for either to become He thought that before any such up taken away on an unknown vessel. involved in the strike of other organiza- heaval would take place that powerfu infinence would be brought to bear on

> On the other hand, Frank Morrison, secretary of the federation, while declaring that the council could not order a strike, said it could meet and issue

"I cannot say at this time," said Mr. forrison, "what the American, Federa-Morrie tion of Labor will do to amist the Amalgamated association, and no off dight of a men in his cottage against the capitalist in his painer," said the Globa set hom decided what we will do I am Nomer to Chicago in a Joseph in the cottage against that we will do operate to make a protocol conviction on a cattle to our constants of the conviction of the c

may deem it expedient to go on sympa thetic strikes. A boycott of the prodtion is another means of bringing the trust to terms. The officers of the Amal gamated association who have been en trusted with the negotiations that have day have gone over the situation care fully with us, and it is no secret tha we understand each other."

The impression prevails in labor cirdes here that the general strike order initiates a terrific struggle between cap ital and labor, and that all labor organizations will soon be involved unless the steel magnates make concessions at an early date.

Later President Gompers was reported

"We shall stand by the Amaigamate 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 may come out on strike to maintain the workers in their right to organize, an the extension of their organization, as that the only power which stands for their protection and advancement against the avarice of concentrated wealth may be perfected and perpetuated

"When the overweening rich combine for avarice, power and tyranny, the duty of the workers to unite fo home, justice, right or humanity?

Struggle of the Workers.

Bakers of Royersford and Spring City, Pa., have unanimously resolved to stop night work altogether.

The San Francisco Labor council has unanimously declared against the acreptance of \$750,000 from Andrew Carnegie for a public library.

The police commissioners of San Fran cisco have granted hundreds of permits to nonunion men to carry revolvers in the strike of the water front employes.

Chicago officials of the International

Association of Machinists declare that in that city out of ninety-five firms al but eighteen have conceded the demands of the organization. Thirty men prominent in the labor

movement of Florida have disappeared

from Tamps. The community is bewil-There is a plan on foot to form an advisory board to aid President Shaffer in carrying on the strike. It will be com-

posed of national officers of the var

trade organisations having headquarte in Pittsburg. oakmaking factories of Meyer Wessel monamaxing ractories or Meyer Wassel Rubel, Wild & Co., and several other manufacturers went on stellar in sympathy with about 1300 man who are unfor recognition of the union.

Negotiations for a settlement of the la-ber treables at Ban Prancises have as solved in a failure. Indications new ar-that the strike will not be unded and after a bitter and protracted strangle The fan Prancisco labor council has an tend the contest for the first time are has called out the unad transitors. This plug remains presty well field up.

Rather a new thing in the lab is a strike of the agenta of the No rican Life Insurance ou ato, Canada. Because one of their m premium in default owing the mai of the staff, including the superio put on their coats and walk

At the National Steel company's fur nace at Mingo Junction, Aug. 5, several striking Hungarians attempted to take their old positions which had been filled by Italians. A fierce fight followed, which ended in the Italians being builty worsted and ejected from the mill. All the Hungarians who went out are now back at work in their former positions, and without getting the increase for which they

A new factor has been brought into the great labor struggles. The Superior court of Connecticut has given a sweet ing injunction to a company whose e ployes are on strike. This injunction names each of the 210 strikers, and on joins them from picketing, boycutting threatening, or in any way molesting anyone in the employ of the Property of the individual strikers to the value of twenty-five thousand dellars

About 200 men employed at the Evans colliery, Beaver Meadow, Pa., struck Ang 5 hacenes of the refugal of the fore man to reinstate two drivers discharge for elleged infraction of the rules. the Audenreid colliery of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal company 300 minero quit work and claim they will not return to work until their card inspection committee, refused access to the premises, is given permission to visit the workings and look at the cards of all union mem-

Social Democratic Part er en rapide,

Sunday, Aug. 26.

A DOOK THAT WILL BE BEAR

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